



The RCMP *Quarterly*

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

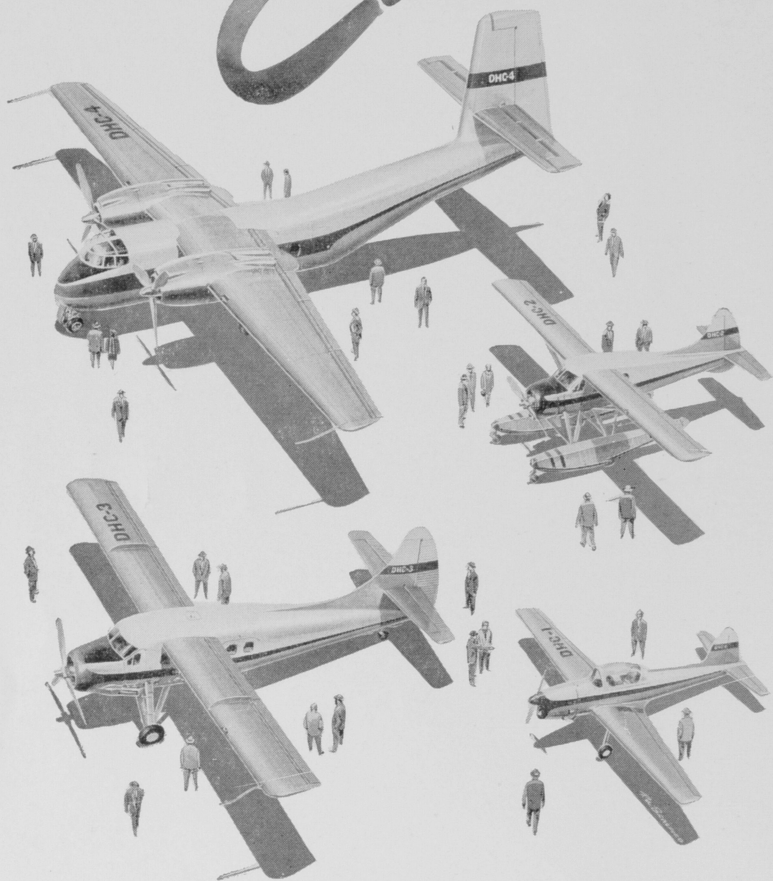


VOL. 25 — NO. 2

OCTOBER, 1959

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Sound Advice

Henry had always been a keen and active sportsman and at this time of the year he was extremely enthusiastic for this is the hunting season. But that tragic accident last Fall would keep Henry from participating in his favorite past-time this year, in fact for all hunting seasons to come.

Thus Henry was somewhat apprehensive one day when his son Bill announced that he was going duck-shooting the following morning with some buddies.

"Just one word of advice, Bill," said his father. "Do me a big favor and don't take 'Al' along with you."

"But Dad—" started Bill.

"No. I'm quite serious, boy. Remember last year when we had 'him' along and that's the reason I can't join you this year."

"Well, okay, Dad, if you insist. I guess you're right at that. He isn't a good 'mixer'."

Bill's mother, who had overheard the conversation, later gave voice to her curiosity after Bill went up to bed.

"Who is this 'Al' you told Bill not to take along? Do I know him?"

"I think you do, Alice," said Henry. "I think you do. His name is Al Cohol."

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

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Aerial view of Fort Henry shows strategic defence position in Kingston Harbor. Portion of Royal Military College is shown at lower left of the picture.

Old Fort Henry — Citadel of Upper Canada

By Cst. D. A. Lehman

LOCATED on the eastern outskirts of the City of Kingston is Old Fort Henry. Today, even as 100 years ago, it dominates the city, sprawling across the crest of a commanding hill to the east of Kingston harbor. Originally it was designed to protect Canadian soil from our now friendly southern neighbors. Each year from May to September the Fort is invaded by increasing numbers of Canadian and American tourists. It is said that the clearest record of a nation's life lies in the structures it has built. If it is so then this grim reminder of our eventful past must have some deeper significance than its modern reputation as a premier tourist attraction.

Throughout the War of 1812, Kingston was the site of an important British naval establishment. It was, therefore, in a military, as well as a naval sense, the most important strategic position in Upper Canada. Any successful defence of Canada against United States invasion rested solely upon British assistance, the speedy and safe arrival of reinforcements and military stores. As long as Kingston was held securely and the communications with Montreal kept open, the materials of war could be forwarded and the supremacy of Lake Ontario contested with the Americans.

On June 18, 1812, the U.S. declared war against Great Britain. Both sides were unprepared for naval operations

Cover Picture—The official mascot of the Fort Henry Guard is "David", the snow white goat shown on this issue's cover with members of the Guard. He was presented by the St. David's Society of Toronto to commemorate the garrison services of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Fort Henry 1842-43.

on the Great Lakes. The rapids of the St. Lawrence River prevented the ascent to Lake Ontario of vessels of war. The crews of ships were marched up by sparing handfuls to man such craft as could be bought or built. Before the end of the conflict, Lake Ontario floated powerful frigates, and His Majesty's Navy comprised a score of vessels in varying size. Almost all of these vessels were built at Kingston in the Royal Naval Dockyards, which occupied Point Frederick, a narrow, boot like peninsula to the west of Fort Henry where the Royal Military College now stands.

When hostilities began, Kingston was defenceless save for a small garrison. It was for the protection of the Naval Dockyard that Fort Henry came into being. The Dockyard was completely open to attack from land. West of town five fortified blockhouses were built. Point Henry, which commanded the eastern approaches, was cleared of trees and there, on May 7, 1813, a company of French Canadian Voltigeurs established a camp.

Fort Henry was now begun. Under direction of Capt. Benjamin Moore of the Royal Engineers, a substantial fortification was completed by November 1813. This consisted of demi-bastions, redans, a circular battery, connecting curtains and a ravelin. This was surrounded by a ditch, the slopes of which were revetted with logs. In 1814, two stone blockhouses, each 50 feet square, were constructed within the ramparts and picketting set up in the bottom of the ditch. Later, between 1815 and 1820, the timbers sustaining the walls of the ditch were replaced in part by stonework. Bomb-proof magazines, ordinance offices, an armoury and stone barracks were added thus making Fort Henry the strongest post west of Quebec.

The War of 1812 left a heritage of bitterness and distrust. British military leaders sought a means of improving Canadian defences in the event of a future struggle. The matter received the

personal attention of the Duke of Wellington and in 1819, he drew up an exhaustive memorandum on the subject. Because of the difficulties of transportation and communication encountered on the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Kingston he proposed improvement of the internal waterways of the country, especially the development of a route from Montreal to Kingston via the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers.

In 1825, Wellington despatched to Canada a commission of Royal Engineers with instructions to report upon a proper system of Canadian defence. The Defence Commission found that the suggested route from Montreal to Kingston by way of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers was feasible. They suggested the construction of a canal large enough to permit gun boats to pass, and in their opinion the existing defences at Kingston were inadequate for the protection of the entrance to the canal.

The British Government decided to undertake the Rideau project and in the Summer of 1826, Lt.-Col. John By was entrusted with the construction of the Rideau Canal. Six years later the inland waterway was completed at a cost of nearly £800,000.

Lt.-Col. Ross Wright was charged with strengthening Kingston's defences and was despatched to Kingston to prepare plans and estimates. Beyond an authorized expenditure of £5,000 for the quarrying of stone, Wright was to undertake no actual construction. It would appear that for the time being the expense involved in the building of the Rideau Canal was a sufficient strain upon British taxpayers.

In 1828, Lieutenant-Colonels Fanshawe and Lewis were instructed to inspect on the spot the plans Wright had prepared for Kingston. They reported and were of the opinion that the proposed plans "would not protect the Dock Yard and other Stores from a Coup de Main nor from bombardment." They recommended the erection of a contour of five formid-

able redoubts, which with an amended Fort Henry would keep an enemy from 2,300 to 2,700 yards distant from the Naval Dockyard and the entrance to the canal. During the War of 1812 experience indicated that a hostile force would move against Kingston from the land side and the forts should be designed to resist seige from that direction. Defence of the harbor in the event of a naval attack would be taken care of by a system of martello towers constructed at half-mile intervals.

In October 1829, a Committee of the Board of Ordinance in England gave general approval to the recommendations of the committee of 1828 but differed upon one important point. They were of the opinion that great expense would be encountered while excavating in solid rock and therefore, proposed altering the work from a bastioned Fort to a large casemated redoubt defended by reverse fire. This would command the ridge in front, so that with a small garrison, the Naval Dockyard could be defended from a Coup de Main on the land side.

The recommendations of the committee received governmental approval, together with their plans for a new Fort Henry, the five other redoubts, and the martello towers. Of these, the present Fort Henry with its advanced battery, four of the martello towers and a sea battery were the only units of the system ever constructed. As relations with the United States improved, opposition to the increased cost of Colonial Defences led the British House of Commons to refuse the funds necessary to complete the fortifications of Kingston.

In 1832, following the completion of the Rideau Canal, Lieutenant-Colonel Wright was authorized to proceed with the demolition of the existing Fort Henry and the construction of the new fort. A considerable amount of stone had already been prepared. The stone was limestone, quarried on both sides of the road leading from Kingston to Gananoque. Materials for mortar and cement were

secured from the ground north of the fort. Much of the work upon the new Fort Henry was performed by contract whereas the first fort had been erected by military labor. Construction of the main body of the redoubt involved an expenditure of approximately £70,000. (The average laborer received about 70 cents in Halifax currency.) Lieutenant-Colonel Wright and his assistant, Capt. R. B. Bonnycastle, prosecuted the work vigorously and by 1836 the main portion of the present fort was completed and two batteries of the Royal Garrison Artillery and one regiment of the line took possession.

Although never attacked by an enemy, the history of Fort Henry is not lacking in colorful incidents. The Fort was the centre of military life for almost eight decades. Imperial and Canadian troops were stationed there from 1813 to 1890. The old walls could tell of gay dances in the officers' quarters, and of sadder days when victims of Kingston's small-



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SINCE
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pox epidemic of 1908 were quarantined in the fort's casemates, or of German prisoners of war interned there during two World Wars.

Gradual improvement of relations with the United States, combined with military developments of the late 19th century, slowly decreased the importance of Kingston's defences. At the time of the North-West Rebellion in 1885, Fort Henry was considered to be of little value and was soon afterwards abandoned. The Fort grew old and fell into decay. The elements worked their will unchecked and by 1936 it was little more than a great mass of crumbling limestone with grass and weeds growing out of the chinks between the carefully hand-cut stones. In the Summer of that year restoration work was begun under a joint scheme sponsored by the Ontario and Federal governments. The objective was the rehabilitation of the ruined structure to its condition of 100 years before, when it was the citadel of Upper Canada. Careful research and painstaking workmanship were combined to produce results which historians concede to be as accurate as any similar achievement in North America.

Restored Fort Henry was officially opened to the public on Aug. 1, 1938, the ceremony coinciding with the 100th anniversary of Kingston's incorporation as a municipality. Distinguished representatives of the federal and provincial cabinets, of the Church and of the Canadian Army took part in the proceedings. The Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King declared it officially open "for the use and enjoyment of the people of Canada and their visitors—an historic museum commemorating for ever the past of our country."

Today, Fort Henry is operated by the Ontario Highways Department. Each Summer throngs of tourists visiting the Fort are conducted on tours by guides carefully trained and uniformed as Imperial Troops of a century ago. They are known as the "Fort Henry Guard"

and their presence helps the visitor capture the atmosphere. One cannot help but be impressed by their courteous manner, neat and clean appearance, knowledge of the history of the Fort and the forthright manner in which they impart it to the visitor. The personnel of the Guard are mostly university students from all over Canada who find this an exciting way to earn funds for their education. The Guard put on exhibitions of foot and arms drill, fire salutes with the Fort's century-old muzzle-loading cannon, employing the drill and equipment laid down in the text books of the period. The Fort Henry Guard Band provides excellent marching music and entertainment for visitors. David, a white goat and the official mascot of the Fort Henry Guard, presented by the St. David's Society of Toronto to commemorate the service of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in garrison at Fort Henry 1842-43, is paraded and adds color to the ceremonial.

On June 28, 1959, the Fort was honored by the visit of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip. They inspected the Guard and were treated to a display of foot and arms drill, salutes fired from the cannons, the Band performed and David paid his respects to the Royal Party.

Since the official opening, the Fort has become one of the most effective tourist attractions in Eastern Ontario. However, the true significance of the Fort's restoration is that it represents a practical contribution to the teaching of Canadian history. Restored Fort Henry will long stand as a vivid reminder of those long years of tutelage when Britain, not without parental grumbling it is true, freely gave the lives and services of her sons and spent lavishly of her treasure, in order that this youthful nation might grow up unhampered and be free.

(This article was condensed from material prepared by the present administrator of Fort Henry, Mr. Ronald L. Way.) ● ● ●

"Murder Island"

By CST. T. E. G. SHAW

ALTHOUGH the big stampede for gold in the Yukon had been over for three years, there was apparently still enough of the glitter lingering throughout the country to entice men from far and wide to pack bag and baggage and head for that romantic frontier where it was still said that a fortune could be had for the taking.

Two French Canadians, Alphonse Constantin, 41, of Montreal, and Guy Beaudoin, 23, of St. Evariste, Que., left Montreal by train June 4, 1902 for Vancouver, B.C. Five days later they registered at the Granville Hotel at the West Coast seaport where they had to wait over for three days before their ship, the S.S. *Amur* was scheduled to leave for Skagway, Alaska.

Another French Canadian, Leon Bouthillette, 41, of St. Francis, Que., was a day behind Constantin and Beaudoin leaving Montreal, and he arrived in Vancouver June 10 and registered at the Gold House. Also booked for the *Amur*, Bouthillette had a two-day stop-over. The day after his arrival in Vancouver, Bouthillette met Constantin and Beaudoin, and so the three decided to travel the rest of the journey North together. The route was not new to Constantin, who made the trip to the Klondike in the Spring of 1898 at the height of the Gold Rush and had filed several claims about 15 miles from Dawson, Yukon. However, he had disposed of these claims in September 1901 and returned to Montreal to live with his father. Bouthillette wrote to relatives in Quebec later that day, telling of his new-found acquaintances, and that the trio would be leaving the following day aboard the *Amur*.

The steamer docked in Skagway June 16—a Monday—and an hour later, the

three men climbed on board a White Pass and Yukon Railroad coach bound for Whitehorse, Yukon, arriving there at 6 the same evening. At the railroad depot, the three adventurers encountered a fellow Frenchman who introduced himself as Peter Forrest. Anxious to proceed to Dawson, the trio wasted no time in accepting Forrest's offer to transport them with two other men by boat down the river route. The four walked over to the wharf where Forrest said his boat was tied up and were introduced to Louis Ladoceur, one of the other men making the trip.

When Leon Bouthillette inquired where the sixth man was, he was told that his name was Charles Mack and that he was an American. Forrest and Ladoceur announced they would be leaving at 8 the following morning. The five Frenchmen then held a lengthy discussion and it was eventually agreed that as Bouthillette, for one, did not converse in English, and that in all probability the American would not understand or speak French, the five of them should travel together and possibly leave that same evening.

Following this decision, the quintette dropped into Rook Brothers' general store nearby and purchased provisions for the journey including a sack of potatoes, eggs, sugar, tea, bacon and other foodstuffs from Paul Rook, one of the owners. A hearty meal followed in the next-door restaurant, and after this, Louis Ladoceur contacted the North-West Mounted Police to see about having the boat registered for the trip down river to Dawson. The Mounted Police had been registering all boats and passengers travelling between Whitehorse and Dawson since the height of the gold strike as

a means of keeping track of the large number of adventurers entering this vast country. Ladoceur saw Cst. Thomas Curry who copied down the names of the five men and painted the number 3744 on the boat. Before dark, the party was underway.

Arriving at the same wharf about seven the next morning, Charles Mack was a little annoyed to learn that Forrest and Ladoceur, in company with three other Frenchmen, had left the previous evening. However, in canvassing others congregated on the wharf, he was able to hook up with another party bound for Dawson. And as he was also anxious to get to Dawson as soon as possible, Mack had cause to smile to himself near Hootalinqua—about 70 miles from Whitehorse—as his party overtook and passed the five Frenchmen who were camped on the river bank. Mack's party reached Dawson the following Monday, June 23, and it was two or three days later that he saw the two Frenchmen he had originally negotiated with to transport him to Dawson.

But after leaving Whitehorse, Forrest and Ladoceur were not in too much of a hurry. The following Sunday—June 22—they and their three companions called in at Mrs. Carrie Nelson's roadhouse and store, the "Savoy", at Selkirk, Yukon, and hung around for about an hour and a half before they showed any signs of taking to the river once again.

* * *

Nearly 11 months had elapsed since the North-West Mounted Police files at Dawson had been officially closed on the Rolfe-Clayson-Olsen murder case which originated near Minto, Yukon, on Christmas Day 1899. This was by then a world-renowned case in which minute and painstaking evidence had been literally dug up by Police to weave a complete chain of circumstantial evidence around George O'Brien, finally sending him to the gallows at Dawson on Aug. 23, 1901.

The dogged determination shown by the Force in clearing up these brutal

murders had done much to enhance the prestige of the Mounted Police both in the Yukon country and throughout the rest of Canada. And in the words of Insp. W. H. Routledge, Officer Commanding old "B" Division, Dawson, in 1902: "the arrest, commitment, trial, conviction and ultimate hanging of George O'Brien in August 1901, was thought to have been the culmination of (major) crime in this country."

Although on the surface this appeared to be an extremely broad statement, it should not be interpreted to mean that Inspector Routledge thought for one minute that all crime in the Yukon had been wiped out. In a civilization such as that there was bound to be the usual number of thefts, robberies and even murders, but rather the Policeman was of the opinion that the particular type of crime which was so time-consuming, which required more manpower to cover all the various aspects of the offence and which swelled the public expenditure would be sharply curtailed when it was shown to what lengths the Force would go to bring the culprit to justice. But Inspector Routledge's opinion was to be rudely shattered, for very shortly, the Yukon once again was to be the scene of another shocking murder mystery.

On July 15, 1902, Cst. Albert James Cudlip of Indian River Detachment arrived at Dawson headquarters to report the finding of an unidentified male body in the river near that location. Insp. D. M. Howard was detailed to investigate, and the following day returned with the corpse to Dawson where it was examined by Dr. J. H. MacArthur. There was evidence of bullet wounds in the head and body and so a post-mortem was held and an inquest ordered.

There seemed to be nothing to identify the body until a small ring containing three keys and a badly water-smeared tag was found in one of the pockets of the clothing. The writing was extremely hard to decipher, but it resembled the words, "Couthiller, East Broughton, P.Q."

In view of this Asst. Commr. Zachary Taylor Wood, in charge of the NWMP in the Yukon, dispatched a telegram to Lt.-Col. Fred White, Comptroller of the Force in Ottawa, requesting inquiries be made in the province of Quebec. East Broughton, Que., is in Beauce County and Mr. White directed a wire to Father J. O. D. Naud at that location.

Comptroller White received the following message from Father Naud July 18: "... There is no Couthiller in East Broughton. Error in name. Must be Leon Bouthillette who left here in first week of June for Yukon Territory." Father Naud also suggested contacting the priest at St. Francis, Que., where Leon Bouthillette had been living for several years. From the latter it was learned that Bouthillette left there June 4 and was to have left Vancouver June 12 accompanied by two French Canadians for the Yukon. He was supposed to be carrying \$400 in cash and a key ring with the address East Broughton marked on the tag.

In the meantime the Mounted Police at Dawson had also been busy trying to find information about Bouthillette. The Marconi Saloon there was frequented by Frenchmen and this was considered an ideal place to commence investigations. Inquiries there turned up Joe Plante who told Police he was a cousin of the wife of a man named Bouthillette from East Broughton, but that the latter had been dead then for about four years. However, he knew that they had a son whose first initial was "L" and word had reached him that this man was coming to Dawson. He said he believed more information could be obtained from Theodore Paulin of St. Francis, Que. So the NWMP sent a wire to Mr. Paulin. The answer gave them something definite to work on. He advised that Leon Bouthillette had left St. Francis June 4 and that a week later he had written from Vancouver saying that he had met Alphonse Constantin and Guy Beaudoin and would be travelling to Dawson with them.

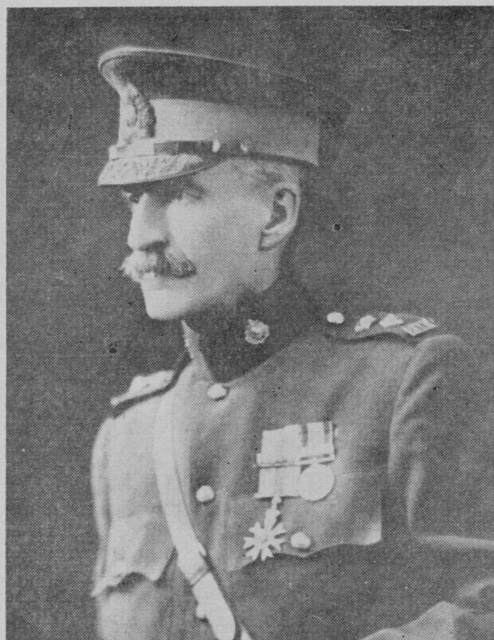


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Asst. Commr. Z. T. Wood who commanded the Force in the Yukon.

Immediately Assistant Commissioner Wood wired Comptroller White again, this time requesting information about Constantin and Beaudoin. Colonel White dispatched Cst. A. Marcoux of the Dominion Police Force to Quebec. It was learned that Beaudoin, 23, of St. Evariste, Que., left Montreal June 4 in company with Constantin, 41, of Montreal, en route to Vancouver by train and then north to the Yukon. Constantin was also reported to be carrying about \$400 in cash, but it could not be determined the amount carried by the younger man.

As most voyagers to the Yukon entered by way of Skagway and Whitehorse, a wire was also sent to the NWMP detachment at the latter point from Dawson to see if there was any record of Leon Bouthillette having passed through. The reply narrowed the search down considerably. Five Frenchmen—Bouthillette, Constantin, Beaudoin, Forrest and Ladoceur—had left Whitehorse en route to Dawson June 16 in a small boat registered number 3744 by Constable Curry.

Inquiries moved back to Dawson and it was discovered that boats 3743, 3745

and 3746 had arrived safely, but no trace could be found of boat 3744. All river detachments of the Force were advised to search every nook and cove for the missing craft and on July 19, Cst. "Pat" Egan succeeded in locating it tied up at Klondike City near Dawson. Fastened to a stake, the boat appeared to have been abandoned there for some time in view of the amount of water in it. A spliced oar, tin cup, gunny sack marked "Rook Bros." and a small piece of rope were the only contents. The craft was towed back to Dawson, photographed and put in safekeeping in the detachment storage building.

Now the search began for the four men believed responsible for the murder of Leon Bouthillette—Alphonse Constantin, Guy Beaudoin, Peter Forrest and Louis Ladoceur. All NWMP personnel in the Dawson-Whitehorse areas were put to work on some phase of the case in addition to their regular duties, but certain men were detailed to work on the case full-time. Named in charge of the overall investigations under direct authority of Assistant Commissioner Wood and Inspector Routledge was Sgt. Frank Smith whose normal job was head of the Dawson Town Station Detachment. Sergeant Smith was extremely fortunate in having under his command on the town detail a man who understood and was thoroughly conversant in both English and French in the person of Cst. James Henry Burns. Constable Burns was immediately ordered to "hang up" his uniform for the time being and—dressed in civilian clothes—mingle with the French-speaking population in the Dawson area to see what he could uncover about the four men.

Cpl. John Storm Piper, who was to become one of the most successful detec-

tives in the Force in later years, was dispatched to the McQueston district; Det. W. H. Welsh, one-time detective in the north-western United States, and who had a wide knowledge of the criminal element around Seattle, Wash., was instructed by Assistant Commissioner Wood to see what he could dig up in Whitehorse and Skagway and even go "outside" if necessary, and Detective Falconer was sent to the Forty Mile District, north-west of Dawson and closer to the Alaska border.

Detective Welsh, armed with a photograph of boat 3744, first looked up Constable Curry in Whitehorse when he arrived there July 31 and the latter had no trouble definitely identifying the boat and the registration number he had painted on it. Constable Curry recalled that two of the men who had left Whitehorse in that boat had been in the area for several days, and that on June 16, they had met three others who had arrived by train from Skagway. He could not supply any more information except that the five left Whitehorse in boat 3744 later the same evening.

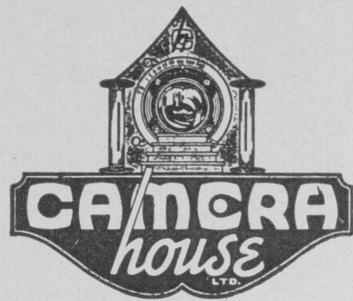
Detective Welsh then went on to Skagway where he found information to substantiate Constable Curry's recollection that the five had not travelled into Whitehorse together but that two had been apparently waiting there for the others to arrive. The passenger list of the S.S. *Amur* for June 16 bore only the names of three of the party—the murdered man Bouthillette, Constantin and Beaudoin. Welsh relayed this news to Dawson and on August 2, he boarded the S.S. *Dolphin* bound for Vancouver.

While Detective Welsh was heading back to "civilization", another grisly find in the Yukon considerably changed the course of investigations. On July 30, Cst. Garnet Graham of Ogilvie Detachment was told by a prospector named Forest that he had found a body in a slough seven miles above Ogilvie. Constable Graham went to have a look and it only took that one look to convince him that

despite the fact the body appeared to have been in the water a considerable time there was no doubt the man had met with foul play. He wired Dawson headquarters and from there, orders were sent to Selkirk to Insp. A. M. Jarvis, CMG, and Asst. Surgeon G. H. Madore to go immediately to Ogilvie.

It looked as if part of the victim's head had been blown off by gun shot and so Inspector Jarvis and the Surgeon brought the corpse into Dawson for a post-mortem examination. An inquest was also held and a murder verdict returned. When the body was found, it was noted a rope had been tied with slip knots between the ankles and arms. Two water-soaked \$5 bills were found in the pockets, one marked Banque Nationale, Quebec, and the other, Eastern Townships Bank.

When Dominion Police Constable Marcoux had been making inquiries in that province for the NWMP, he had obtained careful descriptions and photo-



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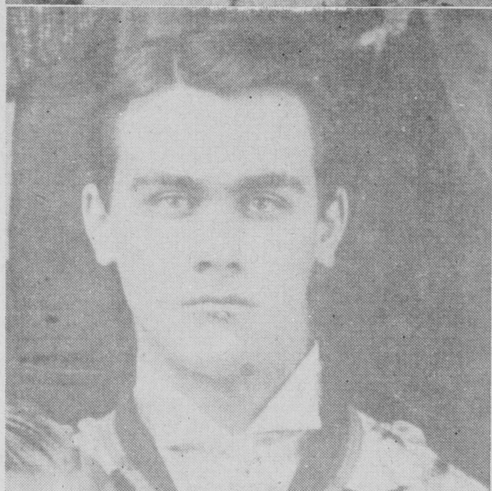
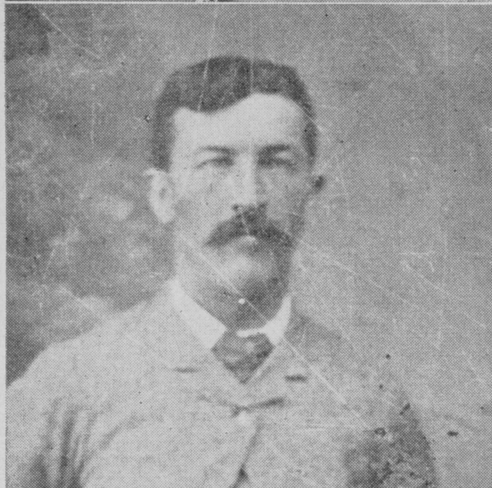
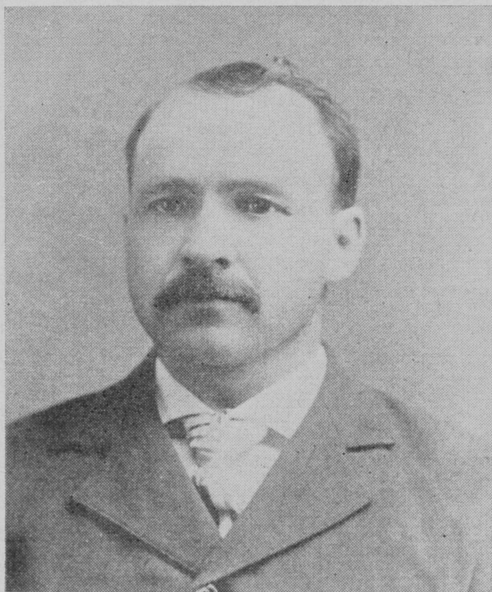
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CANADA



graphs of Bouthillette, Constantin and Beaudoin which were subsequently forwarded to Dawson. In checking these descriptions, investigators were positive that the second body was that of Guy Beaudoin.

And this, coupled with the information received from Detective Welsh from Skagway at this time concerning the fact Bouthillette, Constantin and Beaudoin had been met in Whitehorse by Forrest and Ladoceur led Police to the theory that perhaps the Yukon River would still yield another body—that of Alphonse Constantin. However, till they could be sure they were still looking for the three remaining men in the party.

But it was the French-speaking Constable Burns whose persistent inquiries uncovered the information that “broke” the case. He found that two Frenchmen, Peter or Victor Fournier and Ed Labelle, had left Dawson early in June for Whitehorse, and that they were travelling under assumed names. Undoubtedly the names they were using were Peter Forrest and Louis Ladoceur.

This supposition was substantiated when Police inquiries in Dawson turned up Charles Mack. He related how he had made arrangements in Whitehorse in June with Ed Labelle to travel to Dawson in a small boat in company with one or two others, but that Labelle had continually postponed the trip until June 16. That date, Labelle had told him he had met three men on the train arriving from Skagway and that there was now a party of six (including Mack) and they would leave at 8 a.m. June 17. Mack then explained that he had been annoyed to find that on arriving at the wharf Labelle and his party had already departed. However, he managed to join another party and

**Murder victims, top to bottom:
Leon Bouthillette, Alphonse Constantin,
Guy Beaudoin.**

he recalled overtaking the Labelle party near Hootalingua where they were camped on the river bank.

Mack said his party arrived in Dawson June 23, and although he did not see Labelle's party on the river again, he did see Labelle in Dawson either June 25 or 26, but that Labelle, although obviously recognizing him, did not acknowledge him.

Once the identity of the two men they were seeking was learned, Police had little trouble locating persons who knew both Fournier and Labelle. They also tabled good descriptions of the two men, and on Aug. 8, 1902, Constable Burns located Peter Fournier right in Dawson. No move was made to arrest him, but for the next ten days, every step he took was watched by a man in plain clothes. Then on August 17, Burns advised his superiors that he had picked up dependable information that Fournier was about to leave the Yukon, so two men in civilian clothes were detailed to shadow him 24 hours a day.

Harry Cleveland of Whitehorse, a carpenter, arrived in Dawson August 21 in response to a request from NWMP headquarters there. He said that the previous June, he had been building and selling boats in Whitehorse and that Ed Labelle and Peter Fournier had approached him about buying one. He finally sold them one for \$24 after a hassle over prices, and upon being shown boat 3744 in the storage room, he positively identified it as the one he had sold the pair. He was absolutely positive, because he had rigged the steering gear for a left-handed man and he remembered that Labelle was a southpaw.

The following day, Cleveland accompanied Constable Burns to the Donovan Hotel where it was hoped he could possibly recognize Fournier. (Police it will be remembered at this time had Fournier followed by two men, so they knew his exact whereabouts.) Entering the bar, Cleveland readily picked out Peter Fournier from a group of men as one of the

two he had sold the boat to in Whitehorse. As soon as the identification was made, Constable Burns immediately arrested Fournier and took him to the detachment.

An elderly prospector, Patrick Merri-man, was also found in Dawson, and like Charles Mack, he told of having made arrangements to travel from Whitehorse to Dawson with Fournier and Labelle. However, Lady Luck had smiled on Patrick Merriman although at the time he did not think so. At the last minute, he had to refuse to accompany them because he was not able to obtain his money in time from the railroad office, and so he missed the ill-fated journey. He also positively identified boat 3744 and when taken to view the prisoners in the NWMP guard-room, easily picked out Fournier from the group.

While the case was thus progressing favorably in Dawson, Detective Welsh was keeping busy "outside". He arrived in Vancouver August 6, and with the aid of Vancouver City Police Detective Wylie, began an immediate canvass of French resorts and hotels as well as all other hotels in the district, railroad and steamboat ticket offices. At the Granville Hotel, they found the names Beaudoin and Constantin on the register for June 9, and later at the Gold House, that of Bouthillette on June 10. By this time, Welsh had been advised by Dawson that the men Forrest and Ladoceur were in reality Fournier and Labelle, but finding no trace of either in Vancouver, he left there the night of August 7 for Seattle.

He also obtained assistance from police there and Detective Phillips was assigned to work with him. The first day in Seattle, Welsh was notified of the finding of the second body—that of Beaudoin. Then on August 9 he met a Frenchman who said he knew Ed Labelle well. This information took him to Shelton, Wash., near the capital, Olympia, to the lumber camp where he ran into several men who claimed to know Labelle, advising he was from Chicago, Ill. But by August 16,

Detective Welsh began to suspect that something was amiss. He met Jack Fitzgerald from Montreal who also claimed to know Labelle, but who said he was definitely from Quebec and had never been in Chicago. However, both Fitzgerald and the other sources who claimed to know Labelle, linked his name with that of Peter or Victor Fournier. Welsh began to get the feeling he was being given the run-around.

At this particular time in Dawson, Fournier was still being shadowed, and as Police were now only after Labelle, it was decided that Welsh should be accompanied by someone who could positively identify Labelle on sight. They believed that the best man for the job would be one who had done business with Labelle, and so Paul Rook of Rook Brothers' store in Whitehorse was asked to join Welsh in Seattle. Rook told Police he first saw Fournier and Labelle in Whitehorse around June 10 when they were making inquiries about purchasing a boat as a result of a sign in front of his store. However, the particular type of boats Rook had were not what the two were looking for, but later, Labelle had purchased a .45-90 rifle from him for \$8.

Rook arrived in Seattle August 17 and for a few days, he and Welsh worked independently, covering most of the small towns in north-west Washington, logging camps, coal mines and other places where there were French Canadians employed. In addition, Welsh wired to Chicago, Missoula and Butte, Montana, advising police at these points to be on the lookout for Labelle.

One day Welsh met a man named Fred Desormier who said he had travelled with Pete Fournier and told of how Labelle had been mixed up in a robbery in Chicago. Hearing this, once again, Detective Welsh had the feeling something about this Labelle did not jibe, but he could not pin-point anything definite. Later, he stumbled onto Joseph Dalpe whom he had known in Dawson. Dalpe

said he had met Ed Labelle in Seattle around August 1 and had taken a drink or two with him. Labelle had told him he was heading East, but that he was broke and did not know how far he would be able to go. Dalpe described the clothing Labelle was wearing and one item imbedded itself in Welsh's mind. It was a lapel pin in the shape of a gold pan with attached crossed pick and shovel.

On August 26, Detective Welsh received a wire from the Yukon advising that Peter or Victor Fournier had been arrested there and that a warrant had been obtained for the arrest of Edward Labelle for murder. By this time, Welsh was sure the latter had left the Seattle area, so the following evening, he and Rook purchased railroad tickets to Chicago. They planned to stop-over at Spokane, Wash., Missoula and Butte en route. The detective also wired the Chief of Police in Chicago requesting a photo of Ed Labelle. Their stop at Spokane produced nothing definite except that a French Canadian (of whom various descriptions were given) had passed through there heading East. However, all said the man was wearing a gold pan lapel pin with pick and shovel attached.

Welsh and Rook pushed on to Missoula the same day and stopped over long enough to assure themselves that Labelle had never resided in the area or had even been there lately. They arrived in Butte August 30 and contacted Detective Barney McGillick who had been assigned to look for Labelle by the Chief of Police following receipt of Welsh's earlier wire. McGillick had information that Labelle had been in Butte for about ten days, but had left about a week ago, destination unknown. At Chapleau's Place, Welsh and Rook located a young French waiter who had served drinks to a man wearing a gold pan lapel pin and his woman companion. Welsh succeeded finally in locating the woman, who confirmed that her companion was Ed Labelle, but that she did not know where he had gone when he left Butte.

