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PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

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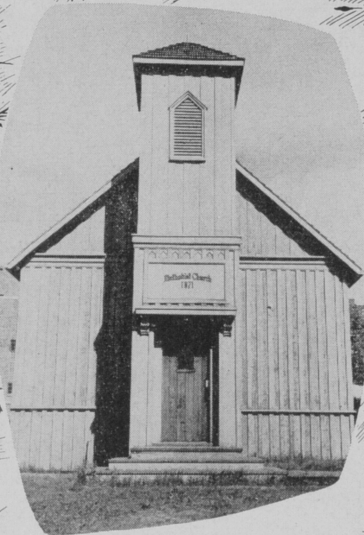
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Co-operation

In this complex modern world we live in, it is easy to find fault. All of us are guilty of it at some time or other. We grumble about taxes, road conditions, the cost-of-living, the younger generation—in fact anything which doesn't quite meet our fancy. Peace officers are not immune to criticism and therefore it is all too common to find some sections of the public complaining about the over-zealousness of the police, while at the same time other citizens feel that law-enforcement agencies are inattentive to duty.

What it boils down to is that the public frequently forgets that there are two aspects of law enforcement to be considered—the police viewpoint and the responsibility of the private citizen. First of all, peace officers are private citizens as well as public servants. Thus their interest in the law is two-fold—they not only must obey the law, but must enforce it as well. The citizen need only observe the rules society has laid down, to enjoy their privileges.

Police forces are simply agencies for the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals. To operate efficiently they must have the co-operation of the public. Private citizens can assist the police in a variety of ways—by reporting infractions of the law and by providing investigators with all the information they have pertaining to the offence; by security precautions at home and at places of business; by



THIS WAS ALBERTA IN 1871...

Eighty-four years ago, the Rev. George McDougall established the first Methodist mission in Edmonton. It was the first building to be erected outside the pallisades of Fort Edmonton, on what is now 101 Street just south of Jasper Avenue. Due to its strong historical associations, this church has been preserved as a museum.

Alberta—golden province of the west—has much to offer the traveller. Visit our province this year, and see the many points of interest, so rich in history and tradition.



**ALBERTA GOVERNMENT
TRAVEL BUREAU
EDMONTON ALBERTA**

observing sane, sensible rules of the road; even by accepting parking tickets graciously knowing that in effect that they have violated a privilege the law has allowed them.

The law is simply a code of conduct adopted by free men to guarantee "the maximum of freedom and independence within an ordered society". To be effective it must apply to each individual to the same degree. There cannot be one law for John Doe and another for Tom Jones; there should be no clamor for more protection one day and complaints about police "persecution" the next.

No one, least of all peace officers themselves, would claim that police departments are faultless. They are made up of human beings and wherever the human element is involved there is risk of error. There is room therefore, for criticism, but let it be more of the constructive type, offered in a spirit of co-operation and in an effort to assist police departments do a better job.

* * *

Changes of Address

With the growth of our circulation during the past few years, it has become increasingly difficult to keep our mailing list up to date. To co-operate with the Post Office Department, subscribers are urged to supply us with changes of address in sufficient time to correct our records before an issue of *The Quarterly* is mailed out. (For example: changes of address should be in *The Quarterly* office no later than March 15 prior to the publication of the April issue.) This is particularly applicable to members of the Force who are sometimes subject to frequent transfers.

* * *

Season's Greetings

We take this opportunity to extend to all our subscribers, advertisers and contributors our sincere good wishes for happiness and prosperity throughout the New Year.

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

The Guidon of the Force

PICTURED on the cover of this issue is the Guidon of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police which was presented to the Force over 20 years ago by His Excellency, the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada.

Standards and Guidons are the traditional flags of cavalry regiments and provide these units with the means to display their proudly won awards and Battle Honors. While less familiar to the general public than the colors of infantry regiments, they have their origin in medieval times. "In days of old when knights were bold", the Standard, a square banner, was carried by a "banneret". The Guidon, an Ensign or Standard ending with a tail, was carried by a knight and when he was raised to banneret the point of his flag was cut off, thus transforming it into a Standard. The Standard, therefore, was the senior flag and was carried by the senior cavalry regiments, viz., Household Cavalry and Dragoon Guards, and the Guidon by the junior units. Hussar and Lancer regiments of the British Army were known as light cavalry and were deprived of their Guidons a century ago. Their Battle Honors and badges are displayed on the banners which decorate their drums.

The Guidon of the Force measures three feet, five inches by two feet, three inches and is of crimson silk embroidered and fringed with gold. The tassels and cords are of mixed crimson silk and gold. The lance is eight feet, six inches in length, including the Royal Crest; the Lion and Crown mount is of fire-gilt, with the high parts hand burnished. Complete with Royal Cipher and Badge of the RCMP, the Guidon contains four Battle (or Campaign) Honors—North-West Canada, 1885; South Africa, 1900-02; France and Flanders, 1918; Siberia,

1918-19. Honors for World War II have not as yet been allocated.

Since World War I, cavalry units have become mechanized, although some of the crack British regiments still use horses on ceremonial occasions, and some old and proud units lost their identity in the shuffle and amalgamation of certain regiments. Between the two World Wars there were only two regular Dragoon regiments left in the British Army, the 1st Royal Dragoons and the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). The Guidons of both regiments were unique, in that they were embellished with the French Eagle, trophies of the battle of Waterloo. The Guidons of other mounted regiments bear curious and in many cases, historic emblems. For instance, the Berkshire Yeomanry Guidon bore the figure of a rather sorry-looking horse, which was actually the replica of a figure carved on a Berkshire hill-side almost a thousand years ago to commemorate a victory over the Danes. The Red Rose of Lancaster and the White Rose of York were worn on the Guidons of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry and the Queen's Own Yorkshire Dragoons, respectively, thus commemorating the Wars of the Roses, while the Lothians and Border Yeomanry, originally known as the Royal Edinburgh Light Dragoons, showed a "Garb" or Wheatsheaf on their Guidon. This was the regiment raised largely through the efforts of Sir Walter Scott.

Guidons, thus, have a proud and honored place among mounted units and assume significance at their consecration when they become symbols of dedication to duty "toward sovereign and country". The Guidon of the Force was consecrated at Regina, Sask., on Apr. 13, 1935 and was presented to the Force at this service by the Governor-General.



NEW RCMP PATROL BOATS

By Sgt. R. O. Newman

THE July 1955 *Quarterly* contained an account of a construction campaign planned for the RCMP "Marine" Division, designed to provide the Force with modern vessels as replacements for craft acquired from the Royal Canadian Navy after World War II. Smaller boats were first on the priority list, with a prototype patrol boat, the *Chilcoot II*, being launched in the autumn of 1954. Three new craft were accepted by the Force in 1955 and this short article provides a few details about each of them.

Cutknife II is the name of a new RCMP patrol boat launched July 6 at the boatyards of J. J. Taylor and Sons, Toronto, Ont. Christened by Mrs. G. B. McClellan, wife of the Officer Commanding "O" Division, the *Cutknife II* is the second patrol boat of this class launched within a year. She includes various modifications adopted after trials of the prototype patrol boat *Chilcoot II* launched last fall. Construction of a third craft of the same design will commence in the near future.

The *Cutknife II* is approximately 50 feet long, has a 14-foot beam and draws approximately three feet of water. She travels well over 30 miles per hour and

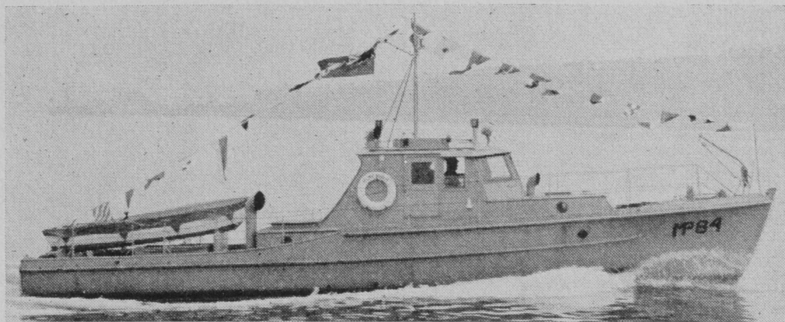
is powered by two 350 h.p. V-12 Scripps engines. In a sunken well in the stern, a 13-foot skiff is stored, for patrol use in extremely shallow water. Her base for work trials has been Kingston, Ont., from where she has patrolled the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario waters from Cornwall to Presqu'île.

Accommodation on the *Cutknife II* includes a combined lounge and office, dinette which converts into a berth, toilet and sleeping facilities for five. She carries a gas fumes indicator for safety purposes, suitable armament, life saving and First-Aid equipment and her engine room is protected with a Lux C.O.² system. Her navigational equipment is modern and of a high standard, including a speedometer registering in land and nautical miles, a depth recorder and communication equipment of the latest and most suitable pattern for operations on the lakes.

Decks of the *Cutknife II* are of teak and her fittings are chrome. She is fitted with a small galley, refrigerator, propane stove, stainless steel sink, gas-fired water heater and other modern accessories. Under command of Sgt. N. C. C. Roberts, she carries a crew of four.

The *Cutknife II* after launching at the shipyards of J. J. Taylor and Sons, Toronto, Ont.



The *Burin*

The RCMP *Burin*

The new RCMP 48-foot "Detachment" Class patrol boat *Burin* was built by David A. Mason, Tancook Island, N.S., and following satisfactory trials, was accepted from the builder on June 24, 1955. This craft behaved well during speed and sea trials, and is considered a great improvement over the present 48-foot patrol boat in both performance and accommodations. The *Burin* is a new departure on the Newfoundland Coast, where it is necessary to have strength and stability.

Principal dimensions of the boat are as follows: length-over-all, 48 feet, 7½ inches; beam, 12 feet; draft, aft, 4 feet, 3 inches.

The *Burin* is powered by Cummins six

cylinder diesel engine with twin-disc reverse gear and 2-1 reduction. A single cylinder air-cooled Sheppard diesel engine operates a generator and one fire-bilge pump. The cruising range at economical speeds will be in the vicinity of 800 miles. She is fitted with a low-pressure hot water automatic oil-fired furnace and galley stove. Comfortable sleeping accommodation is provided for four men.

Cummins engines have been utilized in all our recent small and medium class vessels in order that we may have uniformity in engines and a way opened for continuous advancement.

The *Burin* is equipped with F.M. and F.R.12 depth recorder and also carries a 14-foot Swan Scott dory.

The RCMP *Interceptor*

The new 60-foot "Detachment" Class patrol boat RCMP *Interceptor* constructed by Shelburne Shipbuilders Limited, was launched at Shelburne Aug. 8, 1955, and officially christened by Mrs. A. R. Ascah, wife of Inspector Ascah. Asst. Commr. J. Howe, Officer Commanding "H" Division, Mrs. Howe, S/Sgt. S. A. Beanlands, Marine Depot Sub-Division Engineer and Mrs. Beanlands, were present at the launching, in addition to company officials and Naval Architects representatives.

On completion of construction and installation of auxiliary machinery the *Interceptor* was sailed to Halifax for installation of radar and W/T equipment,

during which time speed and stability tests were carried out under different load conditions.

Sixty feet long at the water-line, the *Interceptor* has a beam of 15 feet and accommodates a crew of six men, with dinette seats convertible to an extra berth.

The hull and deck-house are of wood construction with light metal alloy mast, boat lifting boom, flag staffs and so forth. A full size wheel-house, all above deck level, is well lighted for all around vision, with windows set in light metal alloy frames, two sliding windows fitted with tension spring counter-balance and four crank-operated for raising and lowering. Radar, echo sounder and F.M. wireless



The *Interceptor* striking the water at her launching.

set are all conveniently located in the wheel-house.

The *Interceptor* carries one standard type dory and a 15-foot moulded ply-craft speed boat powered with a 25 h.p. Johnson outboard motor, equipped with remote controls and steering gear.

Forward accommodation consists of forecastle with four pipe berths and four large clothes lockers, wash-room with shower, and a combination galley-dinette with oil-burning range and electric refrigerator.

NCO quarters aft are fitted with two berths, combination writing desk and filing cabinet and also large clothes lockers. A separate wash-room adjoins the sleeping quarters.

The engine room is large and well laid out; entry is direct from the wheel-house with escape hatch to trunk deck. The main engine is a 350 h.p. Cummins diesel, fitted with 3-1 reduction gear turning a

40-inch propeller at 600 R.P.M. There is automatic wheel-house control. A 5 K.W. generator driven by 10 h.p. two cylinder Petter liquid cooled diesel engine provides ample electric power for all requirements. This is supplemented by a bank of 32-volt heavy duty storage batteries.

Engine room floor plates and ladders are constructed of light metal alloy. A Watts low pressure hot water automatic oil-fired furnace, and fresh water pressure system are installed in engine room.

The *Interceptor* was designed as replacement for the old type "Detachment" Class boats (formerly Naval Harbour Craft) on the Atlantic Coast and while strength and stability were stressed in design, comfortable living quarters were given equal consideration, resulting in a well laid out boat, comfortable and seaworthy in all respects. ●●●

This year, Canada's 12th National Health Week, sponsored by the Health League of Canada in co-operation with Departments of Health and Education from coast to coast, will take place from January 29 to February 4, 1956. Health Week has been held for the past 12 years, and this year it will focus the public eye upon two particular phases of health—that of accidents, which could be prevented, and of fluoridation of communal water supplies, which has been called one of the greatest discoveries in the field of public health in the past century.

Health Week brings to the attention of every Canadian the fact that health is of great national importance to everyone in the country—the message that prevention is better than cure, and pointing out once again, that *The Greatest Wealth is Health*.

"Hackle"

About a black-feathered tyrant who disturbed the peace of a division and the peace of mind of a Sergeant Major.

BY CPL. A. T. KENT

EVERY once in a while, despite stringent regulations against them, some pet animal turns up in barracks having attached itself by invisible heart-strings to a susceptible member of the Force. It will be found that these are rare specimens, usually of superior intellect, who quickly learn that a pretence of affection and a show of gay spirits is enough to insure them the comforts of home and the complete devotion of a small army of masters.

A bird, and a crow at that, would hardly seem to fit this category but "Hackle" did his level best to conform to the pattern. He was larger than run-of-the-mill crows, black as Satan's shroud and his normal speaking voice was a hoarse rasp that could raise the hair on a dog's back several blocks away. His shoe-button eyes shone with rare intelligence, and more often than not, with a sardonic glitter that foretold of some devilment afoot. Where he came from no one was quite sure. One day he was just there, and from that time on a certain headquarters of the Mounted Police was never quite free from the impact of his arrogant, domineering personality.

Hackle held complete sway over everyone with the exception of the Sergeant Major, whom he immediately recognized as an enemy and a threat to his very existence. Not without reason, for the Sergeant Major comforted himself with the vision of a bedraggled Hackle spitted on the point of his ceremonial sword. In the meantime he issued an order that anyone found harboring the fugitive bird in barracks, would be for it. This edict resulted in a tense game of hide-and-seek between Hackle's friends, who were many, and the Sergeant Major who was assisted only by the long, patient arm of authority. The game was

always interesting but the end was never in doubt.

Hackle was the special charge of a constable who fitted up a shoe box for him to sleep in, arranged for his nocturnal flights by letting him in and out a window, and otherwise looked after his simple needs. This lad became an early riser only because it was the crow's habit to greet the new day at sunrise by stabbing him awake with his formidable beak. The window would be opened and Hackle would sally forth cawing loudly to rouse the neighborhood and waken any sluggards who might still be asleep. His favorite sport and chief delight, however, was to conceal himself in the tall trees in front of headquarters and swoop down upon the staff arriving for work, grazing the head of each and courting certain destruction from the flailing arms of his victim. His strident laughter as he swept back to the safety of his perch, would rise to a shrieking crescendo that clawed at the nerve ends and set all the dogs in the neighborhood to barking in alarm.

Hackle never dared dive-bomb the Sergeant Major and he saw to it that the Sergeant Major seldom saw him except as a black shadow streaking past the barracks outward bound on some foraging mission; but the Sergeant Major couldn't help but hear him, particularly when the window to the crow's quarters in the barracks was shut and he was unable to get in. On these occasions, Hackle would scream his annoyance for all the world to hear and someone would rush to let him in before the Sergeant Major could lay violent hands on him.

"There's that damn cawing again!" the Sergeant Major would shout. "Jones, can you hear it?" he would ask a luckless constable.

"Well, Sir," the constable would answer uncertainly.

"Listen, that bird's in the building!" They would both stand still in a tableau that was at once both striking and unnecessary because Hackle's complaining voice could be heard as far away as the market square in town.

"Sounds close," the constable would be forced to admit.

"Close, you say!" the Sergeant Major would snort in disgust, "that bird's here in barracks!" and away he would go like a hound dog with the scent of game in his nostrils.

Hackle continued to escape banishment and bore a charmed life, until one fateful night the Sergeant Major came back to barracks unannounced to find a constable on telephone duty with Hackle

sitting on his lap, wrapped in a towel that left only his ebony head exposed. Altogether it had been a disastrous evening for Hackle. He had fallen into the washing machine while helping his friend retrieve his "smalls" and had lost considerable face and dignity while bobbing about in the sudsy water, and only now was his ruffled composure soothed.

From that night on Hackle's eclipse was complete. He was banished forthwith and was shipped to the Dominion Experimental Farm where he led a subdued existence and where his tenure was destined to be short-lived. One day he walked under the wheels of a car and was killed. I firmly believe it was a clear case of suicide for to the exiled Hackle the sun had ceased to shine and life had lost its flavor. ●●●

The following verses dedicated to the RCMP Schooner *St. Roch*, were penned by W. B. Allan, Vancouver, B.C., who feels "it is a privilege to participate in any way in honoring this grand old campaigner . . . and as some measure of the . . . respect and admiration" which he holds for Supt. H. A. Larsen, who commanded the *St. Roch* on her North-West Passage voyages.

RCMP *St. Roch*

Barque of the North, we honor thee,
For all thy faithful duties done,
Thy conquest of the Polar Sea
And all thy laurels richly won.

Skilled mastercraftsmen wrought your form
From Douglas fir and ironwood,
Builded to brave both ice and storm
And all but with a soul imbued.

Proud heir to many a noble breed
Who died the Passage to subdue,
Successor both in men and deed
O stout *St. Roch*—we salute you.

Noble *St. Roch*, in you we see
An earnest of our dear loved land,
Forthright, resolute and free
Warden of the North we stand.

From West to East, from East to West
And round by Carib's coral sea
When duty called you met the test
And rose to your high destiny.

Thrice welcome guest at lonely post
Justice and mercy to extend,
Stern mentor when 'twas needed most
But to the destitute—a friend.

Only a speck by a frozen knoll
Only a ship on an icy shelf,
But to the returning spent patrol
Heaven, home—and life itself.

Now Terror Bay and bleak *St. Croix*
You'll log no more, your day is done
Be ours your pledge: "Maintiens le Droit!"
Till all mankind on earth are One.

—W. B. Allan

The Ill-Fated Hornby Expedition

By The Editor

JOHN Hornby was an enigma—a well-born Englishman who chose the nomadic life of an Arctic explorer-pro prospector-trapper over the comforts of home and family. He preferred isolation, shunned the more frequently travelled areas of the North and looked with contempt on those who took only the normal and sensible precautions necessary for existence in a frigid zone. A tough, wiry man, Hornby's powers of endurance had earned him the respect of seasoned northern travellers. It was his belief that he could live off the land and one veteran trapper said: "Jack Hornby could go farther on a diet of snow, air and scenery than a 'Lizzie' can go on 20 gallons of gas." This callous indifference to danger eventually cost him his life and the lives of two companions in the long and pitiless winter of the northern Barren Lands.

It was in May 1926 that John Hornby passed through Ottawa en route to Edmonton and his last trek into the Arctic wilderness. This time he was heading for the territory south-east of Great Slave Lake where he planned to do some prospecting. His companions were two young Englishmen, Edgar Christian, 18, a young cousin who had accompanied him to Canada, and Harold Adlard, 26. The Hornby party arrived in Fort Smith in June, went from there to Resolution, where they took out a trapping licence, and then left for the east end of Great Slave Lake. Hornby intimated to acquaintances in Resolution that he intended to spend the winter in a cabin in the Thelon Game Sanctuary and then from the Barren Lands, push

on via a tributary of the Thelon River to Chesterfield Inlet and Hudson Bay. Nothing more was heard of the three men for some time.

In December 1927, the North-West Territories Branch notified the RCMP that Hornby had failed to show up at Fort Reliance during the summer, as they had expected. This was the first hint of alarm felt for the three adventurers and it was strengthened by the report of an Eskimo who claimed to have

seen the bodies of four men floating down Chesterfield Inlet on a pan of ice. Since this native was reputable, the Police felt that his story was not to be regarded lightly. Northern detachments at Rae, Fort Reliance, Cambridge Bay and Chesterfield Inlet all reported the outcome of their inquiries and in general the results were

the same. Hornby and his companions had encountered a few trappers and natives during the summer of 1926 and to each had given a rough idea of their plans. There was no question but that they intended to winter in the Barrens. Hornby had shrugged off concern over his meagre supplies; his party was well equipped with rifles and ammunition and their winter quarters would be in the Thelon Game Sanctuary in the direct route of the annual caribou migration. For "Hornby the Hermit" this was an accepted mode of living, but seasoned veterans of the north were concerned about the two "greenhorns" with him.

Winter merged into spring and still there was no word from the Hornby party. Rumors about their fate spread with each conflicting report from Eskimos and Indians about drownings and

From time immemorial man has responded to the call of the wild. Hunters, trappers, prospectors, explorers, all are moved by some inner compulsion that takes them into the uncharted wilderness of the world. A few achieve fame and fortune; others, like John Hornby, meet untimely and lonely deaths.

other mishaps. The Police investigated all of them but the only definite lead seemed to be the location of Hornby's cabin—in a stand of timber, on a bend of the Thelon River near its junction with the Hanbury. In April 1928, Fort Reliance Detachment reported that personnel from there had completed a patrol to a camp used by Hornby in the winter of 1924-25, but found no traces of recent habitation. This camp was north of the Casba River at the north-east end of Artillery Lake and was apparently one he had shared with Captain Critchell-Bullock, another Arctic explorer, on their journey through the Barren Lands, via the Thelon River to Hudson Bay. However, the patrol had been forced to return to the detachment because the Indians had flatly refused to guide the party farther into the Barren Lands.

Inquiries continued throughout the North, with activity centering in the area policed by Fort Reliance Detachment. In July 1928 this post reported further news of Hornby, Adlard and Christian. Jene Olsen and A. N. Greathouse, seasoned veterans of the trap line told Police that they had seen the missing men. But, as in the case of all other contacts, it had been two years before—the summer Hornby and his companions had started on their journey. Olsen and Greathouse had found a note from Hornby at a portage on the Casba River, which read: "Travelling slowly. Flies bad. Shot a fat buck caribou. Hope to see you down the Hanbury this winter." If nothing else, the note established that the party had safely reached this point on their journey, with the Thelon River cabin their final destination.

One month later the fate of the three men became known. The Commissioner received a wire from S/Sgt. M. A. Joyce at Chesterfield Inlet: "H. S. Wilson here from Great Slave Lake reported finding body(sic) of the Hornby party of three men at cabin on north bank of Thelon River about 60 miles below junction of Hanbury and Thelon. Death apparently

due to starvation. Bodies left as found. . . ."

The Commissioner then decided that Joyce should make the patrol to the Hornby cabin, because in addition to being an experienced northern man, he was a coroner and could thus dispose of sundry legal requirements involved in such a tragedy. Joyce reported, however, that it was too late to make the patrol by boat—it was September by now—and he felt that while March and April were the best months for a patrol by sled, the snow would be too deep. As an alternative he suggested the use of a sea-plane which was then available at Baker Lake and belonged to the Northern Aerial Mineral Exploration Co. The plan had a lot of good points, one of the most important being the great saving of time. But before Staff Sergeant Joyce could start on his journey to the Hornby cabin, more urgent duties interrupted his plans. The schooner *Patrick and Michael*, belonging to the N.A.M.E. Co., was wrecked during extremely stormy weather in Baker Lake, after taking Joyce that far. Officials of the exploration company used the plane for visiting the stranded vessel.

Another delay was caused by the report that two prospectors employed by the N.A.M.E. Co., were missing. Joyce arranged to head a patrol to search for the body of one of the prospectors—with the sea-plane taking the party to the area—after the other man had reached Baker Lake in bad shape, and reported the death of his companion on the trail. Delays had brought the date to September 30 and the day Joyce's party was to leave on the search for the missing prospector, it was found that the aircraft had sustained damage in the rough weather. Blizzards, high winds, sleet storms all heralded an early approach of winter. The prospector who had returned to the settlement was suffering from exposure and it was finally decided to return him to civilization as soon as the plane was repaired. Joyce spent another week in

the wilds searching for the body of the missing prospector and by now it was the middle of October. The patrol to the Hornby cabin was out of the question from Chesterfield Inlet for another year. When this information was relayed to Headquarters, plans were changed and a patrol was ordered from Fort Reliance Detachment. It was finally decided that March would be the best month—the days would be longer, there would be less hardship on the trail and more game for food.

Then once again fate played a hand in the game. The NCO in charge of Reliance Detachment became ill and had to be sent to Edmonton for treatment. Insp. C. Trundle, Officer in charge of Great Slave Lake Sub-District, then volunteered to make the patrol himself, planning his trip by canoe in the first open water. Inspector Trundle left Resolution early in the year on detachment inspection patrols, and the understanding that he would leave on his search for the Hornby party at the earliest opportunity. There was no further word from him until a wire reached Headquarters at Ottawa on August 16 saying that Trundle had returned to Resolution the day before. His report on the patrol, which followed, told with stark simplicity the grim tragedy that he found at Hornby's cabin in the wilderness.

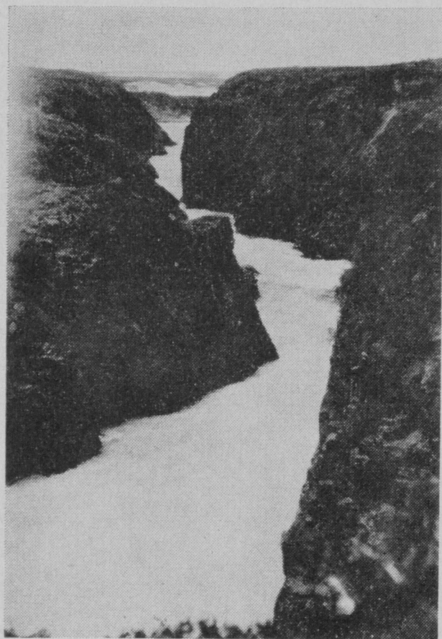
Leaving Reliance on July 2, 1929, Inspector Trundle was accompanied by Cpl. R. A. Williams, Cst. E. A. Kirk and a civilian M. E. Bobblets. In its own right Inspector Trundle's journey was worthy of more than passing mention. Although it was summer, his route, which was by water, was virtually impassable at times because of ice jams in lakes. At other times the Police were hampered by rain and sleet storms, while even the spells of good weather brought their own perverse forms of difficulties in swarms of flies and mosquitoes. Another hazard was one raised by a peculiarity of nature. Most of the northern rivers are swift-flowing streams dotted with numerous rapids and



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Dickson Canyon on the Hanbury River.
Stretches of fast water like this make canoe travel on northern rivers hazardous.

waterfalls. Many of the rapids are believed attributable to glacial boulders which shift with the annual spring movement of ice. This, combined with the constantly shifting sand-bars and continual silting, makes drastic changes in river channels. After several experiences of finding himself in the middle of rapids, or on the very brink of tumbling over unmarked waterfalls, Inspector Trundle remarked in his diary that it "made one feel rather distrustful of this map".

Numerous portages, through muskeg and "plagues of flies" added nothing to the enjoyment of the journey and while some of the portages on the outward journey were necessitated by ice conditions, others on the return trip only a couple of weeks later, were caused by low water. The patrol saw numerous herds of caribou, as well as other game, and an ironical note is lent by the fact that on one stretch of the Hanbury River the Police counted 525 dead caribou floating in the water while only a

comparatively short distance away, three men had died of starvation two years before because of the absence of these same migrating bands of caribou. In all, Trundle's party covered a total of 785 miles by canoe and portage in 39 days, in addition to settling the affairs of the party of adventurers whose dreams of adventure and perhaps fame, had led them to slow and pitiless death in the frozen wastes of the Barrens.

It was noon, July 25, 1929, when Inspector Trundle's RCMP patrol reached the camp of John Hornby on the Thelon River. The hut stood about 100 yards from the shore of the river in a good stand of timber, an interesting note being that some of the cuttings were estimated by Inspector Trundle to be 20 or 30 years old. The cabin was of logs, 14 feet square and approximately six feet in height. Two bodies were found lying outside the cabin, one done up in burlap and the other in a Hudson's Bay blanket. There was little but the skeletons remaining, but the dead men were identified without difficulty as John Hornby and Harold Adlard. The body of Edgar Christian was found inside the cabin and the three men were buried in individual graves nearby. Crosses with the initials of the men carved on them, were placed over the graves.

There remained only the details of collecting what few personal possessions had withstood the elements, straightening the cabin and burning the refuse. An inquest was unnecessary—the condition of the cabin itself bore mute testimony to the fate of the adventurers. But, in addition, while the party went over the cabin carefully, a piece of paper was found on the stove. The writing had almost been obliterated by time, but these words were discernible:

WHO
LOOK IN
STOVE.

Inside were letters and papers belonging to the three men, a small diary of Ad-

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lard's and a diary kept by Edgar Christian from the time the party left Resolution in 1926 until June 1, 1927. In its very simplicity it told the stark tragic story of the slow lingering death by starvation suffered by each of the three in turn, Hornby first, Adlard next and Christian last.

The diary is a remarkable document. Written in simple everyday language it reveals the unshaken courage and faith of this boy of 18 who had watched his older companions die, and, facing a similar inevitable fate, wasted no thoughts or words on self-pity. Eight years later Lt.-Col. W. F. Christian, Edgar's father, consented to have the diary published and it appeared in book form under the title of "Unflinching". The original diary was presented to Dover College, where young Christian had gone to school.

It is almost 30 years since Hornby and his companions settled in for the winter in their cabin on the Thelon and in that time youth has faced the hungry times of the depression and the grim struggles of two major wars. In those great tragedies, as in this small one involving three men, boys have displayed the fortitude and heroism of men. In reproducing here such passages of Edgar Christian's diary as are contained in RCMP files, it is hoped that they will provide some measure of inspiration and encouragement to the youth among our readers.

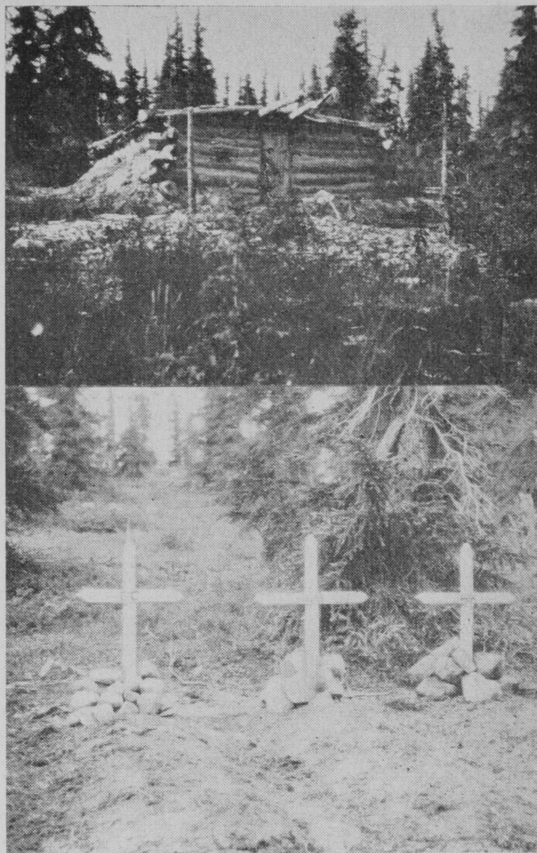
Early entries in the diary were on an optimistic note. They were written by a

Top—John Hornby's cabin on the Thelon River as it was found by the RCMP party.

Bottom—The graves of Edgar Christian, John Hornby and Harold Adlard near the cabin where they died.

boy looking forward to his first great adventure in a world far removed from anything he had so far experienced in life. There was a novelty about almost everything connected with day-to-day living. The thrill of travelling by canoe on the fast-moving northern rivers, the meals cooked over open fires, the scenery, the wild life and the close-knit com-

A few of the hundreds of caribou which drowned in the Hanbury River while trying to cross during Spring floods.



panionship of the trail all lent a new zest to living. And when the three men reached the cabin on the Thelon there was a host of preparations for the coming winter to keep all of them occupied.

It is obvious that the three adventurers hoped to shoot enough caribou for their winter's food and there is satisfaction in the diary entry "glad news having seen 30 caribou on a distant ridge behind camp". Young Christian was proud of the fact that he was learning to rough it, too, for he writes about not being able to go out until he made moccasins and so he "got up before light and finished sewing by breakfast". He writes a lot about seeing ptarmigan, jays, foxes, wolverine and other small game and in anticipation of the winter "fixed up the sleigh to haul logs or caribou".

By late October the vicious winter of the Barren Lands had set in in earnest. Heavy snows, howling winds and freezing temperatures kept the men indoors for days at a time. And frequently when they were able to get around their trap lines there was nothing there. By late November there is the first ominous reference to "lack of grub" and a few days later "Harold caught a fine big trout on a hook so we were able to feast for a day and rest up". (For as long as possible they kept a hole open through the ice in the river, for fishing.) Day after day, weather permitting, one or the other took a walk "up on the Barrens" for caribou but always it was the same—nothing. The entry "Jack dug up all the fish left, 60 in all, which will last just two weeks, and then, if we have no meat we will be in a bad way" shows that they were in serious trouble early for lack of food.

