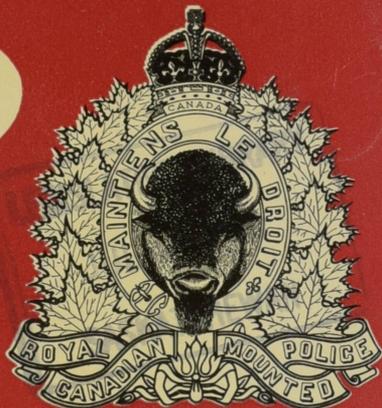


R.C.M.P.



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY





How the "RED SERGE" became a tradition.....

In the early 1870's, Indians in Canada had learned to trust soldiers wearing red coats. "We know", they said, "that the soldiers of our great mother (Queen Victoria) wear red coats and are our friends".

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QUARTERLY

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VOL. 16 JULY 1950 No. 1

The RCMP in Newfoundland	3
<i>Cpl. F. Dobbs</i>	
King's Police Medal Presented to Vancouver Constable	10
The Bathurst Inlet Patrol	12
<i>Cst. C. I. Adam</i>	
Occupational Hazard	26
<i>Cst. H. W. Kirkpatrick</i>	
Fort Pelly and Fort Livingstone	29
<i>C. P. B. Dundas</i>	
Occupational Therapy	37
<i>Sgt. E. Scott</i>	
Suspended Sentence	41
<i>Cpl. E. Knoll</i>	
Flogging Does Not Deter	49
<i>J. V. McAree</i>	
Officers and Ex-Officers meet in Vancouver	55
Grapplers Night in "C" Division	71
<i>Cpl. F. Dobbs</i>	
<i>Departments</i>	
The Letter Carrier	48
It Happened in the Force	52
Recent Cases	56
Division Bulletin	74
Old-timers' Column	91
Book Reviews	95
Obituary	100

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History Making

A calm sea, blue sky and fleecy clouds formed a perfect back drop for the tiny vessel that slipped quietly into Halifax Harbour on the afternoon of May 29, 1950. She was the RCMP Schooner *St. Roch*. As she finished another voyage additional glory was added to the bright chapter that is her share in the history of the Force; another "first" was added to her imposing records—the first vessel to circumnavigate the North American continent.

Sailing from Esquimalt on April 8, the *St. Roch* journeyed to Halifax by way of the Panama Canal. As a voyage it was uneventful, and yet a feat of historical significance. By completing the circle around the continent, the *St. Roch* achieved something never before accomplished in the history of navigation. By carrying the Union Jack to our good neighbors of the Americas she has helped cement the bonds of international friendship and good will. Her voyages show too that Canada produces a race of men who lack nothing of the



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courage and adventurousness of their ancestors from the old world, and who are worthy successors to such men as Frobisher, Davis, Franklin, Vancouver and Cook.

Fortune favors few men with the opportunity to achieve fame. One of the exceptions is Sgt. F. S. Farrar, who was third mate on the *St. Roch* during her latest trip. A member of the Identification Branch at RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa, Sergeant Farrar was a member of Inspector Larsen's crew who sailed the *St. Roch* through the North-West Passage from Vancouver to Halifax in 1940-42. Thus he is the first man to have sailed around the North American continent. In addition to his seafaring duties Sergeant Farrar took time to record this latest voyage of the gallant little schooner on film—both motion and still pictures. The October *Quarterly* will carry a feature story on the cruise, written by Sergeant Farrar, and profusely illustrated.

This issue's cover is dedicated to the *St. Roch* and her achievement—the conquering of the sea-lanes around the North American continent.

Vacation Time

The summer months should be a happy holiday time for all of us—warm sunny days for basking on a beach, good roads for miles of pleasure driving. But for all the pleasure that most of us will experience during this season of the year, there will be a measure of sorrow for some. The reason—too much speed on our highways or too little care near the water. Remember particularly the kiddies, this is their big season of fun—not just THIS summer but all the summers of their childhood. Give them a chance to grow up.

And whenever you are tempted to “speed it up” just a little more, or to take that unnecessary chance in the water, remember “THE LIFE YOU SAVE MAY BE YOUR OWN”.

THE RCMP IN NEWFOUNDLAND



Entrance to St. John's Harbour
Old English Cannon in Foreground

By

CPL. F. DOBBS

When Newfoundland became part of Canada, the Force moved in to enforce the federal statutes, as she does in all other nine provinces. Here is the story by one who was among the first to open an outlying RCMP detachment on the island.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S entrance into Confederation might well mark 1949 as a significant year in Canadian history. But as in many national occurrences, its importance may not have been fully appreciated by those who were present during the transition. That remains for future generations who ponder it after time has provided a proper focus and historians have chronicled the events in their right sequence. So it is also with the part played by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It is even doubtful if many of the members who were involved have yet realized the full consequence of their task.

During the early days of Confederation and in the months immediately preceding, newspapers and magazines across Canada carried innumerable stories about Newfoundland and its people. Much of what was written was informative and

factual. Some might even be classed as journalism at its meritorious best, some unfortunately, was misleading.

To the traveller who stops long enough to inquire into the history of Newfoundland, or contemplates the immense physical obstacles and political adversities against which her people have struggled, initial amazement quickly turns to admiring wonder at the progress achieved. The island is largely composed of forbidding rock formations. The soil that does exist is unproductive and generally not suited to agriculture. Summer seasons are short, and the weather during the rest of the year is frequently disagreeable. To offset these undesirable factors, Providence provided extensive fishing reserves, untold mineral wealth and settlers with the grim tenacity of nation builders.

In the hundred years following John Cabot's voyage of 1497, interest in the vast fishing resources of the waters surrounding Newfoundland grew apace. Portuguese, British and French fleets paid annual visits. A flourishing industry developed, which has continued to the present day. In 1583 the island was formally declared a possession of the British Empire. The proclamation was read by Sir Humphrey Gilbert in what is now the city of St. John's. From then until Confederation with Canada, the colony has belonged to England, although several invasions by the French met with temporary success. Many of the early settlements were demolished under the cruel heel of conquest and war. The city of St. John's was destroyed no less than three times between 1696 and 1708.

During the same period unscrupulous fishing interests did everything in their power to discourage colonization, as they were afraid it would interfere with their supremacy over the country's resources. At one time the influence of these factions was sufficiently powerful to persuade the Parliament of England to pass a law making it an offence to settle permanently in Newfoundland, and all build-

ings within six miles of the coast were ordered destroyed. Also, the captain of any fishing vessel returning to England after a season in Newfoundland was fined 100 pounds for any member of his crew who had been left behind.

Nevertheless, in spite of these centuries of travail, colonization did occur. People came and settled and stayed. Today the 6,000 miles of coast line is dotted with hundreds of towns and villages that are already ancient. They contain approximately 90 per cent of the island's population; the vast interior of the province being for the most part still uninhabited.

Police and judicial administration in Newfoundland is of course as old as the colony itself, although in the early days it stemmed from a rather haphazard and ruthless organization. A system of "Rule by Fishing Admirals" was endured for almost a hundred years, until the first governor, Captain Osborne, was appointed in 1729. Previous to that time the first fishing admiral to arrive at the island each spring became ex-officio Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing season. No consideration was given to qualifications for the task, and most of these self-appointed officials lacked the rudiments of even an elementary education. The system worked admirably to the advantage of the merchants and fishing enterprises, whose only interest was in the exploitation of the colony's resources, but it rendered development of the country for all other purposes quite impossible.

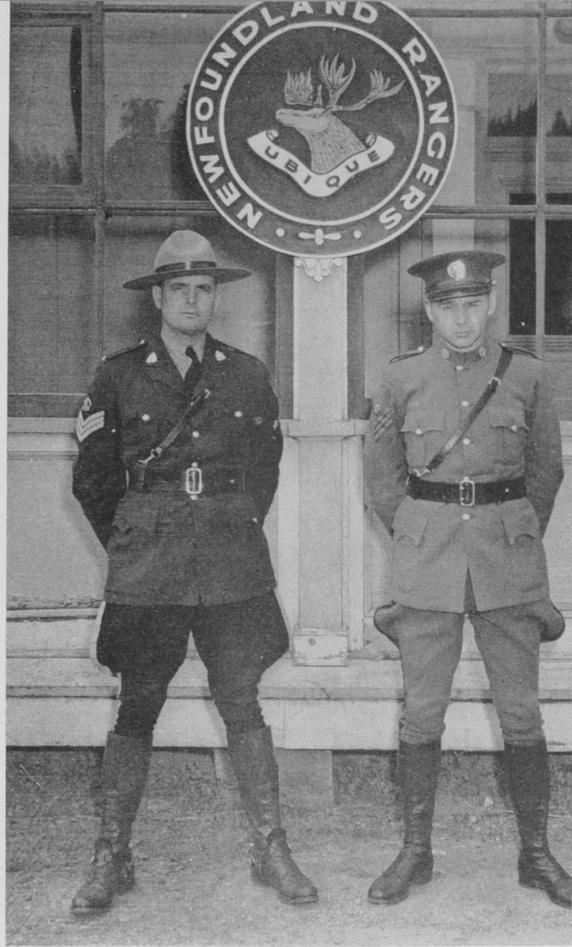
Governor Osborne was vested with authority by the Privy Council in London to build courthouses and appoint justices of the peace. About this time an initial attempt at civic government was made, and the first municipal laws made their appearance. This necessitated consideration being given to the organizing of some type of police authority. A protective association was formed comprising residents, presumably on a volunteer basis. A unique variation of this same idea was still in effect in 1807.

Subsequently law enforcement was entrusted to the St. John's Constabulary, an organization made up of certain merchants who were granted their business licences in consideration for specified terms of service as policemen. In 1833 a regular municipal police body paid from public funds was instituted. Provision was also made for augmenting this body, as occasion demanded, with military personnel from the Imperial troops garrisoned in the colony. When these troops were withdrawn in 1871 the Newfoundland Constabulary was established.

The latter organization continued as the sole police agency for all Newfoundland and Labrador until 1935, when the Newfoundland Ranger Force, patterned after the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was organized to perform police duties in some of the outlying districts. Members of the present-day constabulary wear uniforms and follow methods closely resembling those of most city forces of other provinces. They still however operate under the Provincial Government's Department of Justice, and police the city of St. John's, all the Avalon Peninsula and a few larger towns throughout the island, including Corner Brook, Grand Falls and Botwood.

Both these forces, the Newfoundland Constabulary and the Newfoundland Ranger Force attained a high state of efficiency, and merit the esteem of all their countrymen. Individual members fulfilled their duties with praiseworthy effectiveness and maintained that type of law enforcement to which all good citizens subscribe.

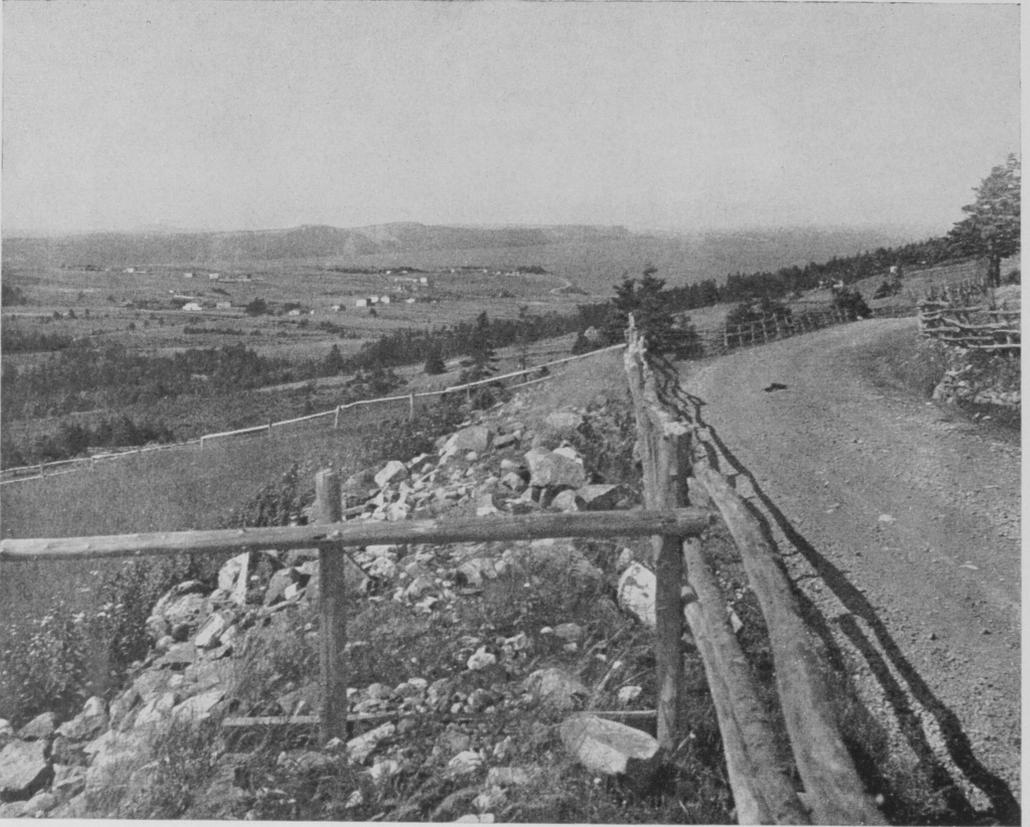
The Newfoundland Ranger Force owes its origin to a recommendation made by a Royal Commission appointed in 1933 by the British Parliament to examine the future possibilities of the colony and study its economic prospects. The recommendation actually called for the creation of a new force, modelled after the RCMP and assigned to perform similar duties to those taken care of by that Force in Canada. It is rather interesting at this time to note the Commission's actual words on the matter: ". . .



Representatives of Two Forces—The RCMP and the Newfoundland Rangers—in front of Rangers' Headquarters, St. John's.

Such a Force once organized and operating effectively, might, on the analogy of the Canadian Mounted Police, effectively take over all public work, not only in the interior but in the outports as well, might collect Customs and other revenue at all but the most important ports, might act as the representatives of all various departments of government, might assist in the workings of the post office and the railway and generally, might undertake duties, excluding those assigned to the magistrates and Fisheries inspectors, which are at present distributed among a number of minor officials. On this basis the establishment of such a force would combine efficiency with economy."

To implement this recommendation and insure that the pattern and policies of the new force closely followed those of its prototype, the Government of



Approaching Torbay from St. John's on Scenic Marine Drive

Newfoundland requested of the Canadian Government the services of a member of the RCMP to help organize the proposed Ranger Force. Assigned to this task was a senior non-commissioned officer who was sent to the island in 1934, where he remained for a year. In 1936, after being pensioned from the Mounted Police, he returned to Newfoundland and took command of the Ranger Force with the rank of major. When he resigned in 1939 he was succeeded by still another ex-non-commissioned officer of the RCMP.

Generally speaking, average Newfoundlanders are law-abiding, with deep respect for constituted authority. The incidence of crime is very low, especially with respect to major offences. Armed robbery and crimes involving violence are practically unknown. The residents can recall only two persons executed for murder. The vast bulk of all cases

handled by the courts are dealt with by those in the summary jurisdiction category, which are presided over by magistrates.

Newfoundland is divided into magisterial districts, each having its own resident magistrate. Such offices hold a high place in the people's esteem, and the men appointed carry responsibilities and authority considerably beyond those of relative positions in other countries. During the years of Commission of Government, each district magistrate, in addition to attending to his regular judicial functions, acted as the government's agent for his district. This rendered him responsible for local administration of all government departments such as Relief and Welfare, Public Health, Public Works, Civil Service Appointments and so forth. In Newfoundland magistrates also act as coroners.

Under the existing state of affairs when Confederation took place, the magistrates also directed to a degree, the activities of the district police. Their authority was derived from the Summary Jurisdiction Act.

The advent of the RCMP to Newfoundland dates officially from Apr. 1, 1949. For practical purposes however it could be on Mar. 21, 1949, the day Insp. D. McKinnon, Sgts. T. A. Bolstad, B. D. Peck, A. C. Gillespie, Cpls. A. Ewing, B. F. Harvey, L. Gilchrist, and Cst. A. J. Watson flew in an RCMP aircraft to Newfoundland, to form the first permanent nucleus of a newly-created division under an insignia used by the Force in earlier times—"B" Division.

By this time negotiations had been completed for the police to take over a number of former Canadian Armed Services buildings at Kenna's Hill in St. John's. However renovations were in progress, so Inspector McKinnon and his staff were obliged for the first two weeks to bask amid the luxurious surroundings of the Newfoundland Hotel. On March 22 the party was augmented by the arrival from Halifax of Cst. J. J. Pinto, aboard the R.M.S. *Newfoundland*. He

brought with him a patrol car—the Force's first unit of transportation on the island.

By April 4 the building designated for use as living quarters was ready for occupancy. An exceptionally fine job of interior decorating had been performed, including refinishing and polishing the floors. There are 12 double rooms, each complete with hot and cold water installations and spacious wardrobe. There is an abundance of baths, showers and toilet facilities, not to mention a kitchenette which has proved a very popular innovation. Further, there is perhaps the finest appointed sitting room in the Force, also another room which we hope some day will serve as a library and reading room. Actually during the first days, barrack furniture was a meagre item, but this matter was soon set right through the efforts of Inspector McKinnon and the co-operation of Department of Public Works officials. Today there is all anyone could wish for in the line of furnishings and comfortable surroundings.

Other buildings made available for the use of the Mounted Police, and each remodelled to suit the particular need, include the division mess, gymnasium,

Logy
Bay
(Atlantic
Coast)
Near
St. John's





Cabot Tower, Signal Hill, St. John's. Monument in centre in memory of Marconi who received first trans-Atlantic wireless message here. Old English powder magazine in foreground.

administration building to accommodate the headquarters offices, and some potential housing units for married personnel. Particularly worthy of mention is the gymnasium, a really fine structure also fully redecorated. It contains basketball facilities, badminton courts, dressing and shower rooms, a large balcony for spectators and a stage.

When the move from the hotel had been completed, temporary offices were set up in some of the unused barrack rooms, and the routine of a new division commenced in earnest. The orderly room, pay office and quartermaster's store began functioning at once. Corporal Ewing took up his vigil as custodian of division finances with Corporal Gilchrist presiding in the orderly room and Constable Watson in the Q.M. stores. Sergeant Peck assumed direction over the St. John's

Detachment and Sergeant Gillespie of the C.I.B. Strength of the new division was again increased on April 13, when Cpls. D. R. George and F. Dobbs, also Cst. S. F. W. Hagen reported for duty. A week later to the day, Sub-Inspr. W. G. Fraser arrived to take up the duties of division C.I.B. officer. Periodic increases of personnel continued until at time of writing the strength is 62, including all ranks, of which 24 are former members of the Newfoundland Preventive Service engaged as special constables.

The first efforts at organization away from Headquarters were made on the Burin Peninsula, a narrow neck of land protruding some 80-odd miles into the Atlantic from the island's south shore. On April 24 Corporal Dobbs and Constables Bates and Hagen sailed from the capital aboard the ex-Newfoundland

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Customs Cutter *Marvita* for Grand Bank, St. Lawrence and Burin respectively, there to begin the business of opening detachments. The area has several claims to distinction; one is its proximity to the celebrated French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are separated from Newfoundland at one point by only ten miles.

These islands offer an inexhaustible supply of liquor at incredibly low prices—good rum can be bought for \$1.50 a quart—and there is no source from which liquor can be legally obtained on the southern coast of Newfoundland, except by mail from St. John's. Also, popular brands of United States cigarettes sell for ten cents a package. Therefore it is not difficult to understand the need for a vigilant Preventive Service in the district.

One of the greatest single contributions to the implementation of this service was the assignment to duty in "B" Division of the RCMP M/L *Fort Walsh*. This most excellent craft, a former navy Fairmile, reached Grand Bank from

Halifax on June 16. She carries a total complement of 16 members of the Force, with S/Sgt. J. B. Cooper as skipper and Sgt. C. Bastable as chief engineer. She has aboard specially designed equipment which vastly enhances her effectiveness as a Preventive Service ship. Also, communication facilities being what they are in the remote and lonely coastal areas of Newfoundland, her presence is a great and comforting aid to liaison between outpost detachments. These now number six along the south-west coast. In addition to the three previously mentioned, detachments have been established at Belleoram, Harbour Breton and Port aux Basques.

Newfoundland, having become the tenth unit in the Canadian partnership of provinces, the permanent presence of the RCMP there is certain. As in other provinces of Canada, the Force planned carefully and improvised to meet existing problems, and continues in preparation for future tasks. Newfoundland and the RCMP are fast becoming old friends.





Photo by Lovely—Vancouver Daily Province

Cst. Cecil Paul and
Lieut.-Gov. Charles A. Banks, CMG.

King's Police Medal Presented to Vancouver Constable

IN April 1949 a Vancouver bank was held up by an armed bandit. In attempting to shoot his way to freedom the robber used a small boy as a shield, but was shot and killed by a member of the Vancouver City Police Department. In publishing the official citation and a portion of the Mayor of Vancouver's address at the presentation ceremony, the *Quarterly* pays tribute to the courage of Cst. Cecil Paul who was awarded the King's Police and Fire Services Medal "For Gallantry". The presentation was made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Charles A. Banks, CMG.

Address of Mayor C. W. Thompson

"This medal is bestowed upon the recipient by His Majesty the King upon recommendation of the Canadian Government. It is termed a 'medal' though actually it is a decoration, and it takes precedence over all war campaign medals. It is a symbol of gallantry in times of peace, equivalent to the 'Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field' (DCM) of the army, and the 'Conspicuous Gallantry Medal' (CGM) of the navy, in time of war.

"Its award is promulgated to the nation, and to its embassies in foreign lands through the medium of the official

Canada Gazette. It is bestowed by the King as a mark of his favor on behalf of His Majesty himself, and all his loyal subjects throughout the British Commonwealth, wherever they may be . . .

"One more word—it is to the people of Vancouver. I would ask you to reflect that Vancouver is an orderly city of the well behaved. In comparison with the whole, how few are the wicked. Our police are of the finest manhood; their sole desire and hope is to be good servants. Reflect, please, that while about your avocations in the brilliance of day, or resting in your homes in the darkness of the evening, you may rest content; you may slumber in peace all through the night, for through storm and cold, staunch, earnest men are without your doors. They will protect you; no harm to your life nor your property will befall you if they can prevent it. If ever our police adopt a motto, my hope is it will be 'To Guard My People'. . . ."

Official Citation

On Friday, Apr. 8, 1949, Police Constable No. 398 Cecil William Paul of the Vancouver City Police was on motorcycle patrol duty when his attention was directed to a crowd of people in the vicinity of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at First Avenue and Commercial Drive in the City of Vancouver.

As he rode his motorcycle towards the scene, he saw a masked man, carrying a gun, leave the bank. Realizing the situation, Constable Paul immediately jumped from his motorcycle and advanced towards the bandit. The bandit seized a small boy, and holding him as a shield, opened fire upon the police officer.

Exhibiting exceptional coolness and steadiness, Constable Paul returned the bandit's fire and killed him with a shot through the head, thus bringing to an end the depredations of an active and dangerous criminal. ●●●



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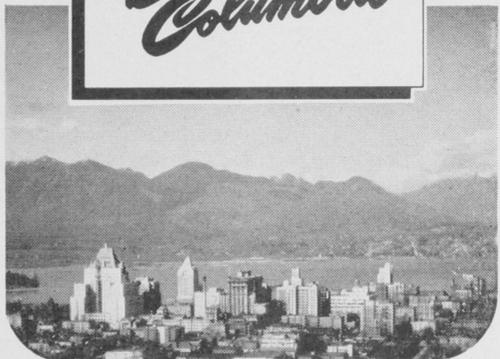
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Comptroller R. N. W. M. P.

THE BATHURST INLET PATROL
R N W M P
1917-18

Ottawa

have received reports from Superintendent Demers which state an esquimau named akulak informed manager of Hudsons bay company at Bathurst inlet that Messrs Radford and Street were murdered by Bathurst inlet esquimaux at Bathurst about fifth June nineteen twelve radford and street were en route to fort McPherson. The circumstantial account of fight seems authentic All esquimau reports are necessarily received with caution. Superintendent Demers was going to fullerton and intended making careful enquiry

295. RA. ON. 2nd sheet Comptroller R. N. W. M. P

reports by mails.

A. B. Perry

840P

This telegram inaugurated one of the most arduous and yet least publicized patrols in the history of the Force, covering some 5,153 miles of barren northland under conditions which would appear to be far beyond the endurance of man. Taken from the official records of the patrol, this story is colored only by actual excerpts from the reports of the officer who led the expedition. In his terse official phraseology the reader senses something of the grim relentless struggle for survival waged by him and his associates.

