

# Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

January 1940



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# Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

VOLUME 7

JANUARY 1940

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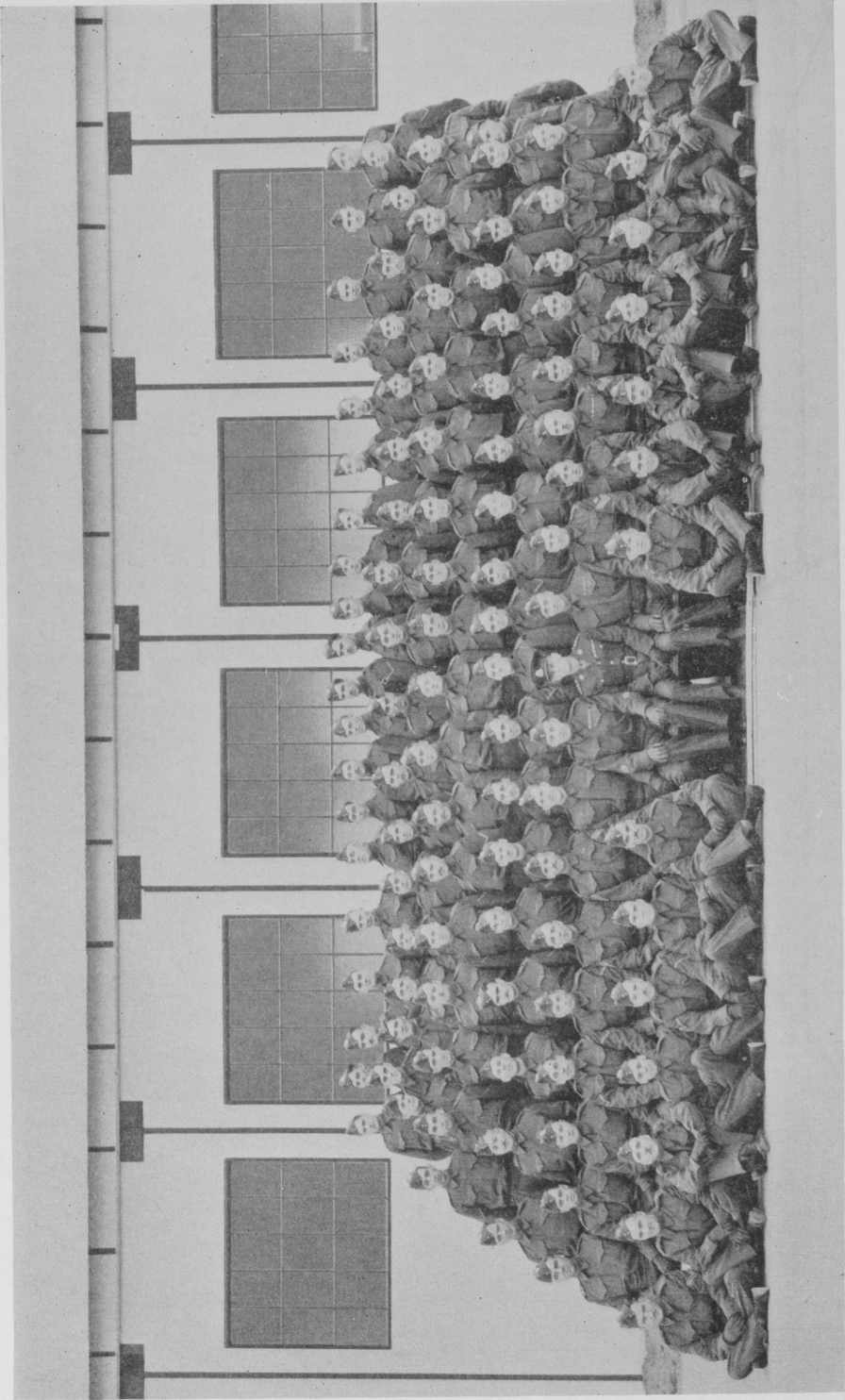
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*No. 1 Provost Company (R.C.M.P.) C.A.S.F.*

*(see page 275)*



# Editorial

## The Commissioner's Christmas Message

The Commissioner wishes all ranks A Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. He also desires to convey to all members of the Force his appreciation for their devotion to duty, realizing that during the past year the work undertaken by the Force has been particularly heavy, especially during the Royal Visit and since the outbreak of hostilities.

\* \* \*

The Force is indebted to the Department of National Defence for authorizing it to send a representative unit Overseas. This is the first occasion such a singular honor has been conferred on the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. And we are proud of it too. The fact will go down as a new milestone in our story. Shortly after the announcement was made offers of service flowed into Headquarters; volunteers from all Divisions signified their wish to "join up."

Those chosen, were of course, one hundred percent. medically fit. Their names, ranks, regimental numbers, etc. are set forth elsewhere in this edition.

The men must know first aid. They must be skilled motor-cyclists. Although our Company received advanced motor-cycle and traffic training at Rockcliffe, they will get further instructions along those lines in England. Anti-gas, decontamination and kindred work will probably be studied. There are some two thousand motor vehicles to a Division. The traffic control of such a large mechanized unit, on both point and area systems, the keeping of transport columns expeditiously on the move, will devolve upon the Provost Company. That is their main function. And from a realization of what it means, some appreciation of the importance and extent of the duties to be performed by No. 1 Provost Company (R.C.M.P.) will be gleaned. We are, of course, in no position to give a detailed preview.

Each member was carefully selected. Only those capable of coolness under stress, of established responsibility, were chosen. Age, stature, and concomitant factors were also considered. Many volunteers were rejected not because they were unfit or lacked the necessary qualifications, but because they were needed here in Canada. The departure of those chosen will cause vacancies hard to fill. But this too has been provided for.

No. 1 Provost Company, R.C.M. Police, we feel sure will conduct itself commendably. Whatever the nature of their duties, we are certain each soldier will carry on efficiently. That he will not forget the traditions of the Force. These men, mostly six footers or over, should inspire confidence.

A few weeks ago the Provost Company was feted at a giant Smoker by the combined Divisions of Ottawa: "N", "A" and Headquarters Sub-Division. Prior to their arrival here individual Smokers and presentations were held at their respective Divisions. The Ottawa Smoker was a splendid

sing-song. It manifested the *esprit de corps* which prevails in the Force. Although good-byes and God-speeds hung over the assembly, the men enjoyed themselves. Hilarity waxed strong.

The Commissioner attended. He was visibly pleased. In his address he paid the Provost Company a glowing tribute. His sincerity was unmistakable. He was deeply moved.

The Provost Company has departed. Announcement of their safe arrival in England has just been received (Dec. 18). They have rolled up their sleeves. They are in there, fighting for us, for Canada, for Great Britain and her Allies. Those of the Force left behind will follow their exploits with keenness and eagerness. Their activities will, from time to time, be reported if possible. Although their manifold duties will occupy their time probably to the exclusion of everything else, we trust our foreign correspondent will be able to furnish material to chronicle.

To those comrades who so unreservedly placed their services at the disposal of the nation during this great crisis we bid good luck, God-speed—and safe return.

\* \* \*

The editorial staff of *Scarlet & Gold* is to be congratulated. The Royal Edition was exceptionally good. Those who read it were surely impressed by the fact that this publication is achieving the desire *Scarlet & Gold* expressed several years ago, for each issue sees gratifying improvement in content and format.

This, the official magazine of the Royal North West Mounted Police Veterans' Association, is owned and controlled by the Old Timers of the Force. The offices are located at 300 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. Its purpose is to create and maintain a beneficial fund for veterans of the Force who are in needy circumstances and to provide for the steadily-mounting benevolent activities of the Veterans' Association.

The editorial policy is as lofty as its purpose. Namely, to foster and promote respect for the forces of law and order, and also to arouse interest to the betterment of Canada and its many noble institutions. Naturally, references to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police predominate the pages of *Scarlet & Gold*. This is due to the fact that some of the men responsible for part of the traditions enjoyed by the Force today are alive and active workers in the production of the magazine.

*Scarlet & Gold* holds a special appeal to those interested in Canadian history and to those interested in the present as well as past activities of the Force.

But the Royal Edition excels in this respect. The factual articles contained therein pertaining to the recent visit of Their Majesties to the Dominion should render it a fitting keep-sake worthy of treasuring.

\* \* \*

The extension of the time limit to December 1, 1939, for MSS to reach the Editor in connection with "The Commissioner's Gold Medal Essay Competition for the *R.C.M. Police Quarterly*", has **Essay Contest** resulted in the submission of several new papers. The Commissioner has selected the undermentioned Board of Officers to review and adjudge the compositions received:—

Deputy Commissioner C. H. King  
 Superintendent K. Duncan  
 Sub-Inspector R. M. Wood

In addition to the aforementioned Board of Officers all contributions will be perused personally by the Commissioner. The articles are to be adjudged not only for their literary worth but having regard to the usefulness and practicality of the suggestions embodied therein.

The winner of this competition, which is to be held annually, will be awarded a suitably engraved gold medal. As previously announced however, it is to be understood that no member, despite the merits of his paper, may qualify for the gold medal more than once. Such medallist though, is not precluded from participation in the prize money, which is to be apportioned in the following manner:—

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| First Prize .....  | \$50.00 |
| Second Prize ..... | \$25.00 |
| Third Prize .....  | \$15.00 |

The winners of the competition just closed on the subject:

"Any Suggestions Which You Believe Would Increase the Efficiency of the Force" will be announced in the April 1940, edition of the *Quarterly*.

\*       \*       \*

The Editorial Staff of the *Quarterly* are eager also to extend the season's greetings to the readers of this magazine; those advertisers who have favoured us; all members of the Force; the Associate Editors **Greetings** without whose never-failing assistance we could not hope to maintain our present standard; all contributors; the "Old Timers". To all our friends.

## Prize Winning Articles . . . October Edition

THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE extend their congratulations to the following members of the Force, who have been awarded the prizes indicated for the best articles published in the October, 1939, edition of the *Quarterly*:—

Cpl. R. H. Barker—"The Young Offender", First Prize—\$15.00  
 Cst. J. H. Bilton—"My First Northern Patrol"—\$5.00  
 D/A/Sgt. E. H. Hermanson—"Identification Parades"—\$5.00

The articles submitted by D/A/Sgt. E. H. Hermanson and Cst. J. H. Bilton were considered equally meritorious for Second Prize.



## Notes on Recent Cases

### R. v. Bellman

*"Admiral Beatty"*—S. 208-3 Customs Act—Territorial Waters—Admissibility of Charts—S. 56-2 N.B. Intoxicating Liquor Act—Confiscation of Schooner.

On December 24, 1937, the auxiliary schooner "Admiral Beatty" was seized in the vicinity of Partridge Island, Saint John County, N.B., by the R.C.M.P. cruiser "Arresteur"; 3920 gallons of alcohol were found on board. Capt. James Bellman, master of the ship, was charged under s. 208-3 of the Customs Act, and the five crew members under s. 193 of the Act. Saint John County Court Judge J. Barry dismissed the case against the captain on March 3, 1938. The contention of the defence that the Crown had not established with sufficient accuracy that the seizure was made in Canadian waters was upheld by the Judge who, during the course of a long trial, prohibited the introduction of Admiralty and Hydrographic charts during the trial.

The Crown appealed to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and on April 29 a new trial was ordered. The court ruled that while s. 2 (u) (iv) provides a method of proving the extent of Canadian waters which, if available, would be conclusive, such mode of proof is not the only kind of proof allowed, and the Act does not exclude the ordinary methods of proving land and water boundaries by maps and charts issued by competent authority and by actual measurement made by competent measurers. Nothing in the Act takes away the right to adduce prima facie evidence as to the three-mile limit.

The court held also that the admiralty chart and the two Canadian hydrographic charts were admissible in evidence as exceptions to the rule against hearsay on the ground that they are public documents. Accuracy is not the test of admissibility; after a document has been admitted in evidence, its accuracy may be questioned. The reason for the admission of such documents were given as follows:

- (1) It is highly expedient to dispense with proof of such official publication by public officials. A great waste of time of public officials would be involved if they were liable to be called upon to prove the making of all Government maps, charts and other official documents.
- (2) There is a substantial guarantee of the trustworthiness of such public documents which takes the place of cross-examination because: (a) it is presumed that public officers do their duty and (b) the fact that such documents are open to public inspection results in the exposure and correction of any errors therein: *Sturla v. Freccia*, L.R., 5 A.C. 633.

The history and the law on this point is traced by Chief Justice Baxter in 13 M.P.R. 37, 70 C.C.C. 171, and is a monumental judgment; the reasoning of Harrison, J., is also worthy of perusal and study.

In addition to the Customs count, Bellman was also charged under s. 56-2 of the N.B. Intoxicating Liquor Act, and was convicted by Magistrate G. Earle Logan at Fairville, N.B., on May 25, 1938, and sentenced to ten months in jail and a fine of two thousand dollars and costs, with an additional four months in jail if fine and costs were not paid. The schooner

and cargo of contraband alcohol were confiscated to His Majesty in the right of the Province.

On June 3, 1938, Bellman gave notice of appeal against the decision of Magistrate Logan, and was released the following day on \$20,000 bail. This appeal was later abandoned. Warrant of Commitment was executed at Bathurst, N.B., on October 15, Bellman being held there at the time as a material witness in connection with charges of Conspiracy against Joseph Leo Leblanc, a member of a ring of rum runners being cleared out by "H" and "J" Divisions. Bellman was escorted to Saint John and placed in the County Jail to serve his sentence, with time out when required to be taken to the Saint John General Hospital for treatment of Hodgkins Disease from which he is dying.

As a result of a new trial having been ordered on the Customs charge, Bellman was tried by Mr. Justice Leblanc and jury at Saint John. On January 26, 1939, the charge was dismissed, the jury after hearing the evidence bringing in a verdict of Not Guilty, obviously moved, though improperly from a legal point of view, by the fact that the accused was almost at the point of death. The charges against the five members of the crew were withdrawn in view of the dismissal of the case against Capt. Bellman.

Bellman was released from jail on January 31, 1939, under parole by order of the Liquor Control Board. The schooner "Admiral Beatty" was recently sold by tender to James H. McPartland of Saint John, N.B.

\* \* \*

### Gordon Potts and Rosie Cope

#### *Vagrancy—R.C.M.P. Gazette*

The value of the *R.C.M. Police Gazette* as an aid to law enforcement organizations was again demonstrated in a recent inquiry. On October 11, 1939, the Chief Constable, Simcoe, Ontario, issued warrants for the arrest of Gordon Potts and Rosie Cope on charges of vagrancy. All efforts to locate them were unsuccessful.

On November 14 a request was received from the Chief Constable, Simcoe, to publish that matter in the *Gazette*. A search of the *Gazette* card indices revealed that information (consisting of photograph, record and description) had already been published under the name of Gordon Potts. The Simcoe Police Chief was advised to this effect, and in the interim a new item was inserted in the *Gazette* under "Persons Wanted". On November 18 that official reported that he had no hesitation in saying the person wanted by his Department was identical with the subject whose photograph had been previously published.

Five days later the Chief Constable, Cornwall, Ontario, arrested a man and woman in that city. The couple gave their names as Gordon Robinson and Dorothy Haskett, but as the man corresponded exactly with the photograph in the *Gazette*, this statement was challenged and they admitted their true identity. The Simcoe Police Department was immediately notified of this arrest which was effected solely on the strength of the paragraph in the *Gazette*.

In a confirmatory letter cancelling the relevant entry in the *Gazette*, the Chief Constable, Simcoe, concluded:

"Thank you for your co-operation. It was through your item in the *Gazette* that these people were caught."

The *R.C.M.P. Gazette* is a weekly production designed to disseminate information for the confidential use of Police Forces. Cases of its practicability in affording a means of tracing the movements of criminals and coordinating police effort are by no means rare. A commendable spirit of co-operation exists between police forces throughout Canada and they have not been slow to appreciate the advantages to be derived by utilizing its space.

\* \* \*

### R. v. Hominuk

*Home Brew on Premises—Discovery of Bomb—Attempt to Blame Crown Witness for Same—S. 114(2), Criminal Code—"Surprise Evidence."*

The presence of illicit spirits and a still in the home of a Roumanian, William Hominuk, Ingersoll, Ontario, brought both the Town Police and R.C.M.P. to his premises. The search disclosed much more than home brew. In an eleven-quart basket was found what appeared to be a bomb with a business-like fuse protruding. The object was examined, dismantled and found to be a bomb consisting of six sticks of dynamite, into which was inserted a .303 Canadian Arsenal shell attached to four feet of fuse. Hominuk was charged under s. 114(2) of the Criminal Code—without lawful excuse having in his possession a bomb.

While evidence was being given by the member of this Force who produced the bomb as an exhibit, the Magistrate showed an interest in its construction. He had its component parts described and listed. The examination during the trial showed that the bomb was wrapped in a recent copy of the *Toronto Daily Star*. Another paper, which was tightly wrapped and tied around the base of the .303 shell into which the four-foot fuse was inserted, was removed. Examination of this paper revealed that it was an old post card advertising Alemite. The .303 shell was then found to be filed off a quarter of an inch from the base, and detonating powder placed between the fuse and shell base. The importance of these details soon became evident.

During cross-examination of the last witness for the prosecution, Sylvester Hunter, counsel for the defendant suggested that this witness made the bomb and placed it in his client's house. He went so far as to tell the Court that he was going to produce witnesses to prove his contention. The Crown Attorney was not prepared for this angle of defence. However, the police pointed out that if anyone placed the bomb in the defendant's house, this person would have ignited the fuse; this had not been done. It was also recalled that the Crown witness, Sylvester Hunter, recently obtained judgment for \$400 against Hominuk whose malice, it was believed, over the judgment was an explanation for the bomb.

Instead of lunching during the noon recess, the police made a minute search of the premises of the Crown witness singled out by defence counsel





MILD—plain end, "wetproof" paper, that does not stick to the lips.

MEDIUM—cork tip or plain.



Dauntlessly, tirelessly, developing new devices to overcome new dangers, the men of the British Navy patrol the world's Seven Seas to protect our heritage.

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*Player's Please*

**MEDIUM OR MILD**

**"IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS"**

as being the author of the bomb. Not a single item was found here that was similar to the articles used in constructing the bomb. Going to the defendant's home, a thorough search was rewarded with the finding of the remaining portion of the .303 shell which was filed off from the base; of a small three-cornered file which still had brass cuttings from recent use; five dozen post cards exactly like the one used to hold the fuse and shell base together; a small ball of twine and recent copies of the *Toronto Daily Star*—all being identical to the material used in the bomb.

While the search was being conducted, the defendant sent three witnesses from a foreign family into the witness stand to swear that the Crown witness, Hunter, told them that he was going to blow up the defendant. He then took the stand and swore that he never saw the bomb until the police found it. He also swore that he did not have the *Toronto Daily Star* or any articles in his house like those used in making the bomb. His testimony was just being finished when the police returned from his house with the evidence found there.

Re-calling the R.C.M.P. witness, the Crown Attorney had all the freshly-discovered evidence entered as exhibits. The Magistrate and defence counsel closely examined and compared the portion of the .303 shell recovered in the house of the accused and the part from the bomb. There being distinctive markings that matched on both parts, they agreed that it was without doubt the part filed off in making the bomb. The Magistrate then asked the defence counsel if he wished to re-call his client. The counsel

replied that he wished only to congratulate the R.C.M.P. on their thorough investigation which produced evidence that placed the guilt where it belonged. The Crown Attorney then pointed out that the crime of bombing was foreign to this country, and asked that the accused be dealt with severely and deported. His Worship, after commending the police for making this bomb a boomerang to its originator, gave judgment: the accused to spend three years in Portsmouth Penitentiary, with a recommendation that he be deported at the expiration of his sentence.

\* \* \*

### R. v. Nielsen

*Attempted Arson (512)—Kerosine and pulverized limestone—  
Keen powers of perception—Degree of intoxication.*

On October 14, 1939, Marius Peterson, general merchant of Meeting Creek, Alta., reported to Bashaw Detachment that an attempt had been made to burn his store. The premises had been locked at 11.30 p.m., and about ten minutes later the storekeeper's son and another lad were walking past the store when they noticed the reflection of something burning in the rear of the store. The son found a gunny sack on top of a kerosine container; the sack was burning and had been placed in such a position that in another second or two it would have fallen into the container in which were five gallons of kerosine. The boy grabbed the burning sack, threw it out of the open door and extinguished the blaze.

The investigating Constable found that someone had reached through the space left by the door being slightly ajar and unhooked the latch. A sack of pulverized limestone had been dumped on the floor, the sack soaked in kerosine, placed on top of the kerosine container, and then ignited. There was an extremely high wind blowing at the time, and undoubtedly the entire business section of the village would have been destroyed if the burning sack had not been discovered.

Due to the presence of the spilled limestone, the investigator immediately commenced a search for someone with some tell-tale dust on his clothing or shoes. He ascertained the name of the last person in the store; this person walked past the rear of the store where the attempt was made. He was located on a farm and his rubbers and shoes were found to be covered with mud and a substance similar to pulverized lime; shoes and rubbers were seized.

Another person who was in the store just before closing time was found to be Nels Nielsen, who was exceedingly drunk. The storekeeper stated that there could be no suspicion directed to Nielsen as they were good friends and he was in the store almost daily and would have no motive for committing arson. Nielsen's rubber boots were covered with mud and the white substance; these were seized.

Investigation at the rear of the store revealed that footprints were of a size 7 rubber with a square heel and well worn sole. The tracks sloped outwards, indicating that the person was inclined to walk on the side of his

foot. The distance between the tracks was found to be from 39 to 42 inches, showing that the person must have been running, as it was quite muddy and difficult to get good footing. The rubber boots taken from Nielsen were size 7 with a square heel. The investigator also found that Nielsen was slightly bow-legged and walked on the side of his foot; imprints of the latter's boots were similar in all respects to those found at the rear of the store.

A sample of the pulverized limestone found on the floor of the store, the remains of the burned sack, the boots and rubbers of the first suspect, and the rubber boots of Nielsen were taken to the analyst in Edmonton. The substance on the first suspect's rubbers was found to be flour. The analyst's report stated in part:

"The deposit from rubber boots and sample from floor and sacking are of the same composition and all high grade ground limestone . . . All samples are a fairly soft limestone and particles taken from each are of similar texture."

Although investigation failed to disclose any motive for the crime, Nielsen was charged with Attempted Arson, and on Oct. 24 was sentenced to seven months H.L. in Fort Saskatchewan jail. Apparently the accused was not deemed to be so drunk as not to be able fully to appreciate the nature and quality of his act or to form such intent as would be necessary to support the charge.

\* \* \*

### R. v. Nikechuk, alias Nikiteczuk

#### *Theft by Trick—Confidence Game—Offer to Manufacture Money— Name and Whereabouts Traced through Letters.*

In June, 1939, a young man came to Hilliard, Alberta, and rented a shack. A few weeks later he called on 73-year-old Michael Soroachak, stated that he was a carpenter and suggested renovations to his farm home. A little later, the young man asked Soroachak to come to his shack where he would show him several interesting ways to make money. Soroachak did. On entering the shack, the man locked the door, pulled down the shades and swore Soroachak to secrecy.

He produced a pad of clean white papers about the size of paper bills and after applying some liquid on one of the papers, placed a new one-dollar bill between sheets of this pad. After some talk and manipulation of this pad he drew a crisp new bill and the original one. Both bills looked alike to Soroachak, except that the new one had no serial number. This was pointed out, with the reply that a "press-machine" would be used to supply that. After this demonstration Soroachak was taken to the beer parlor and was treated to several glasses of beer.

Following this drinking, Soroachak returned home with his wife, but being a religious man and having taken the oath of secrecy he did not tell her of what he had seen. The following morning he could do nothing else but think of the possibilities of enriching himself, and even though he was aware that such money would be counterfeit and against the law, he decided to go to the shack with his savings of \$700.



He left home on the pretence of paying taxes, went to the shack, and on entering the same precautions were taken as before. Before the operation of making money was commenced, he was obliged to take a much more serious oath of secrecy ("all conversations were in Ukranian, and the oath included various condemnations and destructions should he ever reveal the method of operation"). Sorochak handed over the money which was placed between sheets of paper; several thin pads were used and left on the table before the victim. The pads were then bound with black tape and placed in a prepared box—a cigar box painted silver on the inside and gold on the outside. Sorochak was given the box and told to keep it safely hidden and to return to the shack in about twenty-four hours when the contents would be removed and a split of the new money would be made.

Rain prevented his return for a few days. When he did go, he found the shack deserted and ascertained that the "magician" had left for Edmonton. Becoming suspicious of the sudden departure, he hid in a nearby bush where he opened the box; he found only sheets of paper similar to those used previously. At home he explained the whole affair to his wife, but insisted that this should not be revealed to other members of the family, as he thought that it would bring disgrace upon them all should the public learn the manner in which he lost the money.

Enquiries were instituted to learn the trickster's name and whereabouts. A man was found who had met him in an Edmonton boarding house, but who knew him by the name of Mike only. Mike spoke of owning a boarding house in Saskatoon and of being a carpenter. The rooming house in Edmonton was found, and the man identified by his boasts while he had been there. An examination of letters in the suit case he left behind showed his name to be Mike Nikechuk; a military pass book bore the name of Trofim Nikitzuk. Various finger prints were obtained, and the man traced to Saskatchewan through the letters.

Nikechuk was charged with theft (by trick) under Section 386, arrested and brought to Ft. Saskatchewan for trial. His Honor Judge Dubuc found him guilty and sentenced him to two years in Saskatchewan penitentiary. The case was successfully concluded only after long weeks of intensive work until the latter part of the year.

This is a common swindle story. After the bank notes and sheets of white paper have been placed together in alternate order, the intended victim is told that the printing on the bills will be transferred to the paper if he wishes hard enough. Following directions the dupe usually wishes, and wishes and then wishes he hadn't. For when he opens the box after the prescribed period it doesn't require three guesses to know that the money has gone. So has the "Friend". They go together.

\* \* \*

### Re James Croteau

*Insanity—Attempt to Arrest Alive—Shot by R.C.M.P. in Self-Defence.*

On July 23, 1939, the Constable in charge of Granville Detachment in the Yukon Territory, was informed that James Croteau, a miner, aged 68 years, had become violently insane and had threatened persons with a rifle.

Granville is a small settlement situated a few miles from Dawson, Y.T., and the small white population there is engaged mostly in gold mining operations.

Word was passed on the Officer Commanding at Dawson, Superintendent T. V. Sandys-Wunsch, who left the next day by car for Croteau's cabin. He was accompanied by three members of the Dawson Detachment, being joined by Constable Watson at Granville Detachment. All members were in plain clothes and unarmed, but a rifle was concealed in the car.

It was learned that Croteau had, on July 21, knelt and aimed his rifle at Mr. Taddie, when the latter was driving his truck towards Croteau's cabin. Taddie called out to Croteau that he was a friend but the insane man ran off into the bushes. It appears that Croteau had evidently nursed a grudge of some months standing against a mail carrier, George Fulton, and on July 22 he had approached the mail truck, when it stopped near his cabin, expecting to find Fulton in it in order to shoot him. Luckily Fulton was not in the truck on this particular day. Croteau returned to his dwelling without carrying out his intentions.

Before reaching Croteau's cabin, Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch and Constable Metcalfe transferred to Mr. Taddie's truck and drove up to Croteau's cabin. The other three members of the Force followed in the police car some distance behind. Alighting from the truck, Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch and Constable Metcalfe walked up to Croteau's cabin, carrying a box of food, meanwhile calling out to Croteau that they had arrived with his food. Croteau rushed out from behind his cabin, where he had been hiding, and thrust a rifle into the Superintendent's stomach. The Superintendent spoke to Croteau, in French, and endeavoured to appease him. By this time, two of the Constables from the police car, which had been left parked down the road, arrived on the scene and were closing in on the cabin. Croteau ran to the back of his cabin and from there dashed to the rear of another cabin about 15 yards distant. He aimed his rifle from around a corner of the building and fired at the Police. The bullet fell between Constables Watson and Bond. The Police then threw gas bombs over the cabin. One bomb exploded and Croteau ran into the woods.

Lance Corporal Sutherland, who up till this time had remained in the car, now brought out the rifle and joined the other members in pursuit of Croteau through the woods. Croteau turned and fired at Lance Corporal Sutherland, whereupon, Sutherland fired and hit Croteau in the left foot. Croteau, however, kept on running and Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch took the rifle and followed him into a clearing, calling upon him to stop and return, assuring him that the Police would do him no harm. Croteau fired at the Superintendent who in turn sent two shots over Croteau's head. The other four members of the Police were now encircling the clearing. Croteau dropped to his knees and fired three or four more shots at Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch, one of which inflicted a superficial wound on the Superintendent's temple. It was a narrow escape from death.

Croteau then stood up and the Superintendent fired twice at his legs, hitting him both times in the left leg. Croteau dropped to the ground and the Police closed in on him. Constable Bond fired one round at Croteau from the gas gun but the bomb failed to explode. Croteau struggled to his knees

and aimed the rifle at Constable Bond who was running towards him and who was only 10 yards away. Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch then fired at Croteau, aiming at the left shoulder. The shot struck slightly below the shoulder and came out in front of the man's stomach. This was the fatal bullet. First aid was rendered to the unfortunate man by the Police and a nurse who had been sent from Granville. He died about two hours later, after receiving the last rites of his church, administered by Mr. Taddie.

We quote Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch concerning the death of the man:

"I regret extremely the man's death. I had made several plans as to the action to be taken if Croteau came to the door, or was absent, but his sudden appearance prevented any arrest by peaceful means."

On July 26, 1939, an inquest was held before His Honour, Judge MacCauley. His Honour, in addressing the Jury, spoke most favourably of the action of the Police in this case. The Jury brought in the following verdict:

"James Croteau died at his cabin on Dominion Creek, Yukon Territory, on July 24, 1939, from a gunshot wound fired by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from a service rifle and issued ammunition, while performing their duty.

We wish to commend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on the capable way in which they handled this case."

The Commissioner of the Force has been pleased to commend Superintendent T. V. Sandys-Wunsch and his men for their courageous stand and action in the face of grave danger, and upon their evident care in endeavouring to arrest Croteau alive.

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### Switzerland v. Schupbach

#### *Murder—Offence in Canada—Trial in Switzerland—Evidence by Commission—International Law.*

Evidence gathered by the R.C.M.P. in Alberta in 1938 was presented at the murder trial of Ernst Schupbach and his wife at Biel, Switzerland, commencing September 12, 1939. The case arose as a result of the disappearance of Mrs. Schupbach's first husband, Paul-Henri Nicolet, and their son Maurice. Early in 1938, the Schupbachs and the remaining child of the former marriage, 15-year-old Yvonne, returned to Switzerland. The girl's complaint of mistreatment at the hands of her step-father led to the clues which enabled Swiss police to break the case.

Accordingly the Swiss authorities requested the R.C.M.P. to make inquiries at Schupbach's former residence in Bay Tree, Alberta, 270 miles north of Edmonton. It was ascertained that Mrs. Schupbach told one witness that she had poisoned her first husband and "burned his stomach out"; this murder of Nicolet occurred in 1934 in Switzerland before she married Schupbach and came to Canada.

As a result of an intensive search by the R.C.M.P., which was a veritable pin-in-the-haystack proposition, part of a child's skeleton and



fragments of a boy's shirt, comprised mostly of the collar, the yoke and much of the back extending to one side-seam under the arm were found. The bones consisted of portions of a human tibia (shin bone) and humerus (upper arm bone). Both ends of each bone were missing having evidently been gnawed off by a flesh-eating bone-chewing animal. The absence of the bone ends made it impossible to definitely fix the age of deceased at time of death but, judging from their circumference and size, the parts available were adjudged in all likelihood as those of a child ten or eleven years of age, and from the same individual. The surface condition of the bones, which were bleached white and in other parts darkly stained, and their gnawed state, indicated they had been exposed to elements, and it was evident that two or three years had elapsed between their discovery and the occurrence of death. There were indications that the body had been dug up after burial, partially destroyed by animals and later reinterred at a more remote spot. A witness was able to identify the shirt by its weave as of Swiss origin and as the property of the boy Maurice. The exhibits, i.e. the bones and the shirt including the patch pocket, agreed in size as appropriate to a boy of about ten years of age. They also corresponded in their soiled conditions as regards period of exposure. Another resident swore that Schupbach had threatened to kill the boy. The postmaster at Briar Ridge told of aiding in the search of the missing lad in 1935, and of suggesting to Ernst Schupbach that the boy might answer if he called out. He asserted Schubach replied that "there is no use calling—the boy won't answer."

All this and further evidence was taken by Commission,<sup>1</sup> and the Grande Prairie Magistrate took the depositions. This was done because the Swiss Government does not release its own nationals for trial, and, therefore, Schupbach could not be returned to Canada. Article 2 of the Swiss Federal Extradition Act of January 22, 1892, provides that:

"Any person who outside of Switzerland commits an offence on the person of a Swiss national punishable by the criminal law of Berne with a term in the Penitentiary Reformatory or Prison of more than 60 days, is punishable in accordance with Swiss law if he enters the Canton of Berne and is not extradited, or because of his crime he is extradited to the Canton of Berne.

If the Offence is not punishable by a term in the Penitentiary, proceedings against the offender may be taken only at the request of the injured party or his legal heirs.

No proceedings will be taken if the offender has already been indicted abroad for the same offence, and, in case he has been convicted, the penalty imposed has been discharged by execution of the sentence, prescription or suspension of sentence.

Any penalty imposed which has been discharged partially will be counted in favour of the offender. Likewise, no proceedings shall be taken if the offence committed in a civilized country, is not punishable according to the laws of that country."

In other words, the law of the national, or *jus sanguinis*, rather than the *lex domicilii* or *lex loci delicti* (law of place of offence) applies.

<sup>1</sup>Authority for taking evidence in this manner is provided in Section 41, Pt. II Canada Evidence Act.—Ed.

Schupbach and wife were charged with premeditated murder—Schupbach for administering a fatal beating to his step-son in 1935, and Mrs. Schupbach for poisoning her first husband the year before. As there is no capital punishment in Switzerland, prosecutor Haberli demanded life imprisonment for the man and 16 years for the woman, stating that during his 30 years as prosecutor he had never “met so ignoble a being as Schupbach and so frightful a crime” as that committed by the defendant.

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### R. v. William Kirk alias Gordon Harper

#### *Shopbreaking—“Scenes of Crime” Sub-Collection—Fingerprints*

There is an old proverb which reads “Be sure your sins will find you out”. William Kirk alias Gordon Harper must have thought that he was an exception to this rule but when confronted with the infallible evidence of finger prints which he had so kindly left at two of his previous crimes he probably realized that “Crime Does Not Pay.”



On July 3, 1939, a communication was received from the Toronto City Police Department advising the Finger Print Section that the British American Oil Company service station, 28 Roncesvalles Avenue, had been entered between two and seven a.m. on June 21, 1939, and a set of keys stolen. Photographic copies of finger prints found on window glass from the burglarized establishment were also enclosed. Search was instituted at once through the Single Finger Print fyles in an endeavour to locate the owner of these impressions, but without success. Toronto was advised of our efforts and further notified that the photographic prints would be fyled in our Scenes of Crime Sub-Collection for future reference.

On July 6, 1939, a parcel containing four pieces of glass and one piece of cardboard was received from the Chief Constable, Fort Erie, Ont., with the request that the exhibits be examined for finger prints. He was notified on July 14 that finger prints of identification value had been found on the glass and search through the Single Finger Print fyles resulted in no identification having been made. The photographic copies taken from the glass in the Fort Erie case were also fyled in the Scenes of Crime Sub-Collection for future reference.

The value of this Collection was demonstrated when the finger prints of one Howard Gordon Harper, charged with shopbreaking, were received from the Ottawa City Police Department on August 8, 1939. Check of all unidentified impressions from scenes of crime resulted in Harper's finger prints being identified with the photographic impressions from the Toronto and Fort Erie burglaries. These Departments were immediately notified of the name and whereabouts of the perpetrator.