In December, Hornby and Adlard left on a three-day hunting trip that was fruitless. They then had only 100 pounds of flour left until spring, plus a few fish. Small game became necessary for their very existence and an entry on December 11 says "we will be out of grub before we know where we are". Sub-zero

temperatures were now common, with Christian recording 42 degrees below zero one day, 30 below the next and "much milder" weather the next day at -29° . A week later they were without fish and ate foxes for supper "with a little bit of flour added and warmed up in wolverine fat". Fortunately there was the odd fat trout on their line through the ice and while there remained the chance that the fish would continue to bite, the labor of keeping the hole open was worth the effort.

Christmas dinner was a "feast" of caribou head which they had saved and Christian writes that he enjoyed it as "much as any although we had nothing in sight for tomorrow's breakfast". The temperature was "only -28° at dusk" and the boy added that he "hoped everyone in England has enjoyed today". December passed and New Year's Day was the mildest since winter began, but still there was no game. On January 3 Edgar found some whitefish they had put away for bait and next day uncovered some meat which they had thrown away but now "we eat it with relish". The second week of the month, temperatures started dropping and on the 10th the thermometer registered -50° . For three days a fierce storm raged making it "too bad to go anywhere outside". By the middle of the month there was little flour left and they were starting to cut gristle, cords and sinews from bones. The latter they pounded and boiled which "gave off quite a nice cup of grease".

The weather stayed cold for the rest of the month and into February, rarely going as high as -10° and sometimes registering as low as 47 and even 54 degrees below zero. Except to visit their traps, the men rarely went out, to conserve their energy. February 1 proved an eventful day because Adlard shot a caribou. That night they had a "great feast", but by the 6th the meat had been finished. Three days later they were again out of meat and grease but "Jack managed to bring in some frozen blood

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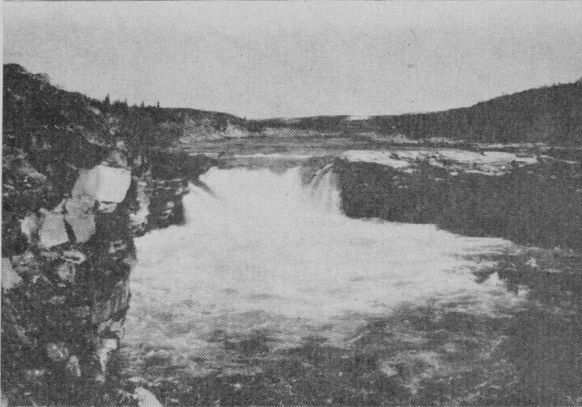
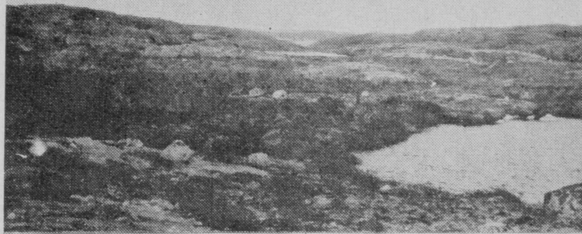
. . . which makes great mixture with flour”.

For the rest of the month and into March the three men were still existing on hare, ptarmigan, fox and any small game they could snare along with pounded bones and scraped hide. On March 15, young Christian reported they were all feeling “as weak and feeble as anything”, but there is always the optimistic note, such as, “caribou should be here in a week” or that it was only a “matter of patience really, but very trying mentally and physically”.

In April they were digging up “fish scraps and bones from bait pile” but for some time Hornby had been suffering great pain in one of his legs. It was apparent that it was the tough veteran who was cracking under the strain first. And there was a reason. He was the leader and by word and action he had to set the pace. By April 9 he could “hardly move from his bed” and two days later he told young Christian that he thought he couldn’t last more than another two days. Through April 12, 13, 14 and 15 the weakened Hornby suffered severe pain, while young Christian rubbed his aching limbs and kept cold water bandages on them. Still there was no improvement in their diet and they were now convinced that their systems were polluted with crushed bones and hair from the hides they had eaten.

At 6.45 p.m., April 16, John Hornby, “Hermit of the Barrens” died. Worn out from long hours at the dying man’s bedside young Christian confessed that he went to pieces. “Harold, good pal, was a marvel in helping me” he wrote. Next day he reported “we are both very weak but more cheery, and determined to pull through and go out to let the world know of the last days of the finest man I have ever known”. Two days later Adlard was ill and “the strain on one’s mind is terrific”.

On April 20, Edgar wrote that conditions were going from bad to worse. Harold’s condition was deteriorating.



Three scenes typical of country through which RCMP patrol passed to reach Hornby’s cabin.

Top—Pike’s Portage route just before Artillery Lake.

Centre—Helen’s Falls, Hanbury River.

Bottom—Thelon River, about 15 miles above Hornby’s cabin.

Their food was now chiefly boiled hides, augmented by scraps from a refuse pile outside. Next day he dug up some boiled meat that had been thrown away in the fall and busied himself getting wood and water, as well as caring for the sick man. Day followed day in the same pattern. Adlard got steadily worse and the youngster’s chief concern was that Harold was not getting enough care. On May 4 there is the pathetic entry “dear

Harold passed away after a bad relapse the previous night".

Somehow young Christian struggled to keep himself alive. He reports that he is unable to hunt because "walking around in soft snow is beyond my powers now" but always his notes had a touch of optimism—a "jolly good meal" of scraps and caribou hide; he had a ravenous appetite; he "relished" his supper. His chief concern was the fact that his system was fouled up with matted hair and pounded bones and he was determined to cure himself. At no time was there any hint of despair. In the middle of May he wrote that "a jolly good feed of meat one day soon . . . should put things OK" and a little later "if I could only get one or two ptarmigan to put me on my feet".

As the weather showed more and more signs of spring he remarked on the few flights of birds he saw, but he was too weak to do any hunting. He still got outside as much as possible until he was finally reduced to crawling. The will to live was so fierce, so deep rooted that he automatically tried to keep going even when his worn out and emaciated body could no longer respond. At 2 a.m. on June 1 he "went to bed feeling content" having eaten all he could. Seven hours later he noted that he was "weaker than ever" but hoped to get out to get wood for a fire. The last entry in the diary read: "Got out, too weak and all in now. Left things late."

And so starvation and the bitter relentless winter of the Barrens won the grim struggle over the three men who had set out on their adventure less than a year before. John Hornby, who had braved northern blizzards for almost half of his life had taken one chance too many. Harold Adlard an Air Force veteran who had cheated death in World War I lost out in a battle with nature. Edgar Christian the schoolboy who had set out on a great adventure in an unknown land, had

speedily found man's stature and waged the most dogged and courageous struggle of all. And while it was not quite enough, it was a noble gesture of indomitable will.

* * *

The Arctic silence that surrounded the fate of John Hornby and his companions, has shrouded in mystery the lot of other expeditions. In the last half century the Mounted Police has been called upon on numerous occasions to investigate the disappearance of individuals and parties who have vanished in the frozen North, sometimes for short periods, sometimes forever. In some instances search parties have travelled thousands of miles over rough broken sea ice and rocky treacherous shore line; other rescue missions have found their way on foot and by canoe through untracked wilderness and down swift, treacherous northern rivers. In many cases their efforts have been successful; in others they have been less fortunate.

That these Police missions have been accomplished at all may perhaps be attributed to three salient factors—thorough, sometimes elaborate planning, a knowledge of the country and a healthy respect for the elements. To brave the Arctic wilderness with only two of these three requisites would be risky; with less would be disastrous. Sixty years of Northern service is behind this Police procedure and in an earlier era trappers and fur traders practised a similar philosophy. Those hardy souls who have pitted themselves against the North less well prepared, count among their number many brave and renowned explorers. John Hornby was a brave man too and he was better equipped than many others who have perished, for he had a thorough knowledge of the country. But in the end even that played him false, because he learned too late that the uncertainty of the caribou migration was one element of nature he had overlooked. ●●●

RCMP Corporal's Courageous Action Wins Award

By SGT. E. SCOTT

ANY boating party which has a non-swimmer in its midst has a heavy responsibility in case of accident, but a party of three, with two non-swimmers aboard, leaves the odds heavily loaded against the third person, however strong he may be. Such was the position Cpl. D. A. Pye of the RCMP Nakusp Detachment, found himself in on the evening of Aug. 13, 1954.

In the late afternoon of that day Corporal Pye, with a companion, Jack Molyneux, left Nakusp in a 16-foot aluminum cruiser for Arrowhead, some 40 miles away at the head of Upper Arrow Lake. The light craft, which had a small cabin forward housing the controls for steering and the 25 h.p. outboard motor, made good time, and the two arrived at Arrowhead less than two hours later. There they made rendezvous with Robert McGilvray, who had been flown up to Arrowhead that same morning to visit a member of his family. Arrangements had been made for the three to return together to Nakusp.

At 7 o'clock, after taking on the necessary gasoline for the return journey, the boat left Arrowhead for Nakusp. With the throttle open the craft roared down the lake at over 25 miles an hour and as it was obvious they would reach their destination well before dark, the three men discussed the idea of pausing to do a little fishing at a favorite angling spot. Corporal Pye examined the fishing tackle aboard and discovering that the tip of the rod was missing, told his companions that they would be unable to indulge in the sport and that they might as well continue on to Nakusp.

At this moment Molyneux, who was

sitting in the stern of the vessel, decided to move forward. Neither Pye nor McGilvray saw exactly what happened, but they suddenly found themselves thrown violently against the port side of the craft, the impact of McGilvray's body breaking the window. With the boat doing almost 30 miles an hour the water poured in through the breach with such force that Pye was unable to reach the throttle. In a matter of seconds the craft was under water and then heeled over, spilling its occupants into the lake. Neither McGilvray nor Molyneux could swim, but they were fortunately so close to the overturned craft that they were able to reach out and hang on to it, the motor now being stopped. Common sense dictated that the three climb on to the craft and wait for help, as the shore line was more than a mile and a half away. This was tried but the disconcerting discovery was made that the boat would not support their weight, with the various items of gear trapped inside and the heavy outboard motor fastened to the stern.

Pye divested himself of shoes and unnecessary clothing and made several attempts to secure the life preservers, which had been trapped in the forward cabin, but without success. Three times, and without the aid of his non-swimming companions, the corporal tried to turn the craft over, but the weight of the motor was too much for his strength. In fact, there was little more than the keel showing above water-line. While this was going on, McGilvray and Molyneux from time to time lost their hold on the boat and Pye had to bring them back to safety. Finally after a last desperate effort he managed to unhook

the engine from its secure mounting on the transom, and at this critical moment, spent and breathless, saw that Molyneux had lost his hold and was 20 feet away, obviously in difficulty. The weakened corporal struck out toward the drowning man but was so exhausted by his efforts that he had difficulty in keeping himself afloat; Molyneux had sunk from sight before he could reach the spot.

Unfastening the outboard had not had the desired effect, as it still hung suspended from the slender control cables, and nothing short of an adequate cutting tool could release it. Some two hours had now gone by, and with Molyneux gone, the situation was growing more serious every minute. Moreover the extreme exertions of Pye led to his being seized with a cramp in his leg, which would obviously not improve the chances of survival. The craft would support McGilvray alone, sitting on the keel, and Pye reasoned that as the latter would be reasonably safe in that position, he himself must make an effort to reach the shore and summon help. Advising McGilvray of his decision and giving him last-minute instructions, he struck out for the shore one and a half miles away. How long it took he will never know but he finally staggered out on the beach and lay there for a while to recover from his extreme exhaustion. He shouted to McGilvray to announce the safe completion of his swim and to give encouragement to the marooned man. He

then set off on foot for the small settlement of St. Leon, which he knew was not far away.

Yelling to McGilvray occasionally as he staggered along over the rocky shore, the corporal made poor progress. The tangled undergrowth made every forward movement a supreme effort. After staggering and crawling his way for little over a mile Pye dropped down between two rock bluffs; reaching to climb out on the other side his tortured, pain-racked body finally gave out and he sank in collapse. Throughout the night and until daylight filtered through the undergrowth Pye shouted out continually to McGilvray out in the lake, feeling that this encouragement would help the lonely man to hang on until help could arrive. The shouted answers from the lake confirmed this.

The morning wore on and help did arrive. The sound of a boat's motor from the south was welcome indeed as a small craft piloted by two Nakusp citizens, alerted by the non-arrival of the party, came cruising up the lake. McGilvray was taken off his precarious perch and into safety, being removed to hospital at Nakusp by aircraft shortly afterwards. Pye was content to wait patiently in his comparative safety on the beach until a short time later he also was helped up by willing hands to the waiting plane and taken to his home in Nakusp. The exhausting effects of his strenuous efforts told heavily on the NCO, who was confined to bed under doctor's orders for 48 hours. He was able to give his assisting constable enough information to pinpoint the locality where Molyneux disappeared and a search was immediately put under way. With 800 feet of water at this point, however, dragging produced no result and the body has not been recovered to this day.

It is true that had the circumstances been kinder the heroic corporal might have saved the lives of both his companions, and had they been swimmers

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January, 1956]

Corporal Pye (left) receiving Humane Association medal from Inspector Bloxham.

Photo—Charles Wormington and Kimberley News



the incident could have been one to be laughed off later as a watery escapade; but the foregoing is only one of the many sad stories told each year of non-swimmers who lose their lives while boating.

* * *

Shortly after this incident Corporal Pye was transferred from Nakusp to Kimberley Detachment of Nelson Sub-Division but his heroic action had not been forgotten. It was drawn to the attention of the Royal Canadian Humane Association, and some months later an announcement was made that this NCO had been awarded the Association's bronze medal.

On Sept. 26, 1955, His Worship Mayor

C. Swan and other civic dignitaries of Kimberley, together with Mr. Joseph Giegerich, Superintendent of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, attended a ceremony in the Kimberley Council Chambers when the bronze medal was presented to Corporal Pye by Inspr. H. E. Bloxham, Officer Commanding Nelson Sub-Division. Kimberley is a considerable distance away from Nakusp but both Mayor Swan and Mr. Giegerich knew well of Pye's heroic rescue efforts and both spoke briefly in his praise in expressing their congratulations.

● ● ●

In a TV interview a famous British scientist who contributed much to the development of radar, and who was in fact knighted for his efforts in that direction, made a statement to this effect:

"During my 30-odd years in the field of science, I have seen more good ideas lost, passed by and frittered away because of 'bad English' than from bad mathematics or any other factor."

* * *

Following his conviction at Halifax on a charge of shop breaking a man was placed on suspended sentence. One of the conditions of his recognizance required him to report monthly to the nearest detachment of the RCMP, and during his travels he arrived in Hamilton, Ont. After having reported faithfully for several months the following letter was received from him:

Toronto Jail,
August 20th, 1955

Dear Sir:

Owing to the fact that I am being held, after being convicted and sentenced to three months in the above mentioned establishment, I will be unable to report.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

* * *

On a set of fingerprints received by Headquarters Identification Branch it was noticed that the print of each finger bore a peculiar circular abnormality. It was learned that the man who had had his prints taken, had previously burned the tip of each finger with the cigarette lighter of his car! Obviously attempting to confuse the police and prevent his prints being identified, the man could have saved himself a lot of unnecessary pain. Technicians in the RCMP Fingerprint Section had no difficulty classifying the prints and identifying them—further proof of the infallibility of fingerprints.

Mission to Moscow

By CPL. F. N. BRIEN

THE duties of RCMP personnel are many and diversified. From earliest recruit days members of the Force learn that variety is the rule rather than the exception of Mounted Police life. Consequently surprise is an element which rarely enters into one's reactions to a change of routine. I confess, however, that a phone call I received in September from my officer commanding (Regina Sub-Division) left my aplomb somewhat rudely shattered. I had been selected, I was told, "to accompany the Minister of External Affairs, the Hon. Lester B. Pearson, to Moscow, Singapore and other countries".

With a variety of details to attend to before leaving Canada, I arrived in Ottawa on September 12, and was busy until the 30th receiving numerous inoculations and vaccinations, as well as meeting Mr. Pearson and officials of the Department of External Affairs. Mr. Ray Crepault, who was to accompany the party, was in charge of the arrangements. He explained my role was to be that of personal escort to the Minister and being in "Review Order" to be representational of Canada. I would also provide Security Liaison where necessary.

Transportation for the mission was to be by air, with departure scheduled for September 30 from the RCAF base at Rockcliffe, near Ottawa. After the usual farewell formalities, the party¹ boarded the big Air Force C-5 at 1 p.m. and the plane took off for London, England, via Gander, Newfoundland.

The aircraft carried a crew of 17 RCAF personnel under the command of Wing Cmdr. W. G. S. Miller, CD, a very efficient and knowledgeable officer who instilled confidence in all who met him. The C-5 is a luxury aircraft, comparing favorably with any of the larger

Members of the Mounted Police have appeared in uniform in many countries on a variety of duties, but recently the "red serge" made its first appearance in the Soviet Republic.

commercial passenger planes. The crew were obliging and efficient and the stewards, Sergeants Roy and Martin, continually amazed us all with the delicious meals they produced from the tiny kitchen.

We left Rockcliffe on a Friday and arrived in Berlin on the following Tuesday. En route the aircraft touched down at Gander, London, and Orly Airport, Paris, France, staying two hours at Gander, overnight in London and approximately 48 hours in Paris. Official duties at these places were not too confining and I managed a visit with Insp. L. S. Grayson (RCMP Liaison Officer) and staff in London, and an evening seeing the sights of Paris.

The flight to Berlin took us over the famed Berlin Corridor where the ground is still pock-marked with bomb craters from the allied bombings of over a decade ago. Dr. Walther Klein, German Chief of Protocol, welcomed Mr. Pearson at Berlin's Tempelhof Airport, and accompanied him and Mr. Ritchie, Canadian Ambassador to Germany, who had

¹The aircraft had an imposing passenger list—the Hon. Mr. Pearson's party included, Mrs. Pearson, Messrs. J. Holmes, G. Ignatieff and R. Crepault of the Department of External Affairs, Miss L. M. McIntosh, the Minister's Secretary and the writer. There were also five members of the Press—Norman McLeod, British United Press; Clyde Blackburn, Canadian Press; Paul Pequegnot, CBC Television; Lorenzo Pare, *L'Action Catholique*; I. Norman Smith, *Ottawa Journal*. Aboard the same plane, but heading for NATO Conferences in Greece and Turkey were: the Minister of National Defence, the Hon. R. O. Campney and Mrs. Campney, and Gen. C. Foulkes, CB, CBE, DSO, CD, Chairman, Chiefs of Staff.

joined our party in Paris, to the City Hall. I followed in a police car with Inspector Kahn of the German Federal Criminal Police, who had been assigned as security officer for the Minister. The Federal Criminal Police is not a uniformed force and the duties of its personnel are mainly investigational.

At the City Hall the Minister was met by Dr. Otto Suhr, Mayor, and signed the Golden Visitor's Book of Berlin. Later, I accompanied the Minister and Mr. Ritchie on a tour of West Berlin, which included a view through the Brandenburg Gate into East Berlin. To a great extent the bomb damage sustained in World War II is still in evidence.

Before leaving for Moscow on October 5, Inspector Kahn introduced me to members of the well drilled and smartly turned out German Traffic Police. I also met the navigator and radio operator of the Soviet Air Force who were to accompany us to Moscow. They could speak some English and were much interested in flying in a Canadian plane. (It was said that the C-5 was the first Western plane to travel over East Germany to Moscow since the war but I was in no position to verify this.)

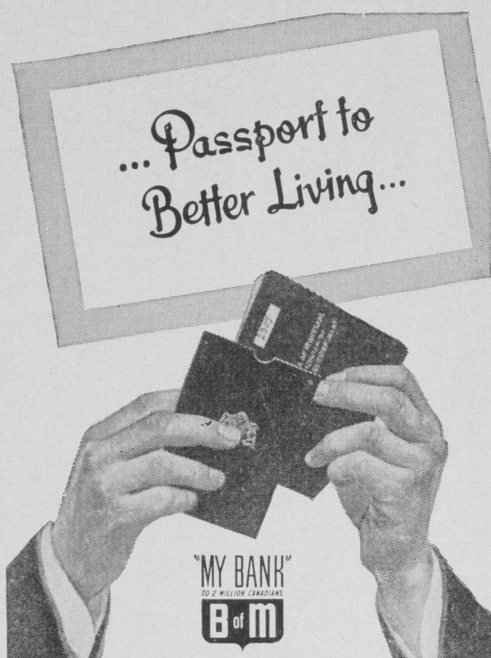
Our flight to the Russian capital followed a route over Warsaw, Poland and the Ukraine to Vnukova Airport, 27 kilometers from Moscow. The countryside appeared to be much like parts of Canada with large farms, forest belts and numerous lakes and rivers. From the air Moscow, a large city with many shining towers reaching into the sky, appeared to be surrounded by forests.

As Mr. and Mrs. Pearson came down the ramp from the aircraft, the Minister was welcomed by Mr. Molotov and a number of dignitaries. While the more formal ceremonies were taking place, I was besieged by a number of reporters—Tass, Pravda, Reuters—who wanted to know what I was and what my job was. The Russians did not seem familiar with the RCMP uniform, but they did not ask

for any leading or embarrassing statements. The arrival of the Canadian mission was televised by both the Russian and Canadian camera men and all members of the press—Canadian, British, Russian—did not appear to be restricted in any way.

Large black limousines, similar in style to a 1949 Packard, provided transportation from the airport to the city. These so-called "Kremlin cars" were so marked that they obtained the right-of-way at all crossings. The black-topped highway to Moscow passed through wooded country-side and as the cavalcade sped along one noticed a number of Russian farm folk going about their tasks with no apparent interest in the nearby traffic.

On entering the Russian capital, one noticed first the new university—a high, striking structure—and many large apartment buildings being constructed nearby. (A good deal of the labor on these buildings was apparently being done by



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women.) The streets were clean and wide—some would hold 12 lanes of traffic—and the noticeable absence of advertising signs permitted an excellent view of the sights and gave the city a neat orderly appearance. At one point, a group of large ornate buildings, with archways, fountains and star-topped towers attracted our attention and our interpreter explained that these were part of the Kremlin itself.

It was about 6 p.m., Moscow time, and the streets presented a picture familiar in any city at that hour of the evening—heavy traffic and throngs of people obviously hurrying homeward.

The "Mansion House" had been provided for the accommodation of Mr. Pearson and his party. It was a big brick house with four large bedrooms downstairs, as well as a dining room, library and billiard-cum-theatre-projection room, as well as servants' quarters. The bedrooms provided an indication of Russian hospitality—comfortable beds with spring mattresses, double pillows about 30 inches square, large ornate desks complete with all writing materials, tables laden with overflowing fruit bowls, fruit juices, candies, tonic waters, Cognac and Vodka. A large hardwood wardrobe contained colorful dressing gowns, reminiscent of a Chinese mandarin's attire.

Mr. Moskua of the Soviet Protocol Division introduced me to the three members of the Security Guard who were to be attached to the Mansion House, Messrs. Bulionov, Ilchenko and Lopuhov. Three cars and drivers were to be at our disposal at all times and we were assured that they wished to make our stay as comfortable as possible. The Security Guard and myself were billeted upstairs and Mr. and Mrs. Pearson and the Minister's personal staff occupied the downstairs rooms. The RCAF, press and remainder of the party were lodged in the National and Sovetskaya Hotels.

That evening all members of the party

attended the Bolshoi Theatre to see the Ballerina Plesetskaya in "Don Quixote", with the Minister and Mrs. Pearson guests of Mr. Molotov. The Bolshoi Theatre is a huge place with six gilded galleries and wing boxes overhanging the main floor. The stage is about 80 feet high and about the same depth. The ballet was a wonderful performance, the dancing awe-inspiring, while the stage settings were elaborate and handled with dispatch and efficiency. During the intermission, my companions explained that it was customary for the Russians to parade around the large lobby. We went out to have a look, only to find that the RCMP uniform attracted so much attention that I thought wistfully about a remote prairie detachment.

Mr. Pearson and staff were engaged in talks and luncheon at the Spiridonovka Palace with Mr. Molotov all the next morning, but in the afternoon the Canadian party was taken on a tour of the Kremlin with its many huge buildings, assembly halls, churches and Tsar or State treasures. A number of the halls and churches were of 15th to 18th Century architecture. Some groups of tourists—including parties of school children—were also viewing the Kremlin and these people mixed freely with our delegation and made use of our guide.

The Canadian Ambassador held a reception for Mr. Molotov, Mr. Kaganovich, Mr. Malenkov and other Russian notables in the evening and later I accompanied the Minister to the Puppet Theatre production of the "Devil's Mill"—truly a work of art which lasted for about three hours. Most of the entertainment in Russia, such as ballets, operas and puppet shows, appear to be on old familiar themes or stories, but these lose nothing by repetition and are obviously enjoyed with pride and enthusiasm.

A visit to the Permanent Agricultural Fair and State Farm was on order the following day and the Minister kindly consented to let me accompany the party in civilian clothes. The Fair is a tremen-

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Arrival at Leningrad. R. to I. (front row)—A/Mayor Strzhalkovsky, G. Ignatieff (Department of External Affairs), Mr. Pearson, Mrs. Pearson, Corporal Brien.



dous show covering some 600 acres—with separate pavilions for each of the 16 Soviet Republics—and has its own bus service. Wide promenades are bordered by huge fountains and waterworks and the entrance is marked by a great stone archway. The grain on display was similar to our Canadian varieties but the straw more hairy. Farm implements, trucks and automobiles were on the practical rather than showy side, with one car, similar in style to a 1940 Ford, about four inches higher than the average and equipped with “lug” tires. This car was designed for the North, but my immediate thoughts were of how useful it would be on some of the Prairie roads I have patrolled.

A huge banquet served to us in one of the Agricultural Fair Buildings, consisted of some seven or eight courses including caviar, hors d’oeuvres such as mushrooms, delicious sardines and relishes, boiled fish, roast duck and numerous other delicacies. My Russian meal partner insisted on drinking numerous Vodka toasts to the RCMP and Canadian friendship and I was well pleased that the huge meal served to offset any effect of this extremely potent drink. Afterwards we went to the Gorky State Farm just out-

side Moscow. The director, a round chubby-faced man in what resembled an army uniform was a real down-to-earth person whose face lighted up as he showed us the tall black cows, pigs, and chickens, but who felt most uncomfortable in the farm’s nursery and kindergarten, especially when the little ones started to wail at the sudden appearance of numerous strangers. (Mothers leave their babies and children in the nursery and kindergarten during the day while they work on the farm.)

Later that evening I accompanied the Minister to a football game between the Spartaks and Kiev, at the Dynamo Stadium. The Stadium is a huge cement arena which holds 80,000 people and though the game was not a crucial one, the stands were three-quarters full. The Spartaks played a superior brand of soccer, quite as good as some I had witnessed at Wembley in England, and the crowd obviously enjoyed the contest, cheered, groaned and reacted in much the same manner as any Canadian, English or American crowd would.

Midnight found us aboard the Russian Express “Red Arrow” bound for Leningrad. It was a comfortably furnished

train and while the cars were not as modern as our newer Canadian coaches, they were more roomy. Leningrad was reached in the morning and the Minister and Mrs. Pearson were met by A/Mayor Strzhalkovsky.

We spent a full day in Leningrad seeing its many palaces, mostly heritages from the days of Tsarist Russia. The Gulf of Finland, numerous canals and bridges, a background of huge stone buildings, the golden spires of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church and the dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral, all gave the city a grand and orderly appearance. A tour of the "Hermitage", an art museum in the former Palace of Catherine the Great, revealed an amazing wealth of paintings, precious stones, statues and other treasures. One room contained a large collection of Rembrandt's paintings; another, Peter the Great's Throne Room, diamond-studded saddle blankets and sword; others were filled with Wedgewood china, pewter ware, teak chests and so on. Our guide told us that a complete tour would take from four to five hours. From the Hermitage we journeyed to the outskirts to visit the palace, and surrounding grounds, of Peter the Great. The palace itself was being repaired, having been damaged during the siege of Leningrad in World War II. The grounds contained countless pathways, fountains and waterworks of every sort.

That evening the Minister and his party were guests of the A/Mayor and local Soviet at a sumptuous banquet and at the conclusion of it each Canadian was presented with a large picture album of Leningrad and surroundings. That night we journeyed back to Moscow aboard the same "Red Arrow" Express, arriving on Sunday morning.

From then until our departure from Moscow on October 12, the program included trade talks, conferences, visits to the opera and personal sight-seeing in the department stores, the Mausoleum

where the bodies of Lenin and Stalin lie in state, the chandelier-festooned entrances to the underground railway system—"the Metro"—and attendance at a reception given by Messrs. Molotov, Kaganovich and Malenkov at the Spiridonovka Palace. This reception was attended by representatives from many of the embassies in Moscow.

On October 11 the Minister, accompanied by Mr. Watkins, Mr. Crepault and Mr. Ignatieff boarded a Soviet Air Force plane to pay a visit to Premier Bulganin and Secretary Khrushchev holidaying in the Crimea. Before the Minister left, all members of the Canadian party received a gift from the U.S.S.R. Government, the writer receiving an attractive hand-painted cigarette box. Next morning I accompanied Mrs. Pearson to the Vnukova Airport and with our Russian navigator and radio operator aboard, the C-5 left for Saki in the Crimea (near Sevastopol and perhaps familiar to the RCMP contingent of World War I). There we were treated to our final Russian banquet at a pretty sea-side restaurant in the town of Yevpatoriya. Shortly afterwards we met Mr. Pearson and party and said good-bye to our Russian airmen. Leaving the U.S.S.R. we headed out over the Black Sea and then followed a route across Turkey and Iraq, passing the lights of the ancient City of Bagdad and arriving in Basra, Iraq at about 7 p.m.—and in a temperature of 90 degrees.

While I was registering at the Shatt-el-Arab Hotel, I was the innocent instigator of a rather amusing bit of by-play. It seems an "English" type noticed me standing at the desk and upon joining his companion at a bar nearby remarked that he had seen a "Canadian Mountie" in Basra. His doubting companion came out to have a look and then and there they both decided they had had enough and staggered off homeward.

It had been decided that my services would not be required after the Russian tour and I was to leave the party at



Agricultural Fair Grounds Promenade. R. to L.—the Soviet Ambassador to Canada, the Director of the Agricultural Fair, Mr. Pearson, Interpreter, Security Guard, Corporal Brien.

Basra to return via commercial airlines to Canada. The following morning I said good-bye to the Minister and Mrs. Pearson and other members of the Canadian Delegation who were continuing on to Singapore. After waving the C-5 off into the blue, Mr. G. Ignatieff—who also left the party at Basra—and I joined Mr. Jackson, British Consul-General and Mr. Joseph Wright, British Consul for Iraq, who had kindly invited us to be their guests while in Basra. Mr. Ignatieff left that night en route to Bonn, Germany and I found I had to wait until the 16th for a BOAC booking to London.

During my stay in Basra my host, Mr. Wright, was kindness itself and introduced me to the British Club where I met some fine people and enjoyed swimming in their crystal-clear pool. The members insisted the swimming season

was over for that year—it was only 90 degrees at the time. I also saw some local color in the form of Persian dancers—quite a change from the Ballet of the Bolshoi, but equally expressive in a different way.

My pleasant stay in Basra ended Sunday a.m. when I boarded the BOAC Super Constellation bound for Damascus, Beirut and Frankfurt, Germany and London, England. En route we flew over Malta, Sicily and up the east coast of Italy, over territory familiar to members of the RCMP No. 1 Provost Company who served in World War II. I asked the captain to point out Ortona and as we passed over this Adriatic Port at a height of 12,000 feet I paid a silent tribute to my former comrades who are buried in the Canadian cemetery there.

London was reached late the same day and I left for Canada aboard the TCA Constellation two days later. After brief stops in Shannon, Gander and Montreal I found myself back in Ottawa at noon on the 19th, having travelled approximately 14,000 miles in 19 days and visited England, France, Germany, the U.S.S.R., Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Ireland.

After reporting to the Commissioner at Ottawa I left for Regina at midnight

of the 21st and arrived there the following morning. There I was met by Mrs. Brien and four little Briens and a warm welcome in which the scarlet tunic played no part. Another RCMP duty had been performed. But it was not one to be dismissed lightly nor to be forgotten easily for the privilege of serving in even a small capacity on so momentous a venture was an opportunity rarely afforded many members of the Force. ●●●

It Happened In The Force . . .

The following is an extract culled from an essay recently submitted by an applicant for engagement in the Force:

"The Royal Canadian Mounted Police could quite readily be defined as the 'World's Most Famous Police Corpse'."

Reporting a case where a person had been charged for causing a disturbance in a public place, a constable wrote the following:

"As a result of a phone call that a fight was taking place in the cafe, a patrol was made and the Accused was found trying to fight with anybody in general and hit a person in a booth, who was eating his supper for no apparent reason whatsoever."



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Regina Original

James Grassick

By His Daughter

(Mrs. F. D. Fairley)

IN Regina there has lived for 75 years a man whose name is James Grassick and if I could write in fine fiction style I would do this article in the form of a fairy tale for the subject's 87 years have had all the qualities of such. They have been full of rich adventure and excitement. This man who has called Regina home since the days when it was marked merely by a pile of buffalo bones, is now sometimes referred to as Mr. Regina or Regina's grand old man.

I call him Dad.

In Saskatchewan's Golden Jubilee Year of 1955, as one of Regina's original settlers, in fact the only surviving one, Dad was honored time and again and one of the greatest thrills of his long life came in August when Indians of the Plains Crees tribe at Piapot Reserve made him an honorary chief. The ceremony fittingly took place on opening night of the Regina Exhibition, beloved institution of the chief, who has been on its board for many years. No honor could have delighted him more, no chief could be prouder of his colorful head-dress and blanket. No 87-year old ever performed the tribal dance more sprightly. He is well named Chief Strongheart.