Then Welsh turned up information that Labelle was believed to have gone to work for the Southern Pacific Railroad in company with other Frenchmen, and he learned from the railroad employment office that such a group had been sent to Ogden, Utah. Welsh decided to check with the railroad conductors on duty the day this party left, so he and Rook wound up in Pocatello, Idaho, during the early hours of August 31, but the conductor they checked there could give no information about a man in the group wearing a gold pan lapel pin. The searchers travelled on to Ogden.

Going immediately to the railroad employment office, Detective Welsh found that two men had recently been sent to the Los Angeles, Cal., area to work on a railroad tunnel and that one of them answered the description of Labelle and had talked of the Klondike. However, when Welsh mentioned the gold pan lapel pin, he was told for certain that one of the 56 men shipped to Wads-

worth, Nevada, was wearing such a pin. Welsh and Rook obtained tickets for Wadsworth. Welsh also acquired a letter of introduction from the superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Ogden addressed to his agents along the line requesting every assistance be given both Welsh and Rook.

At Wadsworth, they met Constable Pollock, various railway contractors and camp foremen. Pollock hooked up his team of horses and took the pair west to one of the camps. And in accordance with the request for co-operation from the railroad superintendent, Paul Rook was given the job of time-keeper at the camp, and with the foreman, he went through all the men in four camps, talking personally to each. But nothing of Labelle could be found.

It was beginning to look hopeless, but there was one more camp to check and for this, they first had to return to Wadsworth where they were introduced to Mr. H. B. Jeffries, camp foreman.



THE MILDEST BEST-TASTING CIGARETTE

Detective Welsh presented his letter of introduction and arrangements were under way to cover the last camp. Jeffries and Rook went in the former's buggy 30 minutes ahead of Welsh and Pollock because there were some 300 men to check.

In looking through these camps, Welsh and Rook had arranged between themselves a signal should they be fortunate enough to locate the wanted man. If Labelle was discovered, Rook was merely to walk away from the camp with his hat perched on the back of his head.

Soon after Welsh's arrival at the last camp, he stood at the foot of a hill watching Rook check the tents. In one tent, the latter came across a man whose name was listed as L. Stone and when Rook took a second closer look at him, he was certain. Rook left the tent with his hat well back on his head.

"He is in that tent, I am certain it is him," he told Welsh when the detective trotted up the hill.

Welsh immediately entered the tent. There were several men in it, but the crafty plain-clothes man began looking around, setting his memory to work. Finally he found a face he recognized and associated with the Yukon.

"How do you do?" said Welsh, offering his hand.

The man instinctively reached out and Welsh grabbed his wrist, snapping on a handcuff. The man was sitting on his bunk with his suspenders hanging loose off his shoulders.

"Why did you say your name was Stone? You are Ed Labelle. Do you know this gentleman?" Welsh asked as Rook was by this time standing alongside.

"Yes," acknowledged the man. "I guess you are the man that sold me the gun."

The lengthy manhunt for Edward Labelle was over. Welsh rushed him out of the tent and Rook grabbed his loose clothing lying around the bunk and they made a dash for Constable Pollock's

wagon. As they were getting into the vehicle, a tall man stepped up to it and shouted, "Frenchy, what are they doing to you?"

But it was too late. The wagon was in motion before Labelle had a chance to answer. He was whisked back to Wadsworth where Rook and Welsh had taken a hotel room.

Detective Welsh advised Labelle that he had been arrested for murder committed in the Yukon and that he had no legal authority to take Labelle out of Nevada. Labelle was informed he had every right to fight extradition proceedings which would be instituted by Welsh and which would likely take several weeks to complete, during which time he would be incarcerated at the jail at Reno on a Fugitive from Justice Warrant. Welsh told him, however, that if he wished to voluntarily accompany the detective back to the Yukon to stand trial, an agreement would be drawn up before a Justice of the Peace. After little consideration, Labelle agreed on the latter course.

Welsh immediately made arrangements with the chief dispatcher of the railroad for a special engine to take them out of Nevada. Co-operation was assured him.

Labelle was surprised to the point of being incredulous when advised by Welsh that his partner Fournier had been arrested and was in custody in the Yukon. After considering this fact a while, he said quietly to the detective, "I will tell you the truth."

He admitted before Welsh and Rook that three persons had been murdered—this confirmed the belief that Alphonse Constantin had also met with foul play—and said the killings took place about 8 a.m. on a Tuesday (June 24) on an island opposite a high bank about ten miles below where the Stewart River joins the Yukon. Armed with this information, Welsh wasted no time in sending a wire to the NWMP in Dawson as he knew they would be anxious to learn the

location of the crimes if it had not already been divulged by Fournier.

Now the long journey "home" began. Welsh, Rook and Labelle left Wadsworth late September 1, arriving in Sacramento, Cal., at 8 the following morning. They transferred trains and headed north for Portland and Seattle, reaching that point early September 4. The party stayed over there for 3½ days.

It was back in Seattle that Detective Welsh cleared up the feeling of uneasiness he had had shortly before arresting Labelle, and in doing so, he uncovered a strange coincidence.

In making his inquiries in Seattle during the greater part of August, Welsh had actually received information concerning two different men named Edward Labelle. After arresting Labelle in Wadsworth, the detective learned from the prisoner that he had never been in Chicago, and Welsh, inclined to believe this, naturally concluded that several of his contacts had deliberately set him on the wrong track. However, it will be recalled that prior to leaving Seattle on August 26, he had wired the Chief of Police in Chicago for a photo of Edward Labelle who was supposedly known in that city. And now back at the West Coast centre, he found the picture had arrived and in viewing it, observed that it was a different man entirely. Still even more strange, both Labelles had been associated with Peter or Victor Fournier.

Also, Welsh learned from Labelle the various places he had been since leaving the Yukon after the crimes and realized that he had not been too far from the trail since arriving in Seattle. Labelle related that he and Fournier had remained in Dawson only a few days in the latter part of June after the murders, and from there, they went on down river as far as Eagle City in Alaska. Then they returned to Dawson July 19 and when they heard at the wharf that a body had been found in the river, Labelle said he became frightened, and unknown to Fournier, left Dawson July 22 on the

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steamer *Columbia* for the "outside". He travelled under an assumed name and went direct to Seattle, then to Nelson, B.C., on to Roslyn, Wash., to Spokane, Butte, Ogden and finally Wadsworth.

Before leaving Seattle, Welsh had made arrangements to have an NWMP constable meet the steamer in Vancouver and accompany him to Dawson. The party left Seattle at 9 p.m. September 7 on the S.S. *Dolphin*, but when Welsh awoke the next morning, he found that the ship had sailed past Vancouver without stopping. The remainder of the voyage was uneventful, and the ship arrived at Skagway at 7 a.m. September 11 where Welsh wired ahead to Supt. A. E. Snyder in charge of "H" Division at Whitehorse. When the party arrived there that afternoon, it was met at the train depot by Insp. F. P. Horrigan, Sgt. Major P. W. Pennefather and S/Sgt. Hermann DesBarres.

Leaving Whitehorse via the S.S. *Canadian* the same evening, Welsh was finally given relief from his escort duties as two Mounted Policemen joined the trio. During the trip, Labelle stood on deck near the bow and pointed out various locations to Welsh where he, Fournier and the three murdered men had camped on the fateful trip in June. During the stop at Selkirk on September 13, the steamer was met by Sgt. W. J. Beyts and Mrs. Carrie Nelson of the "Savoy" roadhouse. She readily identified Labelle and recalled that he and his party stopped there to purchase provisions Sunday morning June 22. She also mentioned that the following Sunday she spoke with Labelle in Dawson.

The party was joined at the Stewart River stop by Inspector Jarvis who travelled as far as Ogilvie. In front of the Inspector and Detective Welsh, Labelle pointed out what was to become infamously known as "Murder Island"—the spot where Leon Bouthillette, Guy Beaudoin and Alphonse Constantin were brutally murdered—as the ship sailed by. The steamer arrived in Dawson shortly

after midnight September 14 and Labelle was handed over to Sergeant Smith.

While Welsh was escorting Labelle back to Dawson, the Mounted Police there had been busy amassing their evidence for the Court cases against the two accused. Upon receipt of Welsh's wire stating that Labelle had been arrested September 1 and that he had disclosed the site of the crimes, Inspector Routledge immediately assigned Corporal Piper the task of travelling upstream to locate the island. En route, Piper picked up Cst. Seymour Woodill of Stewart River Detachment to assist him. The pair successfully located "Murder Island" as indicated by Labelle, and painstakingly searched the island inch by inch in search of evidence. The big find was a spot where there was the remains of a fire and through the debris they sifted out a charred piece of human skull, the frame of a valise known to have been carried by Bouthillette, empty .45-90 rifle shells and empty .44 revolver shells. They also retrieved numerous buttons from the clothing of the murdered men, two rosaries and scraps from a French newspaper. Corporal Piper made two maps of the island showing the locations of the fire and the items of evidence picked up, gathered up all the articles and returned to Dawson.

After Labelle was safely in custody at Dawson, and Fournier heard that he had confessed the crimes to Detective Welsh, he also decided he wanted to "talk". And as Labelle had accused Fournier of actually committing the three murders, likewise Fournier laid the blame entirely on Labelle. Inspector Routledge, remarking on Fournier's story, said, "I do not think that in all the annals of Canadian criminal history was ever such a cold-blooded and premeditated story of murders told as that told by Fournier."

The pieces of rope tied around Beaudoin's feet and arms were explained when Fournier related that after the murders and the searching of the victims' clothing for money and valuables, Labelle and

October, 1959]

Campfire on "Murder Island" where Corporal Piper and Constable Woodill located fragments of evidence.



he tied the hands and feet of the corpses together and weighted the bodies with rocks before throwing them into the Yukon River in order that they would not float to the surface and be found. But the plan had backfired.

But the crime of these two men did not end there. There was still another brutal murder committed. As explained by Labelle, after reaching Dawson after the three murders, the pair stayed a few days and then headed down river and at Eagle City in Alaska, they met another French Canadian, Archie Gilbault, who accompanied them farther down river. And a few miles short of Circle City, they also murdered him, after which they discovered \$705 in cash in his clothing. This additional murder was brought to light by investigations by Cst. Joseph Bourke, and later substantiated when Fournier confessed. Labelle did not mention this crime in his confession.

Now, only two months after the body of Leon Bouthillette had been discovered bearing only that tiny scrap of water-soaked paper which led to his identification, the North-West Mounted Police had both confessed murderers in their custody in the Yukon and unsurmountable evidence linking both of them with the crimes. Labelle, in his confession, had

mentioned the fact that Fournier had carried a .44 calibre revolver when the two first met, and that after the crimes, had disposed of the gun in the river. Doctors examining the bodies of Bouthillette and Beaudoin, however, were able to say that both rifle and revolver wounds were found, thus linking both men with the actual killings.

Both Labelle and Fournier were committed for trial at their Preliminary Hearings in Dawson and the former's trial began Oct. 27, 1902 before Mr. Justice Craig. Late in the evening of October 31, the jury returned with a verdict of "guilty". Fournier's hearing was shorter, commencing November 4 and concluding the same evening when the jury also returned a "guilty" verdict after having been retired only five minutes.

The death sentence was passed on both Frenchmen and on Jan. 20, 1903, both were hanged in Dawson early in the morning with the temperature recording 52 degrees below zero.

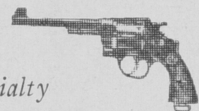
The final chapter in this sordid affair was completed the following Spring. On May 18, John McLean and George Ortell, en route to Dawson by scow, tied

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up for the night three miles above Ogilvie. McLean, having seen some ducks pass over toward a nearby slough, started after them and stumbled over the skeletal remains of a man. The men immediately went to the Ogilvie NWMP Detachment where they informed Cst. Arthur Bothwell, who in turn notified Dawson headquarters where the remains were later taken.

Before any search could be made of what clothing remained, it was necessary to wash and boil the tatters. Most of the pockets had been either cut or torn out, but in one Police found three small filthy water-soaked scraps of paper, one piece used as a covering for the second which contained a prayer written in French, and a third was a portion of a letter, on the back of which was written in large pencilled letters the name Alphonse Constantin. Searching back through the bulky file on the case, investigators checked the clothing worn by Constantin as supplied by relatives and those who last saw him alive and sure enough, the list corresponded to the pitiful rags found on the skeleton. The remains were turned over to Father Bunozy and the victim's relatives advised, and the "Murder Island" file was officially closed.

* * *

Of the four chief Mounted Police investigators working on the "Murder Island" case, two were subsequently promoted in rank, the third had been strongly recommended for promotion in view of his part in the affair but died suddenly and the fourth remains somewhat of a mystery man so far as Headquarters files are concerned.

Reg. No. 3154 Sgt. Frank Smith, in charge of Dawson Town Station, was promoted to the rank of staff sergeant while still at Dawson before taking his discharge on Sept. 24, 1906 after completing 10 years' service.

Reg. No. 2349 Cpl. John Storm Piper left the Force for a brief period after the case terminated and upon rejoining, was stationed in southern Alberta where

he served several years as a detective, finally retiring from the RNWMP Feb. 13, 1917 with the rank of staff sergeant. He subsequently joined the Alberta Provincial Police and held the rank of Inspector in that force.

Reg. No. 3485 Cst. James Henry Burns, the French-speaking Policeman whose plain-clothes work uncovered much of the evidence in this case and who arrested Peter Fournier, had been strongly recommended for promotion, but in the summer of 1903 developed an acute case of pyaemia and died in Dawson on September 3.

Det. W. H. Welsh was one of several detectives used by the Mounted Police in the Yukon area during and after the time of the Gold Rush. He was actually taken on the strength of the Force at the time of the Dominion Saloon hold-up in Dawson on Nov. 14, 1901, but was never placed on Yukon Orders, entered on the official pay sheets or given a regimental number. He was for several years an American detective in the Pacific Northwest mainly around Seattle prior to going to the Yukon in 1897 to do some mining. He was recommended as a member of the Force by Asst. Commr. Zachary Taylor Wood who commanded the Force in the Yukon at that time and after being taken on strength, immediately took out papers to become a British subject.

Detective Welsh was well thought of by members of the Force and had been of great assistance to the Dawson Town Station men during the height of the Gold Rush days through his knowledge of criminals in the area originally from around Seattle. It is known that he was highly successful in all cases he worked on in the Yukon and consistently received the praise of Assistant Commissioner Wood. However, some of the old Yukon files are missing and it is not known when he left the employ of the Force but the last time reference can be found to his work in the Yukon is in the Annual Report of 1906. ●●●

RANDOM REPORTS

Commendations . . . For Investigations

During the Summer of 1958, a series of bombings plagued the residents of British Columbia's Kelowna-Vernon-Armstrong area. An extensive investigation carried out by the Force resulted in the arrest in July 1958 of two brothers from Crescent Valley, B.C., both of whom were charged under s.408(1)(d) of the Criminal Code, "Conspiracy to make an explosive substance with intent to cause an explosion".

Due largely to the careful and detailed investigation work carried out by Sgt. Wilfred George Lambert, then in charge of the C.I.B. at Kamloops Sub-Division, both men were subsequently convicted and sentenced to penitentiary terms.

The Force received extremely laudatory remarks from Mr. Justice Wilson at the conclusion of the second man's trial held last Spring at the Vernon Assize sittings.

And for his part in bringing these cases to a successful conclusion, Sergeant Lambert recently received an official commendation from Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac. "The tenacity, zeal and investigative ability displayed by this NCO played a major part in the arrest and conviction of persons responsible," said the Commissioner.



* * *

. . . For Courage



Another member of the Force, Cst. Kenneth Orville Coburn, 21, also received a commendation from the Commissioner in connection with the same case, "for courage displayed at Vernon, B.C., on June 28, 1958, when he disarmed a bomb found in a local hotel. His action forestalled all damage and injury that might have resulted from the explosion and proved of considerable value during the subsequent investigation and conviction."

When bartender Bartola Paul Castanelli found a home-made bomb in the men's lavatory of the Allison Hotel in Vernon the evening of June 28, 1958, Police were called. Arriving at the hotel, Constable Coburn immediately set about dismantling the explosive, rendering it harmless before any injury or damage could be caused.

In his charge to the jury at the trial, Mr. Justice Wilson also praised the bravery of bartender Castanelli, "and particularly, Constable Coburn, whose conduct cannot be too highly commended, because he acted intelligently and courageously in doing what he did."

Indian Scout Receives Medal

Spl. Cst. Frank Holloway of the Peigan Indian Reserve and attached to Pincher Creek, Alta., RCMP detachment as a Scout, was one of the guests of honor at a Lethbridge Sub-Division social function last June 12.

Inspr. J. A. Young, Sub-Division O.C., took advantage of the affair to present 20-year RCMP Long Service Medals to Special Constable Holloway and S/Sgt. W. A. Allen.

Scout Holloway was sworn into the Force as a special constable on Aug. 1, 1938, being recommended at that time by Reg. No. 5097 ex-Cpl. W. G. Naylor of Pincher Creek Detachment and former Indian Agent Hugh Lancaster.

With over 21 years' service now, Special Constable Holloway, 64, is highly regarded by members of the sub-division, is in good health and has been recommended by the various Commanding Officers he has served under for his excellent work on the Peigan Reserve as well as for his own personal conduct.



Helicopter Highway Patrol

By CPL. R. A. M. CRAWFORD

An innovation in highway traffic control, the "whirlybird" proved that under particularly congested conditions it would be a valuable asset to police departments.

 On May 23, 1959, Richmond Detachment, assisted by Vancouver Sub-Division Traffic Branch, recorded what is considered the first highway patrol by helicopter in Canada.

The occasion was the opening of the Vancouver-Blaine Freeway and the Deas Tunnel. This Freeway connects Vancouver City to the United States Border at Blaine, Wash., a distance of 34 miles. This is the first section completed, and leads from the Oak Street Bridge crossing the north arm of the Fraser River on the north side of Lulu Island (Richmond, B.C.) to the Deas Tunnel crossing the south arm of the Fraser River on the south side of Lulu Island, a distance of 4.6 miles. The highway then connects (for the present time) with the Ladner Trunk Road, approximately three miles from the tunnel.

Across Lulu Island the highway is a divided four lanes with limited access. These are "cloverleaves" at the Oak Street Bridge, Westminster Highway (mid-point on Lulu Island) and at the tunnel. The speed limit is 60 miles per hour, with 40 miles per hour on the four-lane bridge and four-lane tunnel.

The Oak Street Bridge and the Deas Tunnel are toll structures, but no tolls were imposed on the tunnel until midnight May 24, giving the motorist a 41-hour toll-free period. The tunnel is the first of its type in North America, a prefabricated unit built in six sections, floated into a trench in the Fraser River bottom and connected by sloping ramps to the highway at each end. Total cost of the tunnel and its approaches was estimated at \$23,000,000.

In view of the new type of tunnel and the first four-lane freeway in this area,

heavy traffic was expected, particularly during the toll-free period. With this in mind, plans for extra patrols were laid out by Richmond Detachment and the Vancouver Sub-Division Traffic Branch. In order to provide maximum coverage of the traffic, it was decided to use three radio-equipped motorcycles with a loud hailer-equipped highway patrol car as stand-by. If necessary, the detachment radio-equipped transport used for general duties could be called upon to assist. The motorcycles, with their manoeuvrability, could operate in heavy traffic where a transport would be of no use. It might also be noted that both the Oak Street Bridge and the Deas Tunnel are patrolled by the Traffic Division of the B.C. Toll Highways and Bridges Authority using radio-equipped jeeps.

On May 23, the constable in charge of Richmond Detachment Traffic Branch, using a Bell Helicopter provided by Okanagan Helicopters Limited, surveyed the traffic situation from the air. Using an RCMP portable F.M. Radio on the standard F.M. Band, he gave directions and instructions to the motorcycles on the ground for approximately one hour. No major situations developed, but some minor changes were made on side road barricades. By midnight some 56,000 vehicles had used the road and tunnel.

An additional 30,000 vehicles had crossed the highway and tunnel by noon May 24, and traffic appeared to be increasing. At 2.30 p.m., the NCO in charge of the Traffic Branch, Vancouver Sub-Division, accompanied by the constable from Richmond Detachment Traffic Branch, commenced patrol in the helicopter. At 3 o'clock a stoppage was noted

Aerial photograph of Deas Tunnel, showing entrance and exit toll booths.



in the traffic flowing into the tunnel and by radio it was ascertained that trouble had developed in a ventilating fan in the tunnel and until emergency fans could be started traffic was halted in one direction. Two of the patrolling motorcycles were directed to the tunnel to stand by and assist, and within 20 minutes traffic was again moving. However, by this time a two-mile double lane was backed up in a northward direction and it was a further half hour before traffic resumed a normal rate of speed.

At 3.30 p.m., a line of stopped vehicles was seen $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the tunnel in the nearby Municipality of Delta (Ladner, B.C.). Investigation revealed what appeared to be a serious three-car accident completely blocking the highway. By radio the Delta Police Department was advised and the helicopter landed as close to the accident scene as possible. The injured person was removed by ambulance and the Police from the helicopter assisted in directing traffic and removing the damaged vehicles from the highway until the Delta Police could take over. Traffic was now backing up for some distance and a survey from the air showed that traffic would soon be at the tunnel and stationary. The toll gates at the tunnel were advised of the situation and traffic was again stopped until those vehicles on the Ladner side could move freely. Once these vehicles moved the normal flow of traffic was resumed. By 4.30 traffic appeared to be slackening off, and the members in the helicopter returned to Vancouver Airport.

The fine weather conditions existing during the week-end added to the interest in the new tunnel and highway and brought out motorists in exceptional numbers. By midnight May 24, a total of

136,000 vehicles had crossed the highway and through the tunnel.

The value of aerial patrol was evident on this occasion; with the large number of vehicles on the road, any stoppage of traffic created hazards. However, tie-ups could be spotted almost as they started and action could be taken to re-route or move stalled vehicles almost immediately. Accidents could be investigated if a small space large enough for a helicopter to land was available nearby. With radio controls in all units in the operation, communication was good and instructions could be relayed with speed. The range of vision at the 300-foot altitude covered almost the entire 4.6 miles of highway. The use of the helicopter was limited to those periods when traffic was at its heaviest, the remainder of the time the ground units could cover and control the traffic. For special events where large numbers of cars have to be moved at one time and congestion would result, the helicopter would prove extremely valuable and on this occasion this point was well proven.

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Vancouver-Blaine Freeway showing Westminster Highway Interchange.



Clark's Close Call

ALL members of the Force will be happy to learn that Cst. John Clark of Maillardville (B.C.) Detachment is now satisfactorily recovered from his near-fatal wound in the heart.

At 2 a.m. Sunday, May 31, he received a call for assistance from a frantic woman who advised him that there was a fight in progress at a nearby Indian Reserve and that some shots were being fired. He hurried to the scene and started looking for a youth who was allegedly wielding the weapon, a .22 calibre rifle. After going through one house he was on his way to another when he swung his flashlight toward a noise in the dense underbrush about 20 feet away. Suddenly the youth stood up, and bathed in the light of the flashlight, fired point blank at the constable.

Clark fell, his heart pierced, but was able to rise and stagger to the police car, about 50 feet away. He attempted to call for assistance but the radio was busy. Then he collapsed. At this point John Robertson, an Indian youth, came to his assistance. Robertson had no driver's license and was unfamiliar with the operation of a car, but his presence of mind at this juncture is credited with saving the Policeman's life, as every second counted. In complete darkness he backed

the car along a narrow dyke, with a ten-foot drop on either side. Then he raced toward the Royal Columbian Hospital in New Westminster, about five miles away, summoning an escort from the now rapidly converging police cars. A wild drive then ensued, with the Indian careening at speeds of 90 m.p.h. along highways and streets that fortunately were deserted save for this unusual procession of vehicles.

When the car arrived at the hospital an emergency operation was immediately performed by Dr. Gerald R. Coursley, assisted by Dr. B. Meth. It was discovered that the bullet had travelled through the diaphragm after entering in the upper abdominal area. It then ripped through the distal portions of both ventricles of the heart and emerged under the left arm-pit. It was three long days before

an anxious wife and four children could be assured that the head of their family was off the critical list.

The members of Maillardville Detachment have compiled an unenviable record in recent years. It was here in 1956 that Cpl. H. M. C. Johnstone was wounded eight times during the course of a wild gun battle in which he and Cst. A. L. Beach foiled a bank hold-up, killing one of the bandits and wounding another.

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Resources of the Northland

By SGT. R. D. VAN NORMAN

The opening chapter in the third installment of this interesting and informative series deals with Local Administration in Self Government.

As mentioned in an earlier installment the Eskimos do not have any real organization except the family unit, consequently they do not have any form of administration as applied to community affairs. Each individual recognizes of course that he has certain responsibilities which must be met in order that harmony in the whole group will exist. The necessity of working together has given Eskimos little opportunity to question the matter, or to follow anything more complicated than a few basic rules.

The division of the hunt is of prime importance. The man who actually secures the animal takes his choice and his friends take as much of the remaining kill as they need. This ritual is always observed and therefore there is never any trouble over the division of game.

Sometimes the community will have occasion to rebuke a fellow member for scandal, stealing or lying. The offender is simply ignored for a few days, after which he acknowledges his guilt and publicly repents. Then all is forgiven.

In its primitive state, local administration as we know it, worked remarkably well and suited the needs of the people perfectly. But great changes were to come. White men were to arrive in great ships, in aircraft and by sleds, to reach every isolated part of the Arctic. It was to be a peaceful cultural invasion of their homeland and one which was to change them forever. The days of the primitive Eskimo are quickly drawing

to an end and tomorrow will open a brighter and more hopeful era for them all.

* * *

X Government Administration

The North-West Territories Act provides for the government of the North-West Territories by a Commissioner, who also serves as the Deputy Minister of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and a council of eight members. They meet twice a year either in the North or Ottawa. In June 1957 they met at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., the first time the government of the North-West Territories had ever held session in the Eastern Arctic. The Commissioner in council has the power to make ordinances concerning game, liquor, schools and other matters.

It is only during the past few years that the government of the North-West Territories has sent personnel into the field. In 1954 six Northern Service Officers were appointed to represent the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources at various places in the North and to pave the way for increased representation by government officers.

Up until this time the Royal Canadian Mounted Police acted on behalf of the government of the Territories, also doing the work of a number of other departments and agencies. It is only now that we are beginning to realize the value of the work done by these early members serving in the North as government representatives, coming into contact with



"Stopping for mid-morning tea." Eskimos Peterloosie, Merquarlik and the author on official government patrol at Pangnirtung.

certain groups of Eskimos and isolated areas for the first time. A wealth of information is to be found in the files covering the early activities of the Force in the North.

The RCMP continues to perform the varied functions of many departments at the isolated posts in the Eastern Arctic. In these places they register births, deaths and marriages, make long patrols to visit native camps and white settlements, examine and report on game conditions, act as explosives inspectors, fisheries officers, postmasters, coroners, Customs and Immigration officers, enforce the Criminal Code of Canada and the North-West Territories Ordinance, render medical assistance where needed, look after relief and old age assistance including blind pensions, issue family allowance credits and do a host of other things. This is in addition to the general upkeep of a detachment where members must do their own cooking and housekeeping.



The Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources has taken a renewed interest in northern development, and is going ahead with a number of plans which in a short time will bring about a complete change in the face of the Arctic. The Arctic Division of this Department is building a model townsite at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., where Eskimo and whites live together in neat little houses. Here there is employment for all and a life of hard work and pleasure. In this development we are witnessing a new and exciting experiment which from all appearances is going to be even more successful than government officials thought could be possible.

Northern Service Officers are expanding their activities throughout the rest of the Eastern Arctic, now touching most of the settlements and the outlying areas, along the Distant Early Warning line, and in the most remote places by radio contact. They are striving to establish a sound economy for the Eskimo and white residents of the North, to give the native people social and political equality and in general to fit the Northland completely into the Canadian picture. The aims of the Territorial government are of necessity rather broad because conditions in the North are changing so fast. A detailed and non-flexible policy would be shortly out of date.

Indian and Northern Health Services have established a number of nursing stations in the Eastern Arctic and plan hospitals for the near future. They believe that their program begins in the homes where you can teach the Eskimos some of the basic things concerning sanitation and prevention of disease and sickness. There is a high rate of tuberculosis among the Eskimos and they hope

NCO issuing Family Allowances.

to reduce and in time almost completely eliminate this dreaded scourge. Considering the short time that they have been in the North they have become one of the most popular departments with the Eskimos, probably because the natives can see the direct results of their treatment.

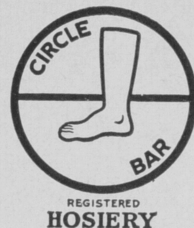
A typical settlement has a Northern Service Officer, RCMP detachment, Hudson's Bay Company post, Indian and Northern Health Services nursing station, Anglican and Catholic missions, welfare teacher and school, plus a number of Eskimo residents. They receive their supplies once a year during the annual visit of the Eastern Arctic Patrol, a government vessel which is especially designed for this purpose. Aboard the ship are supplies, medical officers, government officials and often Eskimo patients returning to their homes after being hospitalized in the South. The patrol also brings mail with news from friends and relatives in the other parts of Canada and replacements to relieve certain government personnel who have been posted to an area for a few years and desire a change.

In recent months the contact of northern residents with people of the South has increased, largely through visits by aircraft, better radio programs, increased mail dispatches and greater departmental administration. Education has assumed an important place in each community. The programs are designed to integrate Eskimos and white people and to provide them with a basis for mutual and happy understanding. Special emphasis is placed on the cultural and technical aspects.

Law enforcement has never been a notably difficult thing in the North, except it often demanded that the investigator make long patrols in which great hardships were experienced. With recent developments the Eskimo people have been thrown into contact with our new ways of living and are experiencing some of the undesirable traits which go with

such a new way of life. Law enforcement among the primitive Eskimo is a demanding duty now, because it requires members of the RCMP stationed in the North to understand the basic concepts of primitive law, to appreciate the effect of the changing times and conditions, that they may be able to encourage the Eskimos to obey all of the laws. There are times when great tact and understanding are required.

It can be fairly stated that the whole of government administration is, insofar as the Eskimos are concerned, an artificial structure. It is for them, it helps them, it directs them, but it is not a part of them nor are they a part of it. I am under the impression that it will be many years yet before the Eskimo people fully participate in government administration of their own affairs. However, the day is coming and every move made today by understanding government officials brings them that much closer to full participation in the Canadian way of life.



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Constable befriends his dogs before setting out on patrol to Lake Harbour. Force still uses dogs extensively in the Eastern Arctic.

XI History, Exploration and Research in the Eastern Arctic

Probably the first white man to reach the shores of the Eastern Arctic was Leif Ericson, who about 1000 A.D., sailed west until he reached land, possibly the southern shores of Baffin Island. But it was not until centuries later that men were again to be inspired to explore and conquer the unknown. As trade in Europe and Asia developed, a quick route to Cathay became the dream of many adventurous men who went forth for excitement and wealth.

In 1576 Martin Frobisher sailed his three ships into a large bay on southern Baffin which now bears his name. Today at the end of that bay we have what is becoming one of the world's most important airport terminals, Frobisher Air-base, a development which he could hardly have foreseen. Martin Frobisher was fired by an ambition to discover the elusive North-West Passage. He thought that Frobisher Bay was a channel, but because one of his ships, the *Michael*, had to return home due to adverse weather, he abandoned his plan to sail farther west. He returned to England before the ice froze over the sea, taking with him samples of ore and curious trophies from this new land. Among these was an Eskimo his crew had seized bodily from a small skin boat as it had

drawn up alongside the ship for the purpose of barter.

There was great excitement over this ore which was wrongly assayed as gold, consequently it was responsible for the outfitting of second and third expeditions in the next two years. Although these new trips were to secure gold, Frobisher still cared more about searching for the passage, which quest now took him as far as "Frobisher's Farthest" island. Upon his final return to England he was greeted with word of failure, the ore was not gold but iron pyrites.

Henry Hudson saw the rocky, barren shores of Baffin Island in 1610 and shortly after was placed in a boat along with his son to drift. The mutinous crew returned to England and another failure was added.

In 1616 Captain Bylot and his second in command sailed to the north end of Baffin Island and travelled into dangerous Lancaster Sound. Edward Parry later also entered this stretch of water and reached Melville Island. In 1821 he tried to find the passage by sailing around the south of Baffin Island into Foxe Basin and on to Fury and Hecla Strait. Here he was defeated and the first ship to ever go through was not until 1957 when the Canadian icebreaker *Labrador* sailed into the dangerous waters.

Parry tried again in 1824 but wrecked the *Fury* off Somerset Island in July 1825, which meant that he had to return home in his other ship. John Ross reached King William Island by sled in 1830, to be followed in 1845 by the ill-fated expedition of Sir John Franklin. The story of the loss of his ships and eventual tragic end of the whole expedition is still one of the most intriguing stories to come out of the North. The search for this lost expedition was to send many more men into the frozen North. Men like Doctors Rae and Kane, Knud Rasmussen and Vilhjalmur Stefansson en-

tered to study the Eskimos, the land and to explore.

Exploration continued into the present century, one of the highlights being the famous voyages of the RCMP Schooner *St. Roch*, which under the command of Sgt. (now Supt.) Henry Larsen, FRGS, was the first to sail from the Pacific to the Atlantic and the first to make a return voyage.²⁵ This patrol was also to bring back relics from the Franklin expedition and to establish once and for all time that the North-West passage was possible but not practical.

The names of Sir John Ross, Sir John Franklin, Doctors Rae and Kane, Captain McLure, Superintendent Larsen, Captain

Bernier and others have all left a mark on the Arctic. One looks back to the accomplishments of these and many other men with some nostalgia, for with the aircraft coverage of the Arctic today, their work seems to belong to a fast passing era. The North has been discovered: all that remains is to study in detail those things which have been found.

²⁵Larsen, Henry Asbjorn. *The North-West Passage. 1940-1942 and 1944: the famous voyages of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Schooner St. Roch.* Vancouver, Canada, City Archives, 1948. Pg. 47, Illus., ports., maps. See also RCMP *Quarterly* October 1942 and April 1945.



Six Easy Steps To Fame

A rookie Ottawa policeman has earned himself lasting fame on his first tour of beat duty.

The rookie, spared identification by his superiors who told the story was checking in downtown Ottawa when he found a store door unlocked. He phoned the owner, who came and locked up. At the end of his shift, the constable began to make out the standard "unsecured property" form reporting the incident. All went well until he came to the heading, "Steps taken."

He wrote:

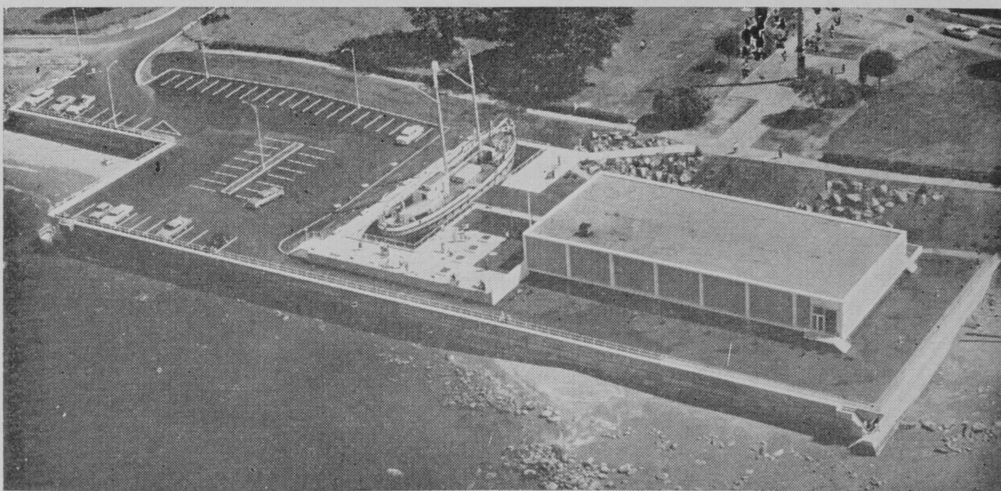
"Six. Three in. Nothing wrong. Three out."