By
Cst. C. I. Adam

IT WAS in 1911 that two white men, H. V. Radford and T. G. Street, undertook a journey to the far North. The former an American explorer-biologist, and his companion a Canadian and native of Ottawa, intended to study the flora and fauna of the northern territories, and collect specimens of musk ox and wood bison for museums. Radford had been engaged in similar endeavors before, and on the last occasion—in 1909—had spent some time in the Fort Smith District. On December 1 of that year, fortified by the protection of a permit to secure specimens of game for scientific collections, he had shot a giant Wood Bison, of which he said: “My big Wood Bison is of course the largest wild animal—of which record exists—ever killed on the American continent—North or South America.” He went on to say that his specimen was even larger than Hornaday’s Plains Bison.¹

After nearly two years of preparation for his latest expedition, Radford and his partner passed the winter of 1911-12 near Schultz Lake and reached Bathurst Inlet early in 1912. Their destination was Fort McPherson, westward along the Arctic coast. At Bathurst Inlet they came across an encampment of Eskimos who had had few dealings—if any—with white men. The Eskimos who had brought them so far turned back and the travellers arranged to obtain assistance from those among whom they now found themselves.

The following spring reports reached civilization to the effect that Radford

¹William Hornaday, American Bison Society, Director New York Zoological Park, author of *American Natural History* and of principal treatise on the Plains Bison. Mr. Hornaday killed his specimen on Dec. 6, 1886 in Montana, and it was exhibited in the United States National Museum in Washington. (See page 101, *American Natural History*.) This bison is believed to be the model of the animal pictured on an American \$10 note.

and Street had been murdered by Eskimos in June 1912. In spite of the years which have mellowed the memories of those who are intimately acquainted with the case, records show that Harry Radford was a man ill-equipped to venture into the northern wilderness. Impulsive and impatient, he was to quote the words of a northern resident, “utterly helpless and can do nothing for himself—a trip of this arduous nature is simply madness for him to tackle”. Recently a letter to Headquarters from a man who knew both adventurers confirmed these opinions; corroborated too the statements of others that George Street “was a good lad” whose misguided sense of loyalty to his contract with Radford resulted in an untimely death.

On May 31, 1913, Sgt. W. G. Edgerton in charge of the RCMP Fullerton Post Detachment, reported the occurrence. A few days later one of the Eskimos who had travelled with the ill-fated men from Schultz Lake, came to Chesterfield Inlet and told the story to H. H. Hall, manager of the Hudson’s Bay Company trading post there, who relayed it to his immediate superior in the following letter:

June 11, 1913

“Dear Sir:

“The Eskimo Akulack, who took the Radford party from Schultz Lake to Bathurst Inlet, arrived today and reported that both Mr. Radford and Mr. Street were murdered by Bathurst Inlet Eskimos. . . .

“Akulack left Mr. Radford about the 5th of June. . . .

“When Akulack parted from Mr. Radford, it appears that everything was in good order, he had his men engaged, and all preparations were completed for his departure. . . .

“Mr. Radford was about to make a start, in fact, the man supposed to go ahead had started when the other backed out and would not go, and Mr. Radford to enforce obedience struck him with a handle of a whip; a fight ensued and Mr. Radford was speared in the back by another native. Mr. Street made a run for the sleigh, but was murdered before he had time to put up any kind of a fight.



Photo—George M. Douglas, Lakefield, Ont.

Radford (bow) and Street (stern) as they started on their ill-fated trip from Fort Smith, June 27, 1911. Man in centre is Lyle "Shorty" Darling who left them shortly afterwards.

"According to the story told Akulack by one of the natives who was supposed to have witnessed the fight, Mr. Radford put up quite a fight before he gave in, and had to be speared several times before he fell, and as life still lingered as he lay on the ground, he got the finishing touch by getting his throat cut. Akulack, on being asked why the Eskimo refused to accompany Mr. Radford, said that the man's wife was suddenly taken ill, and Mr. Radford, not understanding the Eskimo language, must have taken the wrong meaning and tried to enforce obedience. Akulack named the principal murderers as 'Hull-la-lark' (Hal-a-lark) and 'Am-me-ker-nic'.

"This report, like all others from the Indians, might be false, but . . . Akulack is considered a first class and reliable Eskimo.

"While I was inland, I had an Eskimo trading with the same band named 'Ka-kami' and from what I learned from him, the majority are still in their primitive state and are still using bow and arrow and that all quarrels and disputes are generally settled by death of one of the combatants.

"Mr. Radford wrote to Mr. Fred Ford from Bathurst Inlet, dated 3rd June and everything seemed to be OK then, and he

also expressed his thanks for the assistance given him. Conditions must have changed very quickly, for five days later, after Akulack's departure, they were murdered."

For some time uncertainty prevailed as to the truth of this account, and one or two false reports concerning the men's reappearance at remote places had to be investigated. The region where the tragedy occurred is almost inaccessible; an investigation would be extremely difficult and tedious.

In September 1913, Superintendent Starnes estimated that the capture of those responsible for the killings would take approximately two years. He recommended that the police party be made up of one officer, an NCO experienced with Eskimos, winter traveling and boating, two or three constables and a good interpreter.

Superintendent Starnes also suggested that a small schooner be sent to Churchill, load up with supplies for two years for the party, its prisoners and witnesses, then proceed as far as possible up Chesterfield Inlet to establish a base for sup-

plies. From that point the party could work by boat or canoe to the end of the open water, and there establish a second base from which the overland journey with sleds and dogs could start.

Later, Superintendent Demers, Officer Commanding "A" Division suggested that the expedition should be equipped for three years. A number of untoward circumstances including the wreck of the Hudson's Bay Company's schooner in the autumn, prevented further investigation in 1913.

Early the following year the Government sanctioned the sending of an expedition as recommended by Superintendent Starnes and approved by Commissioner Perry.

Inspr. W. J. Beyts was appointed to lead the party which included one NCO and two constables. In the schooner *Village Belle*, which had been purchased for the expedition, the police sailed from Halifax on July 31, 1914. Owing to unusually bad weather the Hudson Bay coast was not reached until too late in the season to carry out the plan of establishing a post at Baker Lake.

In 1915 Inspector Beyts organized the advanced post at Baker Lake, and this proved unexpectedly tedious, owing to rough weather on the lake and the difficulties of transportation.

Inspector Beyts made two attempts to journey from Baker Lake to Bathurst Inlet in the winter of 1915-16. Both of these were frustrated, principally by the

scarcity of deer on which the party had to rely for dog feed. The absence of fuel also aggravated the difficulties so far encountered.

In the summer of 1916 Inspector Beyts was relieved by Insp. F. H. French, and the autumn and winter of that year were spent in making more preparations.

During this period, additional information about the murders was obtained from time to time. Insp. C. D. LaNauze in his patrol to arrest the murderers of Fathers Rouviere and LeRoux, heard an account of the tragedy which coincided with the story of 1913 and the subsequent conclusions reached by Inspector French himself.

The Commissioner's instructions to Inspector French were as follows:

"It will be your duty to get in touch at the earliest possible moment with the tribes said to be responsible for the deaths. You will make inquiries and take such statutory declarations as may seem necessary in order to obtain a full and accurate account of the occurrence. From information received, it is assumed that there was provocation. If this is found to be the case, it is not the intention of the Government to proceed with prosecution. If, however, there is found to be no provocation, the Government will consider what further action is to be taken."

The Patrol

Inspr. F. H. French accompanied by Sgt. Major T. B. Caulkin and four natives left Baker Lake Detachment at 9 a.m. on Mar. 21, 1917. They had with

Sergeant
Major Caulkin
prepares to
leave on
patrol.





Patrol leaving Baker Lake for Arctic coast.

them three teams of dogs—25 in all—sleds and two canoes.

The small party struck out to the west across Baker Lake, taking rations and supplies for one month from the first cache along the route. This was all they could carry on a journey which was to last ten months. Afterwards they were to subsist as best as they could on game and from the hand of Providence. Not only did they have themselves to think of, but also the dogs, who virtually speaking, would be their only lifeline with civilization. It was an inspiring undertaking, made even more so by the vast expanse of the unknown, and only partly mapped territory which they had to traverse.

For five days the weather held clear and cold and the party arrived at Schultz Lake on March 26. Then a storm commenced and lasted until April 2, when the travellers broke camp and proceeded towards Aberdeen Lake. The lull did not last long; for four days until this lake was reached, the little party struggled through a howling gale, half frozen and blinded by swirling snow.

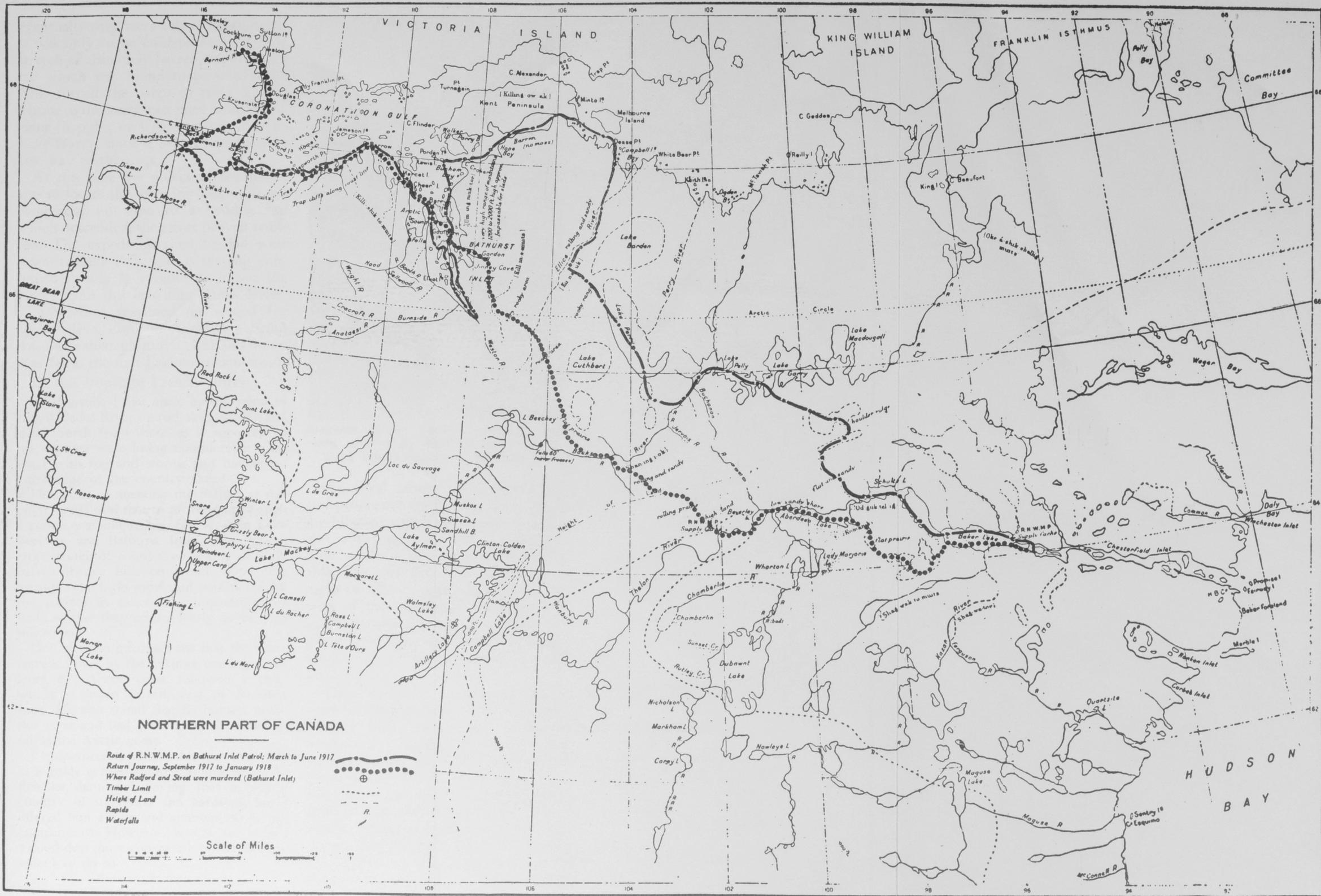
On April 5, at the east end of Aberdeen

Lake they came across an encampment of Shan-ing-i-ok-muits and one Pad-i-muit family in whose camp they built an igloo. It was here that the services of a native were procured, to carry a reserve of venison as a precaution against a shortage of dog feed. So far the game had been just sufficient to meet requirements.

Proceeding overland in a north-western direction, the party followed a twisting course along numerous ravines, as there was no snow on the ridges. The weather stayed fine and clear but the quantity of snow was diminishing. Deer appeared to be getting more plentiful and prospects seemed generally good.

But nature evidently took a delight in turning the tables. The weather changed abruptly on April 10, becoming so foggy and stormy, that a halt had to be called. The native guide decided to return to his own camp and they were left alone in a strange country with which none of the police natives were acquainted. Compasses were little more than rough guides because of the great magnetic variations in that area.

The blizzard continued until April 15, foiling several attempts at a start. When



VICTORIA ISLAND

KING WILLIAM ISLAND

FRANKLIN ISTHMUS

HUDSON BAY

NORTHERN PART OF CANADA

Route of R.N.W.M.P. on Bathurst Inlet Patrol; March to June 1917
 Return Journey, September 1917 to January 1918
 Where Radford and Street were murdered (Bathurst Inlet)
 Timber Limit
 Height of Land
 Rapids
 Waterfalls

Scale of Miles



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Route of R.N.W.M.P. on Bathurst Inlet Patrol; March to June 1917
 Return Journey, September 1917 to January 1918
 Where Radford and Street were murdered (Bathurst Inlet)
 Timber Limit
 Height of Land
 Rapids
 Waterfalls

Scale of Miles



eventually they were able to break camp, it was only to be confronted by a long stretch of absolutely barren, rocky country which was found to be impassable. This forced the party to make a long detour to the north-east until Lake Garry came in sight; or what was taken to be Lake Garry, since it did not conform in any way to the map.

At this time the object of the patrol was to locate the Shan-ing-i-ok-muit encampment but due to a sudden fog which descended, the effort proved fruitless. The expedition then headed west towards Lake Pelly but as the fog continued it was impossible to locate the outlet from this lake into Backs River. The weather remained unchanged for several days, until on April 24 a break was made through to the river and down it as far as the first Eskimo encampment.

Of this Inspector French writes:

At this time I had made up my mind to follow Backs River up to Lake Beechey and strike north from there, as it appeared to me that we were losing considerable time, what with fog and storms and having no knowledge of the country ahead. . . .

However, on meeting the natives at this point, I was told that to proceed upon such a course was impossible, for between Lake Beechey and Bathurst Inlet there was a large stretch of country consisting of high, barren, rocky hills on which there was usually very little snow and considered by the natives as practically impassable for sleds, so that they consequently never used this route.

One of them informed me that the route travelled over by the Eskimos coming south from the Arctic coast followed a river which extended inland, east of Bathurst Inlet. He also stated that he himself knew this river and had been along the route as far as the Arctic coast.

I endeavored to obtain this man's services as a guide across country to this river. At first he demurred, saying that it was a country of starvation and hardship, but I offered him a rifle and ammunition to accompany us. However, it was not before a good deal more conversation that he consented to do so.

* * *



Sergeant Major Caulkin standing beside cairn erected by Radford and Street on Wegg Island enroute to Bathurst Inlet.

On April 26 the patrol broke camp and proceeded north. But again a howling blizzard which continued on and off all the way up to the Arctic coast, made their weary journey practically intolerable. The coast line came in sight on the night of May 7, approximately 15 miles west of the mouth of the Ellice River upon which—unknown to them until much later—they had been travelling. It was known to the natives as Coog-nay-ok (Ku-nai-uk).

They continued north-west up the coast of Queen Maude's Sea, following recently-made native sled tracks and managed to kill some much needed deer, on Melbourne Island. The tracks wound through Blue Inlet into Melville Sound, but once again severe blizzards forced them to halt. On the morning of May 13 which broke fine and clear, the party started for the north-west. It was the first warm day since the men had left their home base, and as they proceeded

to the west-end of the Kent Peninsula they made a detour of several small islands, hoping to find some signs of a native camp. Next day sled tracks were sighted running in a south-westerly direction towards Bathurst Inlet. These were followed until a large Eskimo camp on an island in the mouth of Bathurst Inlet came into view. This was at noon on May 14, 1917. The camp contained about 36 natives, but evidently the men were away seal hunting for the day. When the women sighted the patrol, they ran into their tents and igloos, but reappeared when members of the party raised their hands in a friendly gesture.

Shortly afterwards the men returned and seeing strangers in the camp, advanced at the double in extended order, each carrying a spear or snow knife at the trail. However, on seeing that everything was in order they entered into conversation with the guides and became amicable.

This procedure had to be repeated at nearly all the native settlements visited en route.

These Eskimos supplied seal oil for lamps, helped build igloos and furnished information. Their assistance was invaluable.

Inspector French's report states:

From May 14, 1917 until our arrival at Bernard Harbour on June 13 we were constantly meeting fresh bands of natives and carrying out our investigation of the murder

of Messrs. Radford and Street. We took many statements from natives some of whom were present when the white men were killed. Practically all the natives had heard of the affair. . . .

The most important were those who were present in the camp and eyewitnesses of the affair when the unfortunate Messrs. Radford and Street met their fate. I have incorporated in this report, the statements made by these individuals.

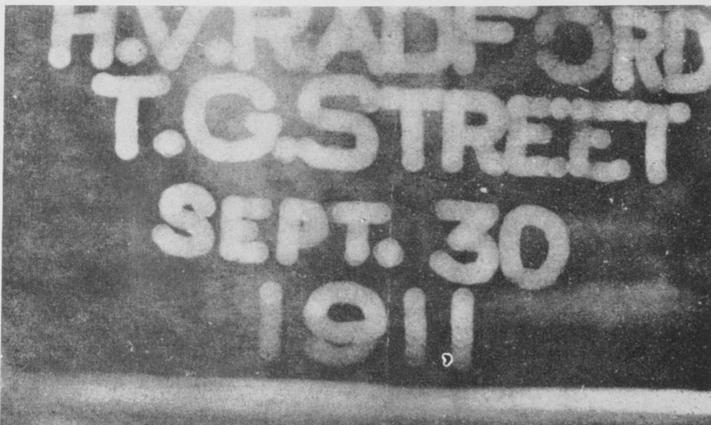
In the first encampment I took statements from three men and one woman who were present, the first being a native named "An-ing-nerk", who was a headman, and had under his control a band of 35 people at the time of our meeting. His statement, which is herewith attached was interpreted by Police Native Joe.

Police Native Joe is not what I would call a first-class interpreter, but taking him all around, he did very well.

Oo-Shing-Mu-Ya Camp
May 14, 1917

Statement of An-ing-nerk—Bathurst Inlet Native:

"About five winters ago, two white men came from the south and they had their huskies with them, and they came to an island on the salt called Kwog-Juk. One was named Ish-Yu-Mat-Ok and the other Ki-Uk. The one white man called Ish-Yu-Mat-Ok was bad, but the other white man named Ki-Uk was good. The three huskies who came with the white men went away again to the south and the white men could not speak to us and we did not understand them but they made us understand a little by making signs.



Sign punched
in tin found
at cairn built
by Radford and
Street on
Wegg Island.

“They wanted two men to go away with them to the west, two men, Har-La and Kan-E-Ak, were going with them but Kan-E-Ak’s wife was sick, she had fallen on the ice and was hurt, and Kan-E-Ak did not want to leave her there. The white man called Ish-Yu-Mat-Ok got very mad and ran at Kan-E-Ak and hit him with a whip, the other man (Ki-Uk) tried to stop him. The white man was shouting all the time. He dragged Kan-E-Ak to the water edge, the other white man went with him, they were going to throw Kan-E-Ak in the water. Everybody was frightened the two white men were going to kill Kan-E-Ak. Two men, Ok-It-Ok and Hal-A-Lark (Hull-la-lark), ran out and stabbed Ish-Yu-Mat-Ok, he fell on the ice, the other white man ran off shouting towards the sleigh and Ok-It-Ok ran after him and caught him and Am-E-Geal-Nik stabbed him with a snow knife. He was running towards the sleigh; he tried to get a rifle. The two white men were covered over and left on the ice. I do not know what became of their property. . . .

“I do not think that this would have happened if the white man had not beat Kan-E-Ak with the dog whip, or if we had understood the white man. . . .

“We do not want trouble with the white men, we want them to come here and trade with us. I cannot remember all as it is a long time ago now, there were only a few men in the camp, the others were away hunting when the fight started. We went and told the huskies who came from the south with the white men, what had happened to the white men.”

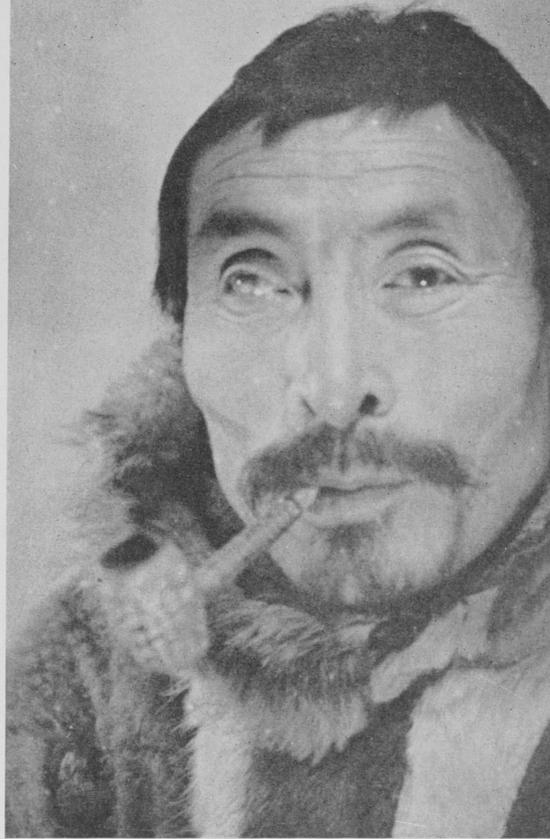
Witness: F. H. French, Inspector
(signed)

his
An-ing- X nerk
mark

“I certify that the above is a true interpretation of what I have heard and interpreted to you from the above-named witness.”

(signed)
Police Native Joe,
Interpreter.

Similar statements were taken from other natives, and in each case Radford appeared to be regarded by them as a bad man, while they spoke of Street as



Hull-la-lark

a good man. No doubt these reputations were carried along the trail and spread from one tribe to another.

Inspector French quotes similar experiences of natives refusing to accompany his party at the last moment. However, with a certain amount of discretion, the difficulty could either be overcome, or a new guide procured. In his opinion the Kill-in-e-muits—members of which tribe were responsible for the murders—were the best class of Eskimo he met.

It should be said here that as a result of a very thorough investigation into the murders of Messrs. Radford and Street, no attempt was made to prosecute those responsible for the deaths. It was a case of self-defence through fear, by those who knew no better than the primitive laws of nature. Both victims lived with this tribe of natives for over a month before the incident, at the time of which there were few natives in camp, undoubtedly therefore premeditation was absent.

When we digressed from the narrative of the journey itself, it may be recalled that the party encountered the Kill-in-e-muits at the mouth of Bathurst Inlet. At this time it was their intention to proceed south down the Inlet, past the scene of the crime, all the while continuing their investigation. After experiencing great difficulty in traversing the ice, now covered with some 15 inches of water, the expedition reached the foot of the Inlet on May 24. It was impossible to proceed farther. Ammunition and supplies were entirely finished, and the men's diet consisted of half-rotten deer meat. In fact the case looked hopeless until the party met a band of Eskimos who had followed their trail. These natives had come from the west and from them it was learned that there were three ships along the Arctic coast—about nine days' travel.

Inspector French decided to go west to these ships, try to obtain supplies and ammunition to last through the summer, then return again to the foot of Bathurst Inlet and wait till the freeze-up before proceeding overland to Baker Lake.

A native was hired to travel with the party. Wending their way north, up the west side of Bathurst Inlet towards Coronation Gulf, the travellers crossed the mouth of the Arctic Sound, rounded the inlet on to the Arctic coast, and continued west.

The dogs now began to show signs of lameness, cutting their pads on the pointed ice which was fast breaking up. The weather was getting steadily warmer with continued rain and sleet; the sea ice was rotten in places and much difficulty was experienced getting both dogs and sleighs over. Sometimes it was necessary to detour for several miles.

On June 2 a snowfall made it impossible to discern the ice-cracks, and Sergeant Major Caulkin and two natives fell through the ice while guiding the dogs. Two days later the party reached the mouth of the Tree River where they met a small band of Killi-shuk-to-muits

on an island. The Eskimos said a white man was living nearby; a Swedish trapper named Albin Kihlman. He too, told the police that there was a trading vessel three days west from the camp.

And here the last of the venison was used up. Grizzly bear meat became the principal food and though palatable it made everyone sick—adding to the many discomforts already being endured.

After four days of intolerable hardship battling their way through sleet, rain and snow, the sick and hungry patrol finally located the schooner on June 8. The boat, the United States gasoline schooner *Teddy Bear*, with Capt. J. Bernard in command, was frozen in near an island at the mouth of the Coppermine River.

From Captain Bernard the police party obtained some provisions but the kind-hearted skipper could spare no ammunition. At any rate these stores were not sufficient to permit the party to carry out the original intention of wintering at the foot of Bathurst Inlet, therefore Inspector French decided to proceed farther to the north-west in an endeavor to locate a Hudson's Bay Post which the *Teddy Bear's* skipper said was located at Bernard Harbour. Two days later the journey was resumed towards Cape Krusenstern, and on June 13 Mr. Phillips, post manager of the Hudson's Bay Co., met the patrol.