The honorary chief has much in common with the elder true blood Plains Crees. He roamed the plains as a youth,



"Chief Strongheart"

finding rich adventure and he ranched near the Piapot Reserve. His love of the Canadian West has no bounds. In 73 years he has left the plains but rarely. Despite his 87 years Dad's activities today would do justice to a man of 60. I suppose he has seen as much of the great western saga as any man living for his life and development have been synonymous with it.

James Grassick came to the spot now known as Regina via ox drawn wagon at the age of 14. He was with his father who was anxious to locate on some good farm land. The rest of the family had remained at Rapid City, Man., where they settled upon their arrival via train, steamboat and covered wagon from their Ontario home four years previously. The day James and his father arrived at Pile of Bones (Regina), they saw Lieutenant-Governor Edgar Dewdney of the North-West Territories pinning a declaration on his tent flap. It was known that Dewdney was scouting for a new capital and when James's father read the declaration reserving the surrounding land for governmental purposes he knew that meant the capital would be located

there and the district would develop rapidly. He promptly staked his homestead three miles east of the site and to this day Dad farms that land on the rich Regina plains. Today in addition to crops it is adorned by the Trans-Canada Highway, the oil pipe-line, a service station, a used car lot, a drive-in theatre, the CPR main line and a branch line of the CNR.

During his life on the western plains Dad has had many contacts with officers and men of the RNWMP and RCMP all of them fortunately pleasant.

He remembers the day when he first entered the North-West Territories. As their wagons approached the border village of Shoal Lake his father picked up a buffalo robe and tossed it over a five gallon keg in one corner. When they had set up camp for the night a handsome broad-shouldered sergeant of the NWMP approached.

"Hello fellows, have you anything to declare?" he enquired.

"Do you wish to search the wagon," Grandfather (a truthful man) answered.

The sergeant pushed back the wagon flap and looked around. Food, blankets, bits of harness, all were piled about. The sergeant's eyes rested momentarily on the buffalo robe. Dad has always declared he had a knowing twinkle in his eye as he said:

"You are cleared to enter the Territories."

Toddy-loving Grandfather and his friends later enjoyed the contents of the keg, which entered the Territories illegally in the days when bootlegging over the border thrived. Dad always delights in telling that story in the presence of Regina lawyer, Douglas Fyffe whose father was the handsome sergeant.

Dad's education was scanty. He attended the first Regina school for four months but his help was needed elsewhere. Money was scarce and he would

take on all types of odd jobs to increase the family purse. For many weeks he guided a hand plow behind slow-plodding oxen, breaking land for a newly arrived settler from England. The homestead was located just north-west of Regina's RCMP Barracks. His pay was 50 cents per day. For some time he peddled milk, first milking the cows in their corral on the present site of Regina's City Hall. Later he worked on a ranch.

When the Riel Rebellion broke out Dad was 17 and he volunteered for service. He trained first with the Regina Blazers, a military unit, and then was given leave to drive his father's teams on transport wagons stocked with military supplies. He was the youngest driver in the caravan of 100 teams routed first from Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert.

At intervals along the road war-painted Indians would pass and glare menacingly, but they never made an attempt to raid. So, unlike stories in the modern western pulp magazines I cannot at this point tell an exciting tale of wagon barricades, flying arrows, sudden death and scalplings. The closest Dad came to Indian warfare was to find a smooth black stone, grooved down the centre to hold a rope or strap. This tomahawk maybe cracked a few white skulls—who knows? Anyhow today it is used as a door stop in Dad's home. It causes no unusual interest, only the odd inquiry as to its origin and the occasional oath when someone trips over it.

At night the caravan would make camp and the exhausted drivers would sleep early while their camp fires winked back at the stars.

It took the caravan eight days to reach Humboldt and there the horses were played out so they were given a rest. Fresh horses and drivers continued on to Prince Albert. Dad made other trips from Qu'Appelle to Moose Jaw and one from Moose Jaw to Clark's Crossing, a site 125 miles from Saskatoon. Frequently troops of the NWMP, the Queen's Own

Regiment from Toronto or the 90th Battalion Troops from Winnipeg would ride smartly by.

The caravan was at Clark's Crossing when news arrived that a truce had been declared. Dad returned to Regina and followed the trial of Louis Riel with great interest. Every day he watched from his home on Albert Street as the prisoner with his escort of 12 NWMP rode to and from the Court-house. The trial naturally caused a great stir in the little town. Ever since Riel was hanged at the Barracks there has, of course, been much controversy over the justice of his sentence.

One of Dad's favorite stories concerns the return of the American Indians who had been involved in the Custer Massacre and fearing reprisal had escaped across the border to Canada. At the request of the American Government the "Mounties" rounded up several hundred American Indians. They were to be delivered to American soldiers at a point on the

International border on a certain day. At the appointed time and place a large troop of United States cavalrymen approached. They were greeted by a single NWMP officer surrounded by a great band of Indians. The commanding officer of the American troop approached and asked with great concern where the other members of the escort were. The NWMP officer replied that there was another fellow with him but he was down in the coulee cooking breakfast. So the story goes.¹

¹This flattering legend about the Force is actually based on two separate incidents. The first, which occurred in 1882 concerns the patrol of Reg. No. 581 Cst. Daniel "Peaches" Davis who escorted several hundred Assiniboines from NWMP Headquarters at Fort Walsh, approximately 70 miles from the U.S. border, to reservations farther north. The second incident occurred 14 years later when Lieut. John J. Pershing (later the famous General) of the 10th U.S. Cavalry commanded a troop which escorted a band of Crees to the Canadian border. They were met by an officer of the NWMP and a small escort.



In 1885 Dad helped his father deliver the wire for a telegraph line, the first in the south-west country, from Moose Jaw to Wood Mountain where an NWMP Barracks was located. Four teams were used to deliver the wire and the pay was \$10 per team, a small fortune in those days.

In 1889 Dad was working as ranch foreman at the largest horse ranch in the district, Mowat's in the Dirt Hills, 50 miles south of Regina. That year the Mowats had purchased 500 horses from Walla Walla, Washington, for delivery to Glasgow, Montana. About 50 horses had wandered back to Glasgow from the ranch during the fall and on December 15, the boss, Alec Mowat, told Dad to saddle up some pack horses, take Charlie Thompson, a ranch hand, and round up the strays. The two set out sleeping in snow-drifts each night save one when they were guests of the NWMP at Wood Mountain.

Glasgow proved to be a spot greatly

to Charlie Thompson's liking. The Great Northern Railway was being built through the district. The town consisted of 20 saloons and gambling houses, a pool room and one hotel. It was wide open. The hotel was jammed with roistering railway workers and cowboys. Dad and Charlie slept on the floor of the billiard hall, paying regular hotel rates for the privilege. But Charlie slept little, preferring the saloons and gambling house atmosphere. He spent all his money then started borrowing from Dad, but Dad, after a little fling was ready to head for home. Charlie told Dad to go it alone as he planned to stay longer. However, at the appointed time he was ready to leave, silent, brooding and nursing a beaut of a hang-over. On such terms the two cowboys started the 150 mile trip back to the ranch.

Charlie preferred to ride behind. He packed a gun. Dad never did, but with each succeeding mile he expected a bullet in the back. The winter stillness was never broken by one word of conversation as the riders herded the horses mile after weary mile, day after day.

On the return to the ranch Dad reported a good trip to the boss, but via the cowboy grape-vine the Mowats soon learned of Charlie's behavior and he was paid off.

Apparently Charlie Thompson later reformed for the last time Dad saw him, years later, he was marching down Winnipeg's Portage Avenue, playing in a Salvation Army Band.

When Dad reached the ripe old age of 21 he decided to strike out for himself and he purchased a dray and cartage business. In connection with this he ran a livery. Social life centred around the NWMP Barracks and to Dad befell the pleasant task of driving Regina's gay young crowd to dances and other social functions at the Barracks. Dad himself was one of the gay blades at such affairs and at conclusion of the party the gang would pile into the livery and the still night would echo with their singing.



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Today the little park adjoining the Barracks property bears the name of the lad who ran the livery service over 60 years ago.

During his 73 years in Regina Dad has served as a member of the legislative assembly, mayor, alderman and on practically all civic boards in an elected or appointed capacity. He has been a devoted member of the Presbyterian, then after union the United Church of Canada, serving as chairman of the board of old Knox Church for many years.

In his youth he played on the Regina hockey, baseball and football teams and he still attends many games. It's a well known fact that rivalry between Regina and Moose Jaw teams has always been keen. When Dad played hockey in the neighboring city he claims it was necessary to bend forward because the more ardent Moose Jaw fans would sit on the low-hanging rafters and sharply tap Regina scalps with well-aimed heels. Always there would be a police escort for

the Regina team from stadium to station at game's end.

For many years Dad has been on the Regina Boxing and Wrestling Commission and for the past five years he has been its chairman.

When Dad was 84 he was sitting in his usual ringside seat at a wrestling match one night when suddenly an immense hulk of a wrestler was sent flying over the ropes straight at Dad who was knocked off his chair by the impact. Knowing full well the brittleness of old human bones people came rushing from all directions, but before they could reach him Dad was on his feet, unscarred, grinning broadly and brushing the dust from his coat.

That incident somehow symbolizes Dad's life in the Western saga—a ringside seat, the occasional knock-down, but always he has bounced back, eagerly looking forward to the next round with a smile.

● ● ●

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The Portuguese Fisherman

By Cpl. J. Pinto

HE IS a friendly man; he is a small man, averaging about five-and-a-half feet; he is dark complexioned; he is happy-go-lucky; he loves to sing; he is deeply religious and humble and is numbered among the many thousands of his fellow countrymen who have followed the sea for a living down through the ages. He is no stranger to the Atlantic shores of the Americas, nor to its adjacent waters, having fished here for many years, for generation on generation. A few of his countrymen stayed in the Americas, but he, like many others, chose to return to his beloved Portugal at the end of each fishing season, taking with him the memories of many hard hours at work, his well earned escudos (money), his allotment of fish and a few gifts for his loved ones. He was happy with his lot.

The Portuguese have been yearly visitors to Newfoundland and its neighboring waters since their navigators discovered the Grand Banks, teeming with cod and other nourishing fish, 500 years ago. It has long been surmised that the Portuguese were aware that western waters were plentiful with cod even before Cabot discovered Newfoundland. It remained therefore, for these intrepid men of the sea to prosecute a trade with immeasurable potentialities, and to establish a method of operation which has changed very little to this day, since they began fishing the Grand Banks on an organized basis some 400 years ago.

It has been said that the Portuguese fisherman catches more fish than his North American brother simply because he fishes more intensely—as we shall see from the description of his method which follows. Present day fishing vessels carry from 70 to 80 dories, each manned, when in operation, by one fisherman,

who rows or sails away from his mother ship about 4 a.m. each day. Taking with him line, hooks and bait for fishing, he also carries food and wine to subsist on during the long day which lies ahead of him. To catch the cod, he sends down his line or trawl with 1,000 hooks for about four hours, after which he hauls in the trawl, empties the catch and sends it down once more, doing this throughout the day. Then he returns to the ship with his catch. By then, 18 hours have elapsed. But, this man isn't finished work yet; he next must clean his fish.

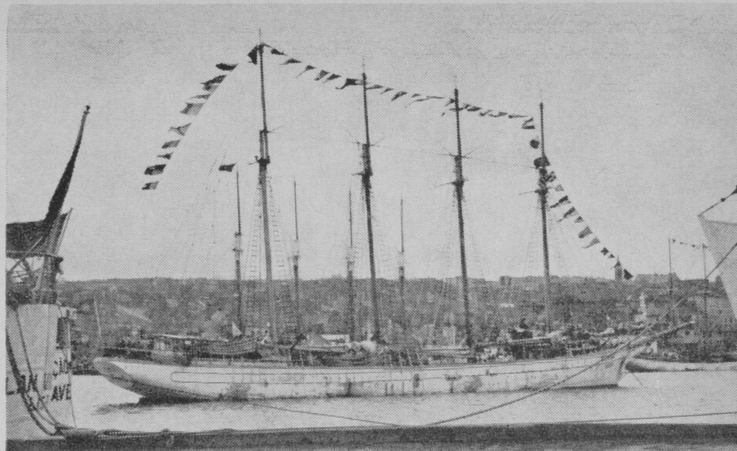
In this manner, the Portuguese fisherman averages 200 quintals or approximately 12 tons of fish per man in six months, where just a few years ago, his North American counterpart, using similar methods was averaging just 50 quintals. (A quintal weighs 112 pounds.) Hand-line fishermen using dories have paid off handsomely for the Portuguese, who are interested only in maintaining their traditional fishing skills.

As mentioned previously, the Portuguese discovered the Grand Banks 500 years ago and began organized fishing 100 years later. And so it has been, down through the ages until the year 1955—a year for these people to remember, to stop fishing for awhile and celebrate.

Because Newfoundland, and particularly the city of St. John's, has always been a home away from home for these men, it was only fitting that it be included in the celebration plans and to make it the centre of activity on this side of the ocean. And so it was that from May 26 to May 29, 1955, a series of events took place that will be long remembered, not only for the commercial and religious aspects involved, but mainly for the historical significance of an event which for the past five centuries

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Portuguese four-masted wooden schooner *Milena* at anchor in St. John's Harbour. Note dories stacked on deck.



has drawn together two small segments of the old and new worlds, in humble remembrance and homage to days gone by.

By May 26, some 40 white-hulled ships, both wooden and steel, old and new, all part of the great Portuguese fishing fleet, had gathered in the harbor of St. John's, all gaily festooned with bunting and flags. The arrival in St. John's of the new hospital and supply ship to the fleet, the *Gil Eannes* was timed to coincide with the start of the celebrations, and with her arrival on a dull gray chilly morning, greeted by the combined whistles of the flock she had come to tend, and other ships in port, the official celebrations got under way. The noise from the harbor was reminiscent of a gay New Year's Eve; the blatant sounds from the ships filled the air for fully a half hour.

Official passengers, officers and crew members of the *Gil Eannes* were guests of the government of Newfoundland. Civic and state receptions were tendered, talks were held between Portuguese and Newfoundland government officials and fishery representatives on fishing matters, sight-seeing tours were conducted, a wreath laid at the foot of the War Memorial and special motion pictures presented. All these and other social events occurred during this time.

Responsible for much of the planning for this anniversary was Mr. J. Henriques Morais, Portuguese Consul to Newfoundland, who for the past 13 years has so well and ably represented the government of Portugal. Representing the

government of Portugal was Cmdr. Henrique dos Santos Tenriero, Portuguese Navy, member of parliament, Portuguese government representative in all fisheries organizations, Commanding Officer "U" Boat Naval Station at Lisbon. Commander Tenriero with other government, naval and fishery representatives of Portugal was an official passenger on the maiden voyage of the *Gil Eannes*. To Mr. Morais and Commander Tenriero must go much of the credit for the success of this great event.

To end this account, another event in connection with the anniversary celebrations, although last mentioned, but by no means less important because of it, dealt with the 100th anniversary of the consecration of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. John's, since elevated to the rank and title of Minor Basilica. Here too, the Portuguese, although one month ahead of the planned official church celebrations, wanted to tender their respects.

The kindness and generosity of the government and people of Portugal and especially its fishermen, will always be remembered. Presented to the Archbishop of St. John's, was a statue, symbolic of the famed Miracle of Fatima, which occurred at Fatima, Portugal in the year 1917. The image, blessed at the famed shrine, was transported afterwards by train to the northern seaport of Oporto where the new *Gil Eannes* was waiting to commence its maiden voyage, and placed in the ship's chapel for the ocean crossing.

On May 27, ceremonies marking the

formal presentation began at the dockside in St. John's, when the statue was removed from the ship and carried on the shoulders of four fishermen in solemn procession over a route two miles in length from the dockside to the Basilica. The statue was preceded and followed by the entire complement of the Portuguese fleet, estimated at some 4,000 men, singing hymns and reciting prayers, as they made their way slowly to the statue's permanent home. Citizens of St. John's stood in silence as this remarkable procession passed—remarkable in that for many it was the first and probably the only time in their lives that they would witness this humble manifestation of faith, an event that is commonplace in

many countries of Europe.

At the Basilica, the Chaplain of the Fleet, made the formal presentation on behalf of the people of Portugal. A service of thanksgiving followed the ceremony, after which the statue was placed in a specially prepared niche in the Basilica for all to view. The presentation completed, there remained a few other matters to be attended to, after which the official celebrations were brought to a close at a sumptuous buffet supper served at the home of Mr. Morais, the Consul.

The harbor of St. John's is empty of the Portuguese fishing ships for another year; the celebrations of last spring are but a pleasant memory. ●●●

Now It Can Be Told!

All the actors in this little drama have ceased their labors in the Force, so now it can be told. The occasion was the Commissioner's first inspection of the newly finished Administration Building at the Edmonton Barracks some 20 years ago, and it happened in the beautiful tailored-to-measure Q.M. Stores in the basement. By way of explanation, the Store is about 150 feet long with a passage down one side and regular bays leading off it made from walk-in cupboards and nests of shelves installed at right angles to the passage. The only access is at one end through a glass partition separating the Store from an office occupied by the stores clerk.

This day the inspecting party came unexpectedly ahead of time and fortunately the stores clerk was properly dressed, but the storeman most certainly was not—he was fuddling around in the aforementioned passage. The stores clerk (L/Cpl. D. R. W. Mason) was able to signal unobtrusively to the storeman (Cst. Harry Burgess) to duck out of the way down one of the bays and into a cupboard till the disturbance was over. This was accomplished as the party made its way, chatting and unsuspecting, down the passage on inspection bent.

At the end of the passage they turned around and started solemnly back. In the lead was the Commissioner (Sir J. H. MacBrien), closely followed by the Officer Commanding "K" Division (Asst. Commr. H. M. Newsom) and the Sergeant Major (H. E. Wilson). In the ruck were Supt. R. L. Cadiz, Supt. W. F. W. Hancock, Insp. A. F. C. Watts and the Q.M. Sergeant (W. N. Lowson).

The head of the procession had arrived about halfway back along the passage when the storeman, evidently thinking it was all over, decided to come out of hiding. His emergence from the side bay coincided with the exact moment of the Commissioner's arrival at the same spot, neither of them seeing the other till the moment of collision. The storeman stiffened to attention, his shirt open at the neck, his trousers baggy with stooping, his hair—ruffled from confinement amongst the hanging pea-jackets—looking like a lion's mane. The Commissioner also stiffened to attention, gazed at the apparition for a very dignified moment, then raising his right hand to the peak he swept off his cap in a semicircle to his side, at the same time making a gracious, old-world bow in the direction of the amazed storeman, saying most seriously: "*This* is the way we cut our hair in the Mounted Police." The Commissioner straightened up, replacing his cap, and without another word, but with barely suppressed mirth the procession followed him out of the Store.

"Witchcraft"

BY

Cst. T. M. GARDINER

WITCHCRAFT is often thought of as being a thing of the past and one would not expect to read about it in a police department's report. Nevertheless when the RCMP Portage la Prairie Detachment investigated a drowning that occurred in the early afternoon of Wednesday, July 21, 1954, the case eventually proved that witchcraft is still practised with some effect today.

The drowning had taken place at the Sioux Village, an Indian Settlement on the north bank of the Assiniboine River on the southern limits of the City of Portage la Prairie. Clifton Hall, a five-year-old Indian boy was reported to have fallen into the river as he and some playmates tried to get a pail of water. Due to the unseasonal heavy rainfall the river was in spate and this caused portions of the loose, sandy banks to cave in periodically. It was at such a point that young Hall apparently slipped or over-balanced and fell into the water.

Members of the Police detachment were quickly on the scene arranging for boating and dragging equipment to be put into use. As the river passes the Sioux Village it follows an extremely winding course and is about 125 yards wide. Little time was lost in launching the first two boats with the intention of dragging the area immediately down stream from where the body entered the water. These boats were fitted with 7.5 h.p. and 10 h.p. outboard motors but due to the extreme current the boats were unable to make any headway. In view of this the services of larger craft were essential.

By 4.30 p.m., three in-board motor boats were in use, each being operated by its owner with the dragging irons being handled by at least one member of the Force aided by civilian volunteers. A

cross-pattern was worked out for the area where the body was expected to be, just down stream from where it went into the water, but as darkness forced the dragging to stop for the night no trace had been seen of the boy.

Dragging was resumed at daybreak with four in-board motor boats and one large outboard motor boat participating. The area covered was extended and the more likely spots were dragged and re-dragged systematically. Several of the older Indians were asked their opinions on the currents and underwater snags which might have restrained the body. The general opinion was that due to the extremely high and swiftly flowing water the usual currents would be changed thus over-ruling any theory that might be advanced regarding the currents. While the in-board motor boats were used solely for the dragging, the outboard motor boat went down stream for approximately ten miles, its occupants checking every foot of the river banks. Once again darkness fell with no further results.

The search was continued at daybreak on Friday, July 23, and because the dragging, so far, had failed to locate the body, it was felt that these operations should be discontinued and an attempt made to place a fence of some description across the river. This would tend to catch the body if it floated to the surface and was carried downstream. For this purpose three large fishing nets were placed across the river at the most convenient point, which was approximately six miles down stream from where the drowning took place. But the nets were quickly washed out by the rushing water. "Page-wire" fencing was then placed across the river but despite the efforts of all parties assisting the swiftly flowing water proved to be too strong and washed the wire fence out too. For the remainder of the day and all

the following day, Police and volunteers patrolled the river continually as it was expected that by this time the body would float to the surface.

At noon on Saturday, Bruce Pashe, an Indian from the Sioux Village, got in touch with the writer and suggested that one sure way to locate the body was to consult the Indian "witch-doctor", Louie Prince, a member of the Sandy Bay Indian Reservation near Amaranth, Man. The Sandy Bay Reservation is situated some 60 miles north-west of Portage la Prairie and Pashe said he would obtain transportation to go for Prince. Pashe left the city at 4 p.m. and returned with Prince seven hours later. Pashe reported that Prince already knew the location of the body, having established this through contact with the "Spirits". In addition Pashe said Prince wanted a certain constable to be at the river bank the following morning.

The constable attended as requested and found that Prince had held a seance in the home of the aggrieved father, Mr. Willie Hall. Several Indians had attended this seance and as a result the entire settlement was in a frenzy, thoroughly believing that Prince possessed a supernatural power and by such the "Spirits" had been attracted to the village. The Indians were dressed in war-paint which consisted of a mixture of shoe polish and lip-stick smeared across their faces and they also had stockings pulled over their heads in the form of masks, all this being in compliance with their religious beliefs.

Pashe gave the constable the following instructions from Prince who himself would not be seen, nor would he allow himself to leave Hall's house:

- a) Proceed six bends down stream from where the body entered the water.
- b) Go to the opposite bank from where the body went into the river.
- c) There it would be seen the white men had altered the course of the river.
- d) There, too, the white men had attempted to place a bridge across the river.
- e) A clump of trees would be seen coming down to the water's edge.
- f) Close to the shore there would be a whirlpool and lying just under the surface of the water, caught on some branches, would be the body.

A warning was also given by Prince that if anyone went farther down stream than the spot where the body was, some evil would come to them and they would never return.

An in-board motor boat was pressed into service, with the boat operated by its two owners, who were also given the above instructions by Pashe. The Policeman persuaded four Indians to accompany him in the boat and at that time further evidence of the Indians' undaunted belief in their "witch-doctor" came to view. Before the Indians would get into the boat they all removed their boots and stockings plus all additional clothing, then seated themselves around the edge of the boat, poised ready to dive into the water and swim to shore if any danger came to the boat.

Following the instructions given to them, the constable and the boatmen sailed down stream to the sixth bend where the river bed had been re-routed some years previously to allow the river to take a shorter course. This was the exact spot where the attempts had been made to bridge the river with the fishing nets and the "page-wire". The boat was



headed to the southern bank of the river where a clump of trees grew down to the water's edge. As the boat drew closer to the shore a whirlpool was noted beside the trees and immediately beside the whirlpool, barely showing through the surface of the water, was the body. The Indians looked on horrified, dreading the possibility of the boat drifting down stream from the whirlpool and utterly amazed at the accuracy of their "witch-doctor's" prophecy.

When the word of finding the body reached the village, the Indians became alarmed at the power of their "witch-doctor", believing he could learn anything from the "Spirits" or have the "Spirits" do anything he desired to a human on earth.

Although the method of finding the body was looked upon rather sceptically by members of the RCMP (and by many citizens who read about the case in newspapers) it can be realized how welcome the news of finding the body was to all concerned. Considering the hours spent on the search by the numerous civilian volunteers and members of the Force—and the equipment used—from the time of the drowning until July 24, with only a few hours off during darkness, in comparison with the extremely short time taken by the "witch-doctor", there would appear to be reasonable grounds for believing in this Indian's "supernatural" power.

When at his home on the Sandy Bay Indian Reservation this famous Indian spends his time fishing in the waters of Lake Manitoba or trapping around the lake's western shore. He may even be found in the evenings entertaining the younger members of the settlement with one of his countless yarns. Prince has been known to prove his unusual powers in other drowning cases in this district and it is hoped that his present 75 years of life will be spared for many more to come to allow him to help others as he did those involved in the search for the body of young Clifton Hall. ●●●

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Personnel Course and Conference

A COMBINED Personnel Training Course and Annual Conference was held at Montreal, Que., November 28, through December 5, 1955.

At the direction of Commr. L. H. Nicholson certain officers of the Force other than those assigned to, or actually performing Personnel duties at present, attended a Training Course which ran from November 28 to December 1. They were Sub-Insprs. M. J. Keough, J. M. L. Somers, J. E. M. Barrette, H. C. Russell, J. A. Couillard and H. V. Mossman. Recently assigned and serving Personnel members attending were Insprs. L. E. R. Defayette, D. O. E. Bartram, A. Argent, Sub-Inspectors Keough and J. C. McPhee, S/Sgt. W. J. Phair and Sgt. G. E. Gunn.

This latter group together with Divisional Personnel Officers, Insprs. F. B. Woods-Johnson, J. T. Parsons and F. W. Joinson gathered at the conclusion of the Training Course to convene Personnel Conference No. 7 at "C" Division Headquarters Barracks commencing December 2.

On this date the conference was once

again honored by a visit from Commissioner Nicholson who was introduced briefly by the Officer Commanding "C" Division, Supt. J. R. Lemieux. The Commissioner's opening address reviewed the very satisfactory position of the Force today and its overall morale and efficiency. He touched on the spirit and attitudes, and the need for a positive approach as opposed to negative thinking in the assessment of new developments and ideas. The Commissioner also dwelt on the high standards and responsibilities which require individual self-reliance and initiative while simultaneously demanding rigid discipline. Pride in the Force and the part a man plays in it were stressed as fundamental in the police constable's independence of action. Lastly the Commissioner emphasized the need of paying close attention to the requirements of leadership quality in men as being the foundation for the Force's future.

Supt. F. S. Spalding, the Senior Personnel Officer on behalf of the Personnel Branch expressed the sincere appreciation of all concerned to the Commissioner for taking the time out from his busy

**Opposite page 1. to r.—
Insp. J. T. Parsons, F.
B. Woods-Johnson; Com-
missioner Nicholson and
Supt. F. S. Spalding, Sen-
ior Personnel Officer.**

Montreal Star Photos



schedule in order to attend this conference.

Of particular interest is the fact that this Personnel Training Course involving up-to-date methods and operations was conducted at the Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital in Montreal under the direction of Dr. T. E. Dancey, advisor in Psychiatry to the Director General of Treatment Services for Canada and who is also on the staff of McGill University as well as being a member of the Advisory Medical Committee of Defence Research Board. He was assisted by Dr. Sarwer-Foner, Assistant and Chief Resident in the department of Psychiatry Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital and a member of the Psychiatric Research Committee for McGill University. Dr. Mann and Dr. B. T. Wigdor also assisted in the lectures.

The course itself was most intensive considering the period of time involved, and was designed especially for Mounted Police service conditions and recruitment. Some of the topics were as follows:

"Common problems of serving Personnel and principals of management with special application to the RCMP."

"Assets and strengths versus weaknesses—

L. to r.—Sub-Insp. M. Keough, Supt. J. Lemieux, Insp. D. O. Bartram, F. W. Joinson and Superintendent Spalding.

problems in Personnel selection and management."

"Principals involving the Roles and limitations of the Personnel Officer."

Asst. Commr. G. B. McClellan, Officer Commanding "O" Division, also delivered a lecture on the subject of Personnel relations and command as applied to the RCMP which was well received and found to be extremely interesting. Supt. H. A. Maxted the Senior Training Officer gave of his time in instructing on standards of RCMP Training and future development and plans in this field.

The conference and course was arranged by Supt. F. S. Spalding, Senior Personnel Officer and his staff at "HQ" working in close co-operation with Drs. Dancey and Sarwer-Foner and the Officer Commanding "C" Division who placed his excellent Headquarters Building, accommodation and messing facilities completely at the disposal of the visiting officers. An appropriate expression of appreciation was made to Supt. J. R. Lemieux for his co-operation and hospitality. ● ● ●

Canada's Most Wanted Criminals

Since 1952 a special list of Canada's Most Wanted Criminals has been kept by the Crime Index Section at RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa. Few criminals are included in this list; only those who are notorious or dangerous and have committed crimes which have aroused the public interest. There is no other criterion for the selection of criminals. Publicity, in the past, has been given these fugitives periodically by the press and radio. Arrangements have now been made to televise Canada's Most Wanted Criminals on the CBC Television news.

It is hoped this extensive coverage by the press, radio and television will focus the attention of the public and police on badly wanted fugitives, alerting and warning them of the ever-present danger in their midst. It also offers the police another means of locating wanted persons. This type of publicity has been directly responsible for the capture of dangerous fugitives in the past.

Canadian police forces are invited to participate in this new service.



Recent Cases . . .

R. v. Giesbrecht

Arson

AT ABOUT midnight on May 5, 1954, a two-roomed shack owned by Wilfred Perreault at 117 Avenue "X" South, which is just outside the limits of the City of Saskatoon, was gutted by fire under circumstances that indicated to the Saskatoon Fire Brigade that incendiaryism was involved. The damage to the shack and contents was estimated at approximately \$800. The investigation was handled by a member of the Fire Underwriters Association of Canada and a representative of the Saskatchewan Fire Commissioner's office, both of Saskatoon, assisted by a senior member of Saskatoon Sub-Division C.I.B. of the RCMP.

It was ascertained that the owner was at his place of employment when the fire took place. The shack and contents were fully insured, but Perreault's reputation was such that insurance fraud could not be suspected. The owner had been the only resident of the shack until some three weeks before, when a person named John Giesbrecht, an unemployed laborer of not too good repute, had gone to live with him. After a careful check of the shack's contents with the owner it was found that two suits of clothing, a man's pocket watch, a small blacksmith's vice, an electric drill with bits, sander and saw attachments and extension cord, as well as an electric heater and fan appeared to have been taken from the shack prior to the fire, as there was no sign of them in the debris. A neighbor had observed John Giesbrecht and his brother Cornelius,

another unemployed laborer of ill-repute, at the Perreault shack at various times in the evening prior to the fire. Shortly after 11 p.m. John Giesbrecht had been seen in the vicinity of the shack with a closed and bulging suit-case and the Giesbrecht brothers had been seen walking away from the scene of the blaze shortly after the arrival of the fire brigade. As John Giesbrecht, under normal circumstances, should have been anxious to attempt to retrieve his own personal belongings, this was considered suspicious.

A careful search of the scene of the fire was made and the following exhibits, which bore the unmistakable smell of fuel oil, were recovered: one piece of curtain material; quantity of excelsior from hassock; quantity of covering and interior of chesterfield; bundle of oil soaked newspapers; piece of bed cover soaked with fuel oil; a water pail containing a small amount of fuel oil.

A careful check of Saskatoon and vicinity was made in an attempt to locate the Giesbrecht brothers but it was obvious that they had left the city. However, as a result of continued investigation it was finally learned that they were both with John Giesbrecht's son-in-law who was employed by a farmer in the Zealandia district. A search of these premises in the absence of the Giesbrechts resulted in the finding of the two suits of clothes that had been stolen from the Perreault shack. But once more the brothers had become aware that the

police were looking for them and they had left the Zealandia district. However, as the result of an organized search both brothers were located hiding at a vacant farm house some ten miles south-east of Zealandia at approximately 1 a.m. on May 20, 1954. Neither would admit having committed arson but John Giesbrecht did admit the theft of articles from the Perreault shack.

After additional investigation in Saskatoon, and confronting the brothers with all pertinent evidence available against them, Cornelius Giesbrecht eventually admitted that he had set fire to the shack after saturating certain articles with fuel oil in an endeavor to cover the theft of articles committed by his

brother. John Giesbrecht would not admit having had any part in setting fire to the shack although his brother intimated it had been done at his instigation.

John Giesbrecht was charged by Perreault with theft and appeared before Police Magistrate H. G. H. Gilding in RCMP Court, Saskatoon, on May 20, 1954. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Prince Albert Jail.

Cornelius Giesbrecht was charged with arson and appeared before Police Magistrate H. G. H. Gilding in RCMP Court at Saskatoon on May 21, 1954, and on entering a plea of guilty was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

* * *

R. v. Davis et al

How the assistance of a loyal citizen was instrumental in apprehending a number of drug traffickers.

DURING the early summer of 1954, a routine complaint was received from a despondent Montreal husband to the effect that his wife had been associating with a person of questionable character. He strongly suspected that she had been using drugs. He requested that a member of the RCMP Drug Squad interview his wife at the earliest possible date. Police questioned the woman in a down-town rooming house with the husband listening intently to the conversation. The woman would not admit that she had been using narcotics nor would she divulge the identity of the person involved. After lengthy interrogation, it was felt that the lecture given to the woman on the consequences of using narcotics had the desired effect.