(*Victoria Daily Colonist*)

Shades of the old West recently appeared at Mt. Currie, a small community in the Pemberton mountain valley of B.C., at a community dance. An Indian was using profane language outside the hall in the presence of other more quiet citizens. He observed a member of the Force approaching on foot and, bent upon escape, ran up the village street with the constable in hot pursuit. The Indian, James Louie, was overtaken by a friend, Patrick Williams who, at the time, was mounted. Williams took Louie aboard as a cowtown hitch-hiker and both made good their escape.

The two were later apprehended. Louie was charged with creating a disturbance and in Court he gave unsworn evidence stating that as he was being chased by the RCMP he noticed Williams going by on a horse and climbed on, unassisted by Williams.

Williams was charged with obstructing a Peace Officer and also gave unsworn evidence to the effect that he had not seen the policeman pursuing Louie and that the latter had climbed aboard the horse uninvited and unassisted. Both men were found guilty and fined. At last report the horse was doing nicely after a strenuous stint of double duty.



(George Allen Photo).

Aerial view of the *St. Roch* and Vancouver's new Centennial Maritime Museum.

Vancouver Centennial Maritime Museum

By CPL. R. L. MABEE

IN Nootka Sound on Oct. 2, 1794, Capt. George Vancouver decided that the North-West Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans did not exist and considered that his tour of duty in search of this sea route should be terminated.

On Oct. 16, 1944, the RCMP Schooner *St. Roch* arrived in Vancouver, B.C., after having travelled since the Summer of 1939 from Vancouver to Halifax, N.S., and return via the North-West Passage. Due to the conditions of ice and storm during the Winter of 1940-41 and other natural hazards, as well as inaccurate charts in existence at that time, the West to East voyage took 28 months to complete, 11 of which were spent held by ice pack on her second Winter of this epic voyage.

The *St. Roch* was re-conditioned, larger engines were installed, and during the 1943 season she supplied eastern Arctic Detachments and conducted general patrol activities in that region. The following year she returned to Vancouver via the North-West Passage and followed the so-called southern route. This voyage

of over 7,000 miles was made in 86 days. The final voyage of the *St. Roch* terminated on Oct. 12, 1954, when she entered Burrard Inlet at Vancouver after having completed a round trip from Vancouver to Halifax via the Panama Canal. She thus became the first vessel to travel the North-West Passage from West to East and also the only ship which had ever circumnavigated the North American continent.

The occasion of her last entrance to Vancouver Harbor was marked by impressive ceremonies on the waterfront and in Vancouver's City Hall where the *St. Roch* was presented to the citizens of Vancouver. Thus this history-making vessel, which, in addition to routine duties in the North, had maintained Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic archipelago and had performed the feat of sailing completely around North America on two occasions. The foreshore of Haddon Park, in the Kitsilano Park area of Vancouver, was chosen for the site for the Vancouver Centennial project in the form of a Maritime Museum including a 5,000 square foot building of modern design,

and the *St. Roch*, was to be permanently located in a concrete cradle and dry-docked with both building and ship open to the public.

A sea wall had been partially constructed at low water mark and then, at extreme high Spring tides, the *St. Roch* was brought through the opening in the wall and placed in the cradle. She did not leave the water without protest. Three attempts were required to finally place her in her permanent home.

After the openings in the concrete sea wall were closed, sand from the floor of English Bay was pumped into the site and finally the building was completed. The grounds were landscaped and the *St. Roch* made ship-shape. This included a new main mast with a B.C. Centennial silver dollar placed in the butt.

A 100-foot high totem pole has been placed on the museum site, the work of Mungo Martin, famed totem carver and expert on Indian lore, ancient Indian songs and customs of the Kwakiutl tribe of northern Vancouver Island. This totem pole is an exact duplicate of the one presented to Queen Elizabeth II by the citizens of British Columbia. These poles are carved and painted with symbols of British Columbia's Indian past. Mungo Martin designed and carved the poles which are the most imposing ever erected. He was presented to the Queen Mother upon the occasion of the totem pole being accepted and this was another of the honors conferred upon him during his career.

June 11, 1959 marked the formal opening of the Vancouver Centennial Maritime Museum. On this occasion the ribbon admitting the public was cut by Acting Mayor Evelyn Caldwell. The Invocation was read by the Vancouver Civic Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Melvin. Guest speakers included Rear Admiral Raynor, RCN, who presented to the Museum the original pennant used by the *St. Roch*.

Tribute was paid to the many private and civic personalities who contributed time and money to ensure that the

Museum would be a successful project. The *St. Roch* Preservation Society, the Vancouver City Archivist Maj. J. S. Matthews, ex-Mayor F. Hume, and many other groups and individuals took part in the creation of the Museum to ensure that the *St. Roch* upon her retirement from active duty, would be preserved for her great historic significance.

Asst. Commr. J. R. Lemieux, Officer Commanding "E" Division, delivered an address on behalf of the Commissioner. Supt. H. A. Larsen, Officer Commanding "G" Division, the area of which embraces the whole of the Canadian Arctic, and who for 18 years skippered the *St. Roch*, was the guest of honor. In replying to the many tributes paid to him at the ceremony, Superintendent Larsen kept his address to a minimum for, as he said, he could get "wound up" on the subject and keep going all afternoon. Other guests at this function included Sgt. J. Friederich, Sgt. J. W. Peters, ex-Cpl. M. J. Olsen and ex-Spl. Cst. Rudy Johnson, all of whom served on the *St. Roch*, Sergeant Peters on both the West to East and the East to West epic voyages.

The *St. Roch* has returned to the port of her birth where she will stand in tribute to the rugged men who manned her under the most trying conditions, not the least of which were isolation, the heavy going through uncharted Arctic waters and the constant threat that the next storm might freeze the ship in for another long period of waiting for ice-free water.

***St. Roch* crew members at Museum opening included, l. to r., ex-Spl. Cst. Rudy Johnson, Sgt. J. Friederich, Supt. H. A. Larsen, Sgt. J. W. Peters and ex-Cpl. M. J. Olsen.**



The jet age of planes, atomic submarines and steel ice-breakers has closed the 400-year history of the North-West Passage upon the 100-foot RCMP Auxiliary Schooner *St. Roch*, but her record of being the only vessel to twice circumnavigate the continent is still intact.

The original crew of the Schooner *St. Roch* included: Capt. W. H. Gillen and Mr. P. Kelly (guarantee engineer) and RCMP Csts. H. A. Larsen (now

Supt.), T. G. Parsloe, M. J. Olsen, M. F. Foster, A. Lamothe, W. J. Perry and A. F. C. Tudor. The civilians left the ship at Aklavik and the RCMP members remained with her until her return to Vancouver.

In a newspaper account of the day, Cst. H. A. Larsen was described as an "experienced Arctic Navigator", surely, in the light of what followed, an understatement. ●●●

The Late Insp. M. J. Keough

INSPR. Michael Joseph Keough, Liaison Officer at RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa, died suddenly August 13 at Ottawa. Only 49 years of age, Inspector Keough was apparently in good health and his untimely death came as a distinct shock to the Force, especially to those with whom he came in daily contact at work.

A native Newfoundlander, "Mike" Keough was the first from that province to rise through the ranks and attain commissioned rank in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. He was a former member of the Newfoundland Constabulary and had served in that force for 19 years when it was absorbed by the Mounted Police on Aug. 1, 1950. As both a uniformed policeman and plain-clothes investigator, Inspector Keough had wide experience in Newfoundland and this was a valued asset to the RCMP. He was a sergeant in the Constabulary when he became a member of the Force and on Nov. 1, 1953 was promoted to the rank of staff sergeant. On Mar. 1, 1954 he was commissioned a Sub-Inspector.



Inspector Keough was a practical policeman, highly respected by the public. He was at the same time a warm-hearted kindly man, whose generous nature earned him a popularity not always accorded those who make law enforcement a career. This facet of his personality was also reflected in his work where he showed a distinct flair for training junior members of the Force in their early days on detachment.

In the summer of 1954 Inspector Keough was transferred to Fredericton, N.B., where he was Duty Officer in "J" Division. The following year he became Division Personnel Officer for "J" and "B" Divisions. Last year he moved to Headquarters as Liaison Officer and despite the fact that this was a sphere of operations entirely new to him, he speedily earned the respect and admiration of the newspaper fraternity with which he was in daily contact.

Inspector Keough will be sorely missed and those in the Force who knew him will share a little of the loss suffered by Mrs. Keough and their three children.

Fort Macleod Museum Opened

“**N**IGHTFALL of Oct. 13, 1874, found a camp of many tents on an open area within a broad loop of the Old Man’s River—an island in high water—destined to become one of the romantic spots in the history of the Force. . . . In keeping with the unanimous wish of officers and men, the post received the name of Fort Macleod in honor of the Assistant Commissioner.” So said the late John Peter Turner, official historian of the Mounted Police until his death in 1948, in his first volume “The North-West Mounted Police”.

And so the first North-West Mounted Police Post was established in what was then the North-West Territories—the heart of Indian country in western Canada.

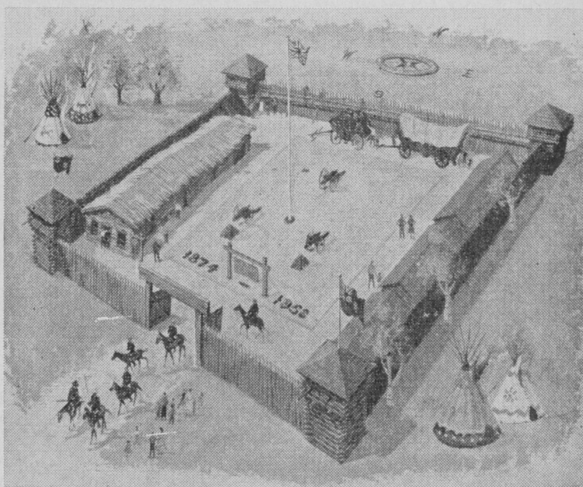
Nearly 85 years later—last August 8—a replica of the early Police Fort reconstructed within the town of Fort Macleod, Alta., containing the NWMP Museum was officially opened by the Hon. E. Davie Fulton, Canada’s Minister of Justice. Representing the Force at the ceremony and delivering brief addresses were Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac and Deputy Commr. G. B. McClellan.

The replica of the early Fort measures 225 feet by 175 feet and contains four log bastions and long walls with catwalks.

The opening ceremonies commenced at 10.30 a.m. with the firing of a cannon, flag raising rites and a trumpet call. A choir was on hand and after the singing of “O Canada”, Norman Grier, president of the Fort Macleod Historical Association, delivered his opening remarks and then introduced five old-timers, Norman Macleod, Joe Potts, Mrs. Mabel Perkins, Mrs. Helen Mills and Pete Potts. Suitable scrolls were presented to the old-timers by Commissioner Rivett-Carnac.

Mayor A. G. Swinarton of Fort Macleod was then introduced, and after issuing a civic welcome, welcomed the Hon. J. J. Bowlen, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta. Mr. E. R. McFarland, president of the Kainai Chieftainship then introduced the guests on the main platform who included, other than those previously mentioned, Premier E. C. Manning of Alberta, Senator James Gladstone, Hon. James Hartley, Mr. John Fisher, Mr. G. Rider Davis, Q.C., Hon. John A. D. McCurdy, Air Marshal Hugh L. Campbell, Air Commodore R. C. Gordon, Supt. J. S. Cruickshank, RCMP, Mr. J. B. Cross, Mr. Dean Gundlock, M.P., Dr. L. E. Kindt, Insprs. J. A. Young and E. Porter, RCMP, Mr. James J. Flaherty, Col. Eric Harvie, Mr. Ted Thael, Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Hon. E. W. Hinman, Head Chief Shot-Both-Sides, Head Chief John Yellow Horn, six other Indian Chiefs and several members of the Canadian Legion.

After addresses by Commissioner Rivett-Carnac and Deputy Commissioner McClellan, other short speeches were delivered by Hon. James Hartley, Alberta’s Minister of Public Works and John Fisher, executive director of the Canadian Tourist Association.



Artist's sketch of the Fort Macleod NWMP Post replica.

(CPR Photo)

Honorary President of the Fort Macleod Historical Association, G. Rider Davis, Q.C., then introduced the Hon. E. Davie Fulton, who addressed the gathering and officiated at the unveiling of the plaque marking the NWMP Museum.

Following this, the gathering moved inside the museum and performances were given by Indian "Chicken Dancers", singers and drummers. Mr. Grier then

introduced Indian Senator Gladstone who gave a brief talk and then called upon Chief Yellow Horn of the Peigan Indians and Chief Shot-Both-Sides of the Bloods. The latter unveiled a portrait of his famous father of the same name, loaned for the occasion by Mr. McFarland. The program closed with the choir leading in the National Anthem following which refreshments were served.

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We publish below a portion of a letter received recently at RCMP Headquarters from an Ontario lady. Without commenting unduly on the letter, it is perhaps sufficient to say that anyone connected with law enforcement will appreciate the sentiments she expresses.

My great grandfather was a sergeant in the Royal Enniskillen Fusiliers, (later 6th Dragoons) and since then ten members of my family have served over the years in the Forces of our country; so naturally I cannot help being interested in armed forces and also in our peace time soldiers the RCMP and OPP who are the only persons we can depend on for protection and help in Canada.

I know you must have noticed this past six months there has been a strong organization busy working in Canada to hurt, belittle and insult the RCMP and OPP forces — by words and printed news items. In every item they have used the same wording and it appears in many newspapers of the same date. This cannot be just a mere coincidence. To appear all over Canada the same song and dance — "Brutal Police"; "Treating Criminals and Murderers Like Lepers"; "Rude to the Strikers"; "Raiding Law-breakers' Hangouts"; "Stopping Cars Speeding in This Free Country"; "Too Officious on the Royal Tour", etc. This is most unfair and untrue. As Kipling remarked of the Army:

"It's Tommy this,
And Tommy that,
And kick him out the brute,
But it's 'Gallant British Soldiers',
When the guns begin to shoot."

In our township . . . 35 school teachers teach our children to read and write. In the same territory two OPP officers maintain our laws and protect the people from law-breakers. They do a splendid job of it by working 365 days a year 24 hours a day on duty. I have lived here 20 years and never once heard any one (except law-breakers) find fault with any of these officers. All their days are full of trouble and grief. A car is in an accident with somebody dead; a fire; a drowned child; a mad dog. Trespassing hunters get mad if told to keep out; speeders are mad when checked to save a life; fighting couples are both mad when police are called; thieves and robbers shoot in panic. Then juvenile rioters yell insults, ignorant boys think it is smart to hit or kick a police officer when he is out-numbered 100 to 1. While the bystanders stand by and never help . . .

The Army, police, and Royal court rule of "silence" that greeted their efforts to insult, has been the best and most effective answer to give them, (as it always has been in every case). No matter what they may say under their breath, or what goes on behind the scene, that rule "silence" is the best weapon. The Police use it in dealing with all types of crime, and insults, and unfairness. It brings the criminal up against a stone wall they cannot see over, climb or even understand . . .

* * *

Our correspondent enclosed a sheaf of newspaper clippings which space limitations will not permit us to publish, but unfortunately they bear out her contentions. Her comments on each clipping are as forceful and to the point as her letter.

MAINTIENS LE DROIT

By S/SGT. G. J. CARROLL

A well-known senior NCO of the Force presents this thoughtful dissertation on the principles and significance behind the motto of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

THE words inscribed on the badge and crest of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are accepted by most serving members without thought or comment. This motto has, however, a deep significance and expresses clearly and concisely the guiding principles upon which policies of the Force and conduct of individual members has been based since the NWMP was established in 1873.

The motto may best be expressed in the English language as "Uphold the Right". Three simple words—but what a message they convey! What enormous responsibility they place upon us individually and collectively, for it must be recognized that the act of the individual, be it a proper act or an improper one, will surely be reflected upon the character and reputation of the Force as a whole.

To meditate upon these words is to point one's thoughts irrevocably toward the traditions of the Mounted Police, for, without a doubt, this motto is the very foundation upon which rests the structure of our traditions.

To most of us, traditions are intangible things. Reference to a dictionary reveals that tradition is defined as follows:

"The transmission of knowledge, opinions, doctrines, customs, practices, etc., from generation to generation, originally by word of mouth and example."

The traditions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are our way of life. They are expressed in the printed word only insofar as the guiding principles revealed by them have been embodied in Rules, Regulations and Orders enacted for our guidance. The nature of our traditions

defies their being recorded in a comprehensive form. They are a live and growing influence on the day to day conduct of our work. The perpetuation of these traditions is vital to the growth and well-being of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Perhaps the first demand of tradition is a loyalty of such quality that self is utterly and completely submerged in duty. Other qualities demanded are of course, complete honesty, personal courage and a highly developed sense of justice and impartiality to all.

The matter of traditions of the Force has at various times throughout the past quarter century been the subject of somewhat casual thought. It must be confessed that the picture envisaged consisted chiefly of epic patrols in the Arctic wastes and splendid courage in the unsettled and rebellious West. In further musings, the thought occurred that as a Force, we were enjoying a vicarious reputation based on the achievements of those great men who formed the nucleus of our service. It seemed that the time had come to let the dead have the past; to establish a reputation of our own. These were impetuous thoughts and were due perhaps to youthful exuberance or to failure to appreciate properly and consider all aspects of the situation.

Now, a more mature assessment convinces me that in considering this matter of traditions, the whole concept must be considered in its broadest sense. Loyalty must be interpreted not only as the giving of faithful service to the state. It means also that one must be true to his conscience and to the ideals of truth and justice. Honesty must be interpreted

as going far beyond the usual and accepted sense of the word. It must include integrity of thought as well as deed. Personal courage must embrace far more than a willingness to lay down your safety or your life in the performance of your duty. It must include the moral strength that will enable one to examine a set of circumstances or facts and to reach a decision free from extraneous influence. Courage of this kind demands that principle never be sacrificed for expediency. A sense of justice and impartiality speaks for itself. The law must be interpreted and enforced without fear, favor or affection. Every person must be subject to and be protected by the law without consideration of color, creed or political persuasion.

The principles enunciated here do of necessity govern our conduct and activity throughout our service in the Force. They apply equally to all ranks. The greatest majority of members will go through their service without ever encountering a situation that will call for a decision or action on their part which may vitally affect the character and traditions of our Force. Their contribu-

tion to traditions will usually consist of loyal service with commendable courage in the face of hardship and adversity. To others, particularly those occupying positions of authority will fall the responsibility of formulating and directing policies that may at times bring conflict between various groups within our social structure. In the discharge of such obligations, the traditions of loyalty, honesty, courage and justice play a major role and it is in the light of these traditions and a dispassionate appraisal of the facts that major decisions must be reached.

Contemporary events demonstrate vividly that the qualities from which have grown these glorious traditions are still alive in the Force today.

To those men who have given their lives; who have cast out expediency and placed duty before approbation or who in so many other ways have contributed to the furtherance of *Maintiens le Droit*, we pay homage. Your deeds are—and will remain—an inspiration both to serving members and to generations yet to come. You have truly contributed to the traditions of the Force and your memory will long be preserved therein. ●●●

The turning up of old newspapers always makes interesting reading and the one found recently by F. G. Hardy of Vancouver, B.C., was no exception. Mr. Hardy is an amateur carpenter and frames pictures as a hobby and while browsing in a second-hand shop, he came across an old photograph and purchased it in order to obtain the frame.

When he got home and removed the back of the picture, he found an old-looking piece of newspaper had been used for packing. Carefully uncreasing it, he found it was page one of the *Winnipeg Free Press* dated Aug. 13, 1895.

Among the numerous items was one of interest to the Force in connection with the Territorial Exhibition in progress at that time at Regina, N.W.T. Under the subcaption "Additional Awards", the paragraph reads:

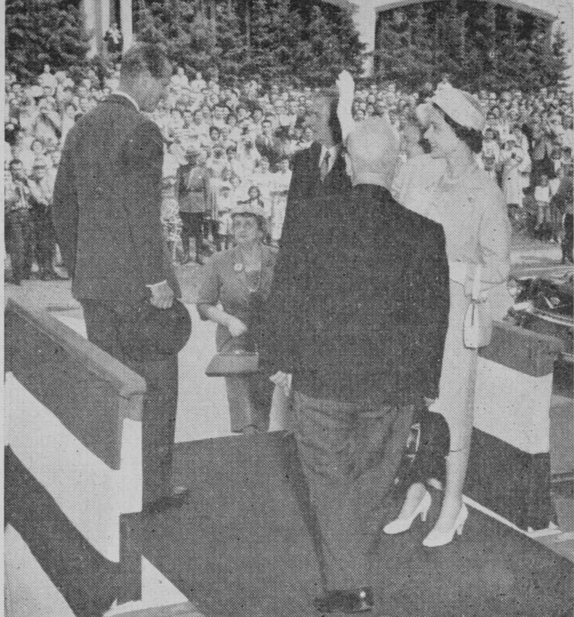
"Special prize by NWMP for best gelding, bred and owned in the N.W.T., 15 hands to 15.3. The animals were judged by Commissioner Herchmer and Inspector Burnett, who made the following awards: 1, Quorn ranch, Calgary; 2, J. Forrester, Regina; 3, M. Oxarat, Maple Creek; 4, J. Cameron, Regina. The first three prize winners became the property of the NWMP at \$125 a head and the last named at \$100, in accordance with the published prize list of the Territorial exhibition. The Commissioner was so pleased with the animals that he awarded four prizes and purchased four head instead of two."

Notes on the Royal Tour

When the itinerary for the 1959 Royal Visit was announced in Ottawa it was decided by those officers of the Force responsible for the security of the tour that four NCOs and constables be designated as a photographic detail directly concerned with police supervision over photographers within the area of "A" Division. It was felt that in this way the same excellent liaison and co-operation which existed during the last Royal Tour would be continued. The plan was worked out in detail and perfected by "dry runs" in advance of the arrival of the Royal couple. Cpl. L. F. Chettleborough reports on that part of the tour through Ontario and two other short items cover the Queen's visit to Alberta.

THE morning of June 27 dawned fairly clear but by 7 a.m. the entire Cornwall, Ont., district was overcast by dense fog. Shortly before 10.30 an announcement was made—H.M.Y. *Britannia* was fog-bound and the Royal Party would be late arriving at the power dam on the outskirts of Cornwall, the point of entry into Ontario from New York State. At 1.40 p.m. word was received that the motorcade would arrive at the dam at 2.25 p.m. and it was an impressive escort of 14 motorcycles ridden by members of the RCMP and the New York State Police which guided a cavalcade of glittering limousines onto the south end of the Robert Moses Power Dam from Barnhart Island, N.Y. From the handle bar of the leading N.Y. Trooper's bike there proudly fluttered the same Union Jack which 20 years earlier was flown from the lead machine which escorted the late King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on their visit to New York in 1939.

After a brief ceremony at the reception centre of the Power Authority of the State of New York the motorcade moved slowly along the dam tail-race and stopped just north of the International Boundary monument. Her Majesty,



The Royal couple at Three Rivers, Que. The late Premier of Quebec, the Hon. Maurice Duplessis is just behind the Queen's upraised hand.

Queen Elizabeth was accompanied by the Hon. Richard M. Nixon, Vice President of the U.S.A. and other dignitaries. As the Queen stepped from her car to the applause of the assembled guests, the sun, for the first time that day, broke through the clouds to shine on a truly splendid scene at the International Boundary monument, situated in the centre of the 3,300-foot long dam. From the twin flagpoles on either side of the monument flew the Red Ensign and the Stars and Stripes and between them, set in the gleaming black stone above the flag-draped lower part of the monument shone the coats of arms of both countries, while behind rose a perfect backdrop, the soaring 168-foot high concrete head of the dam.

A special stand had been constructed over the tail-race directly in front of the monument for the use of reporters and photographers and thus the press were afforded an excellent view of the ceremony.

The Queen addressed the gathering and then unveiled the monument which bears the inscription:

"This Stone Bears Witness To The Common Purpose Of Two Countries

Whose Frontiers Are The Frontiers
Of Friendship, Whose Ways Are
The Ways of Freedom, And Whose
Works Are The Works of Peace."

This ceremony brought to a climax nearly five years of partnership during which Canadian and United States workers built the huge St. Lawrence Power Development at a cost of \$650,000,000. It is interesting to note that the harnessing of the St. Lawrence on this frontier which knows no fortifications, was started on Aug. 10, 1954, exactly 419 years to the day after Jacques Cartier, French explorer of the 16th century, led his flotilla of three small ships into the river.

Following the unveiling the Royal motorcade moved across the dam to the entrance patio of the Robert H. Saunders generating station at the north end where Her Majesty and the Vice President signed the Ontario Hydro guest book and six workmen who had helped construct the dam were presented to Her Majesty.

After leaving the Ontario powerhouse the Royal visitors drove to the Athletic Grounds in Cornwall, the last two miles of the route lined with some 10,000 children and the grounds packed with 6,000 more.

Here Her Majesty and His Royal Highness signed the Cornwall guest book and were presented with a painting of Long Sault Rapids. Here also Michael Benedict and Diane Oakes, young Mohawk Prince and Princess, presented for Prince Charles two lacrosse sticks and for Princess Anne a pair of beaded moc-casins.

The Royal couple accompanied by Premier and Mrs. Leslie Frost, left Cornwall by motor to pay brief visits to Long Sault, Ingleside, Morrisburg and Iroquois, all rehabilitated communities. This rehabilitation program was a complex and unique phase of the St. Lawrence Power Project. It affected some 6,500 persons and involved the moving of 525 homes.

In each of these communities Premier Frost presented local officials and the Royal visitors were greeted by the enthusiastic crowds. Her Majesty and H.R.H. chatted with children, veterans and senior citizens and the photographers were allowed to move in close with no resultant confusion.

At Iroquois Locks the Royal visitors said goodbye to Premier and Mrs. Frost and embarked on the *Britannia* for Brockville. By the time the yacht reached Brockville much of the lost time had been made up, but it was quite dark when the Royal Barge glided into the dock where Mayor and Mrs. W. C. Langmuir were presented under brilliant floodlights. At the Court House Her Majesty presented a Girl Guide with a Gold Cord and two Boy Scouts with badges. Here the crowds of children, most of whom had been waiting for hours, were allowed to move in close to the Royal Party and in addition to providing some excellent photographic material proved that the long wait had not dampened their enthusiasm.

So ended the first day of Her Majesty's visit to Ontario, a day of intense activity for everyone connected with the tour. The photographic detail had split into two groups of two members each and had "leap-frogged" along the seaway from Cornwall to Brockville, thus assuring that the accredited photographers were rapidly escorted through barriers and crowds and were in a position to get the best pictures available.

From Brockville the photographic detail proceeded to Kingston where they were on hand Sunday afternoon when the Royal Barge arrived at the dock. The first stop in Kingston was the Richardson Stadium where once again the Queen and H.R.H. left the dais and chatted with children and members of veterans' organizations. The Royal party then attended divine service at Sydenham Street United Church and from there the motorcade moved through the crowd-lined streets to Old Fort Henry.

The Queen and Prince Philip arriving at Woodbine Race Track, Toronto, for the running of the Queen's Plate. They are accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Taylor.



Commenced during the troubled days of 1812-14 when the U.S. and Canada were at war, Old Fort Henry, the Citadel of Upper Canada, sprawls across the crest of a commanding promontory to the east of Kingston Harbor. In its long and colorful career as a military post it is doubtful if the quadrangle ever held a larger crowd than it did this Sunday afternoon. Her Majesty appeared to be most interested in the display of 19th century drill performed by the Fort Henry Guard, resplendant with authentic uniforms and weapons of British regiments of the line, circa 1867. Also on parade was the pure white goat David, mascot of the Guard. The conclusion of the Royal visit to the historic old fort came with the firing of a salute with the century-and-a-half old muzzle-loading cannon and the Royal party moved on to the next stop, the Royal Military College of Canada.

The motorcade entered the RMC grounds through Memorial Arch and onto the parade square where the Commandant and other army officers were presented. After a brief and unscheduled

look at a cricket game in progress nearby, Her Majesty and H.R.H. embarked on the Royal Barge at RMC jetty en-route to Toronto.

The arrival of the Royal aircraft at RCAF Station Uplands, Ottawa, on June 30, was greeted with a 21-gun salute and Her Majesty inspected the guard of honor after being received by the Governor-General and the Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker. The Royal party then was driven to Lansdowne Park where thousands of school children afforded a roaring welcome.

At 12 noon July 1, Canada's 92 birthday, Her Majesty made a radio and TV broadcast to the nation and that afternoon unveiled the Commonwealth Memorial on Green Island overlooking the falls where the Rideau and Ottawa rivers merge. This memorial was built to commemorate the 798 men and women who died in Canada, the U.S.A. and neighboring lands and waters while serving with the Commonwealth Air Forces and who have no known graves, all of whom are listed by name on the memorial. The central feature of the memorial is a sculp-



Her Majesty and the Prince at the Indian Village at the Calgary Stampede.

tured terrestrial bronze globe ten feet in diameter supported by three bronze beavers and surmounted by the Commonwealth Air Forces emblem of a bronze eagle with outspread wings.

A crowd estimated at 10,000 gathered on Parliament Hill for the arrival of Her Majesty in the state carriage with the RCMP mounted escort to witness the presentation of Colors to the Canadian Grenadier Guards, the 48th Highlanders of Canada and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada. A 21-gun salute and fanfare of trumpets sounded the arrival of the Queen who was greeted by the Hon. Geo. Pearkes, Minister of Defence, and other Army officers. Her Majesty inspected the regiments on parade and following a brief service of consecration the colors were presented. The Queen addressed the Regiments who then marched past in slow time and following the Royal Salute the Royal couple re-entered the state carriage and left the "Hill" to the sound of another trumpet fanfare and 21-gun salute.

It is not possible to describe all of the Royal Tour activities in Ottawa, but during the 28 hours of the visit the Queen carried out three inspections, gave three public addresses, unveiled the monument, presented the colors, attended two receptions, conducted an investiture, broadcast to the Nation and graced a formal banquet.

On the morning of July 8 the Royal Party arrived at Sault Ste. Marie, accompanied by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker. After presentation of local officials the motorcade drove to Bellevue Park where the school children were

assembled. This brief stop at the park provided some excellent material for the photographers as the Queen and H.R.H. separated in front of the band shell and both stopped to chat with numerous children. From the park to the Windsor Hotel for luncheon following which the motorcade drove to the Algoma Steel plant. This is one of the most modern fully integrated steel manufacturing plants in the world and Her Majesty witnessed two of the recently opened facilities at the plant. First was the revolutionary oxygen steel making operation, in use in only eight steel plants in the world where jets of high purity oxygen are directed vertically on the surface of the molten metal initiating the chemical reaction that refines iron into steel. The second stop at the plant was the blooming and plate mill where ingots weighing 30 tons are rolled out into plate steel of various thicknesses.

The Queen departed from Sault Ste. Marie at the Soo Locks for Sudbury where local dignitaries were presented to the Royal Party before the motorcade drove directly to the Frood Mine of the International Nickel Co., the largest producer of nickel in the world. After donning safety helmets and nylon protective clothing the Royal visitors descended to the 1,000 ft. level of the mine and witnessed the operations being carried out. From the mine the tour continued to the Queens Athletic Field where Her Majesty gave a short address before leaving for the Airport and departing for Trenton.

* * *

Calgary

Although the visit of Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Philip to Calgary is past and gone, it will always be recorded in the annals of the RCMP Veterans' Association as a highlight in its history, in view of the signal honor bestowed on the members who

The Queen at the Veterans' Hospital, Victoria, B.C., accompanied by Hospital Superintendent Dr. C. A. Watson and the Matron, Miss R. W. Cooper.

were on duty on July 9 at the Police Hut in the Exhibition Grounds at Fort Calgary in Calgary, Alta., and at the Chateau at Lake Louise on July 10.

The hut in question is the old Morley Detachment of the NWMP which after being abandoned by the Force was moved to the Calgary Exhibition grounds many years ago where it has been used as a detachment for the detail of members of the present Force looking after the Indians attending the Exhibition and Stampede during the week of the big show. Since a few years ago, the members of "E" Division, Calgary, of the Veterans' Association, by arrangement with the Officer Commanding, Calgary Sub-Division have been assisting in the decoration, care and attendance at this hut which is maintained by the Exhibition Board. During the week a small museum is set up and several old uniforms, including pill-box hats, boots, spurs, swords and a few Indian relics are displayed. Some 10,000 people visit the hut during the week from all parts of the world. The hut was at first situated beside the Indian encampment on the grounds, but is now inside the stockade beside the log Post Office and the Old Timers Building known as Fort Calgary House.

On July 9, the Royal party reached Calgary and after a tour through the city arrived at Fort Calgary where they were served refreshments in Fort Calgary House prior to a visit to the Indian encampment and to the grandstand to watch the famous chuck wagon races. While the Queen and the Prince and a few others of the party were in Fort Calgary House, Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest, who was travelling with the Royal Tour, came to the hut and paid his respects to the members on duty there. This officer having at one time been stationed at Calgary had taken part on



occasions in the mounted section of the RCMP leading the Stampede parade and policing the hut, and knew of the interest taken in it. In view of the fact that the Royal party had some time to spare before proceeding to the Indian encampment he arranged for the Queen and the Prince to pay a visit to the Police Hut, after they had been introduced to six ladies and six gentlemen belonging to the Old Timers Association who were sitting on chairs on the lawn beside their building. This was entirely an unscheduled visit and one which thrilled the veterans who were at the hut—ex-S/Sgt. G. E. Blake, Julien Nash, M. O. Nordvie, Eric Osborne, Dominion President of the RCMP Veterans' Association and myself.

Being inside the hut on the arrival of Her Majesty and Prince Philip, accompanied by Mayor D. H. MacKay and the Queen's Lady-in-Waiting, I was introduced to the Queen and the Prince by Assistant Commissioner Forrest and they were shown the exhibits of interest. Many questions were asked by the Royal Couple, making a person feel quite "at ease". As I watched them looking at the exhibits, the thought went through my mind: Could this be our gracious Queen and her husband Prince Philip whom we have watched on many occasions on television, in high exalted places such as being crowned in all the pomp and glory of Westminster Abbey, in Parliament in London, England, and at the opening of Parliament in Ottawa,

Ont., when she was resplendent in her Royal Robes? Yes, it was the same charming, radiant Queen and her husband, right here in our little log hut which was once the home of members of the NWMP on the Morley Indian Reserve between Calgary and Banff, with a two by four cell in one corner, which had held unruly Indians in days gone by, with a rough wooden floor, whitewashed walls, low-beamed ceiling, doors, window casings and shutters made of rough hand hewn lumber and slabs, but as the Royal Standard fluttered in the breeze from the pole on Calgary House and the Union Jack flying on the pole on our hut, it symbolized that our Queen was with us.

It was a beautiful day with bright sunshine and one which will be remembered for a long time. No members of the press or photographers were allowed within the walls of the stockade during the visit of the Royal party to Fort Calgary, nor was the public, but our Dominion President, Eric Osborne, with permission from Assistant Commissioner Forrest was able to take movie shots of Her Majesty and Prince Philip entering and leaving the Police Hut. Cpl. D. M. McRae of the regular Force in Review Order was also on duty at the hut, and the veterans wore their blazers, grey flannels, red berets and medals for the occasion. W.E.B.

* * *

Lake Louise

Some months prior to the Royal Tour Eric Osborne, Dominion President of the Veterans' Association, suggested to the Officer Commanding Calgary Sub-Division and later to the Officer Commanding "K" Division, that the veterans might assist the regular force in some way during the visit of Her Majesty The Queen and Prince Philip to this part of Alberta in July. The offer was accepted and the Veterans were requested to provide a 12-man detail as a security guard in that portion of the Chateau at Lake Louise occupied by the Royal Party during their visit to that point on July 10. For practical purposes this detail was arranged

with President J. N. Cawsey of "E" Division of the Association at Calgary and 12 members volunteered, with the writer being placed in charge. A "dry run" was made by the O.C. "K" Division, Supt. J. Cruickshank, Insp. E. Porter, two staff sergeants and myself to Banff and Lake Louise on June 16 and necessary arrangements were completed.