Here Inspector French voices his thoughts:

Mr. Phillips informed me that it would be impossible to proceed farther west by sled, as the break-up was liable to occur any time now, and that if I attempted it I would get stranded somewhere along the coast. He further informed me that the Hudson's Bay Company's boat would arrive as soon as the ice cleared . . . so we pitched camp near the post.

. . . I must say that it has been the hardest trip I have ever made, and we suffered much from cold and exposure.

These we felt all the more when our supplies ran out, and when towards the end of our journey our deerskin clothing



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got the worse for wear and the hair started falling out and the winds pierced through the seams and holes.

Most of us were continually frozen about the face and hands and . . . we were suffering from snow-blindness more or less during the whole journey, the natives particularly showing a weakness in this direction . . . I must say this was due to the inferior quality of the glasses, but these were the best I could procure before we started.

Both myself and Sergeant Major Caulkin were in very poor shape as regards to health—undoubtedly due to the straight meat diet which we had been on for the past six weeks . . . and even this eaten mostly half raw ever since the time of our being out of coal oil for our lamps. Mileage travelled to date:

Distance travelled over routes	1,835
Distance travelled deer hunting	284
Distance travelled seal hunting	114
Distance travelled looking for native camps	250
Total	2,483 miles

After staying about two months at Bernard Harbour, Inspector French decided to move camp to the Coppermine River and there await the freeze-up which would permit a return to Baker Lake. This decision was reached owing to the increasing scarcity of game in the vicinity and the diminishing supplies of the Hudson's Bay Post; barely enough for the next winter after two months' supply had been purchased by the patrol.

A further small quantity of food was obtained from the cache left by the Canadian Arctic Expedition. Ammunition proved to be the greatest worry since there was none of .303 calibre to be had. In the end, two 30-30 rifles were bought from Mr. Phillips along with a small number of cartridges.

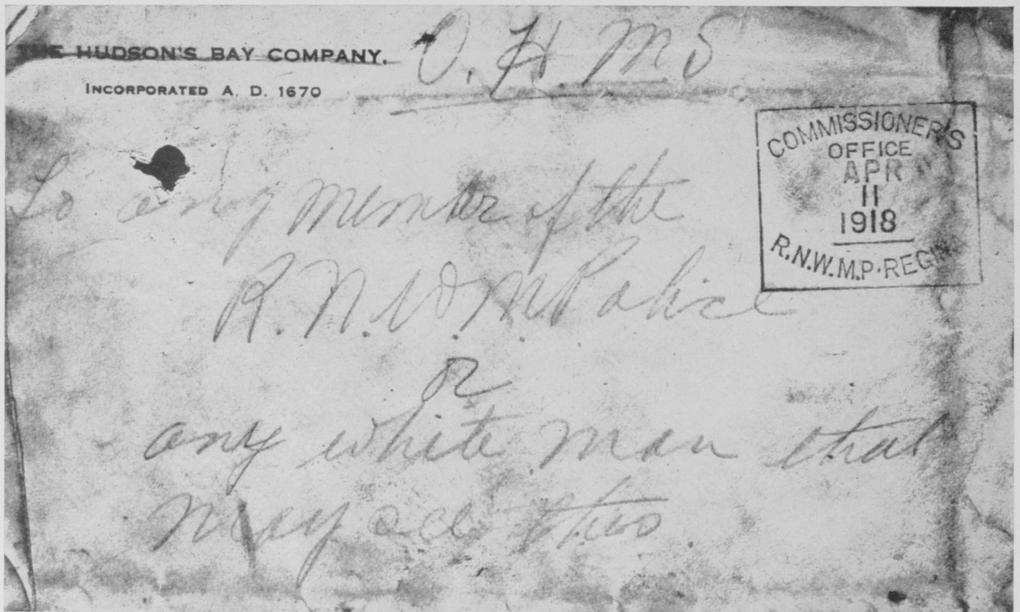
On Sept. 1, 1917 the patrol left Bernard Harbour in two whale boats. Three natives travelled across country to the Coppermine with the dogs. Albin Kihlman, the Swedish trapper, had joined

the party. Evidently a former member of the *Teddy Bear's* crew, the man did not possess sufficient supplies to see him through the coming winter. In all probability, if left on the coast, he would have become destitute.

While French's party was at Coppermine a band of Indians arrived overland from Fort Rae and Great Bear Lake districts on a trading visit to Charles Klinkenberg, a Danish settler who trapped at the mouth of the river. Before the Indians left for home Inspector French gave one of them a letter in the hope that it would reach civilization and

the head of the inlet by the time the gulf became frozen over, for it was then the deer would begin to cross from Victoria Land and Collaston Islands.

The journey along the coast became increasingly hazardous. A man had to walk ahead of the teams to test the ice and many times it was touch and go whether the sleds would break through. Although temperatures remained high for this time of year—at a point so far north of the Arctic circle—storms and wet snow continued to soak them all to the skin, adding to the many other discomforts.



furnish a clue to the expedition's fate and whereabouts.

The original documents—a photo of one is reproduced here—are now of historical value.

On Oct. 16, 1917, the party made a start by sled from the Coppermine River. Travelling proved difficult; progress dropped to a mile-an-hour average as the rivers and lakes had hardly frozen enough to bear the weight of sleds. Returning to the Arctic coast the patrol proceeded towards the mouth of Bathurst Inlet. The intention was to reach

Bathurst Inlet was reached again on November 12. By this time the dogs were suffering from undernourishment and overexertion after the hard haul along the coast. Fortunately five deer were sighted in the inlet and subsequently shot.

The soft deep snow in Bathurst Inlet retarded progress and by November 18 food supplies were getting dangerously low. One third of the journey had not yet been completed and it was necessary to discard various non-essential items to lighten the loads. Luckily on this same

**Rough
ice on
the
Copper-
mine
River.**



date the party reached an Eskimo encampment where they were able to trade for a small quantity of dried deer meat. In this settlement were several relatives of the native woman "Solomon" who had accompanied the patrol. Because she had been suffering from an abscess of the ear all summer and fall, it was decided to leave her with her uncle, notwithstanding her usefulness in repairing clothes.

It had been Inspector French's intention to proceed to the foot of the inlet, then south. But the natives said there was a river in Gordon Bay which started somewhere near the Ellice River. By following this route the party would reach land and consequently deer, in a shorter space of time. On November 21 the expedition changed direction, travelled south-east over Gordon Bay and next day came to the mouth of this river. Here they found a large quantity of deer carcasses strewn along the banks under the snow. Evidently these had been speared from kayaks by the natives before freeze-up, and only the skins taken. Arrival of the patrol dispersed large numbers of wolves, wolverines and ravens who had been feasting on the carcasses. They were quickly replaced by the hungry dogs.

Throughout the month of December, prospects of the patrol ever reaching civilization looked extremely dim. Although the weather remained calm but cold, the barren country was almost devoid of snow, precluding the possi-

bility of approaching deer, on which the men were now entirely dependent. Clothing and footgear constituted another problem and badly needed repair. The party had been continually wet during the fall travelling and were now constantly frozen by the cold spells.

After crossing the Ellice River on December 4, the patrol reached Backs River on the 12th, and then camped near the Jervois River. Inspector French decided to turn south from here in an attempt to locate Inspector Beyts' cache made at the timber in November 1916. For the next two days the dogs were not fed. One sled and tarp were abandoned and the dogs split up among the other teams.

"On December 17," said Inspector French, "we had no luck again and got no deer. We had to resort to a method of feeding the dogs which struck deep into all of us, for we shot five of the weakest dogs and skinned them for the night's dogfeed."

Next day the remaining dogs ate a bag of deerskin clothing.

By December 22 several dogs were exhausted and fell from time to time. Five more of them had to be shot for food. Here the first stunted spruce trees were sighted. Fresh musk ox tracks crossing the Thelon River were followed by two of the natives with the patrol. They returned to say that they had shot ten of the animals.

So it was that on Christmas night the weary patrol enjoyed a big feed.



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A week later Sergeant Major Caulkin and Native Joe went south to look for the Beyts' cache. This they discovered about 16 miles from camp. But the cache had been broken into—probably by wolves—flour was scattered, lard pails bitten through, even the molasses keg had been shattered and the tops bitten off tins containing salt, pepper and baking powder. All that could be salvaged was some flour, Oxo, candles and tobacco. The latter was greatly appreciated since the men had been smoking dried tea leaves for some time.

On January 3 the journey was resumed. After another two weeks of struggling through heavy blizzards it became necessary to shoot more dogs. And one night in particular starvation was averted when one of the bitches produced a litter of seven pups. Somewhere south of Schultz Lake, another sled was burned and discarded.

All members of the patrol were now

subsisting on a thin soup. Too weak to talk and care very much about anything, their clothing nearly in rags, the men stumbled along the trail urged on by the necessity to keep going. The cold was almost unbearable.²

It became a case of touch-and-go whether the natives would quit. But good fortune came their way on January 21 when 15 deer were sighted and ten shot. Had it not been for this stroke of luck it is doubtful whether Baker Lake would have been reached.

It is fitting here that Inspector French should take up the tale and in his own words conclude the story of one of the greatest feats of endurance ever undergone by man.

The ten deer cheered us up, the dogs were well fed and we had a big banquet of back steak and blood soup. January 23 we travelled north-east. On the 24th we remained in our igloo as it was very cold and stormy. Native Bye-and-Bye went ten miles north-east and found a river running north with several sled tracks on it. On January 25 we proceeded along this river to the north; its banks are very low and in some places it is so wide that it resembled a lake. On January 26 we continued along it and at 9.30 a.m. came to the mouth and found ourselves at the south-west end of Baker Lake. The day was fine and clear; we could see the island where the Hudson's Bay Company's post was and we were greatly overjoyed to see some land we knew, after an absence of over ten months.

We made the Hudson's Bay Post in the afternoon and were kindly greeted by Mr. Ford, the post manager and given the best food.

We stayed there until the 27th and thawed out a little. Next day we made a long point to the south shore. On the 29th we arrived at the detachment, all well and glad to get home.

Inspector French ends his report thus:

I again respectfully wish to bring to your notice Reg. No. 4557 Sgt. Major T. B.

²Inspector French reports January a "terribly cold month", average temperature being 60° below zero. On January 24 the thermometer registered 72° below zero.

Bathurst
Inlet
native
women.



Caulkin. This NCO has been of the greatest assistance to me and I have always found him absolutely trustworthy and reliable and he has at all times proved himself to be a man.

I also wish to bring to your attention Police Natives Joe and Bye-and-Bye. These natives put their hearts entirely in the trip and under most trying circumstances always stood by me, and I consider that they should receive some suitable reward, over and above their wages, as a recognition of their services.

The Commissioner's report of the RNWMP 1918 says this patrol was a remarkable achievement in the way of travel; Inspector French computes the distance travelled, on the outward and return journeys to Bernard Harbour as follows:

OUTWARD JOURNEY

Mileage establishing caches along the route	150
Mileage securing natives to accompany patrol on journey	200
Mileage from Baker Lake to Bernard Harbour (approx.)	1,835
Mileage deer hunting en route (approx.)	284
Mileage seal hunting en route (approx.)	114
Mileage hunting for Eskimo Camps (approx.)	250

RETURN PATROL

Mileage from Bernard Harbour to Coppermine River (whale boat)....	175
Mileage from Coppermine River to Baker Lake (approx.).....	1,720
Miscellaneous Mileage, deer and musk ox hunting and native camps (approx.)	425
Approx. Grand Total.....	5,153 miles

* * *

AUTHOR'S NOTE: This is Inspector French's story—perhaps it should have been written by him. The events which occurred as they did during World War I, have never appeared to receive sufficient acclaim, although Inspector French was awarded the Imperial Service Order. Only recently the Province of Saskatchewan honored this ex-officer by naming a lake after him. (See *RCMP Quarterly*, April 1950.)

For his share in this heroic endeavor, Sergeant Major Caulkin—who retired as assistant commissioner—was awarded the King's Police and Fire Services Medal. (See *RCMP Quarterly*, April 1950.)

Most of the quotations used in this article are from patrol and crime reports as set forth in Commr. A. Bowen Perry's annual report for the RNWMP on Sept. 30, 1918. Other extracts, and photographs have been drawn from the case files. This does not alter the fact that the writer, or better still rewriter, has experienced a sense of inadequacy in perforce trespassing on the property of another.

C.I.A.
● ● ●

Occupational Hazard

By Cst. H. W. KIRKPATRICK

The author discusses the bane of a policeman's health and offers a few tips on how to avoid it.

LIVE long and enjoy life—and your pension. This should be every policeman's aim, yet all of us will remember many men who retired to pension only to succumb to heart attacks within a few years.

Every occupation has a hazard—the policeman's is hardening of the arteries consequent on high blood pressure. This is a fact supported by medical evidence. An editorial in *Health*—a magazine published by the Health League of Canada—says, "The problem of preventive medicine is not only to make it possible for people to live longer, but also to see to it that longer life means a longer period of physical and mental fitness. It is the problem of society to see that man is no longer as old as his years but *as old as his arteries*."

In the light of this statement let us

examine a few of the contributing factors which bring about this occupational hazard that reduces a policeman from a physically active person to one who is "as old as his arteries". First of all a law-enforcement officer meets people too often on other than friendly terms. Slight though this conflict may be at times, when extended over a long period of years it tends to raise the blood pressure. Secondly, a detachment policeman has a lot of responsibility. Worry of any kind causes a jump in blood pressure. You say you do not worry about your work? Not consciously perhaps, but if you have ever awakened in the night and wondered what you were going to do about a case—and who hasn't—that is worry. Prepare your evidence carefully before a Court appearance, and let the facts decide the issue. And in the witness box,

Time out for a friendly game of ball





Fast action and good exercise on a handball court

remain calm. Experienced police witnesses are always cool, matter-of-fact, think after the question has been asked and then answer. So give your blood pressure a chance—relax, take it easy.

In an age of mechanization the automobile has played an important part in the development of crime investigation. Indirectly it also has had a share in the breakdown of policemen's health. Members of police forces stationed in rural and suburban areas spend a lot of time on patrols and on investigations at remote centres. A snack at every stop—usually chocolate bars and soft drinks—becomes a habit; heavy meals at irregular hours become the rule. At 30 years of age a policeman finds his weight slightly above normal; at 40 he is perhaps 15 to 25 pounds overweight. What about 50 years of age?

Lastly, too many law-enforcement officers fail to develop a hobby or pursue some sport or recognized form of recreation. "I haven't time," they say. Except

for an occasional busy season there should always be time for exercise. The Health League of Canada says, "The human body needs healthful stimulation—and for mild exercise you can't beat walking." For those with an athletic inclination any form of sport is a good tonic and all need not be those requiring elaborate and expensive equipment. Handball, generally regarded as the finest all-round conditioning game, requires no costly paraphernalia. Swimming, an excellent conditioner, demands an initial outlay within the limits imposed by any pocketbook. As for a hobby—be it Youth and the Police, checkers, stamp collecting, photography or some other interesting pastime—providing it exercises the mind to the exclusion of other things, it is relaxing and of benefit. "Recreation and health are brothers," says Harold W. Harton, president of the Ontario Division of the Health League of Canada. Mr. Harton is of the opinion that good health means more leisure time



Members of the Force doing voluntary P.T.—basketball

for creative use, and creative use of leisure time means better health.

Sleep—or lack of it—plays an important part in our general health. The normal male needs seven hours sleep out of the 24 in each day. Overtiredness induces high blood pressure. If you are particularly weary, a warm bath before going to bed will help you to sleep.

To all this, to a concern for your physical well-being, perhaps you say, "So what—who cares!" Well let us see what is happening inside of you. Your heart, that great muscular pump, is anxious and willing to help you, but if your blood pressure is up, the heart is overworked, the arteries and valves into it are overtaxed and in later life these lose their elasticity and harden. Then you're over the hill brother.

So high blood pressure is the policeman's occupational hazard. And there is no sure cure for this illness. Heart disease is one of the greatest killers which modern medical science has to fight and while you may not be able to overcome it, you can do a lot to avoid it. Work steadily—not spasmodically; keep your temper—keep cool; be temperate in eating, drinking, late nights and any other form of self-indulgence. And laugh brother, laugh; a sense of humor helps to relieve nervous tension.

"Fools by excesses make many pleasures
pall

The wise man is moderate and enjoys
them all."

Live long and enjoy life—get that
pension cheque until you're a great,
great granddaddy. ●●●

Fort Pelly and Fort Livingstone

By C. P. B. DUNDAS

The headwaters of the Assiniboine River in north-eastern Saskatchewan, for a distance of some 25 miles, contain something of historic interest, that is deserving of being rescued from oblivion. This is an attempt to place some of that history on record before it is entirely forgotten.

FROM a point about ten miles south and east of the town of Sturgis, the Assiniboine River zigzags its crooked course in a general easterly direction for about 25 miles, then turns almost due north for approximately five miles, makes a hairpin turn and continues its tortuous way south and slightly east. The abrupt turn it describes has always been known as the Elbow, or the Indian Elbow, and in the course of time this probably will be eliminated by the steady erosion of the banks and the course of the river shortened by the length of the Elbow. In the last 50 years the progress of this change has been obvious.

Our interest is in the great attraction this 25 miles of river had—in the past—for the fur traders of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company. The reasons are not too hard to find. It was a trader's and trapper's paradise, a prime fur country that claimed the energy and enterprise of the traders whose posts dotted the river bank. It was plentifully watered with rivers, creeks and small lakes, an ideal habitat for fur bearing creatures. Where the treeless plains end, the woods and parklands take over, and muskrat, beaver, mink,

marten, otter, fisher, fox, lynx, wolf and bear were there found and in great plenty. The woods teemed with big game—moose, elk and deer—and in the long winters the great buffalo were glad to leave the prairies and find shelter from the fierce blizzards of the open, in the friendly woods and willow scrub of the river valleys. These big animals were of much use in furnishing abundant food for white men and Indians. Great quantities of the meat were converted into the nutritious pemmican—the staple food of those days for wheaten flour was a rare luxury.

From the point on the river mentioned earlier, to the famous Indian Elbow, records show that at least 15 trading posts flourished at one time or another, dating from the year 1793. The farthest west post was the XY of the North West Company, and from there they extended—at different times and places—to the most famous and longest established, Fort Pelly hard by the Indian Elbow. It must not be forgotten that along this tract of river bank there had been other names almost equally renowned—Forts Alexandria, Marlborough, Albany, Peter Grant's House—



Ruins of Grant's House, Assiniboine River

Photo taken by Dr. J. B. Tyrell in 1887-90—Reproduced by kind permission of Geological Survey, Ottawa.

and all contributed to the historical record of the Assiniboine. Fort Hibernia, the first post to be built by the Hudson's Bay Company at the Elbow was started in 1795, but was destroyed in 1798. It was rebuilt "five or six miles overland farther up the river than the old house and about 15 miles by the river", and was finally abandoned in 1822. For some reason there was an interval in which no real post operated in the territory, but in 1824 the founding of Old Fort Pelly nearer to the Indian Elbow than Fort Hibernia, made the site and name quite famous.

Old Fort Pelly—named after Sir John Pelly, former Governor of the Company—was built in a clearing in the woods about halfway up the bank of the river, and there it carried on its trading activities until 1856, when it was totally destroyed by fire.¹ A year later a second Fort Pelly was built on the flat top of the river bank about 300 yards east of the old fort. The site is commanding and permitted a fine uninterrupted view to the west; while to the east and north were dense groves of poplar. This eminence was an ideal location, with easy

access to the Assiniboine by a gentle slope. The river never ran dry and supplied water the year round for human needs, and for the horses and cattle which the Company kept as well. Why they went to the trouble of hauling water from the river in barrels is hard to explain, as excellent water could be found by sinking a well anywhere on the site and as close to the house as required.

The dwelling house for the post manager and his family, was a large and comfortable place of log construction. The logs were hewn and every ten feet were morticed into heavy uprights. The rooms downstairs were spacious and high-ceilinged, and the walls were lined with native woods. The roof—like all the other buildings—was of shingles made from local spruce. A lime-kiln close at hand supplied all the lime required for building the stone chimneys, and provided whitewash for the outside walls. All furniture in the house was homemade. The building was 50 feet long and 40 feet wide and a passageway led to a kitchen at the back. Two large fireplaces were used for warmth and cooking in the early days and immense stone chimneys carried the smoke away. In addition to the house, there were two

¹When first I came to this district, 50 years ago, its site could be easily distinguished. Now all trace of it has been obliterated by the plow.

large warehouses and a shop in which the trade in furs was carried on.

A broad boardwalk led from the big front doors of the house to the gate in the stockade which enclosed all buildings. Above this gate was a strong bastion from the top of which the view was much enhanced. On the inner side of the stockade a platform was attached, and sometimes on fine evenings, a bag-piper would march up and down playing his pipes.² Outside the stockade were many small houses for the accommodation of craftsmen and laborers, who numbered about 60 persons. These people were not without recreation. At times they had every enjoyment known to them in the old land, music and dancing

²When I first viewed the Fort the stockade was constructed of pointed pickets formed out of stout planks, not as in the accompanying picture, of rails. I never saw the two cannon that were said to be mounted on the platform, for they had long since disappeared, and I never heard that they had ever been fired in anger; probably they were used for saluting purposes on high occasions.

Editor's Note: In 1857 when Palliser visited Fort Pelly he reported it unprotected by pickets. (This was Capt. John Palliser who commanded a strong party of explorers sent out by the British Government. Their extensive survey between 1857-60 covered a large section of western territory extending from Fort Garry to Fort Colville on the Columbia River.) In 1872 Deputy Surveyor W. S. Gore reported that the Fort Pelly buildings were surrounded by high palisades of spruce.

especially. On other occasions the post manager would organize a regular sports day, when the young men would display their skill and strength at tossing the caber and other Highland games. Then too it was easy, when the Indians were camped near, to promote pony races, for an Indian would bet his last suit of clothes on his horse.

During spring and autumn the Indians and their families camped below the Fort in teepees and there was much bustle and business. In the spring they came with the furs they had caught in the winter and in the autumn they would outfit themselves with supplies for the winter's trapping. On these occasions they arrived with their ponies and dogs and in the summer time even the dogs were pressed into service, carrying small packs on their backs. The ponies besides being used for riding and pack animals, drew a contrivance called a travois. These were made of two poles forming a framework about 30 inches wide, from which was slung a basket made of raw-hide, and in this was piled household goods and even children. One end of the travois trailed along the ground and the other was secured to the saddle of a pony which was ridden by a boy. Sometimes these primitive vehicles were also pulled by dogs.

Christmas Day—Gitche Keezikut, the great day the Indians called it—was the most important day of the year and it

Fort Pelly

Photo taken by Dr. J. B. Tyrell in 1887-90—Reproduced by kind permission of Geological Survey, Ottawa.



called for much celebration. The Indians gathered for the festivities and the big house in the Fort was thrown open for the occasion. The preparations included much cooking and baking and everyone was fed as much as he or she could eat. When night closed in, the revelry culminated in a grand dance at which the Red River jig competed in popularity with the fling and strathspey and eight reel. But before all this had taken place a formal reception which began at 10 a.m., was held in the large dining room. The factor seated in state in a big chair, received his visitors, exchanged the compliments of the season with each one, solemnly shook hands with the men and was kissed by all the squaws. The dancing and festivity sometimes lasted for three days. And for the Christmas greeting in the earlier days, the Company allowed a tot of rum to each adult, but no more than the one drink.

In the house and separated from the family's rooms was a large office in which the post manager kept his accounts and discussed business with Indians. Above the door in large gilt letters was inscribed this exhortation "Honesty, Industry and Sobriety" and the Company's motto *Pro Pelle Cutem*. This was sometimes interpreted by the profane as "skin others before they skin you". No doubt the Company was honest and their word once given, was kept, but they were also very cautious about what they promised. Industry there was of course, for the Company tolerated no drones. As to sobriety that also may be conceded as a general thing, but there were occasions when some relaxation of the strict rule was permitted.

The men who manned the Company's posts—at least the chief factors and post managers—were exceptional men of courage and capacity and recruited mostly from the Orkney Islands and the Highlands of Scotland. There were, no doubt, many men of renown who through the years of the fur trade on the upper Assiniboine, served the H.B.C.

with every success and fidelity, but perhaps the best known and most famous was chief factor Campbell. He had done much travelling and exploring for the Company on the Liard River in British Columbia, and in doing so had nearly starved to death. His journal of those travels is in the archives of the Company. A strict and austere Presbyterian, Mr. Campbell was a direct descendant of the Campbells of the "massacre of Glencoe".

A chief factor of the Company was a person of consequence and the old Fort was the headquarters of an immense territory, extending from Lake Dauphin to Fort Qu'Appelle. Throughout this area were smaller trading posts placed at strategic points to capture the fur trade. They would obtain their stocks of goods from and deliver their furs to the great Fort, which in turn depended for its supplies on York Factory on Hudson Bay. Supplies reached York Factory once a year from England by sailing ship, and the trade goods were distributed by York boats, canoes and many portages to the trading centres.