A few day later, the husband called at the RCMP office and offered his services, stating that he could assist members of the squad to complete cases against important drug traffickers known to him and believed to be operating in Montreal. After considerable discussion,

it was decided to use the volunteer as an undercover agent as part of the following plan; a member of the RCMP Reserve was set up as a taxi-driver, complete with identification papers, pocket and permit numbers and a taxi. Both were employed undercover for a period of approximately one month and during that short space of time they finally succeeded in obtaining sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution of the

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following persons for conspiracy to traffic in drugs: Joseph C. Davis, Mary Jane Hines, Gordon Goines, Gordon McLean, Kenneth Jackson and Lucina Griffith.

It is interesting to note that in the case of Davis, the main Police evidence was centred around a \$10 bill that was given to him by our agent for which he agreed to supply two capsules of drugs. However, on the following day, Davis decided to return the money in the presence of the Reserve constable and refused to furnish the drugs. Although no direct purchases were made from Davis at any time, the Judge ruled that the accused was guilty of the act of conspiracy to

traffic in drugs the moment he had accepted the money from the Police agent. It is also interesting to note that the \$10 bill returned to the agent was not identical to the bank-note given to him on the previous day. Mary Jane Hines was also present with Davis at the time this incident occurred. Both parties received five year sentences.

In the months of September and October 1954, all parties were convicted in Montreal Courts and sentenced to terms ranging from two to five years in the penitentiary. Thus in one operation and through the efforts of a loyal citizen, the ends of Justice were served in disposing of six traffickers in drugs.

* * *

R. v. McIntyre et al

Theft by Government Employee

JAMES Rupert McIntyre and Aldon Kitchener Stewart held positions of trust in the Civil Service of Canada. Both men were clerks employed by the National Research Council, both are married and have families and McIntyre owned his own home. They received salaries which afforded them a modest but comfortable living, but as events proved later this apparently was not enough.

Sometime ago McIntyre discovered that he could requisition for cheques made out to fictitious persons, intercept them when they arrived at his office, endorse them with the name of the person to whom the cheque was made payable and then endorse them with his own signature and cash them. The amount involved could be easily covered by charging it to other departments of the National Research Council against such items as travelling expenses or engine tests. Expenses of this sort would be difficult to check on.

It was McIntyre's normal job to requisition for cheques in this manner and he also had the job of sending cheques

to various people who were studying on scholarships awarded by the N.R.C., many of whom were attending universities abroad. He continued to requisition for cheques in this manner for a period of almost two years, undetected.

A student (S. Cherry) in England on one of the N.R.C. scholarships was due to receive his cheque from the N.R.C. in the amount of \$475. McIntyre requisitioned for this cheque in the usual manner and when he received it from the Central Pay Office he stole it instead of mailing it to Mr. Cherry. By previous arrangement with Stewart, McIntyre gave this cheque to Stewart who opened an account in a bank in the name of S. Cherry and deposited it, less \$150 in cash.

Stewart had been selling tickets to football games and loaning some of the money to McIntyre. When it came time for him to turn in his receipts he approached McIntyre for the money he had loaned him. The cheque apparently was to cover this amount. The next day McIntyre asked Stewart to make out a voucher to cover the amount of this

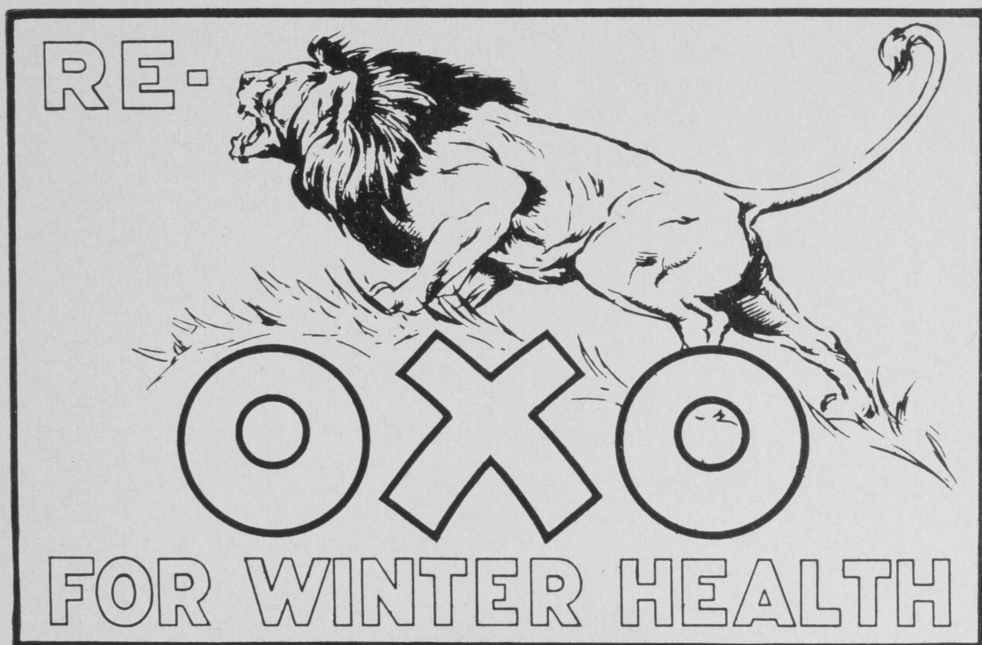
cheque and charge it to travel expenses. Stewart then realized that McIntyre had stolen the cheque which he had deposited. Shortly thereafter a letter was received at N.R.C. from Cherry reporting that he had never received his cheque. When inquiries were made McIntyre stated that no requisition for the cheque was in the records so it must have been mislaid. He made out another requisition for a cheque and when it came through he mailed the cheque to Cherry in the usual manner.

As this method of obtaining cheques appeared to be working quite well for McIntyre he followed the same procedure on several others. Apparently Stewart considered this a safe and easy way to make money so he collaborated with McIntyre, and also worked alone on some others.

On Nov. 23, 1954 an RCMP investigator was called to the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, Department of Finance. He was shown two Government of Canada cheques made out to S. Cherry, both for \$475 and, although dated differently, were to cover

the same period. Both cheques were endorsed with the name S. Cherry, but the handwriting was very different. One had been cashed in England, the other in Ottawa.

The investigator immediately made inquiries at the bank at which the cheque was cashed in Ottawa. He found that an account had been opened in the name of Stewart Kenneth Cherry by a person giving his occupation as a civil servant for the Department of Finance. This account was opened with a deposit of \$50. Two days later a cheque for \$475 was deposited, less \$150 in cash. This cheque was in the same amount as the one stolen. Six days later a cheque was written on this account made payable to J. R. McIntyre and was cashed at another bank. The next day another cheque was written on this account made payable to J. R. McIntyre and cashed at another bank. This occurred again six days later. Two withdrawals were also made from this account by a person representing himself as S. Cherry. The handwriting on the cheques and withdrawal slips all appeared to be similar



to the endorsement on the stolen cheque. This writing later proved to be that of Aldon Kitchener Stewart.

The investigator then began to collect evidence to substantiate his suspicions that McIntyre and Stewart had deposited cheques corresponding with cheques stolen, counter-cheques on accounts made out to McIntyre, withdrawal slips with similar handwriting on them and finally deposit slips showing corresponding amounts of money deposited in other banks.

As investigation proceeded other cheques were located which had been stolen under similar circumstances and in each case a person studying on a scholarship had not received a cheque and had written to the N.R.C. and then received one. Records revealed that two cheques had been issued, one of which was eventually received by the proper person, the other one cashed in Ottawa by Stewart or McIntyre.

Armed with the evidence obtained, the investigator questioned McIntyre and Stewart. Stewart gave a statement admitting everything he had done. On the advice of his lawyer, McIntyre would say nothing. Later on McIntyre's lawyer advised him to give a statement. He made a full confession concerning all the cheques already known and also confessed to his activities regarding the cheques made out to fictitious persons in the previous two years. He volunteered to assist by pointing out in the records all the fictitious names he had used. A complete audit was made of all

N.R.C. records in an attempt to discover any more that might have been missed.

As a result of the investigation and audit it was discovered that 48 cheques to a total value of \$6,935.75 were involved. McIntyre operated alone on 41 cheques amounting to \$5,010. Stewart was responsible for three cheques totalling \$624.75 and the two men collaborated on four cheques to a value of \$1,301.

On January 4, both men were arrested on charges of "Theft by Government Employees", s. 359 (c) Cr. Code. They appeared in Court next day and were remanded without plea or election. Bail was granted in the amount of \$500 each. On Jan. 12, 1955 they elected to be tried by higher Court. On February 2, the Preliminary Enquiry was held and the two accused were committed for trial. Three weeks later an application was made by their counsel for speedy trial under Part 18 of the Criminal Code. Both accused indicated that they would be pleading guilty. On March 3, Stewart and McIntyre appeared before Judge A. G. McDougall and entered pleas of guilty to the charge. They were both sentenced to terms of two years in the penitentiary.

In passing sentence Judge McDougall stated that he had no alternative but to impose such a sentence as the offences were calculated frauds that would affect all other civil servants holding similar positions of trust. Thus an ingenious idea bore the fruits of hard labor in the penitentiary.

* * *

R. v. Tower

Hit and Run Accident

WHAT started out to be a short walk and visit to a local hairdresser for two young girls of West Memramcook, Parish of Memramcook, Westmorland Co., N.B. ended in the sudden and violent death of one of them.

The two, Miss Dorine Melanson, 17, and the deceased, Miss Marie Lucille Alberta LeBlanc, 10, left the latter's home at 7.45 p.m. on Sept. 23, 1954 for the hairdresser's where Miss Melanson had an appointment. While walking on the

right side of the highway, toward Sackville, N.B., a car approaching from the rear struck the LeBlanc girl killing her instantly and continued on without stopping. Miss Melanson immediately secured assistance by informing nearby residents of the accident.

The RCMP Sackville Detachment was first notified and set out to investigate, in the meantime notifying the detachment at Moncton in whose area the accident had taken place. Assistance of other police forces and RCMP detachments was enlisted and road blocks set up, but thorough checking of vehicles failed to locate the offending vehicle or its driver.

Little information of value was secured from Miss Melanson possibly due to the fact that it was just about dusk at the time of the accident, and it happened so quickly she did not have time to secure a description of the vehicle which sped on into the night. Two other persons travelling by car in the opposite direction to that of the offending vehicle, said they saw the two girls, one on the paved portion of the highway and the other on the gravel shoulder, and at the same time saw a car approaching the girls from behind. They were afraid that it would hit the girls and their fears were soon confirmed for on looking back they saw only one girl and what looked like a cloud of dust from the front of the other car as it sped away. On returning to the scene, they found the lifeless body of the girl in the ditch. Both cars had their head-lights on and the witnesses, James MacElwain and Eldon Leslie, could offer no other information of value.

About 8.45 on the night of the accident, Warren Albert Tower a Sackville citizen employed with the Provincial Government, reported to the Town Police that his car, a green 1950 Plymouth coach, had been stolen sometime after 6.30 p.m. from in front of his home. This vehicle was not located until the following morning behind the Golf Club at Sackville, and it showed evidence of

having been involved in an accident. The right front fender was damaged and the right head-light unit was missing. During the investigation at the scene of the fatality, the Police picked up parts of a head-light unit—the head-light door, pieces of glass from the seal beam, damaged head-light mounting seat and retaining ring, and a gasket trimming bearing green paint. Subsequent examination of the Tower vehicle established that the exhibits found at or near the scene could have come from this car.

On being interrogated, Tower gave a detailed account of his movements during the previous day, both prior to and after the accident and flatly denied any knowledge of the fatality. He maintained that his car had been stolen from his home at approximately 6.30 p.m. on Sept. 23, 1954. Tower's movements were checked and it was established that he had visited Al's Grill in West Memramcook at about 6 p.m. Tower had his automobile with him at the time, and after

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some idle conversation over a cup of coffee with the owner of the Grill, Alfred LeBlanc, left at approximately 7.30 p.m. Of significance is the fact that Al's Grill is located approximately 2.3 miles north of the scene of the fatality, and in his detailed statement Tower failed to say that he had visited there. As the accident occurred at approximately 7.45 p.m., it would place Tower at or near the scene as he had to pass over this route to get to his home, some 20 miles away.

Subsequent investigation revealed that on the night following the accident Tower again visited Al's Grill, accompanied by his wife. He talked with the wife of the proprietor and said to her: "If anybody asks if I was in last night say no for God's sake." With this information at hand, the Police were certain that Tower was responsible for the hit-and-run offence. In accounting for his activities on the day of the accident, Tower indicated that he had travelled as far as Petitcodiac and had left there at about 4 p.m. to return to his home, arriving there about 6 p.m. The Police found that Tower had left Petitcodiac between 4.30 and 4.45 p.m., but considering the distance to Sackville—approximately 55 miles—and the fact that he would have to pass through the city of Moncton where he would lose time in traffic, they felt it was practically impossible for him to drive the distance to his home in one hour. Both witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. LeBlanc of Al's Grill, stated that Tower arrived at the restaurant between 6 and 6.30 p.m. and that he remained there approximately one hour.

Following the complete investigation and the Coroner's inquest, a charge under s. 285 (2) Cr. Code, was preferred against Tower and proceeded with by way of indictment. The whole case for the prosecution rested on the time element and distance involved, the evidence of the LeBlancs and the physical evidence

found at the scene of the accident. In all, 23 witnesses were called for the prosecution. The accused, his wife and one other witness gave evidence for the defence. Up to the last, Tower did not change his original statement which was corroborated by his wife. On cross-examination he admitted having stopped at Al's Grill, but at a different time; he denied making any statement to Mrs. LeBlanc. His wife supported his alibi.

The magistrate found Tower guilty and gave a long and detailed decision. He stated that the Crown had presented a great deal of evidence which proved to him beyond a doubt that the car owned by Tower was the vehicle which struck and killed Marie LeBlanc, also that Tower was the driver who, in his effort to avoid detection, made a fictitious complaint of the theft of his car. Due to the element of time and distances involved the magistrate stated he could not in any way imagine how the accused could have parked his car in front of his home in Sackville as he claimed he did, the car then be stolen, driven back past Memramcook, turned around and returned to Sackville before striking and killing the LeBlanc girl. The magistrate also stated that from the evidence produced he was of the opinion that the vehicle which struck the deceased was not being driven at an excessive rate of speed, but the actual seriousness of the offence was the fact that the driver must have known he had struck a person and failed to stop and render assistance. Tower was sentenced to two months in the County Jail at Dorchester, N.B., and prohibited from operating a motor vehicle anywhere in Canada for a period of six months. No appeal was entered and the sentence has since been completed.

Of interest is the fact that although numerous persons were interviewed who had seen Tower on the day in question, including the LeBlancs who had seen him approximately ten or 15 minutes

before the accident, they failed to indicate that he had shown any signs of

intoxication, therefore, his reasons for not stopping are difficult to understand.

* * *

IN compliance with the New Brunswick Motor Vehicle Act, a collision which occurred between the vehicles owned by Aaron Raymond Manzer and Russell Reeves was reported to the nearby RCMP detachment. The damage was not extensive, amounting in the aggregate to only slightly over the \$50 minimum and thus just coming within the reportable group of accidents.

Therald Elmer Acorn admitted being the driver of the Reeves' vehicle and although there were indications that it might have been a case of driving while impaired by alcohol, evidence was not forthcoming to prosecute. In addition there was a suggestion that the cause of the accident may have been due to an error of judgment. Thus the inquiry could have been closed. However, approximately one month later Mr. Acorn became somewhat incensed when, due to the Reeves' vehicle not being insured, he, as the driver, was requested by the Registrar to surrender his driving licence for suspension under the Safety Respon-

sibility Law. To remove this cloud upon his driving horizon, Acorn proceeded to the detachment and volunteered the information that Reeves had been driving when the accident occurred. Acorn claimed he had taken the blame as Reeves had been under the influence of intoxicants. Questioning of Reeves resulted in the latter admitting to being the driver. It appeared, however, that both men overlooked the facts:

- (a) that Reeves was already under suspension and could not operate an automobile legally;
- (b) that by his own admission Acorn was guilty of giving incorrect information and thus liable to a penalty under the Motor Vehicle Act.

In consequence, Reeves was convicted for operating a Motor Vehicle while his driver's licence was suspended, s. 285-8 Cr. Code and sentenced to a fine of \$75 and costs or 30 days in jail.

Acorn, charged under the Motor Vehicle Act, was fined \$10 and costs.

* * *

R. v. MacRae et al

B. E. and Theft — The RCMP Single Fingerprint Collection and keen investigation work in the field play their parts in solving a series of crimes.

THE Single Fingerprint Section of the Identification Branch at RCMP Headquarters, while not a well known compartment of the Force, is nevertheless one which not infrequently provides the key to an otherwise insoluble investigation.

Unlike the main fingerprint section which files the complete prints of all persons charged with an indictable offence, the single print collection records and files each of the ten digits individually, according to what is known as the

Battley system. On every day of the year fingerprint impressions which have been found at the locale of crime are referred to the staff operating this section, and are checked against existing records. This work is more time-consuming than is a search against complete fingerprints, and unless extreme urgency is indicated, requests are attended to in the order received.

From time to time throughout the year the staff of this unit has the satisfaction of making a positive identification, and

word is immediately flashed to the contributor, which may be an isolated RCMP detachment, a provincial police force or one of the many municipal forces throughout the Dominion. Such an instance occurred on Aug. 10, 1953, when a teletype was received by the Officer Commanding Vancouver Sub-Division of the RCMP advising him that a group of seven scenes-of-crime fingerprints forwarded from Vancouver during the previous month had been identified as those of Alexander John MacRae, previously recorded in the section under file number 734419. This definite new lead into a crime committed some six weeks before, was sent immediately to the North Vancouver RCMP Detachment and investigators there swung into action. They were soon to learn that following up this clue would uncover evidence leading them to the perpetrators of other crimes committed in a nearby community.

On the morning of the previous June

30, the manager of the Maplewood Motors in North Vancouver had complained to the local RCMP detachment that his garage had been forcibly entered and a quantity of tires, tools, automobile accessories and petty cash to the value of almost \$600 stolen. The intruders had gained entry by breaking the glass in a rear window, removing the fragments and climbing through. Glass fragments from the window were closely inspected and several good latent fingerprints were found. The pieces were carefully preserved and handed over to a member of the Vancouver Sub-Division Identification Section for processing. After the initial investigation on the premises—which yielded no further clues—a number of local suspects were checked without result, and in due course photographs of the fingerprints were forwarded to Headquarters for search in the single fingerprint collection.

The scene now moves to the neighboring municipality of Burnaby. At 5.30 a.m. on July 31, a detachment constable on patrol found that two rear windows of the Bainbridge Motors garage had been smashed, the premises entered and merchandise stolen. The proprietor estimated his loss at \$250, made up of tires, a quantity of tools and accessories. The culprits had apparently been disturbed in their activities and made a hurried departure, as a number of other tires and accessories had been left on the floor near the exit. A thorough examination failed to uncover any useful clues.

Again in Burnaby, the Sav-Mor Purity Store was forcibly entered over the week-end of August 8-9 and loot consisting of 60 cartons of cigarettes, some candy and \$80 in cash obtained by the miscreants. Access to the store had been achieved by forcing the rear door with a large wrecking bar. Clues were lacking, and a thorough search of the premises for latent fingerprints revealed only greasy smears making it apparent that the criminals had used gloves during their activities.

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These breaking and entering crimes, or shop-breakings, as they are sometimes known, followed the all too familiar pattern which has plagued the efforts of peace officers for generations; premises violently broken into and merchandise stolen, with no immediate clue to lead the investigator to the criminal and his loot. All that remains is to attack the problem on a broad front, looking into every channel which might produce evidence or direct suspicion against any individual. The good policeman knows his local criminals, and is at pains to keep an eye on their movements and activities. In Burnaby, a fast growing metropolis of over 60,000 people, this practice is pursued assiduously by the RCMP which, as in North Vancouver, polices the municipality.

After the initial examination into the Sav-Mor store shop-breaking, investigators cast their eyes over the local scene. Among others, a likely suspect appeared in the person of a young man named Alexander John MacRae, who had served a short sentence for a similar offence some months previously. He had been observed frequently during recent weeks in company with other known local criminals, and although definite evidence was lacking, information had been received that he was implicated in the breaking and entering at the Bainbridge Motors Garage and that he had a contact with a fence in North Vancouver. This information was passed on to North Vancouver Detachment, in the hope that observations there might lead to information which would further the investigation.

When the NCO in charge of North Vancouver Detachment received the teletype message giving him the first definite opening on the Maplewood Motors case, members were detailed to follow up this lead, and at the same time the information was immediately relayed to Burnaby in view of their interest in the activities of MacRae. From then on, Police of the two detachments co-operated closely in joint efforts to press the advantage of

this vital link in the now combined investigation.

Members of the RCMP accompanied by plain-clothes men of the Vancouver City Police, obtained a search warrant and went to MacRae's residence in the city of Vancouver, which municipality lies roughly between those of Burnaby and North Vancouver.

Their knock on the door was answered by MacRae's wife, and the unfortunate young woman betrayed little surprise when she saw who the visitors were, and was told of the reason for their call; her husband's previous brushes with the law had brought her in contact with the local police. MacRae himself was then at his place of employment.

The ensuing search uncovered a large quantity of assorted brands of cigarettes and chewing gum, which were found to tally with those stolen from the Sav-Mor Store. Also found in the house was a portion of the loot from the Maplewood Garage in North Vancouver.



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The fingerprint identification and recovery of the merchandise stolen from the North Vancouver garage and the Burnaby grocery store, now placed the police investigation on a solid foundation. It was obvious, however, that MacRae had not been alone in the commission of these offences, and in seeking the identity of his accomplices, the investigators concentrated their efforts on opening up fresh avenues of inquiry. This eventually led toward a definite suspicion involving in these crimes three young companions of MacRae; Hugh Lloyd Yeates, Ralph Douglas Davidson and Hugh Alexander Lilburn. A strong belief had developed also that the four men were in possession of some stolen firearms.

Armed with this knowledge, a warrant was obtained for the apprehension of MacRae, and he was shortly afterwards arrested at his place of employment, being escorted for custody to North Vancouver Detachment. Simultaneously, warrants had been obtained to search the residences of Yeates, Lilburn and Davidson. With the latter, these operations were carefully synchronized to insure that the searches all started at the same time—to eliminate the possibility of any suspect being prematurely "tipped off" by his confederates.

At Yeates' home in Burnaby the search failed to reveal any of the stolen merchandise, but a .45 Webley revolver was found cached inside a bedroll in his room. The Police were still present when he arrived home later; questioned about the revolver, he could give no satisfactory explanation of its presence and was told that he was under arrest. At this he made an abortive attempt to escape, but was quickly subdued and escorted to Burnaby Detachment.

The scuffle in the house brought obvious distress to the prisoner's parents, and looking at Yeates senior, badly deformed and crippled by arthritis, it was perhaps not hard to see that his disability had seriously hampered his efforts at fatherly guidance and control of his errant son.

At the Police office, Hugh Yeates was questioned at considerable length. Evasive at first, he finally admitted his part in the breaking and enterings of the Maplewood Motors and Bainbridge Motors, and he confessed to having stolen the revolver from a Burnaby home.

This information was promptly checked against detachment records and it was learned that a local resident had complained that four pistols had been stolen from his house on the night of Aug. 7, 1953; the Webley revolver was one of these. Here then was evidence of still another crime, but as only one of the stolen pistols had been recovered, the lead was followed up and the victimized Burnaby resident was promptly interviewed to confirm details previously given concerning his loss.

Beginning with what the citizen could tell them, the story was gradually pieced together. Three young men had called at the house late on the evening of August 7 professing to be friends of a youth well known to the family. They were MacRae, Yeates and a juvenile companion. The only persons present in the house were the two young daughters of the owner, and when the trio had managed to have the girls leave the room on a pretext, they took possession of three revolvers which were hanging on the wall and shortly afterwards made their departure. Meeting Davidson later they advised him that a fourth gun was there for the taking. The four men returned to the house later that night, and Davidson entered by stealth and helped himself to the gun, a knife and two holsters.

In the meantime, the search at the residence of Lilburn in Burnaby had uncovered two separate caches of assorted brands of cigarettes, apparently part of the loot from the grocery store. Lilburn's mother told the Police that Davidson had been put out of his own home and had been living with her son for the past several days. Some of Davidson's clothing, found in a suit-case in the room,

confirmed this. This suit-case had also contained some of the cigarettes.

A piece of paper with some pencilled notes received close scrutiny; it turned out to be a list of the various items of loot, totalled and divided by three, clear indication of a three-way split of the proceeds.

In addition to the stolen merchandise, three significant items were found concealed in a clothes closet; a hypodermic syringe, an eye-dropper and a rubber tourniquet—the all too familiar paraphernalia of the drug addict. Later analysis showed that the syringe and dropper contained traces of diacetylmorphine (heroin).

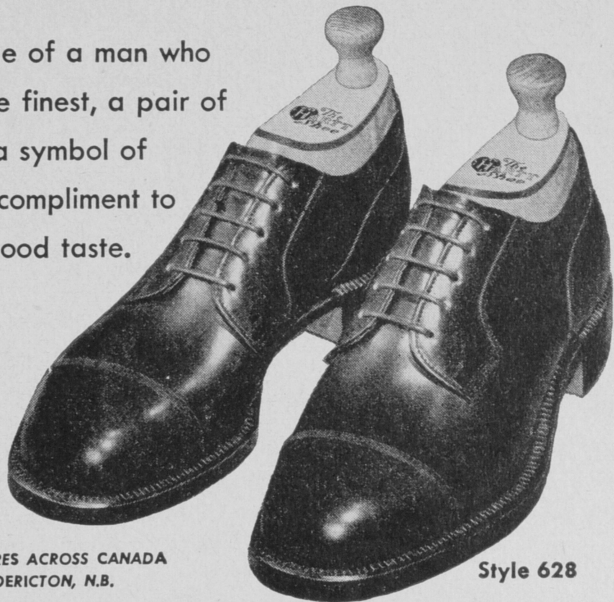
Davidson and Lilburn were arrested later in the day and the Vancouver City

Police lent helpful co-operation by holding the prisoners for the RCMP, thus giving our investigators the advantage of interrogating them out of contact with their partners in crime. Both men when questioned regarding the cigarettes found in their room, admitted knowledge of the goods being stolen property, but claimed they had been left with them by a person whose name they refused to divulge. Lilburn admitted ownership of the drug paraphernalia. It seemed likely that Davidson also had been taking narcotics; he did not deny this, but he claimed that he had not been “using” for the past three weeks.

The main avenue of this many-sided investigation continued later in the evening with a lengthy interrogation of

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MacRae, whose fingerprints found on the fragments of glass at the Maplewood Garage had brought on this new phase of the case. One important feature about these impressions had been noted by the Vancouver Identification Section; the fingers which made them had grasped *both* sides of the glass, establishing beyond doubt that the owner of the fingers had held the fragments by their edges. Confronted by the damaging evidence now available against him, MacRae gave a voluntary statement to the Police admitting his part in the offences at the Maplewood Garage in North Vancouver and the Sav-Mor Purity Store and Bainbridge Motors in Burnaby. He admitted also to being one of the three who visited the house in Burnaby with the deliberate intention of stealing the three pistols, and that he still had one in his possession.

It was necessary to interview MacRae's wife again and also his parents, about the whereabouts of this weapon. Here the Police found some reluctance to co-operate, and it was not until the seriousness of her position had been pointed out to Mrs. MacRae, junior, that she consented to remove the gun, a .45 Smith & Wesson, from its hiding place and hand it to the investigators.

A second search was also made at the Lilburn home and a fully loaded automatic pistol, a .22 revolver and a hunting knife were found concealed in a hole in the wall behind a china cabinet, together with a small amount of cash which Lilburn had admitted was part of the loot from the Sav-Mor Purity Store. Confirmation of this came later from the complainant, who was able to identify a roll of pennies among the money.

With sufficient evidence now available to support their prosecution, all five miscreants were brought before the Court to answer to the criminal charges which were laid against them. The juvenile appeared in front of a juvenile Court judge, the four older offenders being arraigned in magistrate's Court at Burnaby and North Vancouver respectively.

With the exception of the youngest member of the crime-bent coterie, who was only 16 years old, all had previously found themselves at odds with the law. MacRae, 20, had derived little benefit from such meagre education as he had received during his youth—he was almost completely illiterate. He made his first appearance before the bench in February 1951, when sentence was suspended on an automobile theft charge; a conviction for shop-breaking and theft followed in 1952 and one for theft early in 1953. Yeates, 20, received leniency on his first offence in December 1952, when he received a suspended sentence on a shop-breaking and theft charge. Davidson, 19, had started his career of crime three years previously with a sentence for retaining stolen property, followed six months later by an automobile theft conviction. Automobile theft was the first venture into crime for Lilburn, who was convicted of that offence in 1951.

In this current chapter of crime, forms of information and complaint were sworn to covering 16 offences committed jointly or severally by one or other of the accused. These included the crimes committed on the two garages and the grocery store, the thefts of pistols, and the narcotic offences of Davidson and Lilburn.

Pleading guilty to the three shop-breaking offences and the theft from dwelling house (pistol), MacRae was sentenced to concurrent terms involving two years' imprisonment.

Yeates, in making his appearance in answer to the two shop-breaking charges and the one of theft from dwelling (pistol), pleaded guilty and received concurrent sentences which in all involved a term of nine months determinate and 18 months indeterminate in the Young Offenders Unit of Oakalla Prison Farm.

Davidson was the only one of the group to assert his innocence. He pleaded not guilty in Burnaby Police Court to the charge of possession of heroin, but was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with a \$200 fine or

a further two months in default. On the shop-breaking, and the theft of pistol charges he exercised his privilege of electing for trial in higher Court at a later date. In the general investigation of these related offences, Davidson had made an admission to the Police of having stolen an automobile in Vancouver in March 1953; he was charged with this offence in Vancouver City Police Court by the municipal police but when the case came up for hearing, defence counsel successfully disputed the admissibility of the confession and the magistrate dismissed the case.

Lilburn, 23, the eldest of the five, appeared with Davidson in Burnaby Police Court and pleaded guilty to the charge of possession of heroin. Like Davidson, he also received a sentence of two years' imprisonment and the minimum fine but the term of imprisonment in default was increased to one of three months. He pleaded guilty also to the offences of breaking, entering and theft from the Sav-Mor store and retaining a stolen pistol (two charges), receiving jail terms which were to run concurrently with the two years imposed on the narcotics conviction.

The juvenile was placed on probation at the conclusion of his appearance in North Vancouver Juvenile Court to answer the charge of shop-breaking from the Maplewood Motors. In Burnaby, the charge against him of theft from dwelling house, involving the pistol, was dismissed.

Davidson, however, had not yet given up the fight. He had pleaded not guilty to the narcotics charge and entered an appeal against the conviction. When his case came up for hearing at the B.C. Court of Appeal in Vancouver in December 1953, the Court ruled that the evidence involving joint possession of a narcotic by the accused and Lilburn did not adequately support the charge against Davidson and the conviction was quashed.

A further chapter to this story of crime was written on Dec. 15, 1953,

when Davidson appeared in New Westminster Assize Court to answer for the theft of pistol from a dwelling house and for his part in the shop-breaking and theft from the Sav-Mor Purity Store. The accused pleaded not guilty to the shop-breaking charge, and evidence for the Crown was presented. Among the witnesses was Alexander MacRae, who had been brought from his place of confinement in the B.C. Penitentiary. As examination of MacRae by Crown counsel proceeded, his answers became evasive and it seemed obvious to the police present that he was seeking to hide behind the cloak of his illiteracy. After a few minutes of these tactics the prosecutor obtained the Court's permission to treat him as a "hostile" witness. From his answers to the leading questions in the rigorous cross-examination which followed, much damaging evidence was brought out against the accused, and at the conclusion of the Crown's case, defence counsel requested that the plea be

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changed to one of guilty. A plea of guilty was also entered in the theft case which followed. Davidson was sentenced to two years' imprisonment concurrently on each charge, commencing from the date of conviction. He chose to continue contesting the issue and entered an appeal against the sentence in both cases, these appeals being heard at the Vancouver sitting of the B.C. Court of Appeal in March 1954. The appeal was dismissed.

While the administration of justice and punishment of crime form no part of the policeman's duties, his job of law

enforcement brings him into daily contact with these other essential functions of our civilization. The members of Burnaby and North Vancouver Detachments whose efforts resulted in bringing these young evil-doers to book would not be human if they did not feel some satisfaction at the conclusion of the Court proceedings. They would feel none the less, that their greatest efforts might have gone for naught had it not been for the vital piece of information supplied from the Single Fingerprint Collection at Ottawa.

* * *

“Routine Inquiries”

IT WAS a beautiful day. The constable had several inquiries to make in the general area of Stouffville, Ont., and this was the time to make a trip into the country, enjoy the weather and, of course, clean up those outstanding files.

He checked with the sergeant to clear the way for his trip, and was handed a file covering a complaint concerning the killing of cranes—a migratory non-game bird protected by the Migratory Birds Convention Act. The complaint seemed to be of the routine variety that could be cleaned up quickly and easily by simply interviewing the alleged culprit and explaining the provisions of the act protecting the birds.

To save a special patrol the sergeant instructed the constable to look into the matter while on his way to make his other inquiries. In this way no time would be lost and the Force would be able to advise the Government Department in short order of the action taken.

Arriving in the “culprit’s” area, the investigator found that he was the proprietor of the most extensive gold-fish hatcheries on the North American continent. The “culprit” was a man of unimpeachable character, an outstanding citizen of the community, and well known internationally as a breeder and

fancier of gold-fish and other tropical specimens.

Our citizen readily admitted that he was responsible for killing several cranes—they had been shot by a groundskeeper, whose main occupation was to frighten off predatory birds, and to kill those that would not frighten.

The Migratory Birds Convention Act sets out methods of scaring birds and preventing them from feeding where they do damage. The owner of the hatchery assured the constable that he and his employees had tried all the accepted methods, and some not of the standard variety, but although they were successful in frightening off geese, ducks and loons, their efforts were utterly ineffective where the cranes were concerned.