Harper was convicted at Ottawa on two charges of Shopbreaking and sentenced to 8 months definite and one month indefinite, Ontario Reformatory. He was then escorted to Toronto where he pleaded guilty to five charges of Shopbreaking and Theft and one charge of theft; also to three charges of Shopbreaking and Theft and one charge of Shopbreaking committed at Fort Erie. He received a total sentence of 1 year definite and 3 months indefinite, Ontario Reformatory, to run concurrently with the sentence imposed at Ottawa.

A diagram of Harper's trail in the commitment of his crimes from June to August is shown.

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### R. v. Redmond

*Failing to stop at scene of accident—Charge omitting words "with intent to escape liability"—Autrefois acquit.*

William Redmond of Glace Bay, N.S., was convicted a few months ago under C.C., s. 285-2 for failing to stop at the scene of an accident. On appeal His Honor Judge McArthur quashed the conviction. The reason for this decision was that the information did not cover the charge, the words "with intent to escape liability" having been omitted.

The person who drafted the original information considered that because it might be difficult to establish that the defendant intended to escape liability by his action in not remaining at the scene of the accident, the words were better left out. In the court below, defence counsel objected that the information did not contain a correct or full statement of the offence intended—that it carried no charge whatever—but he was overruled.

In allowing the appeal, the Judge remarked that a new charge could be drawn up and proceeded with under the same section of the Code, inasmuch as the accused was never actually in jeopardy so as to bar the institution of fresh proceedings.

The principle here involved is set out in the leading case of *R. v. Drury*, 3 C. & K. 190, the headnote of which is as follows:

"It appears that, as a general rule, the previous conviction or acquittal must have been valid, and that if there was any defect or insufficiency in the first indictment, or trial, so that the defendant was not legally liable to suffer judgment for the offence charged in the indictment, as it stood when the verdict was rendered, and was, therefore, never really placed in jeopardy, the previous conviction or acquittal will be no bar to a second indictment."

According to Crankshaw's annotation on page 1067 of his Code, this rule has been modified by s. 907. However, the Judge apparently felt that the



original charge was no charge at all—that the error went to the “essence of the charge”—and therefore that amendment was out of question.

It is not always incumbent upon the prosecution to prove absolutely and literally the intent; in many cases the court will infer the element of intent from the general circumstances presented. Intent is a matter for the jury, and when there is no jury the Judge assumes this duty; intent is therefore a matter of fact. It rests with the prosecution to build up the facts of the case so that a constructive intent will be spelled out. This can be obtained largely by the investigator checking thoroughly every angle of his case and lining up such a complete set of facts that the court has little difficulty in finding the intent required by the statute.

Accordingly a fresh charge was recently laid under s. 285-2. Redmond was convicted by the Magistrate, and fined \$25.00 and costs or one month in jail. An appeal from this decision was dismissed recently.

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### R. v. Charette

#### *False Pretences—Modus Operandi—R.C.M.P. Gazette—Fingerprints*

On June 30, 1939, a report was received from the Chief Constable, Halifax, N.S., to the effect that one Paul Richer had uttered five cheques purporting to be issued by the Eastern Coal Co. of Halifax, for various amounts in the vicinity of \$25.00. In each case the modus operandi employed was to proceed to a service station and purchase a tire or some other automobile accessory, stating that his car had broken down some distance away, and presenting a cheque, supposedly received for wages, in payment. Further, that investigation of these offences disclosed this same person had evidently operated in the city of St. John, N.B., prior to arrival at Halifax.

Upon request the St. John City Police submitted reports covering seven offences committed in that city on May 30, 1939. The modus operandi and physical description of the perpetrator tallied in every respect with that of the individual reported from Halifax.

Search of the Central Modus Operandi indices failed to reveal a previous record of the wanted person. These offences were accordingly carded in the Wanted, or Unsolved Crime Index of the Modus Operandi Section for future reference, and particulars published in the *R.C.M.P. Gazette* for the information of all Police Forces.

Reports subsequently received from contributors resulted in this individual being traced from the Maritimes to Outremont, Que., from there to Cornwall, thence to Ottawa, and finally to Kingston, Ont. In each of these cities a number of cheques were passed using identical modus operandi.

On October 6, 1939, information was received from the Chief Constable, Ottawa, to the effect that a person identified by the Finger Print Section as Robert Ernest Charette, had been arrested for the offences committed in Ottawa. Photographs were obtained from the Finger Print file and forwarded to all departments interested. Charette was identified by com-

plainants in each city as the person responsible for passing the cheques in their respective districts.

On October 17, 1939, Charette appeared before the Court in Ottawa, and was convicted of a total of eleven offences, committed in Kingston, Ottawa, Cornwall, and Toronto, Ont. He was sentenced to two years I.H.L., Kingston Penitentiary on each charge, sentences to run concurrently. In view of the outcome of the trials at Ottawa, the Quebec and Maritime Police authorities declined to take further action toward prosecuting Charette for the offences committed in their Provinces.

This case ably illustrates the efficiency with which a series of offences committed in widely divergent points can be traced to the same individual, solely by comparison of *modus operandi* detail. It should be added that these identifications were quickly affected in spite of the fact that numerous aliases were adopted.

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### R. v. Fedoruk

#### *Excise Act—Possession of Illicit Spirits—Finding of Cache by Police Dog "Chief"—Second Search for Missing Leash.*

Even though Annie Achtymichuk, common law wife of George Fedoruk, was found in possession of illicit spirits and fined during May, 1939, confidential information was received in November that the Excise Act was still being violated in the Wakaw district, Sask.

Searchers could not find any liquor during a search of the farm buildings and straw piles. Police Dog "Chief" was put on search off leash, and he very soon located three gallons of spirits and a copper boiler hidden deeply at the base of one of the straw stacks 150 yards from the house of Fedoruk.

When about to leave the scene, the dog master missed the dog's leash, and so sent "Chief" back to the straw stack to retrieve it. He did not return right away, and on going back the master found him digging at the base of a second straw pile. The dog "stole a march" on the Police by unearthing two more gallons of spirits; the missing leash was found in the car!

As a result Fedoruk was fined \$100, but he defaulted and is serving a three-month term in Prince Albert jail. Thus, the Police Dog is a valuable asset to the Force, and the knowledge that a dog is being used in searches is producing a good moral effect.

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### R. v. Clouston

#### *Feigned Death in Fire—Criminal Offence of Fabricating Evidence— Common Law Public Mischief—Cruelty to Animals.*

What appeared to be a disastrous fire occurred in Thorsby, Alta., a few months ago. A small building owned by Garnet Clouston was found burned to the ground. Everything pointed to the fact that the owner had perished in the fire, leaving a wife and two small children. His horses were left in the barn, and they were very hungry.

The R.C.M.P. investigator found only a few smouldering embers to mark where the cottage had been. Carefully working through the uninviting ruins, he found what had been a bed; upon this were the remains of a straw mattress. Reclining on the ashes that indicated the mattress were bones resembling those of a human being: thigh bones, pelvis, part of a backbone, and collar blade burned white, almost to powder. There was no sign of a skull and teeth, but this was thought to be due to their complete destruction in the intense heat. It was learned that Clouston was a heavy smoker and often smoked in bed; this might account for the complete burning up of the skull and the almost entire demolition of the collar bone.

Mrs. Clouston accepted with fortitude the news of her husband's death, and was satisfied that it was purely accidental. Nothing could be found that would suggest foul play, as Clouston was well liked. He had purchased the farm two months before, was pleased with the deal and in good health. His wife was teaching school in a nearby village. He had planned to visit her and the children in a few weeks' time.

A little later a report got abroad that the "deceased" was in need of funds and had cashed a cheque in Calgary. The investigator was in a dilemma. Was some ghoul posing as Clouston to cash his cheques before the bank could learn that the latter was dead?

Persistent enquiries revealed that there had been little quarrels between Clouston and his wife. On one or two occasions the woman had been deserted. A check in Calgary proved that Clouston had been there after his "death"; handwriting comparison of the last cheque cashed with former cheques substantiated this. Accordingly, the bones found in the burned shack were forwarded to the Provincial pathologist for examination. Analysis revealed that the bones were previously weathered and were those of a young animal—probably a cow or a horse. This would account for the absence of a skull.

As it was then thought that Clouston might have put the carcass of a headless animal in his bed and then fired the shack so that he would appear to have perished and hence be able to leave his wife, suggestion was made that he be charged with the common law indictable offence of Public Mischief, wherein policemen are led to devote their time to the investigation of false allegations and wherein His Majesty's liege subjects might be exposed to suspicion, etc.: *R. v. Manley*, 1933 1 K. B. 529. The accused's intent, it was maintained, could be spelled out because Clouston would be presumed to know that such subterfuge would lead to exhaustive investigation, or at least because he was reckless as to the consequences of his act.

It was deemed preferable to resort to the common law rather than to s. 177 of the Code (fabricating evidence) because the latter offence centres around the words "with intent to mislead any court of justice or person holding any such judicial proceedings." A peace officer would not be included in the words quoted, and in addition no action was already before the courts or in the process of being brought to court.

After extensive enquiries the accused was located. He stated that he had burned his shack and animal bones so that his wife would think him dead and forget about him. At his trial he was given two months imprison-



ment on the Public Mischief charge. He was sentenced also to two months on a charge of cruelty to animals which was placed against him in connection with his ruse and consequent neglect to look after his horses.

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### R. v. Sinclair

#### *Pointing Firearms—Obstruction—Threat to Shoot Approaching Police— Use of Pistol Grip Spotlight and Tear Gas Bombs.*

James Sinclair of Bredenbury, Sask., was being investigated with respect to charges of Driving While Intoxicated and under the Vehicles Act. The late Cst. N. Gleadow of Esterhazy searched Sinclair's car and found a bottle of home brew; a forcible struggle for possession of same ensued. Sinclair lost.

When an attempt was made to enter the accused's shack, the investigator was confronted with a shotgun levelled at his chest; it was known that when Sinclair was in such a drunken mood he would certainly shoot to kill. A call for help was sent, and a Sergeant and three Constables from Yorkton arrived shortly thereafter. Owing to the fact that it was not known how much liquor, if any, this accused had in his possession in the house, and whether he would commit suicide while in a depressed state of mind or decide to shoot it out with the Police, it was decided to use tear gas.

A pistol grip spotlight was focussed on the window, clearly showing Sinclair with the gun ready for action. He ducked, and as it was considered that the accused would not wish to approach the window for fear of being blinded by the spotlight, the N.C.O. covered the window with his revolver while the others surrounded the house. One member carefully advanced close to the house under the beam of light, smashed the window with an iron rod, raised the broken screen and threw in a tear gas bomb. Other grenades were thrown in two or three windows in this manner. As the accused was endeavouring to leave by a door, he was quickly placed under arrest. The blinding beam of the pistol grip spotlight had saved the day.

As a sequel, Sinclair was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for Obstruction and thirty days for Pointing Firearms (concurrently). The courage and bravery displayed by these men in the face of death resulted in the successful conclusion of the case. A special item appears elsewhere in this issue regarding the subsequent tragic death of Cst. Norman Gleadow.

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### Theft of Revolvers

#### *Firearms Registration Branch—Identification of Small Arms.*

Two interesting identifications have been made recently by the Firearms Registration Branch, Ottawa, whereby stolen revolvers have been recovered. The thefts themselves were likely investigated by the City Police forces concerned.

In 1934 the Dominion Protective Co., of Ottawa, had a revolver stolen from their offices, and as this weapon was lost prior to inauguration of

registration, no report was submitted. A short time ago however the Branch received a report from a member of the staff regarding this weapon; a check of the records disclosed the registration of a similar revolver by a local sports dealer to whom it had been sold in 1934. Investigation proved it to be the gun reported missing five years previously, and arrangements were made to return same to the rightful owner.

Again in 1937, the Winnipeg City Police submitted their annual list of revolvers reported stolen; each weapon was indexed by our Branch. Recently, during re-registration of revolvers a gun of similar make and serial number to one of the missing weapons was registered by a resident of Flin Flon, Man. Upon advice of the Firearms Branch an investigation was made which resulted in the weapon being returned to the rightful owner in Winnipeg.

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### **Baby Coocoose (Indian Child)**

#### *Sudden Death—Use of Indian Medicinal Remedies*

In the Fall of 1938, Mrs. Coocoose (Indian) was delivered of a healthy baby daughter. During the month of April, 1939, this baby died rather suddenly and rumours were heard to the effect that the said child had died as the result of being given some Indian Medicine to cause death.

Enquiries were instituted and evidence was soon forthcoming to the effect that one, Mrs. Pasanequenape, (Indian), had mixed some powder with water, placed same in a sea shell and told Mrs. Coocoose to give to the baby. This procedure was followed on a second occasion and shortly afterwards, the baby died.

A sample of the medicine which had been given the baby, was obtained and taken to our Scientific Laboratory at Regina, for analysis.

Owing to the lack of known standards of comparison, and the limited knowledge of Indian medicines, available, it was necessary for Surgeon M. Powers, B.A., M.D.C.M., Med. Sc. D., to confer with an Indian Medicine Man, who stated that there were very few roots which would cause immediate death. It required more than the ordinary measure of persuasive efforts to obtain the necessary samples for comparison purposes because, at first, it appeared that as a result of this examination one of their own might suffer. However, when it was definitely pointed out that it was just as much to prove that the questioned roots were non-poisonous and would therefore eliminate the possibility that they had been the immediate cause of death his outlook changed and he instructed his squaw to provide the necessary samples for comparison. Twelve different types of roots were submitted and from this assortment and information gathered regarding the medicinal effects of each it was amazing to note the extent of knowledge regarding therapeutics possessed by the Indian Medicine Man.

After a preliminary examination of the roots obtained from the Medicine Man, it was found that the medicine held as an exhibit, was identical with the herb of the Rattlesnake Plant.

Indians use this particular herb to alleviate high temperatures. In ordinary medical language it would be referred to as an anti-pyretic. Used judiciously, it is not poisonous.

From the findings of the Surgeon, it was assumed the child had died from natural causes.

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### R. v. Blaisdell

#### *Sec. 164 Excise Act—Writ of Habeas Corpus—Jurisdiction of two Justices of the Peace under Sec. 118 ss 1(b) Excise Act.*

A point which will probably be of interest to members of the Force engaged in the enforcement of the Excise Act was covered in the decision rendered in the above noted Appeal Judgment.

On May 4, 1939, a seizure of a complete still and quantity of mash was effected from Herman Blaisdell at St. Peters, P.E.I. Accused was charged under Section 164E of the Excise Act for possession of a still. The charge covers an indictable offence and was tried under Part XV of the Criminal Code before two Justices of the Peace at the election of the Crown by virtue of Section 118 ss 1(b) of the Excise Act, which reads as follows:

"if the amount or value of such penalty or forfeiture does not exceed five thousand dollars, and such term of imprisonment does not exceed twelve months with hard labour, whether the offence in respect of which it has been incurred is declared by this Act to be an indictable offence or not, by summary conviction, under the provisions of the Criminal Code relating thereto, before a police or stipendary magistrate, or any two justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where the cause of prosecution arises, or wherein the defendant is served with process, or before any functionary, tribunal or person empowered by the proper legislative authority to perform acts usually required to be done by two or more justices of the peace and acting within the local limits of his or its jurisdiction. 1937, c. 29, s. 6."

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200.00 and costs or in default six months imprisonment. Accused defaulted and was committed to jail.

Subsequently application was made by defence counsel for a writ of Habeas Corpus with a motion for the release of the accused. The chief grounds for the application was lack of jurisdiction of the two justices of the peace who convicted the accused. Defence counsel contended that penalties imposable under Section 164 of the Excise Act exceeded the maximum of twelve months imprisonment which limits the powers of a magistrate or two justices of the peace under Section 118, Excise Act.

The penal clause of Section 164, Excise Act, reads as follows:—

"is guilty of an indictable offence, and shall, for a first offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding twelve months and not less than three months, or to both fine and imprisonment, and in default of payment of any pecuniary penalty imposed under this section, to a term of imprisonment not exceeding twelve months and not less than three months, such term of imprisonment to be in addition to any imprisonment already imposed under this section, and for every subsequent offence to



a penalty not exceeding two thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars and to imprisonment with hard labour for a term not exceeding twelve months and not less than six months, and in default of payment of the penalty to a further term of imprisonment equal to that already imposed by the Court for such subsequent offence. 1937, c. 29 s. 12.

The action was heard by Mr. Justice Saunders at Charlottetown and, in quashing the application, his remarks regarding the particular point dealing with the jurisdiction of a magistrate or two justices of the peace, are quoted in part hereunder:—

“The applicant contends:—

(1) That for an infraction of Section 164 or 169 he became liable:

(a) To a fine of \$2000.00.

(b) Imprisonment for 12 months.

(c) In default of payment of the fine to an additional imprisonment of 12 months—a total imprisonment of 24 months.

Section 118 does not empower a Magistrate on Summary Trial to hear a case where the *imprisonment exceeds 12 months*.

His argument is, if a magistrate or justice of the peace have jurisdiction, they can in their discretion make an award of imprisonment for a total period of 24 months.

Such a suggestion indicates the fallacy of the argument.

The justices or magistrate do not impose a 24 month sentence. They impose a fine and a 12 month sentence. A sentence or a prison term by any court having jurisdiction must of necessity be carried into effect.

If it were a 24 month sentence or prison term the prisoner would of necessity have to serve 24 months and his payment of \$2000.00 would not lessen his prison term. Therefore,

(a) to fine \$2000.

(b) To imprisonment for 12 months.

(c) in default of payment of the fine, an additional imprisonment of 12 months.

This is not imposing a sentence of 24 months because, as stated, the full 24 months need not of necessity be served, only 12 months be served. In other words, the sentence or term of imprisonment must be a term certain and not an optional or problematical term.

If, therefore, the prisoner for his offence was fined \$2000.00 and a term of imprisonment for 12 months imposed, and in default of payment of the \$2000 penalty imposed, to an additional term of imprisonment of 12 months; if then the prisoner paid his \$2000 he would only have to serve 12 months. Why? Because the prison term or sentence was only 12 months and the remaining portion of the sentence was completely wiped out or obliterated by the \$2000 payment. The imprisonment which the Statute has in contemplation for the offence is the term certain and not a possibility which may, or may not, happen.”

This appeal is fully reported in Vol. 72 C.C.C. p. 301.

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# The Mental Element in Crime

by J. C. MARTIN, K.C.

(Continued)

WE ARE met with another kind of excuse when it is alleged that a person has acted under *internal* compulsion, as when a child says "I couldn't help it." To take an illustration from Mercier, a person afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance may undertake to pour water from a kettle. The muscular jerking characteristic of his malady, interferes with his intention and he scalds me. I should not think of holding him responsible, although if I am wise, I shall give him plenty of room the next time he reaches for the kettle.<sup>30</sup> There is no reason why such automatism, if proved in court, should not afford a defence. However, the law is not at all hospitable to such defences as dual personality, irresistible impulse, and drunkenness. On one occasion when the first was set up, the late Mr. Justice Scrutton remarked that "in his opinion Dr. Jekyll would have been hanged for the murder that Mr. Hyde committed, if it were proved that Mr. Hyde knew what he was doing."<sup>31</sup>

Of irresistible impulse, it has been said very forcibly that "urgent evil desires, or morbid and unnatural appetites do not make a man helpless; they only make him wicked."<sup>32</sup> These words apply equally to an obsession, which Webster's Dictionary defines as "the state of a person vexed or besieged, as by an evil spirit, antecedent to possession," and also to what has been called 'moral insanity,' by which is meant a moral breakdown which I think would be described more clearly as moral degeneracy.

As nearly as our law comes to recognising a defence under this heading is when it provides that provocation may mitigate the penalty although it will not excuse the act. "The instinct of human nature," a Canadian Judge has said, "is to resent insult—in many cases by physical force; and according to the circumstances this is more or less generally approved or even applauded, but the law, probably wisely, does not recognize any provocation, short of an assault or threats creating a case for self-defence, as a justification for an assault, but only takes it into account as a circumstance which may reduce culpable homicide from murder to manslaughter and in all criminal cases involving an assault as a circumstance going in mitigation of punishment and in civil cases in mitigation of damages."<sup>33</sup> Thus too, culpable homicide may be manslaughter only "if the person who causes death does so in the heat of passion caused by sudden provocation," defined to be "any wrongful act or insult, of such a nature as to be sufficient to deprive an ordinary person of the power of self-control—if the person acts upon it on the sudden, and before there has been time for his passion to cool."<sup>34</sup> Sometimes the attempt has been made to carry this idea a step further into what is called "unwritten day." Upon one such occasion the Judge charged the jury in the following terse sentences:

<sup>30</sup>Stroud and Mercier give other instances of persons afflicted with tabes and certain forms of epilepsy.

<sup>31</sup>Stroud on *Mens Rea*, p. 195.

<sup>32</sup>*Ib.*, p. 201.

<sup>33</sup>*Evans v. Bradburn*, 32 W.L.R. at p. 586, and see also Code Secs. 53 and 54.

<sup>34</sup>Code sec. 261.

"But let me warn you, gentlemen, against any consideration of the so-called unwritten law. The Criminal Code covers the whole ground, as far as this case is concerned, in written law. If this prisoner had discovered his wife and the deceased man in an improper relationship, and had killed him then and there in the heat of a sudden passion, it would be manslaughter. But if he was carrying this rifle, awaiting the opportunity which finally presented itself, it was murder because it was premeditated."

It may be said in a general way that drunkenness is similarly regarded. Almost always a self-induced state, it may be rather an aggravation than a palliation of an offence; sometimes it is specifically an ingredient therein. This appears in the section of the Code dealing with vagrancy,<sup>35</sup> or when a person "while intoxicated or under the influence of narcotics" undertakes the care or control of an automobile.<sup>36</sup> In a case of the latter kind, I once heard a medical witness who was prepared to say that the accused was drunk, but would not say that he was intoxicated. "Intoxicated means poisoned," he argued. "A man who has taken liquor may be drunk, but he's not poisoned." His view, however, would not be accepted unanimously among his own profession, for Sir James Purves-Stewart, senior physician to the Westminster Hospital, has defined drunkenness as follows:

"A drunk person is one who has taken alcohol in sufficient quantity to *poison* his central nervous system, producing in the ordinary processes of reaction to his surroundings a temporary disorder which causes him to be a nuisance to himself and others."

But this definition, in its turn, has not been received without criticism.<sup>37</sup>

The present-day attitude of the law with regard to drunkenness as a defence is best expressed in the case of *Rex v. Beard*. Some facts of this case have been stated already,<sup>15</sup> but it should be added here that the accused had said to the police that he would not have injured the girl if he had not been "sodden and mad with drink," and that "it was the whisky that put the finishing touch to it." The following quotation is from the judgment delivered in the House of Lords:

"The conclusions to be drawn from these cases may be stated under three heads: (1) That insanity whether produced by drunkenness or otherwise is a defence to the crime charged. The distinction between the defence of insanity in the true sense caused by excessive drinking, and the defence of drunkenness which produces a conduct such that the drunken man's mind becomes incapable of forming a specific intention has been preserved throughout the cases.

"(2) That evidence of drunkenness which renders the accused incapable of forming the specific intent necessary to constitute the crime should be taken into consideration with the other facts proved in order to determine whether or not he had this intent.

"(3) That evidence of drunkenness falling short of a proved incapacity in the accused to form the intent necessary to constitute the crime, and merely establishing that his mind was affected by drink so that he more

<sup>35</sup>Sec. 238f.

<sup>36</sup>Code sec. 285 (4).

<sup>37</sup>See *Gen. Casualty Insurance Co. of Paris v. Lambert and Vance*, 1930 2 W.W.R. 552, and *MacKnight v. Gen. Casualty Insurance Co. of Paris*, 1930, 2 W.W.R. at p. 76.



readily gave way to some violent passion, does not rebut the presumption that a man intends the natural consequences of his acts."

Later, with particular reference to the case before it, the Court said: "Drunkenness in this case could be no defence unless it could be established that Beard at the time of committing the rape was so drunk that he was incapable of forming the intent to commit it, which was not in fact, and manifestly, having regard to the evidence, could not be contended, for in the present case the death resulted from two acts or from a succession of acts, the rape and the act of violence causing suffocation. These acts cannot be regarded separately and independently of each other. The capacity in the mind of the prisoner to form the felonious intent which murder involves is in other words to be explored in relation to the ravishment; and not in relation merely to the violent acts which gave effect to the ravishment."

In its critical, not to say sceptical attitude towards the defences of dual personality, irresistible impulse, and drunkenness, the law is undoubtedly right. Each, in essence, pleads a lack of self-control and, as has been pointed out by Mercier, only the actor knows whether all the powers of his nature have been called up to resist the evil inclination. No doubt the man who is still remembered as 'the Winnipeg strangler' was impelled by powerful passions to commit his terrible crimes, but that made him all the more a menace to society. There would soon be chaos if everyone were to set out unchecked to gratify his desires. Individual self-control is the basis of community life—the very existence of law proves that. And here by the word law I mean law in its broadest sense; even the inmates of a mental hospital must conform to an appropriate order and discipline or be placed under restraint.

Tennyson expressed the ideal:

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,  
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.  
Yet not for power—power of itself  
Would come uncalled for—but to live by law,  
Acting the law we live by without fear,  
And, because right is right, to follow right  
Were wisdom in the scorn of consequence."

Human nature being what it is that ideal must be attained by slow progress. In the meantime we must rely upon the Criminal Code to ensure the observance of a minimum standard at least.

Even yet we have been dealing with persons who are, as it is said, "in possession of their faculties," but the law recognises that there is a considerable number of whom this cannot be said. We soon meet difficulty when we begin to examine the attitude of the criminal law towards insanity.

There was a time when it was thought that insanity consisted of delusions, a delusion being "a false belief not to be corrected by reason."<sup>88</sup> Then in 1843, one Daniel McNaghten, charged with murder, was found not guilty on account of insanity. Medical evidence was given at his trial to the effect that persons of otherwise sound mind, might be affected by morbid delusions, that the prisoner was so affected to such an extent that

<sup>88</sup>Mercier, p. 140 et seq.

no perception of right and wrong was left to him, that he was not capable of exercising any control over acts which had connexion with his delusion, and that a person, afflicted as was the prisoner, might go on for years quietly until his disease reached a climax and then suddenly break out into extravagant and violent paroxysms.<sup>39</sup>

The case is remarkable less for its own circumstances than for the fact that a debate upon it arose in the House of Lords, as a result of which certain questions were submitted to the judges. Ever since they were given, the answers to those questions have been used to guide the courts in British jurisdictions and as well in those of the United States of America whose criminal law is based upon the common law of England. The questions and answers are too long to set out in full here, and I shall quote only those parts which bear especially upon section 19 of the Criminal Code, which embodies the law in Canada. That section is as follows:

"19. No person shall be convicted of an offence by reason of an act done or omitted by him when labouring under natural imbecility, or disease of the mind, to such an extent as to render him incapable of appreciating the nature and quality of the act or omission, and of knowing that such an act or omission was wrong.

(2) A person labouring under specific delusions, but in other respects sane, shall not be acquitted on the ground of insanity, under the provisions hereinafter contained,<sup>40</sup> unless the delusions caused him to believe in the existence of some state of things which, if it existed, would justify or excuse his act or omission.

(3) Every one shall be presumed to be sane at the time of doing or omitting to do any act until the contrary is proved."

It should be observed further that when a man comes to trial for an indictable offence, the question may arise "Is the accused, by reason of insanity, not now in a fit condition to stand his trial?" and the judge will refer this issue to a jury of triers. If they decide that he is fit to stand trial, the trial goes forward upon the merits, in which event the question "Was the accused insane at the time the offence was committed?" may be raised in his defence. Should the answer to either question be in the affirmative, the accused will be sent to a mental hospital.

Again, the sanity of the accused may be called in question upon a preliminary hearing or in summary proceedings, and in such cases provincial statutes make it possible for the court to send him to a mental hospital to be observed and if found insane to be detained. It is at least doubtful whether a magistrate should exercise this power when he is holding a preliminary hearing upon a charge of homicide; in such a case it is preferable that a judge and jury should pass upon the various issues which may be involved.

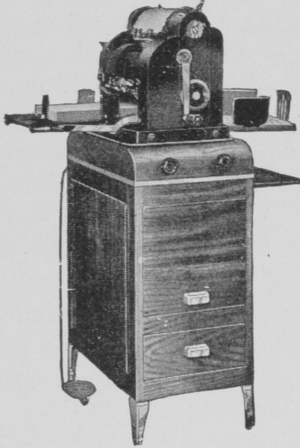
Upon referring to the *McNaghten* case, it will be found that the question "In what terms ought the question to be left to the jury as to the prisoner's state of mind at the time when the act was committed?" was answered by the Judges, in part as follows:

"We have to submit our opinion to be, that the jurors ought to be told in all cases that every man is to be presumed to be sane, and to possess a sufficient degree of reason to be responsible for his crimes, until the contrary is proved to their

<sup>39</sup>*Reg v. McNaghten*, 10 CL. & F. 200, 8 E.R. 718.

<sup>40</sup>This refers to Code sec. 966.

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satisfaction; and that to establish a defence on the ground of insanity, it must be clearly proved that, at the time of the committing of the act, the party accused was labouring under such a defect of reason, from disease of the mind, as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing; or, if he did know it, that he did not know he was doing what was wrong."

Subsections 1 and 3 of section 19 enact into law the substance of this answer, but go somewhat further to make it clear that a defect of reason includes that which is congenital as well as that which has resulted from disease. The words 'nature and quality of the act' have not been defined, but the following judicial comment has been made upon them:<sup>41</sup>

"According to the recent case of *Rex v. Codere*, 12 Cr. App. R. 21, the words 'nature and quality of the act' refer to the physical character of the act, and as I understand it—and if I understood it otherwise I should decline to follow it—the word 'wrong' means not merely contrary to the positive law of the land—*malum prohibitum*—but also wrong 'according to the ordinary standards adopted by reasonable men,' or, in other words, wrong according to the common sentiments of the generality of mankind—*malum in se*."

In answering the question "If a person under an insane delusion as to existing facts, commits an offence in consequence thereof, is he thereby excused?" the Judges said: "Making the same assumption as we did before, namely, that he labours under such partial delusion only, and is not in other

<sup>41</sup>*Rex v. Moke*, 1917, 2 W.W.R. 575.

respects insane, we think he must be considered in the same situation as to responsibility as if the facts with respect to which the delusion exists were real. For example, if under the influence of his delusion he supposes another man to be in the act of attempting to take away his life, and he kills that man, as he supposes, in self-defence, he would be exempt from punishment. If his delusion was that the deceased had inflicted a serious injury to his character and fortune, and he killed him in revenge for such supposed injury, he would be liable to punishment." This answer is the foundation of sub-section 2.

The answers of the judges have received some criticism, from lawyers and from medical men as well. Mercier, for example, argues not only that the judges did not answer the questions which were asked, but also says that "There is not, and there never has been, a person who labours under partial delusion only and is not in other respects insane."<sup>42</sup>

One result of criticism was that in 1896 the Medico-Psychological Association in England appointed a committee to enquire how the test of insanity was applied in practice. The committee seems to have begun its investigation under the impression that the Courts were prone to brush aside pleas of insanity but later its members "felt the ground for a demand for an alteration in the law was dissolving beneath their feet," and in the end reported themselves "unable to make any recommendations for the amendment of the law."

Present-day criticism approaches the matter from an almost opposite direction, alleging that the application of the legal test results in undue leniency. There are, it may be noted, some people who think that insane persons should never be punished, and there are some who go further and think that any person who commits a crime is "out of his mind," or, to put it in other words, that the commission of a crime is in itself a sign of unsoundness of mind. One would imagine that the view of the latter group would expose the fallacy of the former from the standpoint of social safety. In any event, the existence of such opinions may have prompted the following remarks, written by Mr. Joseph Millard Osman, of Columbia University, in his introduction to Mercier's book:<sup>43</sup>

"From the psychological viewpoint a survey of the field and a critical examination of Criminal Responsibility lead to the opinion that the existing laws and procedure with respect to criminal responsibility in cases of alleged insanity are not to the welfare of the community nor do they express the true feeling of society. In practice the legal tests of responsibility cannot be enforced, so that we suffer under an illusion that the law really affords a protection to society. In order to avoid the consequences of an attitude of excessive harshness the law permits all sorts of evasions and resorts to devices which, at times, have the effect of undue leniency. Its methods for obtaining and presenting expert advice on the issue of insanity are too lax and too restrictive at the same time. The authority of the jury's verdict is impaired by imposing undue limitations on the freedom of this body."

The root of the difficulty is that the test of insanity in criminal law has been static since 1843. On the other hand, although there is even yet no

<sup>42</sup>P. 198.

<sup>43</sup>Mercier, p. 28.



definition of insanity, the science of psychiatry has made great strides in the classification and treatment of mental diseases. The result is that there are two standards; indeed, it may be said that there are two standards within the law itself. Under statutes apart from the Code, a person will be admitted to a mental hospital as a patient if he is suffering from a defect of reason sufficient to bring him under the need of supervision and control, for his own safety or that of others, and this is a criterion vastly different from the one laid down in section 19. It is no doubt inevitable that there should be some difference since the latter is a test applied *ex post facto*, while the former may have no reference to wrongdoing on the part of the patient. Yet the fact remains that the two sometimes come into conflict.

Thus we find a Judge, in charging a jury,<sup>44</sup> quoting from Sir James Stephen: "The subject is one of the greatest difficulty, and it is most imperfectly understood by medical men as well as lawyers. I think the lawyers were and are right in admitting with great suspicion and reluctance, excuses put forward for what on the face of them are horrible crimes, especially as some medical theories seem to go the length of maintaining that all crime is of the nature of disease, and that the very existence of criminal law is a relic of barbarism," and adding, "Now, there are two theories, the medical theory and the legal theory, and you must find according to the legal theory that he must be insane in that certain way I have described before it is a defence."

A correspondent writing to the *New York Times* under the date Nov. 23, 1938, presents a different point of view with equal force. It should be explained that the *McNaghten* case is the source of the legal test in New York State, and that the writer was arguing that the issue of insanity should be decided upon the report of a board of experts appointed by the Court. In part, he says:

"The verdict concerning the defendant's insanity and the experts' competency would have been rendered (i.e., as the law stands,) by a jury, doubtless well-intentioned, lacking any insight in a field in which only experts make bold to tread. Whatever the verdict, it may be said that the jurors would have stigmatised one group of experts as rank perjurers or as incompetent to diagnose. Shall this absurd performance continue endlessly as it has since 1843? Are we so lacking in imagination as to be unable to devise new methods to secure results more satisfactory than the illusory results heretofore produced?"

Nor is there only this conflict. I think it cannot be gainsaid that there is a tendency to accept the medical standard. By this I mean that once a psychiatrist testifies that there is something about the mind of an accused person which is not normal, the jury is apt to lose sight of the legal test. Let us look at some examples.

X was a young man living in a certain town, who was "keeping company" with the daughter of a farmer who lived a few miles away. Thinking, apparently, that she had been too ready to receive the attentions of other young men at a dance which they had attended, he grew jealous. A few days later, he telephoned to some friends of the girl's family to enquire whether her father and mother were in town, and learned that they were.

<sup>44</sup>*Rex v. Mackie*, 59 C.C.C., at p. 258. In this connection it is interesting to refer also to the case of *Rex v. Mahoney*, (1939) III Journal of Criminal Law, 226.

He then armed himself with a carving knife and a small wooden club, of the sort known as Indian clubs, and drove to the girl's home. There, after some conversation, he attacked her and killed her with his weapons, and almost killed her sister, who tried to intervene.