It was the chief factor's responsibility to direct all trading affairs of his territory. They were the real rulers of the country and when they made annual inspections of their provinces with their numerous posts, they were received with much respect. There was nothing that escaped their vigilance and woe betide the post manager whose business for the year showed a decline. The Indians also received their attention, but much tact was necessary in dealing with them, for they could not be bullied. They were urged to stay with the Company, pay their debts and so keep their credit good, and if evil days came upon them, sickness and old age, the Company would see them through such reverses. They did too, with their old and faithful customers. Mr. Archie MacDonald was the last of the chief factors ever appointed, a shrewd old Scot and a martinet to his underlings, but not without some kind



MACDONALD'S
"EXPORT"

**CANADA'S
 FINEST CIGARETTE**

impulses. A typical Company man, he devoted his whole life and allegiance to the organization he served so zealously. Long since has old Archie been gathered to his fathers, but the writer has sat for long hours listening with the deepest interest to his stories of the old days.

Another old-timer with whom the writer was also well acquainted was the last post manager of Fort Pelly, Mr. Angus McBeath. Born on the banks of the Red River and the grandson of settlers who came out with the Lord Selkirk colony in the year 1812, his life was spent in the Company's service—many years of it at Fort Pelly. Faithful, devoted, the Company was all in all to him. He understood the Indians and they understood him, and with his retirement at an advanced age in 1910 the life of the old Fort may be said to have come to an end. Perhaps it was time. The country was being opened up and homesteaders were settling in great numbers on what was once the Company's

exclusive fur kingdom. Today the area is populous and well-to-do. No doubt the wealth produced by its agricultural and commercial interests, is far greater than the fur trade yielded, yet one cannot help but regret the complete eclipse of that vanished and picturesque past.

The site of the old Fort is now utterly desolate, unmarked save for the caved-in cellars and mounds of rock and rubble—the remains of the two great chimneys. The land is the property of the Pelly Homemakers Club, who purchased it some years ago with the good intention of preserving the site and perhaps, some day, erecting a community hall.

In the attic of the Fort were large collections of old ledgers, trading accounts, and above all in value and interest, many old diaries. These had been kept by the chief factors and post managers, some of them going back in time to the early years of the 19th century. When the Company closed the Fort, these papers were not saved. The build-

ings were left to wreckers and looters and every bit of material of which the Fort was constructed, carried off—perhaps to build homesteaders' shacks—and all the papers destroyed.³

Long years have passed away since the first stirrings of the fur trade in the 18th century. The sites of most of the old forts cannot now be located—at least not with any certainty. Everything connected with them has disappeared. It is melancholy to reflect that so much of the history of those hardy pioneers who ventured into the vast solitudes of the Great Lone Land, is lost. They, it might be said, founded and maintained the true outposts of Empire in what was then British North America. Now, everything connected with their lives and times seems to have gone. Gone are the stockaded forts that once dominated the upper waters of the Assiniboine. Gone are the men who traded in them, often died in them. Gone are the Indian trappers and hunters who roamed the great woods and forests in pursuit of the rich pelts and with them all, has gone the romance and adventure of the fur trade.

* * *

We must now go back some years, to a period when Fort Pelly was in full, vigorous prosperity. Ten miles north of the Fort the Swan River reaches its southernmost point in a horseshoe curve. At the junction of the river with Snake Creek, the banks are steep and at one time were heavily wooded. On the top of the bank, contained in the angle formed by creek and river, was the site of Fort Livingstone. In the year 1874 there must have been much speculation, even excitement at Fort Pelly. What was

³*Editor's Note:* Fort Pelly remained the headquarters of the Swan River District from 1824 to 1871, when it was superseded by Fort Ellice. It was on the route from Fort Garry to Fort Carlton and was closed in June 1912. Mr. Dundas omits to say that he saved some of the old ledgers from Fort Pelly, and presented them to the Hudson's Bay Company museum some years ago.

happening at that rocky little plateau, hitherto notable only for the immense numbers of snakes that lived in the stoney waste? What was the meaning of the activity there, was the great outer world at last to be brought to their remote settlement?

They would soon know. Gangs of men were brought in, started work, and told strange tales of the government of the North-West Territories with its capital to be on the Swan River. A lieutenant-governor was to be in residence there and many police in barracks which were then being built. The police were the newly organized NWMP.

In the fall of the year 1874 Col. G. A. French, an ex-Imperial officer arrived with "D" and "E" Troops of the NWMP. If they expected to find everything ready, and comfortable barracks prepared, they were to be disappointed, and Commissioner French soon decided that part of his Force would have to winter elsewhere. Accordingly "E" Troop under Insp. J. Carvel was left to winter in the Swan River barracks while Colonel French with "D" Troop proceeded to Winnipeg.⁴

The construction and repairs of Fort Livingstone were completed in the year 1876, and Lieut.-Gov. David Laird and his Council established themselves in residence. The staff included Col. F. J. Macleod, Commissioner of the NWMP, Hugh Richardson and Matthew Ryan, Stipendiary Magistrates, and Secretary A. E. Forget who later was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan. Fort Livingstone was connected with the outer world by telegraph and it is believed that the wire was strung on trees, as no traces of poles existed in later years. When the country was settled by farmers, large quantities of this wire was found on the ground and they made good use of it for fencing and other purposes.

⁴See *Quarterly Old-timers' Column* January 1950—Fort Livingstone—NWMP, by F. H. French, ISO.

The question of why this site on the Swan River was selected for a capital has often been asked, for I believe, Battleford and Fort Qu'Appelle had also been considered. One thing that perhaps determined the matter was the antiquity and prestige of Fort Pelly and district, and to old-timers it has always seemed a pity that one of these three picturesque sites was not chosen for the permanent capital.

The important event in the history of responsible government in the North-West Territories, the first session of the Council, occurred on Mar. 8, 1877 and probably the chief business transacted was a budget, which amounted to about \$600. Thus was launched the first essay in government of this vast northern territory, and if history was made—as it was—in that lonely outpost of the Empire on the banks of the Swan River, it must be admitted that its glory was to be brief. For one reason or another Fort Livingstone was abandoned and the seat of government removed to Battleford, *sic transit gloria mundi*.

In the year 1914 interest was revived in Fort Livingstone when the late Mr. E. A. W. R. McKenzie placed, at his own expense, a tablet marking the site of the Governor's two-storey residence. He had known the place well when the police were stationed there, as he had been a free trader in those days at Fort Pelly. Another old-timer to whom this district is indebted for the cairn that was later erected, was the late Mr. J. W. Scott, the first editor of the *Kamsack Times*. A former member of the NWMP, Mr. Scott had been stationed at the Swan River barracks, and retained a great interest in the old days at the Fort. He was as familiar as anyone ever was with its history and with the events that took place there, and was regarded as an authority on the subject. He and Mr. McKenzie were life-long friends and it is largely through their efforts that the site is permanently marked with a stone cairn.



Stone cairn marking site of Fort Livingstone

This brief account of Fort Livingstone would be incomplete if we did not make some mention of the North-West Mounted Police who were stationed there. In the minds of those who revere the past in this district, the fact of the Police establishment there has equal pride of place with all the other personages and proceedings that made the Fort famous and respected. Some of the members of the Force who had been stationed at Swan River, have children and grandchildren living in that district and to them it is a spot to cherish forever.

It is not to be supposed that the Police had much to do in the way of criminal work in those days in the Fort Pelly country. There were no whisky smugglers or desperadoes, as there were farther west on the plains, before the arrival of the Police. Nevertheless there was other activity; the training and instruction of recruits and even some farming in the Swan valley. On the lighter side, an occasional dance varied the routine of barrack life and no doubt the people at Fort Pelly were invited for there was always much visiting between the two Forts.

Here in our district it is one of our most prized memories—with old-timers anyway—that on the banks of our Swan River the famous NWMP had one of its earliest establishments. That the fame

and reputation of the Force went on from there and spread far beyond the borders of our country is history. From its inception its members have had instilled into them a fine *esprit de corps* and the splendid traditions which—at least partly—had their origin in that lonely outpost.

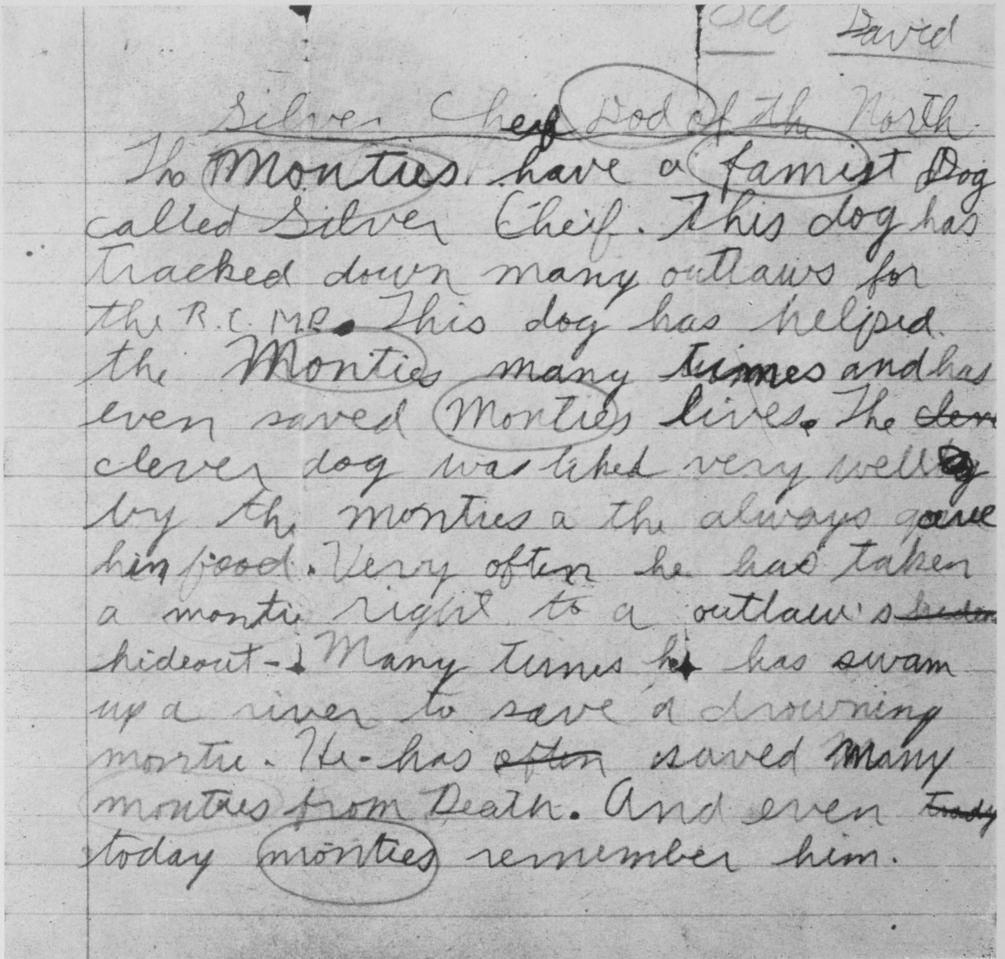
In 1878 the Swan River barracks were abandoned—abandoned like Fort Pelly later—to neglect and decay. Six years

later, every building was completely destroyed by fire, but the site will, I think, endure for all time. It would almost seem as if nature, more solicitous than man to preserve what is valuable from the past, made the site impregnable to the farmer's plough. Long ages past the glacial drift laid down such a surface of rock on the bank of the Swan River, that the land that was the site of Fort Livingstone will never be disturbed.



AN ORIGINAL COMPOSITION

We reproduce below a photograph of a little boy's composition about an RCMP dog, submitted by the Associate Editor of "C" Division. David was in Grade 3 when he wrote this, and his spelling was still shaky. The teacher's corrections are easily seen.



Occupational Therapy

By Sgt. E. SCOTT

The story of two public-spirited citizens, and how one occupied his time during a stay in hospital.

THE RCMP has been fortunate throughout the years in attracting to the ranks of its admirers many public-spirited citizens. Of these, few have demonstrated their admiration in a more tangible way than Major J. S. Matthews, VD, and Mr. Tom Howarth, of Vancouver. This brief story concerns the roles played by these two men in a magnificent gesture in which the part of this Force forms the keystone.

Major Matthews is well known to many of our readers. The intense zeal with which he has performed his functions as Archivist of the City of Vancouver, often in the face of apathy and criticism,

has won him friends from far and wide. When the words "civic pride" are mentioned in Vancouver, his name and deeds are sure to appear in the conversation.

Although Major Matthews has been an admirer of the RCMP for many years, it was the historical voyages of the *St. Roch* which stirred in him the determination that the present and future generations should know more of these feats than had appeared in newspaper headlines.

Vancouver was the starting and finishing point for the two-way journey of our little vessel through the North-West Passage, and the Archivist was proud of the distinction which he felt this feat had given his city. A friendship with Inspector Larsen gave him the inspiration to

From left to right: Sgt. E. Scott, "E" Division Associate Editor for the *Quarterly*; Major J. S. Matthews, VD, Vancouver Archivist; Mr. Tom Howarth and Cpl. M. J. Olsen a former member of the *St. Roch's* crew.



have the latter's famous story of the North-West Passage printed in pamphlet form and distributed to schools and other educational institutions throughout Canada.¹ The first 500 copies were paid for out of the Major's own slender resources, and so wide was their appeal that the Provincial Department of Education, quick to see the inspirational value of the story to Canadian youth, assumed the cost of a further printing and thus insured a wider distribution. Today, copies of this pamphlet can be found in naval colleges and similar places of learning in Canada, the United Kingdom, and other parts of the Commonwealth.

At this point, Tom Howarth enters the story. Mr. Howarth—he insists on being called Tom—is a man of whom it can be truly said that he is a born promoter—but a promoter in the finest sense of the word. Following the establishment of the New Haven school for boys in British Columbia by the Attorney-General, patterned on the lines of the Borstal system, Tom took a leading part in the establishment of the Borstal Society, composed of prominent citizens from many parts of the Province. He left his mark on many wartime charitable drives; it has been said that he was responsible for raising almost a million dollars all told on one war effort or another. As a local newspaper man has aptly put it, "Having him on our side is like having a permit to print money."

In 1944, at the time of the arrival in Vancouver of the *St. Roch* after her record-making east-to-west journey, Mr. Howarth was Personnel Director and Public Relations Officer for Burrard Dry Dock Limited, in whose yards the *St. Roch* was built. It was in this capacity that he first met Inspector Larsen and the members of his crew. Behind the scenes of many of the celebrations that took

place—luncheons, civic receptions, and dinners that followed each other in rapid succession—was the activity of Tom Howarth. Events almost reached the point where the very sight of him walking up the gangplank, with that certain gleam in his eye, was enough to make the crew reach for their brushes and button-sticks once more.

It was after the war was over that Tom was struck down with a lingering illness which still confines him to hospital, but his fighting spirit was in no way dimmed by physical inactivity. He received a complimentary copy of Major Matthews' pamphlet, and conceived the idea of sending bound copies to the Governor-General, Mr. Winston Churchill, and other prominent personages. The gracious replies he received were the spark which kindled the present plan to send similar copies to King George VI and to King Haakon of Norway.

The gifts had to be prepared in a manner befitting royalty and it was a long job, but willing friends gave generously of their time, effort and money. Bound in blue lambskin through the courtesy of Mr. Robert Dunlop, the books are impressive in their simplicity. Artist George E. Jarvis illuminated the frontispiece around the inscription page at the beginning of each book, and this is one occasion on which we sincerely regret that the *Quarterly* is not able to reproduce in full color such beautiful pieces of craftsmanship. Those who have seen them are indeed fortunate.

Each of the books is enclosed in a wooden case, mahogany for King George

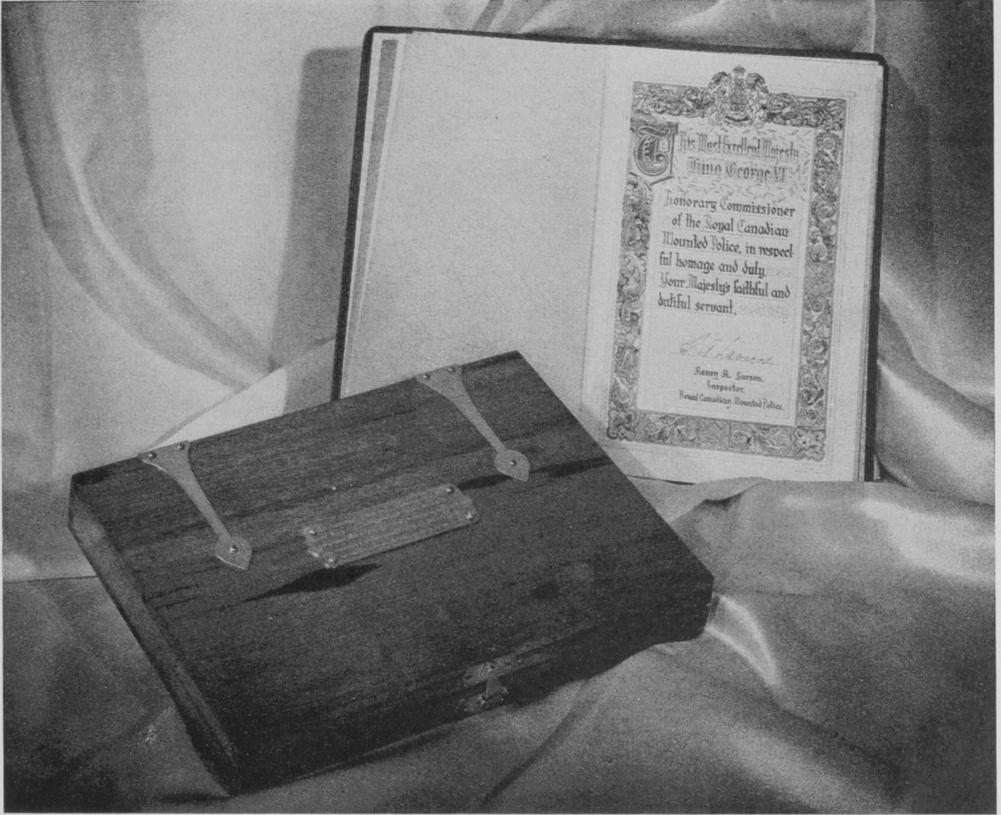
Opposite page:

Top: Book and its case presented to King George VI.

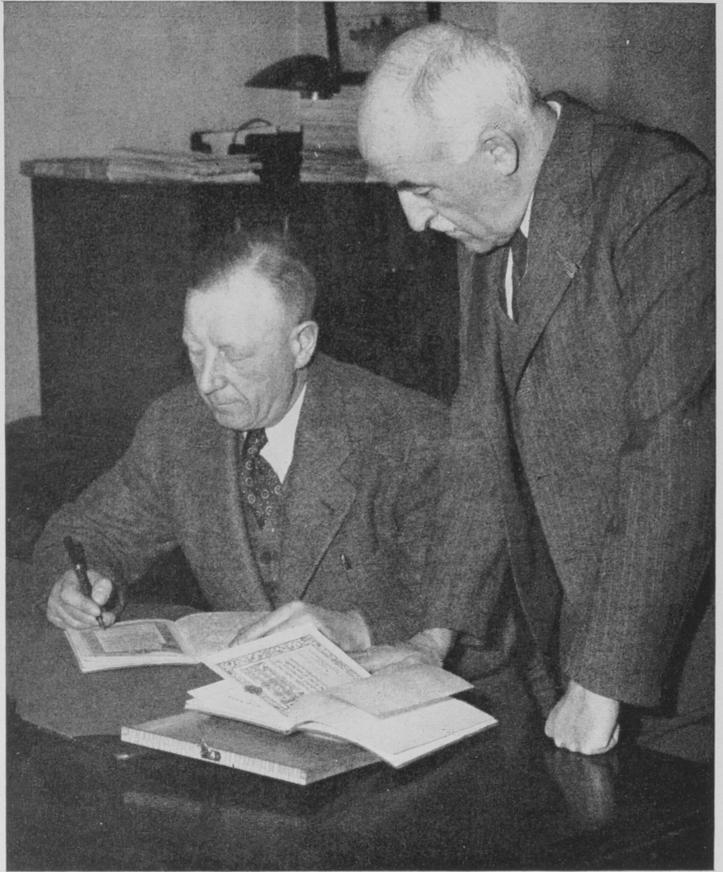
Bottom: The gift for the King of Norway.

¹See *RCMP Quarterly* April 1945, "Our Return Voyage Through the North-West Passage" by Sub-Inspr. H. A. Larsen.

Both volumes were autographed by Inspector Larsen



Commr. S. T.
Wood, CMG,
looks on
as Insp. H. A.
Larsen
autographs
the gifts
for royalty



VI and maple for King Haakon. The inscriptions on the brass plate on each case read as follows:

"This case made of Mahogany planking from the Yacht Mary left in the year 1850 by Sir John Ross at Cape Spencer, Devon Island, in the hope that it would preserve any survivors of the expedition of Sir John Franklin or others who might chance there in distress."

"Within this case of British Columbia Fiddle-Back Maple, is enclosed the story of the achievements of a Norwegian-born member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and his crew."

Mr. Jack Sigurdson of the Sigurdson Millwork Co. Ltd. of Vancouver made the cases which, with the brass hinges and latches, were fashioned entirely by hand. The inscriptions on the plates were engraved through the courtesy of Henry Birks and Sons Ltd. It is expected that

final arrangements for the forwarding of these gifts will be made through the kind offices of His Excellency, the Governor-General, and in the case of King Haakon, through the Canadian Minister at Oslo.

It is typical of Tom Howarth that, in spite of his illness, he finds it imperative to have some worthy cause with which to occupy his time. Perhaps that is the easiest way of explaining his answer to a recent question: "Mr. Howarth, apart from your original motive in the preparation of these beautiful gifts, have you any other reason for engaging in a project of this nature?" His simple reply was, "Yes, you might call it—'Occupational Therapy'."

Major Matthews and Tom Howarth, gracious gentlemen both—we salute you!

EDITOR'S NOTE: The book for King George VI has been accepted by His Majesty and now reposes in the Royal Library.

Suspended Sentence

A perplexing point
of law receives some
timely attention.

By Cpl. E. KNULL

FROM time to time policemen are confronted with various problems related to suspended sentence—questions pertaining to the powers of different courts; proper procedure to be followed in suspending sentence; proper procedure to be followed in cases where a breach of recognizance occurs, and others equally perplexing. In this article it is proposed to deal with the various points in proper order. There are a number of interesting court decisions reported in Canadian Criminal Cases on this subject, and as these are not always available to detachment men a reference will be made of such cases together with pertinent portions of them.

The provisions of the Criminal Code dealing with suspended sentence are ss. 1081, 1082 and 1083. Another section which may be included in this group is s. 1026 as it defines “court” where the word appears in the sections related to suspended sentence. The word “court” first appears in s. 1081 and no attempt is made to specify just what courts are included in the expression. From a perusal of s. 1026 it will be found that the following courts have jurisdiction to deal with suspended sentence:

- (a) Any superior court of criminal jurisdiction. This is further defined in s. 2, para. (38) of the Code.
- (b) Any court of general or quarter sessions of the peace.
- (c) Any judge or court within the meaning of part XVIII. This is further defined in s. 823 (a) of the Code.
- (d) Any magistrate within the meaning of part XVI acting under that part

or part XV. For the purpose of part XVI “magistrate” is defined in s. 771 of the Code.

- (e) Courts of Appeal were given power to suspend sentence by virtue of an amendment to s. 1081 (1) in 1947.

The present definition of “court” as set out above, makes it clear that a “magistrate” as defined in s. 771 may suspend sentence for offences properly disposed of under part XVI of the Code, and also in cases where the offence is triable under part XV of the Code. It is equally clear that one justice does not have the power to suspend sentence.

The expression “suspended sentence” does not mean suspending sentence after it has been passed, but the conditional suspension of the passing of sentence. This is indicated by the wording of s. 1081 (1) which provides that the court “. . . instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment, shall direct that he be released on his entering into a recognizance”. In some instances courts have imposed a definite term of imprisonment, then purported to “suspend” operation of the sentence for a period. This is not a suspended sentence within the meaning of s. 1081 of the Code.

Section 1081 (1) may be divided into a number of important points. Each one must be carefully considered. It has already been shown that only specified courts may suspend sentence. Assuming that the case is being heard and determined by a proper court, the accused must be convicted, and the offence in question must be “punishable” by not

more than two years imprisonment. In other words there must be an adjudication of guilt. This view was taken by the court in the case of *R. v. White* ((1915) 34 O.L.R. 370, 24 Can. Crim. Cases, 277, 13 Can. Abr. 1133).

In the case of *R. v. Lowery* ((1933) O.R. 19, 59 Can. Crim. Cases, 112, 13 Can. Abr. 1644), it was held that where a Statute sets out a minimum sentence—and further provides that notwithstanding the provisions of the Code, no court shall have power to impose less than the minimum—suspended sentence cannot be imposed.