It wouldn't have been so bad, explained the hatchery owner, if the cranes hadn't such voracious appetites. He cited a case where one crane had been killed, and the groundskeeper was successful in rescuing 185 gold-fish from its crop. These fish, like Jonah, were apparently none the worse for their harrowing experience, and when returned to the water swam merrily on their way. Gold-fish, expounded the owner, were expensive as fodder for cranes. They were

worth about ten cents each; and it was estimated the cranes would consume about \$25 per day of choice fancy gold-fish.

The hatchery owner had been located at that spot for about 30 years, and he and his staff had regularly destroyed any cranes they could that tried to feed in his ponds. Although our friend had a good idea concerning the protection afforded to migratory game birds such as ducks and geese he was genuinely surprised to learn that the bird he knew as a pest was also protected by act of parliament.

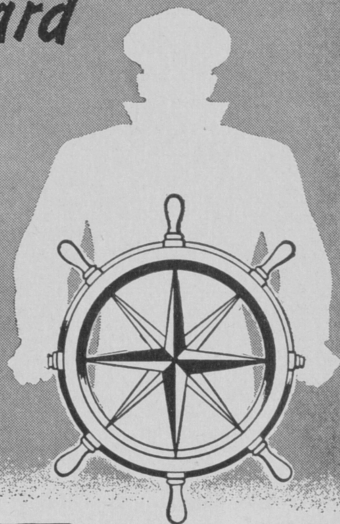
The owner, presumably to impress the constable of his bona fides and his general law-abiding nature, recounted experiences he had had with many prominent figures. He had sent specimens of his more attractive wares to Buckingham Palace, and for his kindness had been rewarded by a gift of rare coins from His late Majesty George V. He had, at his fish museum in Southampton, displayed his more interesting specimens to our Gracious Majesty, Elizabeth II when she, as a small girl, visited the museum, accompanied by her parents and sister, Margaret.

A visit to the breeding ponds naturally followed, as did a fairly comprehensive treatise on the breeding habits and so forth of gold-fish and other tropical show specimens. The host was an excellent narrator and interspersed his dispersion of knowledge with humorous and unusual anecdotes of the trials and tribulations of a fish breeder.

It was obvious, of course, that if the cranes were to be permitted free lunches at the expense of our fish fancier, he would suffer unduly. It was natural, therefore, that a permit should be issued under the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, to kill cranes on his property.

Before our good constable realized it, the day was almost over, and he still had all of his original inquiries to make. Although he worked hard, fate seemed to have stepped in, and he was unable to

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make contact with any of the people he originally set out to see. The complaint that was only supposed to take a few minutes to clear up had consumed the better part of a day, and although our constable was considerably the wiser concerning the habits of cranes and gold-

fish, he still had work to do that should have been completed.

Who said anything about "routine inquiries" that would only take a few minutes to clear up!

(Submitted by Sgt. J. H. Lumb, RCMP, Toronto, Ontario.)

* * *

R. v. Cousineau and Girard

Convicts Escape from Penitentiary—Recaptured by Police Dog

SEPT. 28, 1954 was not the usual invigorating type of autumn day, with an abundance of sunshine. Instead, it was a repetition of many days of wind and chilling rain which continued to soak the already saturated countryside in the Winnipeg area and outlying parts of Manitoba. Transportation, particularly in districts not serviced by all-weather highways, was becoming increasingly difficult.

The work gangs at the Manitoba Penitentiary located at Stony Mountain, 20 miles north of Winnipeg, were endeavoring to carry on with their duties on the prison farm as well as conditions permitted. The bulk of the work at this period of the year is the tending of the gardens and grain in the fields and numerous other duties to be carried out prior to the freeze-up season.

Alphonse Cousineau and Armand Girard were members of a work party employed on the farm outside the prison walls. The party, in charge of a guard, was using one of the prison trucks to transport the farm produce. Cousineau and Girard, not unlike many inmates of a penal institution had, no doubt, discussed the possibility of escape. They were fully aware that opportunities of escape were rare at this institution and that they should be prepared to follow a set plan should a chance present itself.

A truck assigned to their work party operating outside the walls was the opportunity these men believed suited their needs, in the first phase of their planned escape. The time element was

the next important consideration. As 4 o'clock in the afternoon normally signals the end of work outside the walls, it was therefore essential that any attempt to regain their freedom must be made before the end of the day. Although the hours of daylight during the latter part of September are reduced, there would be about two hours or more before they would be able to take advantage of cover of darkness. To these men any time after 3 p.m. appeared to be the most opportune for a successful escape.

At 3.15 p.m. Cousineau and Girard slipped into the truck and made their bid for freedom. They proceeded to No. 8 highway, turned north and having sensed freedom, soon had the truck at high speed. The district to the north of the penitentiary is interspersed with swamp and wooded areas. It was obvious that these men planned on taking cover in the woods as soon as possible.

The escape was immediately reported to the Warden, who, without delay, set in motion all available prison officials in an organized search plan. At the same time Winnipeg Headquarters of the RCMP, Winnipeg City Police, St. Boniface, St. James, East and West Kildonan, Fort Garry and other municipal police forces inaugurated their respective prearranged plans for such an emergency. Within a matter of moments all avenues of entrance to the city were manned and two-way radio-equipped cars in strategic positions surrounded the escape area. Uniformed and plain-clothes investigators joined prison officials in the

search party to scour the woods where it was believed these men planned on hiding until darkness had set in.

Not long after the search commenced the stolen truck was found abandoned on Provincial Highway No. 8 in a wooded district south of Oak Hammock about eight miles north-east of the penitentiary. The suspected plan of the escapees was obviously running true to form; consequently, the entire area was surrounded and parties equipped with necessary gear for inclement weather, proceeded to search the woods and heavy underbrush systematically. This task, an unpleasant one at any time, was exceedingly unwelcome under a steady rain and lower than normal temperatures.

At the time of the escape, two RCMP dog masters were on duty in the Selkirk area with Police Service Dog "Nikki". This was only a short distance from the scene of the escape. The position of the search was given to the dog masters by

radio and upon arrival they were briefed on developments and advised that Cousineau and Girard were believed to be hiding out in the heavy bush, as sufficient time had not elapsed to permit them to go any great distance.

"Nikki" was taken into the bush where he picked up the scent on a trail. He followed it for only a distance of approximately 200 yards, before finding a prison jacket and a pair of gloves belonging to one of the escapees. From this point "Nikki" followed the scent in a south-easterly direction out of the bush. At this point there was a guard stationed on "look-out" duty and he was of the opinion that the wanted men were still in the woods. However, the actions of the Police dog indicated to the master that they had left the bush. The command was given "to search". The dog picked up the scent, continued in a south-easterly direction along a fence to the end of the quarter section and then

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started across a stubble field where he found a baseball cap. It was not known, however, whether this cap had any connection with either of the escaped men.

"Nikki" was again commanded to search and continued to follow a scent in an easterly direction. Upon leaving the field, the dog entered a meadow and proceeded directly toward two haystacks about 200 yards distant. At this point the dog was taken off the leash and allowed to search free. He ran directly to the haystacks and became quite excited and started running around the stacks trying to pick up the scent. The dog master, together with an NCO and a prison official hurried to the haystacks where it appeared evident that the wanted men were in hiding. "Nikki" was commanded "to climb" and immediately proceeded up the side of one of the stacks. He stopped suddenly and started to dig in the wet hay. At this

point a voice called out, "call your dog off, we give up". The dog master called the dog back and placed him on a leash. Cousineau and Girard came out of the hay with their hands up and "Nikki" was ordered "on guard" while the prisoners were searched. Both prisoners were then returned on foot to the institution, chilled and disappointed with their short-lived period of freedom.

The Police Service Dog was given the scent at 4.10 p.m. and 35 minutes later the prisoners were removed from the haystack. The speed and accuracy of the dog, handicapped by steady rain, which normally destroys scent, was commendable, if not surprising. That the early capture of these criminals was directly attributable to the Police Service Dog, illustrates clearly the valuable services rendered almost daily by these animals and their usefulness in successful police work.

* * *

R. v. Deziel

Retaining Stolen Firearms—Pet Dog Finds Evidence

WHEN is a dog a Police Service Dog" might well be the title of this story and all because a policeman-golfer trained his pet cocker spaniel to retrieve golf balls.

It all began last fall when the Army Provost Corps reported to the RCMP Pembroke Detachment the theft of two pistols and a revolver from an officer's quarters at Petawawa Military Camp. The officer suspected Frederic Joseph Deziel who had been batman for a brother officer in the same quarters. Deziel had since moved down to No. 5 Personnel Depot at Kingston, Ont., where he was awaiting his discharge from the Army.

The serial numbers of the stolen weapons were obtained from the Firearms Section, Identification Branch at RCMP Headquarters and along with other particulars of the case were relayed to the RCMP detachment at Kingston. A constable located Guardsman Deziel at No.

5 Personnel Depot and questioned him regarding the theft, but without success. The suspect appeared to co-operate and willingly submitted to having his room searched, but this too proved fruitless. Deziel stated that his car could be searched too, but his girl friend had it and it wouldn't be available until 5 p.m.

As the investigator was unsuccessful in this interrogation, a different stratagem was decided upon. At 4 p.m., the constable allowed the suspect to return to his work at the Military Camp and at the same time, requested the Provost Corps to watch him in the hope that he might "tip his hand". Members of the Provost Corps who were maintaining surveillance observed Deziel return to his work and shortly afterwards, leave in a 1953 Pontiac driven by a woman. The Provost ordered the driver to stop, but the order was ignored and the car sped away. A chase ensued over city

streets and through heavy traffic but the panel truck used by the Provost could not match the speed of the car and the suspect was soon lost.

Notified of the latest developments Kingston Detachment personnel immediately set a watch on the motel where Deziel was known to be staying and observed the 1953 Pontiac pass, with a woman driving. The car was stopped and searched with no results. In the meantime, it was learned that Deziel had returned to his work and was being detained by the Provost Corps. He was again questioned about his suspicious movements and even though he was confronted with the Provost members who had trailed him, he emphatically denied that he had left his work and met his girl friend. He was placed in detention by the Provost Corps who were prepared to charge him with making false statements.

The suspect's girl friend was then questioned at length and after being confronted with all the facts, she decided to co-operate and tell her story. She stated that at 4 p.m., Deziel had rushed up to the car she had been driving and told her to "step on it" and "make it fast". As she drove off, she heard someone shout "stop". She became nervous and could not continue driving the car. Deziel took the wheel and drove at a high rate of speed around corners and along streets until he came to a rough gravel road where he threw the weapons away one at a time while the car was in motion. They then returned to a spot near the Provost office and Deziel returned to work.

A search was then conducted for the weapons with the help of the woman but they couldn't be found. She took them over the routes they had travelled but could not remember the exact spot where they were discarded, although it was learned later that she had taken them over the right road.

In view of the impending darkness, it was decided to discontinue the search

and again question the suspect. He was still reluctant to confess but after the investigators pointed out to him the danger of the firearms falling into the hands of children, he decided to co-operate and lead the searchers to the proper place. With the aid of a spotlight, the ammunition and two of the weapons were recovered. The search was discontinued at 9.30 p.m. without the third weapon being found.

The next morning, at 7 a.m., the search was again started and it continued for two hours without success. The constable then suggested that as everything else had failed, the NCO in charge of the detachment should give his cocker spaniel a chance to find it. With a "what can we lose attitude", the corporal went for his dog which had been trained to retrieve lost golf balls and had also been trained to not touch those on the green. Before sending the dog on the search in the thick foliage, he was shown one of the weapons that had been found. The spaniel disappeared into the foliage and within five minutes returned with the missing weapon clutched firmly in his teeth, thus supplying the missing link in the chain of evidence.

The prisoner was escorted back to Pembroke to stand trial. The Crown Attorney after being supplied with the facts, decided not to charge the woman. In a statement, Deziel claimed that he was so drunk that he could not remember stealing the weapons and in view of this, a charge of retaining stolen property was laid against him. The accused pleaded "guilty" to the charge and was given a suspended sentence for a period of one year and a written recognizance of \$100 was taken.

Although this case cannot be considered a major investigation, it demonstrates several aspects of successful investigation without which even the most minor investigation will often fail. And the usefulness of a trained dog was amply demonstrated by the success achieved by a comparatively unschooled pet. ●●●

Old-timers' Column



"E" Division Vets Adopt New Head-dress

Pictured above is G. E. Blake, Dominion President of the RCMP Veterans' Association, who succeeded the late Supt. F. P. Baxter (Rtd.). Of particular interest in the photo, is the beret worn by Mr. Blake, which was adopted a short time ago as the official head-dress of "E" Division of the Association.

The beret is scarlet, cut a little more generously than the average, thus allowing, when worn, a slight drape over the right ear. The linked MP is dark blue in color and perpetuates the Force's official horse brand, while the Crown which surmounts it is a reminder of the honored prefix "Royal" bestowed on the Force in 1904 by King Edward VII. When worn with regimental blazer and tie, white shirt, grey

trousers, black socks and shoes, the effect is striking, particularly in a group. When required for ceremonial occasions, the veterans add medals.

Adoption of the beret by "E" Division came about as the result of a series of events over a period of time. Some years ago, "J" Division of the Association (Windsor, Ont.) proposed an official head-dress and suggested that a black beret be adopted. All divisions were asked to consider the idea and while it was debated at some length at the following Annual Meeting, no definite decisions were reached and the matter was tabled. Last year, the Regimental Sergeant Major of the PPCLI stationed at Currie Barracks, Calgary, had a prototype beret of the style worn by President Blake manufactured and presented it to F. Burt Johns of "E" Division as an expression of appreciation for some services rendered by Mr. Johns. The latter took it to "E" Division's next meeting and enthusiasm was so unanimous that it was adopted as their official head-gear.

So far, "E" Division has had the opportunity of wearing the beret, as a unit, on several public occasions—during the funeral of the late Dominion President Baxter, while the Commissioner was in Calgary for the Stampede and for the visit of the Prime Minister to Calgary last September. Cold weather cancelled appearances of "E" Division personnel as a body at the Armistice Day ceremonies, but Dominion President Blake participated in the restricted commemoration held at the Stampede Corral and laid a wreath on behalf of the Veterans' Association.

While use of the beret is still on a divisional basis, interest in it has been quickened in other Alberta divisions. It would seem "E" Division has come up with an idea that could easily meet with the approval of all Veterans. ● ● ●

Pre-Rebellion News

Recently some copies of the old Saskatchewan *Herald* were loaned to *The Quarterly* by a kind reader. The *Herald* was the first newspaper in Western Canada and was founded in Battleford by P. G. Laurie in 1878. (See also *RCMP Quarterly* July 1953, p. 77.)

Some excerpts from the issues sent to us provide an entertaining reflection on conditions in the West in the years preceding the North-West Rebellion. We are taking the liberty of

reprinting some in this issue and hope to include others at a later date.

BATTLEFORD, N.W.T. FEB. 28, 1881

The Indians hereabout are becoming very much disaffected and are constantly holding councils amongst themselves. They have a great many "grievances" to complain of, the chief of which is that they do not get enough to eat, and they are already talking of the great council that is to be held when next the Commissioner visits us. "A more perfect understanding of the treaty" must be arrived at, or it will be cancelled, or they will withdraw, or do some other terrible thing. In addition to the visit of Mosquito and Moosomin, referred to elsewhere, the Poundkeeper—who is the most influential Chief on the Saskatchewan—and three other chiefs with most of the members of their bands, came into town last week, and were much annoyed at finding no one to whom they could make their complaints, Mr. Orde being absent. The Poundmaker said if extra provisions were not given he would kill a Government ox as soon as he got home, and added that

there were not police enough to arrest him for it. For a long time past he has been threatening secession on the grounds that faith is not being kept and insists on a change being made in some of the details of the treaty. He went away angry because no one was here to listen to his complaints or do anything to alleviate the sufferings of his people. He says it is not treating them fairly to have no one able to help them in their trouble since it was always understood that an agent was to be here. They do not seem to understand why an officer of Battleford should have business to take him away from his desk here.

* * *

Major Walker has resigned his position of Superintendent in the Mounted Police force and taken an interest in the Cochrane stock farm to be established in Bow River country. The Police lost a good officer, whose genial manners and kindly disposition will be missed from the force lately under his command. He is already on his way to the new and more active life he has chosen and we wish him every success in it.

THE BODYGUARD . . .

Inspired by the renowned 38 Chiefs Special, the BODYGUARD incorporates all of the time-proven characteristics of that gun, with an advanced frame design which shields the hammer except for the very top of the spur.

Thus, a fast and efficient double action pocket weapon which can be fired single action.



Caliber:
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Weights only 14½ ounces



SMITH & WESSON

Springfield 4, Mass., U.S.A.

The Police returned from Frog Lake, on the 17th, with the Indian prisoner for whom they went up. He was anxious to be assured of his right to tell his side of the story in Court, and on being told that he would be allowed every opportunity of doing so, said he would go with them with pleasure. He claims that in the case in which he was imprisoned last fall, as well as in the present one, he was badly provoked, and more sinned against than sinning.

* * *

Mosquito and his band came in from Eagle Hills the other day and had an interview with the Lieutenant Governor. They had no complaints to make, except that they were hungry and would like a little more provisions. The Chief repeated his protestations of loyalty and good will to the white men, and his desire to do what he could for himself. Some flour and pemican were given them and they went away happy. On the occasion of this visit the young men also favoured our merchants with a dance—a courtesy which was acknowledged in the usual way.

Moosomin, of the Saskatchewan Crossing reserve, also waited on His Honor, and asked for his intercession in having a number of petty grievances inquired into and redressed. The Chiefs hereabouts don't like the idea of always having to talk to a man whom they think has no authority, and frequently take advantage of the patience with which the Governor listens, and the kindly way he has of talking to them, to lay their complaints before him; and they always seem to go away satisfied.

* * *

We have on occasions had the pleasure of recording acts of honesty on the part of the Indians from the plains, who are now for the first time making an effort to settle down, and adopt civilization as it is presented to them, and today we have another incident of a like nature to give. On a recent trip to the Eagle Hills reserve a freighter lost a bag of flour while going up one of the hills between here and his destination. It was found the next day by a party of Indians among whom was a youthful son of Mosquito the Chief. The men at once proposed to take it; but this the youth

declared should not be done—the flour was from appearances, the property of the farm instructor, and must not be moved until he had been made acquainted with the finding of it—a resolution in which the lad was firm until his seniors had to give way. Mosquito points to the lad with pride as the future Chief and is carefully instructing him in all that is noble and honorable according to his lights.

* * *

An Indian named Starving Dog—said to be the most persistent beggar and the greatest glutton in the Cree nation—died near here on the 10th instant from a surfeit of buffalo meat.

* * *

Sergeant Major Belcher and wife left for Fort Saskatchewan on the 12th instant. The Sergeant will be back about the end of March.

● ● ●

NWMP Service in Retrospect

BY EX-REG. NO. 3976

Moosomin in 1903 was the centre of a sub-division with three stations, Broadview, Whitewood and Moosomin. An NCO was stationed at Broadview, on the CPR main line (Sergeant Head); at Whitewood also on the same line Sgt. P. Regan. Moosomin east of the two more westerly detachments, was commanded at that time by Insp. J. A. McGibbon (the father of Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon, the present O.C., "F" Division). We had one NCO Sgt. "Buck" Hooper, a fine man and a good policeman, and four constables, Bassett, Foxwell, Lee and the writer.

In those days horses were our mounts and we had seven on our detachment. These included the O.C.'s mount and two spares, for in many instances our patrols were long and our horses suffered in many ways. It happened frequently that an unexpected and sudden trip became necessary and a fresh horse essential. A horse was recognized as subject to fatigue on a hundred-mile patrol, but the constable, if circumstances demanded it, had to keep going—and occasionally it was demanded of us. The question would never arise as to why we had to go, sufficient to us were the NCO's instructions, such as the following which greeted me one day:

"Get a bite to eat Ike, then as quickly as possible head for Heron, Manitoba, and look around for a man, William Rogers, alias William A. Knapp. He is wanted for embezzlement; bring him in. Here is a Manitoba warrant. You will have to get it backed by a magistrate in that province for NWMP service."

That was the order, so in less than an hour I was away, heading for Fleming, 20 miles east, then south-east into Manitoba and hunting for a Provincial J.P. I was fortunate enough to do so at a little place just inside the line. I think it was called Roxborough. The Heron area was well down toward the international border and it straddled the provincial and territorial line. I got down there about sundown having decided to put the night in at the first farm. My horse felt groggy and I was stiff, sore and tired for we had done a good 73 to 76 miles since we started. I reached a house and found, on inquiry, that shelter for the night and feed for both horse and myself were available.

Only two men were there. I fed my horse and made him comfortable, then had supper. As I wanted to make an early start in the morning I paid them the rate asked and obtained a receipt in my patrol report book. Then came the shock—the book was signed by William Rogers. This was an added jolt because I had not made any inquiries about anybody up to that time. I determined to not take any action and not to question my host until morning, but this individual sensed something was wrong and was quite nervous. However, it was a nice evening so we played poker until 11 p.m. I would rather have gone to bed but the unlooked for developments upset any idea of sound sleep for that night.

The shack consisted of two rooms, one of which served as bedroom and kitchen; the other apparently was unused except as a storage room and the door thereto was locked. There was only one bed, so the hired man and Rogers—or Knapp—slept there. I with my saddle and blanket for a pillow lay on the floor, making the excuse that I did not wish to upset their usual habits and was unaccustomed to sleeping in strange places. I took off my cartridge belt and pistol, putting them under my

saddle but accessible from the end farthest from the bed, for I lay on the floor between the bed and the only door or window giving egress from the house. I had enjoyed cat-naps for about an hour when I felt a movement around the end of the saddle. I thrust my arm out grasping Rogers' arm near his wrist. He was pulled out of bed and hit the side wall *hard*. Quite shaken up, he got into bed but said nothing, so I told him to get what sleep he could as I was taking him in in the morning and that he had better quit being foolish.

After a little sleep I awakened both Rogers and his hired man. The former set about getting breakfast but I caught him watching me from time to time, so I sent the hired man out to the stable, to water and feed the stock and to bring a buck-board that was in the yard, with a horse hitched and to bring my horse and tie him to the frame of the buck-board. Then came attention to mine host. The warrant was read to him. I also explained that a picture over his bed of a football team in Ashfield, England satisfied me that he was Frank A. Knapp, alias William Rogers and

RCMP

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Reg. No. 3976 ex-Cst. Eric Holmden. Joined Force Mar. 30, 1903; Purchased discharge May 21, 1907.

was the man wanted and that I was arresting him on a charge of embezzlement. I cautioned him, as required. He had become hard now, his chin out and his eyes on the alert, but he would make no statement, although he did not deny the charge. He was informed that he was going to Moosomin, that it was up to him whether he wore handcuffs or not, but any needful force would be used to see that he arrived there in good shape. So I did not handcuff him.

We left about 6 a.m., he on the right-hand side of the buck-board, I on the left, my saddle horse "Rocket" a big, tough bay coming along behind. We travelled through Fleming, arriving at Moosomin at or about 2.30 p.m. where I turned the prisoner in and made my report to Sergeant Hooper. The NWMP notified the authorities at Virden, and a properly accredited officer arrived to clear accounts and take charge of the prisoner, an agreement being made to return the horse and buck-board. At about 6.30 I was finished with the case, had some supper and stripped and fell asleep at once, my horse "Rocket" being bedded, rubbed down and fed.

Someone woke me up to tell me there was a hunt on for Knapp; he had got away somehow at Fleming, but apparently he was not found. The NWMP possessed a receipt for the body of the accused and we considered the case from our end closed.

We had other duties, district patrols from Fort Ellice, at the junction of the Qu'Ap-

pelle and Assiniboine Rivers in the north, to Fleming and thence to Arcola, where we met the constable from Oxbow, and the one from North Portal on the United States line, thence north-west, across the Pipestone River, past Moose Mountain on the western side, north to Wapella, where we met Sergeant Head from Broadview, and then east along the CPR line to Moosomin. We had town patrol, Court duties, hide inspection and other short and more frequent trips to other points. Grass did not grow under our feet and it was a good life.

In December I was transferred to "H" Division at Whitehorse, and a week later to "B" Division at Dawson, arriving there about Jan. 4, 1904. The trip from "H" to "B" Division was made on foot, 340 good Scotch miles. I saw service on Bonanza, Sulphur Creeks and Stewart Crossing Detachments.

Some people have asked me: "Do you think the RCMP are as good an outfit as the old NWMP?" My answer is yes—better men with more knowledge, and better basic training, scientifically equipped, plus the same spirit of determination. They are doing a harder job better. We, on the other hand, were rougher men; we lived hard and in many cases, completely isolated lives. We had less regard for the finer phases of police work. We were up against a constantly tough and unruly element and met them on that basis. They got what they gave and if we stuck our chins out at the wrong moment we had it. The RCMP record speaks for itself far better than any old "has been" can. But we old ones are proud of our younger brothers wearing the scarlet tunic.

I have served during three campaigns, have a total of 37 years clean, good service, as a Provincial Constable in New Brunswick for Court duties. Am No. 210 of Corps of Commissionaires and employed as a traffic officer at the Regent St. crossing in Fredericton and am under direct instructions of the Chief of Police in that city. I have nothing to regret in my police and Army life. I obtained to commissioned rank in the Army, and so Capt. Eric H. Holmden, late of the Canadian Army, respectfully and proudly salutes his comrades the RCMP. ● ● ●

DIVISION BULLETIN

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

Headquarters Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 12959 Cpl. and Mrs. A. T. Schriber, a son, Daniel David, on May 11, 1955, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15156 Cst. and Mrs. W. F. McCheyne, a daughter, Bonny Jean, on Aug. 22, 1955, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 14325 Cpl. and Mrs. J. R. Cameron, a son, Robert Glen, on Nov. 18, 1955, at Ottawa.

Arrivals Cst. H. D. Smith from "K" Division to the Photographic Section. Cst. J. Warren from Regina Sub-Division to the Document Section of the Regina Laboratory. To the Serology Section of the Regina Laboratory, Miss Margaret Gordon, formerly with the Laboratory of St. Paul's Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask. Mrs. C. M. Gibson, re-engaged as stenographer, Ottawa Laboratory and Mr. N. Chenier, engaged as Laboratory Orderly.

Departures Cst. E. Campbell from the Photographic Section to "F" Division on October 10. Cst. M. J. Harrett from Crime Index Section to "H" Division on October 13. Cst. W. H. Cross from Scenes of Crime Section to Regina Laboratory on October 28. Mr. Les Robinson, 6½ years with the Photographic Section of the Regina Laboratory, resigned on November 16.

To Pension With the completion of 25 years in the Force, Reg. No. 10897 Sgt. A. K. H. Daykin retired to pension, ending a lengthy and fruitful association with the Fingerprint Bureau in Ottawa. At a farewell gathering on October 21, members of the Branch expressed their best wishes to Sergeant Daykin on his departure and Insp. J. L. Vachon, on behalf of the Branch, presented a token of appreciation for years of constructive service.

Visitors Insp. H. R. Butchers (Rtd.) formerly officer in charge of the Identification Branch, paid a visit to Headquarters on October 26.

Civil Staff News Miss Frances Darroch (of the Ottawa Laboratory) was married Sept. 10 in Toronto, Ont. to Dr. G. W. Williams of Rosetown, Sask. Miss Joan McCoy was married to Mr. Stewart Riopelle on Oct. 8, 1955, at Ottawa. Miss Lillian Weatherdon was married to FO E. Robillard (RCAF) on Oct. 10, 1955.

at Ottawa. Miss Shirley Stewart (of the Ottawa Laboratory) was married, in Ottawa, Dec. 10, 1955, to Mr. Arthur F. Snetsinger of Cornwall, Ont. Miss Stewart has left the Laboratory to take up residence in Cornwall.

Recreation The golf club completed an active season on September 22 with their Annual Tournament at the Gatineau Golf and Country Club. From the large turn-out and keen competition, Cpl. H. P. Tadeson emerged as the club champion. A social evening brought activities to a close for another year.

The Identification Branch held a dance at the RCAF Drill Hall in Rockcliffe on October 15 with music by recordings. There was a good attendance despite the rainy weather.

The Rifle and Revolver Club commenced indoor competition on October 31 and set up an interesting program for the year. It was decided that prizes would be awarded in each class weekly and two "novelty shoots" would be held—one before Christmas and the other in February.

An additional feature this year is the "top of the ladder" contest in which members have the opportunity to gain match experience with each other through shoulder to shoulder competition. The club answered a challenge from the Royal Military College at Kingston for a rifle and pistol match on November 19. Another pistol competition took place in Smiths Falls on December 5 when members of the Force were guests of the Smiths Falls Pistol Club.

Since the departure of summer, men residing in Headquarters Barracks have taken to various forms of activity to employ their off-duty moments. Cpl. G. B. King, Constables Ripstein and Jackson are taking a motor mechanics course. The latter is also a Judo pupil at the local "Y". Constable Trimble is engaged in archery and oil painting. In the fall, the neighboring Gatineau Hills were visited on

Sergeants Daykin and Crampton who recently retired to pension.



week-ends by members who found pleasure in horse-back riding. Now, the Hills in their wintry garments, satisfy the needs of ski enthusiasts. Organized hockey, bowling, and rifle and revolver club activities all have participants from barracks.

Sickness Generally health of members within the division has been good. Constables McEwan, Penny, Bailey and Corporals Gordon, Smistad and Wright were in hospital for a short time but are now back on duty.

Curling Curling activities in the Ottawa area commenced with the election of the following executive for the 1955-56 season: president, Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher; vice-presidents, S/Sgt. H. Graves and Insp. G. H. Prime; secretary, Cpl. P. Peterson;

treasurer, Cpl. P. Bazowski; committee, S/Sgt. G. Abraham, Sgt. B. Graham, Sgt. M. Linden, Cpl. W. McRae and Constable Allan.

A 24-rink mixed bonspiel was held on November 7 with the winning rink skipped by Cpl. Doug Clark. Other members were: Mrs. Clark, Constable Dean and Mrs. Reid. The runner-up rink was skipped by Corporal Eaton and the consolation prize was won by Sergeant Newman's rink. The bonspiel wound up with a well attended social at Rockcliffe barracks on November 19.

In the men's club, the regular schedule started November 14, with a total of 22 rinks, which were formed into two groups of 11 rinks each. A round robin was run for Christmas turkeys.

"A" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 16875 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. Borle, a son, Brian Peter, at Ottawa, Ont., on June 28, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16932 Cst. and Mrs. D. M. Hope, a son, Randal James Melrose, at Ottawa, on July 5, 1955.

To Reg. No. 17206 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Moss, a son, Donald James, at Ottawa, on July 19, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14180 Cpl. and Mrs. J. A. L. Daoust, a daughter, Diane Luce, on Aug. 9, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15352 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Hameluck, a son, Michael James, at Ottawa, on Aug. 22, 1955.

To Reg. No. 10888 Cpl. and Mrs. J. Henry, a daughter, Karen Lede, at Ottawa, on Aug. 26, 1955.

To Reg. No. 17072 Cst. and Mrs. W. Weiss, a daughter, Paula Marie, at Ottawa, on Sept. 4, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15473 Cst. and Mrs. H. T. Reitsma, a son, Wayne Daryl, at Timmins, Ont., on Sept. 22, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14053 Cpl. and Mrs. P. Isber, a son, George Michael, at Ottawa, on Oct. 5, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16723 Cst. and Mrs. G. P. Simard, a son, Joseph Guy Robert, at Ottawa, on Oct. 19, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13004 Cpl. and Mrs. W. J. Glenn, a daughter, Barbara Elizabeth, at Ottawa, on Nov. 4, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 17091 Cst. S. W. Fraser to Miss Ellan Doreen Waye, on Sept. 3, 1955, at Newcastle, N.B.

Arrivals From "F" Division—Sgt. A. Stoddart, Csts. F. I. Zannie and D. A. Cooper; from "L" Division—Csts. J. W. Fraser and

W. G. Martin; from "D" Division—Cst. W. E. Sauve.

Changes at North Bay Sub-Division Cst. F. M. Kerr has assumed duties in the sub-division office, replacing Cst. A. G. Brown who has been transferred to "A" Division Headquarters. Csts. E. Poirier and P. T. Legare have been posted to North Bay and Val d'Or Detachments respectively. Cst. M. G. Johnston of the Traffic Branch in Ottawa has replaced Cst. G. S. Vineyard at Manitowaning.

Cpl. A. Stewart has been transferred to Ottawa. He was replaced as NCO in charge of Moose Factory Detachment by Cpl. J. A. L. Daoust, who in turn, was replaced by Cst. J. G. A. Jutras at Noranda Detachment. Constable Jutras was formerly at Val d'Or. Csts. L. H. Morse and H. C. Schwark have traded places, with the former now at Sault Ste. Marie Detachment and Constable Schwark at Sudbury.

A temporary member of the sub-division is Cpl. M. E. Stephenson who is relieving Sgt. F. R. Clark at Sault Ste. Marie Detachment. Sergeant Clark is presently attending a Canadian Police College Course at "Depot" Division.

Promotions Our congratulations to the following on their recent promotions: Sgt. Major A. Stoddart, S/Sgt. C. C. Wilson, Sgts. J. G. A. Pepin, M. E. Linden and R. P. Malloy, Cpls. W. F. Ingersoll, C. C. Savage, J. H. Carroll and W. O. J. Mawer; S/Sgt. H. G. Speers and Cpl. E. H. Trefry of North Bay Sub-Division.

Departures Cst. George Lundrigan left the division for civilian life on the expiration of his term of service. Cst. L. White was trans-

ferred to "F" Division and Cst. L. C. Pelle left on Oct. 31, 1955.

During September, "A" Division said goodbye to four members who were proceeding on leave pending discharge to pension. Cpl. J. Henry, who had 25 years' service in "D", "G", "E" and "A" Divisions, was presented with a drill set; Cpl. T. W. Clark, who spent all his service in "A" Division, received a pen and pencil set and wrist watch; Cpl. H. B. Sundlavist, with 26 years' service in "D", "E" and "A" Divisions, was presented with a wallet and gift.