Y was a young man who had an intense dislike for his brother-in-law, apparently with some reason. He ordered a revolver and ammunition through a hardware store in the near-by town and these were delivered to him about a week later. About this time he remarked to one of his friends "You're going to hear a lot more of me soon." Two or three days later Y and his brother-in-law drove out of the town to go together as far as their ways coincided. At the parting of the ways Y alighted, ostensibly to walk home, but as his brother-in-law drove away Y came up behind and shot him.

Both X and Y were sent to a mental hospital. I have purposely refrained from stating the medical testimony for the reason that it does not affect the point I wish to make, which is that no psychiatrist was necessary to tell the jury that in each case the act was premeditated and intentional.

For my part, I believe that the state of the law would be improved, and that without prejudice to the position of insane persons, if section 19 were not in the Code at all. As far as sub-section 2 is concerned, it may be said that if an act done under a mistaken belief (delusion) is illogical and unreasonable, it would probably be evidence of insanity, if otherwise, and done under circumstances which, if the belief were true, would justify it, then there would be no criminal responsibility in a *sane* person. On the other hand, if it be not evidence of insanity, and if the belief in the circumstances be not such as to justify it if they existed, then surely the act ought to be punished.

If there were no sub-section 1, the intent would be the paramount issue, which, in my opinion it ought to be. The principle that *mens rea*, or guilty intent, is necessary to constitute crime is quite broad enough to cover a case in which intent is lacking because the accused had not sufficient mental capacity to form it. For the rest, those things which are prohibited because they are objectionable in themselves, and are punishable without *mens rea*, are just as undesirable when done by insane persons as by sane ones.

The same result, that is, to make intent the issue throughout, might be attained by changing the words in sub-section 1 of section 19 from "incapable of appreciating the nature and quality of the act or omission, and of knowing that such an act or omission was wrong," to read "incapable of forming the specific intent necessary to constitute the crime." I believe that such a change would be in accord, not only with the conclusions, already quoted, drawn by the House of Lords in the case of *Rex v. Beard*,<sup>15</sup> but also with the 'common sentiments of the generality of mankind.'

I should like to add that nothing written here is intended to reflect upon the medical men. On the contrary, I have a strong admiration for the work which they are doing and for the results which they are obtaining in the field of mental diseases. I may be pardoned, too, for saying that I have been diffident about expressing the foregoing opinions because it seemed probable that I might be accused of a lack of humaneness. I do not feel that such an accusation would be well-founded. It is obvious that there must be a line

at which criminal responsibility ceases, and it is highly desirable that medical science and the law should be brought into accord with regard to it. The fact that we retain capital punishment for certain offences is no part of the argument, although I agree with the Frenchman who said that if capital punishment is to be abolished, it is 'Messieurs les assassins' who should commence. I do believe, however, that the criminal insane should be confined in institutions by themselves. Whether or not such institutions should be under federal or provincial control is another question; undoubtedly the criminal insane are not so numerous that one would be required in each province. Nowadays there are in any mental hospital, many unfortunates to whom new hope is held out by modern methods of treatment. It is important that these treatments be administered in surroundings as free as possible from disturbing influences, and it seems to me that one such influence would be removed if the criminal insane were placed in institutions designed and built for their own accommodation.

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### Plea for Police Pen Pal

THE FOLLOWING letter to the Editor is published for the benefit of any who might wish to take advantage of the opportunity offered thereby to cultivate, through correspondence, a congenial friendship with a member of the British South African Police Force:—

Dear Sir,—

I recently wrote to Sgt. Lowings, Editor of the *Outpost*, informing him that I wished to correspond with a member of the R.C.M. Police Force and asking him if he had any name on his files, from the R.C.M.P., expressing a similar desire.

He replied that he had not, but suggested that I write to you. Will you please give this matter a moment of your time and see if you can possibly contact a member of the R.C.M.P. (an Outstation man if possible) who would be interested to correspond, exchange snaps, etc. with me.

I am very keen to correspond with a member of your force because (1) I am a Canadian by birth. (2) My uncle, N. D. Ashley, has served over 20 years in the Canadian police and is now, I believe, in the C.I. Dept., Toronto.

I left Canada when I was four years of age and therefore know nothing of my own birthplace. I am eager to learn.

Hoping I am not putting you to too much trouble.

Yours sincerely,

A. L. ASHLEY, Trooper,  
B.S.A. Police,  
Sipolilo, S. Rhodesia.

P.S.—25 years of age, 2 years service B.S.A. Police.

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## Death of Constable Gleadow

**I**T is deeply regretted that this issue of the *Quarterly* carries another black edged page. On October 11th at 9.30 a.m., Reg. No. 11046, Cst. Gleadow, E.N. of Esterhazy Detachment was brutally murdered by a prisoner named E. N. Flook. The circumstances are as follows:

Ernest Flook was the "ne'er do well" son of a good family in Esterhazy and had been arrested by Cst. Gleadow the day previously on numerous charges of theft. Cst. Gleadow's investigation had disclosed that Flook and an accomplice had been responsible for numerous offences of theft committed in that District during the last three years; and a large quantity of goods stolen by Flook had been recovered by Cst. Gleadow the day before his death.



Cst. Gleadow was about to take the prisoner to Regina and knowing him so well locally probably considered the prisoner would give him no trouble. Apparently before he left he took the prisoner to his (Flook's) shack with a view to looking at some further stolen property. The prisoner's sister then saw Flook drive off in the Police

car and going to the shack heard a gasping sound and found Cst. Gleadow dying with a fearful wound in his head. Apparently he had been struck with a hammer through his Stetson hat as a hole was driven through the hat. An opened suitcase was found on the bed and it was apparent that Cst. Gleadow had been bending over it when he was struck down. It was found later that there were two .22 bullets in his body.

A doctor was summoned at once but Cst. Gleadow was found to be beyond human aid and passed away without gaining consciousness. Yorkton was telephoned, Insp. Binning arrived on the scene within an hour; and Flook became the subject of an intensive search. He was finally located at 11 a.m. in a bluff about 20 miles away the

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police car having been left on the outside. When called to give himself up, he answered, a faint shot was heard and when the posse surrounded the bluff Flook was found lying with a .22 rifle across his body and wounded in the head. He was immediately rushed to a doctor, received attention, but died in the police car on the way to the hospital at Yorkton.

A special service was held at Esterhazy on the 13th October when business closed for the day and all attended in honour of Cst. Gleadow who was most highly thought of in the District.

Cst. Gleadow was also highly thought of in the Division and only in August he was commended by the Commissioner, with other members of Yorkton Sub-Division for cool-headed work in effecting the arrest of an armed and threatening offender.

Interment took place in Regina on Saturday afternoon the 14th instant. Regina too did honour to one of her sons in no uncertain manner for Speers Chapel was packed and a large crowd assembled outside. Members of the Legion of Frontiersmen and City Police were also in attendance. The Rev. Mr. McKenzie spoke most feelingly and paid a fine tribute to Cst. Gleadow whom he had known from childhood. The body was placed in the family plot in the Regina cemetery and was conveyed there with full military honours. The firing party, horse and gun-carriage were well supplied by "Depot" Division—the bearers were his own comrades of the rank of Constable.

While the sympathies of Saskatchewan go out to his young widow, word must be made of the very courageous attitude she adopted and she behaved most bravely at the ceremonies. Her character is exemplified in a letter to the Officer Commanding "F" Division written on October 18th before her departure to her own home in Dauphin, Manitoba.

Esterhazy, Sask.,  
Oct. 18th, 1939.

Dear Sir:—

Before I leave for my home in Dauphin, I must write this letter of grateful thanks to you all for all your acts of kindness last Saturday in Regina. The funeral and the entire procession was so lovely. I will never forget such impressiveness which was in deep respect for my dear husband.

I must be brave and carry on as Norman would wish me to do. My one pleasant thought is that Norman died doing his duty and I have so many pleasant memories.

Sincerely,

(Sgd.) MABEL GLEADOW.

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## Return to Regina

by ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER C. D. LANAUZE

“WELL, REGINA again after an absence of nineteen years; let us go up to the barracks and see what the old spot looks like. I suppose the place has been ruined.” The first shock is the new road off Dewdney Avenue with the driveway lined with brave little spruce trees and the new Central Heating Plant at the entrance. “Is not that Staff Sergeant Strong just coming out of the Plant?” It was. “What have they done to “B” Block; it looks as if it had its roof lifted. Yes Sir, that’s a new top storey on it. And how the trees have grown; it looks like a forest; rumour said the trees had all died in the dry years.”

Lieutenant Governor Dewdney selected Regina as the Capital of the North West Territories in place of distant Battleford and the site of the barracks was chosen by him and our Comptroller Mr. Fred White in 1882. The North West Mounted Police Headquarters was then moved from Fort Walsh and was a great change for the better, strategically situated as Regina is. The plan of the barracks was laid out by Inspector Perry (later our Fifth Commissioner), and his foresight has been amply justified as an Engineer.



*R.C.M.P. Barracks “A” and “B” Blocks, Regina in 1911.*

Recollections of the Depot in 1908 are very happy, but even then there was no plumbing: all hot water had to be heated in boilers; a hot bath or even hot water for shaving was a matter of ‘rustling’. The water cart and coal fatigue to the barracks quarters was an institution and was carried out by gangs of checkerboard-clothed prisoners.

Prisoners were plentiful as the barracks was then the common gaol and the guard-room was often filled to overflowing. Then there was always a gang of police prisoners as “time in the guard room” was the regular punishment in those days. These worthies used to harry the unfortunate recruit who was placed in charge of them and the tales they told him of the Force and its discipline were “strong meat.” But generally they were decent as failure to do the allotted task would bring down the ire of the Sergeant Major and Provost upon the escort. Meals were not attractive: Headquarters



*N.W.M.P. Riding School and Transport Shed, Regina. Photo taken in 1911.*

staff and the men who could sprint fastest getting the hottest and most. Cockroaches were in squadrons, and often got disguised as prunes. When Commissioner Perry found this out the whole kitchen was ripped up and in the late fall the Division Mess was moved over to the Concert Hall, where "C" Block now stands, while "B" Block was renovated.

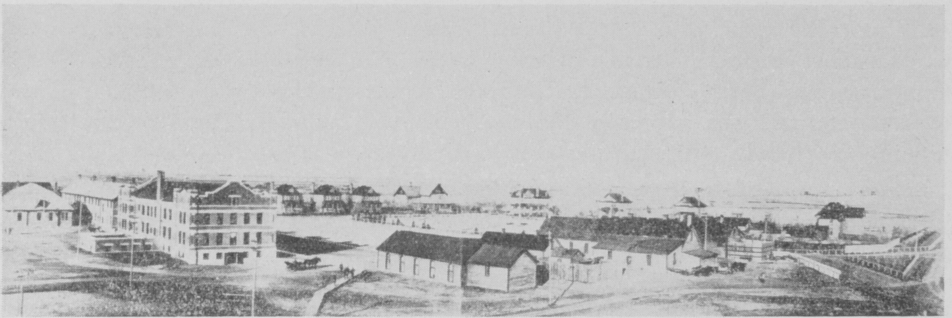
The concert hall was a popular place with stage complete. "The Quadrille Club" met there once a month and we decorously danced to a piano. Ladies were brought up from town by our teams often in bitter weather and blizzards. The officers and the barrack ladies attended regularly and were most kind to the recruit who dared to dance.

The Riding School in those days was the finishing academy of the Force. Between dust and below zero temperatures horses and men came out of there coated in a dirty white frost—but you were taught to ride. The Depot horses were of splendid type and some of them were great characters both in stables and riding school. The riding master, the late Inspector Church, took a great interest in his work; the horses used almost to stand to attention when he came into the stable. It was a recruit's great privilege to be allowed by Inspector Church to take a horse 'down town' on a Saturday afternoon.

Drills were plentiful and severe but once the riding drills were over the recruit was generally, after three months, on his way to some Divisional Headquarters complete with warnings from Police prisoners and others as to the terrible place he was going to. Between rides, drills and fatigues, and prisoners escort, the recruit got very few lectures; the staff simply was not available. N.C.O.'s classes took place each winter when a splendid effort was made by Headquarters staff to thoroughly train budding young policemen, our local name among the few girls in barracks being "youth and beauty." We worked from *reveille* to "lights out" and at least six hours of that period was spent at mounted drills and stables. Church parades were held regularly every Sunday and it was the extreme delight of the youthful Acting Division Orderly to call the grizzled staff veterans to attention for roll call.

It was not until about 1910 that Commissioner Perry got funds to gradually improve the Depot. Bathing and plumbing facilities were his first thought and gradually Regina began to improve. Much tree planting was done in these years and the present Officers' quarters built. But enough of this reminiscing—let us see the Depot of 1939 with more mature eyes.

The big asset is of course the splendid central heating plant which supplies generously heat and softened hot water to the whole barracks. It was the late Commissioner MacBrien's effort and is a fitting reminder of his energy. "B" Block has been completely done up with a new red brick face and a top storey. The barrack rooms are clean and well ventilated; every bed shines with a new coat of enamel; there is no crowding. The Division Mess is an example of modern equipment and studied management. The whole kitchen is electrified with electric dish washers, ovens, refrigerators and kitchen stores issued from a central adjoining store room. A competent lot of clean, white clad cooks serve first class meals. Three hundred men can be fed in an hour; there is no rush, no hurrying. There is none of the hated "mess fatigue."



*R.C.M.P. Barracks, Regina, Sask., prior to erection of "C" Block.*

"A" Block is still the best building in the Depot, built in 1911, it has stood up splendidly and is well kept on the inside. Its annex built on to the West end serves a very useful purpose as extra offices.

Between "A" and "B" Blocks the R.C.M.P. memorial to the members of the Force who have died in the execution of their duty is fittingly placed. It indeed might be called "The Cenotaph of the Force."

The old chapel is the next stop. Without detracting from its historical significance, it has been entirely renovated. The new altar is a magnificent piece of wood carving. The memorials have now been all placed in the Nave and the Officer's memorial to Sir James MacBrien placed in the centre of the West Wall. It was good to see the old chapel filled with red coats once more and to hear the quiet and encouraging words of our Honorary Chaplain Bishop Knowles again.

"C" Block, built in 1919, reminds us of its hurried construction with several hundred men in tents in November. It was quickly occupied and the overflow sent to the old barracks at Macleod—a last flash of glory for the first headquarters of the Force. "C" Block now houses the Scientific Laboratory and all that pertains to it, which is considerable. The Museum is well laid out in the basement but could do with more space. The canteen, library



and reading room are also here and the top floor is still confined to barrack accommodation. The Guard Room is now on the east end of "C" Block and faces the new senior N.C.O.'s quarters.

The square itself is one of the sights of Regina now with its beautiful shrubs, perennial borders and tall trees including a good sprinkling of evergreens. It is evidence as to what beauty can be gained in Saskatchewan by a judicious program of tree and shrub planting on the bare prairie. Three fine tennis courts set off the south east end of the square where a single court once was situated.



*New Gymnasium.*

The Officers' quarters all show good upkeep. West of the new entrance from Dewdney is an entirely new set of modern buildings consisting of the garage, gymnasium and artisans' shops. A new lecture hall has just been added to this group. The gymnasium is a sight with its great floor space, showers, basement with rifle and revolver range and billiard room. It is a colorful sight to see 600 people dancing to the music of the new Police Band orchestra on the magnificent gym. floor. (The R.C.M.P. Band is now stationed at Rockcliffe, Ont.—Ed.)

A visit to the central heating plant is like descending to the engine room of a ship. From here abundant heat is supplied to every building in the Depot; no more coal fatigues for the present-day recruit.

The Riding School, built in 1929, is a great improvement on the old one and looks really well with its red brick front and the large crest of the Force over the front entrance. The inside rooms are the Corps Sergeant Major's special delight; and they are a sight with their rows of well-polished saddles and shining bits.

It was good to see the stables unaltered and was just like coming home to be in them again. The management is excellent and the watering room is now a really swanky place of polished stoves and burnished copper pipes. Remounts come in in smaller numbers, it is true, but they are just the same shy, snorting recruits as in the past—some determined to be stubborn; some just trying so hard to learn and do their best. Soon the whole draft is welded into steady Police horses and



*No. 1 and 2 Stables.*

many recently had the distinction of escorting Their Majesties after only three months service. Old horses of the past would snort with disgust if they were led into the new blacksmiths shop; it is almost monastic in its quietness, cleanliness and the absence of devices of suppression.

A modern golf Club House replaces the old Hospital. With the improvements of the "Depot" and better conditions of living a large post hospital has been found unnecessary and the hospital is now a single-roomed affair in "C" Block.

This article does not deal with the modern training of the Force. To the observer everything seems to go like clockwork. Classes, drills and lectures are continuous; the recruit has to graduate today. It was a strange sight in the winter of 1938-39 to see a group of selected Marine Section personnel taking a refresher course ashore and the Depot made them very welcome.



*Aerial View of R.C.M.P. Square, Regina, Sask.*

In this glance around the Depot it is hard now to find any of the old buildings; they have served their purpose and passed on like the old members and the old horses. Regina has changed, and changed for the better, yet the old spirit of the Force is there, unobtrusive, jealous of its past, confident in its future.

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## The Policeman

THE POLICEMAN, dealing with activities that embrace such tremendous losses and such danger to human life, is of just as much value to the community as the doctor, the lawyer and the engineer.

He should have specialized education equal to theirs. He should be as free of political meddlings as they are. He should have his associations for the discussion and promulgation of the public safety just as widespread and authoritative as any international medical or legal society.

The policeman has come to be one of the most important persons in our civilized state. He should be trained and treated accordingly.

*Vancouver Sun.*

# The Mounted Police in War

by CAPTAIN JOHN HUNDEVAD

Executive Editor, *The Legionary*

**T**HE ANNOUNCEMENT by Commissioner S. T. Wood that a provost unit of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will proceed overseas with the 1st Canadian Division in the present War calls to mind the part played by "Canada's Finest" in previous wars of the Empire. The following sketch, which lays no claim to be anything but a brief outline of the Force's war record, will therefore be of interest at this time.

## South African War

The North-West Mounted Police, as the Force was then designated, was represented in the South African War by a body of officers and men that was outstanding. Though unable to serve as a unit—for normal police work must continue even in time of war—the Force contributed 245 officers and men to the Canadian cavalry. The Commissioner himself, Lieut.-Col. L. W. Herchmer, took command of the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, and Superintendent S. B. Steele, already famous for his work in the Yukon during the gold rush days, became Colonel of the Lord Strathcona's Horse. Col. Steele achieved further distinction in the Great War when, as Major-General Sir Sam Steele, he commanded the 2nd Canadian Division in England. He died in 1919.

Another member of the Mounted Police who served gallantly in the Boer War and subsequently won fame and promotion during the 1914-18 conflict was Inspector A. C. Macdonell, who became Major-General Sir Archibald Macdonell, Commander of the "Old Red Patch". He now lives in retirement at Kingston, Ont. Another was Trooper J. H. MacBrien, who for several years after the Boer War was Sergt.-Major in the South African Constabulary, became a brigade commander in the C.E.F., a major-general and Chief of the Canadian General Staff after the Great War, and finally, in 1931, rounded off his unique service record by becoming Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Knighted by King George V in 1936, the brilliant career of Sir James MacBrien was brought to a close with his untimely death, at 59 years of age, in 1938.

Many other members of the Force gained distinction for bravery and leadership in the South African War. One, Sergt. A. H. Richardson, won the highest award of all, the Victoria Cross; two were awarded the C.M.G., three the D.S.O., and three the D.C.M. Seven gave their lives in this, the first Empire war in which Canadian soldiers fought side by side with troops from the Mother Country, Australia and New Zealand.

## The Great War

On the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, the then Commissioner A. Bowen Perry (who retired in 1922 with the rank of Major-General and now lives in Vancouver) sought authorization for a Mounted Police unit to serve as cavalry overseas. The Government, however, turned a deaf ear: the C.E.F. had more than sufficient cavalry, and the force was needed to maintain order

in Canada. Nevertheless, in the course of the war several hundred members of the R.N.W.M.P. were permitted to join the army individually when their term of service in the Force expired, and served with different units in France and Flanders. Among these stalwarts was Brigadier G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., now district Officer Commanding Military District No. 13 at Calgary, who at the outbreak of war was stationed in the Yukon as a constable. He won the V.C. at Passchendaele while a major in the 5th C.M.R.

Finally on April 6, 1918, the Royal North-West Mounted Police were authorized to form a draft to reinforce the Canadian Cavalry Brigade in France, and when recruiting began the Force enlisted almost to a man. Only 15 officers and 231 other ranks, however, were permitted to go overseas, while an additional 495 new recruits were taken on the strength. The Officer Commanding was Major (Superintendent) G. L. Jennings, later to become Deputy Commissioner and now living in retirement in Ottawa.

Other officers were: Captain H. M. Newson, Second-in-command, afterwards Assistant Commissioner, now retired and living near Toronto; Lieut. S. T. Wood, who on the death of Sir James MacBrien last year was appointed Commissioner of the R.C.M.P.; Lieut. T. Dann, who only a few weeks ago went on leave prior to retirement as Deputy Commissioner and now resides at Aurora, Ont.; Lieut. C. H. King, presently acting Deputy Commissioner at headquarters; Lieut. C. D. LaNauze, now Assistant Commissioner in command of the Saskatchewan Division of the Force; Lieut. T. H. Irvine, at present Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Depot Division at Regina, Sask.; Lieut. J. M. Tupper, now Assistant Commissioner and Supply Officer at Headquarters, Ottawa; Lieut. F. J. Mead, presently Assistant Commissioner at Halifax, N.S.; Lieut. D. Ryan, retired Deputy Commissioner, Vancouver; Lieut. A. E. Ackland, retired Assistant Commissioner, Victoria; Lieut. A. B. Allard, retired Superintendent, Montreal; Lieut. W. C. Proby, retired Inspector, Vancouver; Lieut. R. H. L. MacDowell, retired Inspector living in the United States, and Lieut. H. Townsend, who has died since the war.

Leaving Regina—until 1920 the headquarters of the Force—on May 30, 1918, the Police contingent of four squadrons sailed from Montreal on June 3. On arrival in England, drafts were sent to reinforce Canadian units at the front, especially the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Fort Garry Horse, while others joined the newly-formed Canadian Tank Corps. On October 7, "A" Squadron, commanded by Major Jennings and comprising the original officers and most of the other ranks, was ordered to France, retaining its designation "Royal North-West Mounted Police." For a short time the squadron was attached to the Canadian Light Horse, which also comprised the 19th Alberta Dragoons, the 16th Saskatchewan Light Horse and the 1st Hussars. Later, the unit was placed directly under the Canadian Corps Headquarters. It served with distinction in the battle area throughout the final stages of the Pursuit to Mons, and one troop, under Lieut. (Inspector) A. E. Ackland, proceeded with the Canadian Corps to Germany as part of the Army of Occupation. The Squadron returned to Canada in May, 1919, and practically all its personnel, on demobilization from the army, resumed their normal work in the Police.



### In Siberia

In July, 1918, Commissioner Perry was instructed to furnish another squadron to serve as the only cavalry unit with the Canadian Expeditionary Force which, under the command of Major-General J. H. Elmsley, was being sent to Siberia. Six officers and 184 other ranks, with 181 horses, were specially trained for this undertaking, and on October 1, an advance party sailed from Vancouver for Vladivostock. Although November 11 saw the termination of the war on the Western Front, hostilities in Siberia continued for many months, and the main body of the R.N.W.M.P. squadron left Vancouver on November 17. The Officer Commanding was Major (Superintendent) G. S. Worsley, who retired from the Force as Assistant Commissioner in 1931 and now resides at Victoria, B.C. Other officers were: Captain A. W. Duffus, second-in-command, afterwards Assistant Commissioner and now deceased; Lieut. T. B. Caulkin, presently Superintendent at Ottawa headquarters; Lieut. R. Y. Douglas, retired Superintendent, who makes his home in Ottawa; Lieut. F. H. French, I.S.O., retired Inspector now living in Saskatchewan, and Lieut. T. S. Belcher, later to become Deputy Commissioner and recently deceased. The squadron rendered good service in the Vladivostock area, where the presence of trained and trustworthy troops was of considerable value under the chaotic and lawless conditions which then existed in Siberia. Several members of the Force served on special missions in the interior. One—Sergt. E. Margetts, M.S.M., of Ottawa—went as far as Ekaterinburg in European Russia, where he inspected the cellar in which Czar Nicholas and other members of the Imperial family were shot by the Bolsheviki and brought reports of the murder back to the British headquarters in Vladivostock. In the Summer of 1919 the Mounted Police unit recrossed the Pacific Ocean and returned to its regular duties in the Dominion.

And so, when the modern Riders of the Plains—mechanized and in khaki—go to war in a few months, it may be confidently expected that although their duties may be different, they will uphold the traditions of the "Force" as faithfully and well as did their comrades in South Africa and in the First Great War.

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### Inter-Departmental Goodwill

A REPORT concerning a safeblowing at a country Post Office was recently marked to be forwarded to the Deputy Postmaster General. However, a mistake was made and the wrong forwarding slip was used; the report found its way to the Director, Indian Affairs Branch.

This latter gentleman returned the report to our Officer in Charge, Central Registry, with the following notation:

"I am returning to you the attached report, as safe blowing can hardly be attributed to an Indian; he has not as yet reached that 'stage of civilization'."

*Vive la bonne entente!*

# A Christmas in the Arctic

by CONSTABLE C. J. JOHNSTONE

**C**HRISTMAS DAY is celebrated in many ways the world over. I'll never forget what happened in 1928.

I was stationed at Arctic Red River Detachment on the Lower Mackenzie River, two hundred miles within the Arctic Circle. The guide and I and our dog teams set out on a four hundred mile patrol. Our objective was the Good Hope Detachment and return.

Sub-Division Headquarters at Fort Simpson and Division Headquarters at Edmonton had, for some time, considered establishing an inter-detachment patrol system along the Mackenzie River between Fort Simpson and Arctic Red River. Each detachment was to become a post office, transporting police mail for eventual delivery to Division Headquarters.

The mail delivery in operation prior to this was slow and unsatisfactory. You remember it; waiting twelve months or so for your letter to be answered. Only one scheduled mail during the winter months. Your best girl in the outside world could be married and have a family before you heard about it.

Now Arctic Red River was the most northerly detachment on the proposed route. The departure south was scheduled because the success of the system depended upon the prompt arrival of the mail at Good Hope.

Well, to get on with my story. We allowed ourselves twenty-one days to make the patrol. We expected to be home again Christmas Eve.

On the third of December we started the long journey. Bill Clarks, an old sourdough trader and trapper since the gold rush days of the Yukon had a cabin on Thunder River. We arrived there the second night.

He cooked up a meal that fulfilled our anticipations and we went to work on it. All in all we spent an enjoyable evening with him.

The next morning at breakfast Old Bill said, "You boys sure know how to eat. I'll expect you back Christmas. I'll have something special."

"Thanks," I smiled, "but we plan to spend Christmas back at the Detachment.

Old Bill waved his hand. "Don't blame you a mite. You fellas would rather be together, huh? Well, may the trail be light and your goin' good."

Old Bill's wish came true. The going *was* good. We arrived in Good Hope on the ninth after an uneventful trip. We rested up for six days, and watched the snow fall in large heavy flakes. But the snow did not worry us very much. We expected to meet the Indians coming into the Fort for Christmas. We could use their trail.

On the sixteenth we started the return journey. For two days we made time. The dog teams did their stuff nobly, the toboggans slid over the glistening sheet of white. The air was brisk and bracing. Life was worth living. Everything was fine.

But as the day wore on more snow fell. The clouds seemed to have opened up with a vengeance and poured it down on us. Our brows wrinkled in silent worry for we realized what this meant.

In camp that night we examined our snowshoes. We felt we'd need them.

And we did. The following morning the snow was very sticky. Naturally this slowed us up. For the first time we began to doubt our reaching the detachment in time for Christmas. And for some strange reason I never wanted anything so badly. I had planned to be back at the Detachment for the twenty-fifth. I *would* be back.

It got very cold. The trail began to disappear before us, as if some aggravating and invisible gnome had a giant white-wash brush and was blotting it out for spite. I wasn't afraid or worried about reaching our destination. I was angry and disappointed when our chances of reaching it in time slowly faded.

We reached Old Bill's shack in the evening of the twenty-first. We were tired and hungry after hours of weary plodding. I tell you Old Bill's warm cabin, the meal he gave us and the good night's sleep meant more than a million to us then.

In the morning the weather changed. The temperature went up and dark clouds told us there'd be snow.

"There's a fresh trail near the Fort," Old Bill told us. "Better spend the day here and get a good start tomorrow."

We were too comfortable to argue. But the next day we were sorry we had accepted his invitation.

Old Bill waved us off, as we bade him *au revoir* and Merry Christmas. The snow was deep and we had to break trail for the dogs. The remaining seventy-five miles seemed a tremendous task. At camping time that night we had travelled only eighteen miles. Not so far. But we felt as if we had gone forty.

The next day the cold hit us. The wind howled like a demented demon. We broke camp early, snuggled in our deerskin togs and plodded on. Swish,—chu, Swish,—chu. Our snowshoes played a steady tune on the snow. The dogs were quiet now, pulling and straining in their harness. After travelling well into the evening we were forced to make camp.

And that night, Christmas Eve, the guide, our dogs and I were alone, forty miles from our Christmas turkey and all the trimmings. There was a kind of empty feeling in my stomach. I visioned the turkey sitting up on that platter all ready to be taken apart. My teeth watered as I thought of the nice juicy drumstick, the dressing, the potatoes and dark brown gravy. Then the plum pudding and cake and nuts. And to top it all a good cigar.

And I lay down in our camp and dreamed. About what? Turkey, of course.

We woke up chilled to the bone. Fifty-three below zero. And that's mighty cold. I looked at the guide. He looked at me.

"Merry Christmas," I grunted.

"Oh yeah," he muttered. "The same to you."

We started out. The trail was completely gone. The dogs pushed on, their heads down, their legs weary.

"Christmas day," I murmured to myself. "A real Arctic Christmas day. Baloney!"

Wright's cabin was twenty miles distant. We arrived there at two o'clock in the afternoon. He wasn't home. A note told us he had left for the fort on the twenty-third.

So we made ourselves at home and cooked our Christmas dinner. The old stand-by, bacon, beans, coffee, bannock and jam. Good food, sure. Energizing food. But a poor substitute for fat turkey and plum pudding that awaited us twenty miles away.

Nevertheless we enjoyed it. We sat around and had a smoke afterwards, cleaned up and left.

We reached the fort that night. There were a few scraps of turkey left. We polished them off, glad to be back in the warm house and satisfied we had done our job well. Even the "huskies" expressed their joy in a series of sharp yelps before settling down for the night. And that was Christmas in the Arctic. No turkey, no plum pudding, no Christmas carols. Many Christmas days have come and gone since then. Some in the far north and others "outside" in civilization. But as my memory reaches back the one that stands out most vividly before me is "Christmas in the Arctic."

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## Against The Law

*(The Halifax Herald)*

THE FIGURE by the roadside with hand and thumb outstretched may be picturesque, but, whether he be young or old, he also is a potential menace and he is a law-breaker.

In the first place, hitch-hikers sometimes stand so far out in the middle of the highway they force speeding traffic to make dangerous detours. Secondly, in among the ordinary ride-seekers lurks an occasional thug who preys upon unsuspecting drivers.

As a result, it is now part of the law of this province,—

"It shall be an offence for any person to stand in the roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of a private vehicle."

Those guilty of the offence are liable to a fine and perhaps to a term in jail.

That is the law. It was designed for the safety of motorists and pedestrians alike. It applies equally to young and to old—and it is the intention of the authorities so to apply it.

General public co-operation is essential, of course, and car-drivers should remember that when they pick up a stranger by the roadside, however generous may be their impulse, they are encouraging a practice contrary to the law.

*The Canadian Police Bulletin.*



## Digby's Promotion

IT WAS a cold evening and very dark. The biting fall wind swept across the prairie. Digby felt there would be no need of his services tonight. He kindled a fire in the Detachment heater, made himself comfortable in an easy chair, and spread the Criminal Code on his lap.

Before starting to study he leaned back and gazed at the ceiling, his thoughts straying back to the day almost twenty years ago when Constable Horace Digby had joined the Force.

For years his duties had been entirely in the training centre. He was night stoker and sick stable orderly. He did his work conscientiously and well. But it never occurred to him that his menial tasks were just that—menial. No chance for advancement.

Later, however, he realized he was approaching pension age. His pension would be small.

A promotion would increase it.

Digby determined to earn that promotion. And he was smart enough to realize that the first step was to study, to know his work and thereby attract attention to himself with his knowledge.

He was more than pleased when he "took over" Inferno Detachment of "Q" Division in Kaskatchewan.

It's a tough spot, Digby," his Officer Commanding told him. "If you have any ability, here's your chance."

Digby nodded, "Thank you, Sir. That's what I want."

Inferno was a single detachment. It *was* a tough spot; the inhabitants, Digby soon learned, were tougher.

In the past Digby had secretly gloated over his cleverness at dodging lectures at the "Depot". But he was sorry now.

Even so Digby had a fair knowledge of things. He had often listened to the men in the barrack room discussing cases. The method of procedure, the little tricks that took years to learn, criminals and how they worked. Each case was a puzzle; it was up to the man in charge to fit the pieces together, catch the perpetrator and haul him in.

Digby aroused himself from his reverie. This would never do. He must study. He bent over the Code. It was not long before he was deeply absorbed in the intricacies involved in effecting an arrest for an indictable offence. He memorized the warning to accused persons and studied the powers of search. Turning then to Part XIV, he reviewed the provisions of arraignment before a Justice; the procedure for taking evidence from witnesses for the prosecution and defence and the subsequent committal of a prison for trial.

Digby stared at the ceiling again. The gentle heat made him drowsy, the crackling sound of the wood fire was like a soothing lullaby promoting sleep.

"If I could only land something big," he mused. "Something that would show them at Headquarters. Something besides the Orderly Room that would put my name in the G.O's."

Suddenly a revolver barked outside. Running feet pounded the wooden walk, coming closer.

Digby straightened in his chair. His big feet left the table and hit the floor. He stood up, his heart hammering. Was this his opportunity?

The door swung open. A man stumbled in; a dishevelled man, panting and gasping for breath. The local Bank Manager.

"Quick," he croaked. "A hold-up! Three men, all masked. I've been robbed. Get them." He checked the flow of words. "Oh, it's only you, Digby. Is there no one else here?"

Digby burned with anger. Only Digby, huh. He'd show them.

He snatched up his sidearms, buckled them on as he rushed outside. His spine tingled, and a dryness filled his throat. This was his chance. He must make good. With much gusto he backed the police car from the garage, headed for Main Street. A large, high-powered limousine pulled away from in front of the bank just as Digby rounded the corner. The thugs fired and missed. Their big car picked up speed, roared through the small town and reached the prairie beyond.

Digby jammed the accelerator down. His car lunged forward in wild pursuit. For a few miles the race was even. Then Digby's heart skipped a beat.

Yes, slowly, surely, he was gaining. No thought of danger entered his mind. He had a job to do. He must do it.

Bam! Wham!—Bang!

A burst of shots reached back to him from the limousine. His windshield shattered. A piece of glass struck his cheek, brought blood. Digby gritted his teeth, gripped the wheel tighter. His heart pounded.

He drove with one hand. With the other he began to pump shots at the car in front. Not haphazardly, or hastily. But with the calm precision of a master marksman, concentrating on his target. As he held his service revolver firmly in his grasp, Digby prayerfully thanked his superiors for their persistence in those helpful lectures on Musketry.

The front wheels of the fleeing vehicle wobbled. Suddenly there was a terrifying screech. The bandit car zig-zagged, bounded across the road and smashed into a telephone pole. The headlights tilted crazily and threw twin beams into the air.