In the case of *R. v. Warner* ((1924) 3 W.W.R. 512, 20 Alta. L.R. 545, 43 Can. Crim. Cases 78, 4 D.L.R. 916, 13 Can. Abr. 1643 (C.A.)), it was held that sentence cannot be suspended where an offence is punishable by a fine alone, or where imprisonment may be imposed only in default of payment of fine. Section 1081 was interpreted as being limited in its application to offences punishable by imprisonment.

Section 1081 then goes on to state “. . . and no previous conviction is proved against him (the accused) . . .” indicating that it is not sufficient to know that the accused has been previously convicted; it must be proved in the same manner as previous convictions are generally proved. A court would have the power to suspend sentence in a case where such previous conviction could not be proved. In the event that a previous conviction can be established, then of course suspended sentence cannot be entertained under this section but is permitted under the provisions, and subject to the conditions of s.s. 4 of s. 1081. However, the rigidity of this rule is often overlooked by the courts in the exercise of their discretion.

The following points are left to the discretion of the courts. The section states further “. . . if it appears to the court before which he is so convicted . . . regard being had to the age, character, and antecedents of the offender,

to the trivial nature of the offence, and to any extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed . . .” allowing the court leeway to make a full inquiry into these points even though some of them may not necessarily have any connection with the commission of the offence. They are, however, related to the question of whether the offender should be released on suspended sentence. At the same time it may be pointed out that all of these conditions need not be present together, although all the factors must be considered. The foregoing view was taken by the court in the case of *R. v. Pettipas* ((1911) 18 Can. Crim. Cases 74, 13 Can. Abr. 1644 (N.S. C.A.)).

Having stated the conditions on which suspended sentence may be applied, and the factors which a court must take into consideration following the conviction of the offender, “. . . the court may, instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment, direct that he be released on his entering into a recognizance, with or without sureties, and during such period as the court directs, to appear and receive judgment when called upon, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behavior”. There must be a recognizance and it becomes equally clear that it should be in writing. Not only does s. 1081 imply that there must be a written recognizance, but ss. 1082 and 1083 also contemplate this being done. In the case of *R. v. Silverstone* ((1925) 39, Que. K.B. 433, 43 Can. Crim. Cases 335, 13 Can. Abr. 1644 (C.A.)), it was held that a recognizance to appear and receive judgment if called upon, and in the meantime to be of good behavior, is an essential feature of a suspended sentence. The court has no power to relieve the accused of the necessity for entering into a recognizance.

In regards to the same point it was held in the case of *Laplante v. Court of Sessions of the Peace* ((1938) 69 Can. Crim. Cases 291, 1 D.L.R. 364, 1938 Can. Abr. 345 (Que.)), that without a written recognizance “suspension of sentence” is

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made without jurisdiction and is therefore a nullity. Where a magistrate, at the conclusion of a Summary Trial suspended sentence until a named date, but took no written recognizance he was "functus officio" and had no power to compel accused to appear again.

Another point left to the discretion of the court is whether the recognizance entered into by the accused should be with or without sureties. No doubt this point would be decided with a view to the circumstances of the particular case.

The next point of interest is that the suspension of the sentence must be for a specified period. This period is, of course, left to the discretion of the court, but from the wording of s. 1081 it is clear that the court must specify a time limit. The provisions of s. 1081 (5) also contemplate a definite period, and it adds that such period may be either increased or decreased as the court de-

cides. The accused is only bound by the terms or conditions of the recognizance for the time specified. To illustrate let us assume that an offender is released on suspended sentence for a period of 12 months on a written recognizance which includes, besides other conditions, a provision that he appear at the expiration of six months to be further dealt with as the court may decide at that time. Assuming that he does present himself before the court after six months, the court can direct that he be relieved from abiding by the recognizance for the other six months, or can direct that he appear again at the expiration of the remaining six months at which time he can be further dealt with as the court may decide at that time.

In the case of *R. v. Eveleigh* ((1939) 1 W.W.R. 323, 54 B.C.R. 94, 71 Can. Crim. Cases 386, (1939) 2 D.L.R. 541, 1939 Can. Abr. 379), it was held that a

“recognizance” was a nullity where it did not recite that accused had appeared before the magistrate, nor contain either an acknowledgment of indebtedness to His Majesty, nor a condition that accused should appear and receive judgment when called upon, and the position was the same as if no recognizance had been taken.

Under the provisions of s. 1081 (2) the general provisions of s.s. (1) apply with the exception that where the offence is punishable with more than two years imprisonment the court can suspend sentence only with the concurrence of the counsel acting for the Crown. The question as to the status of a private prosecutor conducting the prosecution has been discussed in *R. v. Boulding* ((1920) 3 W.W.R. 52, 13 Sask. L.R. 383, 33 Can. Crim. Cases 227, 53 D.L.R. 657, 13 Can. Abr. 1647 (C.A.)). In this case the majority of the Appeal Court held that private counsel was included in the wording “Counsel acting for the Crown in the prosecution of the offender” in s. 1081 (2). One of the judges did not agree with this view, being of the opinion that “counsel acting for the Crown” meant counsel instructed by or on behalf of the Crown. He pointed out that it was because of the impartiality of Crown counsel that he was entrusted with the power of concurrence, whereas counsel representing a private prosecutor would be bound to follow the instructions of his client who might wish to pursue private ends. However, he reached the same conclusion as the other judges in that, as there was no counsel acting for the Crown the provisions of s. 1081 (2) could not be complied with, hence the magistrate had no power to suspend sentence. The other judges were of the same opinion but only because the private prosecutor did not concur in the matter of suspending sentence as required by s.s. (2).

As regards the position of members of police forces conducting prosecutions, it

is submitted that they do not have the power of concurrence as required by s. 1081 (2) as they are not “counsel”. The proper procedure would appear to be to contact the Agent of the Attorney-General for the county or district concerned, in the event that concurrence of Crown counsel is required.

Under s.s. (3) of s. 1081, the court, upon suspending sentence, may order the accused to pay the costs of the prosecution—or some portion thereof—within certain periods and by instalments determined at that time. This order may constitute one of the conditions under which the sentence is suspended, and should be set out in the written recognizance. Should the offender default in the payment of costs it would, of course, constitute a breach of recognizance.

The provisions of s.s. (4) of s. 1081 are the only ones which permit a court to suspend sentence in cases where the offender has been previously convicted; provided that (a) one previous conviction and no more is proved against the person so convicted, and (b) such conviction took place more than five years before that for the offence in question, or (c) was for an offence not related in character to the offence in question; (d) before the court can suspend sentence where the foregoing conditions are present it must have the concurrence of counsel acting for the Crown. Consideration should be given to the seriousness of the offence described in the previous conviction, and to the seriousness and circumstances surrounding the offence in question.

Referring again to s.s. (5) of s. 1081—which implies that a definite time limit is to be specified—it provides that during this period the offender may be required to report to any officer designated by the court. Upon a breach being reported the offender shall be brought again before the court for sentence. This last direction would appear to be subject to

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the general provisions of s. 1083. The procedure outlined therein must be followed.

The provisions of s.s. (6) should also be noted. It was held in the case of *R. v. Peel* (1943 2 All, E.R. 99, 29 Cr. App. R. 73, 169 L.T. 48, 59 T.L.R. 273), that although it is common, and presumably unobjectionable for the court to make it a condition of a recognizance that accused shall make restitution of money or property obtained by the offence, it is most undesirable that a criminal court should make itself the medium of compelling an accused person to pay a civil debt, or condone any arrangements about the repayment of other monies to the prosecutor.

A further point should be considered by the court before suspending sentence. In s. 1082 it is stipulated that the offender, or his sureties, must have a fixed place of abode or regular occupation in the county or place for which the court acts,

or in which the offender is likely to reside during the period of the suspended sentence.

So far the law pertaining to the actual suspension of sentence has been touched upon. We now turn to that portion of the law which makes provisions for dealing with an offender who commits a breach of the recognizance.

In s. 1083, a court having power to deal with such an offender's original offence, or any justice who is satisfied by information on oath that the offender has committed a breach of his recognizance, may issue a warrant for his apprehension. The section indicates that an information under oath, for a breach of recognizance must be laid before a warrant may be issued. It is suggested that in the event that this warrant is executed outside of the jurisdiction of the court or justice who issued it, the general provisions of the Code related to endorsements of warrants should be followed.

In *R. v. Smith* ((1944) 17 M.P.R. 203, at 206, 81 Can. Crim. Cases 159, (1944) 2 D.L.R. 651, 1944 Can. Abr. 250 (P.E.I. C.A.)), the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island held that where, after a conviction, sentence has been suspended pursuant to s. 1081—the accused having entered into a recognizance to appear and receive sentence when called upon and in the meantime to be of good behavior—and the accused is subsequently convicted of another offence, the presiding magistrate has no jurisdiction to sentence the accused for a breach of his recognizance unless a separate information has been laid charging him with that offence, and a hearing held with respect thereto.

Similar views on the same point have been expressed in other outstanding cases, viz.:

R. v. Siteman ((1902) 6 Can. Crim. Cases 224, 13 Can. Abr. 1648).

R. v. Weedmark ((1928) 35 O.W.N. 116, 50 Can. Crim. Cases 443, 13 Can. Abr. 1569 (C.A.)).

R. v. Glasgow ((1937) 11 M.P.R.142, 67 Can. Crim. Cases 392, (1937) 1 D.L.R. 659, 1937 Can. Abr. 303 (N.S. C.A.)).

In view of the foregoing court decisions, together with the fact that Parliament has not seen fit to amend s. 1083, it appears that a separate information on oath, and a prosecution for a breach of the recognizance is the only means now available to call up for judgment one who has been released on suspended sentence under s. 1081.

Following the arrest of the offender he may be dealt with by the court at once; he may be remanded until he can be tried by a court having jurisdiction to deal with the original offence, or he may be admitted to bail, with or without sureties. The latter point should depend to a large extent upon the circumstances surrounding the breach of recognizance. Where a man has failed to comply with the terms of his recognizance the question of whether he should be admitted to bail, conditionally on his appearing

for judgment, should be given careful consideration.

Under s. 1083 (3) it is provided that when remanded the offender may be committed to prison “. . . and the warrant shall order that he be brought before the court before which he was bound to appear for judgment, or to answer as to his conduct since his release”. This is probably intended to cover cases where a judgment or sentence has been suspended on conditions which the offender has failed to observe, or where the offender has been bound over to appear for judgment on a given day and has failed to do so. Ordinarily, any court having jurisdiction to deal with the original offence, would have power to try the offender who is charged with a breach of recognizance.

Before a court passes sentence on the original conviction, evidence should be given on oath proving, (a) the former conviction; (b) the suspension of the sentence thereunder; (c) the recognizance and its conditions; (d) that one or more of the conditions set out in the recognizance has been broken. The issue in question is whether or not the offender has committed a breach of his recognizance, hence the prosecution must establish its case beyond a reasonable doubt, as in any ordinary criminal court action.

The foregoing views are supported in the case of *R. v. McGarry* ((1945) 30 Cr. App. R. 187, 173 L.T. 72), where it was held that the facts which are alleged to constitute a breach of recognizance must be proved just as they would be proved if the allegation were that the prisoner had committed a crime. If the recognizance is in writing it should be produced, and a specific breach of it should be strictly established.

In *R. v. McGregor* ((1945) 2 All. E.R. 180, 30 Cr. App. R. 155, 173 L.T. 45, 61 T.L.R. 357), it was held that a prisoner brought before the court in respect to an alleged breach of recognizance,

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must be informed precisely what the alleged breach is, and the offence should be proved by evidence. The prisoner should also be asked whether he wishes to give evidence himself or call witnesses.

In *R. v. Abbott* (Can. Crim. Cases, 74, at page 318), it was held that in imposing sentence for the original offence when the recognizance has been broken, the court should take into consideration the nature of the breach. Thus, where a sentence of two years, imposed for a burglary conviction seems too severe when the accused has broken his recognizance by committing a trivial liquor offence, the case should be remitted to the trial judge in order that a lighter sentence may be imposed.

To overcome any possible confusion between s. 1081 and 1007 (4) it may be stated that it is still open to superior courts or courts of general quarter ses-

sions, to discharge a convicted person on a recognizance “. . . to appear and receive judgment at some future court or when called upon . . .”. The recognizance intended by s. 1007 (4) is clearly only a security for the appearance of the accused to receive judgment. If he appears the recognizance is void.

Therefore, where suspension under s. 1007 (4) is merely a postponement of sentence, the authorities regard suspension under s. 1081 as being primarily a probation of good conduct of which appearing to receive judgment when called upon is a secondary or consequential condition (*R. v. Smith*, above).



NOTE: Although no specific reference is made either in Statutory Law or Case Law, to the use of a Summons in lieu of a Warrant to Apprehend,—why should a Summons not be used where the circumstances suggest its practicality?

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POSTAGE STAMPS OF CANADA

THE TWELVE PENNY BLACK



This stamp, issued in 1851, was the third of the “penny” series of Canada. It is regarded by philatelists as the most sought after stamp of all Canadian issues. Printed in black, the portrait of Queen Victoria is from the beautiful painting by A. E. Chalon, R.A., and the fine line engraving and horizontal shading brings out the central figure and the lettering “Canada Postage” and “Twelve Pence” which appear in white Roman capital letters.

From an original printing of 51,000 it is believed that no more than approximately 1,500 were sent to post offices. From J. N. Sissons, Toronto stamp dealer, we quote the following: “Perfect copies of this stamp in mint or used condition will sell for around \$3,000. There are perhaps 100 copies in existence but probably 75 or more of these have defects of some kind. This stamp, of course, is one of the world’s classic rarities. It was the first stamp in the world to sell for over \$100, bringing some two hundred odd dollars at auction in 1872.” F.J.B.

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION—CANADA



In 1927, Canada issued a Special Delivery Stamp which depicts five methods of transportation. This stamp was part of the Confederation Commemorative Issue and is still on sale. Orange in color, of 20-cent denomination, the stamp is vertical in shape and of a design that captures the imagination, not only for its beauty and workmanship, but also for the wealth of information that can be gleaned from a close study of it.

Through a Gothic window casement we see in the foreground a mounted member of the RCMP—the horse is in motion and carrying a mail bag. On the bag appears the smallest bit of engraving ever attempted on a postage stamp—the words “Canada P.O.” are indecipherable to the naked eye. Behind the horseman is a train, a dog team, and an ocean liner carrying a “bone in her teeth”, while overhead hover two airplanes. In the distance, rising from the Foothills is a snow-capped mountain peak, identified as Cathedral Mountain, Yoho National Park.

The significance of this stamp is that mail may be carried by any of the forms of transportation depicted, but it is of particular interest to members of the Force to reflect that these same modes of travel are used at one time or another in the performance of police duties. W.D.B.M.

FLOGGING DOES NOT DETER

By J. V. McAree

WE HAVE said before, and repeat with some complacency, that the beginning of wisdom is to accept the fact that for some problems there is no solution. Crime is one of them. There has always been crime, and there will always be crime. No punishment will abolish it. No society will ever be so perfect that crime will automatically cease, despite the Marxists. On crime and punishment one of the wisest remarks was made many years ago by Macaria (probably a member of the Italian branch of the family). He said it was not the severity but the certainty of punishment that deters the criminal. There would be few crimes if those about to commit them knew certainly that they would be caught and punished, no matter how slight the punishment might be. It is the vanity of the criminal which tells him that though others were caught in the same circumstances, he himself is too smart to fall into any trap. This overweening vanity partly explains why the great majority of wrongdoers are not quite bright.

Flogging Barred

There are few of us, civilians or magistrates, who have not protested openly or inwardly that in the case of certain crimes the law does not permit corporal punishment. We think that a few cuts with a whip would put an end to a good deal of the juvenile rowdyism or adult brutality which we read about in the papers every day. But we are probably wrong, though we would still like to have the experiment made. Recently in England a proposal that the cat-o'-nine-tails should be revived as punishment in certain crimes was rejected. This was not so much on humanitarian grounds as because statis-

tics showed flogging to be ineffective as a deterrent. Statistics proved that what nearly everybody supposed to be true was, in fact, an error. We have all heard of the famous case—in Liverpool, we think—where an outbreak of brutality and violence was abolished by the stern measures of Judge So and So who sentenced to flogging every guilty thug brought before him. The most recent investigation into “the law and practice relating to corporal punishment” was in 1938. In that year a Departmental Committee of lawyers, doctors, magistrates and a judge inquired into the matter and reported to the Home Secretary that “the use of corporal punishment as a court penalty should be entirely abandoned”. The report was unanimous, and what was recommended became the law and continues to be the law of England.

Flogging Incites to Crime

This committee analyzed the post-prison records of 440 men convicted of robbery with violence in the ten years ending in 1930, of whom 142 were flogged, in addition to getting prison sentences, while 298 got prison sentences only. It reported that “a sentence of imprisonment without corporal punishment was no less effective in deterring the offender from committing a further offence of robbery with violence than a sentence of imprisonment combined with corporal punishment”. As regards subsequent offences other than robbery with violence it reported “the record of the men flogged was found to be worse than that of those who had not been flogged” and some of the flogged men committed robbery with violence again. The inference seems to be that flogging in some cases stimulated the criminals to further criminal acts. As regards the strapping of juvenile offen-

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ders the report said that "they might understand a sound thrashing from the victim of the offence, but a judicial birching is more likely to appear as an arbitrary and cold-blooded cruelty on the part of the official who has himself suffered no wrong".

Chief Justice Upholds the Cat

Notwithstanding statistics, the Lord Chief Justice of England, as quoted in the *New Statesman and Nation* by C. H. Rolph, said when passing stiff sentences on two boys for a vicious assault on an elderly woman: "It is not for me to criticize the wisdom of Parliament that prevents me from doing what I might have done 18 months ago, when I could have had you well whipped." And Mr. Rolph says: "When the story of these two young thugs—aged 15 and 17—first appeared in the papers I would have flogged them heartily, within the first ten minutes after reading it. Recent accounts of London youths marauding in

gangs, armed with bicycle chains, lead piping, and knuckledusters have reinforced the cry now going up in sections of the press: 'Back to the cat.'"

The Vengeance Idea

If it were not for the statistics, most people would be inclined to approve some remarks made by Sir James Fitz-James Stephen in his *History of the Criminal Law of England*: "I think it highly desirable that criminals should be hated, that the punishments inflicted on them should be so contrived as to give expression to that hatred. . . . The doctrine that hatred and vengeance are wicked in themselves appears to me to contradict plain facts and to be unsupported by any argument deserving of attention. . . . Death, flogging and the like . . . emphatically justify and gratify the public desire for vengeance upon offenders." Prominent members of the criminal bar are heard to declare that prisoners indicted for robbery with violence were always ready, before 1948, to plead guilty to larceny or to simple robbery rather than stand their trial on the major charge and risk a flogging. But, as we have said, statistics, which are supposed to have some relation to the truth, have shown that flogging is not a deterrent; that, indeed, in some cases it leaves the victim of the lash a worse and more desperate man than he was before. How is one to reconcile the admitted fear of the lash with the fact that it is not a deterrent? Perhaps it is true that while the robber shrinks from the physical pain in store for him, and is in agony while he is being flogged, the memory does not long remain. If it does it shows itself in a fiercer callousness. Perhaps the flogged man thinks that all his real manhood, his dignity as a human being, was destroyed by the flogging. Thereafter he becomes something less than human. ● ● ●

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OX-BLOOD, BLACK, AND ALL SHADES OF BROWN

3-50

DID YOU "NUGGET" YOUR SHOES THIS MORNING?

ALTHOUGH the village of Malone, N.Y., has a population of less than 9,000, its mayor and trustees make regular and formal reports to citizens and taxpayers. Recent issue starts off by showing that for municipal government operation the village taxpayer is charged less than 4½ cents a day for each \$1,000 of assessed value of property. Then on two big mimeographed pages, the taxpayer is told in detail what he gets for his money. Each village department head reports on every benefit, from the yards of pavement laid to the number of unlocked front doors which policemen make safe at night.

(From *Public Relations News*, New York, Apr. 24, 1950.)

From a British Publication:

"His Lordship adjourned the court on counsel intimating that there were several pints to clear up."—Quoted in *The English Digest*.

ERRATUM

On page 263 of the April *Quarterly* the sub-headings list two "first" Arctic Medals. This was a typographical error. The second one should read ARCTIC MEDAL. 1876 (2nd Arctic).

It Happened in the Force

A scholarly policeman concluded a recent crime report as follows:

"William S— stated that he did not wish any further action, and that the matter had been reported with the idea that the police should be aware of such a perfidious person, and if his propinquity warranted, court action might deter him from further acts of deception."

* * *

Some peculiar correspondence is received at Headquarters from time to time, and a letter from a citizen of a small Quebec village was no exception. His letter concerned the sale of a firearm and his last paragraph said:

"If I could decipher the signature of the Officer who registered my arm I would write it but I do not understand anything, and no one here in the neighborhood neither can decipher it and we are all unanimous in saying that it was signed by a damn fool."

The order of the day was rifle drill; the parade was being taken by a lance-corporal who formerly had served with the Imperial Army. To add to the tension in the air, the Officer Commanding the Division was present. Despite this, the drill went off without a hitch until, unfortunately, the command was given to change arms from the trail. Ninety-nine per cent of the squad executed the movement perfectly. One man, however failed to grasp the rifle firmly at the psychological moment, with the result that the weapon assumed the position of "Ground arms" approximately three files to his left.

There was about two seconds of pregnant silence, then a roar from the Officer Commanding to "take that man's name and number and parade him with the night guard". The lance-corporal strode across the parade ground in all the majesty of his rank, notebook in hand. As he stopped in front of the unfortunate one per cent, that unhappy individual, in a voice husky with emotion, whispered: "But Corporal, Sir—I *am* the night guard!"

The awkward situation was relieved by the man on his left. Overcome by the humor of the occasion he burst into laughter, and was promptly nominated to parade with the night guard.

* * *

Recently the manager of an RCMP canteen reported \$20 missing from the cash register. The money, in bills of small denomination, had been left in the till Friday night, and as the next day and the following Monday were holidays, the loss was not discovered until Tuesday morning. A sergeant was assigned to the case and carefully examined the cash register for signs of forcible entry. Finally, at the back of the till drawer, he found a mouse's nest expensively lined with the remains of the chewed-up bank notes. The detective says that the moral of this story is not only to suspect "rats" in similar cases but mice as well.

Wording of a sign erected at an inter-divisional hockey game (refereed by a sergeant major):

"Please refrain from throwing empty soft drink bottles at the referee, you might miss him and injure one of the players."

* * *

At approximately 7.10 p.m., Oct. 5, 1949, a telephone call received at "Marine" Division offices in Halifax requested that a certain sergeant or some other RCMP officer proceed to Pier 21 immediately, where the S.S. "-----" was berthed. The caller, who identified himself as an honorary chief of police, suggested that this ship be stopped from sailing, as she was loaded with contraband. The alleged chief stated that he would be on the scene in approximately 15 minutes time.

Members of "H" Division Preventive Service Section were called out and "Marine" Division personnel on board ship were alerted in case they were required to carry out a search.

Approximately two hours later another telephone call advised that the honorary chief of police was a sailor who had been visiting a local tavern where, during the course of the evening, he had acquired his new rank of "chief". On leaving the tavern, the jolly tar proceeded direct to Pier 21, jumped overboard and was promptly hauled out by members of the National Harbour Board Police. Needless to say the "chief" was turned over to naval authorities for safekeeping.

* * *

Life seemed to be one mad rush for a member of the Crime Detection Laboratory staff at Ottawa. In the morning it was a wild scramble to catch the bus for work and at 4.30 p.m. there was another frantic dive for the door as the last bus left for the city. Nevertheless, no matter how little time he had, the good fellow never neglected to kiss his wife good-bye. Each morning his routine was the same. As one hand picked

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up his brief case the other would grab for his forage cap. Then—a la Dagwood—a peck at his wife as he rushed passed her on his way to the door and the waiting bus.

Came closing time at the laboratory one day and our friend was arduously studying the "if's" and "why's" and "what for's" of science. Suddenly a door slammed and someone shouted, "The bus is leaving." Leaping like a startled deer he attached himself to his pea jacket with one sweeping movement. A sergeant who chanced on the scene watched in awe and amazement the great exhibition of speed. Our hero ran true to form. With precision-like movements he reached for his brief case with one hand, and with the other snatched up his forage cap. Then, as he sprinted past the bewildered sergeant, our friend-in-a-hurry took a peck at that NCO's cheek and set sail after the disappearing bus

Officers and Ex-Officers Meet in Vancouver

ON Saturday, May 6, 1950, Supt. C. W. Harvison, Officer Commanding "E" Division, played host to an unique gathering of present and past officers of the RCMP at Fairmont Barracks, Vancouver. The idea for this meeting originated when eight officers from other divisions arrived in British Columbia on special duty. As a considerable number of ex-officers reside in the Vancouver area, it was felt that both present and former members would enjoy a little gathering to discuss old times and present trends in the Force.

It is of interest to note that the combined service of the 16 ex-officers was 541 years, while that of the serving officers present is 218 years; an amazing total of 759 years of service in the RCMP. Three ex-deputy commissioners and three former assistant commissioners distinguished the affair by their presence.