On November 10, Sgt. S. Cook, with 28 years' service, two of which were served with the Manitoba Provincial Police, was presented with a suitable gift before retiring to pension.

Social At North Bay an informal gathering, featuring a buffet lunch and dancing, was held November 11 at the Marine Room. The subdivision as a whole was well represented and it is hoped to have similar gatherings in the future.

Spadina Barracks was humming with activity on November 4, when a divisional dance was held, marking the opening of the winter social season. Music was supplied by the RCMP dance band which never sounded better.

The highlight of the evening was the square dancing with S/Sgt. J. Batza as caller. While most of the guests were sitting down to their midnight supper, six sets of the "Grand Squarers" put on a demonstration of the "Texas Star". The dance was expertly executed and showed the high degree of efficiency the club has attained since its formation, a short time ago.

Grand Square Club "Two couples more in the middle of the Floor, and away we go for a 'do-sa-do'."

The peace and calm of every second Thursday during the coming winter is to be shattered by the scrape and stamping of energetic feet to the lively beat of square dance music, as "A" Division joins millions of Canadians and Americans in a revival of the square dance. The "Grand Square" Club of "A" Division was formed on Sept. 21, 1955, with Sgt. H. C. Sandrock as chairman. An executive was formed and the club was very fortunate in having on its executive, S/Sgt. J. Batza, as instructor and caller.

The club has 47 couples from "A" and "HQ" Divisions and the instruction periods to date have been marked by an over-abundance of zeal and a woeful lack of skill, which, of course, adds to the confusion and merriment.

Basketball Considerable enthusiasm has been shown in this sport for the past few months. Uniforms have been purchased and a team entered in the National Defence League,

Ottawa, consisting of three RCAF teams—Rockcliffe, Uplands and Headquarters—one team from Army Headquarters, one from HMCS Gloucester and the "A" Division squad.

Our team is being coached by Cst. "Mitch" Bell. Cst. Reg. Hayman is manager, with Cst. "Mike" Walsh as his assistant. The team is made up as follows: forwards—Csts. "Torchy" Torreson, (Captain), Dave Bush, Bill Martin, Ross Pilling; centres—Csts. Max Keeping and Don Willson; guards—Csts. Ken Stroud, Stu Callaghan, Phil Smith, R. Knowles and D. Terris.

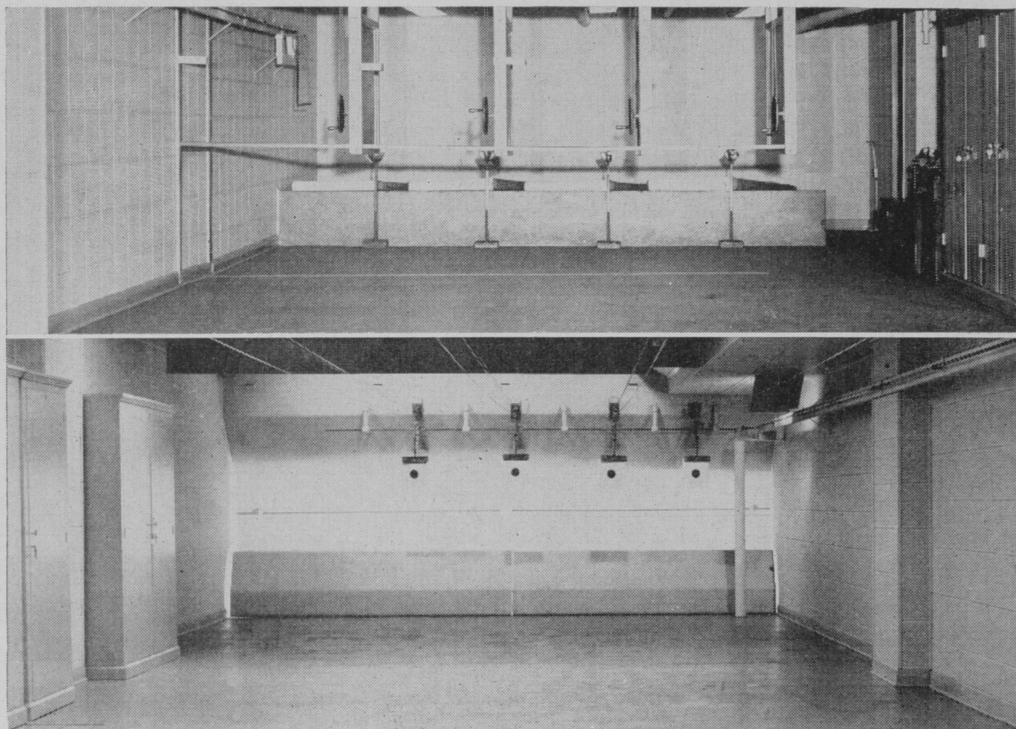
Bowling Pins were flying at the Ideal Bowling Alleys in Ottawa on September 27 when the ten teams of the "A" Division bowling club commenced scheduled activities for the 1955-56 season. Cst. Terry Smith's team is in the lead, while Cst. Fred Pinnock leads the club with an average of 214. Cst. C. Marcoux and his wife Aline, are in possession of all other honors. Charlie's high single, by the way, is 362.

South Porcupine Detachment reports their 1955-56 bowling season is well in progress with members of the RCMP detachment teaming up with the Ontario Provincial Police, Timmins, Ont., in forming the "OPP Team", participating in the Timmins Press League.

Indoor Revolver and Rifle Range In the course of the summer months, as a general rule, complete quiet prevails in all indoor shooting facilities. However, this was not the case in the "A" Division rifle and revolver range—located in the Justice Building in Ottawa—last summer. It was humming with activity as extensive renovation and face-lifting prepared it for the coming shooting season.

In the past the range was a rather dark and dusty shooting gallery with cupboard facilities of all shapes and sizes—not too inviting surroundings. Now, it can be said with almost no hesitation, it is a completely new range. The walls and ceilings have been covered with acoustic tile; fluorescent light fixtures offer daylight effects, or as nearly so as can be obtained by artificial light; a brand new set of lockers of uniform size are available. The walls, ceilings and cupboards have been painted a light green, and the range provides a bright and cheery aspect as well as excellent shooting facilities.

October 5 marked the beginning of a new era for shooting enthusiasts in the Ottawa area, when the Commissioner officiated at the re-opening of the indoor range. In a few well chosen words, the Commissioner expressed his pleasure at the facilities offered by the new range and expressed his regret that similar ones were not available to more members through-



Two views of the newly renovated indoor rifle and revolver range. Dimensions of range—width, 21 feet; length, 85 feet; revolver course 20 yards; rifle course, 25 yards.

out the Force. He reiterated views previously expressed—that members of the Force become as proficient as is possible in the use of rifle and revolver. Invited to fire the first shot, the Commissioner used a No. 7 rifle, and the result is a challenge to all shooting enthusiasts—it was a bull's-eye.

Also present at the ceremony were Asst. Commr. E. H. Perlson and Insp. G. H. Prime of "HQ" Division and all officers of "A" Division, as well as many members of both "A" and "HQ" Divisions.

North Bay Sub-Division reports interest at Sudbury in the recent formation of the Sudbury District Police Pistol Association. This group is comprised of eight police departments in this area, the RCMP, OPP, Sudbury City Police, McKim Township Police, Meelon-

Garson Police, Copper Cliff Police, CPR Police and the Burwash Industrial Farm Guards. This is also, in a small way, an indication of the splendid co-operation between law-enforcement agencies in this area.

Most instrumental in the organizational end of things within this group was Bob Keir, police reporter for the *Sudbury Daily Star*, who gave up much of his time and energy in forming this association. It might also be mentioned that the *Daily Star* contributed a handsome trophy, to be awarded to the highest scoring police team at each annual competition.

Arrangements have been made with the Royal Canadian Army Reserves for this association to use their Gray Street Armouries for competitions and target practice. All members are anticipating an enjoyable winter sport.

"Air" Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Illness We regret to report that Herb Ayers (Civil Servant) in the Accounts Section of "Air" Division Headquarters at Rockcliffe has been hospitalized since August 17 with a circulatory ailment which necessitated the amputation of a toe. Wilf Allaire, our general

custodian of Q.M. Stores at Rockcliffe, underwent an appendix operation in Ottawa on November 10.

All members join in wishing them speedy recoveries.

Flights of Interest In the July 1955 issue of

The *Quarterly* reference was made to an extended trip in the Arctic made by the RCMP "Otter" aircraft based at Churchill, Man. This trip, to Arctic Bay at the north-west tip of Baffin Island marked the "farthest north" of any RCMP "Air" Division aircraft. After extensive inquiries, it is now believed that this is the farthest north in Canada that any single engine land-based civil registered aircraft has ever reached under its own power and returned. Should any reader know of this record being exceeded, we would be pleased to hear about it.

In Newfoundland our DHC2 "Beaver" aircraft based at St. John's took J. Richard (R.C. Navy) off a ship and flew him to Brookfields hospital on September 24. On the 28th Corporal Foster, suffering a broken leg, was flown from St. Lawrence to Burin to St. John's. On September 30 it was reported that a Mr. J. Wells had gone on a hunting trip and left his vehicle on the edge of the road planning to return the same afternoon. After entering the bush, he became lost and wandered for three days without food. The Police were notified, and Police Service Dog "Bruce" and dog master were flown from St. John's to Buchans for ground search. In the meantime, the aircraft commenced searching the area, and was successful in spotting Wells wandering along the edge of

a lake. The aircraft landed and took him to Corner Brook, then returned in an endeavor to find the dog master and dog.

In the month of August, another successful search for lost fishermen was completed by the same aircraft. The two men, C. Percey and J. Highton, became lost in the Grand Lake area of Newfoundland. During the air search they were located on a river, travelling away from civilization. Directions for them to proceed to a nearby lake were dropped to them in a tobacco tin, as the river was not suitable for landing. The men were in poor condition when picked up and were taken to Corner Brook for examination because of exposure and lack of food. It is of interest to note that the search only took 40 minutes' flying time, with another 25 minutes' flying time to get the patients to Corner Brook for hospitalization.

Out west, the Winnipeg "Beaver" aircraft located and picked up two youths, Barry Oelkers and Bert Rogers who had been adrift overnight in a boat on Lake Winnipeg. The search consumed 20 minutes' flying time, transportation to Matlock another 10 minutes. This is not the first time that this same "Beaver" has picked up people who were blown out from shore on this lake.

Preventive Service patrols lead to some strange situations. This happened in the remote interior of B.C., where Sgt. R. Whittaker of "E" Division was organizing a patrol into Lake Districts accessible only by air. Learning of a report of fatal sickness striking a number of Indians in a band at Ulkatcho Lake, the party put in by Police aircraft "Goose" and flew a sick child to hospital at Williams Lake. The photograph depicts Sergeant Whittaker, not renowned for his shortness of stature, deplaning at Ulkatcho.

Co-pilot Cpl. G. A. Fallis keeps an eye on things from the wing.



Promotions Congratulations are in order to the following members of "Air" Division, who were appointed to the rank shown by their names on November 1: S/Sgt. R. Hamelin, who

is in charge of Flight Operations, "Air" Division, based at Rockcliffe; Cpl. Verne G. Rose, co-pilot of the Beechcraft based at Edmonton; Cpl. Gordon A. Fallis.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 14788. Cpl. and Mrs. H. Light of St. John's, Nfld., a son, David, on Nov. 4, 1955.

Adoptions Insp. and Mrs. E. A. Pennock of Corner Brook, Nfld., a daughter, Cathy Ann Lois, on Aug. 20, 1955.

Spl. Cst. and Mrs. F. C. Bennett of St. John's, a daughter, Linda, on Nov. 7, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 14388 Cpl. G. R. Smith of Grand Bank to Miss Fanny Gladys Brookings of Green's Harbour, Nfld., at Green's Harbour on Sept. 27, 1955.

Promotions We extend best wishes and congratulations to the following: S/Sgts. E. J. Power and R. E. Goodyear; Sgts. L. A. Arkles and A. G. Anstey; Cpls. F. S. McMullen and W. Jillett on their recent promotions.

Bowling The 1955-56 bowling season got under way on October 1 with six teams again participating. Games this year are being played on Saturday nights in the popular St. Pat's Bowling Alleys. The "Rockets", captained by Doreen Knight and the "Jets", captained by Bernice Spurrell are tied for first place. The high single for men is held by Sub-Inspector Duff with 299, for the ladies it's Mrs. Fred Brown; Charlie Udle holds the high three of 797 and for the ladies again it's Mrs. Brown with a 748. Finally in the high average field it is Sub-Inspector Duff with a 216 and Kay Barron for the ladies with a 209.

Badminton Interest in the slam-bang game has been revived with much gusto this year, so much so that we entered our team in the Greater St. John's Badminton League. Consisting of six teams, RCMP, RCAF, St. John's Club, Memorial University, Independents and the USAF, the league meets every two weeks for games on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. The series is comprised of men's class "C" doubles, and mixed class "C" and "D" doubles. While the RCMP players are still pretty much in the beginners category, our showing in the league thus far has been most encouraging and at the moment we can boast of a .500 average. The league has games scheduled until late April 1956 and by that time we hope to be up there in the top three.

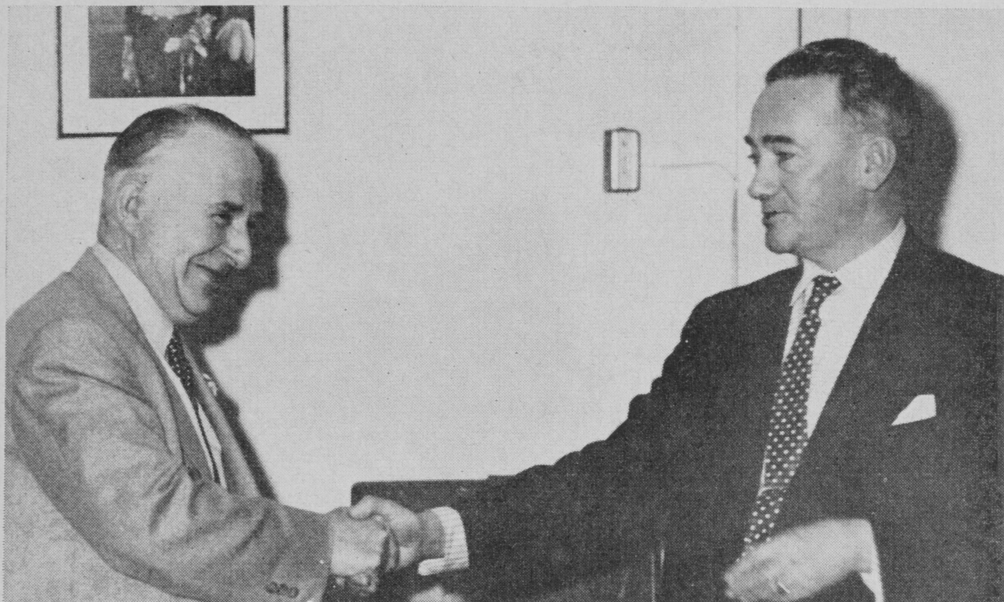
Long Service Medal Sub-Insp. R. G. Duff and Cst. H. N. Chafe were recent recipients of the Long Service Medal.

On Course Sgt. G. L. Clark attended CPC No. 26 at Regina from October until December; Sgts. L. A. Arkles and A. G. Anstey attended refresher course "B" at Regina while Csts. K. L. Jacobs and R. D. Rushton attended refresher course "A" at Rockcliffe.

Hail and Farewell At a largely attended dance held in the gymnasium on the night of October 7, a link with the past was broken, and a new one forged, when a Mounted Police farewell was extended to the outgoing Officer Commanding, Supt. (now Assistant Commissioner) D. A. McKinnon, who was leaving for Headquarters Ottawa, and an equally regimental welcome offered to the incoming Officer Commanding, Supt. A. W. Parsons, who had recently arrived from Saskatoon. During the proceedings, Insp. E. Porter, on behalf of "B" Division personnel, asked Superintendent and Mrs. McKinnon to accept a television set, which might perchance remind them from time to time of their stay in Newfoundland. Mrs. McKinnon was also the recipient of a magnificent bouquet, presented by Miss Doreen Knight, a member of our local headquarters distaff section. An appropriate reply from Superintendent McKinnon, much warbling of "Auld Lang Syne" by the assembly, and the catchy music of the Queen's Men Orchestra brought to a conclusion an enjoyable evening.

Honors Highlighting smokers held during the past quarter was that of October 12 in the recreation room of "B" Division mess. During the evening Supt. D. A. McKinnon, on behalf of the Force, presented to Mr. C. A. Pippy, one of its very good friends in Newfoundland, the laminated card entitling him to "Distinguished Membership" in all officers' and non-commissioned officers' Messes of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Departures Mrs. Frances Shano, who for the past five years has so ably performed her duties as stenographer for the Officer Commanding "B" Division and for two years prior was stenographer for the former Newfoundland Rangers, resigned her position on November 15 to attend to the more pressing business of managing her new home. Prior to her departure, the Officer Commanding, on behalf of headquarters staff, presented Fran with a rug and



Asst. Commr. D. A. McKinnon (right) presenting Mr. C. A. Pippy with "Distinguished Membership in all Officers' and NCOs' Messes of the RCMP."

two footstools. She has been replaced in the Orderly Room by St. John's Sub-Division steno Doreen Knight.

Other departures include Csts. F. E. Williams of Grand Bank Detachment and M. F. Estey of St. John's Detachment who were discharged "time expired" on October 31. Both are now

located in Nova Scotia and we wish them well in their new fields of endeavor.

Arrivals Sgt. and Mrs. R. B. Coupland and family, from Truro Detachment "H" Division to "B" Division Headquarters where the sergeant is now Patrol NCO for St. John's Sub-Division.

"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 13383 Cpl. and Mrs. S. R. Seguin, a son, Joseph Raymond Kevin, in Montreal, on Aug. 17, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13361 Cpl. and Mrs. J. E. L. Raymond, a son, Joseph Jacques, at Carleton, Que., on Sept. 14, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15440 Cst. and Mrs. L. J. Daoust, a daughter, Marie Clara Joanne, at Drummondville, Que., on Sept. 26, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 15909 Cst. J. P. G. Patenaude to Miss Pierrette Felteau, at Sherbrooke, Que., on Aug. 20, 1955.

Reg. No. 15582 Cst. J. E. R. L. Gervais to Miss Diane Carriere, at St. Jovite, Que., on Aug. 27, 1955.

Reg. No. 15929 Cst. J. L. Belliveau to Miss Margaret Mary Dietrich, at Mount Forest, Ont., on Sept. 2, 1955.

Reg. No. 15989 Cst. J. G. R. Turcotte to

Miss Phyllis Thompson, of Granby, Que., on Sept. 10, 1955, at Montreal.

Reg. No. 15789 Cst. J. R. M. Cusson to Miss Pierrette Cloutier, at Montreal, on Sept. 24, 1955.

Reg. No. 16023 Cst. J. A. Boule to Miss Madeleine Vallerand, at Montreal, on Sept. 24, 1955.

Reg. No. 15193 Cst. J. M. L. Auger to Miss Violette A. Claude, at Lachine, Que., on Oct. 1, 1955.

Bereavement The sympathy of all personnel of Quebec Sub-Division is extended to Insp. R. Allard, Officer Commanding, upon the death of his father, Telesphore Allard, of Montreal, Que., on Nov. 7, 1955.

Promotions Congratulations to S/Sgts. L. Lafleur, L. R. Parent; Sgt. J. J. L. Forest; Cpls. J. M. P. A. Champagne, J. A. R. Roche-



At the "C" Division ball. L. to r.—Inspr. C. Ledoux, Supt. E. Brakefield-Moore, Mrs. Ledoux, Mrs. Brakefield-Moore, Commissioner Nicholson, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Lemieux and Supt. J. R. Lemieux.

fort, J. W. R. Lauzon, J. R. Bouffard, C. A. L. Liboiron, J. G. R. Seguin and J. J. B. M. Locas upon their recent promotions.

Judo Club The Buffalo Judo Club of "C" Division has resumed full activities after a rather irregular schedule throughout the summer. Recently Cst. J. L. R. F. Boivin, one of the pillars of our club, and several other members who had become active participants of our group, were transferred to detachments. As a result membership was reduced, but a drive has now been undertaken and it is expected that new blood will bring added vigor to the club. Rene Lalonde, a second degree (dan) black belt, has agreed to become the club's instructor, replacing Jean Beaujean, who has chosen a new field of endeavor.

Social The Windsor Hotel was the scene of one of the season's most colorful social events, on November 18, when "C" Division held its annual dinner and ball under the patronage of the Hon. Gaspard Fauteux, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec and Mrs. Fauteux.

Guests were received by Supt. and Mrs. J. R.

Lemieux and by Supt. and Mrs. E. Brakefield-Moore prior to dinner being served in the Rose Room at 8.30. Covers were laid for 600 guests. The evening's highlight was the formal Grand March with music for the evening provided by the full complement of the RCMP Ottawa Band under the supervision of Insp. E. J. Lydall. Viennese waltzes were favored throughout the program and the Rose Room and ball-room were flag draped and tastefully decorated for the occasion. Noticed amongst the guests were several members of the United States Army Air Force.

In addition to the Lieutenant-Governor and Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, the Hon. S. S. Garson, Q.C., Minister of Justice, the Hon. Senator H. de M. Molson, OBE, and His Worship Mayor Jean Drapeau, lent their patronage to this event.

Recreation Although members have been slow in responding to the urgent call for activities in bowling, badminton, rifle and revolver clubs, things are shaping up and it looks as though we will have some keen competition.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 15201 Cst. and Mrs. D. G. Roberts, Hamiota, Man., a son, Robert Donald, on Aug. 18, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14875 Cst. and Mrs. J. Wakeham, Deloraine, Man., a son, Gary Lester, on Aug. 22, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15342 Cst. and Mrs. R. L. Snell, Tuxedo, Man., a daughter, Laurie Rose, on Sept. 22, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14154 Cpl. and Mrs. W. L. Palmer, Ashern, Man., a son, Bruce LeRoy, on Sept. 27, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13365 Cpl. and Mrs. R. S. Brown, Selkirk, Man., a son, David Alexander, on Oct. 12, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14708 Cst. and Mrs. M. Donnan, Flin Flon, Man., a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, on Oct. 23, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 14949 Cst. D. C. Shepherdson to Miss Anne Marie Beluska of Winnipeg, Man., on Aug. 5, 1955. To reside in Steinbach.

Reg. No. 15706 Cst. A. C. Benger to Miss Gwendolyn Foster of Winnipeg, on Aug. 29, 1955. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 15734 Cst. T. J. Collins to Miss Velma Joyce Monkman of St. Vital, Man., on Sept. 10, 1955. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 15547 Cst. D. W. McGibbon to Miss Marie Kathleen Anderson of Winnipeg, on Sept. 10, 1955. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 17358 Cst. W. E. E. Sauve to Miss Muriel May Holland of Winnipeg, on Sept. 24, 1955. To reside in Ottawa.

Deaths We extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of the late Cst. C. W. Reay (Reg. No. 15303), who met with untimely death by drowning at Island Falls, Sask., on Oct. 6, 1955. This member was stationed at Flin Flon Detachment and was carrying out a routine patrol by canoe from our Island Falls Outpost.

Departures Cst. W. E. E. Sauve to "A" Division on Sept. 26, 1955. Cst. K. J. O'Callaghan to "F" Division on Oct. 1, 1955. Cst. G. L. White to Personnel Branch, Headquarters, Ottawa, on Oct. 14, 1955. Cst. W. Last to "Depot" Division on Nov. 1, 1955. Cst. G. C. Dudley to Headquarters, Ottawa, (Identification Branch) on Nov. 1, 1955.

Arrivals Cst. M. J. Guyader from "HQ" Division on Oct. 14, 1955. Cst. G. M. Oxley from "G" Division, Cst. E. J. Kiss from "F" Division on Oct. 1, 1955.

Retired to Pension Reg. No. 8886 Cpl. J. Lambie on Jan. 2, 1956. Reg. No. 11935 Cpl. J. B. Thorpe on Jan. 27, 1956.

Miscellaneous The recent allocation and movement of offices at "D" Division Headquarters was not without its humorous side-lights. During these moves the dog master was seen one day, hurrying down a hallway and with a most determined look on his face. He was asked: "Where are you off to in such a hurry." The dog master replied: "I'm going out to the dog car to bring in 'Nikki' and see if he can't track down the mailing room for me."

Veteran Honored On Sunday, August 28, a party consisting of: R. W. Alcock, president; W. H. Talbot, secretary; J. H. Harmer, assistant secretary and D. A. M. Bissett and A. H. Hickling, executive members of the

RCMP Veterans' Association, with Cst. L. M. Schulhauser, proceeded to Fisher Branch where they were met by Cpl. A. G. Larson of Hodgson Detachment for the purpose of visiting and honoring Reg. No. 2511 ex-Cst. Henry Liddell Mabb, NWMP, on the occasion of both the anniversary of his discharge from the Force and to present him with a membership in the RCMP Veterans' Association.

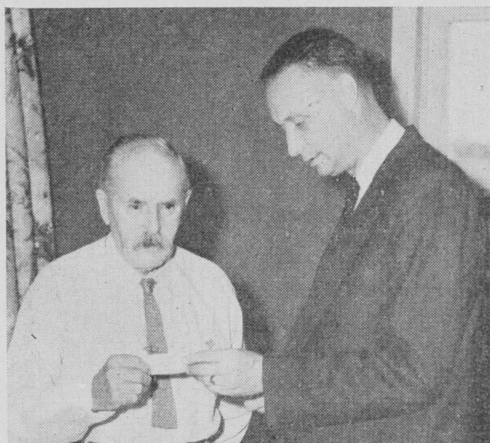
Corporal Larson introduced the party to Mr. Mabb, who reviewed some of the highlights of his service in the Force at Wood Mountain in south-western Saskatchewan and westward to Lethbridge.

Ex-Constable Mabb is an expert in speaking four European languages, as well as the Sioux and Cree Indian dialects. He took pride in recalling his talks with Chiefs Sitting Bull and his brother Black Bull, made possible because of his linguistic achievements, and in the fact of his having to accomplish a regular patrol of 400 miles following the Indian massacres.

Perusal of his Discharge Certificate shows that Cst. Henry Liddell Mabb, Reg. No. 2511 enlisted on Oct. 6, 1890 and was discharged on Oct. 9, 1895 at Regina, Sask., with a "very good" conduct.

Following his discharge Mr. Mabb married and ranched in the North-West Territories. Forty years ago he returned to Manitoba and settled in Fisher Branch where he has resided since that time. Still imbued with the desire to serve, he became a member of the Manitoba Legislative Assembly, representing Fisher in 1921 and later, for many years, was the Homestead Inspector for Northern Manitoba between the lakes. He informed the visiting party that his five brothers served in World War 1.

Ex-Cst. H. L. Mabb, NWMP, receiving Life Membership in RCMP Veterans' Association.



Ex-Constable Mabb is the oldest ex-member of the Force known to reside in the Province of Manitoba. Unknowing and without rehearsal there were also present four generations of the Mabb family consisting of Mrs. Barrett, his daughter, Mrs. Hjorleifson, her daughter, and her daughter Miss Constance Hjorleifson. Ex-Constable Mabb was born Jan. 24, 1872 in Hull, Yorkshire, England. He studied languages in France and Belgium before enlisting in the Force.

Members of "D" Division of the RCMP Veterans' Association are extremely happy to welcome this distinguished ex-member of the

Force into their membership in the belief that he is one of the few who celebrate their golden jubilee following discharge from the Force. Unquestionably Mr. Mabb personifies Commissioner Nicholson's designation of the Veterans' Association "The Spirit of the Force", for ex-constable Henry Liddell Mabb is just that.

The president, R. W. Alcock presented Mr. Mabb with a Life Membership Card and the new lapel badge of the Veterans' Association, expressing the wish, on behalf of the officers and members, that he will enjoy his new membership for many years to come.

"Depot" Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 15938 Cst. and Mrs. P. J. Ryan, a son, Patrick Joseph, on Sept. 21, 1955, at Regina, Sask.

To Reg. No. 15067 Cpl. and Mrs. B. H. M. Armstrong, a daughter, Pamela Joan, on Nov. 11, 1955, at Regina.

Marriages Reg. No. 16018 Cpl. G. H. Graham to Miss Elisabeth C. Carpenter, in the RCMP Chapel at Regina, on Aug. 20, 1955.

Reg. No. 16673 Cst. D. M. J. Langevin to Miss Aline Kibbler at Sidney, Montana, on Oct. 17, 1955.

Fresh Air Social An unusually warm quiet evening for the prairies provided an ideal background for a successful "corn-on-the-cob" social held on the "Depot" Division sports field on September 1. Under the chairmanship of Sgt. C. C. Bryson, a committee made up of members drawn from the four divisions in the area supplied food and entertainment "western style". The main dish, boiled corn, was ladled out under the expert eye of "chef" Cpl. Bill Pomfret. Staff Sergeant Woodward ably assisted by Cpl. Reg. Pitcher and company handed out the soda pop and coffee. On the entertainment side of the picture, square dancing provided fun as novices and experienced dancers alike whirled around under the guidance of Sergeant Stokes. Between sets, Constable Girrard led the community singing while Constables Edmonds and Bishop and Special Constable Carroll provided the music.

Graduation and Presentations On October 12, the "Depot" Division drill hall was the locale of a combined ceremony involving the graduation of "L" Troop and presentation of Long Service Medals. Brig. H. W. Love, Saskatchewan Area Army Commander, presented Long Service Medals to the following members of "F" and "Depot" Divisions: Supt. C. N. K. Kirk, O.C., Insp. J. A. Stevenson,

Adjutant, Sgt. J. C. Coughlin and Cpl. C. J. W. Chester all of "Depot" Division. S/Sgt. J. T. Blyth, Sgt. S. S. Wight, Cpls. H. M. Mann and R. F. Pitcher and Cst. J. Spiritt "F" Division. On the same occasion S/Sgt. L. J. Kiggins of "F" Division was presented with a Priory Vote of Thanks from the St. John Ambulance Association.

An inspection of "L" Troop followed the medal presentations and under instructor Cpl. R. H. Thompson the troop gave a drill demonstration. The second-half of the passing-out ceremony included displays of technique in physical training under instructor Cpl. W. Pomfret. Incidental music was played by the Regina Band and the program concluded with refreshments being served in the division mess.

Retirement Officers and senior NCOs of the Regina area and their wives paid tribute to a member of the "Depot" Division training staff, Sgt. Al Yunker, on Oct. 22, 1955. The occasion was this NCO's retirement to pension and the gathering was held in Regina Sergeants' Mess. Both Sergeant and Mrs. Yunker were recipients of gifts presented respectively by Supt. C. N. K. Kirk and Sgt. Major C. T. Hanman. Mr. Yunker is now associated with the NATO training staff and their new home is in London, Ont.

Soccer Team manager Cpl. H. McCallum reports a lively 1955 season for our soccer team with a total of 16 games played in the local league. Opposition teams in the Regina League, with many ex-professionals from Europe in their ranks, offered severe competition but in spite of this our team did manage to register two wins and two draws out of the total games played. It was particularly gratifying to note that the sportsmanship of our members gave the team a popular rating in the league.

January, 1956]

Sergeant Yunker receiving farewell gift of watch from Superintendent Kirk (right).

In the inter-troop competitions "C" Troop nosed out "F" Troop in their final game played on October 22. As the score of 1-0 might indicate it was a hard fought game, with Constable Barr scoring the only goal.

Softball The Bird Construction Trophy was captured by "E" Troop during the 1955 softball season. The sessions were brisk and included a pick-up team of staff members which never ranked victorious but gave the troops a good run for their money.

Winter Activities There are plans for a boxing tournament . . . badminton enthusiasts are meeting three nights a week with a marked



increase in attendance over last year and curling teams are being assembled . . . inter-troop teams in volley-ball, basketball and hockey have also been organized.

"E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 16518 Cst. and Mrs. K. M. McHale, at Invermere, B.C., on Aug. 3, 1955, a daughter, Jeannette Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 15717 Cst. and Mrs. R. L. Nesbitt, at Chilliwack, B.C., on Aug. 17, 1955, a son, Stewart Brian.

To Reg. No. 16385 Cpl. and Mrs. N. H. Elphick, at Cranbrook, B.C., on Aug. 29, 1955, a son, James Douglas.

To Reg. No. 14900 Cst. and Mrs. J. I. Brown, at Langley, B.C., on Sept. 7, 1955, a son, Daniel Robert.

To Reg. No. 16397 Cpl. and Mrs. T. J. L. Kelly, at Penticton, B.C., on Sept. 10, 1955, a daughter, Denise Lorraine.

To Reg. No. 16663 Cpl. and Mrs. P. C. Crouch, at Cloverdale, B.C., on Sept. 19, 1955, twin sons, Philip Charles and Harold John.

To Reg. No. 14688 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. Morris, at Rossland, B.C., on Sept. 22, 1955, a son, James Peter.

To Reg. No. 15409 Cst. and Mrs. M. Rowden, at Penticton, on Sept. 23, 1955, a son, James Meredith.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. T. H. Carscadden, at Chilliwack, on Sept. 29, 1955, a daughter, Joanne Mary Louise.

To Reg. No. 16572 Cst. and Mrs. P. C. Gurr at Revelstoke, B.C., on Oct. 15, 1955, a son, Robert Patrick Bruce.

To Reg. No. 14867 Cst. and Mrs. H. T. Routledge, at Vancouver, B.C., on Oct. 19, 1955, a son, Henry Lynn Gregory.

To Reg. No. 15493 Cst. and Mrs. E. O. Peever, at Vancouver, on Oct. 20, 1955, a daughter, Heather Elaine.