Digby pulled up, scrambled out of his car, hesitated. Maybe the bandits were waiting for him, their guns pointed ready to kill.

He shook the feeling off, approached carefully, his revolver up, his eyes searching for the least movement.

The pale moon showed him three huddled figures in the wreckage. Digby's lips set in a grim line. They looked grotesque in the eerie light which the waning moon cast over the prairie from the distant horizon. They were only temporarily stunned.

Digby took their guns, hauled the unconscious men to safety, and bound them together with handcuffs, tire chains and small length of towing rope.

By this time the thugs began to display signs of returning consciousness. Digby thanked his lucky stars for a knowledge of "First Aid" treatment.

He found the money in a black bag. "Ten thousand dollars," he figured roughly.

From a nearby farmhouse he phoned Headquarters at Gerina. Then he got through to Inferno and requested that a service car be sent out. Digby thanked the farmer.

Later the Chief of Police from Inferno grasped his hand. "Nice work, Digby. This should get you a promotion."

Digby couldn't speak. He was too elated, too full for words. And then the Mayor snatched his hand and pumped it. That dignitary showered profuse congratulations upon him. His heroic achievement was not only a credit to the Force to which he belonged but to the community and the Dominion as a whole. Digby blushing thanked the Mayor. He must get his prisoners safely behind the cell bars.

Finally Digby broke away. He opened the Detachment door and entered, his mind busy with the thrill of his recent adventure. He would make his report right now. Then he had to prepare for the preliminary hearings.

It was quite dark inside. Reaching forward in quest of some familiar object to get his bearings, he suddenly omitted a loud yell.

Digby gazed around the room bewildered. Gradually his eyes came back into focus. He was sitting in the middle of the floor. He rubbed his tired eyes.

The light was still burning. The Criminal Code was on the floor beside him. The clock told him it was long past midnight.

He got up wearily, lurched to the door, opened it. Darkness met him, the street was deserted. A serenity prevailed that revealed his wild chase had been nothing but a dream.

His fingers burned where he had touched the hot stove just before he woke up. Disgusted, he slammed the door shut, got into bed.

Incensed, Digby rolled on his side to coax slumber. He swore by all Rajahs of Patiala that he would refrain in future from eating before settling down to study.

"That damn double serving of cheese rarebit did it," he grunted to the darkness. "It always makes me dream. Cripes, what a dream! And by Godfrey, what a promotion! Aw Nuts!"



TRULY MAGNIFICENT body of men, was the description of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by Sir John Ewart, Director of Intelligence of the Police of India of an inspection of the Force.

"A visit to the R.C.M.P. at Regina and Ottawa confirms my belief that they are one of the most famous police forces in the world, a truly magnificent body of men," he said.

Sir John also inspected scientific laboratories and barracks of the R.C.M.P. in Ottawa.

*The Daily Mirror.*

## A London Scene\*

by LT. COL. HARWOOD STEELE, M.C.

**T**ODAY LONDON has put on the last piece of her armour, buckled on her sword, begun to send away her helpless and is waiting for the word from Chamberlain or the word or act from Hitler which will loose on her that long-anticipated deluge—War.

She is a city holding her breath—weirdly quiet and tense as she never could be except in some tremendous hour but very grim, resigned and resolute and almost relieved that at last, or within a very little while, the uncertainty which has darkened her ever since Munich will have ended one way or another, for better or worse.

By the time this gets to Canada, we may all be in the thick of it; and there may be no room for lightning sketches of London just before Fate cast the die. On the chance that room may yet be found for them, because they have so great and grand a tale to tell, I send them now.

Till the very last—even as the last sandbag has been rammed into place and the last plank nailed across the plate-glass windows, London is carrying on. The deep roar of her traffic has thinned to an ominous hum, the streets though not quite empty look as they do on Sunday and many in the office where I now sit writing as the hour draws towards tea-time have gone home or to any one of a thousand posts which they have volunteered to occupy in war. But even when the newsboys were bawling word of Hitler's invading Poland, crowds, as usual, were feeding the clouds of pigeons in Trafalgar Square and a "Stop me and Buy One"—a gallant specimen of those ice-cream barrows on wheels so common in England—was plying its trade. Cameras were still clicking at the London sights. And when I asked a bobby if I might use mine without breaking some frightful defence regulation, his sturdy answer was: "Why not?"

Stranger still is the absence of feverish bustle which (they tell me) London saw in 1914, less strange yet remarkable the lack of such excitement as went with Munich last year. This calm is due, first, to preparation. The country has had time to get in every way ready. The navy, as you know, is fully mobilized and the last of the other services and of the civilian defence forces are being called up. Around this tremendous city—the greatest ever seen—stands such a suit of armour that it defies description. The fighter flights are in instant readiness to take the air against whatever terror may come hurtling out of the clouds at any moment, the anti-aircraft gunners and the searchlight crews are ready in their thousands, the balloons are ready to form their barrage—the strangest wall of defence ever raised in history—and at strategic points all around this Metropolis of the World observers steadily scan the skies for the coming of Hitler's Hell, as they have been

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\*The author of this vivid "pen picture" of the days in London just before the declaration of war, has written many authentic accounts on past performances of the Force. Among his various works are: "Spirit Of Iron", "The Ninth Circle" and "Policing the Arctic". Lt. Col. Steele is a true son of the Force; his father is the late Major General Sir Samuel Steele who served as an Officer in the N.W.M.P. with great distinction and acquired new fame during the last war as director of the coordination of Canadian training in England.—Ed.



scanning it, now, for weeks. Invalids, the blind, the aged and the children are steadily moving out by time-table to "Somewhere in the Country"—3,000,000 are to go in all England, 1,300,000 from London alone. But there are no roaring crowds, no marching columns, no bands—it is all being done with a ghostly silence and inconspicuous steadiness so profound that unless you knew about it you would notice nothing. Still more important, London is prepared at heart. She is well aware that her sufferings may be great. But the porter in my club has just told me: "Here I am and here I stay!", one bus-driver calling to a pal has just shouted: "'E's asked for it good an' proper, 'e 'as! Well, let's give it 'im, sez I!" and in the Tube a pretty girl has just kissed her boy good-bye without a tear.

So here she stands, old London, at what may be the most fateful hour she has ever faced. Over her hang the grey clouds she knows so well—and which perhaps have accustomed her to clouds. Through the hush comes at intervals her strong and re-assuring voice. In less than two hours Parliament will show her the road—one branch of which may loose on her a fury before which the Siege of Troy and every other siege become a school-girl's tiff. Here she stands—waiting—magnificently fearless—ready—

### Tobacco Which Did Not End in Smoke

SOMETIME ago our Vancouver detachment received a complaint indicating that packages of tobacco on which the Excise tax had not been paid, were in circulation.

The actual exhibits involved were three packages of . . . . . smoking tobacco. (Out of consideration for the manufacturers the brand of tobacco will not be mentioned.)

An extract from the concluding report of the N.C.O. who investigated the case is quoted hereunder:—

"Further investigations relative to the above have now been made and the actual origin of the three packages of tobacco which have given rise to this inquiry has been definitely established.

"It would appear that some three months ago, an inmate of a mental hospital received an issue of coarse cut tobacco and as he felt he did not wish to smoke it but would like to do a favour for the house-keeper of one of the Wardens who had been kind to him, she having upon several occasions given him pie and other small consumable articles which are not on the usual menu at the institution, he gave it to her. Upon this woman receiving the tobacco she gave it to the Warden who did not wish to smoke this particular brand and as a result gave it to the milkman. The milkman was evidently not greatly impressed with the gift and, in turn, gave it to his butcher who operates a store. The butcher gave it to the proprietor of a small store next door and told him he could do what he liked with it as it was of no use to him. The proprietor of this store, who knows an old ex-C.P.R. employee, gave the tobacco to him upon the first occasion that he called at his store. He, in turn, gave it to Mr. H. referred to in my previous report, who gave it to Mrs. K. and thus completed the cycle.

"I did not interview the inmate of the mental hospital who started all the operations but I did definitely establish at the Institution that he has been an inmate there for several years."

It was not surprising to find that the Officer Commanding the Division concerned inserted a concluding footnote in bold type "COMPLAINT UNFOUNDED" and Headquarters, Ottawa, was too dazed from the rapid revolution to disagree.

# First Aid

by A/STAFF SERGEANT V. J. R. THOMPSON

THE IMPORTANCE of possessing a knowledge of first aid to the injured is gradually becoming more apparent, not only to industrial concerns, transportation companies, police and fire departments, but also to the everyday individual. This statement is substantiated by the fact that ever-increasing numbers of persons are enrolling in the various first aid classes operating under the auspices and direction of the St. John Ambulance Association.

It is interesting to note that since the St. John Ambulance Association came officially into being in 1877, over two million certificates have been issued to persons living in many parts of the world. Everyone of these persons has satisfactorily passed examinations, thereby establishing his or her proficiency in first aid.

We are, of course, more vitally concerned with this subject insofar as it concerns our Force. The number of cases of injury in which members have been able to provide the necessary treatment and assistance leaves no room to doubt that the time and effort expended in acquiring a knowledge of first aid is amply justified. The inclusion of this subject in the syllabus of training for recruits and in refresher courses most certainly is a step in the direction of increased efficiency.

There are today approximately 2,100 members in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, roughly 86 percent. of our total uniformed strength, holding First Aid Certificates. This is truly a remarkable achievement. In fact it would seem almost that whereas a few years ago first aid badges were worn to distinguish those qualified, these insignia will soon become unnecessary in the Force inasmuch as all members will be first-aiders (if the present system of training is continued).

It is a regrettable fact that, having acquired certificates many first aid students are content to rest upon their laurels, so to speak, and thereafter evince little or no interest in this subject. Such individuals are bound to become "rusty" and in some cases almost useless as first-aiders. This is indeed a great pity because a knowledge of ways and means which will tend to alleviate pain, prevent further injury or even preserve life itself, is invaluable. That continual practice is necessary is fully realized by the St. John Ambulance Association. They have done everything possible to stimulate a sustained interest by instituting a series of awards for persons successfully passing their second, third and subsequent examinations. These are known respectively as the Voucher, Medallion and Label.

Experience has shown that the general public are prone to regard a policeman as one whom they may consult in every kind of difficulty. That a member of this Force should find himself in a situation in which he is unable to afford the necessary first aid treatment to an injured person, by reason of a limited knowledge of this subject, is undesirable. He would not only suffer a considerable loss of self-esteem but would also lower the prestige of the Force in the eyes of bystanders. There is no doubt whatever

that every member of this Force should have a comprehensive knowledge of first aid.

It is not always possible, of course, to attend refresher courses in first aid. But it is possible to keep in touch with this subject through the medium of the official textbook of the St. John Ambulance Association: "First Aid to the Injured." The latest edition of this publication was issued in 1937 and embraces a wide range of knowledge. It contains a number of remarkably good illustrations and the text is clear and concise. An occasional glance at one of these manuals should materially assist one to keep in practice.

Those interested in first aid would be well-advised to attend lectures whenever opportunity offers as new angles and viewpoints can be discussed. Moreover there are usually facilities for demonstration and application of the various appliances used in first aid. Practice in the use of splints, triangular and roller bandages, application of tourniquets (whether improvised or regulation), methods of transportation, etc., is invaluable.

Perhaps two of the greatest factors in first aid are sympathy and resourcefulness. Persons suffering from illness or injury should be accorded every consideration. They are frequently in pain and quite often in a highly nervous condition. The first-aider will find that his efforts will have greater effect if he is reassuring in manner and handles his patient in a kindly and sympathetic way.

With regard to resourcefulness, a person should never become so accustomed to the use of ready-made and standard equipment such as tourniquets, extension splints, regulation stretchers, etc., that he is unable to carry on unless he has these articles at hand. Accidents usually happen at the most inopportune moments, and very seldom are complete first aid kits in the vicinity. A first-aider must be resourceful; he must be able to improvise and turn to good use articles which are to be found in everyday life. Clean handkerchiefs, sticks, stones, umbrellas, belts, ties—all these and many more are potential first aid materials and can be used to advantage when a regular kit is not available.

The study of First Aid to the Injured, apart from its humanitarian aspect, is most interesting, particularly to those whose duty it is to instruct. While it must be admitted that all lectures are a little dry in spots, there is frequently the lighter side. The writer recalls on one occasion when lecturing to a very junior class of boy scouts, a passing reference was made to "floating rib". After listening in silence for some time a very small lad said: "Please sir, how do the ribs float?" It was quite evident that until the matter had been further explained, this little fellow had visions of several ribs floating aimlessly around in his interior.

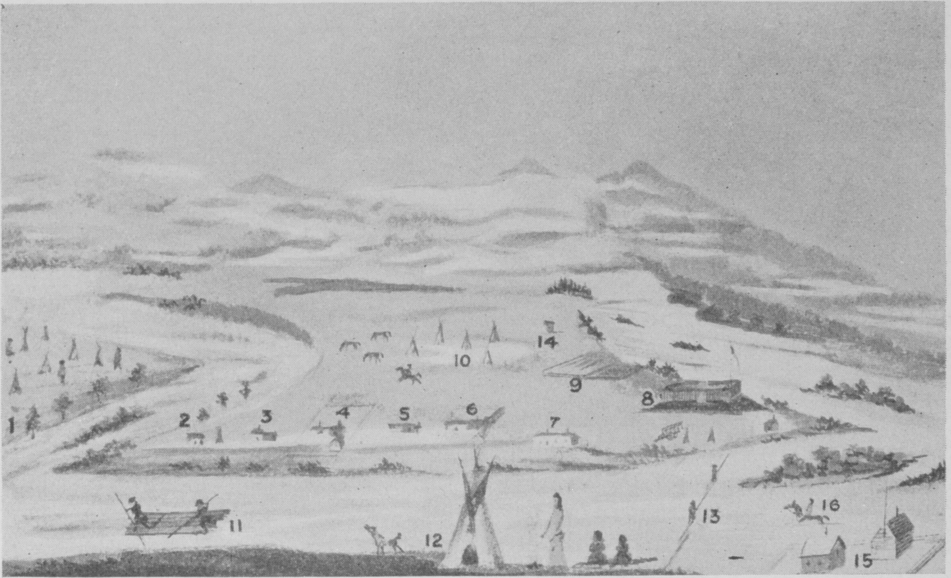
With so many facilities now available for the study of first aid, there is really no excuse for lack of knowledge in this direction. As servants of the public, it is imperative that we should be capable of rendering first aid whenever required if we desire to maintain our reputation for efficiency.

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## Calgary

**L**AST SUMMER a painting was donated to the R.C.M.P. Museum, Regina, by Mr. Ernest King, 231A, 8th Avenue West, Calgary. It showed the old North-West Mounted Police quarters, religious missions, the Hudson's Bay Company post, Indian camps, etc., located at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow Rivers. The Force is indebted to Mr. King and is sincerely appreciative of his generosity and thoughtfulness. The exhibit will form a valuable addition to our collection and will be placed on display to the best advantage. We have no doubt it will evoke widespread attention.

The painting was finished on August 29, 1877. It was drawn by an Acting Constable of the North-West Mounted Police stationed at the point depicted. Unfortunately, it is not possible to ascertain the artist's identity at this time. But in December of that year, Constable G. C. King, who was evidently a comrade of the portrayer, forwarded the picture to his brother, Mr. Edward King, living in Millbridge, Ashford, Kent, England. This gentle-



man emigrated to Canada years later and settled down in Calgary. He brought this picture with him. Mr. Edward King died in that city eight years ago. The painting eventually became the property of his son, Ernest, in whose safe custody it remained during the intervening years before it became part of the Force's collection of relics.

A photograph of the painting was taken and is reproduced above.

The objects shown are identified as follows: (1) Indian Camp; (2) and (3) Catholic Mission; (4) Interpreter's House; (5), (6) and (7) Trading Posts; (8) and (9) N.W.M.P. Post and Garden, respectively; (10) and (12) Indian Camps; (11) Raft on River; (13) is indicated as being a bridge across the river. In the Spring of 1875, a heavy log boom had been placed on the Elbow River, above the island, to block the timber floated down from higher up, for construction purposes. The view is held that, at the



time the painting was executed there was, in the true sense, no permanent bridge here. It is rather the opinion though that a substantial log boom was used for that purpose. The painting would appear to bear out this contention. (14) Wesleyan Mission; (15) Hudson's Bay Company post; and (16) Indian crossing the Elbow River. It was at this place, which is a shallow ford, that wagons, Indians, etc. crossed the river. A large colony of beaver occupied this spot. This fact led to the discovery of the ford. It will be noted that the rider's mount is not submerged.

This early sketch awakens an interest in Calgary. It was one of the first posts to be established by the North-West Mounted Police after their great westward march. It is intimately associated with the frontier history of Western Canada.

The three Troops, "F", "H" and "C", commanded by Asst. Comm'r. James Farquharson Macleod, C.M.G., and guided by the famous scout, Jerry Potts, whom they picked up across the U.S. Border, marched to Whoop-Up, thence to a spot on the Old Man's River suggested by Potts as a suitable location for a fort. Lawlessness was reported to be rampant in the Whoop-Up district. But the American desperadoes had deserted their well-named stronghold and retired across the Line. The three Troops (as the Divisions were then called) pressed on and established a permanent post. The place was named after the Officer Commanding and is still called Macleod. Except for outpost duty at Fort Kipp and Stand-Off, whiskey-runners' points of trade, they spent the Winter there.

At La Roche Percée, 270 miles from the Force's starting point, Dufferin, Manitoba, "A" Troop had previously branched off northward to Fort Edmonton. They were under the command of Insp. W. D. Jarvis. With them went the cattle and sick horses, which greatly retarded the progress of the main party.

The Government's intention had been to split the Force and locate it at three strategic points: (1) Swan River, Manitoba; (2) a place still to be decided upon in the vicinity of Fort Whoop-Up, a notorious rendezvous for Montana whiskey-runners (the site eventually chosen was Macleod); and (3) Fort Edmonton.

It soon became apparent that the long lines of communication between the three posts should be shortened. Especially that separating Fort Macleod and Fort Edmonton. Accordingly provision was made for the establishment of a fort at some intermediate point by Order-in-Council, dated April 10, 1875. In the meantime, Asst. Comm'r. Macleod inspected the district about the Bow River country, a hundred miles to the north. His plan was to open a detachment there.

On May 15, Macleod's command was decreased by fifty men when Insp. J. M. Walsh left with "B" Troop. His destination was the Cypress Hills, 150 miles eastward. His object, to suppress the lawlessness which was reported to be rife there.

Two months later it was rumoured that the Métis were restless. Fort Macleod received orders that a strong contingent was to be sent out to meet Major General Selby Smyth, C.O. Canadian Militia. The latter had left Prince Albert to inspect the newly-established police posts. Accordingly,

Asst. Comm'r. Macleod set out on August 6, 1875, with "F" Troop, for the Red Deer River. This was the locality in which the disturbances were expected. They met General Selby Smyth at a point fifty miles up the Red Deer River from the sub-post of Tail Creek. The General had been escorted southward from Edmonton by mounted police from Jarvis' command.

It was soon evident, however, that the danger of an uprising by the half-breeds had subsided. So Macleod and Potts, with a few men, escorted the General from the Red Deer River directly southward to Fort Macleod. The rest of the police column trudged on to the Bow River by a wide detour toward the foothills. It took them the best part of a week to reach the future site of Calgary. They arrived there on or about the 20th August, 1875.

Upon reaching the grass-clad slope overlooking the chosen site, members of the Troop, who until then had travelled through a very difficult and hard country, were spellbound by the grandeur of the valley spread before them. Herds of buffalo covered the farther uplands. This spot, now known as Riverside Hill, is at a point approximately where the Edmonton Trail, as it is known today, enters the city. The densely-bordered rivers were crystal clear, sparkling in the sun. Like elongated serpents they twisted and turned across the verdant plain toward the gentle rise of land which is now the residential district of Mount Royal. Beautiful wild flowers bloomed profusely. Ducks and other wild fowl abounded. And, looking into the valley, those first law-bringers were struck with the thought of what an ideal town-setting it would make.

The contingent drew up on the Bow River. The wagon boxes were removed from the wheels and served as boats for the crossing. Winter firewood and logs used to erect the stockade were procured a few miles up the Elbow River. The requisite material literally floated down the river and in no time a barracks and stables were constructed.

While scouting for timber a few miles up the Elbow, the charred logs of a small trading shack were found. The Calgary site had undoubtedly been previously visited by the Hudson's Bay men from their post at Bow Fort higher up. This fort incidentally had been abandoned many years before the arrival of the police. The Missouri whiskey traders also had been operating here for several years; in fact they had been in a fight with the Blackfeet at this spot the previous Summer.

The new detachment for a while was called Bow Fort (the name was derived from the aforementioned defunct H.B. Co. post) or Bow River Detachment. But early in February, 1876, Superintendent-and-Inspector Ephram A. Brisebois, in charge of the fort from its inception, issued instructions that all official documents emanating from that cluster of log shanties were to be designated as from Fort Brisebois.

At the suggestion of Asst. Comm'r. Macleod, however, the name was appropriately changed to Calgary, a Gaelic word meaning "clear running water." Periodically controversy arises as to the correct spelling of the names by which the fort was known. Some claim that originally they were spelled: "Brisbois" and "Calgarry". The spellings used throughout this brief article are undoubtedly correct. For in the official records the late Inspector Brisebois

always wrote his signature with an "e". Also in Commissioner Irvine's letter dated 29th February, 1876, wherein he recommended that the suggested name of Calgary be adopted, the word appears with one "r". Furthermore the Scottish word is shown with one "r" in the Times' Atlas despite the fact that for a period both spellings were resorted to.

To understand better the ranks as they were known in 1875, their modern equivalents are:

|                                        |                        |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Commissioner .....                     | Commissioner           |
| Assistant Commissioner .....           | Assistant Commissioner |
| Superintendent-and-Inspector .....     | Superintendent         |
| Superintendent-and-Sub-Inspector ..... | Inspector              |
| Chief Constable .....                  | Sergeant Major         |
| Staff Constable .....                  | Staff Sergeant         |
| Constable .....                        | Sergeant               |
| Acting Constable .....                 | Corporal               |
| Sub-Constable .....                    | Constable              |

Included in the party which built the barracks at Fort Macleod and later Calgary was Reg. No. 133, Acting Constable G. C. King, the original recipient of the painting around which this story is told. He died at Calgary in 1935 at the age of 87. Upon leaving the Force on June 15, 1877, Mr. King entered business life. He became manager of I. G. Baker's trading post. This Company erected a building in 1875 shortly after the arrival of the police. Five years later he established a business in the settlement in which he is believed to have been the first white person to set foot. In 1885, Mr. G. C. King became Calgary's first postmaster. He held the position for thirty-six years, until his superannuation in 1922.

Mr. King's wife still survives him. Until a few months ago, when she moved to Vancouver to live with friends, she resided in Calgary. Although she is eighty years old, she is still hale and hearty. The Kings were always regarded as Calgary's foremost host and hostess by virtue of the fact that they were the first married couple to settle there. In recognition of his early services, the late Mr. King was honoured at Calgary's Fiftieth Anniversary celebrations.

The Hudson's Bay Company opened a post on the east side of the river in 1876. A stage-coach service commenced between Calgary and Fort Edmonton in the Summer of 1882. No other business places were established from then until 1883. In that year the promised rail of steel, the spearhead of Western Canada's civilization, pierced through to the tiny hamlet. The premier issue of the *Calgary Herald* also made its appearance on September 5 of that year.

From then on Calgary's population grew rapidly. It was incorporated a town in 1884. By 1891 it had grown to nearly 4000, and in July of that year the railway linked it up with Edmonton.

Three years later the ambitious settlement became a city.

It is difficult for Canadians today, to visualize the West of yesteryear . . . Bare expanses of prairie, herds of buffalo, hostile Indians and other dangers. And it is small wonder. Large modern cities with tall smoke-belching stacks,

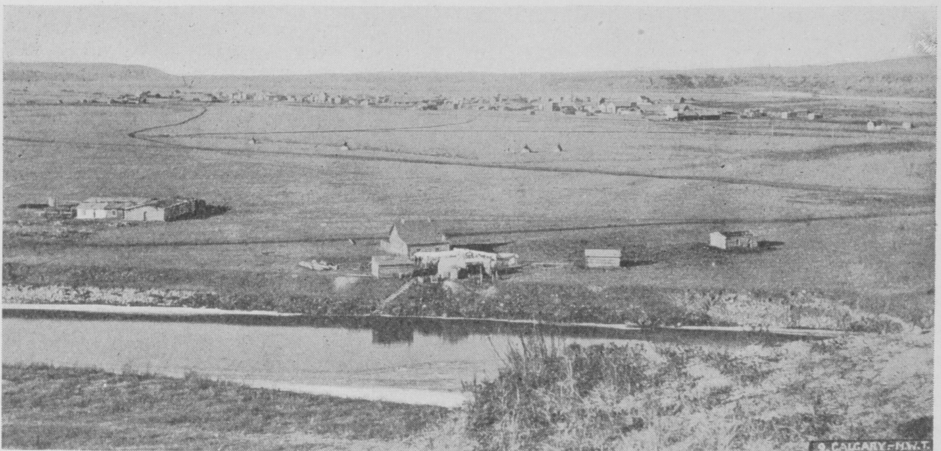


*Calgary in 1875. The N.C.O. sitting with the Indians is thought to be Sgt. Barwis. In the background can be seen the barricade of the stronghold which in that year was all that existed of Calgary.*

roaring traffic carrying produce along paved roads, broad wheat fields, innumerable industries and oilfields have completely transformed it.

The little city of 1894 has now developed into one of the Dominion's most important manufacturing and industrial centres. If we find it difficult to draw aside the veil that cloaks us from the past of sixty years ago, a casual perusal of the prophetic verse written by that great American poet, Whittier, should instantly reveal that *he* was not short-sighted in envisaging the march of progress to present-day civilization:—

"I hear the tread of nations,  
Of Empires yet to be,  
The dull low wash of waves, where yet  
Shall roll a human sea."



*Calgary, 1891*

Boasting a population of 85,000, the picturesque city of the foothills is the vortex of a vast oil-drilling, stock-raising, wheat-producing region. A beautifully planned city, graced with many fine buildings. The seat of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art is located there. Electric power for lighting and manufacturing is derived from the Bow River. Natural gas is piped from the Bow Island field, 100 miles away.



The first steel put through by the Canadian Pacific Railway fifty-seven years ago is now the main line of that great company. The tracks follow the Bow River entering the Rocky Mountains through the Kicking Horse Pass, forty miles to the west. A branch line connects Calgary with Lethbridge on the south. Another reaches out like an amicable hand extending to its childhood friend, the Alberta Provincial Capital, Edmonton.



*An aerial view of modern Calgary, looking south-west.*

Calgary, the "Cow Town". Calgary, the city of world-renowned stampedes. Calgary, the sunlight city of progress.

## The Force Abroad

HEREUNDER is an abstract of a communication received recently by ex-Sergeant P. G. Thomas, Reg. No. 3185 from a personal friend residing in Toronto. Mr. Thomas holds the appointment of police magistrate and lives at High River, Alberta:—

"My Dear Mr. Thomas:

While visiting my daughter in San Francisco recently, I had the privilege of spending three days at the World's Fair.

I took in all the shows and the feature that appealed to me as the most popular hit of the Fair was the R.C.M. Police attraction from Regina. Made up of 32 men and 37 horses the Musical Ride, which was a feature of the Act, always got a great ovation. In fact the Mounted Police were apparently one of the greatest drawing cards of the Golden Gate Exposition, the spectators going wild as the different figures were put on.

I was present at the first performance in the Colosseum, which is a particularly large building with a seating capacity of many thousands, at which there was a small attendance. But the following evenings the building was packed, many hundreds being turned away. It made me feel prouder than ever of being a Canadian.

Thought that you being a former Member of the famous force, this information might be of some interest to you.

With kind personal best wishes.

Sincerely yours, etc."

# Joe the Poacher

by SPECIAL CONSTABLE J. S. JENKINS

**I** FIRST crossed Joe's trail in 1933.

A number of fruitless patrols convinced me I was after no ordinary poacher. Joe was about fifty. Apparently he had poached all his life. He had twelve children. Six were old enough to fend for themselves. But securing meat for the others was, I suppose, one of the reasons for his poaching activities. He also liked hunting. When warned that Jenkins was on his trail, Joe nodded sadly.

"I can't help it. It's in my blood. I can't stop."

He assured his friend, however, that he would take no chances, Jenkins would never catch him.

Joe had a certain technique. I soon discovered it.

In the Spring, he would search and find where every black duck (black ducks were his specialty) raised her brood. He started poaching as soon as these young ducks reached the "flapper" stage. This was generally about two months before the season opened.

I learned also that it was Joe's habit to hang up his gun and quit shooting the morning the season opened. This was typical of Joe. He was nevertheless very cautious. There was no doubt about that. He never hunted twice in the same spot in any one season.

His favourite method was at dawn or early dusk to sight a bunch of ducklings at some spring or choice feeding ground and blast them with both barrels of a 12-gauge. He didn't believe in wasting ammunition.

But, like Achilles, he had one weakness. He liked to hunt on Sunday afternoons. These excursions were no "hit and run" affairs. He would build a snug blind at the mouth of some creek or small estuary, wait in the warm sunlight for ducks to swim in for fresh water, or to sun themselves on a log or mud bank.

The Winter River was Joe's special stamping-ground. It was a winding, secluded stream with reedy shore-lines and heavily wooded banks. An ideal duck-breeding ground,—a poacher's "heaven."

On Sunday afternoon, September 5, 1937, I was patrolling along the Winter River. I realized that if I were ever to catch Joe it would be on such an afternoon. I parked my car in a back field near the head of the river, crossed to the north side of the stream on a crude foot bridge. I fully believed that Joe, if poaching, would prefer this side.

At 3 o'clock I heard a shot. It came from down the river. Mooching quietly in that direction for approximately a mile and a half, I espied the elusive Joe. I had calculated wrong. Joe was on the opposite side of the river which is about 200 yards wide at this point.

For a while I lay on my stomach in the bushes and studied my quarry through a pair of field glasses. He had taken off his boots, rolled up his trousers. His sharp little eyes searched the muddy bank, peering under the

overhanging grass. He reminded me of a ferret. He had no gun. To all appearances he was merely looking for a wounded duck.

After about thirty minutes he seemed to lose interest. He retraced his steps to the mouth of the small creek, sat down on a log and wiped the mud from his legs with grass. He put his boots on, then recrossed the creek to a snug blind made in the tall grass and tules.

Then, as I expected, he slipped. He picked up a gun from the bushes and made himself comfortable. I returned to the footbridge which I had crossed earlier in the afternoon. It was necessary to take this route to reach the boat and it was impossible to cross the river without one. I crossed over in a matter of minutes, walked another two miles down the bank to the hide-out. I knew the location exactly for it was at the mouth of a creek known locally as McDonald's Smelt Creek.

At 5.10 p.m., dripping with sweat, I approached the mouth of this creek which is sheltered by a heavy growth of young spruce. "Will Joe be in it?" I asked myself over and over, as I drew near.

Imagine my disappointment when I stood at the edge of the blind and found it empty.

But whoa, what was that?

Yes, the grass in the bottom of the blind was moving, slowly springing back into place. I knew then it was a matter of seconds since my victim had flown. A little snooping in the bushes nearby—and there was my pal Joe, crouched like a rabbit in a thicket.

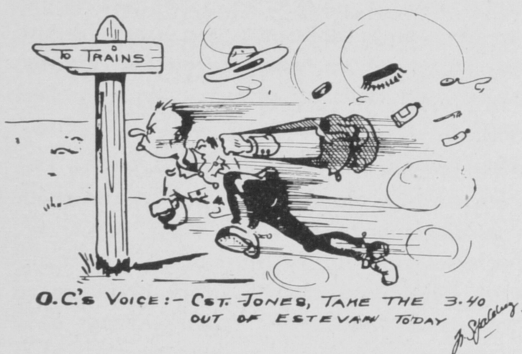
I was so pleased I could have fallen on his neck and kissed him.

"Well, Joe," I greeted, "it's been a long trail; but, as Penner often said to his duck, 'There'll come a day'."

Joe had a double-barrelled 12-gauge shotgun. He also had one black duck. These were eventually ordered confiscated.

Joe spent thirty days in Queen's County Gaol. It was a good purgative for I since have had no trouble with him.

## "To The Trains"



After many long weary weeks of "strike-duty" in the coal fields of Estevan, Saskatchewan, one by one, two by two, section by section, detachment members, particularly the married personnel and those whose services were urgently required, were being given individual orders to pack, and proceed quietly to the station and depart by the well-known 3.40 p.m.

Quiet and dignified restraint while proceeding to, and waiting at the Estevan Station was difficult, when one knew that at any moment the order might be cancelled and one's homeward journey cut abruptly short owing to some unexpected twist in the situation.

## Inter-Police Co-operation and the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the U.S. Secret Service

**T**HERE IS a proverb which, for conciseness and wealth of meaning, cannot be equalled easily: "In unity there is strength." It encompasses the abstract as well as the material—oneness of aim and ideal as well as the cohesion of sheer tangible forces. Aesop illustrated this truism with a fable wherein it was related how a number of sticks bound into a faggot could not be broken with a single blow. Just as able an illustration, although probably a more subtle one, may be found in the inter-departmental co-operation which exists between the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and numerous other law-enforcement agencies in this country and abroad. Here is not the brittle strength of stiff resistance; but the yielding and tenacious strength of co-ordinated and willing effort.

It is trite to say that criminals are no respectors of territorial boundaries. But while this is true of the individual malefactor who, when he does so, usually transgresses these limitations as a matter of course and without forethought, it is infinitely more applicable to organized crime. For there are criminal groups which form themselves for the express purpose of breaking certain laws, i.e. the Tariff or Immigration laws. The authorities have to be ever on the alert to curb the internal and international activities of these groups which are often powerful and influential.

Every country has at least one organization (sometimes several) whose duty it is to enforce its various statutes and decrees. Toward the more efficient and economic operation of these policing bodies, it is necessary that a definite liaison be established between themselves and on an international scale, crystallizing into a policy of co-operative and co-ordinated effort all matters of mutual interest or concern. This is axiomatic. The full organization and investigation facilities of a police force co-operating in this manner are at the disposal of the body with which it is working and vice versa. So much so, in fact, that, as a general rule, the merest request is attended to with the same application and despatch that any urgently worded order would receive.

Much goes on beyond the boundaries of any country in connection with criminal activities and movements which is of vital interest within those boundaries. If it were not for the free exchange of information between parallel organizations of the different countries, each Government would have to establish expensive, complicated and, at that, unsatisfactory systems of agents, informers and contacts to secure data, run down leads and so forth. Otherwise if this information were not available success in combatting lawlessness would necessarily be curtailed.

One of the most important single factors in promoting a sound system of co-operation between law-enforcement organizations is the establishment of really good personal working arrangements between their respective personnels. However perfect an impersonal and purely bureaucratic relationship may appear in theory it cannot be denied that a more pronounced efficiency would result if the parties concerned were cognizant of each other's problems and the conditions with which each has to cope.



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In an address delivered before the Twenty-Third Annual Convention of the International Association for Identification several years ago Commissioner S. T. Wood, in his then capacity of Director of Criminal Investigation of the Force, expressed this view in the following words:—

"Periodical conferences of police officials who are doing the work are of great value, so that if a peace officer, say here at Washington, wants some information in a hurry about a foreign criminal . . . he can write, or even telephone, to the appropriate bureau and get in touch there with someone he has met and who will be more disposed to go out of his way to help than he might be if he were merely dealing with an official telegram."

Frank J. Wilson, Chief of the United States Secret Service, has, on several occasions, sent representatives to our Headquarters in Ottawa and to Regina for consultation on official matters pertaining to co-operation between our organizations. Apart from cultivating a friendly and more personal relationship the exchange of such informal visits has another and perhaps more valuable purpose: that of affording an opportunity to examine more intimately the executive machinery employed by other forces with a view to adopting, wherever expedient, similar methods of operation, organization or technique. These conferences cannot help but produce a more complete and efficient familiarity with the various ramifications of international crime.