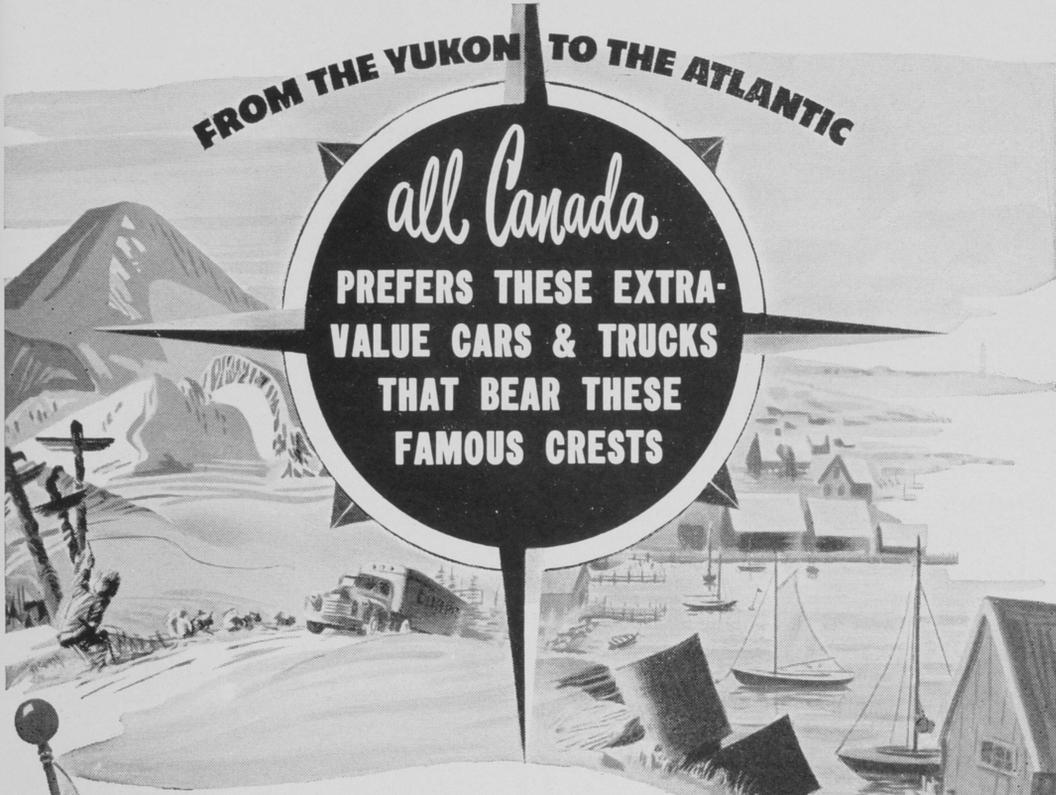
Front Row: (left to right). ex-Supt. A. G. Marsom, 25 years; ex-Asst. Commr. R. R. Tait, 38 years; ex-Deputy Commr. J. W. Spalding, 37 years; ex-Deputy Commr. R. L. Cadiz, 35 years; Supt. C. W. Harvison, 21 years; ex-Deputy Commr. F. J. Mead, CBE, 37 years; ex-Asst. Commr. J. M. Tupper, 35 years; ex-Asst. Commr. A. N. Eames, OBE, 33 years.

Centre Row: (Mr. Wilson, i/c Communications, RCMP Headquarters); Sub-Insp. E. H. Stevenson, MBE, 15 years; ex-Supt. J. Fripps, 37 years; ex-Supt. G. Binning, 33 years; ex-Supt. E. C. P. Salt, 34 years; ex-Insp. W. G. Grennan, 35 years; ex-Supt. T. B. Hutchings, 34 years; ex-Supt. W. W. Watson, 33 years; ex-Supt. G. W. Fish, 35 years; ex-Supt. F. W. Schutz, 35 years; Insp. G. J. Archer, 23 years; Insp. L. M. Lapointe, 22½ years; ex-Supt. G. C. P. Montizambert, 25 years.

Back Row: Insp. L. Bingham, 15½ years; Insp. P. B. Cox, Aviation Section, 18 years; Sub-Insp. G. R. Engel, 16 years; Insp. J. R. W. Bordeleau, 17 years; Insp. E. Brakefield-Moore, 17½ years; Insp. E. Porter, 16½ years; Insp. W. J. Fitzsimmons, 15 years; Insp. J. M. Bella, 21 years.

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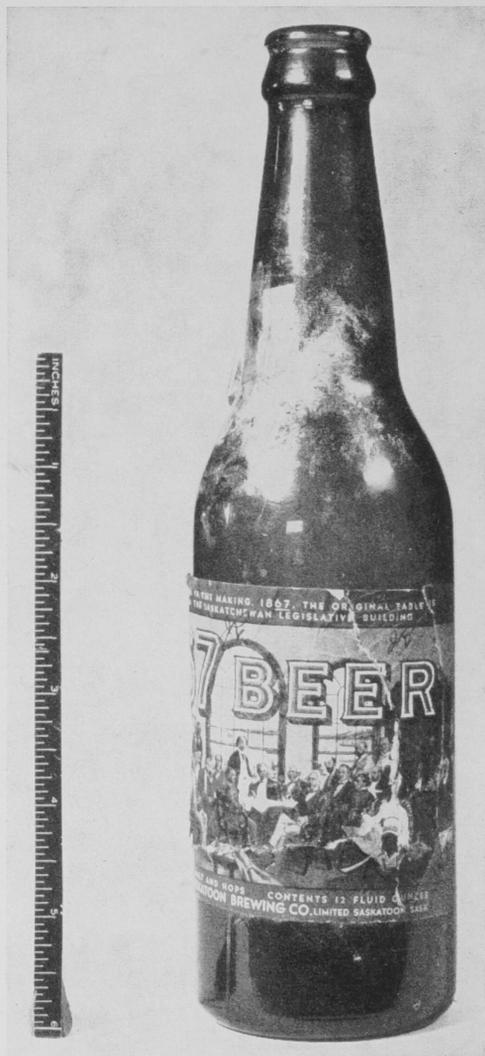
Reconstructed Beer Label as Evidence

SOME time ago an automobile accident on Highway 14, 11 miles east of Biggar, Sask., resulted in one of the drivers being charged under the Saskatchewan Liquor Act. The case was successfully defended by the accused, but some interesting evidence was submitted for the prosecution by the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory at Regina.

The accident was reported by a Biggar garage owner who told the local RCMP detachment that one of the cars involved

was badly damaged and in his shop for repairs. Investigators who examined the car found one full case, three unopened bottles and one empty, of a brand of beer known as "67", and manufactured by the Saskatoon Brewing Company. In a back seat ash tray they also found portions of a label torn from a beer bottle.

An empty gin bottle and an empty beer bottle with most of the label torn off, were found beside a ditch at the



Right—Torn portions of the label.

Opposite page: The bottle before and after the label had been restored.



scene of the accident. The beer bottle and the portions of the label found in the ash tray were sent to the laboratory. Later, a member of the laboratory staff testified that the detached portions of beer label from the ash tray had their complement in the remains of the label still attached to the bottle.

Although the accused was dismissed

on a charge of "Having liquor other than in a dwelling" on the grounds that someone had an opportunity to "plant" the beer in the car while it was unattended, the evidence linking the car with the scene of the accident was not questioned.

(This case was prepared for the *Quarterly* by Sgt. J. Robinson of the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory, Regina.)

* * *

R. v. Chiovitti et al

Conspiracy to Distribute Narcotic Drugs

THIS case is characterized by being the natural and more or less inevitable result of two other narcotic cases. The implications which developed from the arrests in those other cases gave rise to a situation which permitted the police to "sit in" on a conspiracy from its inception. The conclusion of the case revealed a satisfactorily complete pattern of one major organization's operations in the large scale distribution of illicit heroin in the West.

On Oct. 5, 1948, Mike Kushman and Irving Hess, two Vancouver criminals, were apprehended by members of the RCMP Narcotic Branch as Hess retrieved a quantity of drugs from a street-corner cache. (See *RCMP Quarterly*, Vol. 15, No. 2.) With Kushman's arrest, John and Walter Smokler, ringleaders of that particular drug group, were forced to assume an active and relatively more risky interest in the illegal traffic—that of managing the street peddlers.

Eventually investigators followed the Smokler brothers to a series of meetings

with Edward Brash and a local female addict, Jackie Allen. Brash was a back-end man; that is, he was responsible for placing quantities of heroin in suitable caches. The location of each cache was written in code on a small slip of paper by Brash, and this was tacked to the underside of a bench at a busy downtown streetcar stop. Walter Smokler, usually accompanied by his brother, would retrieve the note and disclose its contents to Jackie Allen. Narcotic Branch detectives finally arrived at a point in the investigation where they could reach the notes immediately after Brash had placed them under the bench, and before the brothers arrived. Samples taken from several of the caches which the notes disclosed, and observations of subsequent transactions led to the arrest of the two Smoklers, Brash and Allen on Nov. 9, 1948. They were charged with conspiracy to possess a drug.

Obviously a very important part of the organization now had been removed; and if it was to continue its operations, some

reorganization was necessary. Shortly after these arrests, Jake Goldhar, a new arrival from Toronto, came to the attention of the Narcotic Branch, but until the middle of January his activities were obscure. On January 16, Dan Gasbarini and Carmen "Pancho" Chiovitti arrived by plane from Ontario and engaged a double room in a fashionable Vancouver hotel. Two days later, after an alert house detective became suspicious of conversations he overheard, members of the Narcotic Branch moved into an adjacent room.

Chiovitti's and Gasbarini's room was situated at the end of a corridor. Any person entering or leaving it would of necessity pass the transom of the room occupied by the police, and could not enter or leave any room other than the Easterners'. Of further advantage to the investigators was a connecting door between the rooms. This door locked from the side occupied by the police. By lying on the floor at the base of the door investigators could overhear normal conversations which took place between Chiovitti, Gasbarini and any visitors. In this manner and for the ensuing ten days, two teams, each of two men, sustained a 24-hour "listening post".

At first it was planned to use information secured in this manner as groundwork for some future investigation and notes were made only during convenient lapses of activity in the adjacent room. But soon the police found it easy to identify those involved in the next-door conversations, and on the second day of listening, January 19, it was apparent from the notes already taken that the basis of a conspiracy charge existed. Consequently, immediate steps were taken to record conversations verbatim, and to identify persons entering and leaving Chiovitti's and Gasbarini's room.

At first, conversations centred around Jake Goldhar, who apparently had fallen into disfavor and had been ordered back to Toronto. Advising him of this Chiovitti said, "This town can be handled by

three men, one front and two back." He added, "Cut him out and send him back."

"Supposing I didn't want to go back," Goldhar complained, "he couldn't make me. He couldn't force me to go back."

"You'll do what you're told to do," Chiovitti replied.

As the discussions continued, Chiovitti's stature in the organization became apparent; later that evening he rebuked Gasbarini by saying, "Last night you talked too much. I've been big for a long time. I talk with authority."

Some indication of the scope of their activities came from a conversation between Goldhar and Chiovitti. "You want a buck a cap?" Chiovitti asked Goldhar.

"Yes," Goldhar replied.

"That's, at a hundred a day, seven hundred a week! Seven hundred bucks!" Chiovitti exclaimed. "I'll give you a proposition at \$350 a week as back-end."

During the second day of listening the police learned that Kushman was taking over the position formerly held by Goldhar and, earlier, by John Smokler, who was then out on bail awaiting the Preliminary Hearing of the charge laid against him in November. Another person to work as back-end man had been recruited, and in spite of his inexperience, he found favor with Chiovitti and Gasbarini. Kushman was told to show him how to make the heroin up into capsule form from each "piece" or ounce of narcotics received. Some changes in the gang's original plans now became apparent.

"From now on the back-end don't make up," Chiovitti instructed Kushman.

"This way you don't have to meet all the time," Gasbarini added. "You take four or five pieces and cap it up, get the back-end man to plant. If there's anything wrong with the plant, you phone him, take him out in a car and talk only in the car. This way it's safer

for you and him. Johnny's going to help you for a few days, Mike, and we'll watch."

"Danny's going to stay around a few days," Chiovitti continued, "and whatever money you collect, you turn in to Dan."

During this period Gasparini made innumerable telephone calls to a number which proved to be that of a Main Street restaurant called "Anton's". The police discovered that Anton's played an important part in the organization, and was operated by Goldhar. Arrangements were then under way for the business to be turned over to Kushman. Gasparini was overheard to warn Kushman, "Don't let the restaurant interfere with your business."

"It's a good front," Kushman observed.

On January 22 the investigators learned that the new back-end man was Steve Bohach, who lived in an east end Vancouver hotel. When Bohach received a telephone call from Gasparini arranging a meeting between the men, detectives concealed themselves near the former's hotel, and followed him.

This was apparently Kushman's first meeting with Bohach, and Gasparini, in introducing the two men, said, "Steve, this is Mike. You'll be working for him. He is the boss and will do all the direction. He will show you everything."

Bohach was carefully schooled in every phase of the role he was to play. First he was ordered to move his residence, preferably to a private home in a respectable district. He was told how to cache the main supply of narcotics, and the most suitable places which might be used for working caches. He was shown how to "cap up" or place drugs in capsules, and finally warned of the precautions which should be taken to avoid detection.

Bohach received additional instructions—with regard to the car he was using. It was a Chrysler convertible with

a cream body and blue fenders, and was regarded as too "flashy". It was suggested that he purchase one along more conservative lines. Finally, one of Kushman's last reports to Gasparini concerned the existence of a telephone code between himself and Bohach.

On January 28 Gasparini, apparently confident that his work was completed, left Vancouver on a Toronto-bound plane, taking Goldhar with him. Chiovitti had returned to the East just five days earlier, also by air. The departure of the gang's eastern element marked the completion of the first phase of the conspiracy.

* * *

Investigators now faced the task of uncovering "overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy". The acquisition of some of the specific drug involved seemed of initial importance, and with this in view efforts were concentrated on Steve Bohach. The day he moved from the east end hotel, police searched his room and found an empty gelatine capsule of the size used in the drug traffic. This piece of evidence, circumstantial though it was, offered the first concrete indication of a continuation of the conspiracy. Additional evidence, however, was not turned up so readily.

Bohach's cautious and evasive movements hampered the investigation, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in learning his new address. The investigators, fearing that some police action might divulge their interest in him, were forced to exercise precautions in following Bohach to which they might not normally have resorted. Any person with whom he was known to have an acquaintance was investigated; it therefore followed as a matter of course that Bohach's girl friend became the subject of a protracted surveillance. Particularly valuable was the knowledge that Bohach was in the habit of making periodic visits to her residence; hence this seemed the most likely method of discovering his new address.

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It was during this surveillance that a fortunate break came in the investigation. Watching the young woman's house late one evening, two members observed Mike Kushman and John Smokler drive up in a car. Kushman alighted first, walked over to a telephone pole and returned to the car. Then Smokler got out of the car and went to another telephone pole, directly opposite the watchers. Spending a moment at the base of the pole, Smokler rejoined his confederate in the car, and they drove away. At the base of this pole the police found 25 capsules wrapped in a piece of brown paper that was still in a crisp condition despite the heavy dew. A sample was taken from the capsules and the remainder returned to the hiding-place. This proved to be heroin.

After 60 hours of observation from a nearby house, a local criminal addict whom the police suspected of being a street peddler arrived on the scene and

walked directly to the cache. No move was made to arrest him, but as he bent over and placed his hand at the base of the pole his photograph was taken with a concealed camera.

It was now decided that an excellent case existed under Section 573 of the Criminal Code. In view of Gasbarini's and Chiovitti's connection with Eastern interests, it seemed to advantage to explore any possibilities of gathering further evidence which might involve any Eastern criminals. While these inquiries were being conducted, the investigation continued in Vancouver.

The extended effort to locate Bohach's address finally met with success. An auto court operator told members of the Narcotic Squad of his suspicions regarding a man who had used his pay telephone for a number of telephone calls to Hamilton, Ont. Because of a disagreement over payment for one of the calls, the man who called himself Robert Lucas, left his address with the auto court operator. The description of Lucas tallied with that of Bohach and his identity was verified at the address he had given.

The co-operation of Bohach's landlord was secured, and arrangements to search the suspect's room were made. Certain aspects of narcotic trafficking were explained to the householder and he agreed to search Bohach's room periodically and to advise investigators of any developments. Towards the end of March the value of that briefing was realized. The landlord had noticed something taped to the underside of the vanity dresser while he was cleaning Bohach's room. During the subsequent police search, this was found to be a note in code. It read:

6-54-10-T4

26-5 ASH P-3

64-4-11 F-L2

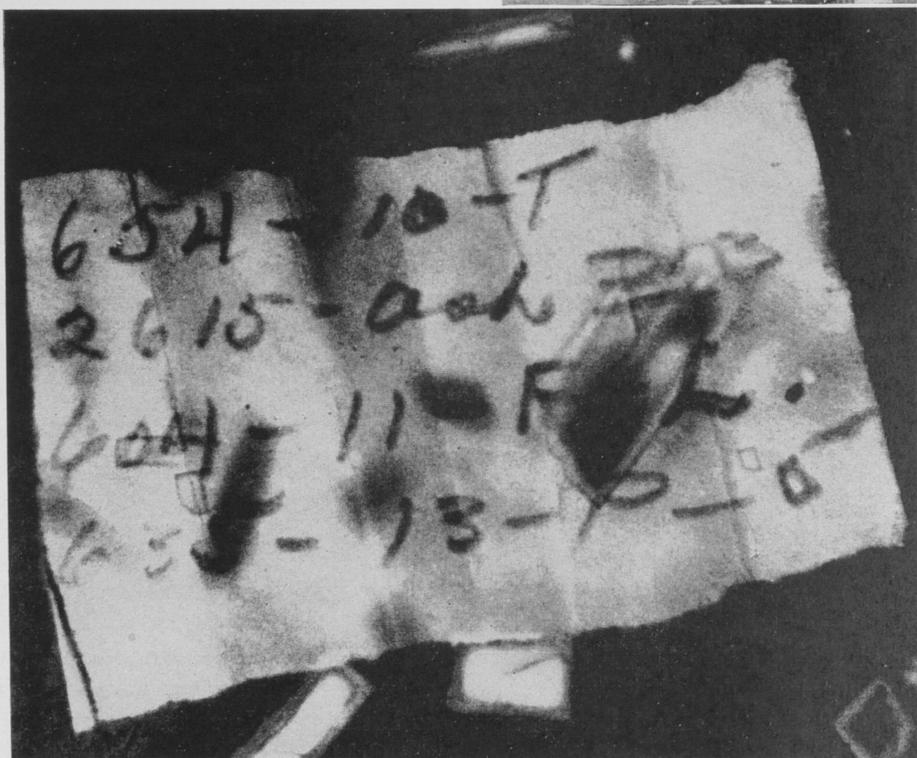
63-5-13P-5

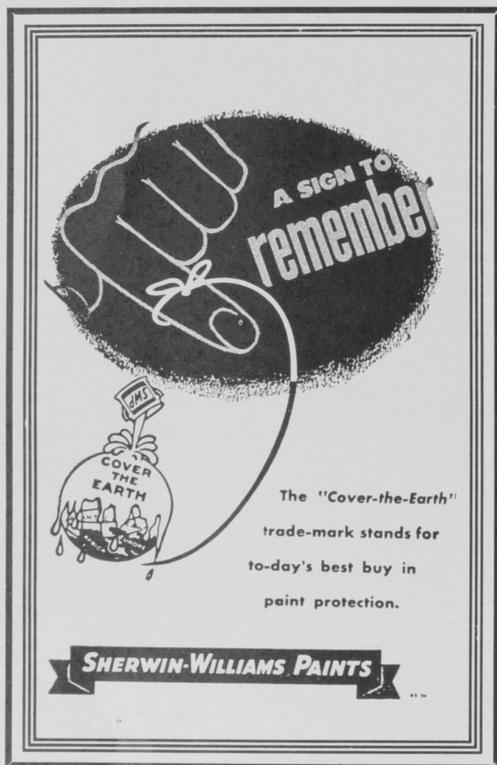
When solution of the code failed to lead to narcotic caches, Bohach's room was searched again a few days later. A second note found under the dresser was much clearer than the other. It too was in code:

654-10-T
2615 Ash P3
604-11-F-L
635-13-P-3

The slip of paper was photographed and replaced. When decoded the solution tallied with that of the first. The first group of numbers was assumed to be a house address, the next a street number; and it was believed that T was for "tree", P for "pole" or "post", F for

The coded note shown below was found under Bohach's dresser in the place indicated by the arrow.





“fence” and L for “lane”. This time the decoded directions led investigators to two caches—at 654-10th Avenue West, and 604-11th Avenue West. Each contained 25 capsules of heroin which were found with no difficulty. Although observations were maintained over these caches for ten days, no one approached them and they were finally lifted by the Narcotic Squad.

Subsequent visits to Bohach’s room brought new disclosures. On a writing pad was found an out-of-town address, where it was learned that Bohach had received at least two parcels. Other notes directed the police to two more caches of drugs. The situation began to grow embarrassing as coded notes fell into the hands of the police more frequently, and the case became unwieldy. Consequently, although a possibility of involving others in the conspiracy existed, it was decided to arrest the ten men who were now involved.

The arrests produced more evidence. When Gasbarini was apprehended in Hamilton, he was carrying a piece of paper bearing Bohach’s assumed name and new address. On another paper he had jotted down the out-of-town address where Bohach had received the parcels. After Kushman’s arrest in Vancouver the police found a large sum of money at his home, as well as a cheque in his favor signed by the addict peddler whose photograph had been taken at the narcotic cache. Investigators also discovered a telephone bill for Anton’s Cafe, and a list that appeared to be telephone numbers.

Bohach was arrested on June 1 at the Vancouver Airport as he alighted from a Calgary plane. The police took from him a series of telephone numbers which corresponded with those found at Kushman’s residence. Also on his person was a note similar to those found in his room which had led the Narcotic Squad to a cache of heroin, and another paper bearing Gasbarini’s telephone number in Hamilton. In Bohach’s car—no longer the cream and blue Chrysler but a dark blue Plymouth sedan—searching officers discovered a bag of red capsules of the size used in illicit heroin trafficking, a number of rubber coverings of the type frequently used in making heroin caches, and other receptacles often used in the illegal drug traffic.

John Smokler who had been convicted on the previous narcotic charge and was serving a three-year prison term, was awaiting a decision on a Leave to Appeal. When notified of the conspiracy charge he abandoned that appeal. Chiovitti’s arrest revealed nothing in the nature of evidence which added to the conspiracy case. Five other suspects were included in the police round-up which started on May 31 and extended over a period of several days. The ten accused were charged in Vancouver with Conspiracy to Distribute Narcotics, under s. 573 of the Cr. Code.

The trial developed some unique and interesting sidelights. One of them arose when Michael Wasko, bondsman for one of the ten arrested men, made a false declaration in failing to report an encumbrance against the property he was using to support the \$10,000 bail. He was convicted on a charge of perjury, sentenced to a month in jail and fined \$300. This is believed to be the first case of its type in the history of British Columbia.

The conspiracy case was heard at the Fall Assizes, and each of the ten defendants was represented by a defence lawyer. A panel of 150 jurymen was called, and defence counsel exhausted their total of 120 challenges before a jury was chosen. The trial took three weeks, and on one occasion adjourned for part of a day to allow the court to examine the two hotel rooms concerned in the conversations.

As was anticipated, these conversations were the subject of spirited debates and numerous attacks from defence counsel. A major objection was raised against reading the notes, but their length—about 35 pages—precluded any of the witnesses giving them from memory. Before these notes were entered as an exhibit, Crown counsel conducted a searching examination to determine the method and time of their recording, and the manner in which voices were identified. In view of an objection by the defence against the first witness reading his notes, Crown counsel had him give from memory those portions of the first two days' conversations which he could recall. Defense then raised the objection that the witness had merely committed his notes to memory. His Lordship then ruled that it was impossible for any witness to remember the notes accurately and in their entirety, and held that they were admissible on the grounds that the witness testified that those were the notes made at the time the conversations occurred, and that once having read the notes he recalled the conversations as having occurred. On that basis, no further

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difficulty was experienced by subsequent witnesses.

When the balance of the evidence had been entered, submitted by some 25 police and civilian witnesses and substantiated by 76 exhibits, no defence was offered. Three days were required for Crown and defence counsel to complete their addresses and for His Lordship's charge to the jury. Finally, after four and a half hours deliberation the jury reached a verdict of guilty in the cases of Gasbarini, Chiovitti, Kushman, Bohach and John Smokler. Five were acquitted. Little time lapsed between conviction and sentence. His Lordship went to s. 1035 (2) of the Code in imposing fines in addition to the maximum sentence. Chiovitti was sentenced to seven years imprisonment and in addition fined \$10,000 or, in default of payment, an additional three years. Gasbarini received a seven year term, and Kushman a seven year sentence and a fine of \$5,000 or, in default of payment, another two years.

John Smokler received the same sentence as Kushman, and Bohach was sentenced to seven years.