To Reg. No. 15606 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. Mills, at Grand Forks, B.C., on Oct. 22, 1955, a daughter, Sharon Lari.

To Reg. No. 15192 Cst. and Mrs. G. A. R. Sharp, at Langley, on Oct. 22, 1955, a daughter, Susan Rae.

Marriages Reg. No. 17324 Cst. R. A. Wainwright to Geraldine Gertrude Foychuk of Lethbridge, Alta., on Aug. 15, 1955, at Lethbridge.

Reg. No. 17633 Cst. L. L. Wagner to Miss Joyce Salome Shannon of Vancouver, B.C., on Aug. 27, 1955, at Salmon Arm, B.C.

Reg. No. 15185 Cst. W. N. Bloxham to Miss Mary Susan Coleman of Joggins, N.S., on Sept. 15, 1955, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 16112 Cst. R. N. Mullock to Miss Joan Beatrice Louise Brennen of Trail, B.C. on Sept. 17, 1955, at Trail.

Reg. No. 15128 Cst. W. J. McElwee to Miss Vera Margaret Douglas of Cranbrook, B.C., on Sept. 17, 1955, at Cranbrook.

Reg. No. 17601 Cst. R. E. Neale to Miss Marlene Edith Sims of Pender Harbour, B.C., on Sept. 17, 1955, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 16879 Cst. K. R. Aquilon to Miss Donaldna Mary Sophia Staffens of Merritt, B.C., on Oct. 1, 1955, at Merritt.

Reg. No. 16123 Cst. D. W. MacArthur to Miss Christina Catherine MacDougall of Prince Rupert, B.C., on Oct. 8, at Prince Rupert.

Reg. No. 16122 Cst. R. S. Gardner to Miss Erna Ruth Guderyan of Vancouver, on Oct. 15, 1955, at Burnaby, B.C.

Reg. No. 15750 Cst. E. Keen to Miss Lillian Mabel Cartwright of Nelson, B.C., on Oct. 17, 1955.

Reg. No. 16709 Cst. D. A. B. Hall to Miss Frances Ann Miller of Kimberley, B.C., on Oct. 29, 1955, at Kimberley.

Departures The following members, recently transferred to other divisions, carry with them our best wishes: Cpl. S. A. Rammage to "J"; Cst. E. L. Burnell to "HQ" and Cst. R. C. King to "H".

Arrivals To the undermentioned recent arrivals in "E" Division we extend greetings: S/Sgt. C. R. Doey from "K" Division to Victoria; Cpl. E. R. Hickman from "D" Division to Kelowna; Cst. E. R. Lloyd from "HQ" Division to Vancouver (attending University of B.C.); Cst. G. C. Scorgie from "H" Division to Nelson; Cst. R. A. Wainwright from "K" Division to Prince Rupert; Cpl. J. A. Bryson from "K" Division to Vancouver; Cpl. W. G. Campbell from "G" Division to Prince Rupert; Csts. F. C. Rhodes and G. S. McDonald from "K" Division to Prince George; Cst. H. B. A. Hopps from "HQ" Division to Kamloops and Cst. S. R. Krastel from "A" Division to Campbell River.

To Pension Old comrades and friends retiring to pension are the following: Reg. No. 10383 Sgt. J. E. Wright, on Jan. 23, 1956; Reg. No. 10749 Cpl. C. C. Mittelsteadt on Jan. 31, 1956; Reg. No. 16357 Cst. M. G. Grahame on Feb. 1, 1956 and Reg. No. 11214 Sgt. C. R. H. Salt on Nov. 29, 1955. Sergeant Salt's retirement poses an interesting question, as he and Supt. E. C. P. Salt (Rtd.) present a father and son combination as being on pension at the same time; this may not be the first such case in the

history of the Force, but it is certainly one of the few.

Sorrow Cpl. George D. Heatley of Kamloops Detachment died suddenly on Oct. 9, 1955, while still serving in our midst. No fitter words to express our feelings can be said than these which we quote from the Kamloops *Sentinel*:

"Perhaps his unique ability in dealing with law-breakers came from many years of experience. This may be so but he also possessed the knack of understanding people, whether poor unfortunates or hardened criminals. He had a common sense approach to his work, that, over the years, earned him the solid reputation for fair play. He knew when to be hard, and yet he never abused his authority by treating life's unfortunates harshly because they stumbled into the clutches of the law. Corporal Heatley earned the respect of every person he came in contact with. His many, many friends in Kamloops and the district are sufficient testimony to this. We feel that Corporal Heatley made one of his greatest contributions by setting an example for the younger members of the RCMP to follow."

The NCO was given a military funeral by the RCMP at Salmon Arm on October 12. To his sorrowing widow and their two children goes our deepest sympathy.

As these notes were being written the sad news came to us of the tragic loss suffered by Cpl. and Mrs. R. L. Mabee of Vancouver Sub-Division Headquarters; their only child, ten-year-old Linda, died on November 14 after a brief illness. We all share with Corporal and Mrs. Mabee their deep sorrow in this grievous loss.

Our heart-felt sympathy goes out also to Cpl. I. D. Fisher of Vancouver, whose wife passed away at Mayo, Y.T., General Hospital, on Oct. 15, 1955.

Recreation In so far as the coastal belt is concerned, old man weather is apt to dish out some uncertain stuff during the month of September. The morning of the 16th, however, dawned bright and clear, and this was followed by one of the most beautiful days of the late summer; a day enjoyed to the full by the 40 members, ex-members, and their guests, who took part in the Victoria RCMP Second Annual Invitational Golf Tournament at the Royal Colwood Golf Course. The affair was an even greater success than the first such event held



Detective Alec Briggs, Victoria City Police, winner of the low gross championship at the Victoria RCMP Second Annual Invitational Golf Tournament.

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Visit of HRH the Princess Royal to Victoria, Oct. 21, 1955. Bidding good-bye to Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac before departing for Vancouver on HMCS *Athabaskan*.



last year and the pleasant afternoon's golf was thoroughly enjoyed by losers and winners alike. The get-together included ten ex-members, five members of the Victoria and Oak Bay police forces and four officers of the Attorney-General's Department, headed by the Deputy, H. A. Maclean, Q.C.

Low score of the day was posted by Detective Alec Briggs of the Victoria force, who took the championship low gross with an 81. The low net was carried off by the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr. Maclean. Other winners were: first flight, low gross—Cst. F. Clunk, 85; low net—Supt. J. R. W. Bordeleau, 75; second flight, low gross—Cst. F. Kilmer, 102; low net—Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, 69; retired members, low gross—ex-Cpl. T. M. Lowe, 93; low net—ex-Sgt. C. Cox, 77; other police forces and guests, low gross—Cst. N. Bouchard, Victoria City Police, 96; low net—Sgt. H. Bird, Oak Bay Police, 73; first nine, low gross—Insp. C. H. Harvey, 44; second nine low net—ex-Sgt. T. A. Mathers, 45; hidden hole, high score—Cst. H. L. Drybrough, 10; hidden hole, low score—Cst. N. Galbraith, Victoria City Police, 4.

Shooting Two of our Victoria sharpshooters, Csts. John Bishop and Bob Walker, wound up a successful season by entering in the annual revolver shoot of the Pacific Command Rifle Association. Constable Bishop scored 266 x 300 to win the centre-fire open match and with it the Gunnery Training Centre Trophy, while Constable Walker won the Murdoch-Girard Trophy by coming out on top with 226 x 300 in the 9 mm. open event.

On the mainland, Cst. R. Fullerton represented the RCMP in the North-West Police Revolver Shoot at Mission, and emerged dripping with honors, taking five firsts and two second places in the various events. For one with scant competitive experience, this was an excellent performance and a tribute not only to the shooter's skill but to the patient coaching of Cst. Bob Walker, who has helped many a budding marksman along the way.

Social Victoria members and their families ended the summer season with the annual picnic and sports at Beaver Lake on September 1. We were again favored with beautiful weather for this event, which included races for the youngsters, followed by a tug-of-war, picnic supper and concluded by a strenuous softball game.

Activities sponsored and organized by the Vancouver Sub-Division recreation club got off to an auspicious start when the highly successful second annual ball was held in the Hotel Georgia on October 14. Among the distinguished guests introduced by Supt. G. J. Archer, Officer Commanding Vancouver Sub-Division, were Asst. Commr. and Mrs. C. E. Rivett-Carnac; Col. and Mrs. D. A. Kellough and Col. and Mrs. M. N. Price, U.S. Army; Cmdr. and Mrs. J. H. Stevenson, RCNR; Wing Cmdr. and Mrs. D. C. S. MacDonald; the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. Turpin; Insp. and Mrs. J. R. Trott (CPR); Mr. and Mrs. S. Mitchlemore, U.K. Trade Commissioner; Insp. and Mrs. H. J. Spanton and Insp. and Mrs. E. S. W. Batty.

Among other social activities of Vancouver

Sub-Division was the commencement of the annual winter social evenings, the first of which was held on November 4.

Youth Activities Csts. J. D. Flamank of

Kaslo and T. W. Foster of Vancouver Town Station returned from the World Scout Jamboree at Niagara-on-the-Lake at the end of August.

"F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 14981 Cst. and Mrs. H. C. Chapin of Lloydminster, Sask., a daughter, Gail Ellen, on May 27, 1955.

To Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Good of Regina, Sask., a daughter, Norine Lynn, on June 15, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13432 Cpl. and Mrs. M. R. K. Duffy of Morse, Sask., a daughter, Colleen Elizabeth, on July 5, 1955.

To Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Constable of Regina, a son, Mark Robert, on July 19, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15158 Cst. and Mrs. W. H. Preston of Rosthern, Sask., a daughter, Janet Mae, on Aug. 15, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15065 Cst. and Mrs. R. L. Sondergaard of Cut Knife, Sask., a daughter, Shelly Lee, on Aug. 30, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15085 Cst. and Mrs. H. T. Laing of Cabri, Sask., a son, Robert Dale, on Sept. 6, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15176 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. L. Foster of Meadow Lake, Sask., a son, Terance Lee, on Sept. 14, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15225 Cst. and Mrs. P. Wright of Kipling, Sask., a daughter, Lori Lynn, on Oct. 31, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15759 Cst. and Mrs. K. Gislason of Elbow, Sask., a daughter, Judy Lee, on Nov. 7, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 15751 Cst. H. A. Watt of Canora, Sask., to Miss Gertrude Norppa, RN, at Calgary, Alta., on Sept. 19, 1955.

Reg. No. 15414 Cst. R. N. Baynes of Lloydminster, Sask., to Miss Dorothy Joanne Owen at Lloydminster on Oct. 8, 1955.

Reg. No. 15662 Cst. G. H. Faulkner of North Battleford, Sask., to Miss Margaret Dorothy Johnson at North Battleford on Oct. 10, 1955.

Reg. No. 16045 Cst. D. A. Sandberg of Punniichy, Sask., to Miss Marjorie Kurliak at Canora, Sask., on Oct. 22, 1955.

Reg. No. 17940 Cst. D. A. Cooper of Yorkton, Sask., to Miss Gwendolyne Marriette Williams on Nov. 5, 1955, at Brandon, Man.

Reg. No. 15629 Cst. R. C. Harrison of Tisdale, Sask., to Miss Marian Audrey Lingard, on Nov. 12, 1955.

Reg. No. 15683 Cst. R. L. Firby of Regina, Sask., to Miss Donna Ellen Forestell at Winnipeg, Man., on Nov. 12, 1955.

Sub-Division Activities—North Battleford

The annual ball of the North Battleford Sub-Division recreation club was held in the local armouries on October 18. This being Saskatchewan's Golden Jubilee Year, decorations emphasized the historic link of the Force with the Battleford post of 1876. Music was provided by the orchestra of the RCMP Band from Regina and the Grand March was led by Insp. and Mrs. D. J. McCombe.

The final outdoor competition of the sub-division revolver club was held on September 7, with the 14 best shots in the sub-division competing for the Rae Trophy. Insp. D. J. McCombe was the winner with S/Sgt. J. Sixsmith placing second and Sgt. E. C. Clendenning, third. Individual winners in the various events leading up to the final competition were: Inspector McCombe, Staff Sergeant Sixsmith, Sergeant Clendenning, Cpls. G. A. Mansell, E. P. Kurtz, I. D. Grant, V. J. Johansen, E. V. Matchett, D. Mead, C. J. Keohane, N. Knight and J. K. Bird and Csts. P. M. Holmes, H. C. Chapin, K. G. Ross, E. C. Evanoff, R. L. Mercer, J. A. R. Foster, J. A. C. Price, M. Wilson, C. D. Gitzel and W. D. Boutillier.

A social evening was held during the evening of September 3, in honor of four departing members of the sub-division and their wives, viz., Sgt. Major A. Stoddart on transfer to "A" Division; Cpl. N. Knight on transfer to Estevan Detachment; Cst. K. Gislason on transfer to Elbow, Sask., and Cpl. B. H. McLaren retiring to pension after 23 years' service with the Force. The latter intends to make his future home at White Rock, B.C. Each member being honored was presented with a suitable gift by Inspector McCombe, acting on behalf of the sub-division recreation club.

Prince Albert Members of the Prince Albert Sub-Division recreation club held their seventh annual ball in the Armouries at Prince Albert on October 7, the ball-room being decorated for the occasion in the Jubilee Year theme. Music was supplied by the Ken Peaker Bessborough Orchestra from Saskatoon. As in former years the dance was well attended by city and country patrons, many of whom travelled considerable distances to be present. Like its predecessors, this dance goes down in

the records as a most enjoyable and successful social event.

The sub-division has lost a number of popular members during recent months, notably, Sgt. W. D. J. Stevenson retiring to pension; Cpl. F. N. F. Anderson transferred to Punichy Detachment; Cpl. R. H. Swift to Watrous Detachment and Cpl. J. W. Tomelin to Toronto, Ont. Suitable presentations, expressive of the good wishes of their associates, were made to each of these members prior to departure. It should be mentioned that Sergeant Stevenson, while leaving the Force intends to remain at Uranium City where he has accepted a responsible position with a mining company there.

To the several new-comers who have arrived in the sub-division as replacements we extend a warm welcome and hope they will enjoy their new surroundings.

Regina A dance, sponsored by the Regina Sub-Division recreation and sports club was held in the auditorium of "C" Block, RCMP Barracks, Regina on November 4. It was well attended with some 75 couples present. Special guests were Asst. Commr. and Mrs. D. L. McGibbon and Supt. and Mrs. C. N. K. Kirk. Dancing was from 9 p.m. to 1.30 a.m. and refreshments were served throughout the evening.

For the next few months emphasis will be on curling and it is expected that this sport will be the drawing card in our program of winter activities.

Saskatoon A well attended mixed social was held by members of the sub-division on

September 9. The get-together was held in the RCAF Senior NCOs' Mess and its purpose was to honor Supt. and Mrs. A. W. Parsons prior to their departure for "B" Division.

Sgt. R. L. Stevenson and Cst. L. Wall have also been transferred from this sub-division and social functions were held in their honor prior to departure.

A corn and weiner roast was held at the Sutherland Forestry Farm for members, their wives and families, or lady friends.

Swift Current A number of transfers have taken place with the result that we wish to extend a warm welcome to the new-comers in our midst and, of course, our best wishes go with those who have taken up duties at new locations.

We reported briefly in the last issue on the golfing career of Cpl. C. R. C. Peters. We are now happy to announce that Bob came out on top in the Eaton Handicap Event, so once again congratulations are in order.

Yorkton The annual Yorkton Sub-Division fall dance and party was held at Lakeview Lodge on October 7, and once again was a huge success. Plenty of dancing, good music and refreshments all combined to provide a thoroughly enjoyable evening for all present.

A smoker was held in the Yorkton recreation club-rooms on September 9 in honor of Cst. J. McComb, prior to his transfer to take charge of Strasbourg Detachment. As a tangible expression of the good wishes of his associates in Yorkton Sub-Division, Constable McComb was presented with a beautiful end table.

"G" Division

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

Births To Reg. No. 14659 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Hopley, a son, Richard Grant, on Aug. 9, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15841 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. Moulton, a son, Robert Earl, on Aug. 20, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15821 Cpl. and Mrs. C. L. Restoule, a daughter, Shelley Rae, at Dawson, Y.T., on Sept. 2, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14649 Cpl. and Mrs. F. W. Fieseler, a daughter, Kathleen Marie, on Sept. 6, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15025 Cst. and Mrs. A. E. Stafford, a daughter, Linda Faye, at Ottawa, Ont., on Sept. 29, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 16116 Cst. H. T. Nixon to Hazel McLeay of Yorkton, Sask., on June 30, 1955, at Whitehorse, Y.T.

Reg. No. 16060 Cst. J. G. Vincent to

Patricia Jean Clark, at Winnipeg, Man., on Aug. 31, 1955.

Reg. No. 16129 Cst. J. A. L. P. Lecocq to Alice Vivian Lestander, at Whitehorse, on Sept. 16, 1955.

Reg. No. 14876 Cpl. E. E. Jones to Elizabeth Ruth Pankonin, at Melville, Sask., on Sept. 24, 1955.

Miss Jo-Anne M. Ward of "G" Division Orderly Room to Walter J. Payeur, at Ottawa, Ont., on Oct. 15, 1955.

Departures A farewell get-together was held by the members and wives of Fort Smith Detachment and Sub-Division in honor of Sgt. and Mrs. E. R. Lysyk, at the home of Cpl. and Mrs. L. A. Gibbs. Sergeant Lysyk, who has been recently transferred from his duties as sub-division NCO at this point to

"F" Division, received a gift from Sgt. C. B. Sullivan on behalf of the Fort Smith personnel. Sergeant and Mrs. Lysyk leave many friends both in Fort Smith and Yellowknife and we wish them success in their new posting.

Social The settlement of Fort Smith perked up its ears and hummed with activity during the latter part of August and early September, for the North-West Territories Council was in session. Members of the Council, both elected and appointed, gathered there for what is the equivalent of the Provincial Legislature "outside". Included among the members from points down North and from Ottawa was Commr. L. H. Nicholson. Many of the personnel at Fort Smith and adjacent detachments had the privilege of meeting the Commissioner.

On September 30 members of Whitehorse Sub-Division and Detachment gathered for an enjoyable social evening. Guest of honor was Insp. W. J. Fitzsimmons, "G" Division's C.I.B. Officer who was in Whitehorse on an inspection of detachments in the sub-division. Other guests present were: Insp. J. R. Steinhauer, O.C. Whitehorse Sub-Division, ex-Sgt. J. Kerr, ex-Cst. D. Bly, now Sergeant in charge of

Security Investigators at Whitehorse RCAF Station.

Illness Our best wishes for a speedy recovery go to S/Sgt. G. Abraham of "G" Division's C.I.B. office, who recently underwent an operation and is now convalescing in hospital. We are all hoping to see him back to work in the near future.

Bereavements The members of "G" Division extend their sympathy to Cpl. I. D. Fisher of Mayo, Y.T., whose wife passed away on Oct. 15, 1955.

During the past summer word was received from Victoria, B.C. of the passing of ex-Cst. Edward Algernon Dixon at Victoria. His last request was that his ashes be committed to the Yukon River at Miles Canyon near Whitehorse. On October 4, the committal services were conducted by Rev. J. T. Hesketh at Miles Canyon, attended by four of our members in Review Order.

Curling A successful year is anticipated in the coming curling season. Three men's rinks and one ladies' rink made up of RCMP personnel and their dependents, have been entered in the Whitehorse Army Garrison Curling Club. With four sheets of ice to play on, a busy season is looked for.

"H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 13371 Sgt. and Mrs. G. L. Glinz at Truro, N.S., on Aug. 15, 1955, a son, Ernest Scott.

To Reg. No. 14588 Cpl. and Mrs. H. M. Smart at Guysboro, N.S., on Aug. 25, 1955, a daughter, Suzan Eileen.

To Insp. and Mrs. E. L. Martin at Halifax, N.S., on Sept. 7, 1955, a son, David John.

To Reg. No. 10975 Cpl. and Mrs. L. G. A. Ecker at Digby, N.S., on Oct. 7, 1955, a daughter, Linda.

To Reg. No. 15431 Cst. and Mrs. A. L. Gallagher at Halifax, on Oct. 12, 1955, a daughter, Janet Ann.

Marriages Reg. No. 15876 Cst. R. M. Dick of Sydney Detachment to Miss Annabel MacDonald of Port Hawkesbury, at Sydney, N.S., on Sept. 22, 1955.

Bereavements Our sympathy is extended to Cst. R. T. W. Partridge of the Truro Sub-Division staff on the death of his wife, Vivian, at Truro on Sept. 22, 1955, after a lengthy illness.

Arrivals A welcome is extended to S/Sgt. J. A. Nilsson and family who arrived in Truro from St. John's, Nfld., in October. To the Nilssons it is something of a home-coming as

they were stationed in "H" Division for many years prior to service in "B" Division.

We have also welcomed quite a number of new members to the division: Csts. W. J. Leach from "L" Division, E. B. Young, G. M. Morin, G. Timko, J. H. B. Brazeau and J. T. L. Corbeill from "Depot"; R. C. King from "E" Division; K. W. Mackay from "F" Division; W. L. Kelly and D. B. Grugan from "N" Division; E. A. Marshall from "G" Division; E. J. Ridgley from "A" Division and M. J. Harrett and L. H. Winters from "HQ" Division.

Departures We have recently said farewell to three members of the division: Sgt. and Mrs. R. B. Coupland from Truro Detachment to St. John's, Nfld., Csts. P. J. Cully from Sydney Detachment to "K" Division and F. I. Zannie from Ingonish Beach Detachment to "A" Division.

Sports The division recreation club bowling season commenced on September 24. Much enthusiasm is being shown by members stationed in the Halifax area, and there has been a large turn-out each Saturday evening.

Plans are well advanced for keen competition in rifle and revolver shooting during the com-

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His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia Alistair Fraser, QC, MC, and Mrs. Fraser being welcomed at Thornville Barracks by Asst. Commr. J. Howe, Officer Commanding "H" Division.

ing months. Teams are also being entered in the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League.

During an Inter-Service Rifle Shoot at the Bedford Range near Halifax on October 23 two teams were entered from Truro Sub-Division. The teams failed to win in any of the team events, and it was left to Insp. J. A. Young to bring home the bacon in the form of three steins captured in winning three individual matches.

Social Thornvale Barracks, located on the beautiful North West Arm in Halifax, provided the setting for an official reception held by the Officer Commanding and officers of "H" Division and Marine Depot Sub-Division on the evening of September 9. The gathering was honored by the attendance of the Hon. Alistair Fraser, QC, MC, LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia and Mrs. Fraser, and many distinguished guests including representatives of Church and State and heads of the Armed Services. The reception was a great success, and many compliments were received as to the attractiveness of the barracks and surroundings.

On November 1 members of Truro Sub-Division gathered at the "Open Kitchen" restaurant near Truro for the purpose of bidding adieu to Sgt. and Mrs. R. B. Coupland. Inspector Young presented the departing couple with an electric coffee percolator. At the same time, members of the sub-division had the pleasure of greeting S/Sgt. and Mrs. J. A. Nilsson.

An informal sub-division party was held at the Garrison Sergeants' Mess in Victoria Park



in Sydney on October 14. A four-piece orchestra was in attendance, and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was had by all those present.

Two informal dances have been held recently at Thornvale Barracks, one on October 14 and the other on November 18. These events were well attended by both members stationed in the Halifax area and those from many of the outside detachments.

Promotions Congratulations to S/Sgt. H. L. Godsoe, Sgts. K. B. M. Fraser and T. D. Trenough, and Cpls. J. B. Fraser, A. L. Duff, J. A. Andrew, R. L. Beange, J. S. W. Ramsay and H. W. Kirk, who were promoted to their present rank on November 1.

"J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 15278 Cst. and Mrs. R. Camm at Moncton, N.B., a daughter, Deborah, on Sept. 24, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16250 Cst. and Mrs. K. S. Hall at Fredericton, N.B., a daughter, Marilyn Marie, on Sept. 27, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15047 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Rippin at Plaster Rock, N.B., a daughter, Deborah Jo Anne, on Sept. 29, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 15451 Cst. J. R. R. Quintal of Tabustinac Detachment to Miss Gilberte Mallet at Shippegan, N.B., on Oct. 10, 1955.

Reg. No. 17009 Cst. R. W. Woolaver of Fred-

erickton Detachment to Miss Brenda MacDonald of Summerside, P.E.I., on Oct. 29, 1955.

Retirements We have said farewell to three veteran members who are on their way to retirement after long and faithful service with the Force.

Reg. No. 10893 Sgt. J. A. Grierson proceeded on retirement leave after serving 25 years with the Force. Sgt. Jim joined the Force on Dec. 9, 1930 and served in "G" and "C" Divisions, and in "J" Division since Mar. 1, 1937, retiring after being NCO in charge of Moncton Detachment since June 10, 1950. Having settled at Bath, N.B., we wish him every happiness in his new location.

Reg. No. 12083 Sgt. H. F. McCabe joined the Force at Ottawa, Ont., on Nov. 9, 1933 and served in "K" Division until 1937 when he transferred to "G" Division for a three year stretch at Pangnirtung. In 1940 he became a member of "J" Division, retiring on Nov. 8, 1955 after his last three years of service as NCO in charge of Campbellton County Detachment. Herbie still feels the call of duty for he has become a member of the Underwriters Investigation Bureau of Canada, and now resides in Moncton, N.B. We wish him every success in his new position and are happy that his interests will keep him in close contact through the years.

Reg. No. 12764 Cpl. F. Stubbs retired to pension on Oct. 31, 1955, after serving over 20 years with the Force. After his original engagement at Ottawa, on July 13, 1935, he served in "D", "Depot", "H", "G", "K", "A", and in "J" Division from 1946 to retirement. Corporal Stubbs has taken up residence at Renfrew, Ont., and we wish him every happiness and success in his new venture.

Presentations from the "J" Division Gift Fund were made to the three NCOs prior to their departure.

Arrivals Cpl. S. A. Rammage who is well known for his many successes with Police Dog "Wolf" has returned with Mrs. Rammage to "J" Division (Moncton), and is welcomed by

all members. We also welcome Csts. R. H. MacDonald from "B" Division, R. W. Smith from "A" Division, J. L. Spracklin and V. M. Billard from "N" Division, J. E. McF. Easton and J. A. Y. Vanasse from "Depot" Division.

Promotions Congratulations to members of "J" Division who were recently promoted: S/Sgt. L. V. Brown, Sgt. J. P. F. M. Pelletier, Cpls. J. H. Seguin, J. F. Meraw, C. A. Chapman, T. L. Winter, C. A. Hansen, H. W. Burkholder, D. J. Wardrop, J. W. Ross, J. Gongos and C. F. Williamson.

Visitors The division was pleased to have a short visit from the Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird, who was spending a short vacation in Fredericton. We hear that the Deputy Commissioner was successful in bagging his daily limit while hunting in the Miramichi area.

Progress We are pleased to report that the two modern dwellings have been completed at our headquarters area under the supervision of the Department of Public Works. The convenience and comfort of the dwellings are appreciated by Insprs. H. C. Forbes and J. A. A. Thivierge, and their families, who formerly occupied rented quarters in Fredericton. It is a pleasure to see the old vacant property to the west of our headquarters building so effectively in use and it is hoped that a number of similar dwellings will be erected in the future to house more police families.

"K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 15043 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. O'Brien, on Apr. 24, 1955, a daughter, Patricia Maureen.

To Reg. No. 14956 Cst. and Mrs. V. G. Smith, on Apr. 26, 1955, a daughter, Patricia Marie.

To Reg. No. 15036 Cst. and Mrs. W. Reinbold, on Apr. 30, 1955, a son, Wilfred Douglas.

To Reg. No. 14427 Cst. and Mrs. E. Nolan, on May 19, 1955, a son, David Edward.

To Reg. No. 14976 Cst. and Mrs. B. E. Sutherland, on May 25, 1955, a son, Donald Scott.

To Reg. No. 15511 Cst. and Mrs. R. M. Toews, on June 29, 1955, a son, Ralph Myles.

To Reg. No. 14918 Cst. and Mrs. E. D. Knowles, on July 7, 1955, a son, James Theodore.

To Reg. No. 13446 Cpl. and Mrs. F. Smith, on July 11, 1955, a son, Brian Wilson.

To Reg. No. 12581 Sgt. and Mrs. D. P. McLaughlan, on July 11, 1955, a son, Sidney Windsor.

To Reg. No. 13781 Cst. and Mrs. L. R.

Clevette, on July 21, 1955, a daughter, Nancy Anne.

To Reg. No. 15865 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Brownlee, on July 25, 1955, a daughter, Linda Fay.

To Reg. No. 15199 Cst. and Mrs. E. H. Todd, on July 29, 1955, a son, Ernest Clifford.

To Reg. No. 15777 Cst. and Mrs. R. H. Pincock, on Aug. 25, 1955, a son, Shane Colley.

To Reg. No. 14712 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Kenny, on Aug. 27, 1955, a son, Richard William.

To Reg. No. 14805 Cst. and Mrs. N. H. Greenwood-Madsen, on Sept. 13, 1955, a daughter, Linda Gail.

To Reg. No. 13907 Cpl. and Mrs. A. H. Taylor, on Sept. 16, 1955, a daughter, Valerie Jean, at Manning, Alta.

To Reg. No. 14687 Cst. and Mrs. D. B. McIntyre, on Oct. 2, 1955, a daughter, Debre Jean.

To Reg. No. 15328 Cst. and Mrs. M. H. B. Beck, on Oct. 9, 1955, twin sons, Bernard Mark and Bradford James.

To Reg. No. 14895 Cst. and Mrs. R. I. Wilson, on Oct. 19, 1955, a son, Robert Wallace.

To Reg. No. 14746 Cst. and Mrs. M. C. de Grace, on Nov. 3, 1955, a daughter, Kathryn Yvonne.

To Reg. No. 13549 Cpl. and Mrs. F. A. E. Ward, on Nov. 3, 1955, a son, Barry Frank.

To Reg. No. 15951 Cst. and Mrs. R. T. Hayden, on Nov. 5, 1955, a son, Cameron Trevor.

Marriages Reg. No. 15765 Cst. C. T. Cripps, of Edmonton, Alta., to Miss Dolorse Blance Berregaard, on June 18, 1955.

Reg. No. 15665 Cst. W. F. Cutts of Drumheller, Alta., to Miss Jessie Patricia Evans, on July 10, 1955.

Reg. No. 16700 Cst. R. F. Virgin of Edmonton, to Miss Virginia B. Zaluski, on Oct. 15, 1955.

Reg. No. 16691 Cst. C. R. A. Green of Fort Macleod, Alta., to Miss Jeanne Henderson, on Oct. 29, 1955.

Reg. No. 16710 Cst. D. N. Cripps of Lethbridge, Alta., to Miss Ursula Lengerke, on Oct. 29, 1955.

Pensioned During the past several months we have bade farewell to still more members of our staff: Reg. No. 11086 Cpl. D. Currell, Edmonton Highway Patrol, Reg. No. 11884 Cpl. J. S. D. Brandon, Redwater Detachment, Reg. No. 11164 Sgt. T. B. Richards, Identification Branch, Reg. No. 10515 Cst. L. Nicholson, headquarters staff and Reg. No. 9638 Cpl. C. H. Tombs, Provost Section. The departure of each was marked by most enjoyable "stags" held in the newly established lounge at Division Headquarters. We join in wishing them success in their retirement.

On August 27, members of Peace River headquarters staff and detachment personnel gathered to bid farewell to Reg. No. 11556 Sgt. S. M. Murray who, on September 1 took up leave prior to discharge to pension. Insp. K. Shakespeare, Officer Commanding Peace River Sub-Division, presented Sergeant Murray with a set of luggage on behalf of all the members of the sub-division, pointing out in his remarks that the large gathering represented the esteem in which "Sid" was held by his fellow members. Sergeant Murray engaged in the Manitoba Provincial Police in 1930 and took his discharge in 1932 following which he enlisted in this Force at Winnipeg. During his service he has been stationed at various detachments in Western Canada and during the past several years in "K" Division. The Murray family have now taken up residence at Edgewood, B.C.

Arrivals On October 16, Insp. A. S. McNeil was transferred to the command of

Peace River Sub-Division. Inspector McNeil was formerly Training Officer at "Depot" Division.

Many changes have been made in our ranks in the last few months and it would be almost impossible to list them all here. We extend to all new members in the division, however, a warm welcome to our midst, and we hope they will enjoy and benefit from their stay with us.

Social Activities Little social activity has been indulged in at Edmonton since the summer, but the usual Social Club Committee has been formed and is now formulating plans for the winter season.

On September 10 members of Peace River Sub-Division gathered at a social in honor of Insp. K. Shakespeare who has been transferred to Saskatoon Sub-Division in "F" Division. Sergeant Allen, Section NCO, presented Inspector Shakespeare with a set of binoculars on behalf of the sub-division. During the evening Inspector Shakespeare presented Cst. O. C. Poll with a pen and pencil set on behalf of sub-division personnel, prior to his transfer to Edmonton Sub-Division.

The Lethbridge recreation club has been active and the sub-division annual ball was held at the Flying Club on December 9 as well as a Christmas tree for the children on December 17.

Shooting Prolonged and extremely wet

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weather this year, at the time when we had arranged to use the Winterburn Ranges, prevented our making any headway with our annual shoot. This was most disappointing because it would have been our first year using the Parker-Hale sights, and we had hopes of some good results.

For the first time in a number of years the members of the Force in this division were represented at the DCRA matches. Sgt. Major C. F. Wilson travelled to Ottawa this year, after leading a team in the APRA Shoot at Sarcee Ranges at Calgary, earlier in the season.

During the week of November 14 the official opening of the Division Rifle and Revolver Club 1955-56 indoor season took place. A "turkey shoot" was held using "Good Luck" targets and an enthusiastic crowd turned out. A social gathering and presentation of prizes followed in the lounge. The ladies of the Scarlet and Gold IODE added much to each evening's enjoyment by providing hot coffee and cookies at the range and handling the "eats" at the social with their usual high standard of efficiency.