On the morning of July 10 the Veterans dressed in plain clothes and wearing the Association lapel badge as a means of identification drove to Lake Louise by private car and were quietly allotted their respective locations in the Chateau without arousing the curiosity of the many American guests and tourists who were there. Four men were stationed in the east wing of the first floor of the Chateau where a suite had been set aside for The Queen and the Prince, and one for some of the other members of the Royal party. This wing had been cleared of guests and all vacant rooms searched and locked before the arrival of the Royal visitors. The elevators and stairways were also covered. Other members took up posts in the lounge and corridor on the main floor.

The cars bringing the party from Banff arrived at the front of the Chateau accompanied by the RCMP motorcycle escort and orderlies. They were met at the gate of the garden by Mr. Don Williams, manager of the Chateau and Mrs. Williams and escorted up through the garden walks among beautiful flower beds and green lawns to the west door and into the Chateau. It was a lovely day and with bright sunshine and Lake Louise surrounded by snow-capped mountains in the background, it was a picturesque sight, with the scarlet tunics of the members of the Force on duty throughout the grounds and the uniforms worn by several members of the Royal party.

Hundreds of photographs were taken by the many tourists and American guests as the party arrived and left the

Chateau, many of the guests showing extreme pleasure at being so close to Royalty. One amusing incident took place in my presence. As the Queen and Prince Philip left the Chateau accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Williams, a large number of people gathered around them while waiting the arrival of the cars to take them on to Field, B.C. One American lady endeavored to push her way between Superintendent Kelly of the Royal party and myself. We were only about six feet behind the Prince this lady remarking, "Oh isn't he handsome" and then, "This is as close to Royalty as I have ever been." I said quietly to her, "This is as close as you will ever be here lady, so take your pictures." She then turned to

Superintendent Kelly and said, "Are you the Secret Service?" Without a smile Superintendent Kelly replied, "What is that lady, I have never heard of it." She took her picture and went away happy.

The Veterans returned to Calgary that same evening feeling that they had performed a duty in assisting the Force on such an auspicious occasion and were happy and proud to do so. Members taking part included: J. N. Cawsey, D. A. Fleming, H. H. Ingram, A. J. Moore, J. L. Muir, J. Nash, E. H. Rivers, J. W. S. Smythe, H. J. Appleton, Eric Osborne and W. E. Buchanan.

(W. E. Buchanan, Insp. (Rtd.)

Dominion Vice President RCMPVA.)



Cst. Melvin McCulloch, a member of "HQ" Division, Ottawa, is the first member of the Force to have been awarded an undergraduate scholarship for full-time study at Carleton University in Ottawa. Constable McCulloch will receive \$500 Carleton Alumni Association Scholarship at a ceremony to be held at the university in the Fall. He has completed the third year of the Bachelor of Commerce course with first class standing. Constable McCulloch will attend the first classes to be held on Carleton's new Rideau River Campus. Three modern buildings will be in use on the 130-acre site — the Henry Marshall Tory Building (science), the Maxwell MacOdrum Library, and Norman Paterson Hall (arts).

It happened a few years ago in an RCMP detachment in British Columbia:

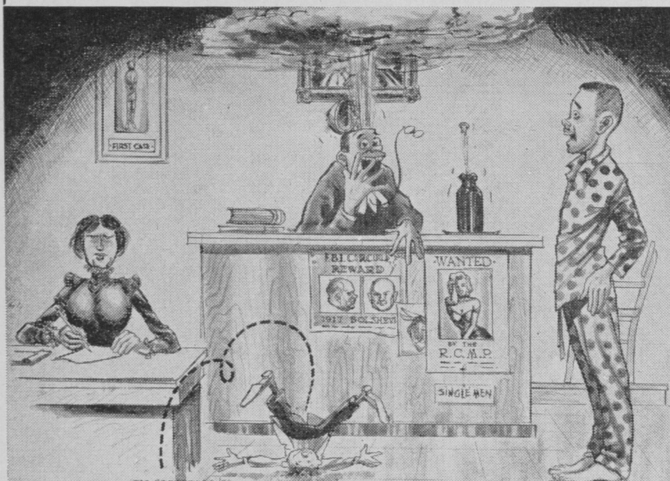
Police Court was about to commence one morning when an emergency arose, requiring the immediate attention of the constable on duty and the NCO. The Magistrate, having a considerable number of traffic cases to dispose of, wished to begin. Not being certain how long it would be before the police returned, he went upstairs where the midnight shift member was sleeping. He awakened him and asked him to come downstairs and open Court.

This man, an extremely junior constable at the time, had never opened Court before, but

he was resourceful and efficient in all his undertakings. Still more asleep than awake, he jumped up and in bare feet and clad only in pyjamas, followed the Magistrate down to the Court Room. After hesitating for only a moment in a vain attempt to recall the proper words to be used in opening Court, he drew himself erect and in a loud voice proclaimed:

"In the name of the Queen, she's open"—and so it was.

(Sgt. T. Brue,
RCMP, Langley, B.C.)



The Communist World and Ours

(A Review by G. T. Bruce)

During the past year a number of individuals from the Western world have made the pilgrimage to Moscow to try to discover what really lies behind the inscrutable mask of Mr. Khrushchev. Each has reported back what he heard, but rarely have these reports given much satisfaction to the interested reader. In some cases the reason is obvious; Mr. MacMillan and Mr. Nixon, for example, as representatives of their governments, could not be expected to tell all. In others, one has the feeling that mystery is being used to cover the fact that nothing of importance was said to begin with.

The case of Walter Lippmann is different again. He went as a journalist, seeking only information and uninhibited by any political responsibility. He is, moreover, a journalist who over the years has established a high reputation for the quality of his reporting and the pungent relevance of his comments. Lippmann knew what to ask and he asked it; this short book is an unembellished account of what he heard. Its size bears no relation to its value.

The book is a reprint of four articles published on Lippmann's return from Russia in November 1958. Two of these describe his meetings with Khrushchev and the points they discussed. The other two comprise his diagnosis of communist objectives as they emerged from conversations with Khrushchev and with other Russian officials.

The talks with Khrushchev appear at first to be rather barren of interest. There are two reasons for this. The first is that Khrushchev could not be expected to reveal any great secrets or initiate any new stroke of policy for a visiting western journalist. The second is that Lippmann has refrained from cluttering up his account with the mysterious hints and equivocal pronouncements that so frequently are the only results of such meetings. What does emerge is a clear statement, virtually in point form, of what Khrushchev considers the Russian position must inevitably be. The West, he says, must accept the status quo; our refusal to do so is the basic cause of present bad relations. More important, the status quo means for him, among other things, the acceptance also of the social and economic revolution taking place in China, South-East Asia and Africa. Western military policy, Khrushchev believes, has been made obsolete by Russian mastery of the intermediate range missile. Germany can never be united while West Germany is armed, since this would be a violation of the Potsdam agreement.

The simple directness which characterizes the two Khrushchev interviews is equally notable in the second half of the book. But while these interviews have about them a little of the air of the polite ceremonial, here is a cold and convincing appraisal, in Lippmann's view, of the Soviet objective and our only answer to it. He believes that the root of mutual suspicion lies in the fight for the uncommitted world — Asia and Africa; that the power of communism lies in the force of example — Russia and China; that the Soviets think we will use force to prevent the triumph of socialism in uncommitted nations and that we, in our turn, are convinced that they still consider military power as a primary instrument of policy.

Lippmann's answer is that we can and must keep up the race. We must stop seeing underdeveloped nations purely as military bastions. Instead the western world must demonstrate that it can provide a more humane and effective way of raising living standards than can the communists. And he suggests, for various reasons, that India be our target.

At the end of this excellent book, Lippmann emphasizes his contention that co-existence is not an impossibility. He points out that history has never seen a world in which any particular religion or ideology held sway and states his belief that communism has no real attraction for the sophisticated western mind. We are competing for the great prize of the uncommitted nations, a prize we can win provided we achieve a remedy for poverty. Mr. Lippmann's credo is a hopeful one, but a question remains. Can this be achieved within the present framework of western democracy? This is a question that may well await an answer until it is too late.

The Communist World and Ours, by Walter Lippmann.
Little, Brown & Co., 1959. Pp. 56. \$2.25.



Recent Cases . . .

R. v. Weiss

Armed Robbery — Partner-in-Crime Drowns

COMES "Jimmie" Fejer, 24, was a Hungarian immigrant, a professional night-club entertainer and music teacher. He was an egotist, fond of women and frequented expensive cocktail bars. He liked good clothes and wore evening dress at every opportunity. As the music teaching profession was not lucrative enough for a man with expensive tastes, Fejer resolved to make a fortune in a hurry by robbing banks. He persuaded another young Hungarian, Arthur Weiss, a locksmith by trade, to join forces with him.

To acquire guns they broke into a sporting goods store in the municipality of Kitimat, B.C., and stole eight revolvers, one rifle and hundreds of rounds of ammunition. The stolen arms were then concealed in a summer cottage where they intended to make their headquarters on the shore of Lakelse Lake. The two embryo bandits were now open for business. Their plans were to rob a bank in the small village of Terrace, B.C., lie low for a while and pull another stick-up at Kitimat and then move on to the city of Prince Rupert.

Fortunately their careers came to an early end when the mosquitoes and black flies chased them into the Skeena River where Fejer came to his death still hold-

ing part of the small fortune he had so badly wanted. His body lies in a grave on a hilltop over-looking the river where his life as a bank robber ended before it began.

On June 26, 1958, as the Royal Bank in Terrace opened its doors for the day's business, a truck drove up to the front door and two masked men each carrying two fully loaded revolvers and canvas haversacks, got out of the truck and entered the bank. The manager, a customer and all the clerks except two tellers were ordered at gun point to lie face down on the floor. The haversacks were thrown to the tellers who were instructed to fill the bags with money. The tellers lost no time in stuffing about \$14,000 into the bags and handing it over. Unnoticed by the bandits, one of the clerks managed to set off the burglar alarm switch which was connected with the RCMP detachment office about 100 yards away.

At the detachment, Court was in session and two men were on duty. When the burglar alarm sounded the prisoners were hastily returned to the cells while one constable quickly ran over to the bank. Upon arrival at the front door he saw one of the bandits with a revolver in each hand heading for the door. The other

bandit was seen with his gun pointed directly at a badly frightened bank clerk. At this moment a lady pushing a baby carriage passed between the constable and the bank bandits directly in the line of fire. The bandits and the Policeman saw each other simultaneously but fortunately no shots were fired.

The bandits turned and ran toward the rear of the bank. Several valuable minutes were lost before it was realized they had broken a rear window and made their escape across an open field and into the dense brush that follows along the banks of the Skeena River. The chase was immediately taken up by the Police assisted by a number of armed citizens. Road and railway blocks were set up and the detachment boat plied up and down the banks of the river although this was considered the least likely escape route because of the treacherous and fast moving water. A citizen also volunteered the services of his small aircraft which circled the area. Police Dog "Tye" was flown in and soon picked up a trail from the bank to the river's edge where it was later learned the bandits had a boat moored. The search continued without success all night. Road supervision was maintained and hundreds of persons and vehicles checked.

One person questioned along the escape route stated he was sure one of the bandits was "Jimmie" Fejer, a music teacher from Kitimat. Enquiries there soon revealed that Fejer was missing and would probably be in company with Arthur Weiss. A description of the suspects was circularized to all searchers and neighboring towns.

About 7 the following morning an employee of the Department of Highways was driving a grader toward Terrace and about 40 miles west, observed a man fitting the description of Weiss sitting on the steps of a coffee bar. The grader operator continued on toward Terrace until he met a truck which he flagged down and advised the driver of his suspicions. The truck driver hap-

pened to be one of the volunteers who was searching all night and was familiar with the situation. The truck driver instructed the grader operator to carry on toward Terrace and contact the Police as soon as possible while he would continue on to Rupert and pick up the suspect en route if possible. The grader operator notified the Terrace Detachment, which in turn alerted the road block out of Prince Rupert. In the meantime the truck driver continued on to the coffee bar where the suspect was still waiting and was glad to accept the offer of a lift to Prince Rupert. The truck was intercepted by the road block and Weiss, who admitted his identity but denied holding up the bank, was taken into custody.

Upon his return to Terrace, Weiss still insisted he was innocent but when confronted with the fact that a \$5 bill found in his possession was a marked bill stolen from the bank, he finally admitted he and Fejer had robbed the bank.

In a written statement Weiss said he and Fejer had previously stolen a boat and an 18-horse-power motor and had tied it up under some overhanging brush on the river bank just below Terrace. Their plan had been to run out the front door of the bank, jump into the truck, circle around by devious roads and drop Fejer off with the money at the boat while Weiss continued on with the truck to a prearranged meeting place. If he was stopped en route by the Police, he would have no incriminating evidence on him. Their plans were upset when they were about to leave the bank and saw the constable with his drawn revolver. They turned and escaped by the rear window and ran directly to where their boat was tied up, jumped in and took off down stream at full throttle.

When they heard the circling aircraft, they pulled up on shore under thick underbrush where they intended to remain until dark. They soon found that the black flies and mosquitoes were so thick and fierce that they had to take to

the river again. A short time later the propellor sheer-pin broke and they drifted helplessly with the swift current. Somewhere around midnight Weiss asked Fejer to give him his share of the loot and at this point Fejer pointed a gun at Weiss and told him: "You'll get your share when I'm ready to give it to you."

Weiss did not persist in his demand but Fejer relented and gave him \$75 out of one of the haversacks. Included in this sum was a marked \$5 bill. About 1 a.m. while still drifting swiftly down stream the boat suddenly struck a snag and overturned. Weiss was sitting in the stern and was thrown clear. Fejer, who was asleep in the bow still clutching his two money filled haversacks, was pulled under the surface and was drowned. Weiss swam to shore and walked down the highway to the coffee bar where he was picked up by the truck driver. Weiss

pleaded guilty to armed robbery and within 24 hours of his first bank robbery, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

Numerous attempts were made to locate Fejer's body and on July 31, 1958 at midnight, a logger was travelling upstream in his river-boat when he observed a body stuck in a log jam. Police were called and the badly decomposed body of Fejer was recovered. A fully loaded automatic was found in his pocket. To date, despite frequent searches, the boat and money have not been found.

The Canadian Banker's Association has rewarded \$1,000 to the truck driver and \$500 to the grader operator for their part in the arrest of Arthur Weiss.

Kitimat, with a population of roughly 9,000, is located 37 miles south of Terrace. Terrace lies on Highway No. 16, the only other road in the area, which

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parallels the Skeena River to Prince Rupert, a distance of 97 miles.

In escaping from the bank, Fejer cut his hand to the bone on the shattered window pane, and this injury with the ensuing loss of blood no doubt contributed to the discomfort of the flies and mosquitoes on the island hideout which finally caused them to embark on their ill-fated midnight boat trip.

Weiss, who also pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking, entering and theft in Kitimat at the sporting goods shop where they had obtained firearms, was at the time working for a firm operating

a janitor service. In this capacity, he had the finest possible cover for being abroad at night with keys and tools.

"It is of interest to recall that the last bank robbery in this area, prior to the Weiss-Fejer enterprise, occurred at Hazelton, B.C., some 50 years ago where a group of citizens shot and killed the bandits as they emerged from the bank," the O.C. Prince Rupert Sub-Division, noted. "It would appear that bank robbery in northern British Columbia is a singularly unremunerative branch of criminal endeavor."

(Submitted by Sgt. G. A. Phillips, RCMP, Terrace, B.C.)

* * *

R. v. Kudelis

Theft of Wheat — Tire Impressions

To members of the Force stationed in the prairie provinces the task of investigating grain thefts has often proved to be fruitless, mainly because the offences are usually reported as much as six months after they occur and frequently in the Spring after the thaw. Bearing this in mind, this particular incident proved most gratifying as would any theft which at first appeared to be a hopeless assignment.

During the latter part of June 1958, Roland Slater, a farmer in the Regina district, was busy completing his summer-fallow work before preparing for swathing. Upon returning to the quarter section he had been working the previous day he noticed that a vehicle had been driven over the freshly cultivated soil. Examining these tracks Slater soon realized that they led to one of his granaries and that he had been robbed of some 80 bushels of Selkirk wheat. This theft had occurred during the night as Slater had worked in this field until late. With the arrival of an RCMP investigator from Regina, careful examination was made of these tracks and since there had been sufficient moisture in the loose soil to preserve the imprint of the tires the identity of each was de-

termined with the assistance of the Tire Tread Identification Book. It appeared fairly certain that the vehicle used was a one ton truck as the impressions were those of a 7.50 tire.

The grain quota had recently opened up in this district so a visit was made to a number of the local elevators for the purpose of checking the deliveries made by farmers. Recent deliveries of around 80 bushels, shown in the Cash Grain Ticket Book of the Parrish and Heimbecker Elevator at Armour Siding indicated that a farmer from the Fairy Hill district, George Loverick, had delivered 74 bushels of wheat that day around 7.30 a.m. and also 80 bushels the previous day. Loverick was visited and he denied delivering any grain whatsoever, claiming he did not have a kernel of grain left from his previous crop. Police noted that Loverick was barely making an existence out of farming, and that his truck had not been used for quite some time as it was stored away in the barn. Returning to the elevator to verify the deliveries made on Loverick's quota book Police met Slater who was in a rather bewildered mood as he had just discovered another theft of wheat from one of his

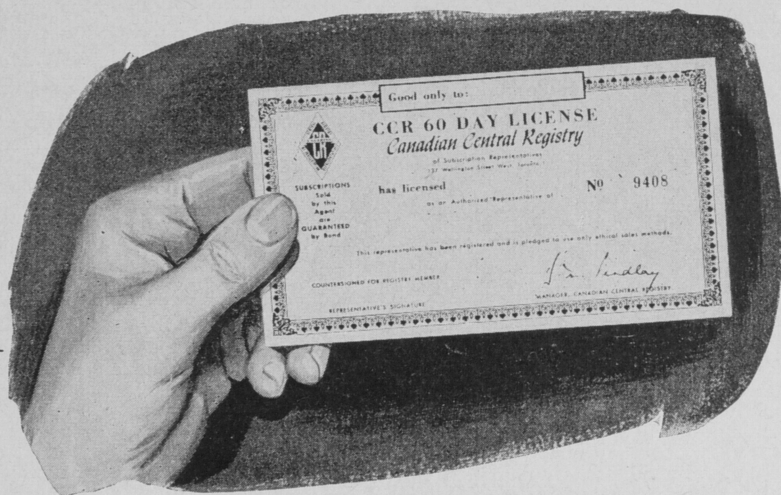
granaries some six miles from where the first load of wheat was taken.

It was later established that the same vehicle had been instrumental in removing the second load of wheat from Slater's granary. Both quantities stolen were approximately the same and in view of the information received from Loverick it appeared that the two mysterious deliveries made with his quota book possibly had some bearing on the offences.

A second trip was made to the elevator and this time the delivery and grain receipts were checked more closely with the assistance of the agent. It was learned that Ernest Kudelis had delivered the two loads in question with Willie Tiefenback's truck and had advised the agent he was hauling the wheat for Loverick. Neither Kudelis nor Tiefenback could be reached that afternoon, but after visiting Kudelis' father, Police learned that the

son had been staying at Tiefenback's place in the Craven district.

The following morning the investigator left the detachment office early in an effort to locate both Kudelis and Tiefenback. There had been a slight fall of rain during the night and as the patrol drove north on Highway 6 in the Craven district the events of the previous day were retraced by the investigator. Turning off onto a rural road en route to Tiefenback's farm, he saw a set of tire tracks identical to those observed at the scene of both offences prominently imbedded in the road. There were also kernels of Selkirk wheat scattered along the road. From the depth of the tire impressions it was definite that the vehicle was carrying a heavy load which possibly was wheat. Like tracking an elephant through ten feet of snow the investigator was able to follow the tire impressions for several



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miles to where they led into the driveway to the Tiefenback farm. The buildings were situated in the middle of the section and the driveway led to a heavy bluff which surrounded the home. The tracks were followed to approximately 100 yards from the house where they turned abruptly into a cow trail through a thickly wooded area. Proceeding down this trail on foot the investigator found a one ton truck covered with tree bows in the middle of the brush. The vehicle was checked and found to carry a Firestone Champion tire on the right rear; a Dominion Royal Raymaster on the right front; a Dunlop "90" on the left rear and a Goodyear Hi-miler on the left front wheel. All were identical to the tracks made in the summerfallow field. Further examination bore out the expectations that another load appeared to have been stolen the preceding night.

Willie Tiefenback was located in his bedroom sleeping and was not disturbed but his clothing was checked. Careful examination was made of his boots, socks and the cuffs of his trousers, but not a kernel of wheat was found. As this was the only clothing in the bedroom, it more or less indicated that he had not been working with grain for sometime. When aroused he said that Kudelis had had the use of the truck for the past few days

and he had not seen him as he had been busy working his summerfallow.

Kudelis was visited in his bedroom and a similar check made of his clothing. A sample of Selkirk wheat, which the investigator was satisfied would have taken first prize at any country fair, was located. The intrusion eventually aroused Kudelis, and upon being confronted with a few of the facts, he admitted the thefts of wheat from Slater's granaries. These offences had been committed on successive nights about midnight and after stealing the wheat, he returned to Tiefenback's farm, rose in the morning before Tiefenback did and delivered the wheat to the elevator in Loverick's name.

Kudelis made restitution to Slater and appeared before Magistrate L. F. Bence in Regina in answer to the charges. He was subsequently sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Regina jail.

After Kudelis had sold the wheat in Loverick's name he forged his signature to the Cash Grain Ticket but no further action was taken in that regard. Apparently he had an opportunity to talk with Loverick some weeks previous to the quota opening and had learned that the latter did not have any grain to deliver. In view of this he took advantage of the situation with the hope of making a few dollars at the expense of his neighbor.

* * *

R. v. Tower *Keeping Cock Pit*

DURING the early part of 1958 information was received by the Force concerning cock fights being held in the vicinity of Springhill, N.S. Subsequent investigation indicated that this ancient "sport" was indeed enjoying a strong comeback in various parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, each district having its own organization with a central set-up for the Maritimes.

Cock fighting was becoming popular

among the miners at Springhill and several persons were engaged in raising and training these fighting birds. Many of them were imported and bred with local birds to improve the stock and equipment was brought in from the U.S.A.

The local organizations would hold small fights and several prize birds would be developed and entered in larger fights held between various groups. One such

fight was raided on May 18, 1958 which resulted in several prize birds being seized and subsequently destroyed along with a quantity of equipment.

Members of Springhill Detachment obtained information concerning this large fight which was to be held in the Mount Pleasant area of Cumberland County. Little or no additional information could be obtained owing to the precautions taken by those conducting the cock fights, other than it was to be held on May 18.

Mount Pleasant is a sparsely settled farming community with several gravel roads running through it. It is a few miles from the town of Oxford and several miles inland from Northumberland Strait.

Persons known to be interested in cock fights are usually contacted by phone by the organizers the day before the fight and advised to meet at a certain place from where the group moves to the site of the fight. In this way it is difficult to learn in advance exactly where the cock fight is to be held.

Investigators in this case failed to locate the probable site for the fight, but on May 18 several vehicles of known supporters of cock fighting, as well as other vehicles, were seen gathering at the home of a cock fighting enthusiast at Springhill and there seemed to be little doubt that a fight would be held that day.

The area where the fight was supposed to be held is on back roads and it was not thought wise to try to follow this group to the site but rather to try to locate it after the group arrived. With this in mind it was necessary to gather several men needed for such a raid near the area before the site of the fight was located as there would not have been enough time to round up these men from surrounding detachments after the site was found. While they were travelling to the assembly point, investigators drove

throughout the Mount Pleasant area and after considerable searching the site was located at Beckwith, several miles away.

Beckwith is a farming community similar to Mount Pleasant and is reached by various gravel roads. It is closer to the shores of Northumberland Strait and only a few miles from the Sunrise Trail.

The cock fight was being held in a large barn on the farm of Charles Tower. Approximately 20 vehicles were parked in the farmyard and numerous persons were milling about the barn. The investigators nearly failed to see this gathering because the farmyard was partly obscured from the road by the rise of land.

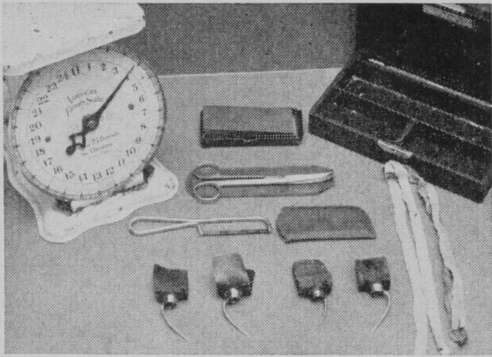
Several men in plain clothes were allowed to enter the barn before the cars containing uniformed personnel approached the farm.

Three cock fights had already been held and the fourth was about to get under way. Scales for weighing the birds were nearby as they are matched strictly by weight with no other qualifications necessary. One cock, equipped with steel spurs, was in the pit and a man was holding another one similarly equipped. Three dead cocks—a result of the first three flights—were seized as well as 42 live cocks and equipment.

The cock-pit was erected on the dirt floor in one part of the barn. It was roughly circular with walls of plywood about 30 inches high. Lights had been strung over the centre. Most men were grouped about the cock-pit or watched over a partition from another part of the



Some of the 42 live fighting cocks seized at a farm "pit" near Beckwith, N.S.



Equipment at cock pits includes scales for weighing "contestants" and steel spurs.

barn. Practically no preparations had been made to look after the spectators. There were no chairs but a ladder had been propped up at one side of the cock-pit and a few persons were sitting on this. Included in this group was a young lady from Cape Breton, the sole representative of the "weaker sex" at the fight. Apparently the brutal cock fights did not perturb her.

Organizers of the fights had prepared a lunch and there was liquor in evidence. There were about 45 persons in attendance from the Springhill area, Pictou, Cape Breton and Saint John, N.B. Loud laments were heard because it was considered that many of the better prize birds were being seized by Police. A fee of one dollar is usually charged those attending cock fights but so far as could be learned this fee had not been collected prior to the raid. While talking to some

of those at the fight it was learned that this fee was used to pay for incidentals and any left over put in a fund to assist in paying fines should a cock fight be raided.

The Tower farm is 25 miles from Amherst and a hired truck made two trips to take in all the cocks placed under seizure. These birds are trained to fight one another at any opportunity and therefore they have to be kept in separate cages which makes the keeping of 42 cocks under seizure quite a problem. Members of the detachment were grateful for the whole-hearted co-operation of the officials of the Experimental Farm at Nappan who took over the care and feeding of these birds until they were destroyed.

One morning session of 42 cocks crowing at the top of their lungs in the detachment garage was more than enough to make the neighbors wonder just what the Mounted Police were up to now and they were all much relieved to learn that the cocks were under seizure and the Police were not intending to start a poultry farm.

The owner of the farm was charged under s.388(1) of the Criminal Code and paid a fine of \$100 and costs after entering a plea of guilty. Thirty-four persons were charged under s.387(1)(d) and upon entering pleas of guilty were fined from \$10 to \$50 plus costs. In addition there were six charges laid under the Liquor Control Act and appropriate fines imposed.

* * *

R. v. Eaton *Murder*

EIGHT-YEAR-OLD Carolynne Moore of Langley, B.C. had always been a punctual child and it was of no small concern to her mother when she did not arrive home from school at the usual time on April 26, three years ago. By 6.15 p.m. Mrs. Moore was apprehensive and

got in touch with the local RCMP detachment asking that the police keep a lookout for the little girl. A routine check with the missing child's teacher confirmed that Carolynne had left school at the usual hour and some of her playmates had last seen her walking alone on

the highway toward home. As the evening wore on the search was intensified, with the anxious parents directing police to various locations where their daughter was known to have played on previous occasions.

By nightfall, the police ranks had been augmented by an increasing number of civilian volunteers, but dawn brought no relief to the now distraught parents. The small town of Langley was rapidly becoming the scene of a full scale search as stores and offices closed to permit their staffs to scour the countryside. The streets were crowded with volunteers from the greater Vancouver area, as well as television, press and radio crews, now arriving hourly as news of the missing child spread throughout the province.

Under police direction, a full scale hunt was now in progress for the frail eight-year-old. A tracking dog and several aircraft assisted the long lines of men in systematically combing the countryside. All available RCMP personnel

were despatched to the area and the Officer Commanding New Westminster Sub-Division ordered his C.I.B. personnel to the scene.

At this stage the team of detectives felt that the possibility of foul play should not be overlooked and commenced a systematic check of all sex deviates living in the area. A complaint had been received some weeks earlier about a youth who had molested a young girl in a local theatre. This offence had since been under investigation, but without success. The afternoon and early evening of the 27th were thus spent in an intensive inquiry by the investigators and soon their efforts were rewarded with the arrest of a 15-year-old youth. He admitted the episode in the theatre but vehemently denied having had anything to do with Carolynne. His account of his whereabouts was then corroborated. After further questioning he volunteered the information that he knew

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of another man named Gerald Eaton who had been committing indecent acts.

The search commenced again, this time for the 50-year-old Eaton, a deck-hand on a small ferry boat. He was located just before midnight seated at the wheel of his late model car. Under detailed interrogation Eaton strongly denied any association with the missing child, but an intangible something in his demeanor—often times only apparent to the gifted and experienced policeman in charge of the C.I.B. squad, prompted him to continue the questioning. The other two constables assisted in the interrogation and were later directed to search the suspect's car. This was done with only the aid of flashlights, but nothing incriminating could be found. Eaton still remained adamant in his denials.

At daybreak the car was again searched. Every inch of it was combed and finally clinging under a fold of carpeting on the floor of the trunk, a small flower no larger than a ten-cent piece was discovered. With this in his hand, the sergeant again confronted Eaton. When he saw the flower, the grey-haired suspect dropped his head, and in a barely audible whisper, sobbed:

"She's dead—she's dead."

The events that followed were to be thrashed out for over a year, during two lengthy murder trials. Eaton was driven in the misty light of the early morning,

past the long lines of weary searchers, trekking homeward after a second night of fruitless hunting. He directed the police to a lonely wooded area seven miles from the town, where, partly buried under some leaves, the cruelly beaten body of the eight-year-old girl was found.

On another morning, over a year later, Gerald Edward Eaton walked unflinchingly to the gallows, for as he himself had said just before his death:

"Even though I didn't live like a man, I shall die like one."

The problem of the criminal sexual psychopath may never be solved. Crimes in which they are involved have always been the most baffling type of offences confronting police officers, as there is invariably never any previous association between the murderer and his victim. It is also a question of grave concern to criminal psychologists. Eaton himself was an enigma, a quiet little man with an unhappy family history and an unsatisfactory home life. He had been the secretary of a local nudist colony and stated that it was only in this practice that he discovered some relief from the fathomless desires that so overpowered him. He would be a free man today had it not been for one little white flower, torn from the gay hat of a dead child and discovered through the painstaking attention to detail of an extremely tired policeman.

R.W.M.

* * *

Force Assists English Police Solve Shop-Breaking

ON Mar. 18, 1959 a shop-breaking was discovered at the premises owned by Peter Colin Brent, 182 Sackville Road, Hove, Sussex, England. The sum of five pounds, 19 shillings had been stolen. An investigation was carried out by the East Sussex Constabulary and a parcel was found on the premises addressed to Mrs. E. Frost, c/o General Delivery, Cranbrook, B.C., Canada. The owner of the

premises stated that the parcel was not his and he had no knowledge of any person by that name. A report was immediately forwarded by the East Sussex Constabulary to the RCMP's Cranbrook Detachment requesting information in regard to Mrs. Frost. This report was received at Cranbrook on March 24.

Mrs. Frost, a resident of Cranbrook, was interviewed and said that she had

occasionally received papers from her father in Brighton, Sussex, England. Her father, Hugh Marcus Allen, was a semi-invalid and neighbors did little chores for him, such as mailing letters and parcels. She requested that due to her father's health, the utmost discretion be used by the investigator interviewing him.

A letter was dispatched by airmail from Cranbrook Detachment to the East Sussex Constabulary on March 25 containing all the pertinent information available, and on May 4, the following reply was received at Cranbrook from the East Sussex Constabulary:

"With reference to your report, I have to inform you that as a result of the information supplied by you a man named James Melvin Shirkie was arrested in Hove on April 2 and charged with shop-breaking. At present Shirkie, who is admitting this offence, is remanded in custody awaiting his committal for trial.

I will notify you of the result of the case in due course.

"It was established that Shirkie is a friend of Mr. Allen, Mrs. Frost's father, and that he was given the packet of magazines to post to Mrs. Frost and left them in the shop attacked while committing the offence.

"I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you for the valuable assistance rendered by you in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd: "H. J. Nicholson,
Superintendent."

It is felt this case is noteworthy when considering the distance involved in the investigation and the fact that only 22 days after the offence was committed, a suspect was in custody and had admitted the offence.

(Submitted by Sgt. M. H. McLeod, RCMP, Cranbrook, B.C.)

* * *

R. v. Porter

Conspiracy — Criminals use Portable Radios

JOHN Porter, 32, together with Stanley Price, 34, and Giles Edward Clarke, 48, had come to the attention of RCMP investigators in Edmonton, Alta., as suspects in many break, enter and theft (safe-blowing) offences committed at country points in northern Alberta. Porter in particular was under suspicion and when it was learned that he was occupying a room in an Edmonton hotel arrangements were made to keep this room under surveillance, particularly when it was found that Price and Clark were spending considerable time with Porter. During the absence of the suspects a listening device was installed in their room and investigators engaged the room next door.

Early in the morning of Sept. 29, 1958, the three suspects left their room and drove off in a small truck. Police followed the vehicle to a farm six miles

west of Edmonton, but after a short stop, the truck drove west on Highways No. 16 and 43 to Onoway, where it appeared the local bank and other business premises were being "cased". The investigators then checked the farm and in a granary found two cardboard cartons containing bottles of nitric acid, sulphuric acid, pure glycerine, rubber gloves, mixing spoon, earthenware crock and a thermometer—in other words paraphernalia for the manufacture of nitro-glycerine. This equipment was not disturbed but the village of Onoway was kept under surveillance during the night of September 29-30 and although a strange radio broadcast was heard, indicating the presence of a portable transmitter nearby, nothing untoward occurred.

This group was kept under observation and during the early evening of October 2 Clarke drove out to the farm, presum-

ably to obtain explosives prior to proceeding on a "job". He returned to the hotel and joined Porter, Price and two other men in their room. It had become evident during conversations overheard on the listening device—a home-made apparatus, devised by two of the Police—earlier in the day, that a breaking and entering was being planned, possibly at Mundare and the use of a portable radio was also discussed.

At approximately 10 p.m. the conspirators received a telephone call from a woman who advised them that the Police were outside the hotel. It was evident from the conversation that the woman was monitoring Police broadcasts. Porter et al immediately became concerned, as Clarke had made the trip to the farm, presumably for explosives, earlier in the evening and he had also been observed placing a canvas kit bag in the cab of the truck.

Although the two men in the room with the three criminals were not involved in any way, Clarke asked one of them to move the truck. The request

was refused and Price then volunteered to get rid of the explosives. Shortly afterwards he was arrested and in the truck were blasting caps, one Jet perforator, nitro-glycerine and two Army-type portable radios. The explosives at the farm were seized and fingerprints of Clarke and Price were found on several of the exhibits. In addition to the explosives previously described, 15 pounds of solidified nitro-glycerine, 18 Jet perforators and a number of electric blasting caps were found on the farm. The Jet perforators evoked considerable interest in view of their ability to blast a clean hole through heavy steel, but this explosive has not been used to date in the province of Alberta, although Porter et al undoubtedly planned to test their capabilities in opening safes.

Porter and Clarke were taken into custody shortly after Price's arrest and all were charged with conspiracy. Trial was held on March 4 at Edmonton. Porter and Clarke received five-year terms and Price, who had no previous record, was sentenced to three years.

* * *

Sharp-eyed Shopper Snags Shoplifter

At 5 p.m., on a busy Saturday in April, the owner of a general store at Lytton, B.C., sent a hurry-up call for the Police. When they arrived, he told of a customer in the store having observed a shoplifter pick up a \$90 portable radio and place it under her coat, calmly walk to the check-out counter and pay for a 35 cent package of meat, then quietly leave the store. The woman customer was able to supply a detailed description of the thief and a description of the truck in which she left town heading north.