Leave to appeal the convictions and the sentences was applied for, granted and argued in the Appeal Court of British Columbia at Victoria. All points but one were dismissed as being without merit; but that one point proved troublesome and—should the appeal have been upheld—was one which might seriously affect the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. The indictment charged the distribution of the salt, Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride; whereas

chemistry books, dictionaries and books of reference did not particularly define hydrochloride as being one of the salts. The term "salt" somehow had grown into an inexact thing. Crown counsel argued the principle of "common knowledge"; but it was not until after several days of deliberation that the Appeal Court dismissed the appeal, upholding the convictions and the sentences.

A further application for Leave to Appeal was made to the Supreme Court of Canada, but this was not granted.

(This case was prepared for the *Quarterly* by Cst. E. V. Carter, RCMP, Vancouver.)

* * *

R. v. Lorette et al

*Escape—Recapture in Record Time—Assisted by
Radio System and Police Dog*

FOUR men who broke out of Cumberland County Jail at Amherst, N.S. early this year enjoyed a short-lived freedom—within seven hours they were back in custody, thanks to the newly-installed RCMP radio system in the Maritimes, and the assistance of a police service dog.

At 7.45 a.m. on February 13 the RCMP Detachment at Amherst was informed of the break by the jailer. The four prisoners—Cyril Earl Lorette, Harold Fairley Betts, Douglas James Laurie, and Ernest Henwood—had escaped during the night by cutting the cell bars. Amherst Detachment is not equipped with radio, but by relaying the message to Springhill Detachment, news of the escape was broadcast at once throughout the province. Another call was put through to the RCMP at Moncton, N.B. who in a broadcast warned other detachments of "J" Division about the missing men.

At 1.15 that afternoon Lorette was apprehended in Sussex, N.B., five hours after the news had been broadcast. Lorette told police that he and Betts had

parted company from Laurie and Henwood shortly after the escape, and after reaching Salisbury, N.B., Betts had returned to Moncton. This information was relayed to Moncton via radio and Betts was arrested at 1.45 p.m. on the highway near Chartersville in the Moncton district.

From the information obtained from Lorette it was felt that Henwood and Laurie had proceeded towards Springhill, N.S. Investigators learned that a taxi from Springhill had deposited two passengers at Henwood's home at Halfway River earlier that morning. The search for the remaining two escapees was therefore concentrated in the Halfway River district, and the police dog stationed at Truro was called in. With Parrsboro and Springhill Detachments maintaining close contact via radio, Henwood and Laurie were soon placed between Athol and Halfway River and the trail led to a barn on the property of Henwood's father. At this juncture the Dogmaster with Police Dog "Silver" arrived and the dog soon located the escaped prisoners buried in a hide-out

built of pressed hay and covered with loose hay. The men gave themselves up without a struggle. In submitting his report, the constable in charge of Parrsboro Detachment stated that he "felt quite sure the police would not have found these men without the assistance of the police dog".

In addition credit should also be extended to the wives of detachment members, through whom contact was maintained with the constables who were engaged in the search.

Under normal circumstances the escape and capture of these four men might not be considered worthy of particular comment. But of special interest is that their capture—so soon after escape—was affected through the facilities of the newly-installed radio network and also through the use of a second adjunct to police investigation, the police dog. Within 48 hours after they made their getaway, all four of

the escapees were convicted and sentenced to terms of two years in Dorchester Penitentiary. The trial was held at Amherst on February 15 before Judge J. Welsford MacDonald, and Crown prosecutor was A. R. Lusby, LL.B. The accused were not represented by counsel.

An ironical and unusual twist to this case was the means by which the prisoners secured hacksaw blades to cut their way to freedom. The 17-year-old son of the jailer was prevailed upon to purchase saw blades and deliver them to Laurie and Henwood. The boy was charged under s. 192 (a) of the Cr. Code, and on his entering a plea of guilty, sentence was suspended for a period of two years. He was charged before Stipendiary Magistrate A. G. MacKenzie, K.C., at Amherst on February 14 and was not represented by counsel. Mr. A. R. Lusby, LL.B., appeared for the Crown.

(This case was prepared for the *Quarterly* by S/Sgt. F. H. Rowley, RCMP, Halifax, N.S.)

* * *

R. v. Corbeil

Counterfeiting—Value of Three-Way Radio

ON JUNE 1, 1948, RCMP Headquarters in Montreal received a telephone call from a storekeeper in the east end of the city who said that a counterfeit Canadian \$10 note had been passed in his store by a woman. A general description of the woman was obtained and investigators found that the note was a good reproduction of the genuine article. During the next two weeks many similar notes were passed in Montreal stores and all of them bore the same serial number—R/D4727600. Men's clothing shops, lingerie shops, small departmental stores, candy stores—all were victimized by the woman whose description varied with each report.

Experts who examined these notes, came to the conclusion that they had

been printed by the offset system and that possibly a Multilith printing press had been used. (Plates used in this system of printing are not made by engravers but are reproduced through a photographic process.) The planchettes—green spots—on these notes made them look more genuine, although a closer inspection showed that they were not authentic but had been simulated with green ink. The paper used by the counterfeiter was a good quality Superfine Linen Record, a type easily obtainable in many Montreal stores.

Jean Alberic Corbeil, an expert offset printer, was suspected by the investigators because it was believed that he had printed spurious Canadian \$100 notes in 1947. At that time Archie Black who was arrested for possessing a quantity of

those counterfeits had named Corbeil as the printer. This was denied by Corbeil and as there was no evidence to link him with that offence, he was not prosecuted.

As the investigation continued several members of the Force visited all small merchants in the area where the \$10 notes were appearing, and impressed upon the storekeepers the valuable assistance they could render by detaining a suspect on some pretext and phoning RCMP Headquarters. Investigators kept in touch with headquarters and patrol cars by means of three-way radio, and this system of operation continued for about 12 days without success. In the meantime, attempts to link Corbeil with the flood of bogus money failed.

Finally on June 15 the case broke suddenly. During the afternoon a phone call reported that a woman had just tried to pass a counterfeit note in a lingerie shop in the east end of the city. The message was flashed over the radio and within minutes two radio cars had raced to the scene. The manageress of the shop had managed to delay the customer who told investigators that she did not know the \$10 note was a counterfeit and claimed that she must

have received it in change. The woman gave her name as Mrs. Marie Rose Corbeil and admitted that she was the wife of the printer. In her purse police found considerable money, but none of it was counterfeit. However, before the arrival of the investigators she had been allowed to use the bathroom and no doubt got rid of the evidence. As she carried several shopping bags from neighboring stores Mrs. Corbeil was taken to these shops and in two places she was identified as the person who had just passed two of the spurious notes.

The woman was placed under arrest and search warrants were obtained for Corbeil's printing shop and their home. Nothing of value was found at the shop, but after a lengthy search of the apartment over \$16,000 in illegal \$10 notes were found hidden in a secret compartment at the bottom of a gas stove. Green ink, wax, and 5 negative films of Canadian \$10 bills were also found in parts of the flat. Some of the negatives were of the note serial-marked R/D4727600 and finally the genuine bank note bearing that number was recovered. The most important item of the printing process—the negative from which the plate was made—was found in a woman's snow boot, taped inside the top of the toe cap. The boot itself was not concealed.

At first Corbeil tried to say that his wife must be solely responsible for the

Laboratory photographs showing left—the watermarks on the paper; and below—the same watermarks on the forged bank note.



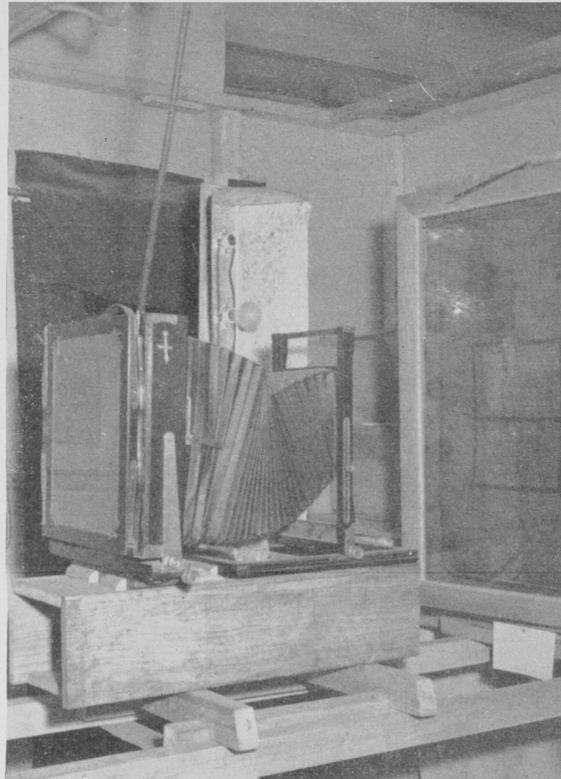
offences. Eventually, both admitted their culpability. Corbeil then told how he had photographed the note and did the printing himself on week ends, without the knowledge of his two partners.

On Nov. 18, 1948, Mrs. Marie Rose Corbeil pleaded guilty before Judge E. Guerin in a Montreal Court of the Sessions of the Peace to a charge of uttering forged bank notes s. 467, Cr. Code. She was sentenced to time in jail—2 days—and fined \$100. Counsel for the Crown was Marcel Gaboury, K.C., and for the defence, Roger Lacoste, K.C.

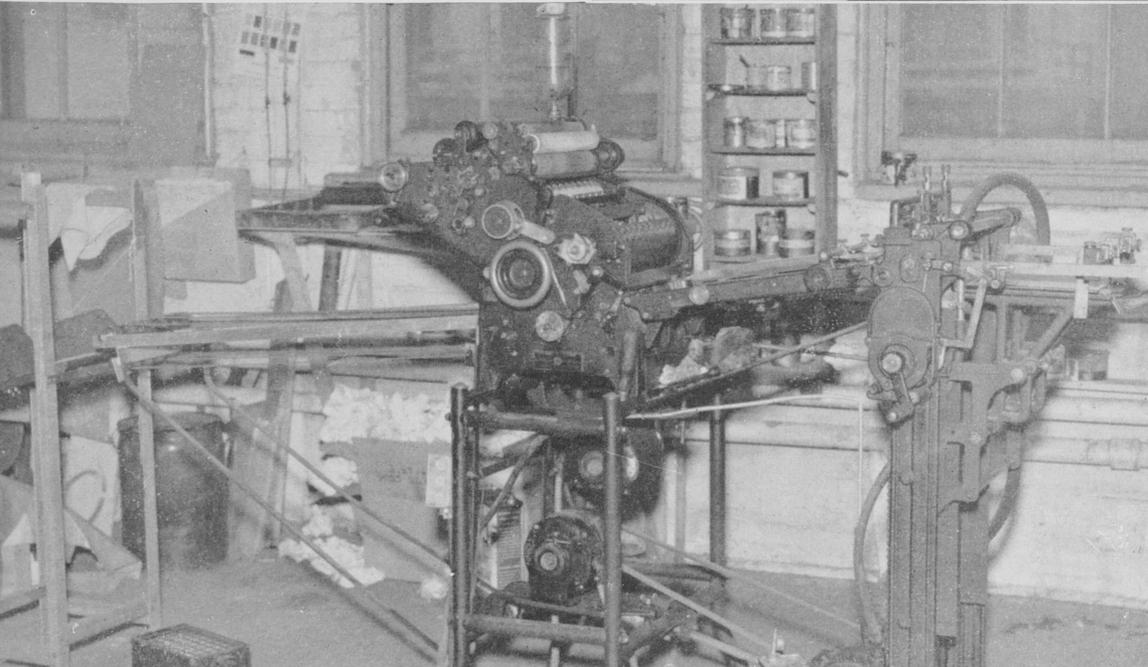
Jean Alberic Corbeil appeared in court on Feb. 18, 1949 and entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of Possession of Counterfeit \$10 notes s. 550, Cr. Code. Owing to a clerical error a charge of Forgery s. 468, Cr. Code, had not been included in the indictment.

Numerous witnesses were called by the prosecution and many exhibits were

introduced at the trial. However, the highlight of the Crown's evidence was the genuine note from which the forgeries were made—and found in Corbeil's own bedroom—and an invoice



Corbeil's equipment. Right—the set up for photographing the original money. Below—the printing press used to print the counterfeit money.



dated May 5, 1948 showing the purchase of 1,000 sheets of Superfine Linen Record paper by the Vac-Offset Printing Co. This was the name of the firm in which Corbeil was a partner. Another interesting point was the fact that the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory at Ottawa had successfully photographed watermarks on some of the counterfeit bills which corresponded with the markings on the paper bought by the printing firm.

The jury found Corbeil guilty and Judge W. Lazure sentenced him to two years in prison. The prosecution was conducted by Crown Prosecutor Rene Hebert, K.C., and Marcel Gaboury, K.C.

Roger Lacoste, K.C. appeared for the defence.

Three-way radio played an important part at the outset of this case. Without its valuable assistance as a means of rapid communication, this investigation might not have been terminated so quickly or successfully.

It is interesting to note that through the assistance of Corbeil and his wife, three men are now charged with conspiring to forge Canadian \$100 notes—the offence for which Archie Black was arrested in 1947.

(This case was prepared for the *Quarterly* by Sgt. J. R. R. Carriere, RCMP, Montreal.)

* * *

R. v. Hayes

Murder—Robbery

ON Oct. 25, 1949, a Supreme Court jury at Edmonton, found Michael Joseph Hayes guilty of the murder of William McKay and the trial judge Chief Justice W. R. Howson passed sentence of death. This was the culmination of a trial which lasted eight days, during which a total of 32 witnesses were heard.

The case is of interest primarily because it forcibly demonstrates the well-known danger of exhibiting large sums of money in a public place and because of the pronounced brutality of the attack on the victim, the motive being the simple and easily detected one of robbery.

Michael Joseph Hayes, who was described by psychiatrists at his trial as "psychotic but not insane", emotionally immature and ill-tempered, had lived most of his lifetime in Edmonton. As a youth he had been employed as a bell-boy at the MacDonald Hotel and was friendly with another bellboy, Albert Robbins. During the morning of June 28, 1949, these two men, who had not seen each other since 1923, met by accident in the men's beverage room of the MacDonald Hotel. They commenced a

drunken orgy which lasted throughout that day and the next. On the evening of the second day they visited the beverage room of another hotel and Hayes' attention was directed to four men sitting at an adjoining table. One of these men, William McKay, was carrying in his shirt pocket what seemed to Hayes to be a large sum of money and McKay was carelessly exhibiting this while paying for drinks.

It is apparent that Hayes immediately made plans to rob McKay and started a conversation with the men at the adjoining table. In due course he and Robbins joined the four men at their table, where they all remained drinking until the beverage room closed for the night. During this period McKay had been persuaded to accompany Hayes and Robbins to Hayes' home where a further supply of beer was available. After leaving the beverage room Hayes, Robbins and McKay accompanied by Mrs. Hayes, who had attended a movie during the early evening, went to the outskirts of Edmonton where Hayes and his wife

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lived in an abandoned railway freight car.

The drinking party continued at Hayes' residence until after midnight and when McKay finally expressed his intention of going home, Hayes struck him on the head with a beer bottle and followed up the assault by striking him on the head numerous times with an iron pipe. After robbing him of approximately \$118, Hayes dragged his victim outside and buried him in a shallow grave in the back yard. In the meantime, Robbins had departed as soon as the assault began and did not share in the proceeds of the robbery.

After sleeping for several hours Hayes went to inspect the grave in his back yard, discovered that the victim had been buried alive and that most of the earth used as a covering had been disturbed. He then struck McKay with an axe which split his skull asunder and again covered the body with earth.

During the afternoon of June 30 Mrs. Hayes persuaded her husband to return to Edmonton, succeeded in leaving him under pretext at the MacDonald Hotel, and then reported the events of the previous night to the City Police Department. The investigation which followed disclosed the sordid details of Hayes' robbery plans and eventual murder of his victim. He was apprehended in the afternoon of June 30 when he returned to his home, intent upon reinterring the victim in a grave in the front yard. This grave had been dug that afternoon by two young men hired by Hayes. They believed the excavation was for a water cistern.

The body of William McKay was found in the shallow grave where it had been buried by Hayes and a subsequent autopsy revealed ample evidence of the brutality of the assault and the fact that the victim had lived after being covered with earth.

During the trial G. M. D. Blackstock appeared as defence counsel, and Crown prosecutor was W. G. Shortreed.

The death sentence was carried out

on Feb. 22, 1950, at the Provincial Jail, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

(This case was prepared for the *Quarterly* by Sgt. L. V. Turner, H.Q. CIB, Ottawa.)

* * *

R. v. Myles et al

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

GORDON Robert Myles was convicted under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act in June 1948, fined \$200, and sentenced to six months in prison. In December he was free, returned to Moose Jaw, Sask., and took up residence with Fern Yaschuk, a woman of questionable reputation. The police knew that Myles was again using narcotics but despite almost continual surveillance his source of supply could not be determined. Yaschuk was warned that Myles might be conveying narcotics in her car, a 1948 Pontiac coupe, which he used frequently.

On Nov. 4, 1949 the RCMP learned that Myles had a cache of narcotics somewhere outside the Moose Jaw city limits. An investigator equipped with binoculars stationed himself in a vacant barn west of the city and from his vantage point kept No. 1 Highway under observation. This vigil continued for several days but Myles was not seen in the vicinity. Meanwhile his movements in the city had been kept under observation and eventually it was established that he periodically made trips to the country between the hours of 7 p.m. and 1 a.m., and would be absent for approximately an hour. Myles used various routes to leave the city but invariably ended up by proceeding south on No. 2 Highway. Finally, through this close but discreet surveillance, the approximate location of the suspected cache was learned.

In the early hours of November 14 the police trailed Myles to the vicinity of his cache, waited till he drove away and then searched the area thoroughly. Eventually ten capsules of white powder,

two hypodermic needles, an eye-dropper, a piece of absorbent cotton, and a common teaspoon were found buried in the ground beside a fence post. One capsule was retained by the investigators and the rest of the paraphernalia carefully reburied.

Next day at 5.30 p.m. two investigators concealed themselves near the cache and a few hours later the car used by Myles arrived at the scene. Through the darkness the man was seen to leave the car, pick up something from the hiding place and return to the car. Almost immediately the police converged on the car and found Myles and Yaschuk with the bundle of narcotics and a bottle of water between them on the seat. The evidence was seized and the couple taken into custody. The girl was heard to say, "I knew this would happen sooner or later." Both subjects were charged under s. 4 (1) d of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

The case came to trial early in December before Magistrate G. R. Trethewey at Moose Jaw. Myles entered a plea of guilty. He was convicted, sentenced to 14 months in the Provincial Jail at Prince Albert, Sask. and fined \$500 and costs. In default of payment of fine he was to serve an additional six months in prison. Defence counsel was B. Dubinsky and the Crown was represented by L. McTaggart, K.C.

Fern Yaschuk pleaded not guilty and the charge against her was dismissed. However, her car was ordered forfeited to the Crown.

(This case was prepared for the *Quarterly* by Sgt. G. M. Dobbie and Cst. J. C. Cook, RCMP, Regina, Sask.)

Grapplers Night in "C" Division

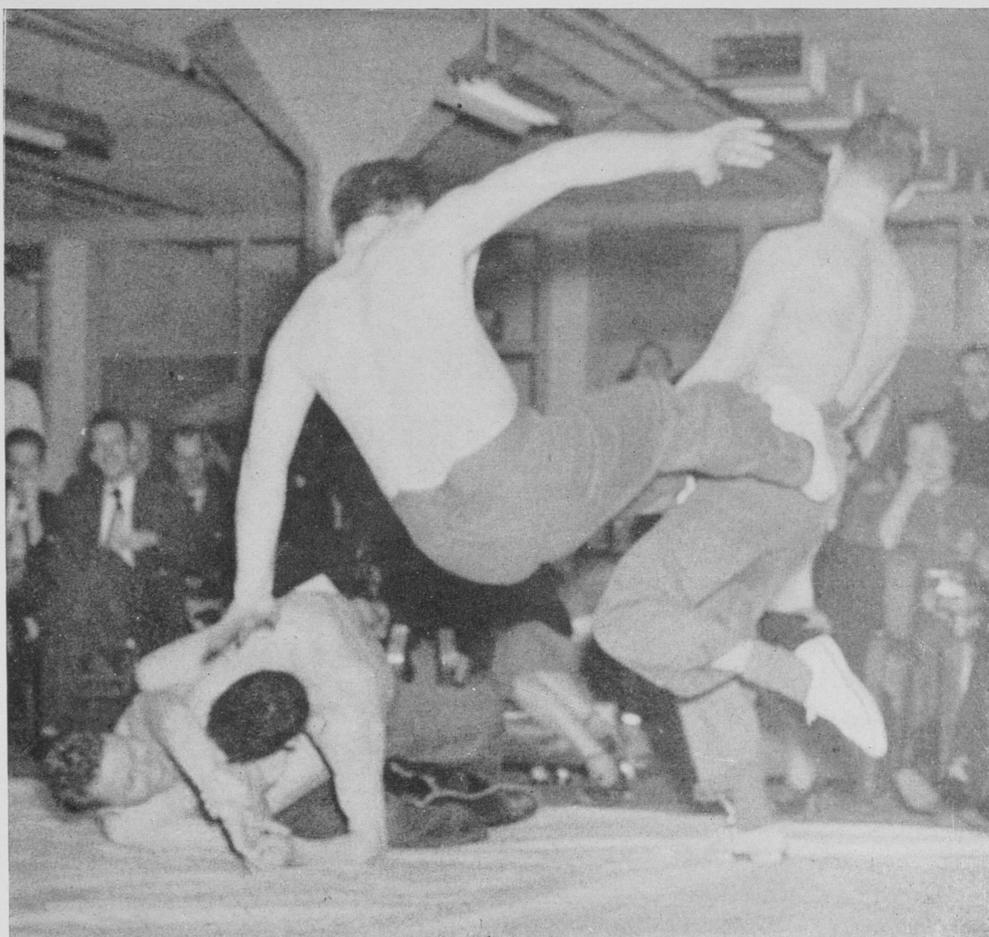
By Cpl. F. DOBBS

IT MAY be the proximity of its new Headquarters to the Montreal Forum that maintains "C" Division's interest in wrestling at fever pitch. Or perhaps its just an added manifestation of P. T. Barnum's 'oft proven adage that there's a sucker born every minute. Whatever the reason, this interest was amply demonstrated during the evening of March 17 when a galaxy of the division's gargantuans undertook to duplicate the feats of the professional grunt men at a meet staged in the St. Catherine St. barracks.

The degree of success achieved by the

participants in convincing the skeptics of the earnestness of their efforts is a matter of individual opinion. However, the fact that an hilarious evening of rollicking entertainment was provided for the members and their friends who attended the spectacle, will be denied by no one.

The major portion of this interesting program was given over to numerous single encounters between enthusiastic aspirants to mat fame drawn from our own ranks. The principals in this strictly amateur category were, to quote from the program: "Stringbean" Lapointe vs.



"Rasputin" Auger; "Killer" Maisonneuve vs. "Crusher" Biscaro; "The Lone" Ranger vs. "Bruiser" Pelot; "Turnover" Boisvert vs. "Hop-A-Long" Pare; "Robber" Robitaille vs. "Corny" Cormier; and least but not last, our own adorable "Gorgeous George" Roy, complete with perfumed locks and valet, pitting his delicate strength against "Hug'em to death" D'Astous. All bouts were scheduled for one fall or ten minutes, but in every case a tie decision had to be ruled when the participants simultaneously became too exhausted to continue, at the end of the two minute mark.

A great deal of interest centred around the two four-man tussles on the card. The first of these featured "Angel" Trepanier and "Stonewall" Begalki against "Bulldozer" Ross and "Flash" Berlinguette. The second saw "The Rod" MacKay and "Slasher" Levesque in a mighty test of strength against "Honey Boy" Prevost and "The Chicken" Champagne. These bouts were patterned along the general lines of the four-man bouts one sees at the Forum every Wednesday night with the exception that all four were allowed in the ring together. The Forum subscribes to the theory that two fighting at one time are enough.



"Tiny Tim" Sanche and "Man Mountain" Fletcher struggle for an opening.

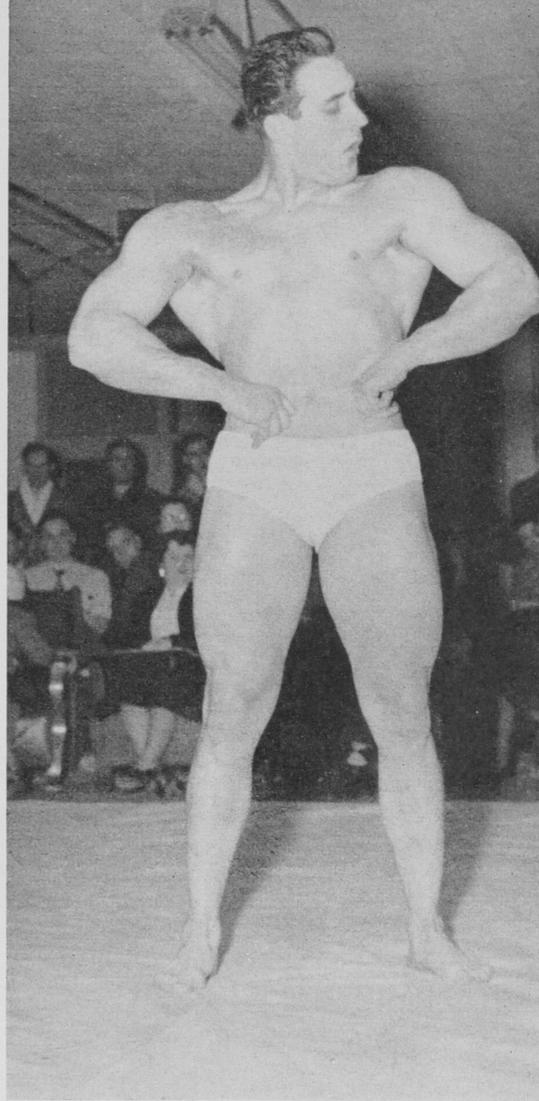
**"Mr. Canada"
Flexes his muscles**

These contests also ended in draws when the referees became too exhausted to continue.