During the latter part of 1938 an executive aide of the Chief of the U.S. Secret Service visited our Scientific Laboratory in Regina, Sask., and furnished us with valuable educational data and specimens calculated to

assist in the suppression of counterfeiting. This material is very useful and lends more comprehension to our lectures and studies. Supplemented by first-hand information regarding bogus American money, which is known to have passed into Canada, it is of definite assistance in restricting the activities of international counterfeiters and bringing about their eventual apprehension.

The year just ended marked the 75th Anniversary of the establishment of the United States Secret Service. In an official letter dated at Washington, October 11, 1939, addressed to our Commissioner, Mr. J. E. Murphy, Acting Chief of the U.S. Secret Service, commented upon the happy spirit prevailing between that organization and our own, expressing the desire that all members of the R.C.M.P. be advised of his appreciation of services rendered by this Force. The body of his letter follows:

"As the year 1939 marks the 75th Anniversary of the organization of the U.S. Secret Service, we have regarded the occasion as appropriate to extend expressions of our appreciation to those officers and agencies at home and abroad who have been especially cooperative with us in law-enforcement work. For that purpose we have requested our agents in the field to set aside a "Good Will Week" and devote their time as much as possible during that period to personal calls on the heads of the departments who have extended assistance. Many there are who could not be thus visited because of distance and the demands of duty. Our Supervising Agent at Boston, Mr. Harry Barker, being thus hindered, has suggested that we write you from Headquarters, inasmuch as you always willingly place at his disposal any facilities requested in the furtherance of investigative work which may have ramifications in Canada.

I want to express in this special way the thanks and appreciation of the Secret Service for your valuable cooperation. This willingness to aid us is so constant and so general in all the provinces of Canada that we should consider it a favour if you will be good enough to convey our thanks to the personnel of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in your official publication.

We are convinced (and are sure you are also) that any effective law-enforcement organization unaided can accomplish creditable results, but that when the efforts of all enforcement organizations are synchronized the suppression of crime will be immeasurably more effective.

Please accept our renewed assurances of high regards."

This letter was personally replied to by the Commissioner in a communication dated October 13, 1939, which, in part, reads:

"It is with a good deal of pleasure that I answer your letter of October 11 with respect to the 75th Anniversary of the organization of the United States Secret Service. The pleasure . . . referred to is not caused so much by the expression of appreciation which you have kindly given of any assistance which we have been able to afford you, but by remembrance of the generous co-operation and assistance we have received from the United States Secret Service . . .

I send renewed hopes for the future success of the United States Secret Service on the 75th Anniversary of its organization. I feel certain that the high standard of conduct and efficiency will be resolutely maintained and even enhanced in the years to come.

I shall also have pleasure in conveying the thanks of the United States Secret Service to the personnel of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in our official Quarterly Magazine."

The United States Secret Service has worked earnestly and well to promote international goodwill and co-operation in crime-repression with

law-enforcement organizations in this and other countries. Their efforts cannot help but yield rich dividends. And the *Quarterly*, on behalf of all members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, wishes to thank all members of the United States Secret Service for their ready acquiescence to past requests; and to extend the hope that the pleasant and close coalition which prevails between our organizations may continue to thrive without abatement.

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### "Dogs of the Home Office"

SIXTEEN MILES of cables are connected to the new Post Office "anti-sunspot" trans-Atlantic radio-telephone receiving station being built at Cooling Marshes, near Rochester. They are laid in trenches, and are buried under three feet of earth.

One day, it was noticed that the air in the outer copper tube, which is pumped in to maintain a high electrical insulation, was leaking through a number of minute punctures. The leakages put the cable, and, consequently, the station, out of action, and might have led to serious damage by permitting the infiltration of water into the cable.

To find the leaks they sent for Mr. H. S. Lloyd, who trains dogs for the Home Office. He brought with him Rex, the Labrador, and a gas that smelt strongly of "cats"—that is how the Post Office put it—was introduced into the air pumped into the cable.

Then they led Rex over the path of the cable, and every time he smelt "cats" he set about digging furiously.

So the leaks were located, and it was possible to make the necessary repairs without digging up the two miles of cable affected.

Mr. Lloyd told a reporter that it was probably the first time that leaks had ever been traced in such a manner.

"The special training of Rex took about a month," he stated. "We used a chemical with a sulphuric smell to make Rex associate cats with his food. The gas that came from the leaks was not enough to be noticed by a human being, but Rex soon found it. Whenever he started digging we introduced a piece of meat into the hole to reward and encourage him.

Rex found the leaks, but it is not a job a dog would do day after day. It is hardly like rabbit hunting, for instance.

Rex has been everything from an ordinary shooting dog to a police patrol dog. We have also used him for tracking criminals. He was the subject of an experiment which proved that Labradors could take the place of bloodhounds for this purpose."

Mr. Lloyd, who has won the supreme championship of Crufts four times, is head of the Home Office experimental training school for police dogs. During the war he was liaison instructor of British Army dogs in France.

Rex, who is three and a half years old, was bred by him for the Home Office.

—*The Irish Times*.

# Brands

by CORPORAL D. A. FLEMING

**B**RANDS!

To understand that one small word requires knowledge. To get that knowledge means work and study.

The early stone-masons placed their mark on rock. Governments have placed their mark on equipment for centuries. And so the stockman in the West took up this old custom by marking or branding cattle.

Cattle branding was definitely necessary. The open range, where herds of many ranchers intermingled, made it so. For unbranded cattle were regarded as the property of riders who found them. Today, branding is an integral part of the cattle industry. At yearly round-ups the reading of brands becomes more pronounced than at any other time. Riders, during their usual jaunts, naturally notice brands, and become adept readers. But, during round-ups, brands are checked, and the animals of different herds cut out.

Members of the Force stationed in a ranching or stock district should acquaint themselves with the terms used by stockmen. For instance a *maverick* is a young, unbranded animal which has wandered away from its mother or herd. A *slick* is an animal without brand or identification markings. Letters on brands *inverted* of course mean turned upside down. Letters or numbers, referred to as *lazy*, are lying on their side. *Blotched*, as used in "blotched brand," refers to a brand that has been scored, burned or defaced in such a manner as to become unreadable. There are times, however, when only a portion of the brand is blotched. This may be and often is described as blotched. *Reversed* brands are turned the opposite way about.

The reading of brands is an art in itself. To know brands requires a thorough knowledge of number and letter formation and various designs. A very quick eye is also essential.

A brand of a few years' standing is not easily recognizable. The new brand stands out like a freshly painted sign. The old brand is hair-grown, though quite often the hair-growth around the brand may assume a greyish tinge or it may stand up; it may even carry a distinct wave around the brand. The first brand, too, may lie a little flatter. To the inexperienced eye, this is somewhat of a dilemma. Especially in the Winter, when the animal has long hair. In the extreme cold weather, when the coat of the animal takes on an upright or bristling appearance, this is more so.

In such circumstances only, the real rancher or cowhand can read the brand offhand. And sometimes even they fail.

It's tricky work. I have witnessed brands on horses read correctly, when the animals passed through a corral gate on the run. The rancher in question stood beside the gate on the left side of the corral. Bent over, dust flying in clouds around him, he called the brands—"Open Buckle Quarter Circle," "Bar L," "FJ," "P7." Then the animals were returned to the bay of the corral. Thus the right sides of the horses faced him. Unhesitatingly, he called them—"LN Right Shoulder Rowlock 2 Right Thigh," "Q7 Right



Shoulder," "JZ Right Hip," and so on.

This, however, should not be attempted by the policeman. When an animal is under question, he should read the brand with extreme care. For by a slight alteration of certain letters, marks or figures, the brand can be changed. For instance, a "Bar C," if the brand be small, can easily be mistaken for "Lazy Rowlock." "P Lazy J" connected can become "B." This applies, of course, to the smaller horse brands. Large cattle brands usually stand out fairly prominently.

|                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <br>BAR C.                                                                                                   | <br>LAZY ROWLOCK.<br>ARBITRARY.                                     |  <br>P LAZY J<br>CONNECTED. |  <br>LAZY I CHANGED TO BAR<br>LAZY S W HEART.<br>(I STIRLING) Consul.<br>Rt shldr. |
| <br>NOT CLASSIFIED UNDER O<br>BRAND IS ARBITRARY.<br>(CIRCLE DOT)<br>(T.G. JOHNSON.)<br>Wood Mountain, Sask. | <br>NOT CLASSIFIED UNDER V.<br>BRAND IS ARBITRARY.                  | <br>OPEN BUCKLE QUARTER<br>CIRCLE. (ARBITRARY)<br>(B.A. JAHM) Govenlock, Sk.<br>Lt Thigh.                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <br>BAR L.<br>(D.L. GAFF) Battle Creek, Sk.<br>Rt shldr.                                                     | <br>L N CONNECTED.<br>Lindner Bros' Battle Creek<br>Right Shldr Sk. | <br>INVERTED ROWLOCK 2.<br>(Geo Griffiths)<br>Govenlock, Sk. Lt Thigh.<br>Listed under Y.                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

It must, of course, be remembered that all branding irons are not perfect. Often a running iron is used. Unless used by a skilled person, a misshapen brand generally results. Or sometimes the animal moves. This causes the iron to slip. For when heat is applied, the animal juice or fat rises to the surface, making the face of the brand very slippery.

Ranchers usually carry a large size brand for cattle. A smaller brand for horses. Horse brands usually run to the four or five inch scale. The cattle brand, being large so as not to blur easily, is also easier to read without handling. A large brand on a horse disfigures it. If the horse be taken East, this may lower its sale value.

Cattle brands mostly run in three letters, characters or figures; horse brands in two. Therefore, more care is taken when branding a horse. Especially is this so, when the letter or figure is closed.

The cattle industry brought the rustler. Some concentrate on slicks. Others resort to the alteration of the brand.

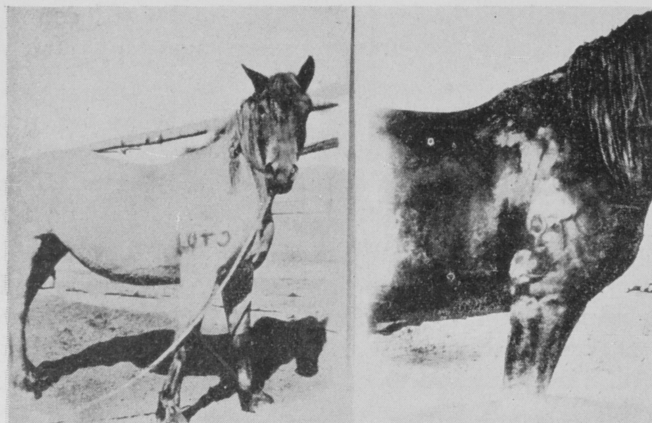
There are different methods of doing this. Stock are picked up as slick, placed in some pasture or field away from the public gaze and, when fully grown, shipped out openly by the thief. Frequently, the slick animal is picked up, drifted off and the thief's brand placed on it. Sometimes a proper branding iron is used. More often an ordinary running iron does the work.

Another method is,—the thief looks for cattle bearing a brand that, with the aid of a running iron, can be altered to resemble his own. "L C L" can readily be changed to "E O E." This transformation presents no difficulty when done shortly after the animal has been originally branded. The alteration is hardly discernable in such a case. On the other hand an old brand, doctored, would peel, resulting in detection.

However, the thief has ways and means of handling the old brand. The old brand, as previously stated, is usually hair-grown. The process the thief uses is to pluck the brand, extending its delineations on the animal. Under casual observation this has the appearance of something other than it really is. This type of work shows if the animal is properly checked. It will not stand up under close examination.

The Wet Blanket Branding is carried out by first throwing the animal. A wet blanket or sacking is then placed over the original brand, which is extended by applying a hot iron. This type of branding does not kill the hair or burn the flesh. It gives the effect of an old brand. The wave of letters or figures that are not present appear like the waves in a lady's hair. The animal will retain this mark for a few weeks. This is usually long enough for it to be shipped from the district.

It is a known fact that rustlers work hard at their trade. As an illustration, suppose a certain party applied for brand "Bar W Heart," in Montana, U.S.A. His intentions are to work "Lazy I Lazy S" stock in Saskatchewan.



*Original brand Q7 on right shoulder. Owner changed by wet blanket branding to QT Heart. Left picture with altered brand nearly perfect. Right brand imperfect.*

He steals some of the "Lazy I Lazy S" stock, drives them off. He works the brand by extending the bar to the left and the left portion of the "S" up around and down, and bringing it back to the right side of the "Lazy S." The result is a heart. By placing a "W" before the heart, the brand reads "Bar W Heart." The animal is taken and sold in some distant part.

Presently the added portion of the wet blanket brand disappears. The man who purchased the animal makes no inquiry. He may not be aware that there has been an alteration.

Although the blotching of a brand sometimes occurs at the original branding, this happens but rarely. The rustlers use this procedure however, so the original brand cannot possibly be read.

Numerous cases involving changed brands could be cited but this would serve no purpose. But remember this. Upon investigating cattle thefts try every possible angle to which the brand on the suspected animal could be changed.

The best way is to assemble the stock. They are then thrown, branded, castrated if necessary, ears often slit, and the animal inoculated for black-

leg. Therefore, if during an investigation you see an animal that has been worked, without a brand, inspect it. More than likely there is a brand on the animal. If, during branding, a rancher found an animal in his herd with a slit ear or that had been castrated, he would, before placing his brand, give the animal more attention than if the animal were slick.

But suppose the brand has been tampered with. Or such is suspected. Check the blotched portion with thoroughness.

An old stockman told me that once he had seen a certain animal, whose brand had been blotched, butchered. The hide was cut around the brand, and immediately pulled off. The old original brand stood revealed in the tissue underneath. It was very distinct. This however faded away shortly afterwards when the action of the air on the tissue dried it.

Some ranchers use tags. These are fastened in the ear of the animal. The majority, however, if they are ear-marking the animal, slit it in some peculiar manner. Owners thereby are able to pick out their own animals off-hand at round-ups. On the open range, as previously stated, animals bearing no visible brands or other identifying marks, such as slit ears, are usually subjected to a closer scrutiny. Charles M. Russell, noted cowboy artist, gives a very good description of this in his picture, "The Slick Ear," where the cowhand has spotted and roped the slick ear and got into difficulties over doing it.

A member of the Force, in checking brand books, should do so with care. The brand sought may be recorded in an entirely separate part of the book than expected. For example, "A Lazy N" will look like a "Z." Also, some people may only have a cow brand and use the same on their horse, although it may not be registered as a horse brand.

In cases of horse stealing, it is well to check the cattle brands also. If any are found similar to those appearing on the animal, the owners should be interviewed, if in the locality where the horse is found. Furthermore, if the brand is or appears to be a connected brand, study it well. Possibly it is in the arbitrary brands. Space prohibits going into all phases of brands. But the information set forth is some indication of what may be looked for.

Like this writer, members of the Force stationed in stock-raising areas will find the study of brands, if they have not already done so, interesting, and one that is well worthwhile.

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### The Various "Isms"

**SOCIALISM:**—You have two cows. You give one to your neighbour.

**COMMUNISM:**—You have two cows. You give both cows to the Government and the Government gives you part of the milk.

**FASCISM:**—You have two cows. You keep the cows, give the milk to the Government and the Government sells part of the milk back to you.

**NAZISM:**—You have two cows. The Government shoots you and takes the cows.

**NEW DEAL:**—You have two cows. The Government shoots one cow, milks the other and pours the milk down the sewer.

**CAPITALISM:**—You have two cows. You sell one and buy a bull.

## The Soliloquy of a Lance Corporal

**G**OSH I'M plenty sore. I'm pretty mad, I am. No it isn't because I'm a Lance Corporal. Not by long odds, because a lot of the young 'uns just gaze with dazzling eyes at that stripe. It may be lonely, but you ought to see its brother on my red serge. When the light gets on to it, with



the proper focus, it dazzles even me, and I've been wearing it for quite a while now, and it isn't to cover up a defect in the tunic. If you want to know it's a promotion, just like a soldier on the battlefield gets decorated for bravery.

Of course I didn't get mine exactly for bravery, but it makes me feel just a little bit braver when the O.C. says: "Come here Corporal". You see when someone speaks to you, they drop the "lance", and if its the O.C. talking, you drop everything else, and straighten out that hump in your back

from bending over the typewriter, and looking too earnestly at car tail lights, trying to catch the number, when you're on night patrol. It's really a mistake to get a typist's hump back, because when you get promoted to lance corporal, your form doesn't show the same.

You see, you've got to have ambition—sort of think "one stripe, two stripes, three stripes, four stripes", but don't stop there, because the Sergeant-Major didn't. Always remember there's a step ahead, even if it takes you to the Orderly Room.

Talking about the Orderly Room, makes me shiver. I hope I never have to go there. I couldn't bear to hear the O.C. address me as "Corporal" and then in the next breath say: "Take third class Constable McSpudd away Sergeant Major". It's too hard. It's too much to bear.

That's not what I'm mad about though. No, not at what might happen, it's what has happened—SOMEONE SAID in the mess the other day, THAT ONE STRIPE WAS ONLY HALF A CORPORAL. THAT'S TREASON. IT'S NOT ESPRIT DE CORPS. It's—it's . . . Gosh I get so mad when I think of it!

THE REVEREND GENTLEMAN.



# The New North Road

by INSPECTOR G. M. CURLEIGH

A NEW AND important chapter has been written into the history of development in the Peace River country: On the 9th March, 1939, a tractor train in three sections, hauling a cargo of about ninety tons of freight, left Grimshaw, a village about fifteen miles west of the town of Peace River, for Yellowknife on the north shore of Great Slave Lake. The train reached its destination on April 12, thus forging a new link connecting the Peace River agricultural area with the northern mining territory.

The freight route into the Northwest Territories up until the present time has been by way of rail to Waterways, Alberta, the northern end of steel, and thence by water down the Athabaska, Slave and MacKenzie rivers, involving a sixteen-mile portage overland between Fort Fitzgerald and Fort Smith on the Slave River. Because of low water in the river sections of this route during the last few years, difficulty has been experienced in maintaining schedules; the shortness of the navigable season in the north has complicated matters and resulted in large quantities of freight and supplies being left behind in the railhead warehouses. Water transportation Companies, realizing the urgency of delivering food supplies and equipment to the northern settlements, have taken great risks in attempting to get through late in the season, and their vessels have on several occasions been caught by freezing temperatures and become icebound at varying distances from their usual winter quarters.

The necessity for an alternative route therefore became apparent, and a survey of the situation revealed the feasibility of the overland route from Peace River to Great Slave Lake. Although at this stage the new road is merely a winter trail connecting the existing highway to Notikewin in the Peace River area with Hay River in the Northwest Territories, there is no doubt that eventually, by joint action of the Provincial and Dominion Governments, the road will be graded and fitted for truck traffic and converted into a permanent all-weather highway.

An illustrated pamphlet prepared by the Peace River Chamber of Commerce depicts the new road completed to Hay River, with a traverse connecting Fort Vermilion, and a branch leading to Fort Providence on the MacKenzie River, from which point a proposed highway to Yellowknife is shown, also a suggested route along the west bank of the MacKenzie river to Fort Simpson, described as being "the Alaskan Highway to Fairbanks." A few years ago such anticipations would have immediately invited much controversial discussion, but now they are simply accepted as a matter of course and as being well within the bounds of possible achievement.

Equipment used in opening the new route was provided by the Alberta Government, and consisted mainly of caterpillar-tractors with brushcutters for clearing in the bush and hydraulic bullgraders for cutting through grades. About one hundred and fifty men were employed on the project, working from three main engineering camps and four clearing camps, the work being supervised by representatives of both Provincial and Dominion Governments.

One of the outstanding features in the establishment of the route was the rapidity with which the construction was completed. The work commenced about the middle of February and within two months the crews had returned to Peace River reporting the job finished. When it is realized that in the section between Meikle River and Slave Lake more than three hundred miles of bush had to be penetrated and cleared, at a time of the year when weather conditions and length of daylight available must have a decided effect on operations, accomplishment of the project in such an expeditious manner is certainly worthy of notice.

The road was put into immediate practical use by the experimental tractor train referred to at the outset. This train, a caravan of eighteen sleighs drawn by three diesel-engined caterpillar tractors, was operated by the Yellowknife Transportation Company. It is expected that other northern transportation companies will soon follow suit, and in the very near future a steady stream of traffic carrying essential supplies to the mining fields of the north will follow the path blazed by the pioneers. It is interesting to note here that the first attempt to use the road for ordinary truck traffic was made a few weeks after departure of the tractor train; an independent trucker from the Yellowknife district started from Peace River with a new two-ton truck loaded with freight, a caboose trailer on sleighs was attached to the truck and despite the obvious difficulties of such a venture, the enterprising driver and one companion held optimistic views of their chances of reaching Yellowknife before the Spring break-up.

While the value of the new road appears at present to be in its direct and certain avenue to the northern mining districts, its potential value to the permanent residents of the Peace River country is immense and cannot be measured at this time. No doubt with the increase of traffic stopping places will be established along the route which will develop into important settlements, warehouses for storage of freight and local materials will be erected and maintained at vantage points, and new areas rich in natural resources will be opened up.

Already the road has provided a subject for much speculation: Word has been received that the possibilities and potentialities of a coal field in the Hay River Sector are being investigated, and if this proves sufficiently large for development a short spur road can be built to join the main road and allow the coal to be hauled to Yellowknife where it is in great demand.

It is also reported that in the Keg River area on the new northern route there exists a large deposit of marl and clay which is practically pure cement. This material, it is said, could be spread over the ordinary gravel surface of roads and would harden into a cement highway when watered. The estimated quantity available is more than sufficient to surface every road in the province, and undoubtedly it will find a variety of uses now that the problem of transportation has been overcome.

The Fort Vermilion area which lies just to the east of the new road is an important agricultural region which has not been exploited to its fullest extent, due mainly to the lack of transportation facilities. Flour made from wheat grown in this district has been available to the northern trade for a long time, great quantities were supplied to the Klondike miners during

the rush of '98, and in 1917 the abnormal conditions prevailing made it possible to despatch a profitable shipment of wheat, about 9,000 bushels, from one farm to Fort William by steamboat and rail.

The following brief excerpt from the pages of a booklet entitled "The Peace River Country" issued by the National Development Bureau of the Dominion Department of the Interior about ten years ago is interesting as the present activity along the new route bears out the prediction made at that time.—

"During recent years an ever-increasing number of farmers and ranchers have settled in the Fort Vermilion district. Some of them took in modern and extensive outfits of stock and implements and are going about the business of establishing large holdings in advance of the rush that is anticipated.

This district has wonderful possibilities and a delightful climate. At present it is difficult of access, except in the summer time, and is still rather cut off from other sections of the Peace River country and the outside world. It is reasonable to expect that within a short time a through highway from Peace River will be provided . . . in the meantime, it is a delightful and alluring frontier."

Great Slave Lake, which is now connected by a road to civilization for the first time, offers possibilities for fishing on a commercial scale. The white fish and trout which inhabit the waters of this lake in tremendous quantities are recognized as being of very superior quality, and since completion of the winter road it is reported that big fishery business interests are investigating the feasibility of fishing this great lake on a large scale, which indicates the probability of constant freighting of fresh fish over the road enroute to the fish markets of eastern Canada and the United States.

The eventual completion of the new road as a rapid-transit all-weather highway will not only aid in the steady development of the Peace River country, but will also undoubtedly open up the North as it should and must eventually be opened up.

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## Death Lurks in the Bottle

RETAILERS of methyl alcohol, familiarly known as wood alcohol, are warned by a recent police court prosecution at St. Jerome, P.Q., that the Department of National Revenue is enforcing strictly the regulations governing the sale of that commodity, especially that which requires that all bottles or containers in which it is sold must have affixed thereto the required poison label, including skull and crossbones in red,

This prosecution followed upon the death at Bord à Plouffe, P.Q., of two transients from the effects of drinking wood alcohol. Investigations made subsequently by the R.C.M. Police revealed that a hardware firm at St. Eustache was in the habit of selling methyl alcohol in unlabelled bottles.

In the public interest, therefore, and in order that retailers might be reminded that they must not expose people to the danger of consuming, even accidentally, a poisonous product by selling methyl alcohol in unlabelled or improperly labelled containers, a charge was laid against the hardware firm, who, having pleaded guilty, were sentenced by the Magistrate to a fine of \$100 and costs or three months' imprisonment.

# Origin of the Office of Justice of the Peace

by INSPECTOR A. G. MARSOM

## Early English Courts

THE TERRITORIAL divisions bearing upon the subject of the administration of justice in England, at the time of the Norman Conquest, were the Kingdom, the County or Shire, the Hundred or Wapentake, and the Tithing, Township or Parish, the greater townships being called burhs. The Hundreds or Wapentakes were large divisions or districts of the County; and the townships, tithings, parishes, and burhs, or boroughs, were subdivisions of the Hundred.

For each county or shire there was an ealdorman (whose office became, about the time of the Conquest, merged in the titular dignity of an earl) and there was also a viscount or sheriff for each county. There were, for each township or tithing, a reeve and four other principal inhabitants, and there was, very likely, a chief officer for every Hundred.

This organization formed the police system of the country, and, nominally at least, continues to the present day. For England still has its shires with their sheriffs, its hundreds with—until 1869—their high bailiffs, Chief Constables, or other such officers, and its parishes, townships, or tithings, with—until 1872—their parish constables; although the police functions of these various officers were, before the dates just mentioned, practically superseded by more modern police arrangements.

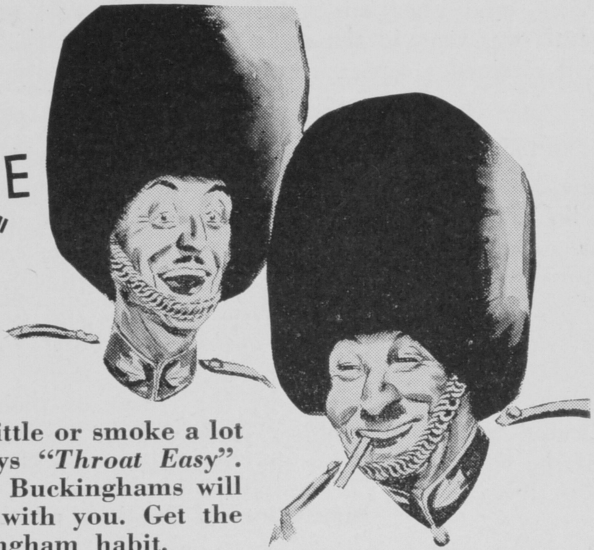
From a period much earlier than the Conquest, the King of England had come to be regarded as the "source of justice, the lord and patron of his people, and the owner of the public lands". Occasionally he exercised his high prerogative of administering justice either personally or by his officers in immediate attendance upon him, but the regular and stated method of doing so was through the local courts, held before his officers in the Counties and the Hundreds, each such court being in the nature of a public meeting attended by specified "suitors" or members. The suitors at the Hundred Court were the parish priest, the reeve, and the four principal men of each township in the Hundred; and, at the County Court, the suitors were the same persons from every township, parish or tithing in the whole county, together with all the county's land owners and public officers.

These County and Hundred Courts had civil and criminal jurisdiction. On the criminal side the Court was called the tourn or circuit of the Sheriff, who, when the ealdorman's office was merged in the earl, became, in connection with the administration of justice, the chief officer of the county; and there appears in reality, to have been no distinction, for the purpose at least of criminal jurisdiction, between the Hundred Court and the County Court; the Sheriff's tourn or circuit being simply the County Court held in and for a particular Hundred.

The Court seems to have consisted of the suitors collectively; but a representative body of twelve men (possibly the predecessors of the Grand



"ERE WE ARE  
AGAIN"



Whether you smoke a little or smoke a lot  
Buckingham's are always "Throat Easy".  
To put it mildly . . . Buckingham's will  
agree with you. Get the  
**Smoke** Buckingham habit.



**Buckingham**  
CIGARETTES  
— and Smile

Jury of later times), appears to have been instituted as a Judicial Committee of the Court.

The procedure consisted of accusation and trial; the accusation being made either by the above mentioned Committee, by the reeve and the four principal men of a township, or by a private accuser; and, as the proceedings were conducted orally, the memorials of the Court were entrusted to the recollections of the Witan, the Judges by whom the decrees were pronounced; so that if evidence was required of judicial transactions, the proof was made by the Hundred or the Shire in its corporate capacity, the suitors bearing witness to the judgment pronounced by them or their predecessors.<sup>1</sup>

#### Decline of the County or Hundred Courts

It will thus be seen that, before the Conquest, the ordinary Court in criminal cases was the County or Hundred Court, which, however, was subject to the general supervision and concurrent jurisdiction of the King's Court; and the same state of things was continued by the Conqueror and his sons, with this difference, that the supervision of the King's Court and the exercise of its concurrent jurisdiction were gradually increased and the jurisdiction and importance of the local courts were gradually narrowed and diminished: and as the King's Court developed into the Court of King's Bench and the Courts of the King's Justices of Assize, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and as the exercise of the criminal jurisdiction of these Courts and of the Quarter Sessions of the local Justices of the

<sup>1</sup> Steph. Hist. Cr. L., 65-68.

Peace, established under Edward III, became more and more general, the result was that, in the reign of Edward IV, the County Court, although it still retained a separate existence, was virtually abolished.

### Conservators of the Peace

The peace in its broadest sense comprised the whole of the criminal law. Most offences were said to be against the peace, and all those magistrates who had authority to take cognizance of criminal offences were considered as guardians and conservators of the peace, *ex officio*. Such for instance were the King's Justices, the inferior Judges, and the Sheriffs, Reeves, Constables, Tithing men, Headboroughs and so on. The other keepers and conservators of the peace—*custodes or conservatores pacis*—were those who, without having any other office, were merely conservators of the peace, either by prescription or by the tenure of their lands, or by having been elected by the freeholders assembled in full County Court in pursuance of the writ directed for that purpose to the Sheriff.<sup>2</sup>

### Institution of Justices of the Peace

The statute instituting Justices of the Peace, 1 Edw. III, st. 2, C. 16, passed in 1327, ordained that for the better maintaining and keeping of the peace in every county, good and lawful men should be assigned by commission of the king. The election of conservators of the peace was thus taken from the people and their appointment given to the king. But, although by the 4 Edw. III, c. 2, (which contained also the regulations for appointing the Justices of Assize and Gaol Delivery), the powers of the new conservators of the peace were increased, and although by the 18 Edw. III, st. 2, c. 2, it was enacted that when necessary they, jointly with others wise and learned in the law, should be assigned by the King's Commission to hear and determine criminal offences, they were not called Justices of the Peace until, by later legislation, they themselves, independently of others learned in the law, were empowered to hold courts four times in the year for the trial of criminal offenders.<sup>3</sup>

### Creation of their Summary Jurisdiction

By successive statutes the powers exercisable by Justices in Quarter Sessions for the trial of offenders were much extended; but they had no general powers of summary conviction, and except in cases of forcible entry,<sup>4</sup> or of riot,<sup>5</sup> or on the confession in certain cases, of the party charged,<sup>6</sup> they could only proceed according to the common law mode of trial by jury, until the passing of the 2 Hen. 7, c. 3, by which individual Justices were authorized, at their discretion, to hear and determine upon information (for the king) all offences, short of felony, against any statute then in being. Under this statute Justices of the Peace were enabled summarily and without any presentment or trial by jury to deal with and punish all offences short of felony. But it was repealed by 1 Hen. 8, c. 6; and the earliest instance which we find recorded of a summary conviction

<sup>22</sup> Steph. Comm., 642-644; 2 Reeves Eng. L. (Finl.) 228, 329.

<sup>3</sup> 4 Edw. III, c. 1; 36 Edw. st. 1, C. 12; 2 Steph. Com., 644; 2 Reeves Eng. L. (Finl.), 330, 332.

<sup>4</sup> 12 Ric. 1, c. 2.

<sup>5</sup> 13 Hen. 4, c. 7.

<sup>6</sup> 2 Hen. 5, st. 1, c. 4.

by a Justice of the Peace under a penal statute is one rendered on the statute 33 Hen. 8, c. 6, against the practice of carrying dags or short guns.<sup>7</sup>

In the reign of James I, additions were made to the powers of Justices of the Peace; and the passing in that and the two following reigns of numerous statutes respecting ale houses, profane swearing, drunkenness, embezzlement, the excise, the regulation of trade, and the Game Act (22 and 23 Car. 2, c. 25) occasioned a more frequent recourse to the exercise of their summary jurisdiction.<sup>8</sup>

At first the judgments of the Justices of the Peace were final. There was no appeal from a Justice's decision in summary matters until the 22 Car. 2, c. 1, (called the Conventicle Act) gave a right of appeal to the verdict of a jury at the next Quarter Sessions; and this was shortly afterwards altered, by the 22 and 23 Car. 2, c. 25, to an appeal to the Justices in Sessions, without a Jury.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup>Paley Summ. Conv. (6 Ed.), 10.

<sup>8</sup>Kerr's Mag. Acts, 2, 3; Carter, 22.

<sup>9</sup>Carter, 23.

### Metallic Fouling in Rifle Barrels

A SURPRISING number of shooters do not know how to remove metallic fouling from the barrels of their rifles even though this has been a subject of much discussion for many years. For this reason, the following information will serve as a timely reminder of the importance of this matter and at the same time familiarize sportsmen with two formulae which have been proved effective:

1. Ammonium persulphate..... 28 grams  
 Ammonium carbonate..... 13 grams  
 Ammonium hydroxide—28%..... 177 ml.  
 Distilled water..... 118 ml.

Make up fresh—leave in barrel 20 to 30 minutes.

2. Ammonium persulphate..... 1 oz.  
 Ammonium carbonate..... 200 grains  
 Ammonium hydroxide..... 6 oz.  
 Distilled water..... 4 oz.

Leave in barrel 20 to 30 minutes.

After removing the cleaning solution from the rifle, the barrel should be wiped perfectly dry. If it is not going to be used for some time, a film of high grade gun oil should be left in the bore.

# A "Reader" is Initiated

by ACTING CORPORAL A. M. SPRENGER

**L**/CPL. McSPUD didn't mind what the "motley throng" figured his duties to be. He knew. Why wasn't it just yesterday that he had looked up the law on two cases where the problem of the eternal triangle was the main theme? Hadn't he satisfactorily disposed of four cases where the complainant owed the defendant \$24.95, thus avoiding the necessity of trial

by jury? Didn't he show where it was possible for two magistrates to sit together as a puisne judge, thus taking advantage of Part XV of the Code. The law was simple when you knew it, and the best way to learn the law, while with the Force, was to be a C.I.B. "Reader". That was the life. As a "Reader" one got the opportunity of exhibiting knowledge to the aforesaid "motley throng", and — one must take advantages of the opportunities.



Not that McSpud had been a "Reader" any length of time. Oh dear no. It was all due to an insatiable appetite for punishment.

He had been "second man" down at Hell's River Detachment, and the "notes of kindly censure" from H.Q. sort of got him down.

In a fit of desperation he applied for a transfer to H.Q., and due to a vacancy on the cleaning staff, and at the same time a "Reader" having been invalided due to high blood pressure, McSpud found himself promoted to the rank of Acting Lance Corporal, with a nice desk, and rather a comfortable chair.

Gravitation being a law without dispute, it occurred to McSpud that what went up had to come down. But not what he sent out had to come back to him. His thoughts were centred on the belief that all he had to do was put an odd forwarding note on reports as they came in and exhibit a little knowledge occasionally by telling one of the aforesaid "motley throng" that "the last report received was two months ago, and its condition was something akin to a completed finger print form, that it might be expedient to wear gloves in future while at the typewriter, or make request for further water supplies". Not too severe, but enough to show clearly that you were observant.