A telephone call was placed to the next detachment, but as the constable was out, his wife noted the details, took out their private car and went to advise her husband. By this time the vehicle containing

the shoplifter had reached town and was found parked outside the beer parlor. The accuracy of the description left no doubt in the Policeman's mind that the woman he was searching for was the one he saw coming out of the beer parlor and he spoke to her, asking her to wait at the Police car.

A quick search revealed the radio in the lobby of the hotel and the woman was taken into custody and transported to the Police office. She was over 50, neatly dressed, sober and completely unco-operative. She refused to supply her name, address, occupation or make any admission of the offence and even gave the appearance of being slightly mentally unbalanced.

A search of her effects revealed that she was a widow and employed by the Canadian National Railway. Her effects also included a quantity of mail addressed to a dozen different people, which was explained when it was learned that she was a member of the crew of a work train and had picked up the week's mail while in town.

The woman was taken back to Lytton where she was held over the week-end and questioned several times about the offence, each time displaying a completely innocent manner and stating that if she did take the radio she must have been drunk or had blacked out as she didn't remember anything about it.

By Monday morning she had decided not to obtain the services of a lawyer and entered a plea of "guilty" to the charge. Taking into consideration the adept manner in which she had committed the offence and the fact that she was almost successful, the Magistrate sentenced her to one day in jail and a fine of \$150 which was soon paid with the help of relatives.

Fingerprint records later revealed that she had been convicted in June 1958 of a similar offence and fined \$25.

(Submitted by Cpl. S. E. Kary, RCMP, Lytton, B.C.)

* * *

Mud Slide Brings Tragedy

LAST Good Friday morning, Herman Schuetze and his wife Vera became concerned about a strange noise in the basement of their house situated north-east of Revelstoke, B.C., on what is known as the CPR Hill. Upon inspection they found that the north cement wall was cracking under considerable pressure. At 10.30 a.m., Mrs. Schuetze phoned A. E. Staite, District Superintendent of Highways and asked for his assistance, as their house was within 100 feet of the new Trans-Canada Highway which runs east and west above their house. Mr. Staite arranged to meet his

bridge foreman, P. V. Lanzo at the Schuetze residence, where they decided it was necessary to support the basement wall with posts.

During the afternoon, while the bridge crew were busy supporting the basement of the Schuetze residence, Mr. Staite noticed cracks appearing in the earth below the highway grade and suggested to Mr. Schuetze that he move his wife and ten-month old baby to a safe place for the time being. Mr. Schuetze, concerned about the safety of his family, told his wife to take their son and stay with Mr. and Mrs. Pletsch, neighbors

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some 200 yards farther down the hill. This was assumed to be a safe place and out of danger of earth movement.

At approximately 3 p.m., the men working in the basement moved from the house as the basement wall crumbled entirely on the north side and as they stepped out on the back porch, they saw the earth beginning to move from the bottom of the highway to the west. Mike Brunetti, one of the workmen, in an effort to reach safety on the highway grade above, ran out onto the moving earth and was carried downhill with the slipping mass of rock, silt and snow. He ran back and forth, jumping from one piece of mud to another until the slide eventually stopped after travelling about 200 yards. He was buried in mud up to his knees but was able to free himself.

Mr. Schuetze, who was standing on his porch when the slide occurred, ran down hill along the edge of the slide with the rest of the workers shouting that his wife and son were in the house that was hit by the full weight of the slide, and with the aid of the other men, frantically tried to enter the lopsided building that had been moved approximately 75 feet from its foundations. They could hear a woman's voice coming from the ruins, but could not locate her immediately.

Two constables of the Revelstoke RCMP detachment arrived on the scene shortly after the mishap. A steady stream of smoke was curling above the damaged building and it was feared the house would soon begin to burn. One of the Policemen approached the south-west corner of the house and saw a man through a broken window attempting to chop a hole through the floor. A woman's voice said, "Stop it, you are not doing any good." The wrecked building was filling with dense smoke and the woman was continually pleading for help and moaning. Some men crawled underneath the house and attempted to pull away the rubble but soon had to give up because of the smoke rising from the build-

ing. Flames began to appear at various points around the house and soon the whole building was ablaze. During this time Mr. Schuetze was becoming frantic and was bleeding badly from a cut on his hand. He had to be taken away from the scene by a doctor and placed in the Queen Victoria Hospital.

The Revelstoke Fire Department arrived at the scene shortly after the Police and set to work immediately hooking up hoses. They were greatly hampered by the position of the house and large amount of snow that covered the area. The hose had to be dragged some 400 feet through the snow from four to five feet deep. By the time the hose was in operation, the fire was well underway and water pressure being poor made it impossible to save the house. Efforts of rescue were further hindered by the lack of heavy wrecking tools.

The house was burned completely to the ground and the area where the woman's voice came from was immediately searched. The body of Mrs. Pletsch was found at approximately 5 p.m. She was pinned by a fallen partition and rescue would have been hopeless unless the fire had been extinguished. A systematic search of the burned out structure was put into operation and the body of Mrs. Schuetze was found clutching her son in her arms. The body of Mr. Pletsch was not found until 1.30 p.m. the following day, buried deep in the rubble, a few feet away from the spot where Mrs. Schuetze and her baby were found.

Examination of the slide area started immediately. It originated below the Trans-Canada Highway project, west of Herman Schuetze's house. The slide was approximately 200 yards in length, 200 feet wide and five to six feet deep.

Co-operation of the citizens of the city of Revelstoke was good and many of the men who offered their services during the rescue operations and search had to be turned back.

(Submitted by Cst. R. J. Fairhurst, RCMP, Revelstoke, B.C.)

OLD-TIMERS' COLUMN

The Lone Patrol

By A. R. DOUGLAS

It was late Summer in 1905, when, as a member of the RNWMP stationed at Fort Macleod, Alta., ("D" Division) I was called into the office of Superintendent Primrose. Having only recently been transferred from Regina I had not become acquainted with him to any great degree, but I had heard that he was a disciplinarian in the strictest sense and his methods of handling the men under his charge were rather peculiar and at times almost unfathomable.

Now I was to find out for myself what this all meant. He was seated at his desk pouring over a map when I entered. Standing rigidly at attention after the customary salute I awaited his instructions.

"You are a newcomer to this division," he began, "and I am anxious to have you become familiar with the surrounding territory as soon as possible." He paused momentarily, picked up the map which he shoved across the desk for me to inspect. "I have therefore outlined a patrol for you, to be undertaken immediately with that end in view."

As I studied the map the Superintendent's finger indicated the course I was to follow, first straight west to Kootenai Detachment, then south after crossing the Kootenai River, traversing the Cochrane Ranch land bordering the Rockies, to Big Bend Police outpost, on to Boundary Creek—a one-man detachment—then along the Montana border to Twin Lakes Detachment. From there I was to turn north to Cardston and report to Inspector Irwin for further instructions. "You can make it in five or six days quite easily," he remarked laconically. "I am detailing for your use one of our best horses, a single footer named Paddy, who can travel all day without tiring."

"But sir," I began, "the country is all strange to me." I was cut short by a thump on the desk that denoted silence.

"Young man," he snorted, "I have been 20 years in this outfit and have never taken

any back talk from a subordinate and don't intend doing so now. You will leave at daybreak tomorrow and I wish you good luck, that is all."

He had sketched a rough map which he handed to me before I left, and a moment later I was on my way across the barrack square, none too pleased at the outcome of this first interview with my chief, nor the mission that lay ahead of me.

Shortly after Reveille had sounded the next morning, I ate a hasty breakfast and went over to the stable to get the horse, Paddy, who was to be my only companion for the next five days, at least. He had been saddled and bridled by one of the orderlies. I liked the look of him. He was not a heavy horse but sturdily built and apparently quite docile, of a dark bay color, and beneath the government MP brand on his left shoulder I noticed an LB brand, signifying that he was a Montana horse from the famous Locky Bell Ranch, which had a reputation of raising only the best of horseflesh.

Consulting the rough map in my saddle wallet I headed west toward the mountains, intent on reaching my first stopping place, Kootenai Detachment, before dark, which was roughly 30 miles. It was not easy going for the terrain was rough and a terrific head wind did not make travelling pleasant, but Paddy kept up a steady jog-trot most of the time with little urging. About noon we stopped for rest and refreshment in a deep coulee sheltered from the wind where Paddy cropped at the grass contentedly while I had some lunch and a smoke.

About sundown we reached the little log detachment where Constable Brown gave us a hearty welcome and made us comfortable for the night. Here I met Tail Feathers, the famous Indian scout, who had been attached to the Force for many years.

Early next morning I was again in the saddle, bearing in mind the constable's advice to be careful in crossing the Kootenai River, which lay to the south and formed a natural boundary for the huge Cochrane Ranch where thousands of cattle grazed the year round.

Although the stream was not in full flood as is usual in the Spring of the year or after a prolonged rainy spell, I did not relish the idea of putting Paddy into its swift flowing water of unknown depths, for at any time of the year these mountain rivers are treacherous. Fording places are never a stable proposition and the shifting

sands are constantly being swept onward until they reach an obstacle or sharp bend where they remain until the Spring freshets carry them farther down.

There are several things to be remembered when fording a river, especially with a strange horse, which may or may not be a good swimmer. If he can walk out a short distance and gradually start to swim you will have time to figure out what to do, but in this instance there was a decided drop from the river bank into deep water and I prepared for the worst. Taking off most of my clothes I made a neat bundle which I rolled in my slicker—together with my service revolver—and tied it securely to the cantle of the saddle. Then easing the saddle cinch a bit I knotted the reins and loosely hung them over the saddle horn before starting down the most gradual slope I could find. It was as I had expected, Paddy was almost swept off his feet by the turbulent water and a tug of the reins at such a time would have almost upended him. As he began swimming I slid as best I could from the saddle, giving him his head free, and I grabbed on to his tail and kicked vigorously with my feet so as to lessen the tug on his body.

Down the river we were swept like driftwood although the horse was doing his utmost to keep a fairly direct course, and I knew that he was no novice at this business. It must have been at least 35 or 40 yards farther down when his feet again touched bottom. I pulled myself back into the saddle and with much snorting and panting the noble little fellow had landed safely on the opposite shore where I managed to get a small fire going to dry out my slightly moist clothing—luckily I had a fair supply of dry matches in my waterproof match-box which, with some emergency rations, were safely stowed away in the saddle bags. After an hour's rest we resumed our journey, skirting the majestic Rockies, as we proceeded south across the vast Cochrane range lands. White-faced cattle gazed at us with idle curiosity and I was glad that I was on a horse and not on foot, as their amity might have turned to resentment at a two-legged intruder in their domain.

Mile after mile we jogged along. I was lost in amazement as I looked up at the snow-capped peaks of the mountains which

towered majestically above us like giant sentinels standing guard over the lush grasslands. My reverie, however, was rudely interrupted when Paddy, without apparent cause, made a wild leap to one side, almost throwing me out of the saddle. I jerked the reins and swung him about to try and ascertain what caused this unexpected move when out of a clump of juniper bushes emerged the biggest Canada lynx I have ever seen, spitting and snarling as he approached with tufted ears and bristling hair erect, and crouching momentarily as he prepared to leap toward us. Drawing my revolver I fired somewhat erratically while trying to control Paddy's eagerness to be on his way, but the bullet must have grazed the lynx somewhere in the hip for he limped painfully away a few paces before turning and snarling defiance vanished into the underbrush. We hastened on our way, content to know that for the time being at least he had decided to let discretion be the better part of valor.

How far we travelled that day I could not say as we wandered considerably in and about the rolling hills; there was no semblance of a trail and I could only guess at the direction to be taken which was south-east.

Darkness finally overtook us and the stars came out one by one in a scintillating array, but it was useless to continue farther and Paddy was getting leg weary so, in the shelter of a small ravine, I decided to spend the night. Removing the saddle I made sure that Paddy would not wander too far away in the darkness. Taking the bit from his mouth and with one of the reins tied to his leather headstall I secured the other end to the right fetlock, pulling his head down sufficiently close so that he could move about and graze, but unable to trot or gallop as long as head and leg moved as one piece. A safer method, of course, would have been to hobble both front feet or picket him with a rope and iron picket pin, but having neither of these I resorted to the next best thing.

With the saddle for a head rest, some dwarf cedar branches for a bed, I pulled the saddle blanket and slicker over me and tried to sleep, but the air was rather chilly and much as I would have relished a small campfire I knew that the risk was too great with knee-deep prairie grass all around and

dry as tinder. I munched away at some emergency rations and as the moon finally came up over the mountains I was gradually lulled to sleep by the impressive silence of my surroundings, only interrupted now and then by the distant wail of a coyote calling its mate with that long drawn out and somewhat dismal insistence which is both weird and yet fascinating.

At the first streak of dawn I was up and began searching for Paddy. He had not wandered far away and was contentedly grazing on some choice grass in a nearby coulee. He seemed much relieved to have his head free again however, and as soon as the saddle and bridle were adjusted he was off at a brisk pace the minute I landed on his back.

Late that afternoon we pulled up at the Big Bend Police post, where Constable Gooderich was in charge with a younger constable as his companion. Here was an ideal place for rest and relaxation I figured, and so I willingly accepted the invitation to take time off and do some fishing in a mountain stream where trout were plentiful.

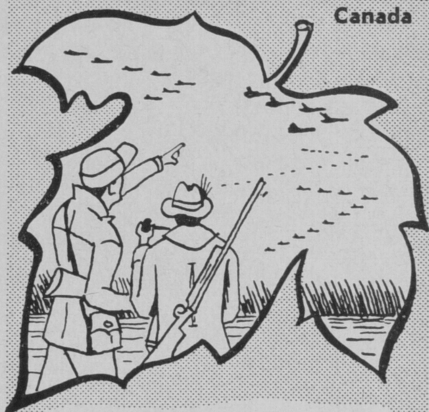
The log cabin which served as Police outpost was located in the shadow of the towering mountains and derived its name from the fact that the Old Man River, rushing down from the hills, takes an abrupt turn before continuing on to the flatlands below, hence Big Bend as the Indians had called it.

Leaving Big Bend behind after a two-day visit we continued south-east through slightly more open country but ever in the shadow of the rugged mountain peaks which stretched southward as far as the eye could see like a gigantic snow fence. At noon we stopped at the one-man detachment at Boundary Creek for a brief visit with Constable Mellor, who in later years was to become famous for his epic journey into the unknown Arctic regions never before seen by the eyes of a white man and where even the northern red men hadn't dared to venture, for to them it was known as a "land of evil spirits". Later he was promoted to the rank of Inspector for meritorious service.

From Boundary Creek we swung almost due east crossing the St. Mary's River without difficulty. A huge sand-bar offered a

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natural fording place almost half way across, and we were soon into the undulating hill country which finally brought us to Twin Lakes Detachment close to the Montana border and the huge Blackfoot Indian Reserve.

This detachment was by far the most important outpost in the Fort Macleod district for it not only served as Police post, but also as Customs Office and Animal Quarantine Station. It derived its name from the fact that there were two small alkali lakes nearby, but absolutely devoid of any form of piscatorial or amphibian life, and surrounded only by the treeless prairie. Comfortable quarters and a good stable with a large corral for the accommodation of livestock entering from the U.S. added to its appearance of importance and over the cluster of buildings proudly fluttered the Union Jack, emblematic of British rule over this land which was once the playground of the buffalo and his two-footed arch enemy the Redman.

Here I found a kindred spirit, Staff Sergeant White, a crank on firearms like myself, and after displaying his arsenal of rifles, revolvers and shotguns, it took little urging to persuade me that a couple of days rest would not be amiss. As he had an ample supply of ammunition we spent most of the time in target shooting. He proved to be adept at revolver shooting and the insignia on the sleeve of his tunic, consisting of two crossed revolvers, bore witness to the fact that he had received official recognition of his marksmanship. This was demonstrated one afternoon when three Montana cowboys rode up, ostensibly on their way to search for some cattle that had strayed away and were thought to be on the Canadian side of the border. One of them noting the array of firearms cynically remarked, "We've heard a lot about the Mounties and what crack shots they are; let's see if it is true." Dismounting from his horse he picked up an empty can and tossed it into the air. White immediately whipped out his .45 Colt with its special seven-inch barrel and not only punched the can before it hit the ground but actually kept it rolling along by a series of shots which clipped the edge of it until it was a shapeless mass of tin. The cowboy grinned sheepishly and climbed on his horse again. "That's good enough, fellas," he said, "let's go", and with his two

companions disappeared down the trail in a cloud of dust toward American territory.

Reluctantly I left Twin Lakes and my entertaining host after a most pleasant visit, hoping that I might return at some future date and enjoy the freedom so conspicuously absent when stationed in barracks. (Little did I realize that in the near future I would be placed in charge of this detachment and make it my permanent home for almost two years.)

After leaving Twin Lakes we had covered about ten miles when a rainstorm swept out of the south-east and we jogged along under a continuous downpour for about two hours. A saddle slicker is a wonderful innovation for keeping the upper part of the body reasonably protected, but for keeping the feet dry it has little to recommend it, as the trickling streams of water sweeping downward have an uncanny way of seeping through the boot tops, even the high-laced leg type, and before long my feet and legs were saturated and there is little one can do to prevent this discomfort.

Proceeding north across a section of land slightly undulating, with a few scrub bushes here and there clinging tenaciously to the wind-swept alkali soil, Paddy and I reached the little Mormon town of Cardston, sub-district headquarters of "D" Division under Inspector Irwin with Corporal Kenna, a constable and Indian scout Little Bear as detachment members. Here we remained until morning when we again took the trail bordering the Blood Indian reservation, and as darkness was creeping across the land we dipped into a dry arroyo where a few medium sized trees formed a last resting place for several Indian braves wrapped in their blankets with bows and arrows and tucked high up among the branches safe from the prowling coyotes who roamed the district. It was a rather depressing location to be in after dark and there was a sickly odor which induced me to dig the spurs into Paddy to speed us on our way as fast as possible from the locality. Gaining a rise in ground we were delighted a short while later to detect a faint flicker of light emanating from a building which I surmised to be the Police outpost of Standoff, which it proved to be, and where Sergeant Armer (called the Iron Man by the Blood Indians) gave me a hearty welcome. The greater part of that night I spent in conversation

with the grizzled old sergeant, fascinated by his tales of the Indians and stormy incidents of bygone days.

Early next morning I was again in the saddle on the last lap of my journey across Indian territory, in the direction of Fort Macleod, which we reached without incident late the same evening having covered approximately 200 miles, not however in the five days specified, but actually ten days. For this I received a caustic reprimand from the Commanding Officer and it resulted in my being sent off on many an apparently aimless mission in all kinds of weather thereafter.

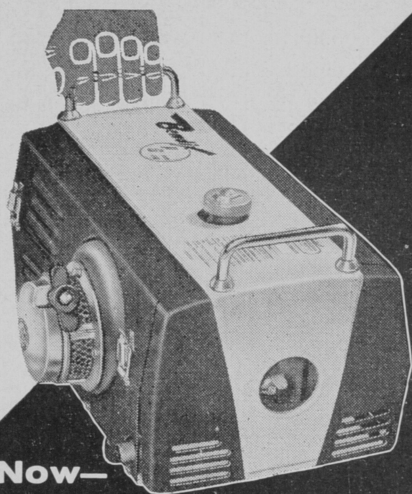
But despite the fact that all these trips at the time seemed utterly useless there was method in the O.C.'s madness for I learned the lay of the land—the hard way of course—which proved of inestimable help at a later period when the government instructed a round-up of all the range cattle which were to be treated for mange, a disease which was sorely depleting the range of its vast herds of cattle.

* * *

The late A. R. Douglas was Reg. No. 4340 ex-Veterinary S/Sgt. Alexander Ruthven Douglas who engaged in the RNWMP at Regina, Sask., on Mar. 6, 1905 and received a free discharge on June 30, 1907. He died at Sherbrooke, Que., Mar. 15, 1959, within a month of his 78th birthday. He has contributed many stories and articles for *The Quarterly* in past years including "Corporal Radley Plays a Lone Hand", April 1953, "The Guiding Light", April 1952, "Lost in a Prairie Blizzard", April 1947 and "Nerve", July 1941.

Personnel referred to in this article include Supt. Philip C. H. Primrose, who served in the Force from Aug. 1, 1885 to Apr. 15, 1915; Insp. William H. Irwin, June 11, 1879 to July 1, 1906; Reg. No. 3831 Cst. George Thomas Brown, Mar. 24, 1902 to Apr. 2, 1906; Reg. No. 4436 Cst. John Bartlet Gooderich, Sept. 25, 1905 to Mar. 27, 1919; Reg. No. 3970 Cst. (later Insp.) Arthur Howard Llewellyn Mellor, Jan. 27, 1903 to July 31, 1938; Reg. No. 4072 S/Sgt. Stephen Allan Keen White, Oct. 6, 1903 to June 30, 1907; Reg. No. 4121 Cpl. Claude William Kenna, Nov. 19, 1903 to Oct. 2, 1907 and Reg. No. 1974 Sgt. William Armer, May 17, 1887 to Aug. 31, 1922.

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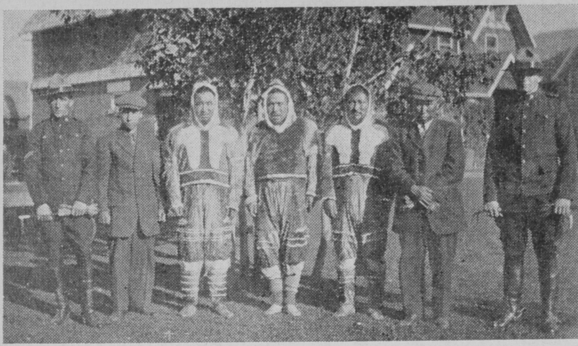
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Constable Wight, right, with Eskimo murderers. Corporal Doak, later murdered by Eskimos, is at extreme left.

Northern Man Hunt Recalled

"Should I ever have the command of another northern patrol, Sergeant Wight would be the first man in the Force I would request," Insp. Charles Deering "Denny" LaNauze, in command of the RCMP at Halifax in 1920 wrote to Commissioner Perry in recommending a northern posting for the NCO.

And these words of Inspector LaNauze could be considered excellent authority because some five years earlier, Constable Wight had been the officer's right-hand man on a two-year northern patrol which when completed, was referred to by the Commissioner as "one of the most creditable chapters in the history of the Force".

James Edward Freeman Wight, 27, engaged in the Royal North-West Mounted Police at Regina, Sask., on Sept. 23, 1914, being given regimental number 6296. Of the next 30½ years he spent in the Force—he retired to pension on Mar. 14, 1945—Sergeant Wight put in over 18 years in Canada's Northland. He died July 5, 1959 at Yarmouth, N.S., at the age of 72.

After a seven-month stay at "Depot" Division at the commencement of his career, he accompanied Inspector LaNauze and a native special constable to the "roof of the world". Rumors from the North told of two Oblate priests, Fathers Rouviere and LeRoux having met with foul play. They were reported to have left Dease Bay at the north-east end of Great Bear Lake in August 1913 en route to Dismal Lakes to contact the Eskimos hunting caribou in that area. It was said they had been killed by Eskimos the following November along the Coppermine River.

The Police party started overland from Fort Norman, up the Bear River and across Great Bear Lake, over the Divide and along the Coppermine to Coronation Gulf. Reg. No. 4600 Cpl. W. V. M. B. Bruce joined them, having travelled down the Arctic Coast from Herschel Island. From inquiries,

it was learned that Eskimos Sinnisiak and Uluksak were believed responsible for the death of the priests.

After several long and arduous patrols, the wanted men were finally located and arrested and subsequently escorted "outside" to Edmonton where they stood trial for murder in August 1917.

The following year, Constable Wight served a ten-month hitch in the RNWMP Siberian Cavalry Draft, C.E.F. On Aug. 1, 1919, he was awarded his corporal's stripes and a month later promoted to sergeant.

According to Inspector LaNauze, Wight was an "ideal man for northern service because he has a splendid disposition and I never knew him to complain. He is the possessor of tact and sound common sense and has the happy faculty of getting on well with the natives."

* * *

The Pedley Story

The man who made one of the most publicized and yet probably one of the most tragic patrols in the history of the Force 55 years ago this Winter has died.

Reg. No. 3613 ex-Sgt. Albert Pedley passed away at Salisbury, England, June 3 at the age of 81.

Albert Pedley originally came to Canada at the close of the 19th century from Cambridge, and after farming for about a year in Manitoba, enlisted in the North-West Mounted Police at Regina on Apr. 18, 1900. He was then 22. Three months later he was sent to "G" Division headquarters, then at Fort Saskatchewan, N.W.T., about 20 miles north-east of Edmonton. His next posting was to Fort Chipewyan, N.W.T., and it was from this northerly settlement that he started out on his renowned patrol. (In 1905 Fort Chipewyan became part of the province of Alberta. It is at the north-western end of Lake Athabasca and roughly 100 miles south of the North-West Territories boundary.)

Despite the fact that at the time the trip was widely publicized, and that Hollywood later even made a motion picture supposedly

based on it, there is little in official records at Headquarters concerning the journey. In fact, the only account on file of the first part of the patrol is contained in Constable Pedley's meagre report to his Officer Commanding, Insp. D. A. E. Strickland, dated Jan. 9, 1905.

On Dec. 17, 1904—it was during this year that the prefix "Royal" was added to the name of the Force—Constable Pedley left Fort Chipewyan by dog team with an interpreter and a seriously ill mental patient, bound for Fort Saskatchewan, some 400 miles to the south. Excerpts of Constable Pedley's account of the trip follow:

"I left Fort Chipewyan on December 17 with the interpreter and two dog teams and the lunatic . . . in my custody. After travelling for five days through slush and water up to my knees, I arrived at Fort McKay on December 22.

"Owing to the extreme cold of this morning the prisoner's feet were frost-bitten. I did all I could to relieve him and purchased some large moccasins to allow more wrapping for his feet.

"I proceeded next morning and reached Fort McMurray. I purchased fish here for dog feed. On December 24 I purchased more fish (and) travelled without accident till December 27, reaching Big Weechume Lake. Here I had to lay off a day to procure a guide as there was no trail. I had to buy moose meat for the dogs as there was no fish. Next day I reached Big Jackfish Lake and secured fish enough to take the dogs to Lac la Biche which is three days from here.

"I arrived at Lac la Biche at 11.30 a.m. December 31 and secured a team to carry me to Fort Saskatchewan.

"Special Constable Damies attended a dance here, and he came to me about 10 p.m. and reported that there was a fight on. I went over and arrested (a man) who was crazy drunk and making trouble. I searched the premises of (a second) and found some brandy and in another house I found a part bottle of whisky. I arrested them both, and on the morning of January 2, started for Fort Saskatchewan with the intention of having the prisoners tried by the nearest magistrate. I had to hire another team for these prisoners.

"On January 4 I arrived at Saddle Lake and laid Information against Lac la Biche

prisoners before Mr. Carrol, J.P., and tried them next day and convicted all three.

"On January 6 I made Andrew at noon and I was delayed here on account of damage to one of the sleighs.

"I reached the barracks (Fort Saskatchewan) on January 7 and reported.

"During the earlier part of the trip the prisoner was very weak and refused to eat, but towards the latter part he developed a good appetite and got stronger. I made arrangements along the trail for fish and moose meat for the return trip."

The mental patient—believed to be either a priest or a missionary—was then transported to the RNWMP guardroom at Calgary for treatment by Assistant Surgeon Rouleau of the Force, and subsequently to a hospital.

"He was badly frozen about his feet, and the exposure to the cold had caused paralysis of the tongue for several days. Every care and attention was given him at the hospital, with the result that he was discharged on Feb. 23, 1905 with the loss of only the first joint of a big toe. His mind and speech were as good as ever. His life was saved," remarked the Surgeon.

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Unfortunately, however, the story did not end there. Constable Pedley had some dental work to be attended to prior to journeying North again, and so commuted between Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton for the next month. On Feb. 8, 1905, he left the Fort with Cst. George D. Ferris and Cecil E. Denny, who at the time was a special constable in the RNWMP.

Pedley appeared to be in good health when the party started out, but after three days on the trail again, other members of the party noticed that his health was deteriorating and by February 13, he had become violently ill. Denny reported later that Pedley had neither eaten nor slept for five days. It was at Lac la Biche that his health was in such a serious state that it was decided to return immediately to Fort Saskatchewan.

Later that month, Constable Pedley was transferred to a hospital at Brandon, Man., where he remained until Oct. 4, 1905. Following this, Commissioner Perry granted him three months' leave and early in 1906, Constable Pedley returned to active duty at "Depot" Division, Regina, where he continued to serve with the Force until retiring to pension on Apr. 17, 1924. He was promoted to the rank of corporal on Oct. 1, 1916, and to sergeant four years before he terminated his 24 years of service.

After taking his pension, ex-Sergeant Pedley remained in Regina for nearly ten years, after which he returned to England. A son, George A. Pedley also served in the Force, retiring to pension with the rank of corporal in 1955. He now resides in Webb, Sask.

In 1952, the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios in Hollywood released a motion picture entitled "The Wild North" which was billed as being based on Constable Pedley's patrol, but there were really no similarities in the two stories whatsoever.

* * *

A well-known Canadian military man of the first part of this century and another of the vanishing race of North-West Mounted Police personnel has passed away. Reg. No. 3002 ex-S/Sgt. Huntly Douglas Brodie Ketchen, 83, died in the Misericordia Hospital July 28, 1959, at Winnipeg, Man.

Born in India where his father was commissioned with the Imperial forces, Mr.

Ketchen was educated in Scotland and England and graduated from Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He held the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Enniskillen Fusiliers for three years prior to coming to Canada. He enlisted in the NWMP Jan. 29, 1894 at Regina at the age of 21.

He was promoted to corporal on May 1, 1897 and to sergeant a year later. On Aug. 1, 1898 he rose to the rank of staff sergeant. Almost all his service was in the Pay Office at Regina. He saw action in the South African War and was discharged from the Force Apr. 2, 1901, after having received a commission with the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

On his return to Canada, he served as a Lieutenant with the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Canadian Mounted Rifles and in 1914 as a Lieutenant-Colonel with the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade. From 1915 to 1918 he was a Brigadier-General Overseas in command of a brigade and for ten years after the war was in command of Military District No. 10 at Winnipeg. He retired to pension in 1929 with the rank of Major-General.

Later he served for two terms in the Manitoba Legislature.

* * *

News of another old-timer of the North-West Mounted Police came to light last January when the New Westminster, B.C., *British Columbian* ran a feature article on Colin MacNair of 253 Eighth Avenue in that city.

Reg. No. 3135 ex-Cst. Colin Malcolm MacNair, now 86, joined the NWMP at Regina June 2, 1896. He was originally from Edinburgh, Scotland, but had been farming near Killarney, Man., prior to his enlistment at the age of 22.

Constable MacNair volunteered for Yukon service commencing Sept. 1, 1897 and took his discharge at Dawson on Aug. 31, 1899 when his term expired. For the next nine months, Mr. MacNair remained in the North, and drove mail for the White Pass and Yukon Railroad and the Canadian Development Company between Whitehorse, Yukon, and Skagway, Alaska.

Then on June 5, 1900, he rejoined the Force as a constable and remained in the Dawson area until May 27, 1902 when he purchased his discharge. ● ● ●

Division Bulletin

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"Headquarters" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15468 Cpl. and Mrs. D. E. Champagne, a son, Michael Alexander, on May 22, 1959, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 16526 Cpl. and Mrs. D. N. Brown, a daughter, Patricia Ann, on July 19, 1959, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17487 Cst. and Mrs. R. Brandt, a daughter, Valerie Leigh, on Feb. 24, 1959, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15917 Cst. and Mrs. C. A. Johnson, a son, David Derrick, on July 1, 1959, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15155 Cst. and Mrs. M. J. Doucet, a son, Joseph A., on May 27, 1959, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 18118 Cst. and Mrs. P. S. Dornan, a son, Patrick William, on June 28, 1959, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 16905 Cst. and Mrs. E. L. McPhee, a son, Eric Steven, on Aug. 12, 1959, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 16880 Cst. and Mrs. C. L. Fietz, a son, Evan David, on June 22, 1959, at Ottawa.

Marriages Reg. No. 18133 Cst. D. A. King to Miss Marlene Handley, on Apr. 4, 1959, at Picton, Ont.

Reg. No. 18337 Cst. J. W. DeGeer to Miss Gladys Thompson, on Apr. 24, 1959, at North Vancouver, B.C.

Insp. P. R. Osborne to Mrs. Mary Dorothy Johnston at Ottawa on June 19, 1959.

Arrivals Csts. G. D. Humphrey from Swift Current, Sask.; H. E. Daves from Halifax, N.S.; P. S. Dornan from Campbellton, N.B.; L. E. Dunham from "A" Division; J. M. Milligan from Winnipeg, Man.; W. Bertram from Lethbridge, Alta.; Cpl. D. Watson from "O" Division; Tech. 1, H. W. Jones commenced duties at the Ottawa Laboratory on June 22; Mr. G. Popplewell, employee of Government Chemists Laboratory, Port of Spain, Trinidad, who arrived on July 30 to attend an 18-month training period in document examination at the Ottawa Laboratory.

Departures Csts. J. Matheson to Yellowknife, N.W.T.; T. Devries to Calgary, Alta.; S. M. Middleton to St. John's, Nfld.; A. G. Leslie to Halifax, N.S.; R. F. Coles to Vancouver, B.C.; R. C. Irvine to Edmonton, Alta.; J. B. Ballantyne to "K" Division; J. S. Cummins to Dauphin, Man.; Cpls. J. H. G. Maidens to Regina, Sask.; C. E. De Armond to Winnipeg, Man.; Cst. B. B. Weafer to "F" Division.

Promotions Congratulations to Insp. D. G. Kells and Cpl. P. G. J. White on promotion to their present ranks.

Sympathy It was with the deepest regret that members of the division learned of the death of Mr. A. Spenard on July 7, 1959. Mr. Spenard had served for many years as an employed civilian and special constable.

Softball Members of the division have shown great interest in softball this season and three teams were entered in local leagues. The Police team in the National Defence League did not fare well and looks to next season for improvement. A second Police team and a team comprised of civilian employees playing in the R.A. League were more successful.

Picnic On July 28 the annual picnic was held at Long Island Training Camp. With temperatures soaring into the 90s it was a day especially designed for children and to emphasize the fact each was met at the entrance and presented with a Texaco Fire Chief hat, a balloon and a water pistol. The latter proved particularly effective in reviving sagging parents as the afternoon wore on and, incidentally, the Committee has so far escaped censure for this innovation. Other toys were presented at intervals during the afternoon and attractive prizes added zest to races for the young and not-so-young.

A bonanza of soft drinks, ice cream, milk, popsicles and potato chips, "on the house" revived wilting youngsters between the various events.

During the latter part of the afternoon some

C. Pershing Bell, former FBI Liaison Officer at Ottawa, was honored by the Officers' Mess recently before leaving the Capital. Deputy Commr. and Mrs. C. W. Harvison (left) with Mr. and Mrs. Bell.





Garden party held July 23 at "N" Division. Guests included Cabinet Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Chiefs of Staff, Supreme Court Judges, members of the Diplomatic Corps and their wives. Refreshments were served from two marquees and the RCMP Band played incidental music throughout. An exhibition ride gave a demonstration of Roman Riding, Tent Pegging, Tandem Riding and Jumping.

strangely garbed characters staged a softball game but despite the efforts of several usually skilled players the team appeared to disintegrate under the heady influence of feminine opposition.

Adding greatly to the enjoyment of the afternoon was the music of the RCMP Band under the direction of S/Sgt. H. A. Blackman. With approximately 1,800 people in attendance the picnic turned out to be the largest ever held at the camp and from the remarks of the departing picnickers it was the most successful in memory.

Identification Events The Identification Branch Social Club opened the Summer season with an informal dance at the Long Island Training Camp on May 31. On June 12, members of the Branch attended a stag in honor of Cpl. E. Leach who has retired to pension. A gift was presented to Corporal Leach by Superintendent Hanson and a novel feature of the evening was a "Chinese Auction" which produced some interesting articles.