Shooting will be divided into three sections this season—regular members shooting inter-divisional matches and practices, ladies' section and the junior section.

Approximately 57 members of Lethbridge Sub-Division fired the annual revolver course on September 26, 27 and 29 this year. Cst. R. A. Dzikowski made a perfect score, while a total of 20 qualified for crossed revolvers.

Sports There has been little activity at Lethbridge during the fall owing to the fact that the sub-division is presently located in temporary quarters at the airport and participation in any organized sport has been rendered difficult owing to the transportation problem. Several members are, however, engaged in curling at the Lethbridge Curling Club. Plans are under way to hold a sub-division bonspiel, probably at Fort Macleod, early in 1956, along the lines of a similar spiel held last year.

Curling activities have commenced at Peace River and a Police rink is entered in local competition.

Five members of the sub-division headquarters staff and Peace River Detachment are playing hockey for the local senior team.

Youth and the Police The following members of Peace River Sub-Division are active in the Youth and Police program: S/Sgt. E. A. C. Hertzog, Cpls. F. Smith, W. H. M. Brace, Csts. R. M. Sterzer, F. A. Gallagher, A. G. Elliott, R. E. Dafoe and A. A. Schmidt.

Promotions We join with all members of the division in congratulating those who received a promotion recently.

General Despite extremely cold weather construction is proceeding slowly on the new administration building and garage at Lethbridge and the contractor has set a target of February for completion of the garage, with midsummer for completion of the administration building.

On November 11 members of Peace River Detachment and sub-division headquarters staff attended the annual Remembrance Day services in review order at the United Church.

Cpl. W. H. M. Brace was elected President of the Optimist Club of Peace River and S/Sgt. E. A. C. Hertzog was elected Director. The Optimist Club engages in youth activities and their motto is "A Friend of the Boy".

A recent meeting of the Peace River Sub-Division Social Club, Revolver Club and Hospital Comfort Fund Club was held at Peace River with Cpl. W. H. M. Brace elected secretary-treasurer. S/Sgt. E. A. C. Hertzog was elected chairman of the curling committee; Cst. G. A. Wheatley heads the sub-division newsletter committee; Cpl. R. C. Morris was elected chairman of the Christmas tree committee; Csts. G. A. Wheatley and E. A. Fredborg head the regimental ball and revolver club committees, respectively.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Marriages Reg. No. 16684 Cst. W. J. P. Coughlan to Laurena Ann Rooney, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Sept. 26, 1955.

Courses Cst. C. E. Walper has attended a Refresher Course at "Depot" Division and Csts. R. O. Lively, J. T. Murrant and W. L. Bigelow at "N" Division.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to Sgt. Major D. R. George and Sgt. D. S. Davis on their recent promotions.

Condolence The sympathy of the division has been extended to Cst. W. J. R. Macdonald, in his recent bereavement in the death of his father.

Inspections In October the division was pleased to welcome members of the Inspection Team consisting of Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher, Insp. H. C. Russell, S/Sgt. J. Fahie and Cst. L. H. Winters.

Presentation A Long Service Medal was



Present at the unveiling of the tablet at Victoria Park were l. to r.—Mayor J. D. Stewart, DSO, Lieutenant-Governor T. W. L. Prowse, Lt.-Col. A. W. Rogers, ED, Judge H. L. Palmer, Commissioner Nicholson, Brig. G. G. K. Peake, Maj. O. R. Simons, Insp. W. H. Nevin, Maj. T. E. McNutt.

presented to Reg. No. 12496 Cpl. R. F. Wellings, by Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher.

Building During September, in an appropriate ceremony, our multiple-type detachment building at Souris was officially opened. This building fills a long needed want at this point and adds to the comfort of our personnel as well as to the efficiency of the operation of the detachment.

Social On the night of September 22 the main ball-room of the Charlottetown Hotel, fittingly decorated, presented an appropriate background for our regimental ball sponsored by the division recreation and social club. This social event was arranged to coincide with the Annual Convention of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The presence of many Chiefs from various parts of our wide domain stimulated the social atmosphere and added materially to the success of the occasion.

The ball was highlighted by the attendance of our own Commissioner and Mrs. L. H. Nicholson. Incidentally, while in Charlottetown attending the Convention, they had celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary. To commemorate this important milestone in their lives the Officer Commanding "L" Division requested the orchestra to play the "Anniversary Waltz",

and the dance was led off by the Commissioner and Mrs. Nicholson amid spontaneous applause.

Members of the Committee were energetic in planning and preparing this event, and their efforts, judging from comments, were generously rewarded in the ultimate success which placed this event among the outstanding social events held during the season of Charlottetown's Centennial celebrations. Approximately 450 guests enjoyed a delightful evening of dancing and a delicious buffet supper.

The division and the Force were honored by the attendance of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. T. W. L. Prowse, accompanied by Aides-de-Camp; the Hon. A. M. Matheson, Premier and Attorney-General of Prince Edward Island; members of the Judiciary and the Services, including RCAF personnel from Summerside Station.

Historical On September 22 the Commissioner unveiled a tablet placed on the old stone magazine at Victoria Park which has been fitted up as a museum and designated Fort Edward Museum through the co-operation of the Historical Society of Prince Edward Island and Civic Authorities. Maj. T. E. McNutt gave an historic sketch of the old building and the services for which it was used over many years.

"Marine" Division

(Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. W. V. Jesso, a daughter, Pamela Mary Rose, on July 5, 1955.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. R. N. Powell, a daughter, Claudia Gail, on Aug. 2, 1955.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. A. E. Reid, a daughter, Arla Joyce, on Aug. 10, 1955.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. W. S. MacKay, a son, Brian William, on Aug. 23, 1955.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to the following "Marine" Division members who were recently promoted: S/Sgts. G. W. Galliard and L. P. Pearo; Sgts. J. E. Desrosiers

and I. L. Eisenhower; Cpls. W. H. Mott, J. MacNeil, J. F. H. Lavoie, A. P. Doney and J. A. LeBlanc.

New Members A welcome is extended to the following new members: Spl. Csts. T. J. Cleary and H. S. Hooper.

Departures Best wishes are extended to

Sgt. J. L. Scott, who proceeded to pension on Oct. 31, 1955.

General At Halifax, N.S., on October 5, the Officer Commanding "Marine" Division presented Long Service Medals to the following: S/Sgt. H. R. Hoar, Cpl. A. S. Lathem, Cst. M. G. Duffy, ex-Cst. P. W. Jones and ex-Spl. Cst. A. J. Hatcher.

"N" Division

(Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 12369 Sgt. and Mrs. J. P. Slattery, on June 1, 1955, a son, John Patrick.

Marriages Reg. No. 15427 Cpl. H. M. Gilbey to Barbara Jean Tutt at Ottawa, on Sept. 10, 1955.

Reg. No. 15490 Cst. P. J. C. Morin to Norma Desormeaux at Ottawa, on Nov. 19, 1955.

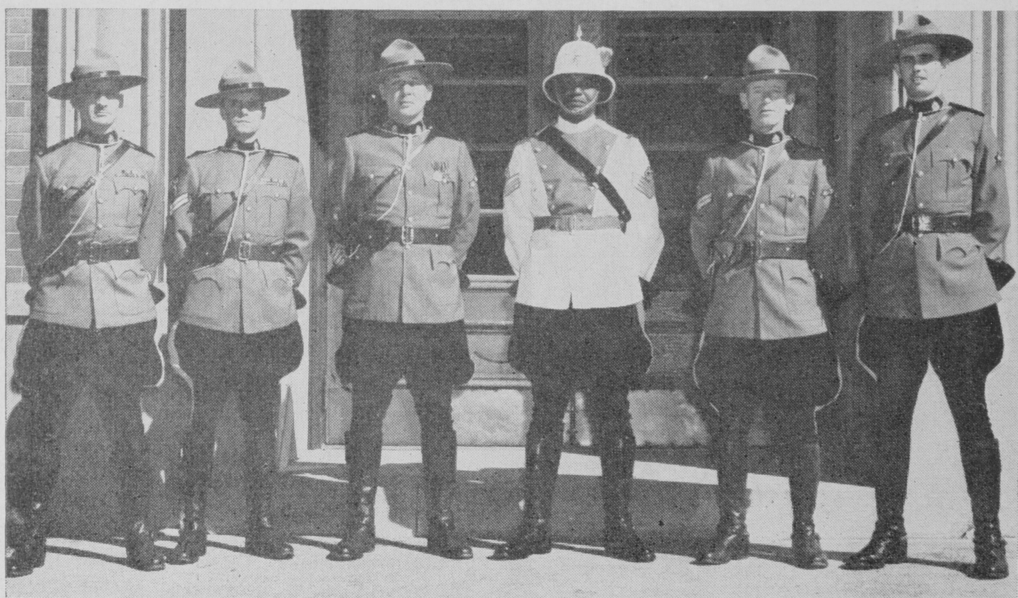
Promotions Congratulations to Cpls. A. R. Wilvert and W. R. C. Leitch on their recent promotions.

Social The "N" Division bowling league held the first dance of the season in the gym with the RCMP dance orchestra in attendance. Hard work by the committee headed by Sgt. D. K. Chapman paid dividends and a good time was had by all.

Departures Stn. Sgt. F. H. Bancroft, Barbados Police, has returned to the British West Indies via air, leaving Ottawa on October 4. Stn. Sergeant Bancroft, who was here on an equitation course, was presented with a gift at a get-together with the staff prior to his returning home. His genial nature and the keen interest he showed in equitation and other subjects at this training centre, made him a host of friends.

Miscellaneous It will soon be possible to see various activities of the Force via "View-master" in three dimensions. Camera men from the company visiting here got shots of No. 19 Troop on a ride and the Commissioner taking the general salute from the same troop on the drill square.

Stn. Sgt. F. H. Bancroft, Barbados Police with "N" Division riding staff. L. to r.—Cst. A. B. Ewen, Cpl. E. C. Hill, S/Sgt. C. W. Anderson, Sergeant Bancroft, Cpl. W. E. Gardiner, Cst. P. J. C. Morin.



Sports With the coming of the winter season an active volley-ball and basketball schedule has been arranged to include inter-troop games and also challenge games between the best teams from the recruits in training and teams from local organizations. The staff have entered a team in the volley-ball schedule and hope to be able to give the young fellows some opposition.

A heavy period of boxing training has been completed by the troops in training and a tournament will be held to determine the best in barracks. Preliminary elimination bouts have resulted in lots of exciting boxing and keen competition. Winners were: welterweight (135-147 lbs.)—E. G. Blanchette, J. P. E. Menard, L. J. Hok and K. M. Murray; middle-weight (148-160 lbs.)—J. R. Gilholme, A. R. Wilson, W. L. Ring and R. McLaren; light-heavyweight (161-175 lbs.)—T. G. Birkbeck, J. C. Hayes, R. M. Jones and E. J. Byrne; heavyweight—O. S. Procyk, H. R. Howden, A. V. Edwards and J. B. Penz.

In addition a slugfest between six blindfolded gladiators in the ring together provided a high-light in entertainment.

Shooting Cpl. J. R. Zavitz took part in the Province of Quebec pistol matches at Quebec City on August 20-21. During the two-day meet he won the Quebec Open, the .22 and the .38 Pistol Championships.

At Kitchener on September 21 he won the Grand Aggregate and Deliberate Aggregate at a match sponsored by the Police Association of Ontario. These matches offer particularly keen competition, are open only to full time policemen in Ontario, and usually about 130 competitors take part. Corporal Zavitz also proved to be the top scorer in a postal match between the RCMP and the Metropolitan Police of London, England, held last winter.

At the present time the division is getting ready to take part in both the DCRA and the inter-divisional winter competitions in rifle and pistol.

BOOK REVIEWS

In addition to the books reviewed in this column, many others have been received. Unfortunately lack of space and time prevents reviews being included in this issue. These books include three recent releases of Oxford University Press — "Ayorama", "Glooscap's Country" and "The Tree of Dreams"; two from Ryerson Press — "The Officer In The Courtroom" and "Forgery and Fictitious Checks"; "The Marching Call" and "Northern Treasury" published by Thomas Nelson and Sons.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, *The Old Chieftain*, by Donald Creighton. The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Indexed. Illustrated. Pp. 630. \$5.75.

Perhaps no other Canadian statesman played such a prominent role in nation building as Sir John A. MacDonald. The latter part of his political career was almost entirely devoted to leading the young country through its first infant steps toward greatness. How this was done is graphically and lucidly told in Dr. Creighton's second volume of MacDonald's biography, "The Old Chieftain".

Once Confederation was achieved in 1867, John A. MacDonald, who became the first prime minister, tackled the many problems which confronted him with courage and vision. One of his great dreams was to build a transcontinental railway to British Columbia. It was on the promise of such a railway that the West Coast Colony agreed to enter

the national parliament. "Until that road is built to British Columbia," MacDonald wrote, "this Dominion is a mere geographical expression. Until bound by the iron link as we have bound Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by the Intercolonial Railway, we are not a Dominion in fact."

But before the railway could be planned many other things had to be done first. Canada had to acquire the vast area of Rupert's Land. This was considerably more than a mere purchase. The United States, filled with an aggressive sense of her "Manifest Destiny" was exerting strong pressure to annex those lands herself. This was not as preposterous an idea then as it seems now. The American ambition had the sympathy of many Hudson Bay people in Rupert's Land. It had the approval of the annexationist bloc in Canada. Even Britain did not think it an impossible desire.

Disruptive forces within the new Do-

minion were weakening the federal structure. The secessionist movement in Nova Scotia was threatening its immediate collapse. The first two years of Canada's parliament was over-shadowed by this threat. Not until Nova Scotia was "pacified" could MacDonald and his cabinet turn full attention to the great problems facing the new nation.

Another matter which had to be settled was United States fishing rights in Canadian waters. MacDonald was the Canadian representative of a British Commission sent to Washington to replace an expired treaty. He used the utmost tact and careful diplomacy to mask his deep determination that Canada should not lose in big power bargaining. In all such dealings he was confronted by two attitudes: The indifference or resentment of a large section of British leadership to Canada's ambition to be a willing partner, not a subordinate; the contempt and greed of the American press and railway circles, both exerting great influence at Washington.

These are only some of the highlights of an unique political career, carefully and sympathetically outlined by Historian Creighton. It was a day of empire building and MacDonald was the man for the task.

Personal tragedy, financial problems, recurring months of exhausting illness made his tasks harder to fulfil. Yet, when he was rested, he maintained, even in his seventies, that jaunty air of youthfulness, that platform wit and easy charm of earlier years.

He once told a Toronto audience that "if John A.'s stomach gives in, then the Opposition will go in; but if his stomach holds out, the Opposition will stay out". Then he told them his best years were past. But a confident voice from the crowd shouted, "You'll never die, John A."

He died on June 6, 1891, when he was still prime minister. Except for a period of three years he was prime minister from 1867 to 1891, the longest tenure of office ever held by a leader of a Conservative party.

The second volume of the MacDonald biography, like the first, is an invaluable addition to Canadian History. W.K.

MAN IN A COLD ENVIRONMENT, by Alan C. Burton and Otto G. Edholm. The Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd.,

Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Indexed. Pp. 273. \$5.

The work of Burton and Edholm summarizes the knowledge of the physiology of animals and man in a cold environment up to the year 1951. This book covers very thoroughly the efforts that were made during World War II by British, American, and Canadian scientists in the problem of the adaptation of animals and humans to survive in frigid temperatures.

The physiological principles involved are presented in a lucid and simple manner which makes the book very readable. This quality does not reduce the value of this book as an excellent reference source. The sections on resuscitation following generalized hypothermia will likely prove extremely valuable in the treatment of patients suffering from exposure. Much of this work pioneered the present usage of hypothermia in surgery.

The mechanisms of heat production in the body as well as the control of body heat are clearly outlined and illustrated. The problems encountered in the maintenance of body heat by various insulating materials are discussed. Unfortunately very little information is presented to the person trying to decide the proper clothing to wear for winter weather.

It is obviously not a book for the layman but should be of immense value to students of this specialized branch of physiology or to those actively engaged in man's continued fight against the elements.

(J. R. MacDougal, M.D.)

PILOTS OF THE PURPLE TWILIGHT, by Philip H. Godsell. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 225. \$3.50.

"Pilots of the Purple Twilight" retells and consolidates the better known exploits of men who pioneered the aerial penetration of northern Canada between the two Great Wars. As Mr. Godsell points out, bush flying in this country really began during World War I, for the nucleus of men who survived training accidents and sorties over Flanders not only gained valuable flying experience, but also developed a love of the air that was powerful enough to override any security and comfort life after the Armistice may have offered, and

instead drove them north to become Canada's aerial frontiersmen.

Primarily, the story of their deeds is one of perseverance, courage, and physical toughness. Knowing that organized rescue facilities were non-existent, these qualities were needed in abundance by pilots taking fragile aircraft without reliable navigation equipment over unknown country where a forced landing generally was impossible. And to face the elements in confined, open cockpits like "Wop" May and his mechanic did when they flew diphtheria vaccine to Fort Vermilion in fifty-below-zero weather, required considerable stamina and endurance.

In addition to putting a premium on a pilot's flying skill, northern flight operations demanded resourcefulness and ingenuity. Mr. Godsell's description of the successful use of a propeller carved from oak sled boards laminated with improvised moose glue after George Gorman had nosed over on landing at Fort Simpson early in 1922, underlines the sort of flexibility that was a prime necessity for northern flying. A sequel to the propeller episode, and one not mentioned by Mr. Godsell, makes the same point. Elmer Fullerton who was flying Imperial Oil's Junkers G-CADP on the return flight from Peace River, almost piled up the aircraft when he smashed his right pontoon while landing on the Mackenzie at Fort Norman. After the aircraft came to rest a small scow was lashed under the wing, and the aircraft was then steered 50 miles down stream to the Company's Discovery Well on Bear Island. Often however, accidents did not end so happily. Dirty weather, coupled with the inevitable silence that characterized an aircraft overdue, usually meant trouble. In the case of Andy Cruickshank it meant death near Mazenod Lake.

Throughout the book Mr. Godsell emphasizes the great impact that the aeroplane made upon the lives of those who lived in the north, and as one who personally experienced some of the changes that resulted from the use of aircraft on northern operations, he speaks with authority. Nevertheless, he writes from the ground up, and the real spirit of pioneer flying emerges only occasionally in his narrative. Most of the problems that the bush pilots and their mechanics faced are glossed over: there is

little real indication of the difficulties of navigation, of holding course (something that occasionally was required even in those days of flying by the seat of the pants) with compasses of dubious accuracy whose oscillations increased proportionally with latitude; of the vital problem of selecting suitable sites for landing and for fuel dumps; of the hazards of landing on unknown stretches of land, river, or lake under varying conditions of light and visibility. And, having adjusted themselves to their medium and gotten the feel of their aircraft, the men felt some of the loneliness of space, and were forced back upon themselves. One result—and in this sense the same thing applied to air crews the world over during both wars and between—was the extraverted behavior at the end of an operation or between flights. No story of Canadian bush flying can be complete without more reflection of how personality and flying skill merged and emerged.

There are a few minor technical errors in the book. The NWMP became the RNWMP in 1904, not in 1902, while the two Junkers used by Imperial Oil for their Norman Wells expedition were of the F.13 type, not J.L.6's. In the case of the "babiche" glue propeller fitted to G-CADP it was the technical problem of vibration caused by possible damage to the engine shaft sustained while landing, and unbalance of the locally carved propeller that really determined the success or failure of the experiment, not the binding qualities of the glue made from moose hide and hooves. Finally, the maps on the inside covers show the modern northern air routes and facilities. It is a pity that one of these did not show the stages first flown by the various bush pilots, and when. Nevertheless, although the full and final story of Canadian bush flying has yet to be written, Mr. Godsell's book is a lively and useful account of some of the men who helped to open up the north. W.R.

ARCTIC ASSIGNMENT, The Story of the *St. Roch*, by Sgt. F. S. Farrar, RCMP. Edited by Barrett Bonnezen. Illustrated by Vernon Mould. The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 180. \$2.

Buffeted by the elements and plagued by packs of menacing ice, the tough little

RCMP Schooner *St. Roch* had a rough journey on her first trip through the North-West Passage. That she made it is a tribute to the skill and courage of her skipper Sgt. Henry Larsen (now Superintendent Larsen, Officer Commanding "G" Division, RCMP) and to the dogged endurance of her crew.

Only those who have lived in the Arctic regions can have any conception of its complete isolation—the feeling of living in a world apart. "Arctic Assignment" pictures the existence of the *St. Roch's* crew while the vessel remained locked in the ice for two years and it is flavored with the salt tang of an authentic sea adventure.

The exploits of the *St. Roch*, and particularly her history-making voyages across the top of the continent, have been told before in *The Quarterly*, as well as other publications. This book deals largely with the schooner's first trip through the North-West Passage in 1940-42, but the author had the edge on others who have written about the *St. Roch* because he was a member of her crew on that memorable voyage. Those who knew Sergeant Farrar and were familiar with any of his writings, will recognize in this story his own personal touch, his native ability as a teller of tales. They will, I am sure, agree with this reviewer, that it is a great pity he did not live to see his favorite story in print.

H.E.B.

REGINA, The Queen City, by Earl G. Drake. McClelland and Stewart Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 260. \$5.

This is the story of the capital of Saskatchewan, of its struggling beginning, its sturdy pioneers, of the conflicts between the rival factions interested in its development and of its emergence as an important provincial centre and quiet wholesome community in which to live.

One might go so far as to say that the story of Regina is a story of struggle, because even Nature wasn't overly generous in providing bountiful natural resources, or a picturesque setting. Located in what was originally known as "the Barren Plains of the Souris", the site of the new capital of the North-West Territories was the joint selection of the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Surveyors' reports showed that instead of

being "barren" the country-side actually contained "some of the finest agricultural land in the world". It had little else to recommend it however, and the disputes and discord which eventually followed selection of the town site, developed into a scandal involving Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney. From such an inauspicious beginning, Regina slowly and sometimes painfully began to assume the proportions of a community.

Among the pioneers whose dogged determination played such a vital part in the growth of the city, were many solid, respectable young people from Eastern Canada who quickly developed a strong civic-mindedness and community spirit. The book gives us a good idea of the lives these people lived, the activities they sponsored and the developments they planned. It tells of their religious life, their scholastic program and the social and sporting life of the young capital. It gives the darker side of the picture too, the disasters, set-backs, tragedies and back-breaking labor that was also part of Regina's growth.

Altogether it is a most enjoyable book, one that will appeal to those interested in Western history and also to those whose connection with the Mounted Police has made Regina "home" for some period in their lives.

H.E.B.

THE RAILROAD POLICE, by H. S. Dewhurst. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A., and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Indexed. Pp. 211. \$6.

A bustling city terminal, a passing freight, a welcome warning whistle at night—the railroad is regularly proclaiming its presence and ceaseless activity. Less conspicuous to the public but ever as busy are those men whose job it is to protect the millions of passengers and tons of valuable freight transported by rail each year.

Each of the 400 individual railroads operating in Canada and the United States has its own police department, each with its own policies and practices. But when the need for co-operation exists, they work as one. They are highly esteemed by other police forces.

This book makes clear the fact that railroad policing involves a wide range of diversified activities and duties. Realizing the futility of trying to cover each of the

specific jobs, the author does manage to delve into some of the more outstanding ones and leave the reader with a fair knowledge of what the remaining ones would entail. And so, special attention is given to the protection of passengers and freight, freight claim investigation, derailment investigation, patrolling of stations and trains as well as baggage and mail and express investigation. Well chosen examples of cases handled through the years illustrate the type and importance of the work done.

It becomes obvious to the reader that the railroad policeman is concerned with a great deal more than just the handling of trespassers and "economizing" hoboes—and so, perhaps a common notice is amended. Not to suggest that the reality of the problem of trespassing is minimized; a complete chapter is devoted to the subject, coupled with other equally distressing problems involving juveniles.

The book suggests that the development of railroad police departments in this country seems to have been hampered somewhat by a struggle to gain recognition and authority. From Civil War days in the United States—when the menace of train robberies first pronounced the need for such forces—to our present day, the railroad police have been fighting crime, using all of the most advanced methods available. They have been working in the interests of the public as well as their companies. The aid they have given other recognized police forces through a ready willingness to co-operate and the admirable achievements they have accomplished on their own show that they have used well that authority granted them.

The author of "The Railroad Police" has been intimately connected with his topic as Secretary of the Protective Association of American Railroads. In presenting this book, his purpose has been simply to tell what takes place in the railroad police field. He refers to it as a documentary report, not intended to convey recommendations. It would be difficult to find a more complete single-volume coverage of this phase of police activity.

M.R.

BUGLES IN THE HILLS, by John F. Hayes. The Copp Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Illustrated by Fred J. Finley, O.S.A. Pp. 312. \$3.

In this book, as in others he has written, the author has followed history in creating an adventure story for boys. The result is an exciting yarn that youngsters will enjoy. It will also teach them something of the events preceding the organization of the North-West Mounted Police and of the early days of the Force itself. Readers may be assured that Mr. Hayes has followed history as faithfully as possible, because he has used John Peter Turner's official history of The North-West Mounted Police as the source of his material on the early Force.

The story is written around the adventures of Bill, a Red River youngster who accompanies the Mounted Police on their famed "March West" from Manitoba to Fort Macleod in the North-West Territories. While our hero and his personal exploits are fictitious, the events in which he participated are factual, and the author has combined the two to make a most entertaining story.

John F. Hayes has already won the Governor-General's Award for Juvenile fiction twice and the calibre of this book is on a par with his others. Mr. Hayes is an "amateur" writer whose professional career is that of Vice-President and General Manager of the Southam Press, Montreal and Director of the Southam Co. Ltd. He has had a long association with young people in various activities and knows how to tell a story that will appeal to them.

H.E.B.

ARCTIC COMMAND, The Story of Smellie of the *Nascopie*, by Roland Wild. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 194. \$4.

When the SS *Nascopie* struck an Arctic reef and foundered off Cape Dorset in 1947 it marked the end of an old and faithful servant of the Hudson's Bay Company and the passing of a colorful era in Arctic navigation. To one man however, the loss was a more personal one—Capt. Thomas Farrar Smellie, OBE, who had commanded the ice-breaker for almost 30 years. To him the *Nascopie* was "the greatest ship in the world" and the two together had made Arctic history.

Captain Smellie wasn't in command of his ship on that fateful day; he had retired two years before after a colorful and adventurous career in both sail and steam vessels. He had piloted his ship year after

year through ice-choked northern waters, delivering the mail, carrying passengers and supplies for Arctic posts, sailed his ship against the enemy's odds in two World Wars and faced a thousand-and-one situations that required an intimate knowledge of his ship and navigation, with a dignity and courage that earned him the respect of all who had the privilege to sail with him. Arctic Command is the story of

Smellie's life at sea, from boyhood days aboard his first windjammer until his retirement ten years ago, but chiefly it is "the story of Smellie of the *Nascopie*" for the two were like a team and together earned a lasting place in the history of Arctic navigation.

The book is an excellent one, filled with anecdotes of the North and exciting tales of life at sea.
H.E.B.

— OBITUARY —

Supt. William Walker Watson (Rtd.), 72, died Aug. 12, 1955 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the RNWMP Jan. 17, 1910, was commissioned an Inspector Jan. 1, 1930, promoted to Superintendent Aug. 1, 1939 and retired to pension Sept. 1, 1943. He served at Regina, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., was officer in charge of the Fingerprint Bureau at Headquarters, Ottawa for a number of years and was officer Commanding "A" Division, Ottawa, at the time of his retirement.

Reg. No. 11322 ex-Sgt. Frank Claude Douglas, DCM, 65, died Sept. 16, 1955 at Winnipeg, Man. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged to pension Nov. 5, 1936. Prior to engaging in the Force he had served with the Manitoba Provincial Police from May 23, 1921 to Mar. 31, 1932. During World War I he served in the CEF from Aug. 15, 1914 to Feb. 28, 1919, was on active service Overseas and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He had been stationed at Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 14694 Cst. Roy Eldon Laird, 34, was killed in an automobile accident Aug. 26, 1955 near Manyberries, Alta. He joined the RCMP Apr. 16, 1946 and had served at Regina, Yorkton, Canora, Kamsack, Sask.; Rockcliffe, Toronto, Hamilton, Ont.; Edmonton, Red Deer, Lethbridge and Manyberries, Alta. During World War II he joined the Canadian Army July 3, 1940, served Overseas, was wounded in action and was demobilized Oct. 3, 1945.

Reg. No. 13128 Cpl. John Woodburn McGregor, 40, died Aug. 30, 1955, near Red Deer, Alta. He engaged in the RCMP Dec. 28, 1938 and had served at Regina, Sask., Edmonton, Westlock, Wetaskiwin, Two Hills, Camrose, Fort McMurray and Red Deer, Alta.

Reg. No. 16350 Cpl. George Dustan Heatley, 44, died Oct. 9, 1955 at Kamloops, B.C. He joined the RCMP Aug. 15, 1950 and had been previously a member of the B.C. Provincial Police, from Aug. 6, 1934 until that force was absorbed by the Mounted Police.

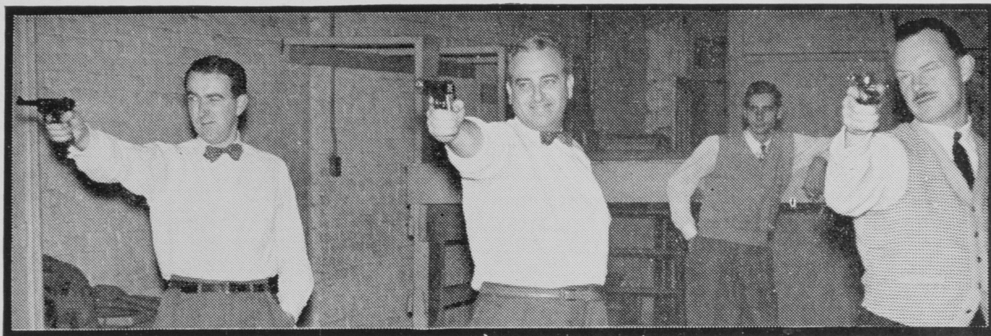
Reg. No. 12251 Cst. Lowery Angus Bowser, 53, died Aug. 15, 1955 at Halifax, N.S. He engaged in the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 after previously serving in the Preventive Service. During World War II he transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy on Sept. 20, 1939 and rejoined the Force Aug. 17, 1945. He served continuously in "Marine" Division.

Reg. No. 10436 ex-Cpl. William Lambert, 68, died Nov. 8, 1955 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the RCMP June 1, 1928 and was discharged to pension Oct. 29, 1940. Prior to joining the Force he had served with the Saskatchewan Provincial Police from Apr. 28, 1921 until May 31, 1928. He had been stationed at Young, Rosetown, Kindersley and Regina, Sask. During World War I Mr. Lambert served with the CEF from Sept. 26, 1916 to Mar. 24, 1919.

Reg. No. 4847 ex-Cst. Redmond Brackett, 69, died Oct. 18, 1955 at Halifax, N.S. He served in the Mounted Police from Apr. 24, 1909 to May 3, 1912; from Sept. 3, 1914 to Sept. 2, 1915; from June 9, 1920 to Feb. 10, 1926; from Oct. 4, 1939 until retired to pension Nov. 14, 1947. In addition he also served in the Permanent Forces of Canada from Dec. 8, 1905 to Dec. 7, 1908 and in the Canadian Expeditionary Force from July 8, 1916 to Apr. 29, 1919 and from Feb. 4, 1920 to Mar. 6, 1920. In the Force he had been stationed at Dawson, Y.T., Fort Norman, Tree River, N.W.T., Regina, Sask. and Halifax, N.S.

Reg. No. 2076 ex-Cst. Henry James Adames, 88, died in August 1955 at Calgary, Alta. He joined the NWMP on Jan. 31, 1888 and purchased his discharge Aug. 27, 1889. He served at Regina and Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Reg. No. 3371 ex-Cst. Frank Mulligan, 79, died Oct. 18, 1955 at San Bernardino, Cal., U.S.A. He joined the NWMP Mar. 20, 1899 and was discharged "time expired" Mar. 19, 1904, after serving at Calgary and Regina, and White Horse, Y.T. Mr. Mulligan also served in the South African War with Strathcona's Horse and was one of those designated by Supt. S. B. Steele as a "very good man".



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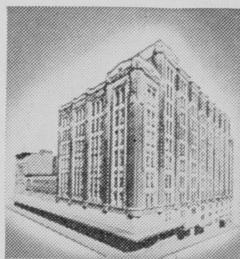


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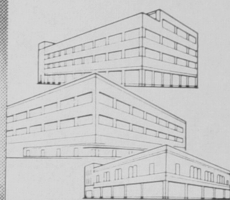
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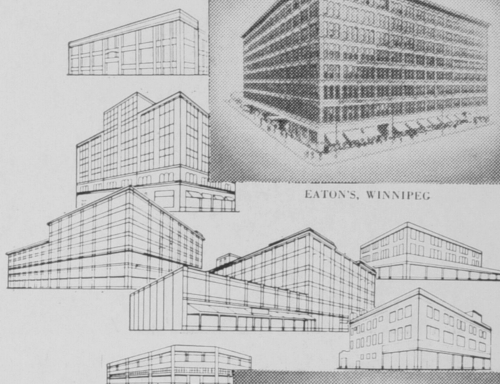
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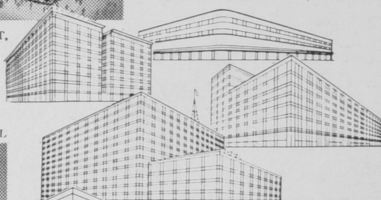
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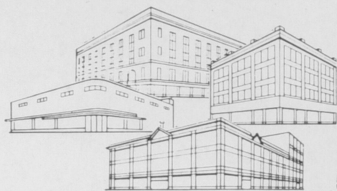
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