Heavier tasks than this were to be avoided. One must shun dispute with Crown Attorneys. They were liable to have the last word, and were too



legal in their terms. Latin phraseology was another thing, and long words like "jurisprudence" were to be frowned upon since they always had more than one meaning, and a "Reader" was quite likely to take the wrong one.

In reading a report, procedure was advocated of looking at the heading. If it was something a little on the baffling side, file it away in the "tough nut" drawer, which is usually the one on the lower right hand side. This drawer is kept by all good "Readers", with notation on the outside "For the attention of the O.C.", and inside such drawer a tag should be placed, large in size, with the notation "Awaiting the return of the O.C."

Then dark days came to the great legal mind. The pressure got heavy. Gravitation was taking its toll.

It had been McSpud's privilege to send "notes of kindly censure", the sort of notes he remembered from by-gone days. Little reminders such as "Your diary date was due six weeks ago. Are you hibernating for the winter?", and perhaps, "Please explain where Oscar Whifflehead obtained the liquor". Circumstances were a little different now. True, he could still send the "little reminders", but malicious items kept creeping into reports such as "The aforesaid McStew admits being married on six previous occasions. May I be instructed if it is necessary for this detachment to locate his former wives in order to prove whether he is a Mormon or a Seventh Day Adventist?"

Then there was the time when Hell's River Detachment, thinking to obtain further knowledge through the medium of L/Cpl. McSpud, queried: "The victim died as the result of violence. May I be instructed as to what constitutes violence, and under which section of the Code this class of murder should be cited. Is the case triable before one or two J.P.'s?"

It was too much. Why did a man have to answer questions like that. Didn't anybody know that it took two J.P.'s to try an indictable offence. If they should decide to hang the prisoner, that was their business, and they would have to find their own rope and tackle, the "Reader" did not have to supply that.

Then McSpud thought of what to do with the body, after the prisoner had been hanged by due process of law; by virtue of two J.P.'s sitting together.

This was altogether more than one could tolerate. There was no law about this.

Lance Corporal James Patrick McSpud has not been seen for some time now. He issued a pass to himself to return *sine die*. It will take a few weeks to unravel the contents of the lower right hand drawer. There were too many "tough nuts".

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THE R.C.M. Police and farmers in the Western Provinces are collaborating to stop the never-ending series of grain thefts on the prairies.

In one of our daily broadcasts from Regina, the Force advised farmers to use locks on their granary doors, in place of the usual bent nail or hooked wire. If a locked granary is broken into, the theft is easily discernable and prompt investigation will follow with greater possibility of an arrest.

Another dodge adopted by farmers of placing marked slips of paper or scattering confetti in the granaries, is of great assistance in identifying stolen grain.

# Juvenile Courts and Rehabilitation

by CORPORAL R. H. BARKER

**S**ECTION 38 of the Juvenile Delinquents Act of Canada reads as follows:  
This Act shall be liberally construed to the end that its purpose may be carried out, to wit: That the care and custody and discipline of a juvenile delinquent shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents, and that as far as practicable, every juvenile delinquent shall be treated, not as a criminal, but as a misdirected and misguided child, and one needing aid, encouragement, help and assistance.

## Juvenile Courts

The main idea behind the juvenile court movement is education and reformation rather than punishment. Children are children, even when they break the law, and must be treated as such and active efforts made by means best adapted to their understanding to convert them from potential criminals into promising citizens.

It follows, therefore, that chancery proceedings are more suitable than criminal, considering the object to be attained. In this way, the magistrate, in an informal hearing, can make use of all the information he can obtain about the child, its family and its environment and be in a better position to give judgment by applying remedies best suited to the needs and condition of the delinquent.

Formalities attending the preliminary enquiries, and those of the principal proceedings themselves, should be considerably simplified and special efforts made to prevent proceedings from taking place in an atmosphere of formality likely to frighten or intimidate the offender. The internal arrangements of the court should also be taken into consideration and sessions held in informal surroundings, or in the magistrate's room. Police giving evidence in juvenile court should do so in ordinary clothes rather than in uniform, in order to conform with the unofficial atmosphere.

Proceedings may be as informal as circumstances permit, consistent with due regard for a proper administration of justice but in all things balance must be preserved. While the scene and procedure should not be so formal as to overawe the child, there should be enough of an air of ceremony to preserve an atmosphere of seriousness. Impressions are important and it would be a mistake to convey the idea that an appearance in juvenile court is a matter of little consequence, merely an admonitory lecture.

Persons taking part in the proceedings; witnesses, parents, court officials, etc., should adopt a natural attitude toward the young delinquent so that the questions may, as far as possible, take the form of a simple conversation and that there may be nothing to prevent the child from giving frank and straightforward answers. Only persons such as the child's parents or guardian, plaintiff, witnesses and necessary representatives of any social agencies concerned should be admitted to the court.

With a view to avoiding undesirable publicity, cases are held *in camera*. Furthermore, the publication of newspaper reports of trials in which minors are concerned are prohibited, except with the special authorization of the

court. In no case is the name and address of the delinquent mentioned and his photograph must never be published.

It is a matter of importance to obtain detailed information regarding the offender in order that the court may have the fullest possible knowledge of the factors which brought about the conditions under which the offence was committed, and may be qualified to take action according to the good of the child and the best interests of the community.

In some countries the law provides for the compulsory medical examination of children as part of the preliminary investigation but, in most cases, the examination is optional and is left to the discretion of the magistrate. As it is often difficult for even the most experienced magistrate to recognize the characteristic symptoms of an abnormal condition, there is a strong school of thought which holds that medical and psychological examination of young offenders should be the rule rather than the exception.

In order to assist the juvenile court in performing its duty concerning the immediate preventive and supervisory measures to be taken with regard to children who come within its jurisdiction, there are certain auxiliary services which can be called upon for information and assistance. This duty is an important one which would be beyond the means of the court to perform unless help could be obtained from auxiliary institutions, especially those which supplement the action of the court in social and educational spheres.

Auxiliary institutions may be divided into two categories: those which co-operate directly with the court, whether such co-operation is legally provided for or provided for in the rules of the institutions themselves; and those which provide for co-operation within the scope of their general activities. In the first category are included probation services, police services dealing especially with minors (such as women police who, in some countries as in England and France, make a speciality of juvenile work), and observation and welfare centres which confine their activities especially to juvenile court work. The second category includes institutions and associations such as child welfare agencies, health centres, Red Cross Association and religious organizations for the betterment of social conditions, and agencies for the protection of unemployed young people.

The co-operation of the auxiliary services is of the utmost value in order that the juvenile court may obtain collaboration in taking preliminary measures and in obtaining information to assist in deciding upon the special measures to be adopted after the case has been tried.

Instead of the ordinary penalties which are applied to adults, the juvenile court may apply special measures, some of which are essentially educational in character. These special measures include the following:—

- i. Dismissal with a caution or with the obligation to reappear before the court. This usually takes the form of a warning which consists in verbally drawing the delinquent's attention to his misconduct and warning him of the consequences of its continuance.
- ii. Imposition of a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, which may be paid in periodical amounts or otherwise. Fines are generally imposed when

petty offences or misdemeanours have been committed by minors earning their own living.

iii. Placing on probation. This means returning the child to its own environment subject to the provisions of a probation order and the supervision of the probation officer.

iv. Handing the child over to a relative or other person fitted to look after him. This causes the child to be placed in a suitable family home as a foster home, subject to the friendly supervision of the probation officer and the further order of the court.

v. Committal to an Industrial School. Any child or young person guilty of an offence which, in an adult, would result in imprisonment, may be committed to an Industrial School.

Generally speaking, the two most successful measures are supervision in the home (probation) and residential treatment in approved schools. If the home environment is favourable, probation is generally effective but, where conditions are not favourable, it becomes necessary to place the young offender in a school for a period.

Probation provides a means by which a child, instead of being sent for a prolonged period to an industrial school, may be brought under the direct personal influence of a man or woman chosen for excellence of character and special ability in dealing with children. Adding authority to that supervision and assuring that it shall not be regarded as something of little consequence, the law holds over the offender penalties to be enforced or withdrawn according to the nature of his conduct during the period of probation.

Juvenile courts have jurisdiction over young offenders charged with offences against the provisions of the criminal code. In some countries, in addition to this, they are competent to deal with cases concerning children who have been abandoned, children in moral danger, vagrant children and juvenile prostitutes.

The question of juvenile court jurisdiction has brought about a conflict of opinion resulting in two main points of view. The first is that jurisdiction should be confined to cases in which children and young persons have committed offences against the law, leaving the social agencies to deal with children in moral danger but who have not been charged with an offence. The second opinion is that the courts, being social institutions, should be competent to deal with children who, though not delinquent, have been abandoned or exposed to moral danger.

There are authorities, however, who have warned against extending the function of the juvenile courts and have insisted that many of the extra duties should be made the responsibility of the social agencies. William Healy says:—

"It is a mistake with serious consequences in the field of work for children presenting conduct and personality problems, if the community follows the practice of using the court as a dumping ground for the simple as well as the more complicated problems. The excessive use of the juvenile court for all types of children, and especially for those with whom it should not be primarily concerned, has had bad effect. We do not send all our sick to public hospitals, nor should we aim to send all of our personality



problems and conduct cases to the court. This protects the court from being swamped with children cases of all sorts and makes it possible for the judge and his staff of assistants to give the time needed for the understanding and handling of cases."

The answer appears to depend on the policy being followed in the matter of juvenile delinquency and on the machinery available for dealing with social problems. From the practical point of view, bearing in mind the fact that delinquency has its roots in every form of social maladjustment, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court should not be restricted unless there are organizations existing in the community for dealing with children who, through force of circumstances are, in danger of becoming delinquent. There is no marked line between the requirements of delinquent children and underprivileged children generally, many of whom are merely those who have not yet been found out.

### Re-establishment

Re-establishment commences with the final decision of the juvenile court. The problem of the magistrate is the important one of deciding what is to be done in the best interests of the young offender and prescribing the appropriate treatment, bearing in mind the fact that sooner or later the delinquent will have to be returned to his old environment. The measure of the success of such treatment is the degree to which the young offender will bear the shock of his return to civil life and to conditions under which he lived at the time of his delinquency.

No matter how successful the institutional treatment of the delinquent has been, his return to the old environment is fraught with difficulties calculated to work against satisfactory adjustment. Returning the child to the old environment without further thought or concern for his welfare assumes that the trouble was with the delinquent and that the school has corrected it. But, in many cases, it is the environment that required the treatment rather than the child. The trouble may be with the family or the living conditions and the child, though reformed, may easily slip back into the behaviour of former times unless he is afforded some assistance.

The importance of this work will be readily realized when it is considered how very many recidivists come before the courts as a result of lack of supervision after discharge from institutional care.

A well organized probation service should not find it impossible to keep in touch with discharged delinquents, both in town and country, and help lads to find their feet in honest work without slipping back into delinquency. It would not be expected that the probation officer should spend time and effort on every young person who passes through the industrial schools. Such a course would be neither advisable nor necessary. But the principle of following up selected cases and providing a source from whence advice and guidance can be obtained is a sound one and the practice is a preventive measure against recidivism which should not be left in the hands of unorganized effort.

For the reason that erring and delinquent minors are in many cases found to have come from poor neighbourhoods, or are abandoned or orphaned or are without father or without mother, their return to normal life is often fraught with the peril of social isolation or of contact with

harmful influences. It is important to give, in such cases, either through private or official organizations, some special help or supervision which should be continued until they are safely settled down.

There exist certain group organizations which are able to co-operate with official authorities in this phase of juvenile work. Among such organizations may be mentioned the Boy Scout Association, boys clubs, the Y.M.C.A., religious or philanthropic bodies devoted to youth work. And there is a number of business men's clubs which take special interest in the needs of underprivileged children.

The aims and ideals of the Scout movement, given in part in the following extract from an annual report, emphasize the importance placed on character building as a preventive in delinquency:—

The Boy Scout idea is a movement rather than an organization. It aims to supplement existing organizations such as the home, church and school, by engaging the boys' leisure energies in outdoor games and activities of cultural and practical value. The aim is to inculcate character which, though necessary to success in life, is not taught within the school and, being largely a matter of environment, is too generally left to chance, often with deplorable results. The Scout movement endeavours to supply the required environment and ambition through games and outdoor activities which lead a boy to become a better man and a good citizen.

Prevention is recognized as better and less expensive than cure. The Boy Scout movement takes the boy at that time of life when he is beset with the new and bewildering experience of adolescence and diverts his thoughts therefrom to wholesome and worthwhile activities. In this manner our character building movement has done much in numerous cities to diminish the problem of juvenile delinquency.

The Scout movement reaches boys of approximately twelve to fourteen years of age. Since the roots of delinquency usually go back earlier into childhood than that, it can hardly be said that scouting reaches boys early enough to offset factors leading to disorder. As a force in the fight against juvenile delinquency, the value of the scout programme is slightly offset by the fact that it attracts the already moralized boys and that troops tend to be formed in the non-delinquent parts of the town. The scouts can, however, in the practical application of their ideals, do valuable work in taking an interest in the rehabilitation of boys who have satisfactorily responded to institutional treatment but who, if left to their own resources after discharge, might fall back into bad ways.

The Y.M.C.A. developed one of the first large-scale programmes for boys' welfare. Like most boys' agencies, the facilities are primarily concentrated in cities. It is really an organization for young men and does not normally touch young boys or underprivileged youth. Nevertheless, there are club features and athletic activities included in their programme that might attract and hold a lad trying to regain his footing in the community.

Boys' clubs attempt to set up programmes in a club house which can serve neighbourhood boys. They try to capitalize the natural instinct of boys to form themselves into gangs by guiding the gregarious instinct into constructive channels. In certain localities, boys' clubs have proven themselves to be an invaluable influence and have shown their success by the fact that, in many instances, a pronounced decrease in juvenile crime has been noticed as a result of their activities. The idea of the boys' clubs is to adapt programmes to boys, not boys to programmes.

These and other youth movements of a similar nature are able to give valuable service to the community and to the nation by using the means at their disposal to keep the returned delinquent on his feet. There is here a fruitful field for the volunteer worker who cannot give full time but wishes to perform service of value. Members of Toc H, Rotary Clubs and other kindred bodies sometimes take an individual interest in young people needing help and are able to do much good in this way.

We saw in our survey of the causes of delinquency that childhood has two props, so to speak,—the influence of the home and the influence of the community. When these influences are destructive rather than constructive, there is nothing on which to build a resistance against the manifold temptations and inclinations for misdemeanour which beset the path of misguided and unprotected youth.

The question is, can we in any way offer a substitute for the training and teaching which a child should normally receive from its parents, and for the sense of security and support it should derive from a well founded community? In fine, how can moral education be introduced to children who do not receive it in the normal way? School education is not enough. Education may produce cleverness but it does not necessarily produce character. The words "duty", "honour", "conscience", have perhaps become out of date, but it is in the absence of these qualities that delinquency flourishes. And if absent, how can they be supplied?

The ministry has great freedom and some members have singled out the needs of delinquent and underprivileged youth as requiring, above all else, their chief energies. There are certain of the clergy who, finding their opportunity in the present need, have earnestly sought to supply the deficiency in the children's homes and background. The individual work of such ministers is beyond praise; the regret is that it is inadequate.

It is in personal service where lies the answer and the hope for the future in the fight against juvenile delinquency. In the words of Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise:—

"Side by side with the machinery of the public school system there must be agencies at work of which the high purpose is not only to secure that the defective child shall be treated in accordance with scientific method, and that the pauper child shall not have less favourable opportunity than his fellows, but that all classes of children after satisfying the standard of literacy ordained by the school authority, shall, during the period of adolescence, be subject to such influence as shall secure them, when they attain maturity, a fair chance in the competition of life. Therein lies the prophylactic of crime . . . In future years, it is hoped that it will not be a commonplace, as it is now, for many old offenders to attribute their downfall, and their persistence in a criminal career, to neglect during infancy and early youth, and to the absence of any controlling influence to control them during the initial years preceding maturity from acts of mischief, or from fraud, until prison, as the automatic and unvarying penalty, destroyed in them the germs of hope and confidence in self respect, without which a foothold in honest life could with difficulty be regained."

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# Once Upon a Time

by GEORGE SHEPHERD<sup>1</sup>

**Y**ES INDEED, once upon a time our famous Force had not yet arrived upon the western scene and the momentous changes involved in transforming the North West set up of those days from No Law to Queens Law was yet to be made.

But, "not once nor twice in our rough Island story" had the "thin red line" changed the destinies of continents, and the Canadian North West was to be no exception to the rule. At the time, perhaps, there was little glory or glamour for the spearhead of the gallant Force that made its initial entry into the West in 1874.

Nevertheless out of the trials and tribulations of the epic march was born a spirit of dogged determination to finish a duty, when once started, that is a guiding instinct among the personnel of the Mounted Police to the present day. Out of the gruelling test of the initial march was born a tradition to "see it through," a tradition that survived, and will survive, as long as the Force shall last—more imperishable than quarried stone or plaque of bronze.

With the passage of time new and hitherto unrecorded incidents of the early history of the Force are becoming harder to discover. Present day members of the Mounted Police however are in a preferred class in the matter of meeting, and recording, the occasional gem told in reminiscent mood by aged veterans of the Police. Such stories of the past should be eagerly garnered and, whenever possible, recorded in print. As an illustration of what I have in mind I take pleasure in presenting the following incident.

While not connected with the westward march of 1874, it is a rather startling occurrence in relation to the building of Fort Walsh. We are rather accustomed to regard the work of the Police as being more or less general routine after the erection of Fort McLeod. But as the following story shows Fort Walsh might never have been built or, if built, might have been known by a different name entirely, for the simple reason that Major Walsh may have never lived through the happening to be enabled to give his name to the famous Fort. But listen to William Grain of Kerrobert:<sup>2</sup>

"I joined up with the N.W.M. Police in the Spring of 1874, therefore being one of the first, and in the fall of that year helped to build Fort MacLeod. The following Spring I was one of thirty, all told, who, under Major Walsh went to the Cypress Hills and began the building of Fort Walsh. The men all loved the Major and regarded him as one of the most courageous officers in the Force. We arrived at the site chosen on June 7,

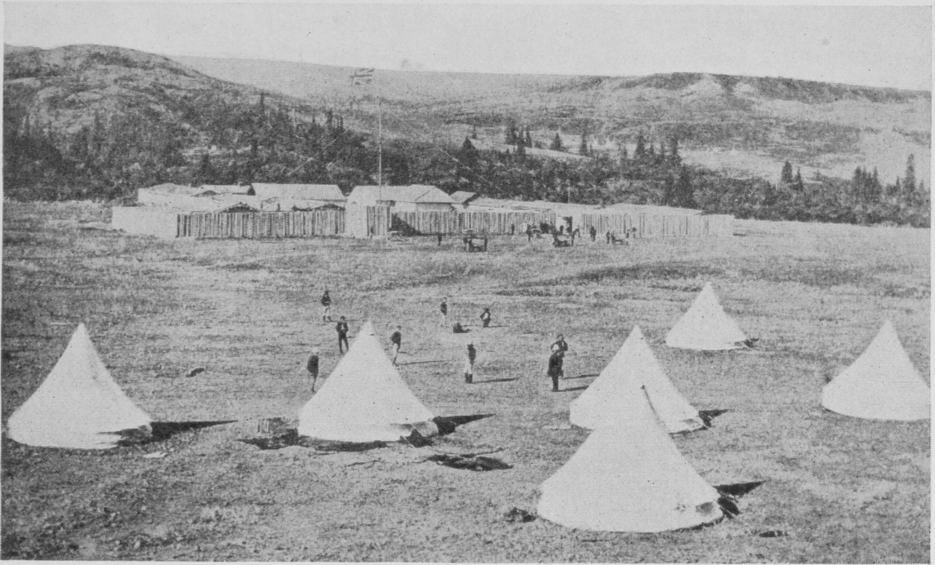
<sup>1</sup>The author of this article is a farmer-rancher living at West Plains, Saskatchewan, in the south-east corner of the Cypress Hills. Mr. Shepherd is a good friend of the Force and has been extremely interested in the history of the Cypress Hills. He is a Director of the Saskatchewan Historical Society and is considered an authority on the history of the country surrounding "The Cradle of the Force." Mr. Shepherd has recently been awarded the \$250.00 First Prize in the A. L. Searle Grain Co. Farmers' Essay Competition on "Better Farming Practices in S.W. Saskatchewan."—Ed.

<sup>2</sup>The records disclose that William Grain, who is now 90 years of age, served in the N.W.M.P. as a Sub-Constable from May 10, 1874, to June 28, 1877. Ex-Sub-Constable Grain's Regimental No. is 52, of the old series. He would be 22 years of age when the incident he recalls occurred.—Ed.



1875, and had the post pretty well completed in about six weeks time. The stockade itself was built of 16 foot logs sunk four feet into the ground. The logs for the bastions were cut to a length of twenty feet. The valley of Battle Creek was very beautiful with lots of grass and water for our horses.

The second day after our arrival at Cypress Mountains, while we were of course in tents and laying out the Fort plans, a large party of Sioux Indians came in on us; they had been driven over the boundary by American Cavalry. When driven over they always went to either Wood Mountain or the Cypress Hills. They were as surprised to see us as we were to see them. Two of our men whose uniforms had worn out had purchased from some traders two United States Cavalry uniforms and were wearing them which led the Sioux to believe that we were American soldiers in disguise. They went to Major Walsh who sat at a small table with the British flag floating from a temporary staff above him. "Who are you,"



*N.W.M.P. Camp, Fort Walsh, 1878.*

they asked, and when the Major told them they said "You lie for you are American soldiers in disguise and we are going to clean you out." The Major said to them, "Do you know the British flag," and they said, "No, but we do know the flag of the American Long Knives and this looks something like it and still you lie and we are going to clean out your whole camp."

They had a half-breed interpreter with them, a man about fifty years of age. The younger Indians were anxious to begin on us at once and started riding around and yelling and were working themselves up in a great state of excitement. Some of the older Indians however held them back as they wanted to talk further. Major Walsh said, "You may clean us out but you will lose a good few of yourselves and before two moons

have passed there will be more redcoats on these prairies than there are buffalo and there will not be one of you left alive."

A strange thing then happened; something drew the eyes of the Indians to the hills to the east of us, we followed their gaze and saw a large band of Crees much greater in number than the Sioux, coming down on us. As the Crees were hereditary enemies of the Sioux and friendly to the Police the Sioux wasted no time but at once made a quick getaway. With the coming of the Crees we had a different experience. They were friendly to us because of what we were in their country for—to protect them from the whiskey traders and to establish law and order.

That night we slept with our guns beside us and a guard watched through as well. The following morning most of us shouldered our axes and guns and going into the high timbers we started to cut the wood with which to construct the Fort. Shortly after the Fort was built a little trading town sprang up beside it being built on the north side of the little coulee that runs down past the present cemetery. One hundred and fifty families of buffalo hunters spent each winter in the Cypress Hills, most of them in the Four Mile Coulee. I understand that the site of Fort Walsh is still in good condition which is a good thing as the site of the original Fort MacLeod has been washed away by erosion of the river."

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## Two Constables Slain

THE RUTHLESS slaying by fugitives from justice of two Royal Canadian Mounted Police constables in Saskatchewan, serves to emphasize once again the dangers of the profession and the debt which the nation owes to the men who, night and day, risk their lives to protect the lives and property of law-abiding citizens.

Constable Norman Gleadow, 30, died from bullet and head wounds at Esterhazy, when he arrested Ernest Flook on a theft charge. Flook committed suicide when cornered by a police posse.

Constable W. E. Rhodenizer, born in Lunenburg, N.S., 28 years ago, was the fourth victim of Nelson Sammy, an Indian who had shot his own wife and her parents. The constable fell in a gun battle near Carlyle between a posse and the cornered Indian, who was seriously wounded. It is to be noted that the culprit was tracked down through the efforts of "Tell", a police bloodhound, who refused to leave the side of his fallen master.

One will wonder if there will be as much mourning on the part of sentimental "sob-sisters" of both sexes over the fate of these two fine young policemen as there usually is over the just punishment of vicious criminals when they are called upon to expiate similar crimes.

—*The Canadian Police Bulletin.*

# No. 1 Provost Company (R.C.M.P.)

## (1st Division C.A.S.F.)

**B**ELOW are listed the names of the personnel of the Provost Company, the picture of which appears as the Frontispiece in this issue of the *R.C.M. Police Quarterly*.

| ARMY. REG.<br>NO.               | ARMY<br>RANK | NAME                 | R.C.M.P.<br>REG. NO. | R.C.M.P.<br>RANK | DIV.    |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------|
| <b>Top Row—Left to Right</b>    |              |                      |                      |                  |         |
| C42039                          | L/Cpl.       | Stanyer, C.          | 12736                | Cst.             | "F"     |
| C41997                          | "            | Fitzallen, H. J.     | 12392                | "                | "N"     |
| C42053                          | "            | Pierce, F. L.        | R233                 | R/Cst.           | "Depot" |
| C41963                          | Cpl.         | Norman-Crosse, E. G. | 11587                | Cst.             | "A"     |
| C41994                          | L/Cpl.       | Duns, N. W. M.       | 12969                | 2/Cst.           | "Depot" |
| C42034                          | "            | Robinson, A.         | 10813                | Cst.             | "A"     |
| C42057                          | "            | Northwood, C. E.     | 13221                | 3/Cst.           | "D"     |
| C42058                          | "            | Mudge, G. W.         | 12918                | "                | "F"     |
| C42015                          | "            | Love, F. A.          | 10569                | A/L/Cpl.         | "A"     |
| C42031                          | "            | Primrose, J. A.      | 12972                | Cst.             | "F"     |
| C42008                          | "            | Hayes, J. W. E.      | 12530                | "                | "K"     |
| C42054                          | "            | Bumphrey, J. H.      | R273                 | R/Cst.           | "Depot" |
| C42055                          | "            | Keele, P. L.         | 13165                | 3/Cst.           | "D"     |
| C42061                          | "            | White, A.            | 13158                | "                | "K"     |
| C42000                          | "            | Gibbs, L. A.         | 12659                | Cst.             | "F"     |
| C42033                          | "            | Ray, C. L.           | 13068                | 2/Cst.           | "Depot" |
| C42042                          | "            | Stevenson, J. A.     | 12482                | Cst.             | "C"     |
| C42002                          | "            | Gray, J.             | 10887                | "                | "K"     |
| C42974                          | "            | Batty, E. S. W.      | 12522                | "                | "F"     |
| C41979                          | "            | Brien, F. N.         | 12846                | 3/Cst.           | "A"     |
| <b>Second Row—Left to Right</b> |              |                      |                      |                  |         |
| C41965                          | Cpl.         | McCallum, H.         | 12005                | Cst.             | "D"     |
| C41960                          | "            | Pooley, C. J. F.     | 11798                | "                | "L"     |
| C41977                          | L/Cpl.       | Boal, T. A.          | 13213                | 3/Cst.           | "N"     |
| C42059                          | "            | Dagg, L. G.          | 12644                | Cst.             | "K"     |
| C42060                          | "            | Baker, W. G.         | 10592                | "                | "A"     |
| C41966                          | Cpl.         | Byers, M. E.         | 11965                | "                | "K"     |
| C42021                          | L/Cpl.       | McKay, G. C.         | 10633                | "                | "A"     |
| C42049                          | "            | Wild, J. E.          | 13212                | 3/Cst.           | "N"     |
| C42006                          | "            | Harris, J. B.        | 11207                | Cst.             | "E"     |
| C42041                          | "            | Stevenson, E. H.     | 12370                | "                | "D"     |
| C42012                          | "            | Kent, A. T.          | 13155                | 3/Cst.           | "Depot" |
| C42005                          | "            | Hanman, C. T.        | 12932                | Cst.             | "Depot" |
| C42030                          | "            | Phillips, W. R.      | 12977                | "                | "F"     |
| C42022                          | "            | Moon, D. C. G.       | 13157                | 3/Cst.           | "F"     |
| C42037                          | "            | Skelley, A. R.       | 12390                | Cst.             | "F"     |
| C41982                          | "            | Butler, R. A.        | 12498                | "                | "D"     |
| C42042                          | "            | Ogilvie, W. M.       | 12976                | 2/Cst.           | "J"     |
| C42023                          | "            | Ness, O.             | 12936                | "                | "K"     |
| <b>Third Row—Left to Right</b>  |              |                      |                      |                  |         |
| C42009                          | L/Cpl.       | Henderson, W.        | 11226                | Cst.             | "A"     |
| C42046                          | "            | Taylor, C. A. E.     | 11132                | "                | "H"     |
| C42001                          | "            | Gillis, A. J.        | 12930                | "                | "K"     |
| C42051                          | "            | Wood, C.             | 12347                | "                | "Depot" |
| C42007                          | "            | Harrison, R. P.      | 12538                | "                | "A"     |
| C42050                          | "            | Wilson, C. F.        | 11747                | "                | "K"     |
| C41975                          | "            | Beach, D. M.         | 10944                | "                | "Depot" |
| C41964                          | Cpl.         | Hallet, J. E. B.     | 12061                | "                | "K"     |
| C41973                          | L/Cpl.       | Anderson, P. A.      | 12937                | "                | "N"     |
| C42040                          | "            | Stevens, W. G.       | 12624                | "                | "N"     |
| C42003                          | "            | Grayson, L. S.       | 11671                | "                | "K"     |
| C42043                          | "            | Stewart, J. R.       | 12609                | "                | "H"     |
| C42010                          | "            | Henzie, D. R.        | 12772                | "                | "D"     |
| C42052                          | "            | Vessey, R. T.        | 13222                | 3/Cst.           | "Depot" |
| C42062                          | "            | Morrison, J. D. F.   | R44                  | R/Cst.           | "C"     |
| C41969                          | Cpl.         | McFee, J. H. C.      | 8629                 | L/Cpl.           | "A"     |
| C42025                          | L/Cpl.       | Oliver, P. S.        | 12572                | Cst.             | "D"     |

| ARMY REG.<br>NO.                | ARMY<br>RANK | NAME                | R.C.M.P.<br>REG. NO. | R.C.M.P.<br>RANK | DIV.    |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------|
| <b>Fourth Row—Left to Right</b> |              |                     |                      |                  |         |
| C42018                          | L/Cpl.       | Mason, D. H.        | 10266                | Cst.             | "O"     |
| C41961                          | Cpl.         | Kells, R. W.        | 7508                 | L/Cpl.           | "E"     |
| C41989                          | L/Cpl.       | Cooper, R. G.       | 10832                | Cst.             | "O"     |
| C42028                          | "            | Paige, L. W.        | 13060                | 2/Cst.           | "Depot" |
| C41986                          | Cpl.         | Martin, H. L.       | 12499                | Cst.             | "K"     |
| C41991                          | L/Cpl.       | Dalton, S.          | 12617                | "                | "Depot" |
| C41984                          | "            | Canning, G. F.      | 12758                | 3/Cst.           | "N"     |
| C42004                          | "            | Hammond, H. F.      | 8329                 | Cst.             | "A"     |
| C42029                          | "            | Pedensen, K. G.     | 12810                | "                | "F"     |
| C42020                          | "            | McGill, R.          | 12540                | "                | "A"     |
| C42014                          | "            | Law, H. F.          | 12604                | "                | "H"     |
| C42044                          | "            | Stewart, M. R.      | 13099                | 3/Cst.           | "Depot" |
| C42063                          | "            | Gauthier, J. R.     | 12738                | Cst.             | "C"     |
| C41970                          | Cpl.         | Porter, E.          | 12073                | "                | "E"     |
| C42026                          | L/Cpl.       | Payne, C. L.        | 13230                | 3/Cst.           | "O"     |
| C42025                          | "            | Ogilvie, R. A.      | 12572                | Cst.             | "D"     |
| C41992                          | "            | Doe, J. H. B.       | 13217                | 3/Cst.           | "N"     |
| C41995                          | "            | Durfy, R. H.        | 12579                | Cst.             | "A"     |
| C41967                          | Cpl.         | Cooper, N.          | 12074                | "                | "H"     |
| <b>Fifth Row—Left to Right</b>  |              |                     |                      |                  |         |
| C42013                          | L/Cpl.       | King, A. W.         | 10211                | Cst.             | "O"     |
| C42038                          | "            | Smith, L. B.        | 13156                | 3/Cst.           | "Depot" |
| C41981                          | "            | Burkmar, E. F.      | 12706                | Cst.             | "F"     |
| C42011                          | "            | Hull, R. W.         | 10200                | "                | "E"     |
| C42056                          | "            | Putnam, E. F.       | 10709                | "                | "K"     |
| C41958                          | Sgt.         | Green, J.           | 11357                | Cpl.             | "A"     |
| C41959                          | "            | Kidston, R. J.      | 10400                | A/Cpl.           | "A"     |
| C41956                          | "            | Drummond-Hay, A.    | 11288                | L/Cpl.           | "L"     |
| C41951                          | R.S.M.       | Ball, G. W.         | 11507                | Cpl.             | "K"     |
|                                 | Capt.        | Day, W. R.          |                      |                  |         |
| C41952                          | C.S.M.       | Graham, C. W.       | 9894                 | Cpl.             | "A"     |
| C41953                          | C.Q.M.S.     | Chamberlain, E. A.  | 10634                | Cpl.             | "C"     |
| C41957                          | Sgt.         | Margetts, S. H. G.  | 9826                 | "                | "H"     |
| C41955                          | "            | Tutin, E.           | 7576                 | "                | "Depot" |
| C41976                          | L/Cpl.       | Beaulieu, J. O. L.  | 10603                | Cst.             | "N"     |
| C42047                          | "            | Warner, W. H.       | 12963                | "                | "N"     |
| C41983                          | "            | Cameron, E. A.      | 12856                | 2/Cst.           | "A"     |
| C41978                          | "            | Bondurant, G. E.    | 12965                | Cst.             | "K"     |
| C41988                          | "            | Childerstone, H. M. | 10279                | "                | "O"     |
| <b>Sixth Row—Left to Right</b>  |              |                     |                      |                  |         |
| C41962                          | Cpl.         | Dick, W.            | 11084                | Cst.             | "K"     |
| C41972                          | L/Cpl.       | Allen, A. R.        | 11811                | "                | "K"     |
| C41996                          | "            | Fenn, R. C.         | 10561                | "                | "K"     |
| C41986                          | "            | Carriere, J. R. R.  | 10700                | "                | "A"     |
| C42016                          | "            | Lynas, A.           | 11133                | "                | "K"     |
| C41998                          | "            | Forbes, H. C.       | 11849                | "                | "K"     |
| C41971                          | Cpl.         | Lloyd, W. G.        | 11144                | "                | "N"     |
| C42017                          | L/Cpl.       | MacKenzie, A.       | 11017                | "                | "H"     |
| C42032                          | "            | Quantrill, C. E.    | R352                 | R/Cst.           | "O"     |
| C41985                          | "            | Carcoux, J. H.      | 9910                 | Cst.             | "Depot" |
| C41990                          | "            | Cutting, G. A.      | 10980                | "                | "Depot" |
| C42036                          | "            | Scanlan, D. R.      | 12475                | "                | "K"     |
| C41999                          | "            | Gargan, R. T. W.    | 13216                | 3/Cst.           | "N"     |
| C42048                          | "            | Watts, T. G. N.     | 13064                | 2/Cst.           | "Depot" |
| <b>ADDED SINCE:</b>             |              |                     |                      |                  |         |
| C42065                          | Pte.         | Harkness, J. A.     | 11290                | Cst.             | "N"     |
| <b>ADVANCE PARTY:</b>           |              |                     |                      |                  |         |
| C41954                          | Sgt.         | Supeene, O. G.      | 11391                | L/Cpl.           | "D"     |
| C42019                          | L/Cpl.       | McCardle, J. E.     | 10417                | Cst.             | "D"     |
| <b>A.O.D.</b>                   |              |                     |                      |                  |         |
| C41980                          | L/Cpl.       | Burke, F. J.        | 12852                | Sub/Cst.         | "A"     |
| C42035                          | "            | Robinson, E. E.     | 11010                | Cst.             | "Depot" |
| C42045                          | "            | Stinson, R. J.      | 12984                | 3/Cst.           | "N"     |
| C42064                          | Pte.         | Smith, K. H.        |                      |                  |         |
| C94059                          | "            | Leclaire, X.        |                      |                  |         |
| <b>Absent</b>                   |              |                     |                      |                  |         |



This unit, recruited from all parts of the Dominion, assembled at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, early in November. Quartered in the large hangar there, it was evident that good fellowship and comradeship were predominant among all ranks. Captain W. R. Day, Officer Commanding, exemplified this spirit, and it prevailed down to the most junior.