Rifle and Revolver Club During the past two years, invitations have been received by the RCMP to send a pistol team to the International Pistol Tournament at Irvington, New Jersey. On June 11 S/Sgts. E. Davies, E. C. Armstrong, Sgts. C. E. Gaines and L. D. Libke from Headquarters and Cpl. W. C. Rahm from Montreal flew to Newark via RCMP aircraft to attend the Third International Pistol Tournament sponsored by the Essex County Police Revolver League. On landing at Newark airport the team proceeded to the shooting range where, from the number of newspaper reporters and photographers present, it was evident that a great deal of publicity had been given the fact that a team of "Royal Mounties" from Canada was attending the matches.

In order to complete the matches in one day the team was on the firing line for 2½ hours. With over 500 competitors taking part in the

meet, the matches continued for another three days.

On completion of the matches it was found that two prizes had been won by the RCMP team and that individual scores were very close to the top in all matches. S/Sgt. E. C. Armstrong took third place in the individual .38 caliber match and won a wrist watch, and Sgt. L. D. Libke won a trophy for placing third in the individual .38 calibre aggregate. The hospitality extended by the tournament officials left nothing to be desired and the police team gained a great deal of experience in competition shooting and made a host of new friends among law enforcement officers of the U.S.A.

On June 21, the "HQ" Rifle and Revolver Club sponsored a pistol match at the Connaught Ranges. A National Match course was fired by each competitor in both .22 and center fire. A five-man team from NDHQRA, Ottawa, placed first with a score of 2673, followed by RCMP, Ottawa—2649; RCMP, Montreal—2646; CNRC, Montreal—2591 and Smiths Falls Revolver Club—2156. The top man of the following teams was presented with an RCMP crested spoon—NDHQRA—E. B. Wilson; RCMP, Ottawa—S/Sgt. E. C. Armstrong; RCMP, Montreal—Cpl. W. C. Rahm; CNRC, Montreal—J. A. R. Duplessis; Smiths Falls—Lloyd Nichol.

Sergeants' Mess Functions included a farewell party for S/Sgt. W. James on July 10 and on July 17 a mixed social for Sgt. and Mrs. C. O. Miller at which a presentation was made on behalf of members of the Mess. A similar occasion was held in honor of Sgt. E. A. Hartt on August 28.

"HQ" Golf Club The golf club has again been fortunate in its use of the facilities of the Gatineau Golf Club and aided by ideal weather and a larger than ever membership of 82 enjoyed a most successful season. The big shot-smiths have been M. Innes (FBI), Mortimer,

Tadeson, Smith, Woods and Bashing Bill McRae. The most industrious and most improved is Johnny Dean.

A field-day was held at Buckingham, Que., in June and the prize winners included Moss Innes, low gross; Tommy Cramp, low net and Hank Tadeson, hidden-hole. The club championship (match play) was divided into three

flights and Cst. Terry Smith of "A" Division is "A" flight winner, Ken Green won the "B" flight match and "C" flight winner was Bob Splaine.

The club had its grand finale to the season at the Seignior Club at Montebello, Que., on September 30 and local divot-diggers enjoyed a round of golf followed by the annual banquet in illustrious surroundings.

"A" Division

(Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 13099 Cpl. and Mrs. M. R. Stewart, a daughter, Diane Elizabeth, at Ottawa, Ont., on Apr. 29, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15224 Cst. and Mrs. J. S. Shanley, a daughter, Shawn Alleen Celadore, at Oakville, Ont., on May 23, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17298 Cst. and Mrs. A. R. Tassie, a son, Paul Joseph, at Ottawa, on June 4, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17185 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Hanks, a son, Keith David, by adoption, at Ottawa, on Mar. 11, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18254 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. McGrath, a daughter, Marie Monique, at Ottawa, on June 30, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18424 Cst. and Mrs. A. D. Surette, twin sons, Gregory Donald and Jeffrey Gary, at Ottawa, on July 3, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18707 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Abud, a daughter, Marie Antionette Emilie Manon, at Ottawa, on July 3, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18811 Cst. and Mrs. J. T. L. Corbeill, a daughter, Pamela Marie, at Ottawa, on June 17, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18892 Cst. and Mrs. M. Wolfe, a daughter, Kimberley Ann, at Ottawa, on June 11, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18537 Cst. and Mrs. R. H. Lees, a son, David Wayne, at Ottawa, on July 6, 1959.

Marriages Reg. No. 17954 Cst. F. M. Kelly to Miss Josette Levasseur at Quebec City, Que., on Apr. 4, 1959.

Reg. No. 18097 Cst. J. J. L. St. Pierre to Miss Mary Elaine Shirley Patterson, at Haileybury, Ont., on June 18, 1959.

Reg. No. 18074 Cst. J. W. R. Duguay to Miss Laura Helen Mary Bockstall at St. Boniface, Man., on July 11, 1959.

Promotions Congratulations to Sub-Insp. D. F. Fitzgerald and C. S. Hogg on their recent promotions.

Beveavements The members of this division extend their deepest sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. W. Roberts of Glace Bay, N.S., on the accidental death of their son, Cst. J. T. Roberts, Ottawa, on July 14, 1959.

Arrivals Csts. M. A. Sheridan from "H"

Division, J. L. P. d'Entremont from "C" Division, R. D. Crerar from "O" Division, Spl. Cst. A. K. Richardson from "Marine" Division.

Departures Csts. J.Y.O. Hardy, C. G. Marshall, L. E. Dunham to "HQ" Division; Cst. J. S. Shanley, discharge by purchase; Sub-Insp. C. S. Hogg to "HQ" Division; Insp. W. Dick to O.C. "N" Division; Reg. No. 11771 Cpl. E. C. Jackson retired to pension.

Socials On Saturday June 10, approximately 150 members and their wives gathered at the Long Island RCMP Summer Camp to mark the occasion of the retirement of Sgt. Major A. Stoddart. Supt. P. B. Cox, Officer Commanding, presented Sergeant Major Stoddart with a purse and Mrs. Stoddart was the recipient of a bouquet of roses from Mrs. Cox on behalf of the division. The greater part of Sergeant Major Stoddart's service from April 1931 was spent at various postings in "F" Division, the latter of which was serving as Patrol NCO in North Battleford Sub-Division. In September 1955 he was transferred to duties in "A" Division. The best wishes of all members are extended to the Sergeant Major, his wife and family, who are now residents of British Columbia.

At an informal gathering at Spadina Barracks on July 6, attended by personnel in the Ottawa Sub-Divisional area and their wives, the Officer Commanding presented Long Service Medals to Cpls. R. S. MacLeod and M. R. Stewart.

On July 18 an informal gathering was held at the Manor Hotel in North Bay, Ont., at which time members and their ladies bid farewell to Insp. and Mrs. W. Dick and Cpl. and Mrs. I. Taylor on their transfers to "N" Division and



Sgt. Major and Mrs. A. Stoddart (left) with Supt. and Mrs. P. B. Cox.

"A" Division Headquarters, respectively. An appropriate gift was presented to Mrs. Dick and Corporal Taylor was also the recipient of a gift from his sub-division friends.

Annual Picnic On Wednesday, July 29, the annual division picnic was held at the Training Camp at Long Island. The excellent weather served to make the day most pleasant and enjoyable for all those in attendance. A "carnival" air prevailed with appropriate music, "merri-go-swing", ferris wheel, boat and rocketship rides, games of chance, refreshments and prizes. The program began with a race for "crawling toddlers" and included a saucepan throwing contest for the wives and a marshmallow eating

contest with the men participating. A highlight of the day was the appearance of a "precision drill squad", comedy variety, which concluded with "instructor" Turnbull being unceremoniously thrown in the river. Cpl. R. C. Zwicker was M. C. and committee chairman for the affair, ably assisted by Cpl. R. Campbell, Cpl. G. Woodley and Cst. M. Daniels.

Youth and Police Cst. J. M. Leslie of Pembroke Detachment attended the Algonquin District Cuboree at Deep River, Ont., acting in the capacity of judge of various competitions between district cub packs. The competitions included highway traffic code, cycling tests, first aid and message relay.

"Air" Division

Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.

Births To Reg. No. 17411 Sgt. and Mrs. G. M. Carter, on Mar. 25, 1959, at Churchill, Man., a daughter, Karen Louise.

To Reg. No. 15625 Sgt. and Mrs. V. G. Rose, on June 21, 1959, at Churchill, a daughter, Maureen Elizabeth.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. G. E. Bartlett, on Aug. 1, 1959, at Victoria, B.C., a son, Gordon Duane.

To Reg. No. 13548 S/Sgt. and Mrs. H. A. Heacock, on July 1, 1959, at Prince George, B.C., a son, Gordon Scott.

Arrivals Spl. Cst. C. S. Kelly was engaged as an Aircraft Technician on July 28, 1959 for duty at division headquarters. "Comp" is 25 years old and single. Born in New Westminster, B.C., he went to school there and in North Vancouver, Vernon and Victoria. He served his apprenticeship as an aircraft maintenance engineer, earning his "M" Licence immediately prior to his engagement with the Force. He also holds a Private Pilot's Licence earned in 1955. Mrs. Jacqueline deBellefeuille came to the division in March 1959 for duty as a typist in Q.M. Stores. "Jackie" replaced Mrs. Jean Todd who was transferred to stenographer's duties in the Orderly Room. She was born and brought up in Ottawa and is married to Laurent deBellefeuille of Ottawa.

Departures Sgt. H. B. Fallis left "Air" Division in August 1959 on transfer to "K" Division. Harry had been with the division since May 1954 and will be missed by all who knew him. We wish him all happiness and success in his new field of endeavor. Spl. Cst. D. H. Hamel left the Force "time expired" on Aug. 5, 1959. "Dave", who served for almost two years in Fort Smith prior to leaving, intends to make his home in Vancouver.

Bereavements The sympathy of all members of the division is extended to S/Sgt. G. R. Hamelin on the death of his mother on June 25, 1959 and to Mrs. Jacqueline deBellefeuille on the death of her father on June 1, 1959.

Transfers S/Sgt. H. A. Heacock from Prince George, B.C. to Ottawa to take over the Rockcliffe "Air" Detachment; Sgt. N. Brisbin from Regina to Fort Smith, replacing Sgt. H. B. Fallis; Sgt. B. M. Thomson from St. John's, Nfld. to Prince George, B.C.; Sgt. N. C. Carnie from duties of Section Captain to take over St. John's "Air" Detachment; Cpl. E. H. Wright from co-pilot's duties, Edmonton, to take charge of Regina "Air" Detachment; Cpl. K. M. Laughland from co-pilot's and Q.M. duties, Ottawa, to co-pilot's duties, Edmonton; Cpl. R. J. Haddad, from co-pilot's duties, Edmonton to duties of Second Captain, St. John's, Nfld.; Cpl. R. R. V. Spencer, from co-pilot's duties, Rockcliffe "Air" Detachment to co-pilot's duties, Edmonton.

New Aircraft On July 7, the Otter aircraft CF-MPU, was returned to RCAF, the division having received it on loan in November 1958, for duty at the newly opened Air Detachment at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. As a replacement, another Otter, CF-MPY, was received from the DeHavilland Aircraft Company on July 28 and was flown in to Frobisher Bay by its crew, S/Sgt. R. L. Fletcher and Spl. Cst. C. A. Cowherd. It is expected that "Yankee" (dubbed so by the crew) will continue the good work started by its predecessor "Uncle" in the Eastern Arctic area served by the Air Detachment at Frobisher Bay.

Flights of Interest Early in the morning of July 28, the Medical Health Officer of the Department of National Health and Welfare at Fort Simpson received a radio message

from Fort Wrigley that an Indian premature baby was dying and required oxygen immediately. As there was no air transportation available immediately it appeared that nothing could be done in time to save the child's life. However, on returning to his quarters from the radio station the doctor discovered that the RCMP aircraft CF-MPS from Fort Smith had arrived on its way to Fort Norman. It was decided to fly to Fort Wrigley to assess the situation at first hand.

The aircraft returned after some four hours with the Indian baby, a girl, weighing only about

four pounds. The doctor reported that she was indeed premature but was by now three weeks old. The child was placed in an incubator and soon began to thrive. In the words of the Medical Health Officer, Dr. Patrick O'Rooney, "it was warmth and fluids she needed, not oxygen".

Sergeant Brisbin, the pilot and Special Constable Owen, engineer, were glad to have been on the spot with the aircraft "Swan" and to have been of service, once again proving the worth and indeed the necessity, of the aircraft in Northern Canada.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 16223 Cst. and Mrs. W. R. Bowering, Red Bay, Labrador, a daughter, Valerie Mabel, on Jan. 2, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15274 Cpl. and Mrs. S. R. Gardiner, Glovertown, Nfld., a daughter, Jane Elizabeth, on May 12, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17699 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. Lawlor, Cartwright, Labrador, a daughter, Tracy Ann, on May 19, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17834 Cst. and Mrs. R. F. Knickle, Stephenville Crossing, Nfld., a daughter, Christine Elizabeth, on May 20, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17855 Cst. and Mrs. T. S. Bennett, Nain, Labrador, a son, Jeffrey David, on May 23, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18706 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. Hughes, Corner Brook, Nfld., a son, Daryl Edwin, on June 30, 1959.

To Reg. No. 16231 Cst. and Mrs. K. L. Jacobs, St. John's, Nfld., a daughter, Pamela Gail, on July 16, 1959.

Marriages Reg. No. 18972 Cst. P. R. Moriarty, Corner Brook, Nfld., to Miss Margaret Miles, Port aux Basques, Nfld., on May 4, 1959.

Reg. No. 19196 Cst. D. A. Salt, Corner Brook, to Miss Dorothy Ann Hall, Hamilton, Ont., on May 12, 1959.

Miss Genevieve Fowler (stenographer) to Mr. Harry Pollard, radio technician, St. John's, Nfld., on May 21, 1959.

Miss Winnifred Power, (stenographer) to Mr. John Kennedy, St. John's, Nfld., on June 2, 1959.

Into Orbit A July cocktail party in the mess was the setting for farewells to Insp. and Mrs. E. H. Stevenson, on transfer to Regina with daughters Heather and Wendy; to Sgt. and Mrs. Brian Thomson en route to Prince George, B.C., to Cpl. and Mrs. George Laidlaw, heading for Edmonton with wee-charming Carol Louise; and, to Cst. and Mrs. Roy Moffatt, on Sabbatical Leave for a year to attend the

University of New Brunswick. Stimulating drinks, satisfying eats and much flash bulb popping lent a festive air to the occasion. Inspector Stevenson in thanking the gathering for their good wishes also forecast a warm welcome for his successor, Insp. D. O. Bartnam, who with his wife and sons Thomas and William, was then due at St. John's from Truro, N.S. The other three departees also expressed their feelings of regret on severing their ties with this division.

Bridesmaids Again More than 20,000 persons thronged the shores of historic Quidi Vidi Lake in the eastern suburbs of St. John's on August 5 to witness the 132nd running of the water classic known as the St. John's Annual Regatta. Although the unique six-oar racing shells were still used, a modern twist was added this year in that the entire nine-hour program was televised. Great interest centred again around the police race in which the Newfoundland Constabulary and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were contestants. After a thrilling contest, the Constabulary crew, intact from last year, again emerged victorious in the respectable time of ten minutes, four seconds. Members of the RCMP crew, and "Brides-

L. to R.—Insp. E. H. Stevenson, Sgt. B. Thomson, Cst. R. Moffatt and Cpl. G. Laidlaw, recent transfers from "B" Division.



maids" to the Constabulary for the second successive year, were Csts. Bill Manderville, Bob Paradis, Gerry O'Halloran, Stan Hobbs, Les Knoll and Dave Pushman. At a dance in the gymnasium on August 14, at which members of the victorious team were guests, Insp. D. O. Bartnam, in the unavoidable absence on duty of the Officer Commanding, complimented both crews on the excellence of their performances. Souvenirs of their effort have been awarded the RCMP sextette, while the crew itself had arranged an appropriate remembrance for its untiring coxswain "Joe" Smith.

Stills—1959 Models Although painstaking investigation by members of Bonavista Detachment pin-pointed "the Mountain Dew" flowing in the area as coming from one particular house, repeated search of the premises failed to reveal either liquid contraband, or a still. Practically every time the policeman called an ordinary type household pressure cooker was seen on the stove but no particular attention was paid to it until a young Constable, seeing it around breakfast time became curious as to what could possibly be on the early morning menu to necessitate pressure cooking. Needless to say, the cooker was confiscated, and the usual fine imposed. For the benefit of any semi-pros among our readers, it should be explained that only one addition had been made to the pressure cooker, a small plastic bowl, invisible until the cover was removed.

Cruel—Cruel—Hoax A resident of Isle aux Morte whose permit to buy liquor had been cancelled, at the request of his relatives, because of his imbibing too freely, recently obtained enough from unknown sources to rekindle the flame. He then took off in his motor car for

the larger town of Port aux Basques supposedly to go on "a real toot". After arriving at the latter town, he fell in with some practical jokers, who upon being asked for the location of a reliable bootlegger, directed him at once to the residence of the RCMP corporal. The corporal, answering a loud knocking at his door in the dark hours of the morning, was somewhat flabbergasted to be asked to supply "two bottles of his best." He quickly recovered his composure however and the resultant trial, ending in a conviction for drunken driving, provided chuckles throughout the settlement for many a day.

Should Auld Acquaintance Best wishes are extended to ex-Csts. Clarence Dwyer and Wilson Miller on their recent appointments as Town Constables for the Municipalities of Lewisporte and Bell Island, respectively; and, to ex-Cst. Don Marston on his recent marriage at St. John's, Nfld.

Corner Brook Sub-Division This subdivision, after regretfully bidding adieu to Insp. and Mrs. A. Argent, and their four children, on transfer to Truro now extend a warm welcome to Sub-Insp. and Mrs. G. Paquette, who with their family of four, recently arrived from Winnipeg.

We Deeply Regret Corner Brook city area, in which he served so long as NCO in charge before being commissioned, deeply regrets the sudden passing of Insp. M. J. Keough at Ottawa on August 13. It was the privilege of this sub-division to assist at the funeral which was held in Corner Brook two days later. The sympathy of all RCMP personnel in Newfoundland is extended to Mrs. Keough and her three children.

"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 17472 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. J. M. Bussieres, a daughter, Marie Manon, at Montreal, Que., on May 30, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17827 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. P. Morissette, a daughter, Marie Renee Josee, at Montreal, on May 31, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17642 Cst. and Mrs. A. D. G. Baril, a son, Jerome Guy, at Three Rivers, Que., on June 5, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18321 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. V. Dumouchel, a daughter, Marie Colette Lucie, at Montreal, on June 7, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15465 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. R. D'Astous, a daughter, Marie-Reine Rachelle, at Forestville, Que., on May 4, 1959.

Marriages Reg. No. 18525 Cst. J. F. A. Courtemanche to Miss Marie Claire Liette

Aubertin of Lake Megantic, Que., on Apr. 25, 1959.

Bereavement The sympathy of all members is extended to Insp. R. Allard, O.C. Quebec Sub-Division, on the accidental death on August 1 of his son, Claude Allard, age 28, CBC Sport Producer, in the city of Montreal.

Sports "C" Division has a fastball team entered in the Senior Snowdon Major Fastball League. It may be noted that this league is one of the finest fastball leagues in the Dominion and the winner of this league will represent Canada in the World Fastball Tournament in Clearwater, Florida. The league schedule finished on August 6 and it found our "C" Division team in third place with nine wins and two ties.

On August 11, an all-star team met the Mon-

Members of "C" Division's softball team, l. to r., Standing: Cst. A. Anderson, Cpl. R. Crevier, Csts. R. Corey, D. Pearce, Supt. R. Belec, St. Pierre, Cst. G. Geoffroy, Cst. L. Ius, R/Cst. J. Forey; Kneeling: N. Latour, manager Steve Walker, Cst. G. Renaud, M. De Grampre, G. De Grampre, R. Graziano.



treal Canadien Hockey team in an exhibition fastball tilt which featured NHL stars such as the Richard brothers, Doug Harvey, Jacques Plante and other Montreal players. Second and third base umpires were members of the Montreal Alouette Football Club of the Big Four. Three players have been chosen for the all star team—right fielder, Cst. Leo Ius, manager Steve

Walker and pitcher A. Anderson.

It may also be interesting to note that Cst. A. Anderson was selected to represent the RCMP team at the World Tournament in Clearwater, Florida, on September 27. He not only represented the RCMP but was a member of the Pepsi Cola Dominion champions representing Canada at Florida.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 16033 Cst. and Mrs. G. S. Clark, Winnipeg, Man., a daughter, Kathy Charisse, on Mar. 16, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17667 Cst. and Mrs. J. Baziuk, Winnipeg, a son, Kelly James, on May 31, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15510 Cpl. and Mrs. J. G. Russell, Oak Point, Man., a daughter, Shaun Maureen, on June 7, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17093 Cst. and Mrs. R. H. Adolf, Amaranth, Man., a son, Richard Mark, on June 9, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15157 Cpl. and Mrs. J. R. Simpson, Wasagaming, Man., a daughter, Heather Ann, on June 10, 1959.

To Civilian Employee and Mrs. M. A. Riou, Dauphin, Man., a son, Daniel Louis, on June 24, 1959.

To Reg. No. 16783 Cst. and Mrs. L. M. Schulhauser, Identification Section (Lethbridge), a son, Melvin Rudolph Joseph, on July 3, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15977 Cpl. and Mrs. W. D. Luelo, Brandon, Man., a daughter, Valerie Anne, on July 8, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17365 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Neill, Swan River, Man., a daughter, Leslie Ann, on July 18, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17831 Cst. and Mrs. M. F. Torresan, Portage la Prairie, Man., a daughter, Norma Lynn, on July 26, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15809 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. Furlonger, Winnipeg, a son, Craig Laurence, on July 30, 1959.

To Reg. No. 16079 Cst. and Mrs. W. L. McFarland, Beausejour, Man., a son, Robert Alfred, on July 31, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17573 Cst. and Mrs. D. A. Whyte, Portage la Prairie, a daughter, Judith Dawn, on Aug. 5, 1959.

Marriages Miss Diana Josephine Aiello (Pay and Accounts Section) Winnipeg, to Mr. Robert Nixon of Winnipeg, on June 6, 1959.

Reg. No. 18501 Cst. G. R. Granger, Brandon, Man., to Miss Shirley Cleweth Iggulden of Brandon, on June 9, 1959.

Reg. No. 18819 Cst. E. G. Rodger, Selkirk, Man., to Miss Nadine Victoria Groshak of Portage la Prairie, Man., on June 13, 1959.

Reg. No. 16958 Cst. R. G. Price, Oak Point, Man., to Miss Carolyn Joan Saunders of Fort William, Ont., on June 20, 1959.

Reg. No. 18626 Cst. J. T. Fitzmaurice, Ethelbert, Man., to Miss Theresa Shirley Nolan of Truro, N.S., on July 4, 1959.

Reg. No. 17389 Cst. G. Rechner, Morris, Man., to Miss Zelly Maude Cook of Manitou, Man., on August 1, 1959.

Departures Reg. No. 20585 Cst. D. D. Lapierre, Winnipeg, discharge by purchase on June 10, 1959; Sgt. R. C. A. Leech, Dauphin to



WINNIPEG FASTBALL TEAM

Back row, l. to r., Cpl. L. Klassen, Csts. T. Dobbie, T. Smith, K. Laurie, D. Brown; Front row: Csts. P. Dodds, J. Ferrier, G. Nicholson, H. Hillaby, J. Warnke, R. Beaudoin, H. Rokosh; Missing: Csts. G. G. Eppy, E. Finch, W. McCrossin, W. DeBalinhard, C. Tessier.

"K" Division; Cst. L. M. Schulhauser from Winnipeg Identification Section to "K" Division; Supt. F. S. Spalding CIB Officer "D" Division, to "E" Division as CIB Officer; Sub-Insp. J. A. P. G. Paquette from "D" Division to "B" Division as O.C. Corner Brook Sub-Division; Cst. H. A. Fink from Ste. Rose du Lac to "G" Division; Miss Valerie Joan Elek, steno CIB office—resigned; Cpl. W. D. Luelo, Identification Section, Brandon, to "E" Division.

Arrivals Mrs. Betty Doreen Keith, clerk, Winnipeg Sub-Division; Cst. E. McKenzie from "A" Division to Brandon Sub-Division; Cst. C. W. G. Stark from "A" Division to Winnipeg Highway Traffic Section; Miss Linda Ann Benedictson, steno CIB; Miss Phyllis Marie Switzer, steno, Dauphin Sub-Division; Cst. J. S. Cummins from "HQ" Division to Dauphin Identification Section; Cst. F. Westerson from "G" Division to Brandon Detachment; Cpl. A. M. Mont from "HQ" Division; Cst. G. A. Schlyter from "Depot" Division to Winnipeg Highway Traffic Section; Cst. M. S. Haagenon from "Depot" Division to Winnipeg Detachment.

Shooting Of the six members of the rifle club who attended the Provincial Matches, five qualified for the Manitoba Team which shot at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Matches at Ottawa in August. The six members were: Sgt. Major C. T. Hanman, Sgt. R. D. Walters, Cpls. G. L. Dalton, D. W. McGibbon, Csts. H. O. Ramey, T. Lucko.

The first match at the Manitoba Ranges was won by Corporal Dalton to give him the Free Press Trophy two years in succession. The same member tied for the Tribune Match but lost in the shoot-off as did Corporal McGibbon in the Players Match. The members also brought three team trophies to this Headquarters, The Players, The MacDonald and The Drewrys,

the latter being a squadded match from 900 yards.

Fastball In June the fastball season got underway at Fort Osborne Barracks in Winnipeg, with the three officiating officers being Col. H. B. Berry, pitcher, Maj. R. Ralph, batter and Maj. R. A. Bell as catcher. The league was made up of seven Army teams and the RCMP from Winnipeg. The Police team won six out of the first seven games but because of a couple of losses in important games the team dropped to fourth place. For three games we had the pleasure of having Cst. "Bill" Neill pitch for us, he now being stationed in Dauphin Sub-Division. The winning team will be presented with the Winnipeg Garrison Fastball League Trophy now held by the Army.

Other RCMP teams in "D" Division are at Portage la Prairie and Selkirk. Cst. E. J. Abrasart of Swan River Detachment played first base for the Bowsman Maroons and Cst. W. J. Neill of Swan River Detachment has proved to be an outstanding fastball pitcher in this area. He has pitched in tournament games played at Veregin, Sask., and Bowsman, Man., and has yet to be defeated.

Golfing Twice-monthly games have been held at the Municipal Courses taking turn-about. There has been keen interest and a strong competitive spirit evident. All golfers have shown an improvement over last year and it is expected that those who win the trophies at the year's end will have to be in top form.

Bridge A bridge club was formed as part of the "D" Division Recreation Club during the Winter months with an active membership of members and employed civilians. Duplicate bridge is played by the club but the noon hours are used for practice via Contract Bridge. In competition the club has done well. Cpl. G. Currie and Cpl. R. Mawson placed ninth in a

field of 40 in their first endeavor in an Open Pairs Tournament. S/Sgt. C. E. Hannah, S/Sgt. J. Rothery, Cpl. R. Mawson and Mrs. A. Nolet tied for second place in the CNR Invitation Team Tournament and Cpl. G. Currie and Spl. Cst. H. Rae placed third in the Non-Masters Pairs Match of the Northern Lights Bridge Tournament (Manitoba Provincial). This can be considered an exceptional showing for the first year.

A bridge hand of bridge hands was experienced in pre-competition warm up among Cpl. F. Graham, Cpl. R. Mawson, Cst. H. Hillaby and Cst. R. Douglas. Douglas (E) and vulnerable opened with seven clubs (legit), Mawson (S) not vulnerable bid seven spades. East doubled and South was set two. East had a legitimate seven club-bid, South a five-spade bid, West a five-diamond bid and North a five-heart bid. All possible opening bids. The hand was not stacked and was dealt in the conventional manner.

"Depot" Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 17138 Cst. and Mrs. A. C. Davy at Regina, Sask., on July 28, 1959, a daughter, Susan Jane.

Marriages Reg. No. 18469 Cst. A. W. J. Gillissie to Miss Delores Helen Schruder (formerly of "HQ" Central Registry) at Silver Lake (Eganville), Ont., on May 22, 1959.

Reg. No. 18643 Cst. J. M. Auger to Miss Ghislaine Goyette at Cap de la Madeleine, Que., on June 13, 1959.

Arrivals Insp. E. Porter from "K" Division as O.C. "Depot" Division; Cst. D. K. Embree from "F" Division to the Training Office.

Departures Supt. H. A. Maxted to Fredericton, N.B., as O.C. "J" Division; Sgt. Major J. Primrose to "A" Division, Ottawa; Insp. J. A. Stevenson to Dauphin, Man., as O.C. Sub-Division.

Presentations On the occasion of "F" Troop's Graduation on July 27, a presentation was made to Cpl. T. W. O'Connor by Insp. J. A. Stevenson. The award was the "St. John, Governor General's Velum, Priory Vote of Thanks" for Corporal O'Connor's contributions to First Aid.

Congratulations are also in order for Insp. H. Robertson and Cpl. R. Canning as both have received honors from the Royal Life Saving Society. Inspector Robertson will be awarded the Certificate of Thanks of the society and Corporal Canning the Recognition Badge. If all goes as planned both members will go to

Needless to say the forthcoming season is being looked forward to.

Social A party was held in the recreation room of Brandon Sub-Division on July 31. During the evening Insp. S. E. Raybone, Officer Commanding, made a presentation to Cpl. W. D. Luelo, who has been transferred to Chilliwack, B.C. A presentation was also made to Mrs. Luelo on behalf of the Women's Auxiliary. Dancing and refreshments followed.

Miscellaneous Cst. A. J. Cairns, Assistant Scoutmaster, Swan River No. 1 Troop, supervised a ten-day camping expedition to the Roaring River, which included 22 Scouts from that area.

Cst. E. J. Abrassart of Swan River Detachment spent 50 hours with the 50-piece Swan River School Band instructing this group in foot drill and the band has received favorable comments as the result of foot drill displays executed in Dauphin, Swan River and Yorkton, Sask., at the Annual Fairs.

Toronto, Ont., where they will receive their awards from Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Grand President of the society.

Sports The basketball team of "F" Troop was presented with the inter-troop trophy at their graduation ceremony on July 27, 1959. This troop was also leading in the fastball tourney at the time they completed training. Insp. H. Robertson, Training Officer, presented the basketball trophy to Cst. N. E. Schafer, team captain.

The bowling league wound up activities on June 26 when the awards were made at a successful social evening held in the division mess auditorium. Asst. Commr. E. H. Perlson, O.C. "F" Division attended and the prizes were awarded by Supt. H. A. Maxted, O.C. "Depot", assisted by Insp. H. Robertson. The winners of the season were: First—Alley-cats; R. Hornett (Capt.), W. Ormslaw, W. Sherman, Mrs. R. L. Nelson and Mrs. W. McCheyne. Second—Sparkies; D. Langevin (Capt.), G. Schulhauser, M. Schriener, Mrs. T. Farr and Mrs. A. Rae. Ladies—high average (194); high cross (743); high singles (282), Mrs. P. A. Gellay. Men—high average (224), W. Ormslaw; high cross (828), W. McCheyne; high single (352), W. Pomfret. Suitable awards of "crying towels" were awarded to the "winners" of the low score for the year, Mrs. D. Callbeck and W. Sherman.

Royal Visit Highlight Insp. H. Robertson was singularly honored when he was advised that he was to attend the Royal Suite on the

occasion of the Queen's visit to Regina. Following his private audience, Inspector Robertson was interviewed by K. Mitchell of the Regina *Leader Post*. (Transcript included through courtesy of the *Leader Post*.)

"She talked to me just like my wife or sister would talk—a very sincere person," said Insp. Herbert Robertson of the RCMP, commenting on his private conversation with the Queen in the Hotel Saskatchewan.

Inspector Robertson received a call at the RCMP barracks about 11 a.m. Wednesday, telling him the Royal couple wanted to have a private talk with him.

The Inspector's wife said: 'Robby came in first to polish up a bit. If he had known before he would have polished for two days.'

When the Queen arrived at the hotel, the Inspector was met by the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police and taken to the Royal Suite.

The reason for the interview was that the Robertson family has been connected with the Royal Family since Queen Victoria's reign.

'I was born and raised on the Royal estate at Balmoral,' he said. 'My brother John was the deer stalker on the estate, but he's retired now and my nephew has the position.'

Mrs. Robertson said that the Queen presented her husband with the news that he has lately become a great-uncle. The nephew that

is working on the Balmoral estate has had a son.

Prince Philip met Inspector Robertson when he visited the country in 1954 and apparently remembered from then the Inspector's connection with the Royal Family.

The Inspector pointed proudly to a framed picture on the wall behind his desk and said, 'I escorted him around the division during that visit when I was a Corps Sergeant Major.'

The picture shows both men, side by side, on the firing (revolver) range.

The conversation was mostly general on family and the Inspector's work in the Force, but lasted 'for about seven or eight minutes.'

'It was more or less a family talk on family connections and there was no formality as the Prince remembered me quite well. Before I left the old country I worked with the Royal Family all the time on the estate, so I was quite at ease talking to them. I haven't seen my family since 1953, so they will definitely tell my family they saw me in Regina.'

Youth Work Cst. T. W. Foster working with the Regina District Commissioner's staff "headed up" and acted as Camp Chief for the Regina District Scout Camp at Pasqua Lake, Sask. The camp started July 11 and terminated July 18 and was most successful from a "Scouter's" point of view.

"E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 17856 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Hulgard at New Westminster, B.C., on May 2, 1959, a daughter, Cynthia Mae.

To Reg. No. 18667 Cst. and Mrs. A. R. Barnes at North Vancouver, B.C., on June 5, 1958, a son, Albert William.

To Reg. No. 17601 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Neale at North Vancouver, on Feb. 11, 1959, a daughter, Michele Frances.

To Reg. No. 15108 Cpl. and Mrs. W. J. Henderson at Williams Lake, B.C., on Mar. 27, 1959, a daughter, Sandra Ellen.

To Reg. No. 16096 Cst. and Mrs. A. S. Hobbs at Kelowna, B.C., on Apr. 17, 1959, a son, Russel Anthony.

To Reg. No. 16624 Cst. and Mrs. R. N. Gould at Burnaby, B.C., on Apr. 21, 1959, a son, Richard Arthur.

To Reg. No. 17646 Cst. and Mrs. E. V. Miller, at New Westminster, on Apr. 28, 1959, a daughter, Cynthia Dale.

To Reg. No. 18465 Cst. and Mrs. R. H. D. Head at Prince Rupert, B.C., on May 15, 1959, a daughter, Lorelee Joan.

To Reg. No. 18890 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. G. Bishop at Kamloops, B.C., on May 22, 1959, a son, Ian Charles.

To Reg. No. 15648 Cst. and Mrs. C. A. Barager at Victoria, B.C., on May 31, 1959, a son, Ian Cliffe.

To Reg. No. 16535 Cst. and Mrs. H. T. Gaskell at Victoria, on May 8, 1959, a daughter, Elizabeth Susan.

To Reg. No. 17379 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. A. Burgess at New Westminster, on May 19, 1959, a son, Todd Daniel John.

To Reg. No. 18274 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Steenson at Vancouver, B.C., on May 16, 1959, a daughter, Nadeen Ruth.

To Reg. No. 17995 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Hryciw at Kamloops, on May 23, 1959, a daughter, Linda May.

To Reg. No. 14681 Cpl. and Mrs. G. E. Mumford at White Rock, B.C., on June 2, 1959, a daughter, Eileen Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 17097 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Waffer at Vancouver, on Apr. 17, 1959, a son, John David.

To Reg. No. 17454 Cst. and Mrs. S. F. Thompson at Terrace, B.C., on Apr. 26, 1959, a son, Craig Alexander.

To Reg. No. 19082 Cst. and Mrs. E. J. Nicholson at Princeton, B.C., on June 8, 1959, a daughter, Debora Joy.

To Reg. No. 16537 Cpl. and Mrs. T. H. Turner at Nakusp, B.C., on June 25, 1959, a daughter, Carrie Lee.

To Reg. No. 17490 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. Stevens at Ashcroft, B.C., on July 4, 1959, a son, Henry Mar.

To Reg. No. 17401 Cst. and Mrs. J. Luster at Comox, B.C., on June 7, 1959, a son, John Edward.

To Reg. No. 17806 Cst. and Mrs. N. S. Shaigec at Murrayville, B.C., on May 25, 1959, a son, Gregory John.

To Reg. No. 14876 Cpl. and Mrs. E. E. Jones at Penticton, B.C., on June 23, 1959, a daughter, Jane Louise.

To Reg. No. 16010 Cst. and Mrs. F. Schmidt at Richmond, B.C., on June 23, 1959, a daughter, Janis Bernadette.

To Reg. No. 17143 Cst. and Mrs. J. Lawson on June 4, 1959, a son, John Warren.

To Reg. No. 18751 Cst. and Mrs. B. H. McDonald at Prince Rupert, B.C., on May 6, 1959, a daughter, Kerrie Lee.

Marriages Reg. No. 18305 Cst. T. Batycki to Miss Mary Theresa Styra, of New Westminster, on Apr. 4, 1959, at New Westminster.

Reg. No. 18342 Cst. R. B. Southern to Miss Irene Olivine Caouette of North Kamloops, B.C., on Nov. 16, 1958, at North Kamloops.

Reg. No. 19033 Cst. L. W. Biggemann to Janet Elaine Casey, of Squamish, B.C., on Apr. 4, 1959, at Squamish.

Reg. No. 18187 Cst. J. McArthur to Shirley Ann Harwood of Vernon, B.C., on Apr. 2, 1959, at Vernon.

Reg. No. 18082 Cst. G. Whittaker to Rose Pauline Bachmann of Kelowna, B.C., on Apr. 13, 1959, at Campbell River, B.C.

Reg. No. 18927 Cst. M. A. Mohr to Molly Frances Joan Thomson, at Whitehorse, Y.T., on Apr. 4, 1959.

Reg. No. 17909 Cst. H. D. Bowyer to Joan Elizabeth Cadwallader of Port Hardy, B.C., on Apr. 18, 1959, at Port Hardy.

Reg. No. 18144 Cst. R. W. Rivers to Astrid Elisabeth Wallenstein of North Kamloops, on May 16, 1959, at Salmon Arm, B.C.

Reg. No. 19313 Cst. R. B. Claxton to Barbara Frances Greig of Fort St. John, B.C., on Apr. 11, 1959, at Fort St. John.

Reg. No. 19268 Cst. N. W. Skuce to Julia Madeleine Mills of Nanaimo, B.C., on May 23, 1959, at Nanaimo.

Reg. No. 19091 Cst. D. G. Doige to Pauline Winnifred Schultz of Vanderhoof, B.C., on Apr. 17, 1959, at Vanderhoof.

Reg. No. 19369 Cst. A. E. Fry at Miss Laverna Katherine Dill, on May 23, 1959, at Regina, Sask.

Reg. No. 19288 Cst. L. P. R. Mitchell to Miss Beverlie Lois Allan, on June 5, 1959, at North Vancouver.

Reg. No. 19010 Cst. S. D. Hope to Miss Norma May Greig, on July 3, 1959, at Victoria.

Reg. No. 19184 Cst. R. G. Bell to Miss Janet Anne Jenkinson, on June 20, 1959, at Montreal, Que.

Reg. No. 19213 Cst. J. H. Rea to Miss Marion Nelson, on June 17, 1959, at Murrayville.

Reg. No. 19244 Cst. A. B. Godlien to Angeline Rose Benedet, on July 4, 1959, at Trail, B.C.

Reg. No. 16261 Cst. N. L. Fuchs to Norma Grace Seymour, on June 6, 1959, at Lillooet, B.C.

Reg. No. 16923 Cst. E. L. Naaykens to Miss Hope Mavis Poole, on May 30, 1959, at Kimberley, B.C.

Arrivals Cst. G. D. Foss, Dogmaster, to Kamloops Sub-Division; Cst. M. A. Mohr from "G" Division to Cloverdale Detachment; Cpl. J. R. Johnson from "G" Division to Cranbrook Detachment; Cst. K. H. Richert from "G" Division to Burnaby Detachment; Cst. M. A. Allen from "F" Division to Victoria Detachment; Cst. R. C. Knights from "G" Division to Vernon Detachment.

Departures Csts. N. P. G. Schiml to "HQ" Division and L. F. Lambert, W. E. McLellan, D. R. Martin, R. J. Fairhurst, J. A. Knox, E. H. Schiller, C. L. Clark to "G" Division.

Promotions Our congratulations to the following members on their promotions: Sub-Insp. R. Whittaker, W. B. Irving, H. C. Draper; S/Sgt. Major F. L. Jeeves; S/Sgts. W. Currie, J. E. Ruttan; Sgts. A. R. Bates, G. S. Nelson, T. W. Glaholm, J. G. Poole, J. F. Betts, J. R. Payne, J. P. Morrison, R. McKernan, A. J. Leas, B. L. Johansson, L. B. Excell, R. W. Strouts, B. C. Weld, S. V. M. Chisholm, H. E. Klick, T. A. Wilde; Cpls. D. W. Colquhoun, R. Walker, J. Bell, H. D. Smith, G. M. Brassard, W. A. Demmon, J. V. Hennebery, D. A. Knight, T. I. L. Anderson, L. V. R. Geldreich, W. N. Dornan, W. L. Martin, J. D. Flamank, I. B. Hoy, R. J. Davidson, K. H. Katzlay, E. J. Walton, G. A. Griffin, W. J. McElwee, M. Hochstetter, W. M. McConnell, R. E. Wingrove, L. S. Smith, J. D. Turner, J. B. Forsyth, R. M. Van Norman.

Headquarters' Activities On June 22, Asst. Commr. J. R. Lemieux, Officer Commanding, made a presentation at division headquarters of Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medals to S/Sgt. W. A. Braun and Sgt. I. W. Pickerill.

On August 12, a social gathering of all members of division headquarters, Victoria Sub-

Division and Detachment, and personnel of "Marine Services" West Coast, was held as a testimonial to Supt. J. R. W. Bordeleau prior to his departure for duty in the office of the D.O.C.I. at Headquarters, Ottawa. Staff Sergeant Major Jeeves gave a short address on behalf of all members present and this was replied to by the guest of honor.

Other social functions have been held to honor the departure of Supt. J. R. W. Bordeleau and Insp. T. A. Horn, leaving here as D.P.O. to assume new duties as second Officer in charge of Edmonton Sub-Division. It may also be mentioned these gatherings included Sub-Insp. R. Whittaker, who was recently commissioned and leaves "E" Division with all good wishes to assume his new command as Officer Commanding London (Ont.) Sub-Division.

The highlight of the Summer social season—the division's formal dance was held for the second year at the estate in the fabulous Butchart Gardens.

Thirteen miles from Victoria, these gardens grace over 25 acres of the 130-acre estate and are the outstanding show place of the Pacific North-West.

The Butchart Gardens are beautiful by day but under night illumination (the largest of its type on the North American continent) the floral grandeur becomes more subtle and ethereal when accented by thousands of hidden lights. This massive floral fairy land, like a painted back drop, made a striking setting for the scarlet-coated members of the Force who hosted such dignitaries as: Alderman and Mrs. M. H. Mooney; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. C. Allen, PPCLI; Mr. and Mrs. Ian Ross, owners of Butchart Gardens; Princess Chikhinotoff, Victoria; Hon. R. W. and Mrs. Bonner; Capt. and Mrs. E. T. G. Madgwick, RCN and Mr. and Mrs. Derak Todd.

To the enchanted guests, the uniformed "Mounted" dancing through the stately rooms of the Butchart mansion or strolling along garden paths transformed the old estate into a mythical kingdom, inhabited mainly by red-coated nobility, complete with castle.

It was truly an evening to remember for hosts and guests alike. The evidence was most conclusive and the unhesitating verdict of all—a perfect party!

Shooting The annual BCRA Pistol Championships were held at Vancouver June 26, 27 and 28. Staff Sergeant MacAlpine, Cst. E. V. Rasmussen, Corporal Mercer, Constable Matik of Prince George Sub-Division and Cpl. J. R. Zavitz of Nanaimo Detachment attended. Presentable scores were fired by our members with special honors going to Corporal Zavitz who won the B.C. Closed Championship, the 9 mm. Service Aggregate, Center fire Aggregate

and placed first on the Interprovincial Team.

Cst. R. Fullerton, Cpls. J. R. Zavitz, R. Walker, and J. H. Bishop took part in the Victoria City Police shoot which was held July 8 and 9. The RCMP team placed second to the strong Seattle City Police contingent.

Corporal Zavitz also won the distinction of representing the Canadian Pistol team at the Pan American Games held at Chicago.

Corporal Walker and Constable Rasmussen were successful in placing on the B.C. rifle team as a result of their excellent showing at the B.C. Rifle Association meet held during June at Vancouver. Both took part in the DCRA rifle matches at Ottawa during August.

Many members have taken part in weekly revolver practice during the Spring and early Summer months which undoubtedly contributed to the several possibles scored in the Victoria area in the Annual Classification.

Chilliwack Sub-Division On May 6, members of the sub-division held a successful social evening at the Cultus Lake Pavilion. Everyone enjoyed an evening of dancing and an excellent buffet supper.

On June 24, a stag was held at Chilliwack City Detachment for Cst. W. J. Stewart who has been posted to Headquarters, Ottawa. Constable Stewart was presented with a camp cooler by Insp. C. W. Speers on behalf of the sub-division.

Another farewell party was held at Hope on July 30 for Sgt. S. A. McKim. Sergeant McKim has been posted to "N" Division where he will take up duties as sergeant major.

Kamloops Sub-Division On August 5, approximately 60 members of the sub-division attended a stag party in honor of Supt. R. W. Wonnacott, who has been posted to the National Defence College, Kingston, Ont. S/Sgt. C. R. Doey, Sub-Division NCO, on behalf of all members, appropriately expressed regret at his leaving and wished him the best in his new posting.

The best wishes of the sub-division have been expressed to the following members who were transferred: Sub-Insp. W. B. Irving from Kelowna Detachment to Officer Commanding Prince Rupert Sub-Division; Cpl. A. Jensen from Golden Detachment to Nelson Sub-Division; Cpl. E. A. Bonderud from Kamloops Sub-Division to Prince Rupert Sub-Division; Cpl. A. C. M. Van Nostrand from Clinton Detachment to Vancouver Sub-Division; Cst. J. F. Hamilton from Revelstoke Detachment to Courtney Detachment; Cst. E. P. Wegelin from Kamloops Detachment to Campbell River Detachment; Cst. H. E. Almud from Merritt Detachment to Vancouver Sub-Division.

Nelson Sub-Division A farewell party was held in honor of Cpl. and Mrs. W. R. Gordon in Nelson on June 30 prior to their departure on transfer to Dawson Creek. Approximately 50 persons enjoyed dancing, games and a midnight supper of Chinese food. A large polished copper plate engraved with the RCMP insignia and a pen and clock desk set with inscription were presented to Corporal and Mrs. Gordon by members and friends attending the social.

New Westminster Sub-Division On August 12 Insp. I. C. Shank, Officer Commanding the sub-division turned over his command to Insp. W. G. Hurlow and departed for Prince George Sub-Division. Nearly 200 guests crowded into the dinner-dance at which Sub-Insp. J. A. MacDonald, Officer in charge of Burnaby Detachment presented a suitable going away gift to Inspector Shank. The best wishes of all members in this area go with this popular officer and a sincere welcome is extended to his successor.

Golfing tournaments were the order of the day in this sub-division during the Summer. At Millhouse of Haney Detachment and Nick Shaigec of Cloverdale emerged with low net scores. Members of Cloverdale Detachment showed up well in the play-offs of the local softball league.

Prince Rupert Sub-Division On July 31, a social gathering was held at Prince Rupert to honor Insp. H. E. Bloxham who has recently been transferred to Fredericton, N.B. Inspector and Mrs. Bloxham were presented with an automatic fry pan by S/Sgt. J. F. Gregory on behalf of the members. Sub-Insp. W. B. Irving, who is replacing Inspector Bloxham as O.C., was introduced to members and their wives at the dinner.

The RCMP softball team in the Prince Rupert City League wound up in second place. Cst. A. C. Tuttle's Little League team won the championship in its group. Constable Tuttle reports his Greer and Briden team finished the season with an 8-1 record. Cst. L. A. Harrington reports good success with his Pony Leaguers. Scouting activities throughout the sub-division ceased during the Summer, but indications are



"E" Division golfers make a presentation to Supt. J. R. W. Bordeleau prior to his transfer.

that several members will be involved in Scout and Cub activities during the Winter.

Victoria Sub-Division A warm welcome is extended to Cst. J. T. A. Stewart, recently transferred from Whitehorse Sub-Division to Campbell River Detachment. Socially, golf still remains the favorite topic although the Summer and the "E" Division Annual Invitation Golf Tournament have slipped by.

The regular monthly golf tournaments were held continuously from March to August. At the tournament on July 28, a presentation of one dozen golf balls and a set of head covers was made to Supt. J. R. W. Bordeleau who was transferred to Ottawa. As Superintendent Bordeleau initiated these tournaments in 1953, the members considered it fitting that he should have some memento of his golfing days in Victoria.

Sgt. W. J. Clancy with a gross average score of 76 for six meets was named winner of the "E" Division Monthly Golf Tournaments which concluded recently at Victoria, B.C. Low net average was chalked up by S/Sgt. J. O. Hall with a 71½. Other winners were: First Flight—ex-Cpl. T. M. Lowe and Cst. H. D. Goett, tie, gross; S/Sgt. T. A. Stewart, net; Second Flight—Cpl. D. Gore-Hickman, gross; Csts. K. N. Gale and D. M. Wilmott, tie, net; Third Flight—Cpl. R. Van Norman, gross; Cst. G. Meyer, net; Fourth Flight—Cst. D. N. Hemphill, gross; Sgts. G. L. Simons and E. H. Fleetwood, tie, net; Fifth Flight—Cpl. D. A. Grayling, gross; Cst. E. R. Lloyd, net.

"F" Division (Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 15400 Cst. and Mrs. T. Hagymasi of Cut Knife, Sask., a son, Robert Joseph, on May 25, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15208 Cpl. and Mrs. A. E. Traynor of North Battleford, Sask., a daughter, Louise Marie, on Apr. 14, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17848 Cst. and Mrs. J. Bramhill of Lloydminster, Sask., a son, Scott Patrick, on May 16, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15662 Cst. and Mrs. G. H.

Falkner of Onion Lake, Sask., a son, James Gordon, on May 12, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15670 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. C. Price of North Battleford, a daughter, Lori Anne, on June 23, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18283 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. Leenknecht of Naicam, Sask., a son, Christopher Todd, on May 21, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17458 Cst. and Mrs. K. J. Plomp

of Rosetown, Sask., a son, Jeffrey James, on June 4, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18261 Cst. and Mrs. B. L. Fraser of Watrous, Sask., a daughter, Laurie Charlotte, on June 15, 1959.

To Reg. No. 14852 Cpl. and Mrs. A. E. McAuley of Radville, Sask., a daughter, Lauree Hazel, on May 25, 1959.

To Reg. No. 16137 Cst. and Mrs. D. G. Falconer of Moosomin, Sask., a son, James Douglas, on June 10, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17988 Cst. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander of Regina, Sask., a son, Gregory Scott Bruce, on May 17, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18059 Cst. and Mrs. W. H. Wilson of Carlyle, Sask., a daughter, Lori Lee, on June 9, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17970 Cst. and Mrs. C. L. Holm of Yorkton, Sask., a son, Kevin Garth, on May 14, 1959.

To Reg. No. 16706 Cst. and Mrs. H. R. Carlson of Wadena, Sask., a son, Richard Helmer, on July 2, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18324 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Peters of Yorkton, a son, Geoffrey Allen, on July 24, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15202 Cpl. and Mrs. O. A. W. MacGillivray of Prince Albert, Sask., a daughter, Kimberley Jane, on May 5, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15237 Cst. and Mrs. K. O. Preece of Prince Albert, a son, Brian Walter, on May 9, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15158 Cpl. and Mrs. W. H. Preston of Prince Albert, a daughter, Donna Lee, on May 30, 1959.

To Reg. No. 16713 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Nielson of Waskesiu, Sask., a son, Bruce Wayne, on June 21, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15187 Cst. and Mrs. E. C. Evanoff of Ponteix, Sask., a son, Donald Graham, on Apr. 29, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18439 Cst. and Mrs. R. W. C. Ranson of Regina, a son, Howard Brent, on June 23, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15533 Cpl. and Mrs. T. Hogarth of Regina, a son, Kevin Robert, on May 20, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17204 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Bucholz of Regina, a daughter, Sheila Anne, on July 7, 1959.

Marriages Reg. No. 17926 Cst. W. D. Boutilier of North Battleford to Miss Maxine Jean Wood on June 10, 1959, at North Battleford.

Reg. No. 15028 Cst. E. Montrose of Saskatoon, Sask., to Miss Lydia Porteous on May 8, 1959, at Biggar, Sask.

Reg. No. 18573 Cst. J. N. Pollock of Humboldt, Sask., to Miss Lois Christine Edmonds on July 30, 1959, at Smithers, B.C.

Reg. No. 18652 Cst. J. E. Lounsbury of

Saskatoon, to Miss Marion Christina Helen Donaldson on July 3, 1959, at Davidson, Sask.

Reg. No. 18632 Cst. A. R. Reinhardt of Carnduff, Sask., to Miss Marjorie Doris Gwen McAllister on May 9, 1959, at Regina.

Reg. No. 17891 Cst. M. W. Keen of Saskatoon to Miss Audrey Elizabeth Lytle on May 23, 1959, at Saskatoon.

Reg. No. 16081 Cst. H. M. Hoswitschka of Gravelbourg, Sask., to Miss Eileen Risling on Apr. 18, 1959, at North Battleford.

Reg. No. 18411 Cst. J. S. Riley of Saskatoon, to Miss Merlyn May Meikle on Apr. 25, 1959, at Saskatoon.

Arrivals The division welcomes the following, who have been transferred from the points indicated: from "HQ"—Asst. Commr. E. H. Perlson and Cpl. J. H. G. Maidens; from "A"—Csts. R. A. Harris and J. M. Dekker; from "Depot"—Csts. D. B. Robinson, N. P. Schroeter, J. E. Thompson, G. A. Smith, E. A. Birkham, G. A. Smith, C. D. Todd, J. R. Jenkinson, K. E. Belyea, J. B. Bagg; from "G"—Cpl. D. C. McDougall; from "L"—Cpl. R. M. Studen.

Departures The best of luck to the following, who have left on transfer to the points indicated: to "HQ"—Asst. Commr. C. N. K. Kirk, S/Sgt. L. C. Cawsey, Cst. G. A. Morton, Cpl. A. H. Calverley; to "E"—Csts. M. A. Allen, S. D. Hope; to "G"—Csts. G. A. Wootten, R. G. Moulton, L. E. Switzer, R. J. Anderson; to "K"—Cpl. P. Wright, Cst. G. A. Spring, Insp. J. D. Lee; to "N"—Cpl. K. W. Ferguson.

North Battleford Sub-Division Congratulations to Cst. S. A. Juniper of Spiritwood Detachment who was winner of the Divisional High Aggregate Tankard in the Inter-Divisional .22 cal. rifle competition, 1959, and to Cst. B. P. McCarthy of North Battleford who made the SPRA Team.

Socials A social evening was held at the Legion Hall at North Battleford on June 26 to bid farewell to the following members of the sub-division: Reg. No. 13150 Sgt. G. A. Mansell to pension and who is making his home at Lloydminster, having accepted the position of Secretary, Lloydminster Agricultural Society; Sgt. E. J. J. Mahoney to Regina Sub-Division; Sgt. D. Mead to Saskatoon Sub-Division; Cst. R. R. Murray to Esterhazy Detachment and Cst. T. E. Simpson to Moose Jaw Detachment. All these members were presented with suitable gifts by Insp. M. J. Y. Dube, Officer Commanding, on behalf of all members of the sub-division.

Prince Albert Sub-Division The Sergeants' Mess at the Armouries was the scene on June 24 of a farewell party sponsored by the recreation club in honor of S/Sgt. and Mrs. L. C. Cawsey and Cpl. and Mrs. K. W. Ferguson. Staff Sergeant Cawsey has been transferred to personnel duties at Vancouver and Corporal Ferguson will join the instructional

The O.C. Saskatoon Sub-Division making farewell presentation to S/Sgt. N. F. Bennett (left).

staff in Rockcliffe, Ont. Both couples will be greatly missed as they were popular and active socially. Dancing was enjoyed during the evening to the music of a three-piece orchestra.

Insp. J. J. Atherton, Officer Commanding, presented Staff Sergeant Cawsey with a set of TV tables and Corporal Ferguson with a picnic basket for four. Mrs. Atherton presented Mrs. Cawsey and Mrs. Ferguson with corsages.

At the close of the evening, refreshments were served by members of the lunch committee under convenship of Cpl. and Mrs. O. A. W. MacGillivray.

Bereavement Members of the sub-division were saddened to hear of the sudden passing of Cst. D. G. Michell's father at Montgomery, Alta., on July 15, 1959. The sympathy of all members goes out to the relatives at this time.

Presentation of Medals The Long Service Medal was presented to Cpl. N. D. Chmara of La Ronge Detachment on Aug. 4, 1959, at sub-division headquarters by Mr. A. H. MacDonald, Director of the Northern Affairs Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources, at a ceremony held in the RCMP Court Room.

On parade at this presentation, under the direction of Insp. J. J. Atherton were 16 members of the Force. It was fitting that Mrs. Chmara and the two children of Corporal Chmara were able to be present and witness the presentation.

Saskatoon Sub-Division Csts. K. McKenzie and R. C. Harrison attended the Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Meet held at Dundurn, Sask., from July 29 to August 2. Both members qualified to represent Saskatchewan at DCRA Meet at Ottawa.

Social A social gathering was held at the RCAF Sergeants' Mess on June 26 to honor S/Sgt. N. F. Bennett on the occasion of his retirement from the Force. Inspector Shakespeare made a suitable presentation on behalf of the recreation club and the assembled guests. Mrs. Bennett was presented with a bouquet.

Swift Current Sub-Division A party was held in the recreation room on the evening of July 14 to honor Insp. J. D. Lee prior to his departure for Edmonton on transfer.

Shooting The annual rifle and revolver practices have now been concluded. Constables Rheault and Unger were high scorers in the revolver shoot with a mark of 199. Corporal Rodriguez was the marksman in rifle competition with a score of 181.



Yorkton Sub-Division On June 19 members and their wives gathered at Chuck's El-Cove in Yorkton to bid farewell to Reg. No. 11633 S/Sgt. L. J. Kiggins and his wife on the occasion of "Staff's" retirement to pension after 29 years. The majority of his service was spent in "F" Division and for the last five years he was the Yorkton Sub-Division NCO. "Staff" and his family will be remaining in Yorkton where he has taken a job with the local branch of the Department of Social Welfare. We wish this popular NCO and his family happiness and success in their new venture. Insp. L. J. C. Watson presented Staff Sergeant Kiggins with a handsome golf bag, while Mrs. Kiggins was the recipient of a bouquet of flowers.

At the same time, our good wishes were extended to Csts. R. T. Goett and B. D. Baird and their wives on the occasion of their transfers to the C.I.B. office in Regina, Sask., and Prince Albert Detachment, respectively. Both members were presented with suitable gifts.

Golf Tournament The annual golf tournament was held at Yorkton Deer Park Golf Course with 43 golfers participating. Cpl. J. D. Berryman won the low gross competition with S/Sgt. L. J. Kiggins runner-up. S/Sgt. S. F. Cunningham took the low net competition. In the ladies' division, Linda Kiggins carried off the low gross competition with Mrs. S. F. Cunningham runner-up and Mrs. F. N. F. Anderson won the ladies' low net. Members and their wives enjoyed a picnic lunch at the conclusion of play and prizes were presented to the winners.

It is interesting to note that Margaret and Patricia Kiggins, daughters of S/Sgt. and Mrs. L. J. Kiggins, are competing against each other for the second consecutive year. Margaret is a member of the Manitoba Ladies Senior Golf Team this year and Patricia is one of Saskatchewan's representatives. Our congratulations and best wishes to the "Golfing Kiggins". Pat, incidentally, won the Saskatchewan Junior Golf Championship this year.

Shooting We are also pleased to announce that congratulations are in order for Cpl. R. C. Falconer who participated in the annual Dundurn Rifle Shoot which took place during July

29 to August 2. He captured the Birk's Tyro Aggregate and brought home the Birk's Trophy. He also placed second in the Winner's Choice, a 300-yard competition.

Regina Sub-Division On June 5 an informal dance was held in Regina with approximately 140 guests attending, including numerous members from "F" and "Depot" Divisions. A plate lunch was served and music was supplied by a local orchestra. During the evening suitable gifts were presented to the following members who have been transferred: Sgt. L. A. Gibbs and Cpl. S. J. Lawton to North Battleford Sub-Division; Cpl. P. Wright and Cst. G. A. Spring to "K" Division and Cst. C. B. Alexander to "G" Division. With these members go also the best wishes of the sub-division.

Sports During the early Summer, the corporals on staff in the barrack area challenged the senior NCOs to a softball game which was held in the playing field east of the barracks. The senior NCOs, in turn, challenged the corporals to a game approximately two weeks later. As the corporals won the first game and the senior NCOs the second, it is considered discreet to avoid mentioning the scores. As

usual, these events, as well as putting a few idle muscles to work, provided the families of members with a healthy and amusing evening. Many of the small fry were unaware of dad's capabilities.

Improvement New construction in the barrack area has been covered in previous issues of the *Quarterly* with respect to the buildings and houses. However, recruits and staff members alike are impressed with the extensive paving project which will make it possible to traverse the entire area and arrive at one's destination with boots almost as clean as they were in the beginning.

What's in a Name Sgt. R. F. Pitcher during his term as Sergeants' Mess Secretary, experienced some difficulty on the telephone with a local bank regarding the pronunciation of his name. Eventually, he managed to explain the matter by suggesting to the young lady that she think of the word "jug" and he was quite confident that the point had been put across. Some time later an unclaimed letter in the Sergeants' Mess reached its intended destination. You guessed it—the address read: Mr. R. F. Jugg, RCMP Sergeants' Mess, Regina.

"G" Division

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

Births To Reg. No. 14604 S/Sgt. and Mrs. E. R. Lysyk, a son, Timothy James, at Ottawa, Ont., on Aug. 6, 1959.

To Reg. No. 14898 Cpl. and Mrs. G. C. Barr, a daughter, Debra Ann, on July 19, 1959, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15138 Cpl. and Mrs. D. C. McDougall, a son, Daniel Wilfred, on Mar. 3, 1959.

To Reg. No. 16952 Cst. and Mrs. J. T. Hickling, a son, Kevin Donald James, on Aug. 3, 1959, at Mayo, Y.T.

To Reg. No. 17348 Cst. and Mrs. G. B. Warner, a daughter, Kimberley Ann, on August 6, 1959, at Ottawa.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. P. Benjamin, a son, Earl Patrick, on Feb. 23, 1959.

Marriages Reg. No. 18638 Cst. J. T. A. Stewart to Miss Ruth Gaensbauer at Whitehorse, Y.T., on June 5, 1959.

Reg. No. 18644 Cst. R. C. Clark to Miss Ruth Diane Struckett at Ottawa, Ont., on May 30, 1959.

Reg. No. 18678 Cst. C. W. Saunderson to Miss Bonnie Annie Armitage on June 20, 1959, at Aklavik, N.W.T.

Arrivals A sincere welcome is extended to all the new members who arrived in "G" Division during the past Summer.

Departures A surprise dinner was pre-

pared in the Aklavik Detachment Mess by Northern Steward H. Nyback for Sgt. W. L. Carey and family who left on transfer to Winnipeg on June 23. Sgt. A. Stewart replaces Sergeant Carey as Aklavik Sub-Division NCO.

During the latter part of May members of Whitehorse Sub-Division, together with their wives and girl friends, gathered at the NWHS Sergeants' Mess to bid farewell to Csts. J. C. Morrison and F. Westerson on transfer to "D" Division, Cpl. J. G. Vincent and Cst. J. T. A. Stewart to "E" Division, Csts. G. O. George and A. B. Hennan to "K" Division, and Miss Anne Ennest, stenographer, who resigned and returned to her home in B.C. On behalf of all members of the sub-division Insp. J. T. Parsons presented appropriate gifts to the honored guests.

Royal Visit July 18 heralded yet another milestone in the romantic history of the Yukon Territory with the arrival in Whitehorse of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip. As thousands of people watched, the silver and grey Viscount bearing the Queen came to a stop before them and within seconds our gracious monarch alighted and was extended the friendship and hospitality for which Canada's North is so famous. The Queen's visit continued after a short rest with a tour through Whitehorse highlighted by a drive around the "Old

Proud father Supt. H. A. Larsen presents Wings to his son, Flying Officer Navigator Gordon Larsen at graduation ceremonies at Winnipeg.



Paddle Wheelers" and a visit to the MacBride Museum which is rich in relics of the Gold Rush era. From the museum the Royal Couple boarded the famous Whitehorse & Yukon Route narrow gauge railway for a scenic ten-mile trip to MacRae by-passing the famous Whitehorse Rapids and Miles Canyon. Their official schedule thus ended, Prince Philip took advantage of an evening of fishing at MacLean Lake with highly successful results. The Prince who exhibits considerable skill in fly casting soon landed what later proved to be the biggest fish of the evening. As the guide removed the trout from the hook, the Duke commented with considerable pride that they would keep it. The guide however, misinterpreted and threw this "dandy" back whereupon it was with considerable indignation that the Duke wanted to know "what the limit was around here."

The tour continued on Sunday and the crowd gathered before Christ Church Cathedral awaiting the arrival of the Queen for Divine Service were soon to learn that she would not be attending because of illness and that the remainder of her Yukon visit would be cancelled. The Prince however carried on, flying the four engined "Heron" to Dawson where he was scheduled to visit the Old Folks' Home, Service's Cabin and the Hunter Creek Dredge which is still profitably engaged in gold mining operations. From Dawson Prince Philip continued on to Mayo and then returned to Whitehorse. The people of Mayo and Dawson were naturally disappointed by the Queen's absence as were the many tourists, including four plane loads from Alaska. On Monday the tour ended and an RCAF North Star flew the Queen to

Edmonton where she was to resume her tour of Canada.

St. Roch as a Museum At Vancouver on June 11, Supt. H. A. Larsen, Officer Commanding "G" Division attended the dedication ceremony officially opening the RCMP Schooner *St. Roch* as a Maritime Museum. This was a memorable occasion in the life of Superintendent Larsen, who commanded the vessel on numerous trips into the Arctic from 1928 to 1949. The most notable of course were those through the North-West Passage, the first from Vancouver to Halifax (1940-42) and the second from Halifax to Vancouver in 1944.

For the last time in 1954 Superintendent Larsen once again took command of the *St. Roch* and guided her from Halifax via the Panama Canal to Vancouver where she now has a permanent resting place on the Kitsilano Beach.

Note of Interest On May 15 Gordon Larsen, son of Superintendent and Mrs. Larsen graduated as a Flying Officer Navigator from No. 2 Air Observer School at Winnipeg. At the invitation of Group Capt. J. F. Mitchell, Commanding Officer, RCAF Station Winnipeg, Superintendent Larsen attended the graduation ceremonies and presented Gordon with his wings.

"H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 16130 Cst. and Mrs. E. W. Hamilton, a son, David Earl, at Kentville, N.S., on July 10, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17058 Cst. and Mrs. G. W. Gibbs, a daughter, Andrea Ruth, at Halifax, N.S., on Sept. 23, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17267 Cst. and Mrs. J. F. Entwistle, a son, Robert Francis, at Yarmouth, N.S., on June 1, 1959.

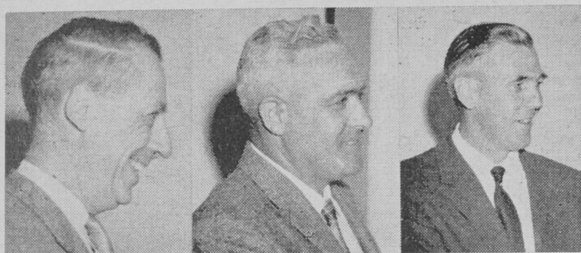
To Reg. No. 18579 Cst. and Mrs. L. K. Orr, a son, Michael Keith, at Windsor, N.S., on June 27, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18226 Cst. and Mrs. D. F. Guerrette, a daughter, Lori Christine, at Halifax, on Aug. 4, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17785 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. Clifford, a son, James Roy, at Glace Bay, N.S., on Apr. 23, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17919 Cst. and Mrs. G. E. Abell, a son, Richard Claude, at North Sydney, N.S., on June 26, 1959.

Marriages Reg. No. 17357 Cst. P. C. Hatch to Miss Stella Marie Hines at Windsor, N.S., on June 20, 1959.



L. to R.—Sgt. G. W. Elliott, S/Sgts. I. G. Corkum and W. J. Lawrence, recent “H” Division retirements.

Reg. No. 18167 Cst. R. G. Riley to Miss Margaret Ann Lawlor at Dartmouth, N.S., on July 4, 1959.

Reg. No. 18446 Cst. E. H. Grainger to Miss Catherine Little at Truro, N.S., on Aug. 8, 1959.

Bereavements The sympathy of all members is extended to Cst. and Mrs. G. Howard of Windsor Detachment, whose daughter, Catherine Ann, age 11 months, passed away at Windsor, N.S., on July 31.

Sympathy is extended to the family of Reg. No. 6296 ex-Sgt. J. E. F. Wight, who passed away at Yarmouth, N.S., on July 5. (See Obituary notice.)

Sympathy is also extended to the family of No. 11598, ex-Cst. H. T. Frizzell, who passed away at Halifax, N.S., on July 27.

Arrivals A warm welcome is extended to the following: Supt. E. Brakefield-Moore; Insprs. A. Argent, I. S. Glendinning, R. P. Stone; Csts. H. G. Leslie, J. R. Trottier, N. E. Hallett, T. J. Kickham, G. H. Gregory, C. R. C. Green and H. J. J. Gallagher.

Departures Supt. F. A. Regan to “O” Division; Insprs. G. A. Woodward to “HQ” Division, C. A. Loughed to “D” Division, J. A. Henry to “K” Division, D. O. Bartram to “B” Division; Csts. L. F. W. McKeil to “G” Division, M. A. Sheridan to “A” Division, D. A. Loucks to “G” Division, C. A. McAndrew to “G” Division and W. J. Wylie to “HQ” Division.

To Pension The following members have

gone to pension or commenced retirement leave, and we hope that many years of health and happiness lie ahead for each of them: Reg. No. 12739 S/Sgts. W. J. Lawrence, Reg. No. 11649 I. G. Corkum; Reg. No. 12884 Sgts. G. W. Elliott, Reg. No. 11135 A. S. Rankin.

Social On July 19, a smoker was held at Thornvale Barracks, Halifax, and members were afforded an opportunity to say farewell to Staff Sergeant Corkum and Sergeant Elliot, both departing to pension. On July 24, another smoker was held at Thornvale Barracks, to say good-bye to Staff Sergeant Lawrence and Sergeant Rankin, both retiring.

On August 4, a well-attended smoker was held at Thornvale Barracks to bid farewell to the following officers who have since transferred to other divisions: Supt. F. A. Regan, Inspectors Woodward, Loughed, Henry and Bartram. At the same time Superintendent Brakefield-Moore, Inspectors Argent, Stone and Glendinning were welcomed.

On July 27, members of Truro Sub-Division held an informal dinner to say farewell to Insp. and Mrs. D. O. Bartram, and welcoming Insp. and Mrs. A. Argent. The dinner was followed by a social evening which was thoroughly enjoyed.

On the evening of July 24, an informal party and dance was held at the Sergeants’ Garrison Mess, Victoria Park, Sydney, N.S., to say good-bye to several members who will be leaving Sydney Sub-Division. Refreshments were supplied and it was an enjoyable evening. Trophies for the Winter’s indoor range activities were presented.

The ladies held an informal get-together on August 4, at Sydney, to bid farewell to Mrs. J. A. Henry, Mrs. A. M. Cart and Mrs. W. J. Wylie. Suitable gifts were presented.