The war establishment of a Company is a Captain, Regimental Sergeant-Major (W.O. Class 1), Company Sergeant-Major W.O. (Class 3), C.Q.M.S., six Sergeants, twelve Corporals and eighty-four other ranks. The total strength is 106 all ranks, with necessary equipment and transport. No. 1 Provost Company is composed of Non-Commissioned Officers. Forty-two Lance-Corporals hold their rank but do not receive the constitutional increase of pay. The reason is the performance of their tasks will require authority.

For the six weeks they were here the men underwent an intensive course of training in foot-drill, first aid and motor-cycle instruction. The latter was responsible for a few pre-war casualties, none of which proved very serious. The majority of the Company are now proficient motor-cyclists.

After several weeks training the unit was inspected by the G.O.C., who was accompanied by A/D/Commr. King, Supt. Cooper and Major Gregg, V.C., of Military District No. 3. The G.O.C. addressed the men, stressing the importance of the work they would be expected to undertake. He also was high in his praise of the appearance of the men and their drill.

On November 23, the men were issued with battle dress, their new regulation army uniform. This appeared to augur well for a rapid departure overseas. Incidentally, after several days wear, these uniforms were pronounced very comfortable, as well as serviceable.

Congratulations are in order for the following members of the Provost Unit, who were married during their stay in Ottawa: Cpls. J. E. B. Hallett, H. L. Martin, H. McCallum, M. E. Byers; L/Cpls. J. O. L. Beaulieu, L. B. Smith, A. R. Skelley, K. G. Pedersen, R. J. Stinson, R. Durfy.

## STYLE HEADQUARTERS

HAND-CUT and  
INDIVIDUALLY  
TAILORED TO  
YOUR PERSONAL  
MEASUREMENTS

500  
BRITISH WOOLENS  
ANY STYLE

**TIP TOP TAILORS**  
LIMITED

*Stores and Dealers Everywhere*

# *The Question Box*

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

**1. Q. If a person convicted of theft is given suspended sentence, can he be charged with breach of recognizance if he commit an infraction of a Provincial Liquor Act?**

A. Proceedings against a person on suspended sentence may be taken when, according to Section 1083, "the offender has failed to observe **any of the conditions** of his recognizance". The words in heavy type are important. Thus, for the suspended sentence to be revoked, there must be a breach of at least one of the numbered conditions.

Recognizances often contain the provision: "that he will interdict himself and totally abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor during the period of his probation." Unless this or some similar condition were made, merely being drunk would not give rise to proceedings under Section 1083.

The same thing might be said of any infraction of a Liquor Act; in this connection see the case of *R. v. Weedmark*, 50 C.C.C. 443: An accused on suspended sentence was brought before the same Magistrate on another charge, (not for breach of the recognizance) and the Magistrate then purported to revoke the suspended sentence for the prior charge. The Chief Justice of Ontario, Sir William Mulock, ruled that "where sentence has been suspended and a recognizance entered into a Magistrate cannot on the accused again appearing before him otherwise than for breach of the recognizance purport to revoke the suspended sentence and impose a sentence appropriate to the charge on which sentence was suspended".

The closing paragraph of a recognizance contains general words, "to be of good behaviour . . .", but to my mind they follow the *ejusdem generis* rule—refer to the foregoing provisions. The breach is tried as any ordinary criminal charge: *R. v. Butler*, 19 Cr. App. R. 127; there is an appeal from a decision: *R. v. Smith*, 27 Cox C.C. 782. Accordingly, I am of opinion that in this case the person cannot be charged with a breach of his recognizance, unless one of the conditions of the bond has been violated.

**2. Q. Does Section 773 (a) apply to Sections 369 (theft of cattle) and 377 (theft of car), in view of the former being a special provision with twice the penalty, and the latter (though the car is worth less than \$25.00) being punishable with a minimum of one year's imprisonment?**

A. To appreciate fully the spirit of Part XVI is must be borne in mind that the legislators sought to provide a more simple and less expensive mode of trying all but serious crimes. A hardened criminal, or one whose offence has assumed serious proportions, may still be tried in the usual manner under Part XIX, or again under Part XVIII. It is for this reason that Section 784 was included, so as to give the Magistrate a wide discretion to decide, before the accused has made his defence, not to adjudicate summarily upon any case.

As to the first proposition—whether Section 773 (a) applies to Section 369—I consider the wording of the former section to be unequivocal. Naturally the value of the animal or animals must not exceed \$25.00 to bring the theft within the Section; otherwise Section 776 is used, and the penalty set out in Section 369 would apply (that in Section 386 would be invoked if dead cattle were stolen).

The law is summed up in the case of *R. v. Power*, 36 C.C.C. 389:

"The group of Sections, 358 to 388 inclusive, which is headed 'Punishment of Theft', does not create different offences, but merely provides punishment for the one offence of theft, which punishment varies according to the circumstances in which the theft is committed . . . The only effect of that Section (384) is to provide the maximum sentence which can be imposed for theft in those circumstances; held, therefore, a Police Magistrate has jurisdiction which, in Alberta, does not depend upon the consent of the accused, to try summarily a charge of stealing from a railway car property not exceeding \$10.00 in value." (now \$25.00).

The only exception to this rule, as far as I can find, is Theft from the Person (Section 379): *R. v. Conlin*, 1 C.C.C. 43, and *R. v. Bonin*, 20 C.C.C. 180. Accordingly Section 778, limiting punishment for theft to six months' imprisonment, would apply to all cases of theft, with the exception noted above. This statement is further fortified by Section 774 (2).

As to the second proposition, it is agreed that Sections 377 and 778 would appear to be in conflict: the former setting out a minimum penalty of one year, and the latter a maximum sentence of six months. The solution is very simple. The Magistrate, upon realization of the fact, should invoke Section 784 and decide not to adjudicate summarily; Section 377 is not in common use in any case, as the offence is more often one under Section 285 (3) for taking a car without owner's consent. However, a stolen car in almost every case is worth more than \$25.00; the summary procedure is then under Section 776 which allows the usual penalty. A "car" worth under \$25.00 (*in the judgment of the Magistrate*) would be considered a wreck or car parts, and hence be within Sections 386, 773 (a) and 778. The rare case of a car in working order worth under \$25.00 would be cared for by Section 784, as noted above.

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## "The Spectroscope"

THE SPECTROSCOPE is one of Science's latest contributions to crime detection. By it, light is broken up into a rainbow of colours interrupted by thousands of dark vertical lines; a different spectrum is made by each element, that is, there is a distinct pattern of vertical lines for each element or combination of elements.

Thus, a man charged with extortion was convicted because the Spectroscope showed paint in his home to be the same as that used to mark the place where the money was to be paid. Hit and run drivers have been ascertained by smears of paint and by tiny chips of glass; bullets have been traced to the offender's gun by analysis of particles of metals left by the bullet on the victim's skin. In one case a burglar had cut the telephone wires so the police could not be contacted. A knife was found in a suspect's pocket. On the blade were bronze-coloured stains too minute for chemical analysis. A Spectroscopic examination showed that the stains contained copper and tin, metals absent from the knife blade, but present in the telephone cord.

## "Old Timers" Column

### A Memorial to Regimental No. 635, Constable Cowan, Fort Pitt 1885

**D**AVID LATIMER COWAN, an Ottawa boy, joined the N.W.M.P. on April 4, 1882 in Toronto, at the age of eighteen. He was a brave lad and volunteered with great spirit to go upon the expedition which cost him his life.

On April 14, 1885, during the Rebellion, Constables Cowan, Loasby and Special Constable Quinn, left Fort Pitt, then commanded by Inspector Dickens, son of the English novelist, on a scouting expedition, following the Frog Lake massacre, to find out where a certain band of Indians were encamped.

Returning the next day they were ambushed about 500 yards from the Fort, the Indians having approached from a different direction than expected. Realizing their plight the three men decided to make a dash for it and spurred their horses at a gallop through the war-whooping tribe in a desperate attempt to reach their objective. They were of course immediately fired on by the savages and Cowan's horse, Firefly, threw him; he rose instantly and ran into the bush but was shot down by an Indian boy, being later despatched by others of the tribe. Meanwhile the detachment members were firing volley after volley into the red-skins from the Fort. Cowan's body, horribly mutilated, was not recovered until the 25th May. The remains were rescued by members of the N.W.M.P. from Fort Macleod.

He was buried on the spot where he fell near the Saskatchewan River in a neat grave dug by his comrades surmounted by a wooden cross and surrounded by a railing.

The following elegy of this incident is from the pen of Reg. No. 866, ex-Corporal Walter William Smith, familiarly known as "Blue", a sobriquet which has clung to him from youth. Mr. Smith has been postmaster at Ferintosh, Alberta, for the past 27 years and still resides there. He served with the N.W.M.P. and R.N.W.M.P. from 1882-1887 and 1888-1900, as a Constable and Corporal when he retired to pension. He was a medallist of the Rebellion of 1885.

Farewell, old Comrade, the bleak northern plains  
And frozen lakes shall ne'er know thee again,  
No more swift Firefly again you'll e'er bestride  
The gallant roan fell by his master's side,  
And ages hence, hist'ry shall count with pride  
How for his Country, Cowan fought and died . . .  
A horde of painted fiends on murder bent,  
Maddened by blood from helpless victims rent,  
Lined all the hill around.  
Returning from a stern and perilous ride,  
He marked the Indians, cached on every side,  
Home sent the spurs into his charger's side  
Right through their centre like a flash he rides,  
He gains the hill, then 'neath his comrade's eyes,  
Reels in his saddle, slowly falls and dies.  
Oh for a troop of his old Comrades there



His death had cost the painted savage dear,  
 Now 'tis all past and by Saskatchewan's stream  
 The trooper's buried—softly may he dream.  
 Farewell old Comrade, sleep to wake no more,  
 'Till we meet at the Grand Reveille  
 On the Eternal Shore.

Although he sustained two serious bullet wounds, Cowan's companion, Reg. No. 925 Cst. Clarence Loasby managed to reach safety. When a few yards from the Fort, his horse was killed under him by an Indian galloping on the off-side. At the same time that Indian's horse also pitched headlong, and the two men rolled together. Feigning death Loasby was left in the field and later managed to gain the sanctuary of the Fort. He was awarded a medal for his courage. Mr. Loasby died a little over a year ago and was yardmaster for the C.P.R. at Kootenay Landing, B.C., for 28 years.

A medal was posthumously awarded to the late Cst. Cowan for his services in this instance and the same is held at the Headquarters of the R.C.M. Police at Ottawa. If any reader could supply information regarding the deceased's next-of-kin it would be appreciated if the fullest available particulars could be sent to the Commissioner, R.C.M. Police, Ottawa.

\* \* \*

### Pensioned

The following members of the Force have been retired to pension recently; their present addresses are given in each case:—

- Reg. No. 9168, Constable R. St. C. Swinimer—April 3, 1939.  
16 Stanley Place, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- Reg. No. 6204, Constable W. Urquhart—April 12, 1939.  
R.R. No. 3, Cloverdale, B.C.
- Reg. No. 8326, Constable D. A. McAskill—April 15, 1939.  
750 Hamilton Street, Vancouver, B.C.
- Reg. No. 8350, Constable W. R. McMahon—April 24, 1939.  
c/o Mr. George Armstrong, Newcastle, N.B.
- Reg. No. 5099, Sergeant A. P. Colfer—May 2, 1939.  
General Delivery, Hudson, Ontario.
- Reg. No. 6460, Constable W. MacDonald—May 11, 1939.  
9406-109A. Ave., Edmonton, Alberta.
- Reg. No. 5431, Sergeant A. J. Brien—May 31, 1939.  
123 Cook St., Victoria B.C.
- Reg. No. 6101, Sergeant A. J. Stretton—May 31, 1939.  
The Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, Ontario.
- Reg. No. 10426, Sergeant J. Molyneux—May 31, 1939.  
Arnprior, Ontario.
- Reg. No. 9273, Corporal C. P. Leeds—May 31, 1939.  
c/o H. Cuthbert, 11933-93rd St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Reg. No. 9070, Corporal P. D. Maloney—June 11, 1939.  
11 Rose Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
- Reg. No. 5173, Sgt. Major C. T. Hildyard—June 22, 1939.  
Martin's Brook, N.S.
- Reg. No. 8153, Corporal M. P. L. Delaney—June 25, 1939.  
176 Frontenac Street, Quebec, P.Q.
- Reg. No. 5338, Constable L. A. Hammick—June 30, 1939.  
1021 Carberry Gardens, Victoria, B.C.

## Book and Magazine Review

"THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE", by L. Charles Douthwaite.  
(Ryerson Press, Toronto). \$3.50.

A book as thrilling as fiction—the story of a romance based on facts and events stretched over more than half a century. Much has been written about the R.C.M. Police—a great deal not worthy of the subject, but from an unbiased viewpoint it is hard to find a more interesting and comprehensive study than that compiled by Mr. Douthwaite. Of necessity he has relied upon the usual sources of information, but rarely have historical facts been so well and faithfully related.

With simplicity of style, the author tells of the inception of the Force; the heart-breaking struggle against obstacles not appreciated by a government far removed from the scene of action. We are shown how obstacles were overcome and prejudice turned into admiration and respect. The author takes us through the bitter days of the Riel Rebellion, the Yukon Gold rush and later, the industrial disturbances of the West. Mr. Douthwaite then reviews the less well known branches of the Force—Aviation, Marine and Narcotics, important activities perhaps not fully appreciated by the layman.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is not only a vivid and entertaining story but an understanding and successful attempt to portray the spirit behind a force which has blazed a trail through thousands of square miles; made possible an alliance from coast to coast, and will continue to form an integral part of Canadian history.

Here is the compelling and vivid description of sixty five years devoted to a task originally allotted to a handful of men whose courage surmounted all odds and has developed today into a highly organized police unit that binds Canada together in strength with unity—for the right.

That part it has so unobtrusively played in cementing the confederation of the Provinces cannot be too lightly considered nor too highly praised.—This book leaves one with a feeling of security, an understandable sense of pride in the possession of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force whose name is justly emblazoned across Canada and the Empire.—D.F.R.

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### R. C. M. P.

To all who feel in these days of war  
That life holds less than they bargained for,  
That news when it comes is too often flat  
Because nobody knows what it's hinting at,  
We commend as filled with the thrills of peace  
*The Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

Started some sixty-odd years ago  
With a strength of a hundred and fifty or so,  
The Force brought order and law to man  
In hitherto lawless lands which ran  
From the line of the States to the Arctic shore—  
A couple of million square miles and more.

In the Queen's red coat with a gun to bark  
Only when parleying missed their mark,  
There were trails to blaze, there were posts to watch  
At 60 below the zero notch,  
There were racketeers to be brought to book,  
Thief and murderer, tough and crook—  
White-skin, redskin, half-breed, Chink,  
Illicit dealers in drugs and drink,

Gold-rush exploiters of those alike  
 Who succeeded or failed in a lucky strike,  
 And officials who eased the encircling toils  
 And levied a rake-off on the spoils.

Such is the medley, all hard-boiled fact,  
 Documented and neatly packed,  
 Which L. Charles Douthwaite contrives to mix  
 In his volume (from *Blackie*, at ten-and-six).

"Punch"

## The Soldier's Prayer Book

THE SERGEANT commanded the soldiers to church, and when the parson gave out the text those who had a Bible took it out, but this soldier had neither a Bible or prayer book but pulled out a deck of cards and spread them before him. The Sergeant saw him and said, "Richard, put away those cards. This is no place for them." "Never mind that," said Richard.

When the service was over a Constable took Richard before the mayor. "Well," said the mayor, "what have you brought this soldier here for?" "For playing cards in church, Sir." "Well, soldier, what have you to say for yourself?" "Much, sir." "I hope it is very good," said the mayor. "If not I will punish you more than any man has been punished before."

"I have been," said the soldier, "about six weeks on a march. I have neither Bible nor prayer book with me. I have nothing but a common pack of cards, and I hope to satisfy Your Worship of purity of my intentions. We begin with the ace; it reminds me there is but one God. When I see the deuce, it reminds me of Father and Son; when I see the three it reminds me of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost; the four reminds me of the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John; the five reminds me of the five wise virgins who trimmed their lamps—there were ten, but five were fools and were sent out; the six reminds me that in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth; the seven reminds me that on the seventh day the Lord rested from work and hallowed it; the eight reminds me of the eight persons who were saved when God drowned the World, Noah, his wife, three sons and their wives; the nine reminds me of the nine lepers who were cleansed by our Saviour—there were ten, but nine never returned thanks; the ten reminds me of the Ten Commandments which God handed down to Moses on a table of stone; the King reminds me of the King of Heaven, God Almighty; the Queen reminds me of the Queen of Sheba who went to hear the wisdom of Solomon for she was as wise a woman as he was a man. She brought with her fifty boys and girls, all dressed in boy's apparel, for the King to tell which were boys and which were girls. King Solomon sent water for them to wash themselves. The girls washed to their elbows, and the boys to their wrists, so King Solomon told by this."

"Well," said the mayor, "you have given a description of every card except one, the knave."

"Well," replied the soldier, "the greatest knave I know is the Constable who brought me before you."

"When I count the number of spots on the cards," said the soldier, "there are as many spots as there are days in the year. When I count the number of cards in a pack I find 52, as many weeks as in a year. I find four suits for the weeks in a month. I find there are twelve picture cards, representing the months in a year, and counting the tricks there are thirteen, the number of weeks in a quarter. A pack of cards serves me as a Bible, almanac and a common prayer book."

—*The Morden Times*.

## Division Notes

### "A" Division

A very successful dance was held at the Chateau Laurier on Friday, December 1, 1939.

The dance was held by the combined Social and Athletic Clubs of "A", "N" Divisions and "H.Q." Sub-Division. If one may judge by the opinions expressed by the many who attended, the dance was the best held by the Force in Ottawa.

The dance was attended by the Commissioner and Mrs. Wood and a majority of the Officers of the Divisions in Ottawa. Over 400 were there and dancing was enjoyed until 2.30 a.m. Many members of the Provost Company were present.

The music was supplied by the R.C.M.P. Orchestra under the direction of Cst. C. C. Bryson. The orchestra ranks with the best and merited high praise for their excellent music.

A buffet supper was served during the evening.

\* \* \*

On November 17, a Smoker was held at the Windsor Hotel, Hull, when the Social and Athletic Clubs of "A", "N" Divisions and "H.Q." Sub-Division were hosts to the R.C.M.P. Provost Company.



Among the highlights of the evening's entertainment were two *quartettes*; one rendered by the Officers and one by the other ranks. The quartettes could only be properly appreciated by those privileged to hear them.

Other excellent talent was on display and the writer considers that some of the

vocalists in the Force have missed their vocations.

The R.C.M.P. Orchestra provided excellent music for the occasion and their rendition of a skit on the "Poet and Peasant" overture was highly amusing.

\* \* \*

The Bowling Club commenced its activities on September 28.

The membership numbers 60 and some of the male members will have to look to their laurels as several promising lady bowlers threaten to make things interesting.

\* \* \*

Shooting with the Rifle and Revolver on the indoor range is already underway and there is every indication that competition will be extremely keen in the various classes for weekly prizes. Several members have given notice—if their practice scores are any criterion—that their intention is to win one of the aggregate cups for the season's shoot.

\* \* \*

After an absence of 17 years from organized league competition, members of "A", "N" and "G" Divisions formed a Soccer Football Team for competition in the Ottawa and District League. Supt. F. A. Blake was elected President and Insp. E. Carroll Vice-President.



In addition to the Police team, the League comprised two other teams—Ottawa Corinthians and Ottawa United. A series of 12 home games was played by each team.

After the League finished, a series of home and home games was commenced with the Brockville-Scottish Soccer Football Club. The first game was played at Brockville on October 9 and the return game at Ottawa on October 21. The Police Team again played at Brockville on November 4. Owing to weather conditions, the Brockville Club was unable to play at Ottawa.

The members of the Police Team acted as hosts to the Brockville Club at a dinner given on October 21 at the "A" Division Barracks.

\* \* \*

Reg. No. 11855, Cst. Beatty, W. M., was married to Miss Florence Nora Montague on December 11, 1939.

All members of the Division join in wishing the happy couple every success in their new venture.

### "C" Division

With the transfer of D/Sgt. T. G. Scrogg to Ottawa, the mantle of Associate Editor for "C" Division has been donned by A/Sgt. C. R. Broome.

\* \* \*

The growling of the war dogs having finally broken into what looks like a sustained period of biting at one another, all well-laid plans for sporting activities have perforce been suspended.

\* \* \*

At present the Montreal Military Bowling League, "C" Division's mainstay of winter sports activities, would appear to be definitely "out." Wartime activities among the various local military units have resulted in the transformation of bowling alleys into store-rooms, etc. However, "It's an Ill Wind" and we can now voice our hopeful start of the season chorus of "Well this year is our year" without fear of contradiction when the final standing is complete. The increased duties make it highly improbable that much time can be spared for recreation.

\* \* \*

The new quarters in the old Post Office building are rapidly taking shape. "C" Division's particular "War Department" has been located in these premises for some time and now the contractors have moved in for the purpose of making it a permanent barracks. The rapidity with which the alterations are being made necessitates sudden and frequent moves of desks with accompanying paraphernalia: it is a wise investigator who can find his own desk each day. At the time of writing the writer was uncomfortably situated in one of the outer halls, through which flows a ceaseless and surging stream of carpenters, plumbers, painters, plasterers and the like. The noise is appalling. A beneficent government has provided a noiseless typewriter, presumably in order that the workmen will not be disturbed.

\* \* \*

However, it is expected that temporary discomfort will be redeemed by more commodious and modern offices, a sizeable reading room and space for a gymnasium. The present close application to duty finds many members wedged in behind desks; this is adversely affecting the waistline of some of our best figures and the gym should do much to counteract it. It is presumed that the early gyrations in the gym will be characterized by a lack of that gracefulness and agility commonly attributed to the gazelle.

### "Depot" Division

On the 7th September, the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Wedding Anniversary of Special Constable and Mrs. Charles Eddy, a presentation was made to the happy couple of an illuminated address of congratulation and felicitation accompanied by a mantel clock suitably engraved, roses, and cigars. When making the presentation on behalf of the Officers, N.C.O.'s and Constables of "F" and "Depot" Divisions stationed at Regina, the Officers Commanding the two Divisions spoke of the beautiful work Special Constable Eddy had done in the gardens and grounds of the Barracks at Regina, which was in itself a monument to his devotion to duty. Both Mr. and Mrs. Eddy feelingly expressed their thanks for what, they said, was an unexpected addition to the great happiness which they were feeling that day.

\* \* \*

During the past summer the Division was not as strong in numbers as it had been for some time past, therefore activities in sports were somewhat curtailed as far as team work was concerned. However, badminton is now under way again while the rink is ready and waiting for the weather to tighten up sufficiently to permit hockey and skating.

\* \* \*

Members of other Divisions attending Instructional Classes at Regina will find that the Library has been vastly improved by the addition of a reference section consisting of law, scientific and instructional volumes, which have been made available for study and reference. Needless to say, any volumes of a similar nature which might be donated would be very welcome—some of the books available at present are only on loan.

\* \* \*

Three members of the Division have retired to pension recently, viz. Sergeant Joe Leatham, Farrier for more years than many members can remember; Sergeant Harry Harvey of Yukon fame; and Corporal A. W. Holtom. All three have sought the warmer climate of British Columbia, in which to spend their days of leisure—all members wish them many years in which to enjoy the same with the best of health.

\* \* \*

The best wishes of the Division are extended to the following members and their brides—

L/Cpl. J. Robinson, who was married to Miss Hazel D. Mahon of Regina on September 2nd in the Barracks Chapel, when members of the Division formed a Guard of Honour.

Cst. R. A. Sheppard, who was married to Miss Ida E. MacGregor of Kamloops, B.C., on September 7 at Regina.

### "D" Division

Members of "D" Division selected from the volunteers for duty with the R.C.M. Police Provost Company as part of the First Canadian Military Division for active service abroad were given a right royal send off on October 20 when a smoking concert was held at Division Headquarters, by kind permission of A/Commissioner R. L. Cadiz, Officer Commanding.

Inspector A. T. Belcher, Sgt. H. G. Nichols, and Cpl. W. S. Ferguson divided the duties of master of ceremonies, and, assisted by a number of volunteer waiters, kept everything flowing along very smoothly.

A short variety programme provided was well received, the singing of Constable S. D. Thomas being especially appreciated. His selections were very suitable and appropriate to the occasion. Short addresses of a very timely nature were given by the Officer Commanding and Lt. Col. R. W. Kenny, A/Surgeon, who on behalf of all members of "D" Division and the Force in general wished the boys God-speed, good luck and a safe return, expressing the hope that they would soon be able to



resume their duties in the Force. L/Cpl. Supeene suitably replied for himself and the other members of the Draft.

The twelve members selected were given a place of honour at a special table and were the recipients of much attention and many good wishes. They will bear with them pleasant memories of their last social gathering with their comrades in "D" Division, many of whom wish they were going. Since the smoker three other members from this Division have left to join them, making a total of fifteen.

"D" Division wishes all members of the Provost Company every possible success in their undertaking, the best of luck and above all a safe return. We know they will live up to the high traditions of the Force and be a credit to the Canadian Overseas Forces and to Canada. We are proud of these men and will watch with much interest for news of them and their activities when they reach the scene of hostilities.

A revolver team from Division Headquarters was successful in winning the McLimont Revolver Shooting Trophy for the third time in the past four years.

This trophy is for annual competition among the various police forces in Greater Winnipeg, for rapid shooting with .45 service revolvers.

Target used is the well known "shirt front" with the count of 5-4-3-2—5 being for the centre strip of 2". Three targets, six rounds each, 25 seconds allowed each six rounds.

In addition to the trophy, which is in the form of a shield, gold medals go to each member of the winning team. The regulations governing this competition provide that no more than two gold medalists can compete at one time, which means that the personnel of the winning team is continually changing.

Approximately twelve teams are entered each year. This year there were six teams from the Winnipeg City Police, two C.P.R., one C.N.R., one Hudson's Bay Co., one T. Eaton Co., and one R.C.M.P.

Personnel of this year's winning team—

|                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Const. Rotherby, J. A.     | 81  |
| Const. Gordon, W. G.       | 80  |
| Sgt. Maj. Stangroom, B. J. | 61  |
| L/Cpl. Keech, E. G.        | 51  |
| Total                      | 273 |

Winter Sports are well under way and include bowling, badminton, volley ball and curling.

Four bowling teams are running off a league schedule, bowling one night each week. Competition so far has been very keen.

Badminton and volley ball are very popular, the floor of the auditorium being in use practically every night.

As a result of friendly curling games played last winter an Associated Police Curling League has been formed at Winnipeg, consisting of twelve rinks, including three Winnipeg City Police, three C.N.R., one C.P.R., one St. Boniface, one Attorney-General's Dept., and three R.C.M. Police. Ice is rented from the Fort Garry Curling Club and games are played every Sunday morning. League sweaters of Royal blue trimmed with gold are worn by all players and with six sheets of ice being used at the same time present a colourful spectacle. If nothing better can be said the players look like curlers anyway.

A trophy and individual prizes have already been donated for the league competition. These will go to the rink winning the greatest number of games in the regular league schedule.

The seasons activities were inaugurated on November 18 with a splendid get-together social at the club rooms, and curling began as soon as ice was available.

The Division heartily congratulates Sub-Inspector J. F. Thrasher on his recent promotion. Sub-Inspector Thrasher is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and graduated from the University of Manitoba with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. We wish him every success and many years of useful service to the Force.

Congratulations are also in order for Constables Carswell, L. J., and Badley, R. E., who recently joined the ranks of the benedicts. We wish them and their charming wives much joy and happiness.

#### **"E" Division**

Constable R. A. Clayton, of our Vernon Detachment, was married at Vernon, B.C., on November 18, 1939, to Violet May Bell, daughter of Mrs. G. B. Armstrong, of Merritt, B.C.

#### **"F" Division**

"F" Division had ten marriages recorded in the October issue of the *Quarterly*. The January issue sees only five, but do not let it be thought that the Division is getting rebuffed by the fair sex. There are many others who are equally ambitious and who will be led to the altar in due course.

The Division again unites in wishing the following members all that is well in their future happiness.

11297, Cst. J. Fossum who was married to Miss Beatrice V. Smallwood at Weyburn, Sask., on September 24, 1939. He is attached to the Weyburn C.I.B.

10842, Cst. P. C. Smith who was married to Miss Viola C. Schulz in St. Albans Cathedral, Prince Albert, Sask., on October 18, 1939. He is stationed in charge of Smeaton Detachment.

11000, Cst. J. C. Gates who was married to Miss Denise Jutras in The Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, Prince Albert, Sask., on November 13, 1939. He is stationed at Prince Albert Detachment.

11779, Cst. A. Argent who was married to Miss Beryl Nutt, daughter of Corpl. G. S. Nutt, in St. Peters Church, Young, Sask., on October 28, 1939. He is stationed in charge of Spiritwood Detachment.

11852, Cst. G. Mohr who was married to Miss Florence DesRosiers, daughter of D/Sgt. J. E. E. DesRosiers, in the Bishop's Palace, Prince Albert, Sask., on November 24, 1939. He is stationed in charge of Hafford Detachment.



The Division regrets to record the loss of Sub-Insp. H. W. H. Williams from Saskatoon to "D" Division, but we unite in congratulating him on his elevation to Commissioned rank. Sub-Insp. Williams will be remembered as being the Queen's Sergeant on the Royal Train. We wish Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Williams every luck in their new sphere.

D/Sgt. (now Sub-Inspector) R. S. S. Wilson was transferred to "A" Division from Regina. He was not with us long enough to get to know him properly, but we congratulate him and wish he and Mrs. Wilson the very best.

Cst. J. W. Lunney was transferred from Regina to "D" Division, and Cst. W. H. Kelly from Hafford to "O" Division.

Ten of our good detachment men have left us to join the Provost Company, C.A.S.F. They are the following,—

Constables A. R. Skelley, E. S. W. Batty, E. F. Burkmar, C. Stanyer, K. G. Pedensen, W. R. Philips, D. C. G. Moon, L. A. Gibbs, J. A. Primrose and G. W. Mudge.

We wish them all a safe return and trust they will show the Gestapo what real policemen can do.

\* \* \*

L/Cpl. F. S. Spalding has been transferred from "J" Division and is now stationed at North Battleford. We welcome our former Deputy Commissioner's son and hope to see some more cartoons from his clever pen.

\* \* \*

Our dog handlers have been increased by two in the persons of—Cst. R. F. Pitcher, Dog Master with P.D. "Bachus", now stationed at Yorkton, and Cst. A. E. Moore, Dog Master with P.D. "Black Lux", now at Regina.

We welcome handlers and dogs and expect that they will continue the useful dog work already accomplished in Saskatchewan.

\* \* \*

The sad and untimely death of Cst. N. A. Gleadow at Esterhazy, Sask., on October 11, 1939, has been reported elsewhere in a special item in this edition of the *Quarterly*.

\* \* \*

Twenty-three ex-members of the Force living in Saskatchewan have been taken on the strength of "F" Division and we welcome them home.

\* \* \*

Like the rest of the Force, there has been no leave and the enemy alien has kept us busy, although we have been spared a lot of "Civil Security" by our geographical situation.

\* \* \*

On October 30, forty percent. of the Division was mobilized for strike duty at Estevan, and the move was carried out with dispatch.

### "G" Division

The following transfers have taken place recently:

Sub-Inspector E. H. Perlson was transferred from Yellowknife, N.W.T., to "Depot" Division. Sub-Inspector Perlson is a graduate of the Royal Military College, the University of Alberta and also of McGill University. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Alberta and the degree of Bachelor of Science from McGill. Sub-Inspector Perlson has just recently been promoted to the Commissioned ranks and the Division heartily congratulates him.

Cpl. J. H. Pearson from Whitehorse, Y.T., to Ottawa.

L/Cpl. W. D. Cain has purchased his discharge at Coppermine, N.W.T., and entered the fur trading business.

Cst. A. E. Bridges from "Depot" Division to Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Cst. B. Allen from "K" Division to Whitehorse, Y.T.

Cst. D. E. Parkes has purchased his discharge and gone to England to look after an estate he has fallen heir to. He visited Division headquarters in Ottawa en route and said that, despite his good fortune, he would often long for the heave of the Mounted Police schooner "St. Roch" under his feet. He spent several years as engineer on the schooner in the Arctic.

Cst. D. E. Stevens from "Depot" to Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Sgt. J. U. Eddy of Dawson, Y.T., has applied for and been granted permission to retire to pension.

\* \* \*

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police aeroplane, which has been operating in the N.W.T. all Summer, has returned to civilization, with its crew. They had a very successful season's flying.

\* \* \*

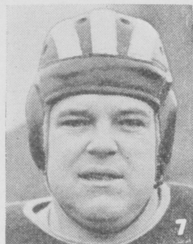
We believe that congratulations are due to L/Cpl. and Mrs. W. S. Carter of Rae, N.W.T., and to Cst. and Mrs. I. A. Mast of Good Hope, N.W.T.

### "HQ" Sub-Division

On Saturday, December 16, 1939, the Headquarters S/Div. held their nineteenth annual Christmas Tree entertainment in the hall of Knox Church, Ottawa. The function was well attended and everyone had a good time. The program consisted of a ventriloquist and a magician. It concluded with refreshments and the distribution of gifts to the children by a much bewhiskered Santa Claus, supplied from the Adjutant's Branch in the person of Cst. A. E. Huxley. The Commissioner delivered a well-chosen address appropriate to the occasion. Christmas Music was provided by ten members of the R.C.M.P. Band under the able direction of Cst. E. C. Bryson.

\* \* \*

When the smoke of the East-West Rugby battle subsided in Ottawa, "Tiny" Herman definitely announced his retirement from the gridiron. Our big, good-natured friend, nick-named "Tiny" on account of his 275 lbs., will enter the annals of rugby as one of the greatest inside wings and placement kickers ever developed in Canada. Of stout heart, a game fighter and a clean player, he has been a credit to the sport and to the Force itself. Tiny has been chosen on many all-star teams, i.e.—1936, *Liberty*, All-Canadian; 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939—All-Eastern (Canadian Press); 1938-39, *MacLean's* All-Eastern. His fame is not confined to rugby alone. He established Canadian records at the hammer throw and shot put and, in 1934, won an all-round track and field meet championship at Cornwall. He is prominent also in wrestling circles. "Tiny" will retire from the grid wars secure in the knowledge that he has done his part, and more, for the betterment of sport and all its attributes—"Well played, Tiny."



"Tiny"

\* \* \*

George Sprague, an ex-Mountie, also distinguished himself on the Ottawa Rough Riders this season. George is well known in rugby circles, formerly having played with Regina Rough Riders, Calgary Bronks, and Queen's University, Kingston.

This past summer, he gained prominence as a member of the Ottawa Rowing Club, competing in the Junior and Senior Eights at the Canadian Henley held at Port Dalhousie, Ont., the Junior Eights winning the Canadian Championship while the Senior Eights finished third.