“J” Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 17045 Cst. and Mrs. T. H. Morton, a son, Thomas Alexander, on Apr. 5, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18016 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. Munroe, a daughter, Shelley Elizabeth, on Apr. 19, 1959.

To Reg. No. 16711 Cst. and Mrs. E. W. Ferguson, a daughter, Deborah Gail, on May 6, 1959.

To Reg. No. 14624 Cpl. and Mrs. H. W. Burkholder, a daughter, Laura Jean, on May 20, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15729 Cpl. and Mrs. D. F. Christen, a son, Bruce Douglas, on May 25, 1959.

To Reg. No. 16986 Cst. and Mrs. J. F. M. Dubois, a son, Joseph Robert Michel, on Apr. 16, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18764 Cst. and Mrs. G. J. Taylor, a son, Stephen Scott, on June 8, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18314 Cst. and Mrs. D. A. Docker, a daughter, Katherine Anne, on June 23, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18563 Cst. and Mrs. K. E. Taylor, a son, Brent Allan, on July 16, 1959.

Marriages Reg. No. 16807 Cpl. R. H. MacDonald to Miss Rosalee Merlene Wilson at Saint John, N.B., on June 13, 1959.

Reg. No. 18850 Cst. R. B. Zyveniuk to Miss Denyse Rosemary Theresa Arseneault at Atholville, N.B., on June 19, 1959.

Reg. No. 17602 Cst. P. Zerr to Miss Sheila Josephine Rankin at Allan, Sask., on June 29, 1959.

Departures The division extends best wishes to Supt. and Mrs. L. Bingham on their departure to "K" Division, Insp. and Mrs. J. A. A. Thivierge who have been transferred to "D" Division, to Insp. and Mrs. I. S. Glendinning on leaving for "H" Division and to Insp. and Mrs. E. A. F. Holm on their return to Ottawa.

The following have recently been transferred to "G" Division (Western Arctic) Csts. J. A. Lawson, R. B. Pincombe, P. L. A. Malcolm, C. E. Lelliott and E. M. Anderson. Best wishes are also extended to Sgt. J. R. Lapointe on his transfer to "C" Division and to Cst. P. S. Dornan on his transfer to "HQ" Division (Identification Branch).

Arrivals The division welcomes Cpl. W. F. Gallagher who was recently transferred to this division from "G" Division.

Social The annual Spring formal held in the gym at division headquarters on May 22, was the high-point of our Spring social activities. The officers and members of the division were particularly pleased to have Commissioner and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, Superintendent Poudrette and Inspector Dawson in attendance. Other guests were the Provincial Attorney-General

the Hon. R. G. L. Fairweather and Dr. J. A. M. Bell. Over 200 members, their wives and friends were in attendance. The gym was tastefully decorated with stars and streamers in the Force's colors and received many favorable comments. The dance committee was ably chaired by Cpl. Mike DeKouchay. Other members were Csts. Ian MacNevin, Murray Barrie, Radio Technician George Watts, Miss Barbara Hughes and Miss Marlene Taylor.

Church Parade A Church Parade of personnel stationed in Fredericton took place on May 24, and was held at St. Paul's United Church and St. Dunstan's Church in Fredericton to commemorate the anniversary of the founding of the Force. Following the Commissioner's inspection at headquarters, members marched to church under the command of Insp. H. C. Russell. The Commissioner and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, the officers of "J" Division and their wives were also in attendance.

Bereavements Members and ex-members of the division extend deepest sympathy to Mrs. J. A. M. Bell and family in the passing of Dr. Bell, long associated with members and families of the Force stationed in "J" Division. An example of the esteem in which Dr. Bell was held was evinced on Sunday, August 16, at his funeral from Christ Church Cathedral, when personnel stationed at Fredericton not required for other duties attended in red serge without the necessity of any parade being called. Dr. Bell was the Force's medical representative at Fredericton for the past 21 years. In addition to attending to the well being of members, he examined all applicants for the Force prior to their engagement and took a great interest in recruits. Dr. Bell consistently supported all social functions held at this Headquarters, was a guest of honor at the annual mess dinners and was the guest speaker at the last dinner. Dr. Bell's many kindnesses and services will be remembered by the Force. He was unofficially treated as a member rather than just a friend and often referred to himself as "Third Class Constable Bell".

"K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 17392 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Malone, a son, David Alexander, on Apr. 9, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17238 Cst. and Mrs. A. P. Dirk, twins, son Darryl Brent and daughter Debra Ann, on Apr. 16, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17003 Cst. and Mrs. H. J. L. Metcalfe, a son, Hal Arthur, on May 12, 1959.

To Reg. No. 16772 Cst. and Mrs. E. A. Fredborg, a daughter, Jocelyn Kathleen, on May 22, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17992 Cst. and Mrs. N. G. Bader, a daughter, Deborah Gail, on May 29, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18500 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. F. Driscoll, a daughter, Sandra Louise, on June 1, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15840 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Muir, a son, Cameron Reed, on June 15, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17576 Cst. and Mrs. D. S. Peddie, a son, Kevin Ian, on June 15, 1959.

To Reg. No. 14301 Cpl. and Mrs. C. G. Bligh, a son, Robert Gordon, on June 22, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15338 Cst. and Mrs. A. G. Elliott, a son, Robert Lee, on June 24, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17239 Cst. and Mrs. A. A. Huston, a daughter, Patricia Leah, on June 30, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15744 Cpl. and Mrs. G. T. Sinclair, a daughter, Lori Ann, on July 9, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17522 Cst. and Mrs. H. Hamberg, a son, Lance Eric, on July 20, 1959.

To Reg. No. 16701 Cst. and Mrs. K. H. Slobod, a daughter, Cristal Rae, on July 28, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17073 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. Yeomans, a daughter, Susan Margaret, on June 5, 1959.

Marriages Reg. No. 18609 Cst. D. A. Carr to Miss Marilyn Yvonne Stephens, on May 23, 1959, at Edmonton, Alta.

Reg. No. 18480 Cst. R. N. Eberley to Miss Evelyn Irene Mary Bennett, at Gleichen, Alta., on June 6, 1959.

Reg. No. 17129 Cst. D. A. Harvey to Miss Hilda Borghild Arneson, at Grande Prairie, Alta., on June 20, 1959.

Reg. No. 19301 Cst. M. J. A. Sherwin to Miss Elsie Louise Sorenson, at Camrose, Alta., on June 23, 1959.

Reg. No. 18503 Cst. J. T. St. Pierre to Miss Marion Evelyn Francis, at East Kildonan, Man., on July 4, 1959.

Reg. No. 19555 Cst. D. G. Linfield to Miss Sheila Margaret Carnochon, on July 21, 1959.

Reg. No. 15829 Cpl. A. R. Jones to Miss Claire Anne Gardiner, of Millet, Alta., on Aug. 5, 1959.

Reg. No. 18676 Cst. J. B. Hunter to Miss Charlotte Barbara Ellen Leakey, at Calgary, Alta., on August 8, 1959.

Miss Jenny Rene Fedorowich (Civil Servant), to Mr. William James Dickout, on July 4, 1959, at Edmonton, Alta.

Arrivals Members of the division join in welcoming Supt. L. Bingham as Officer Com-

manding and trust his stay in Alberta will be a pleasant one.

Departures On July 26, members of the sub-division and their families said farewell to Insp. and Mrs. A. S. McNeil and family who departed shortly thereafter for Charlottetown, P.E.I., where Inspector McNeil will take up his new duties as Officer Commanding "L" Division. The party was in the form of a "Bar-B-Que", and a farewell gift—a hand painted Peace River scene—was presented to Mrs. McNeil from members of the sub-division, as well as a cup and saucer from the ladies.

Golf Each year this sport seems to gain in popularity with friendly rivalries sprouting each Spring and reaching a climax at the annual golf tournament. At Lethbridge led by S/Sgt. Bob Welliver they attack the country clubs, coulees, hills and river, while at Edmonton the Riverside course is taken apart at 6 a.m. every Saturday and Sunday morning. The annual golf tournament at Calgary, August 27-30, gave the detachment boys a chance to play on good fairways and smooth greens.

The annual Peace River Sub-Division golf tournament was held at the Peace River Golf Course on June 22, with the usual good attendance of members and ex-members. Winner of the tournament was Cst. B. Braun of Grand Prairie. Other winners were as follows: Consolation—flight 1: Cst. E. A. Fredborg; Winner—flight 2: Sgt. L. W. Paige; Consolation—flight 2: Insp. A. R. Peterson, Inspection Service Branch; Winner—flight 3: Cst. J. A. Naaykens; Consolation—flight 3: Cst. D. G. Linfield.

Volleyball A volleyball court was erected at the Peace River Sub-Division grounds and several challenges have been issued, with the Peace River Sub-Division staff downing the Peace River Detachment quite regularly.

Calgary Social A sub-division smoker was held in the Jenkins' Auditorium, Calgary on May 22 on the occasion of the presentation of Long Service Medals to Sgts. W. W. MacLeod

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and J. H. Baxter. This smoker also provided an opportunity for the presentation to Reg. No. 17370 ex-Cst. D. W. Dyck of a Meritorious Certificate in First Aid awarded by The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Priory of Canada. This award was the result of the prompt and effective application by Mr. Dyck of the mouth-to-mouth method of artificial respiration which succeeded in restoring the breathing of a child found unconscious at Blaine Lake, Sask., on August 5, 1958.

With a view to ushering in the Summer season a barbecue was held at the Colpitts Ranch five miles south-west of Calgary, on June 17. Approximately 320 members, their wives and guests consumed 300 pounds of prime Alberta beef, ample evidence of the success of the affair.

On July 24 a smoker was held in Jenkins' Auditorium, Calgary to bid farewell to Insp. E. Porter who has since taken command of "Depot" Division, Regina. The large crowd in attendance demonstrated the high esteem in which Inspector Porter was held by members of this sub-division. A suitable souvenir, together with the best wishes of all members, was presented to the Inspector. Insp. L. S. Grayson, who has succeeded as Officer Commanding Calgary Sub-Division was present. Farewell gifts were also presented to Cpls. I. Rolstone and D. H. Lauber on transfer to Ottawa and Fredrickton respectively.

Lethbridge Social On the evening of June 12, a mixed social was held in the Memorial Hall, Canadian Legion, Lethbridge, to honor six departing members: Sgts. J. M. Campbell, E. O. Kumm, R. L. Johnson, Cpl. M. C. de-Grace, Csts. E. A. Bruch and W. M. Bertram. The gathering was well attended and Insp. J. A. Young presented each of the six with a suitable gift on behalf of the personnel of this sub-division. Inspector Young also presented

Long Service and Good Conduct Medals to S/Sgt. W. A. Allen and Indian Scout and Interpreter from the Peigan Reserve, Frank Holloway.

On July 17 a smoker was held in the Sergeants' Mess, 18 Field Artillery, RCA, to honor S/Sgt. B. Allan upon his retirement from the Force after 26 years of service. Staff Sergeant Allan was the sub-division NCO for many years and his cheerful and sound instructions will be missed. Inspector Young presented him with a wrist watch, suitably engraved, a token of appreciation for his service, donated by members of the sub-division. The Officer Commanding also gave "Bery" a silver tray and a \$25 cheque, gifts from the Division Sergeants' Mess and gift fund, respectively. Staff Allan moves to a new role as Deputy Director of Civil Defence for the Lethbridge District.

Edmonton Social On July 30, approximately 150 attended the Division H.Q. and Edmonton Sub-Division annual picnic at Edmonton Beach. There were ponies, races, a merry-go-round and swimming to keep the children happy with an abundant supply of ice cream and soft drinks. Congratulations to Corporal Ashton and his committee for a job well done.

Special Events On August 7-8 we were honored by the visit of the Hon. E. Davie Fulton, Minister of Justice, Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, Deputy Commr. Geo. B. McClellan and Supt. J. S. Cruickshank acting O.C. "K" Division, who were on hand to officiate at the opening of the Museum in the replica of the original NWMP Post at Fort Macleod, Alta. In the afternoon, the scene shifted to the Blood Indian Reserve, where the party attended the Sun Dance Ceremony, during which, Minister of Justice Fulton was made a life member of the Kainai Chiefs as Chief "Many Laws". (See also page 129.)

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Births To Reg. No. 18008 Cst. and Mrs. P. J. Borys, a son, Dale Peter, on Mar. 31, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17124 Cst. and Mrs. R. C. Pettitt, a daughter, Colleen Marie, on Aug. 2, 1959.

Departures Farewell was extended to Insp. E. L. Martin who has been transferred to "A" Division and Cst. A. R. Fischl transferred to "HQ" Division.

Arrivals A welcome to Insp. A. S. McNeil transferred from "K" Division to take command of "L" Division; to Cst. J. M. Roy from "A" Division and Cst. R. B. Lutes from "Depot" Division.

Courses Csts. J. A. Cox, R. H. Lawford and R. E. Williams attended a course at Halifax on small boat operations.

Social Early in August a social evening was held at this headquarters to bid "Bon Voyage" to Inspector and Mrs. Martin. A large attendance of the members and their ladies extended best wishes.

Early in July during a social gathering at our headquarters, the Officer Commanding on behalf of the members of the division presented Cst. and Mrs. A. R. Fischl with a memento prior to their departure from this division.

“Marine” Division

(Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15896 Cst. and Mrs. K. S. McPhail, a daughter, Sandra Lea, on Mar. 31, 1959.

To Reg. No. 14670 Sgt. and Mrs. B. G. Boutilier, a daughter, Dawn Alayne, on May 17, 1959.

Marriages Spl. Cst. J. A. Leaman to Miss Beverley Ann Purwin at Ottawa, Ont., on June 25, 1959.

Spl. Cst. J. O. Devison to Miss Marilyn Adele Miller, at Vancouver, B.C., on July 18, 1959.

New Construction Another new 65-foot “Detachment Class” patrol boat for Atlantic coast service was launched at Shelburne, N.S., on April 25, and officially christened RCMP *Adversus* by Mrs. H. V. Mossman, wife of Inspector Mossman, Commanding Officer, RCMPs *Wood*.

The contractors, Messrs. Harley Cox and Son, kindly arranged for launching to take place on Saturday, permitting a large attendance of “Marine” Division personnel, including “Marine” and “H” Division officers and their wives. RCMPs *Wood* provided detail of men in Review Order.

Following prayers for the new craft and crew by Rev. Blair Colborne, of Shelburne, the traditional bottle of champagne was smashed across her bow and *Adversus* slid gracefully into the placid waters of Shelburne Harbour. *Adversus* remained at Shelburne about three weeks to complete installation of electronic equipment and other fittings, then proceeded to Halifax to take on board stores and commence patrol duty on the south coast of Nova Scotia. This fine craft, first of a type built by Messrs. Harley Cox and Son, is giving satisfactory service and is a credit to the builders, who already have a reputation for turning out many fine boats.

By strange coincidence *Adversus* starts her career near where her predecessor was lost during World War II, at the entrance to Shelburne Harbour. The first *Adversus*, somewhat larger than the present one, was built at Orillia, Ont., in 1931 and served on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts, making two trips

through the Panama Canal. At the outbreak of World War II she was transferred to Naval service, along with other “Marine” Division vessels.

During the evening of August 3, the new RCMP Coastal Vessel *Sidney* was launched at Benson Shipyards, Vancouver, B.C. The Rev. George Turpin, Chaplain of Shaughnessy DVA Hospital and Honorary Chaplain of the “A” Division RCMP Veterans’ Association, and Rev. Father Malloy, O.M.I., jointly dedicated the ship, and Mrs. Bordeleau, wife of Supt. J. R. W. Bordeleau, “E” Division Headquarters, christened the ship.

Guests at the launching included Asst. Commr. J. R. Lemieux, Officer Commanding “E” Division; Supt. and Mrs. J. R. W. Bordeleau; Supt. R. J. Herman and Insp. C. Roberts of “Marine” Division; Insp. G. A. Gerrie, O.C. Victoria Sub-Division and Mrs. Gerrie, Insp. I. C. Shank, O.C. New Westminster Sub-Division and Mrs. Shank, Sub-Insp. M. J. Nadon of Vancouver Sub-Division and Mrs. Nadon.

The *Sidney* is a Detachment Class ship and her addition to the B.C. coastal RCMP fleet points up the policy of having available for duty a line of first class patrol boats to enforce the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act, the general policing of remote coastal points, as well as search and rescue and other emergent duties. She will be based at Sidney, B.C. on the southern tip of Vancouver Island.

The *Sidney* is of wooden construction, twin screw, length 55 feet, beam 14 feet, and draft four feet. She has comfortable accommodation for a crew of six and will serve in a useful capacity in the waters adjacent to southern Vancouver Island and nearby Gulf Island points.

* * *

Two of our larger patrol vessels RCMP M/L *Fort Steele* and RCMPs *Irvine* forsook their usual salt water element and proceeded through the new St. Lawrence Seaway to the head of the Great Lakes, providing security patrols for the Royal Yacht *Britannia* during the Royal Tour. *Irvine* accompanied the Royal Yacht through American waters to Chicago.

“N” Division

(Training Division—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Arrivals Insp. W. Dick From “A” Division to be Officer Commanding; Sgt. S. A. McKim from “E” Division to take over the duties of Sergeant Major; Cpl. K. W. Ferguson from “F” Division to the Lecturing Staff.

Departures Supt. J. B. Harris to “E” Division.

Illness Sgt. J. L. Desmarais, who recently underwent a major operation at Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, is reported well on the road to recovery.

Visitors Members of the staff had an opportunity to talk over old times with two former staff members when Cpl. J. R. Zavitz of "E" Division and S/Sgt. R. Poole of "Depot" Division were in Ottawa in connection with the shoot-off for the Connaught Cup.

Six hundred and fifty members of the Adult Student Council of New York came to the division and were entertained by our recruit troops with a display of drill and physical training and by the Exhibition Ride which gave an excellent show of horsemanship.

Also entertained at the division were Justice Minister Davie Fulton and Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, the Chief Justice of Nigeria and Mrs. Ademola, who were guests of Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac in the Officers' Mess.

Another interested and interesting guest was Chan Ansuchote, who is in charge of the Border Patrol Police of Thailand. He proved to be particularly interested in our training methods and sat in on some classes.

Young people from the United Kingdom, Canada, India, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Malaya, Sarawak, North Borneo, Hong Kong and the United States came to "N" Division sponsored by the Commonwealth Youth Movement, which had its origin in Canada, and has as its motto, "First unto God and then to the Queen". The object of the tour or "Quest" is set out in the Questors Pledge, which is: "As a Questor of the Commonwealth Youth Movement, I pledge myself to serve my God, my Queen and my country, and to seek constantly all that is good. My aims are peace, brotherhood and understanding and through the opportunities offered me by the Commonwealth Youth Movement I shall endeavour to realize these, remembering that with the privilege of being a Questor, comes the responsibility of living up to the order of the movement, both in spirit and in deed". In Canada in connection with the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, the young Questors, between the ages of 15 and 19 years visited "N" Division on June 28 under Mr. George Bowler, CBE.

Social On July 24 the staff met in the recreation room to say good-bye to Supt. J. B. Harris, transferred to "E" Division. The best wishes for happiness in this new posting were offered to Superintendent Harris by CSM W. Taylor.

On August 4 the division staff unofficially bade farewell to CSM and Mrs. W. Taylor, who will soon be leaving to take up a posting at "Depot" Division. At a dance held in their honor, farewell tributes on the behalf of all the staff were paid to them by Spl. Cst. Joseph Lecompte, carpenter and Mrs. J. Dube of the Tailor Shop. In replying to the staff for their good wishes, Corps Sergeant Major Taylor stressed that his job over the years had been

made easier by their loyalty and co-operation. Music was supplied by a first rate dance orchestra organized by recruits in training and featuring, Csts. M. S. Ritchie, E. N. Seney, saxophone; S. A. McAuley, drums; R. R. Copp, accordion; W. V. Price, clarinet, all from 50 Troop and Csts. A. G. Hales, guitar and C. A. Ripley, trumpet from 47 Troop.

Sports On July 10 a mounted sports day was presented on the division grounds. An ambitious program involving recruits in training, members of the Exhibition Ride and particularly the Riding Staff, was enjoyed by members, their wives and families stationed in the Ottawa area who turned out to make up an overflow crowd measured in thousands.

Featuring the mounted display of the Exhibition Ride, in which each of the 16 horses participating complete 65 jumps before the finale, there was tandem riding, Roman riding, mounted musical chairs, bareback wrestling, tent pegging, jumping competitions, a Balaclava melee, races of all kinds, clowns, a donkey and pancakes dished out from a chuck wagon.

The mounted sports which provided the crowd with a thrilling and happy time in the afternoon was followed by a western style dance in the evening, music supplied by the RCMP dance orchestra. A list of prize winners in the competitive events follows:

Bareback wrestling—Judge, Col. T. G. Mayburry, Csts. B. F. Rafuse and R. W. Kitchen (tie);

Half Section Jumping—Judge, Col. T. G. Mayburry, 1st, Csts. B. Kolodkewych and D. S. Mortimer, 2nd, Csts. R. M. Bjornson and E. J. Tetrault, 3rd, Csts. T. R. Wagstaff and I. Fraser;

Musical chairs—Judge, Maj. T. A. G. Moore, 1st, Cst. A. Antoniuk, 2nd, Cst. J. S. D. Saville;

Single Jumping—Judge, Maj. T. A. G. Moore, 1st, Cst. J. S. D. Saville, 2nd, Cst. I. Fraser, 3rd, Cst. E. J. Tetrault;

Balaclava Melee—Judge, Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher (Rtd.), 1st, Cst. R. Eldridge, 2nd, Cst. W. V. Little;

Tent Pegging—Judge, Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher (Rtd.), 1st, Cst. I. Fraser, 2nd, Cst. R. M. Bjornson, 3rd, Cst. T. G. Chamberlain;

Post and Ball—Judge, Maj. T. A. G. Moore, 1st, Cst. W. G. Smith, 2nd, Cst. W. Hausknecht;

Relay Race—Judge, Col. T. G. Mayburry, 1st team, Csts. F. L. Long, A. Sieben, G. M. Gramlick, K. C. Jamont.

Prize for the most sporting effort donated by Maj. T. A. G. Moore was won by Cst. D. A. Collard of the Exhibition Ride.

Prize for the best all-round performance in horsemanship was won by S/Sgt. R. R. Van Patten.

Flashback—One of the most thrilling moments, when five participants in single file, horses travelling at full speed, one after the other lifted their tent pegs which were decorated with blue and gold streamers.

Cpl. Al Ridley of "O" Division came up with one of the fish stories of the year, when fishing at the Long Island Training camp, he landed a four-foot muskellunge. Inside the muskie and in pretty fair condition was a five-pound carp.

"O" Division

(Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 17310 Cst. and Mrs. M. R. Nan, a son, Kevin John, on Apr. 11, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17955 Cst. and Mrs. H. G. A. Franks, a daughter, Debora May, on Apr. 11, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17441 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Sargeson, a daughter, Donna May, on Apr. 18, 1959.

To Reg. No. 14845 Cpl. and Mrs. D. D. Cliffe, a daughter, Janet Inga-Britt on Apr. 24, 1959 at Toronto.

To Reg. No. 17921 Cst. and Mrs. K. A. McEwan, a daughter, Patricia Dawn, at Scarborough, on Apr. 29, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15164 Cpl. and Mrs. P. B. Harris, a daughter, Travanna Lee, on May 12, 1959, at Toronto.

To Reg. No. 15601 Cpl. and Mrs. C. E. Boone, a daughter, Joan Heather, at Strathroy, Ont., on June 17, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17026 Cst. and Mrs. M. R. Bahen, a daughter, Lori Lynn, on July 8, 1959, at Toronto.

Marriages Spl. Cst. E. R. Pickard to Mrs. Olive Christina Hurst on Apr. 24, 1959, at Toronto.

Reg. No. 18521 Cst. J. C. Wilson to Miss Mavis Julianne Manson on Apr. 25, 1959, at Rimbey, Alta.

Reg. No. 18583 Cst. G. H. McKinley to Miss Florence Mary Gillis on Apr. 25, 1959, at Windsor, Ont.

Miss D. M. A. Smyth, QMS Stenographer, to Mr. Michael W. Norman, on May 30, 1959, at Toronto.

Reg. No. 18620 Cst. G. E. Kristel to Miss Stella Smolyn at St. Thomas, Ont., on May 9, 1959.

Reg. No. 18265 Cst. J. F. Baker to Miss Ina Marlene Robson on May 9, 1959, at Stoney Creek, Ont.

Reg. No. 19038 Cst. R. D. Crerar to Miss Margaret Helen Rhyme on June 27, 1959, at Toronto.

Bereavements Members of the division extend deepest sympathy to the following: Cst. and Mrs. J. W. McDougall on the death of their infant daughter on June 14, 1959 at Toronto; Staff Sergeant Tunnah on the death of his mother on July 4, 1959, at Toronto.

Arrivals A warm welcome is extended to the following personnel who have arrived in

the division: Csts. J. R. Chisholm and S. W. Kelly from "HQ" Division; J. A. A. Brulotte and R. A. Short from "Depot" Division; K. J. Biel from "N" Division; Spl. Csts. D. G. MacNeil, W. J. Hazelton, C. L. Feeley, R. K. MacEachern, D. R. MacNeill from "Marine" Division; Cst. J. A. Y. Vanasse from "J" Division; Insp. D. E. McLaren from "C" Division.

Departures Members of this division join in offering farewell and best wishes to the following who have left: Csts. W. Moskaluik, M. Tusa, N. Mackniak, R. R. Rosenberg, W. C. Maffett, W. E. Phair, discharge by purchase; G. G. Eppy to "B" Division; Insp. G. H. Miller, Cpls. A. D. Watt, D. I. Watson, Cst. A. E. Wiseman to "HQ" Division; Cst. G. J. Nazar to "G" Division; Cst. A. Loshny to "K" Division; Cst. R. D. Crerar to "A" Division.

Curling The Associated Police Curling Club of Metropolitan Toronto expects to expand its activities during the next curling season. The schedule will commence on October 20 and it appears that several new rinks will participate in this sport. It is hoped that all police forces in the Toronto area will be represented in the league.

Shooting Members of this division attended the Guelph Police Department's revolver competition on June 24, the Hamilton Police Department's annual shoot on July 8 and the St. Catharine Police Department's competition on July 22, at which they made creditable showings. Cst. J. A. Harvey of Hamilton Detachment won the high sharpshooter class at Guelph and placed third in the same class at Hamilton.

Social On the evening of June 17, an informal dance attended by a large number of members of the Force, their ladies and friends, was held at Beverley Street Barracks. The committee which has arranged these enjoyable social evenings merits special mention and it is certain that their current preparations will assure a successful annual regimental dance on October 30.

General Gordon Donald Beaton, son of S/Sgt. G. M. Beaton, Toronto, graduated May 14, 1959, as a Doctor of Chiropractics after four years of studies at the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, Toronto. He was singularly honored by being chosen the valedictorian of his graduating class. Doctor "Don" intends to practice at Hanover, Ont.

Book Reviews

SHOPLIFTING AND SHRINKAGE PROTECTION FOR STORES, by Loren E. Edwards. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A., and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 251. \$8.25.

Inventory control, shrinkage protection, store security—call it by any name and it amounts to preventive measures against shoplifting and dishonesty among employees. While a great deal has been written on this subject, nothing in the nature of an “instructional manual” has apparently been published before. This book therefore, should prove of immense value to storekeepers, merchandisers, management and all those charged with internal security within retail business houses.

The author who is now a consultant on Inventory Shrinkage Problems, was formerly Protection Manager of Marshall Field and Company, Chicago.

SHIPS AND THE SEAWAY, by F. J. Bullock. J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada) Ltd., Don Mills, Ont. Illustrated. Pp. 115. \$3.95.

Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Development seemed to be the signal for the release of a flood of printed material on the river and its history. A number of books appeared on the market and this is one of them. Written by a former officer in both British and Canadian Merchant navies, this volume has an attractive approach to the subject. It is profusely illustrated and dwells to a great extent on the ships of foreign register which will become familiar sights on the Seaway. There is also material on the Seaway itself and its importance in the great inland waterway which allows ocean-going vessels to reach the very heart of the North American continent.

THE SUNKEN CITY, by James McNeill. The Oxford University Press, Toronto, Ont. Illustrated. Pp. 160. \$3.

Seldom, indeed, does one find so many refreshing stories in a collection of fairytales. But here we have a book chock-full of fantastic adventures, guaranteed to delight any child. Its 20 stories are all varied

in flavor and each one glows with the magical touch of a master story-teller.

Author McNeill is a young Canadian, keenly interested in folk-songs and traditional tales. He is a gifted writer and his tales of fantasy are difficult to match anywhere.

A. MacE.

SHARKS ARE CAUGHT AT NIGHT, by Francois Poli. British Book Service. Illustrated. Pp. 158. \$3.75.

For those who like their adventure on the tropical seas, here's a book that is made to order.

Sharks are Caught at Night encompasses more than the perilous business of shark-fishing. It takes one into the realm of some of the strange characters who make their precarious living from these creatures of violence and savagery.

Author Poli, himself no arm-chair adventurer, has woven a true and thrilling account of the many perplexities encountered in the never-ending battle waged against man and the denizens of the deep.

He introduces the reader to such fabulous individuals as Miguel Ramirez, claimed to be the original of Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*; Sandrillio, a harpooner, who lost his left hand to a “dead” shark, later his life to a live one—and many other colorful fishermen of the Caribbean.

A. MacE.

LONE HUNTER AND THE WILD HORSES, by Donald Worcester. The Oxford University Press, Toronto, Ont. Illustrated. Pp. 94. \$3.

A distinguished writer of boys' adventure stories has here woven a dramatically fast-moving Indian tale, full of excitement and suspense.

In *Lone Hunter and the Wild Horses*, author Worcester sets two young palefaces, Lone Hunter and Buffalo Boy, on their first wild-horse excursion in hostile country. What follows is a thrilling adventure which lacks only the appearance of Wyatt Earp or some other TV hero of the horse opera.

This is a book any wide-awake boy would enjoy reading—and many an adult will find more than a degree of amusement in the author's vast knowledge of Indian life.

A. MacE.

OBITUARY

Reg. No. 10926 ex-Cst. Willard Thomas Irvine, 52, died Aug. 8, 1959 at Burnaby, B.C. He joined the Force May 21, 1931 and purchased his discharge Jan. 31, 1939, but re-engaged July 24, 1940. On July 23, 1947 he was invalided to pension. He had been stationed at Regina and Weyburn, Sask., Edmonton, Calgary and Banff, Alta., Vancouver, Grand Forks, Abbotsford and Esquimalt, B.C., and Dawson, Teslin and Whitehorse, Y.T.

Reg. No. 7821 ex-Cst. James Donald Harris Stewart, 61, died July 27, 1959 at Kamloops, B.C. He joined the RNWMP at Montreal, Que., on May 30, 1919 and took his discharge four years later when his term of service expired. He subsequently joined the B.C. Provincial Police and served at Vancouver, Chilliwack, Agassiz, Maillardville, Barkerville, Williams Lake, Prince Rupert, Penticton, Copper Mountain and Kamloops. Until his retirement about six months ago, he was Deputy Warden at the Kamloops jail.

Reg. No. 3002 ex-S/Sgt. Huntly Douglas Brodie Ketchen, 83, died July 28, 1959 at Winnipeg, Man. He engaged in the NWMP Jan. 29, 1894 and was discharged Apr. 2, 1901 after having received a commission in the Lord Strathcona's Horse. Returning to Canada, he was a Lieutenant with the Royal Canadian Dragoons and during World War I served as a Brigadier-General commanding the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade. He retired to pension from the army in 1929 with the rank of Major-General. (See also Old-Timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 20528 Cst. John Thomas Roberts, 20, was accidentally drowned at Ottawa, Ont., on July 14, 1959. He joined the Force May 5, 1958 and after completing training had been stationed in Ottawa as a member of "A" Division.

Reg. No. 6432 ex-S/Sgt. James Stewart Cather, 73, died May 30, 1959 at Vancouver, B.C. He engaged in the RNWMP July 12, 1915 and was invalided to pension on July 11, 1944. He was stationed at Regina, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., and Vancouver. He served in the C.E.F. during World War I from May 15, 1918 to Jan. 14, 1919.

Reg. No. 3613 ex-Sgt. Albert Pedley, 81, died June 3, 1959 at Salisbury, England. He joined the NWMP Apr. 18, 1900 and was discharged to pension on Apr. 17, 1924. He was stationed at Regina, Sask., Fort Saskatchewan and Fort Chipewyan, Alta. (See also Old-Timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 4340 ex-S/Sgt. Alexander Ruthven Douglas, 77, died Mar. 15, 1959 at Sherbrooke,

Que. He joined the RNWMP Mar. 6, 1905 and was discharged June 30, 1907. He served at Regina, Sask., Fort Macleod, Twin Lakes and Cardston, Alta., holding the rank of veterinary staff sergeant. (See also Old-Timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 6296 ex-Sgt. James Edward Freeman Wight, 72, died July 5, 1959 at Yarmouth, N.S. He joined the RNWMP Sept. 23, 1914 and retired to pension on Mar. 14, 1945. During World War I he served with the RNWMP Siberian Cavalry Draft, C.E.F., from Sept. 20, 1918 to July 21, 1919. Most of Mr. Wight's Police service was in the North at such places as Fitzgerald, Resolution, Port Burwell, Pangnirtung, Lake Harbour and Chesterfield Inlet. He also served at Regina and North Battleford, Sask., Ottawa, Ont., and Halifax, Yarmouth and Baddeck, N.S. (See also Old-Timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 18023 Cst. David Bartley Butler, 24, died May 15, 1959, at Montreal, Que. He joined the RCMP Jan. 2, 1953 and had served at Ottawa, Ont., Fredericton, Moncton, Dalhousie, N.B., and Montreal.

Reg. No. 9809 ex-Sgt. Francis McBride, 68, died July 10, 1959 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the Force Aug. 3, 1921 and was discharged to pension Mar. 31, 1945. He served in "A" Division, Ottawa. Previously he had been a member of the Canadian Army from June 8, 1910 to July 31, 1921, and had served in Siberia during World War I.

Reg. No. 10387 ex-Cpl. Howard Seymour Traves, 62, died July 13, 1959 at Martin River, Ont. He joined the RCMP Jan. 26, 1928 and purchased his discharge Sept. 30, 1939. After serving basic periods at "Depot" Division, Regina and "N" Division, Rockcliffe, he was transferred to "O" Division, where he was stationed at Toronto, Oshweken, Camp Borden, Sudbury and Fort Erie, Ont. At the time of his death, he was the Chief of Police at Ajax, Ont. He has also been Police Chief in Dunnville, Humberstone and Port Colborne, Ont.

Reg. No. 10905 Sgt. Frederick Holmes Steele, 58, died June 17, 1959 at Grand Forks, B.C. He joined the RCMP Mar. 14, 1931 and purchased his discharge Apr. 12, 1933. On Aug. 15, 1950 he rejoined the Force after serving with the B.C. Provincial Police from Feb. 1, 1949. He had served at Regina, Estevan and Ogema, Sask., Trail and Grand Forks, B.C. From Aug. 1, 1934 to Jan. 31, 1949 Sergeant Steele had been a member of the Trail City Police.

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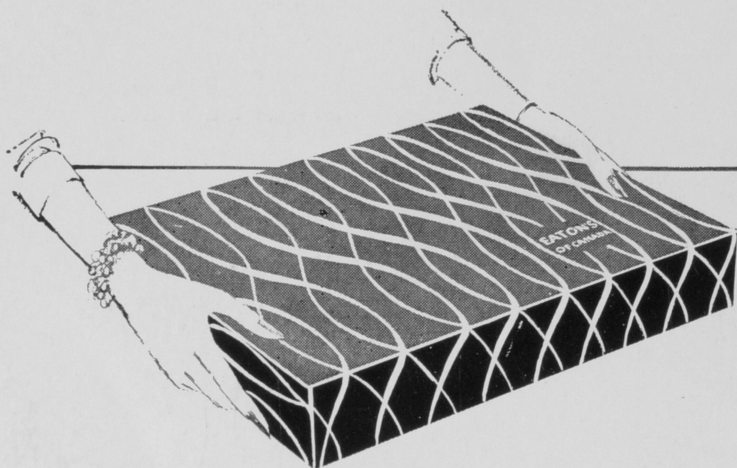


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