\* \* \*

We wish to extend our best wishes to Cst. H. Hoyt and his bride. On December 9, 1939, Holly was married to Miss Lorna Pearl Millicent Cherry in the Church of St. Alban the Martyr at Ottawa.

\* \* \*

Of much interest also was the marriage of Cst. J. S. H. Taylor to Miss Florence Rita Robinson on October 7, 1939. The best of good wishes are extended to the newlyweds by their host of friends in Ottawa and throughout the Force. Congratulations "Stew".

\* \* \*

Cst. A. E. Huxley has become the proud father of a son and heir, to wit: Brian Edward Huxley, born on September 23, 1939. Cst. D. Clarkson, the no less proud father of a fine Scotch lassie, Margaret May Clarkson, born on December 10. Our heartiest congratulations to both.

\* \* \*

A/Cpl. E. Brakefield-Moore, M.A., B.C.L., of the C.I.B. staff, was recently sworn in before the Supreme Court of New Brunswick as Barrister and Solicitor. Congratulations, Ed!

\* \* \*

The H.Q. Sub-Div. Rifle and Revolver Club, with the Commissioner as Honorary President, commenced its winter activities on December 1. There is a membership of one hundred and forty. After two practices, the annual Turkey Shoot took place. When the lead-spattering finished, and amid alibis and the usual wailing and gnashing of teeth, seven big turkeys found new and proud masters. These were won by the following: Rifle—Cpl. Goodfellow, Cpl. Hunt, Mr. Grant and Sgt. Barnett; Revolver—L/Cpl. Skuce, Cst. E. C. Armstrong and Sub-Cst. Cassidy.

### "J" Division

Cst. G. A. Sincennes, one of the Division's confirmed bachelors, joined the ranks of the Benedicts on the 26th September, when he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Magee of Saint John, N.B. Mrs. Sincennes prior to her marriage was Secretary of the Children's Aid Society in Saint John. The best wishes of all members of the Division are extended to the happy couple. Cst. Sincennes is stationed at Neguac Detachment.

\* \* \*

The winter season having set in, Badminton again takes the fore in the line of sports. This year, as in the past, we have an exceptionally good team, and in order to satisfy the enthusiasm shown, Monday and Wednesday nights have been set aside as "Club Nights."

Two "Round Robins" have been held in which all members desiring to play took part. At the conclusion of play refreshments were provided by the lady players.

On November 29 a Tournament was held between our team and the St. Anthony Badminton Club of North Devon. After a very strenuous evening in which sixteen games were played, the R.C.M. Police team was successful in defeating St. Anthony's by a score of 14 to 2. After the Tournament a very delicious supper was served by St. Anthony's Club. The return match, which will be played on the R.C.M.P. Courts, is scheduled for Friday, December 8.

\* \* \*

A great interest has been taken in shooting this year, and due to the demand on our Indoor Range, two afternoons a week have been set aside for practice. Wednesday afternoon the Range is available for Revolver shooting, and Thursday for Rifle. The Range is also available during the evening and on week-ends for those members who are absent on duty and cannot shoot on Wednesday or Thursday afternoons.

Some very fine scores have been turned in. A Competition has been entered into with the various members stationed in Fredericton; it is planned to run off a competition dividing the members into three teams according to their average score for a month.

It is also planned to enter a team for the D.C.R.A. Rifle and Revolver Competition, which will be held this winter.

### "K" Division

The Cricket Club at Edmonton wound up its 1939 season by holding a most enjoyable Smoker in the Barracks on October 27. The centre-piece on the head table was the Howe Cup, the trophy indicative of the runners-up in the Edmonton Cricket League, which was earned this year by our own team winning twelve games out of the eighteen played. A/Commr. Hancock took the chair. In addition to the usual community singing, which was lubricated and mellowed in tone in the manner customary to such occasions, we were entertained by Sgt. Covell with some of his excellent legerdemain.

During the course of the evening several presentations were made. The cup presented annually by Inspector Watts, the Club President, for the member giving the most valuable services to the team, was handed to Special Constable H. S. Allen. Each playing member of the team received a small engraved medallion commemorative of the winning of the Howe Cup this year.

In recognition of his yeoman services to the team over a number of years, and in regretful anticipation of his retirement from Edmonton to live at the Coast, Mr. E. W. Parker, father of another member of the team, Cst. E. C. Parker, was presented with a handsome smoking stand by our Captain, L/Cpl. A. B. Johns, on behalf of the whole Club.

\* \* \*

Badminton has been a major sport during recent weeks, and it would appear that its popularity will last the Winter.

On November 5, a "President's Tea" was held to officially open the season. Mrs. R. E. Mercer presided over the tables and was assisted by the wives of Officers and N.C.O.'s. There was a large attendance, and the three courts were in continual use during the afternoon.

\* \* \*

This Division is well represented in the No. 1 Provost Company, there being twenty-three members chosen. Each member of Edmonton H.Q. was presented with a cigarette lighter, suitably engraved. A/Commr. Hancock made the presentation at an informal gathering in the recreation room.

\* \* \*

At the time of writing this, our genial Canteen Manager, Cst. Locke, is busier than the proverbial bird dog, getting ready to receive Santa Claus when he pays his annual visit to the Barracks. It is expected that our Tree will be a bigger success than ever, and that the seventy-five or so members' children will have their fondest hopes fulfilled.



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### **"L" Division**

On August 7 and 8 three members of "L" Division took part in the Prince Edward Island Provincial Rifle Association Prize Meeting, entering in the Rack Rifle class. The members entered were Cpl. R. Ellison, and Csts. S. W. Leard and H. J. F. Ade. Cst. Ade scored the highest number of points during the Shoot. All members were successful in winning prizes in the various competitions entered.

The main sports indulged in by members of the Division during the summer months are fishing and swimming.

On October 7, Cst. H. G. Speers of the North Rustico Detachment, was married to Miss Jean Callbeck at Summerside, P.E.I. The happy couple then proceeded to Moncton, N.B., for their honeymoon. A presentation of silverware was made to the bride and groom by members of the Division. The best wishes of all, are extended to both.

On October 21 two members of "L" Division, L/Cpl. A. Drummond-Hay, and Cst. C. J. F. Pooley, left for Ottawa for service with the R.C.M. Police, Provost Co. All members wish them good luck, and a safe return.

On November 11, another member of "L" Division was united in the bonds of matrimony. Cst. J. S. Edwards of the Charlottetown Detachment was married to Miss Mary Lillian MacLean at North Rustico, P.E.I. The groom was supported by Cst. J. C. Cameron. Afterwards the happy couple left for a short honeymoon through the Maritimes. A presentation of silverware was made to the bride and groom by members of the Division. All members extend to them their best wishes.

On November 11, the following members stationed at Charlottetown took part in the Armistice Day Parade: Sergeant Hellofs, J. H.; Sergeant Stephen, C. H. D.; Sergeant Engel, K. W. H.; Corporal Ellison, R.; Constable Leard, S. W.

A wreath donated by members of the Force was placed on the Soldiers' Monument by Sgt. Hellofs.

### **"N" Division**

"N" Division has been a busy place during the past months, with the activities of the Band, the Provost Corps, and the carpenters combining to drive the Sergeant Major to distraction.

The Musical Ride, because of the war, had to terminate a successful season at the Provincial Exhibition at Quebec early in September. The Band was unable to attend this exhibition but other engagements have kept it busy during the Fall months.

During September the Band played four concerts; three for the Canadian Legion Carnival and one in the Parliament Buildings Grounds. A concert was played before a large crowd in front of the Peace Tower two weeks later but unfortunately no space was roped off and the bandsmen were somewhat hindered by the pressing people.

Before a large crowd of seven thousand people the Band also played a major part at a memorial service held at Lansdowne Park on Saturday, October 7, for the deceased members of the Ottawa Rough Riders. Their next appearance was at the Capitol Theatre on October 15, when they gave their first indoor concert before a capacity house in aid of the Canadian Active Service Force Sports Fund. The press reports praised the concert as one of the finest heard in Ottawa in years, which speaks well for the time and energy spent by the members. A second concert in aid of war organizations was given for the Red Cross at Kemptville on October 30.

Armistice Day brought the Band new duties and new honours when they had the privilege of leading the Ottawa Great War Veterans in the Memorial Day Parade. On Parliament Hill they played to a vast audience of soldiers and civilians and their music was broadcast to an international hook-up. In the evening the Band played accompanying music for the Dumbells in their show for the C.A.S.F. at the coliseum in Ottawa.

On September 20 a rousing smoker was held at the Rockcliffe barracks with an amusing program being supplied by members of the R.C.C.S. and this Division. A second smoker was held on November 17 by the combined Divisions of Ottawa in honour of the Provost Corps at the Windsor Hotel in Hull. Everybody present had a "Beery" good time.

Volunteers for the R.C.M. Police Provost Company, C.A.S.F. have been arriving at this Division in a steady flow and have commenced training. One of their requirements is that they must ride a motorcycle. It has been hardly safe to leave barracks with motorcycles roaring in all directions—the riders having no respect for people, trees or fences. One lad surpassed himself by riding at a furious rate all over the emergency landing field of the R.C.A.F. and across ditches before he could stop. They now seem to be pretty well organized and we certainly wish them all good luck and a safe return.

The building operations here are well under way. The addition to the barracks is nearly completed and the new Riding School well started. Another new building, intended to provide lecture rooms and an indoor revolver range which will fill a long looked-for want in this Division, has just been commenced. The Depot at Regina won't have all their own way with the poor innocent recruit when we get organized.

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**"O" Division**

Owing to extreme pressure of duties, sporting and social activities within the Division during the past quarter have been considerably curtailed.

\* \* \*

Plans are being formulated, however, to hold a Christmas Tree for the children of members of the Division stationed at Toronto. This is the first entertainment of its kind in the Division and it is anticipated that the event will afford considerable entertainment to young and old alike.

\* \* \*

It is also hoped to revive the Bowling League which, in the past, has found much favour with members of the Division. With this object in view, a meeting of those members of the Division interested in this line of sport will be held after the new year and it is expected that a league schedule will be run off during the balance of the Winter months.

\* \* \*

Congratulations are extended to Cst. Evans, S. O. F., who was united in marriage to Miss E. M. Harrison at Toronto, on October 6.

\* \* \*

Toronto is beginning to take its place as a residential area for retired officers of the Force. Deputy Commissioner Dann has taken up residence at Aurora. Ex-Assistant Commissioners Newson and Vernon are living in Toronto. Superintendent Munday has a home at Oakville, and ex-Inspector James has a quiet but pretty home at West Hill. There are also a number of other ex-members living in Toronto.

## Obituary

### **Reg. No. 9832, Constable George Hilliard Clark**

The death of Constable Clark, 45, occurred most unexpectedly on November 9, 1939, at the Civic Hospital, Ottawa. He had undergone an operation and appeared to be progressing favourably when he apparently suffered a relapse.

Born in 1894 at Quyon, Quebec, the late Constable joined the R.C.M.P. on October 3, 1921, having been taken over from the Dominion Police upon its amalgamation with this Force.

Constable Clark married Miss Emma Lang in 1933 who predeceased him. There were no children.

The late Constable was of a retiring disposition. He was a quiet reserved man, very steady and reliable.

His comrades of "A" Division, in which he spent all his service, acted as pallbearers and he was accorded a semi-military funeral. Interment took place in Beechwood Cemetery. Tribute to the high regard and esteem in which he was held was denoted by the large representation of sympathizers, the floral pieces and wreaths in evidence.

The late Constable Clark is survived by a sister, Miss Jane Clark, residing in Woodroffe, Ontario, to whom we extend our sympathy.

### **Reg. No. 4950, ex-Lance/Corporal John Daniel Clanchy**

The death occurred on Sunday, November 19, 1939, of John Daniel Clanchy, 51, 1140 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., in St. Paul's Hospital, after a short illness. Mr. Clanchy sustained severe injuries in the Fall of 1934 in an automobile accident and it is thought his passing may have been hastened from the ill-effects of that incident.

Born in England the late Mr. Clanchy came to Canada during the latter part of 1908. He joined the R.N.W.M.P. at Pincher Creek on September 25, 1909, purchasing his discharge on January 9, 1913. He re-engaged on August 29, the same year remaining with the Force until May 30, 1916, when he transferred to the C.E.F. Already belonging to the 217th Battalion he transferred to the Fort Garry Horse with which unit he remained until demobilization on May 22, 1919. The following year on June 1 he joined the S.P.P. in which he served until April 15, 1927. He re-engaged with the R.C.M.P. on June 25, 1928 and retired to pension on July 31, 1937. L/Cpl. Clanchy had extensive experience in police work and throughout the course of his service was stationed at Swift Current, Moose Jaw, Town Station Regina, where he was a detective for three years, and later was a C.I.B. reader at Divisional Headquarters, Regina.

The late Mr. Clanchy was a member of the Knights of Columbus. He was a single man.

"John" was widely known by members at present serving in the Force being a familiar figure around the training centre. He was highly respected by his comrades and it has been well said of him that his heart was as big as his body.

Interment took place at Calvary Section, Ocean View Burial Park.

Deceased is survived by four sisters in England, and one brother, Capt. H. Clanchy, R.N., is a naval attache in Moscow.

### **Reg. No. 66, ex-Sub-Constable James Townsend Fullerton**

After a lingering illness, James Townsend Fullerton, 85, passed away at his home in Port Townsend, Wash., on 15th February, 1939. His health had been failing in recent years; and he knew that the end was near for some time. Mr. Fullerton's



death brought to a close the eventful life of one of the "very old timers" who took part in the strenuous early days of the Force, and helped to build the subsequent tradition it now enjoys; one who later lived as a pioneer homesteader on many of the frontiers of this continent.

Born in Yorkshire, England, on 13th October, 1853, the eldest son of the Rector of Thrybergh, Church of England, James Townsend Fullerton left home "to seek o'er the treacherous ocean his fate", landing at Quebec, 2nd May, 1871, as a youth of 17. On 30th November, 1873, he enlisted as Reg. No. 66 (original series) in the first draft of the newly mobilized N.W.M.P. After marching without horses over what was known as the Dawson Route, i.e., via Great Lakes, Thunder Bay, Port Arthur, thence by canoe, portage and afoot to Lower Fort Garry, Sub-Cst. Fullerton wintered with the force at Fort Garry, taking his discharge on 21st April, the following spring by being allowed to procure a substitute.

James Fullerton's chief characteristic was his patriotism. He despised sham and hypocrisy. His idealism, his straightforwardness and simple honesty, his outspokenness, all blended into a whole which brought him respect and admiration from those who knew him. Perhaps something of his personality may be gleaned from the following interesting account of his life which he wrote in the summer of 1937:—

"I was introduced to Col. Macleod in Port Hope and he and I drove round to get some of my chums to join too. Then we went to Toronto and over the Dawson route. (Mr. Fullerton wrote up this famous journey in the 1935 edition of *Scarlet and Gold*). I am sorry to say that a box of books together with my discharge that Col. MacLeod wrote and my masonic certificate were stolen. I would not have lost that discharge for any money, tho' I think MacLeod exaggerated my actions but he surely did beg me to stay. I told him I would as a *policeman* but I would not sign any *new* contract covering the Queen's regulations. I would have stayed . . . for I hated to part with Sam Steele; we had been such friends. There were at the lower Fort, Col. Macleod, (Col. French came later. He was from the same regiment). My cousin Col. Pickard was in before he was made private secretary to Queen Victoria—Royal Horse Artillery. He got the V.C. fighting Maoris. Lord Roberts was another cousin. When that scrap at Batoche came up I was sorry I had left. I married Bishop Pinkham's sister and Macleod married Pinkham's wife's sister. . . . Then there was Winder, Young, Breden, Shurtleff, Crozier, Macleod said "How did it come that you never sent a man to the guard house from your barrack room?" I said, "they did not need it". He said, "Oh hell Fullerton, tell me how you did it". I told him by using the men as I would like to be used and I could not see as my bed had a blanket wall around it. A fellow does not have to SEE everything. . . . I think "A" troop got round through the States and got up a few days ahead of us. But they did not get the hell we did with mouldy hard tack and musty pork and rain all the time. I put in 18 years in Manitoba and Minnesota, but that 20 days from Toronto had everything beaten for a real rough time. When we got to Sault Ste. Marie, the Americans would not let us ashore so I don't know how "A" Troop made it. They must have come round by train as private citizens. . . . The only thing I did in the force was to make a five day trip on Lake Winnipeg but our whiskey sellers got wise and fled. That was a cold trip 56 below all the time we were out."

After leaving the Force, ex-Sub-Constable Fullerton homesteaded at Cook's Creek, near Winnipeg, where he met Miss Catherine Pinkham, whom he married on 27th May, 1875. They made their home until July, 1884, when they left for Texas, where he had been ill-advised to enter the sheep business. Due to misfortune in this venture, with their family of six children, the Fullertons started a long trek back north through the Ozarks eventually reaching Hallock, Minn. Fourteen years later, due to Mrs. Fullerton's indifferent health, the family moved westward in quest

of a more salubrious climate, stopping at Laramie, Wyo., then in 1894 they proceeded to Big Horn country in Montana where they engaged in the ranching industry.

It was there that Mr. Fullerton served as a justice of the peace. He often told how he issued the historic warrant for the arrest of Jack Hollywood, an early outlaw. Heralded as one of the bravest acts in Montana's wild history, he accompanied the sheriff and assisted in making the arrest.

A visit to Portland in 1905 for the world's fair took him to Seattle. They later moved to Oregon, and in 1919 settled down in Port Townsend.

Mr. Fullerton was known throughout the state as "Loganberry Jim", because after arriving in Oregon he preached the gospel of loganberry culture as a western Washington branch of horticulture. Until the last year of his life the Old Man was remarkably active and keen to his surroundings. He boasted that he was a born typist, having learned after he was 72.

He was a member of the Episcopal Church and was prominent in the Masonic Order, having been initiated therein at Prince Rupert Lodge, Winnipeg, remaining in membership for 64 years.

Surviving relatives include his widow, 92, two sons; Arthur, a missionary, at Eagle, Alaska, and William, of Denver; and three daughters, Mrs. Rose Rowe of Victoria, wife of Bishop Peter T. Rowe, Episcopal Bishop of Alaska; Mrs. Farley Kimball, and Miss Dora Fullerton, both of Port Townsend.

A former mayor of Port Townsend, the City Hall flag flew at half-mast in his honor. Interment took place in St. Luke's churchyard, Victoria, B.C., the R.C.M.P. uniting with the Mason's in the final rites. This was in accord with the wish he expressed a year before in these words:—

"When I go on the long journey, it will be a great satisfaction to me to know that my old bones will lie under the Union Jack that I have always loved. I am British to the back-bone, and I would like to see the dear old flag over my box and the fine fellows of the Force helping to put me away. Who knows? I may hear the *taps* sound."

#### **Reg. No. 2946, ex-Corporal Arthur Stopford Purves**

The death occurred at Columbus Hospital, New York City, of ex-Corporal Arthur Stopford Purves on September 26, 1939. He had been in ill-health for more than a year and failed to survive an operation on September 22. He was 67 years old.

Born at Brampton, England, he was the godson of the late Admiral Stopford of the British Navy, from whom he derived his middle name. Arthur Purves had an active and adventurous youth. He received his education at Rossell College, Lancashire, England. After four years in the banking business and other commercial enterprises in that country, he came to Canada in 1893. Joining the North West Mounted Police that same year on October 2, at Winnipeg, he was appointed Acting Corporal on June 22, 1898. In the course of his nine years service he was stationed at Regina and Moose Jaw, N.W.T. (now Saskatchewan). The esteem in which Corporal Purves was held by the public was exemplified upon his transfer from the latter point in 1899: the mayor and town council were so perturbed at the prospect of losing him that the Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on behalf of the citizens wrote to Commissioner L. W. Herchmer at Regina with a view to securing his retention. "Exceptionally attentive and capable and served the community with great satisfaction", was the way they represented him.

At the turn of the century, he joined the Strathcona Horse and went to South Africa fighting in the Boer War under Lt. Col. Samuel B. Steele.

Obtaining his discharge from the Police on February 15, 1902, he was employed by the Department of Agriculture at Regina. Shortly afterwards however, he returned to military life as a First Lieutenant in the Canadian Mounted Rifles serving again

in South Africa until the Boer War was ended. Following a brief trip to England, he was appointed assistant governor of Johannesburg prison, South Africa, and later became governor of Pretoria prison, in the Transvaal. These events all occurred within the brief space of two years. In 1904, Mr. Purves returned to Canada and embarked in a small business in Toronto. Later that fall he joined the staff of The Northwestern Miller, but after three months quit to become a salesman for the Western Flour Mills Co., Davenport, Iowa, in which job he stayed for three years. He then joined the Avery Scale Co., North Milwaukee, Wis., first as a sales representative and later as general manager. Serving for a time as western manager for the William R. Gregory Co. publications, with headquarters at Chicago, he subsequently returned to the Miller Publishing Co. at Minneapolis, being employed first on the "Bellman", a publication now defunct, and then on the bakery edition of the "Northwestern Miller". He was sent to Chicago as branch manager in 1920, and in 1928 moved to New York as manager at the branch there. A few years ago, he gave up that office to become general field representative of various of the firm's publications. Recently he retired from active service.

Mr. Purves ranked fourth among the present staff members of that organization in term of service. In an editorial tribute his paper stated: "None ranked him in uprightness, in devotion to his job and his associates and in complete loyalty . . . He talked very little of his exciting earlier years, but when he did recall an incident, its telling always revealed his essential simplicity of character, his unassuming modesty and his earnestness in whatever he did. Even when the state of his health counselled rest for recuperation and his associates urged this upon him, he was reluctant to appear to be "soldiering" on the job. To say he was a faithful servant is trite, however true. He was rather a dependable associate always eager to carry his full share of the load."

The late Arthur S. Purves is survived by his widow, Dorothy, and relatives in England. To them and his many friends the *Quarterly* extends its sympathy.

#### **Reg. No. 1246, ex-Sergeant Stephen Garnham**

Indirectly attributable to a motor accident in which he was involved in the spring of 1939, the death of ex-Sergeant Stephen Garnham, 83, occurred on 26th September.

Stephen Garnham was born in Brighton, England. He came to this country with his parents, when a youth of twelve, settling in Ontario. Working as a blacksmith in Toronto for a few years, the young man later moved westward closer to the new frontier. Of a rugged constitution, he was a keen athlete and a Lacrosse player of some merit.

He joined the N.W.M.P. on 24th April, 1885, and received a medal for his services during the Riel Rebellion which occurred in that year. During his nine years engagement, he was stationed at Macleod and Calgary, where he formed associations and warm friendships that clung to him for the next half-century.

Some years later he located in the Yukon Territory, and more lately was prominent as the British Columbia manager of the Coastwise Steamship & Barge Company, Ltd., Vancouver. He was partially responsible for the establishment of the Royal North West Mounted Police Veteran's Association. His unfailing interest in its activities and devotion to its welfare was always a matter of particular pride to him. A past President of the Association, he was for a number of years closely connected with the business administration of its official publication, *Scarlet and Gold*, and his position as an "elder statesman" in the councils of the organization will be a vacancy they will not quickly fill. In an obituary that magazine paid him the following tribute:—

"To know "Steve" Garnham was to know a man who personified those manly qualities that are so desirable in those whom fate intended to be leaders. Tall and

upright of bearing, his soldierly carriage made him a familiar figure at all Veteran gatherings, and indeed throughout the Province. His wise counsel, designed to further the best interests of his fellow comrades, was always available with a courtesy that distinguished its presentation. . . . An outspoken frankness in rendering opinions regarding matters of business or ethics could always be relied upon."

Personal friends from the R.N.W.M.P. Veteran's Association and members of the R.C.M.P. were active pallbearers, while officials from James Griffiths & Sons of Seattle, operators of the Coastwise Steamship & Barge Co., Ltd., acted as honorary pallbearers. Veterans and members of the Force, mingled with business men from all walks of life to pay homage to an old and valued friend. Interment was in Forest Lawn Memorial Park.

The late Mr. Garnham is survived by two sons, Francis A. and David R. Garnham, to whom we extend our sympathy.

#### **Reg. No. 165, ex-Constable Edward Barnett**

The death early in September of ex-Constable Edward Barnett, 81, marks the passing of one of the Force's senior veterans. Sixty-two years have gone since our 165th recruit subscribed to the Oath of Allegiance. Constable Barnett served with the N.W.M.P. from 17th August, 1878, to 17th August, 1881, belonging to "E" Division, that intrepid body which contributed not a little to our present history, and was stationed at Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod. He was the last of that company to carry into these times the traditions which are our heritage.

Born in 1858 at Almonte, Ontario; Edward Barnett at the age of 19 forsook the refinement and ease of home and drifted westward spurred-on by an eager desire to join the North West Mounted Police, then in their fourth year of existence. In those turbulent days the Force was struggling fiercely to establish law and order. The Indians, conceiving they had a grievance against their white compatriots for infringement of rights, had risen and engaged on a wholesale scalping campaign. Passing through this unfriendly country our young adventurer had to be extremely cautious and watchful lest he suffer the fate of so many of his fellowmen. During the course of his wanderings in the Montana Territory he witnessed the booty-laden entourage of Sioux Indians, who had slaughtered General Custer and his entire column of 264 men at Little Big Horn.

The next year he enlisted at Fort Walsh with the North West Mounted Police. During that summer Constable Barnett was one of the escort of police who handed over to the American authorities that militant Indian Chief, Sitting Bull, and his tribe.

Upon taking his discharge, ex-Constable Barnett trekked north to the junction of the Bow and Elbow rivers. In 1883, the tiny outpost there consisted of little more than a sawmill under the cutbank of the Elbow River, a general store, Mission building and the Mounted Police Barracks. (Reproduced on another page of this Number of the *Quarterly* is a photograph of an old painting of the site which is now Calgary, as it appeared in 1877). Mr. Barnett was given a grant of land by the Government of Sir John A. MacDonald in 1883 about 90 miles north of Calgary as a reward for the valuable and enduring public services he rendered. He was the first of those hardy pioneers to settle in the Red Deer district, and watched the West grow from sprawling untamed infancy to civilized maturity. There were few people who could boast of as wide a knowledge of southern Alberta as Mr. Barnett. He saw the country before it was opened up and participated in its subsequent development. "Canada never had but one frontier to develop", he was wont to remark, "but I helped to build the first buildings along the base of the Rocky Mountains and also turned the first sod between Calgary and Edmonton."

The old man was remarkably spry and alert despite his advanced age. He loved to relate thrilling accounts anent his adventures in those rugged years of the Canadian



wilds. And he possessed a fund of actual experience from which to draw. As a raconteur, he would draw aside the misty drapes that screen these times from a past—sixty years away—where devastating prairie fires and massacres were commonplace occurrences. On one occasion he became lost in an intense blizzard going three days without food. On another he barely escaped with his life when during the Rebellion of 1885, his home was surrounded by a band of hostile warriors.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are definitely impoverished by the removal from the scene of this fragile but tangible human link which bound us today with the turmoil of our strenuous beginnings. The ranks of those veterans who contemporize those exploits in Empire-building dwindle as year gives place to year. The going of another of them is a matter for wide regret.

The late Mr. Barnett is survived by two sons and two daughters to whom we extend our sympathy.

**Reg. No. 683, ex-Staff Sergeant Christopher Hilliard**

Another "Old Timer", in the person of ex-Staff Sergeant C. Hilliard, 78, passed away at his home in Macleod on the evening of 8th November, 1939, from a heart attack. Although he had been failing for some time, death was sudden and unexpected.

Born at Derryhean, Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, deceased came to Canada at the age of 18. He joined the N.W.M.P. at Toronto, Ont., on 3rd April, 1882, and shortly afterwards was stationed at Fort Walsh. The following year he was transferred to Macleod. S/Sgt. Hilliard received a medal for his services during the critical period of the 1885 Rebellion. He was, in fact, at that time, in charge of Stand Off Detachment which is situated on the fringe of the Blood Reserve and had charge of the Blood Indians. During the years he rode the plains, "Chris" experienced many stirring incidents and was noted for his diplomacy in handling the Indians. Most of his service was in the southern Alberta district.

Upon his retirement to pension on 2nd April, 1904, Mr. Hilliard took up ranching in the Stand Off district. He lived there continuously except that in the last few years ill-health drove him into the town of Macleod for the winter months.

Members of the Force attended the funeral. Noticeable among those in attendance was an old and close friend, Edward McNeil, who in 1886 was seriously wounded by a bullet from the gun of Indian Charcoal. Interment took place in the R.C.M.P. plot, in Union Cemetery, Macleod. It was fitting that he should be laid to rest in the same grave yard that occupied his comrade, Sergeant Wilde, who was shot and killed by the Indian Charcoal on the occasion referred to.

The late Mr. Hilliard is survived by a wife, three daughters and four sons to whom we extend our sympathy.

**Reg. No. 3551, ex-Constable William Dennis Cooper**

In the death at Lanark, Ontario, of William Dennis Cooper, 57, on Monday, 6th November, a very colourful career was brought to an untimely close. Culminating after several months of illness, his passage beyond the Great Divide which stands as the impenetrable barrier between this life and the hereafter, terminated many warm human friendships.

The son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Cooper, he was born in Streetsville, Ontario, moving to Lanark with his parents when only a child of three.

As he reached early manhood he possessed a very strong physique and an equally virile spirit of adventure. At the age of 22, he left home to sign up with the N.W.M.P. on 9th April, 1900, at Regina, N.W.T. He was stationed at White Horse, Y.T., "H" Division, and upon the expiration of his term of service took his discharge on 15th July, 1902. While in the Yukon, Cooper was one of the detail which acted as bodyguard attending Lord and Lady Minto on their tour of inspection to the North.

Later he turned his interest to the mining industry, a career he was destined to follow for the rest of his life, and which took him to all parts of Canada and the United States and South America. He spent some time in Washington and Oregon, and then returned to northern Ontario where, at that time, the mining areas were rapidly developing. Mr. Cooper was one of the pioneer miners who opened up the Hollinger mine in Ontario's northern wilderness. From there he went to Peru, South America, where he remained until his enforced return to this country due to ill-health brought on by the high altitude. During the last great war he was employed as Mine Superintendent on the Temiskaming Mine in Cobalt.

The late ex-Constable possessed not only vigorous, robust health but also a great love for life. He lived energetically and abundantly, his quick, active, spirit always keenly alert to the life that lay around him. He possessed, too, the ability to turn his hand to almost any task and his vast experience made him an interesting companion.

In 1915 Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Mrs. Nan Hacker who predeceased him in 1923, leaving one daughter, Nan. Ten years ago he married Miss Ella Doloreux of Montreal who survives him with two daughters, Peggy and Joan. We extend our sympathy to these relatives in their bereavement.

**Reg. No. 3820, ex-Corporal Charles Henry Campbell Pearson**

We regret to announce the death of Mr. C. H. C. Pearson who passed away suddenly on 27th June, 1939, in London, England.

"Charlie" Pearson joined the Force on 22nd November, 1901, at the age of 20 and was one of our earlier men to embark on Northern Service, having been stationed at Fort McPherson, N.W.T., and Sawbridge in Northern Alberta. On 29th July, 1912, Corporal Pearson, who in the meantime had been promoted, purchased his discharge and joined the British North Borneo Police, serving as an Officer in that organization for 25 years. He had just retired, and was in fact on his way to the annual dinner for the British North Borneo Company when he dropped dead in St. James Square.

The late Mr. Pearson is survived by a brother, Captain F. S. Pearson, another ex-member of our Force, who lives at Strete Lodge, Dartmouth. The "Pearson boys" were always well liked in the Force and we feel for Frank in his all too-short reunion with his brother Charlie.

**Reg. No. 1880, ex-Corporal Charles Tennent**

The death of ex-Corporal Charles Tennent occurred on September 23, 1938, in Victoria. He was 64 years of age.

Charles Tennent engaged in the N.W.M.P. on the 23rd October, 1886, at the age of 22 years, taking his discharge five years later upon the expiration of his term of engagement. He re-engaged at Regina, N.W.T. on May 25, 1893, remaining in the Force until June 30, 1898, when he purchased his discharge. At the time he was serving in the Yukon, having gone there on January 1, 1898. The late Corporal Tennent was widely known by his contemporaries and during his terms of service was stationed at many different detachments: Lethbridge, Macleod, Prince Albert, Souris Valley, Estevan and Lake Bennett Post, Y.T. He was a member of the N.W. M.P. Jubilee Detachment which proceeded to England in 1897 to attend the ceremonies there commemorating the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign.

He also saw service in the Boer War under command of the late Lt. Colonel Samuel B. Steele, with whom he also served later in the South African Constabulary.

During the last Great War, holding the rank of Captain, he spent three years in France and was an Aide to Sir Arthur Currie.

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## "Press Clippings"

### R.C.M.P. Buddies Await Reunion

ONE OF THE most enthusiastic people in London at news of the arrival of Canadian troops is L/Cpl. Robert McDowell of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. McDowell who stands at the door of Canada House is looking forward to meeting his old friend, Constable Alf King who helped in pursuit of the "mad trapper," Albert Johnson, in the Yukon in 1932. When King was seriously wounded McDowell took him by dog team 80 miles to a doctor.

—*Ottawa Journal*.

### Farthest North Post Office

ANY PHILATELIST who receives a letter postmarked "Craig Harbour, N.W.T." considers himself a cut above his fellow collectors. Because Craig Harbour on Ellesmere Island, 960 miles from the North Pole, is the most northerly post office in the world. Every year the *Nascopie* carries several bags full of mail to be posted there and returned to their senders. (We've often wondered what a philatelist says when he writes himself a letter).

This year, *The Farmer-Stockman*, Oklahoma City, in the July 1 issue announced that its associate editor, Francis Flood, would send postcards from Craig Harbour to anyone sufficiently interested to forward a name and address and three cents. Mr. Flood anticipated that there would be two or three hundred replies. Instead he carried north on the *Nascopie* one large suitcase containing 6,400 postcards to be mailed there. The response came from forty-one states of the Union, Alaska and Hawaii, and from Venezuela, Scotland, and Mexico. One old lady enclosed fifty cents and asked that a small stone from the Arctic be sent to her. Another sent money for a shoe from the Arctic—she was a collector of shoes. Still another collected lead pencils from far-away places.

Even *The Beaver* joined in the fun this year, and in due course received a nice letter from Mr. Anderson, Ungava District manager, written on board the *Nascopie* and posted on August 22. The envelope is now in the Historical Exhibit collection.

As the entire population of Craig Harbour consists of two Mounted Police and two childless Eskimo couples, the regular mail is not heavy. The ship does not stop very long there, and it is often necessary to enlist the aid of helpers to stamp the mail for the stamp collectors. The post office is housed in the R.C.M.P. building, which carries a regular blue and white Post Office sign, and the corporal in charge is postmaster. The *Nascopie* also carries a postmaster, who is a member of the Dominion Government's Eastern Arctic Patrol.

*The Beaver*.

### Scarlet & Gold Logs "Mounties" on Royal Visit

THE PART played by the most colorful police force in the world, and one of the most famous, in the visit of the King and Queen to the Dominion last May, is featured in the Royal Visit issue of *Scarlet & Gold*, organ of the Royal North-West Mounted Police Veterans' Association.

Written by Supt. V. A. M. Kemp, the article is reprinted from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police *Quarterly*, July issue.

How the mounted police broke the power of the outlaw witch doctors of the Salteaux is told in the "Medicine Murder," written by Philip H. Godsell, F.R.G.S., fur trader, Arctic traveller and wanderer for many years in the northern hinterland.

An interesting bit of historical matter contained in the publication is a copy of the pardon granted Adjutant-General Ambroise Lepine, who served as lieutenant to Louis Riel, leader of the Metis. The story, told by Lucille Lepine, tells how her grandfather was saved from death by royal pardon.



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