The headline feature of the evening was a "to the death" challenge match between R/Cst. F. "Man Mountain" Fletcher and Sgt. Paul "Tiny Tim" Sanche, who weighed in at 312 and 110 pounds respectively. Being a recognized grudge match some latitude was permitted in enforcing the rule against the use of teeth, fingernails and choke holds. The bout terminated with the disqualification of both contestants when a shoulder holster was discovered under "Man Mountain's" T-shirt and a stiletto fell from its place of concealment in "Tiny Tim's" trunks.

The program was graced with a spot of serious wrestling with the introduction of Omar Marchessault, a well-known Montreal professional, and Robert Langlois, son of Montreal's police director, who is fast developing into an extremely capable grappler. These men staged an impressive ten-minute exhibition performance which ended without a fall being registered. They were followed by Cst. Louis Delisle and R/Cst. Al Stervinoù, both enthusiastic amateurs with plenty of experience, who put on a creditable match ending in a two falls to one victory for Louis.

An interesting variation in the entertainment was provided by the personal appearance of the current holder of the title "Mr. Canada", Georges Belanger, who was accompanied by "Mr. Montreal", Gerard Gougeon, "teenager" Jean-Guy Micoli and their trainer Ben Weider. In a series of bar-bell and weight-lifting exercises they demonstrated their muscular development to an accompaniment of admiring exclamations—noticeably female—from the spectators.



Referees for the evening were Chief Jim Cowley of the National Harbour Police and Cpl. Fred Dobbs. The time-keeping chore was entrusted to Sgt. Val Fournier. Sgt. Ralph Carriere assumed the duties of dressing-room police while R/Cst. "Bill" Short did an excellent job of announcing the bouts and acting as Master of Ceremonies.

Among the spectators—approximately 150 in number—who witnessed the wrestling extravaganza with evident enjoyment was the Division's Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. J. Brunet, without whose kind permission the evening's entertainment would not have been possible. ● ● ●

DIVISION BULLETIN

Party Line of The Force

"Headquarters", Ottawa

Births To Reg. No. 13345 Cst. and Mrs. S. H. Pond, at Ottawa on Nov. 20, 1949, a son, Gordon Douglas.

Band Activities Under the sponsorship of the Peterborough Police Association, the RCMP Band played in Brock Ballroom, Peterborough, Ont., on Friday, April 14 to a large audience who were hearing our band for the first time.

Judging from the glowing account in the Peterborough *Examiner* the band made a big hit. At the risk of being immodest, quoted below are some comments from the local paper:

"Probably this band has some peers across Canada, but they must be few on that level which comes close to perfection. Their tone is compactly knit and richly textured, and they play with a smoothness that comes from years of training and concert performance. Their reputation had preceded them, and they fulfilled it in every detail of musicianship, certainly within the demands of their program."

This is high praise, but on behalf of the bandsmen, it can be said that the Peter-

borough folk were most hospitable and did everything to make the band's visit to that charming city a great success.

* * *

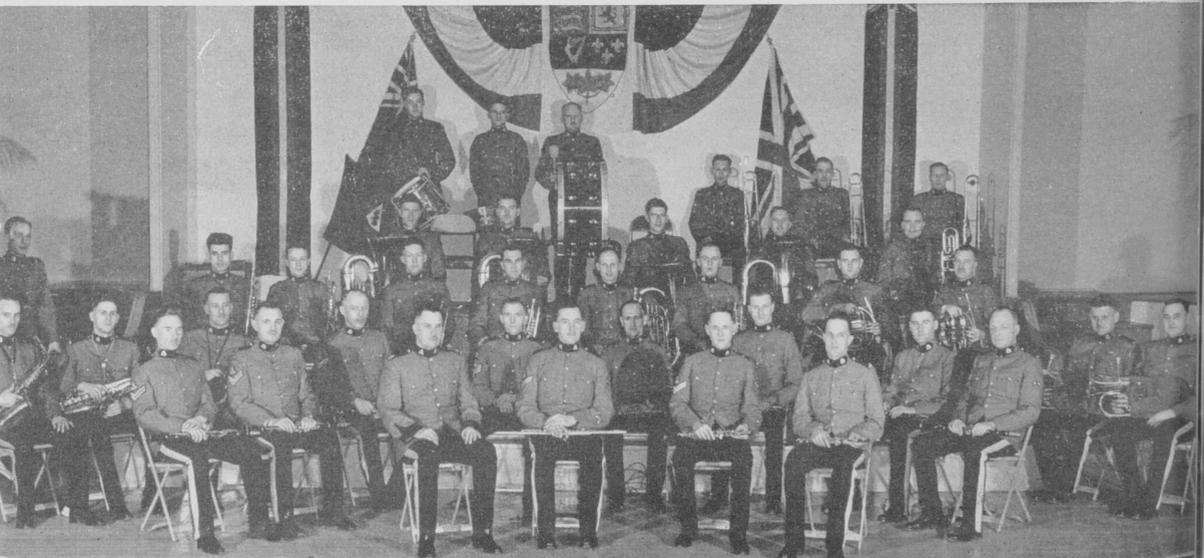
In a more solemn vein must be recorded the band's turn-out to pay last respects to the U.S.A.'s Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt whose remains left Ottawa with full military honors on March 30 for interment in Washington, D.C. Hundreds of troops and sorrowing citizens thronged the streets of the capital to do honor to this great diplomat and sincere friend of Canada, victim of an air-crash a few miles from Ottawa.

* * *

On May 17, the "A" Division Social and Athletic Club presented the RCMP Band in a spring concert at the Ottawa Technical School auditorium. The hall was filled to the last seat and according to reports, the program rendered was the best ever performed by the band since its inception in 1938. Featured was Cpl. H. A. Blackman, who played Gershwin's ever-popular "Rhapsody in Blue" for piano, with band accompaniment.

A recent photograph of the RCMP Band in concert formation—at Peterborough, Ont.

Photo by Lewis Parks—Peterborough



**"A"
Division
Basketball
Team.**

**Ottawa
YMCA
House
League
Champs**



Back Row (l. to r.): Csts. Jack Turnbull, Bob Gavin, Don Guttman, Marsh Hopkins, Bob White.

Front Row (l. to r.): Jim Stewart, Glen Bethel, Cst. H. P. "Tad" Tadeson, Sgt. Mitch Hanna.
(Absent): Cst. Des Gore-Hickman.

"A" Division

Births On Mar. 8, 1950, to Reg. No. 13759 Cst. and Mrs. R. O. Lively, a daughter, Anne.

Marriages Reg. No. 10754 Cpl. M. A. Harrington to Mrs. Emily Barnett of Osgoode, Sask., on May 1, 1950, at St. Brigid's Church, Ottawa.

Pensions Reg. No. 10794 Cst. R. J. Gammie on May 1, 1950, left the Force on leave of absence pending retirement to pension. Upon his departure his many friends of the Division gathered to present him with a pen and pencil set, Ronson lighter and a tobacco pouch, as well as three pounds of Laura Secord chocolates for his good wife.

Volleyball The volleyball team did not do very well in the second half of the schedule as some of the players on the team were also active in basketball. The play-offs were run as a round robin tournament with all games played in one evening. Some of the players found the going tough, and as a result our team ended up in the second last position.

Basketball The "A" Division RCMP Basketball team has just completed a successful year by winning the Ottawa YMCA

House League Championship. An RCMP team was the first to win this championship in 1945, then dropped out of the league for a few years. Coached by Glen Bethel, FBI Liaison Officer, who also played a fine game at guard, the team turned in some excellent games. Jim Stewart was high scorer of the league.

In 22 scheduled games, the RCMP emerged as victors in 20. In the semi-finals the team won two straight in the best-of-three series, and took a best-of-five game finals, in three straight.

Softball The league which was in operation here last year is still intact with six teams represented. The new president of the league is Cst. H. Tadeson. All team captains claim a stranglehold on the championship pennant which has been flying from the Headquarters Special Branch mast for the past two years. The interest shown promises another bang-up softball season.

Shooting Activities on the indoor range commenced Nov. 1, 1949, and concluded on May 31, 1950. This year was the most successful in the history of the club from

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the point of view of membership. There were 140 members.

Two teams were entered in the DCRA Winter Series, and while they did not win the Sherwood Trophy, awarded for the high aggregate for the three monthly shoots, made a creditable showing.

In a number of matches with Clubs from the Armed Forces and civilian organizations, "A" Division Club was successful in winning a majority. The RCAF challenged "A" Division Club for the A. C. Brown Shield. A 12-man team accepted the challenge, and retained the Brown Shield for another year.

On April 30, a ten-man team from the Alexandria Bay, N.Y., Pistol Club, visited our range and the NRA Revolver Course was fired with the five high scores to count for a team total. Our team won and accepted an invitation to return the visit.

A social evening was held on May 1 and the shooting prizes were presented to the season's winners by Asst. Commr. L. H. Nicholson. It was an enjoyable evening, with music for dancing by the RCMP Orchestra.

"B" Division

Hellos & Goodbyes "B" Division welcomes from "H" Division, Cpl. T. I. Inkpen; from "K" Division, Cst. M. A. Peppe; from "N" Division, Cst. C. L. Thomas.

We extend greetings also to the following: Mrs. (Cpl.) A. J. Ewing; Mrs. (Cpl.) T. I. Inkpen and Mrs. (Cst.) F. T. Salter, who arrived recently to set up households in St. John's.

The following were transferred: to "J" Division in May, Sgt. D. J. Carrol; to "K" Division in April, Cpl. L. Duffield and to "A" Division in March, Cst. H. J. McManus.

Visitors S/Sgt. A. R. D. McNeely, of "A" Division, from April 8 to 13.

Ex-Members Your scribe received a post card recently from ex-Cpl. B. F. Harvey. Writing from Hyatsville, Maryland, where he is residing, he says he is happily at work for the British Embassy in Washington, D.C.

Social Members of the Force in St. John's attended an informal dance spon-

sored by the joint services of the Canadian Army, Navy and Air Force at Buckmasters Field, St. John's on Saturday April 29. Excellent music was supplied by the "dance wing" of the RCAF Central Command Training Band, which was on a tour of Newfoundland during April.

Sports Bowling is still in operation on Thursday nights for Headquarters and St. John's Detachment personnel.

With the advent of warm weather we look forward to some baseball, golf and tennis.

Coincidence In surprising fashion a couple of married members of "B" Division recently discovered that they lived next door to each other. They were proceeding to dinner together when they learned of the proximity of their residences—and after each having lived there for a few days. We'll blame it on the complex system in which the streets of St. John's are laid out—amusing, but most confusing.

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“C” Division

Marriages Reg. No. 14180 Cst. J. A. L. Daoust and Miss M. C. Lalonde. Miss Lalonde was a telephone operator at Montreal Headquarters.

Sorrow All the members of “C” Division join in offering Sgt. J. G. L. Gosselin their sincere condolences on the recent deaths of his father and uncle.

To Pension Reg. No. 10396 Cpl. G. C. Lemieux on Apr. 30, 1950. Reg. No. 11786 Cpl. C. A. Bellefeuille on May 12, 1950.

Judo “C” Division again showed its versatility when over 250 of its regular and Reserve members, and their guests, attended a demonstration of the “Gentle Art of Judo” given at Montreal Headquarters on May 3. Guest demonstrators were Fred Okimura the night’s lecturer, Johnny Yamamoto, and Marciel Scala recently from Paris, all black belt holders, and one green belter, Roger Menard.

The exhibition consisted of an interest-

ing display of prearranged formal throws, formal methods of defence and attack, and an informal demonstration of chokes, locks and holds. Then all were utilized in a modern street fight wherein broken bottles, chairs, knives, revolvers and whatnot were used with no apparent effect on Marciel Scala. At intervals the lecture was supplemented with three reels of movie film produced in Japan under the sponsorship of Kodo-Kwan Academy, the Headquarters of Judo. After an informative question and answer period it was realized that there was sufficient interest to support a judo group. This club now meets once a week under the able direction of Mr. Okimura.

Revolver Shooting Recently a team of five men from “C” Division paid a visit to Burlington, Vermont, where they shot revolver matches against the Burlington City Police. The RCMP Team was on the better end of the scores in both the .22

match and .38 competitions. Scores in the .22 tilt were 1364 x 1500 against 1261 x 1500. In the .38, 471 x 500 against 431 x 500.

Divisional Revolver Competition "C"

Division entered four teams in this competition. Our "A" team captured the trophy with an aggregate of 4,080 points. "B" team came third with 3,831 points, and "C" and "D" teams came 12th and 15th respectively.

Keen interest was shown in this competition and "A" Division Rifle and Revolver Club deserves a lot of credit for its organization, and for handling targets, compiling scores and so on.

Montreal Rifle and Revolver Association This association was organized in 1946 for the purpose of sponsoring league and individual competition in both rifle and revolver shooting in the Montreal area.

Enthusiasm has grown each year, and during the past season 22 teams were entered, representing 12 clubs.

To give all participants an equal chance, Senior, Intermediate and Tyro Groups were established, according to the averages of the previous season.

Teams were composed of ten men and ten matches were shot against each competitor. In the Senior Section three teams competed, eight teams made up the Intermediate group and 11 teams competed in the Tyro class. "C" Division Club entered a team in each group of this league.

Our team in the Senior Section won the championship, and did not lose a match during the entire season. This is the fourth consecutive season that members of "C" Division have won this title.

The following members of this team chalked up the highest averages in the league:

R/Cst. H. Y. Maranda—93.46

Cpl. N. Credico—91.41

Cst. J. Perrin—89.55

Reserve Constable Maranda's average is one of the best if not *the best* ever recorded in Canada.

The "C" Division Intermediate team came second in that class losing out to Canadian National Revolver Club by six points, and the team entered in the Tyro Section won the championship.

This team was composed of members who had never shot revolver in this type

of competition before, and much credit for its success is due to the captain, Constable McCallum.

Province of Quebec Rifle Association

This organization held its first annual indoor handgun tournament on the 1st and 2nd of April. Seventy-nine competitors entered the various competitions and four teams were entered for the Provincial Championship. These represented the Canadian National Revolver Club, "C" Division RCMP, the U.S. Border Patrol and the Quebec Garrison.

Twelve members of "C" Division Club who entered the individual competitions made a creditable showing. R/Cst. H. Y. Maranda won first prize in the individual re-entry slow and timed fire, the re-entry aggregate .22 calibre individual championship (gold medal) in the expert class, the individual championship centre fire aggregate (gold medal) and the individual provincial championship (gold medal) which comprises both .22 calibre and centre fire aggregate.

Cpl. N. Credico won the silver medal in the .22 individual championship match, the bronze medal in the centre fire individual championship sharpshooter class and the silver medal in the Provincial Individual Championship Sharpshooter aggregate.

Cst. J. Perrin gained the bronze medal in the .22 calibre individual championship expert class, Cst. C. G. Vaughn the silver medal in the .22 calibre individual championship Marksman class, and Cpl. J. L. Gendron the bronze medal in the .22 calibre individual championship Marksman class.

The Canadian National Revolver Club defeated the "C" Division team in the Provincial Championship by 15 points.

Most rifle and revolver clubs usually wind up activities with the ending of winter, but our club intends to carry on through the summer. Keep your eyes peeled for more news on revolver shooting from "C" Division. It may be interesting.

Russian Billiard Tournament Did you ever see a "cue stick" worn right down to the "elbow"? Did you ever see a billiard ball worn "square" from constant use? If not, have a look at a few of this Division's discarded cues and balls.

This past winter a "free style" Russian Billiard Tournament was operated. Thirteen teams, of two men each, including officers, NCOs and men, participated. Being "free style" some extraordinary shots were executed and very seldom did you see a look of surprise on any of the players' faces. "That's the way I played it" became a catchword.

Spectator interest was also very keen. So much so that tiers of seats were built to allow for unrestricted kibitzing.

When the cues were finally put up, the click of the balls ended and the applause, sneers, catcalls of the audience had subsided, two smiling faces emerged. The victors, monarchs of all they surveyed, were Csts. E. Perrin (Jackson) and M. Nadon (Moe).

It seems that this tournament only whetted the appetites of the contestants. A second competition—in which some 32 players participated—played under the rules of "call

shot" Russian Pool was held. The honor of post champion was earned by Cst. J. H. R. Boisvert.

Social Should anyone saunter into the Division recreation room and casually open any drawer at any of the tables his eyes would be greeted with a complete display of instructional pamphlets and books on the art of bridge playing.

During the winter a Contract Bridge League was in operation. Eighteen pairs of players shuffled for supremacy during lunch hours and after 5 p.m. Culbertson, Goren and Blackwood systems were the order of the day. The only stipulations made were that guns, knives and blackjacks had to be parked in a barrel at the door before commencement of play.

The highlight of the season came about thusly. One of the new players held 13 spades. He bid seven No-Trump and wondered why he went down seven.

"D" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13165 Cst. and Mrs. P. L. Keele of Wabowden Detachment, on Nov. 19, 1949, a daughter, Sheeley.

To Reg. No. 11752 Cpl. and Mrs. S. B. H. Littlewood of Winnipegosis Detachment on Jan. 19, 1950, a son, John Barry.

To Reg. No. 14160 Cst. and Mrs. D. Jordon, Winnipeg, Man., on Apr. 2, 1950, a son, Terence Daniel.

Marriages Reg. No. 14553 Cst. K. A. Sanderson of Winnipegosis Detachment to Miss Doreen Stevenson of Winnipegosis, Man., on Jan. 28, 1950, at Dauphin, Man.

Editor's Note Owing to the extra duties arising from the flood conditions in "D" Division, the Associate Editor there was unable to supply any news items for this issue of the *Quarterly*.

"Depot" Division

Graduation Canadian Police College Class No. 17 graduated on April 5. The Hon. T. C. Douglas, Premier of Saskatchewan, presented diplomas to the graduates who represented many police forces.

For the occasion a display of precision foot drill and P.T. put on by "G" Squad—which had just completed second part training—held the interest of the graduating class and guests for over half an hour.

Hockey In the April *Quarterly* we mentioned that a hockey team had been entered in the Inter-Service League. Coached by Sgt. P. F. Gagnon, the squad finished the season in second place, behind the RCN team. In a best of three play-off

series, the RCMP took the United Institutes Mess Trophy and the championship in two straight games by scores of 9-2 and 8-1.

Dance Close to 350 members and guests assembled in "Depot" Division gymnasium for the last dance of the season on May 5. An enjoyable feature was the music by our own orchestra, made up of members of the RCMP Band stationed in Regina. The music was the best heard in many a day.

Tasty food was served in grand style thanks to the joint efforts of Cst. E. C. Curtain and Miss J. Miller and her Mess Staff. The guests sat at small tables grouped around the dance floor cabaret style.

Compliments to Cpl. J. C. Coughlin and his committee for their work in decorating the "Depot" Division gymnasium.

Shooting From December to April the Saskatchewan Provincial Small Bore Association sponsored a service rifle indoor competition, open to all branches of the services and the RCMP within the province. Competition included team shooting with the same targets used for individual grading.

The "Depot" and "F" Divisions Rifle and Revolver Club entered a team consisting of WO2 L. N. Henderson, S/Sgt. H. H. Radcliffe, Sgts. A. Mason-Rooke

and C. T. Hanman, Cpls. E. Cross and J. Cuthbert, and Csts. G. A. Cutting, B. E. Flumerfelt, L. L. Greig. The team captured the Regina Garrison Reserve Unit Trophy—awarded to the team with the high aggregate for the five monthly shoots—by 18 points. Constable Flumerfelt tied with two other men for first place in the individual Grand Aggregate, and the shoot-off is still to be fired.

Some of the newer members have shown great improvement in their shooting and it is hoped that they will be heard of on the outdoor ranges this summer at Dundurn and Ottawa.

"E" Division

Births To Reg. No. 14286 Cst. and Mrs. R. McKernan at Kamloops on Mar. 21, 1950, a son, James Patrick.

Social Our Spring Dance was held at Fairmont Barracks on March 17, and appropriately enough, St. Patrick's Day emblems were the motif for the occasion. With Supt. C. W. Harvison—our new Officer Commanding—and Mrs. Harvison in attendance, good music, and a happy crowd, a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Reg. No. 10035 Cpl. E. A. Kirk retired to pension on March 31. Corporal Kirk first served in "E" Division many years before World War II and returned to us last fall after 15 years at Old Crow Detachment in the Arctic. A social gathering of members, their wives and families, was held at Vancouver on March 31, at which a pen-and-pencil set was presented to Corporal Kirk by the Officer Commanding on behalf of his fellow members. The Corporal responded by screening for us several reels of moving picture film which he had taken during his sojourn in the North. The films and Corporal Kirk's own sparkling commentary provided an evening's entertainment which was thoroughly enjoyed.

Sports Our two curling teams in Vancouver made a splendid showing in the local curling league, both teams winning play-off berths. Neither was fortunate enough to emerge victor in the finals, but with the material available high hopes are entertained for a more successful season next winter.

The two bowling teams entered in the Vancouver Civil Service League also had a good season, although for the first time in several years they failed to make the play-offs. However, a member of Number Two team, Cst. D. L. Gehring, bowled a 365 to win the cup awarded for the highest single game of the season.

The success of our softball team last season in the Vancouver Civil Service Softball League has encouraged our members to look for greater fields to conquer, and a team has been entered in the Vancouver Commercial Senior "B" League for the 1950 season. Enthusiasm is running high among the players, and they are putting in lots of practice, for in this league the competition is much stronger. Inspr. J. M. Bella has been elected manager of the team, Cpl. J. E. Murton is playing coach, and Cst. S. V. M. Chisholm, captain. We miss Cst. I. H. Thue's ambidextrous skill on the pitcher's mound, since he left us for Northern service, but Cst. J. H. B. Hadfield and Cst. T. Sniezek are hoping to fill the gap.

It seems appropriate that our entry into the Senior League comes when we are well on the way to having a new ball park at Fairmont Barracks. During the war years, the RCMP placed a considerable area of the grounds at Fairmont Barracks at the disposal of the Canadian Army for parking and storing motorized equipment. The great weight of these vehicles chewed up the terrain considerably, and recently the local Army Commander put a team of

sappers with a heavy bulldozer on the job of repairing the damage. The result, we hope, will be a park big enough to accom-

modate the heaviest hitters in the league, with appropriate accommodation for the spectators.

"F" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13352 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. Kasproicz of Torquay, a son, Douglas Walter, Oct. 27, 1949.

To Reg. No. 14433 Cst. and Mrs. G. R. Steeves of Ponteix, a daughter, Shirley Jean, Nov. 4, 1949.

To Reg. No. 14214 Cst. and Mrs. E. M. Gray of Wilkie, a daughter, Rebecca Margaret, Nov. 15, 1949.

To Reg. No. 14137 Cst. and Mrs. V. J. Johansen of Indian Head, a daughter, Verna Elinor, Nov. 21, 1949.

To Reg. No. 12514 Cpl. and Mrs. S. C. W. Hemingway of Kipling, a daughter, Linda May, Dec. 3, 1949.

To Reg. No. 13332 Cst. and Mrs. W. R. L. Doane of Milestone, a daughter, Doreen Fern, Dec. 10, 1949.

To Reg. No. 14237 Cst. and Mrs. T. J. Peck of Kindersley, a son, Dennis Bernard, December, 1949.

To Reg. No. 14061 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. Fox of Eston, a son, Murray Leslie, Jan. 16, 1950.

To Reg. No. 14112 Cst. and Mrs. L. C. Stephenson of Humboldt, a daughter, Dorothy Deanne, Feb. 15, 1950.

To Reg. No. 13432 Cst. and Mrs. M. R. K. Duffy of Shaunavon, a daughter, Patricia Jeanne, February, 1950.

To Reg. No. 13895 Cst. and Mrs. C. J. Keohane of Gull Lake, a daughter, Patricia Anne, February, 1950.

To Reg. No. 13927 Cst. and Mrs. E. P. Kurtz of North Battleford, a daughter, Susan Marie, Mar. 10, 1950.

To Reg. No. 13386 Cst. and Mrs. A. F. Brewin of Strasbourg, a son, James Gilbert, Mar. 14, 1950.

To Reg. No. 12647 Cpl. and Mrs. H. W. Metcalfe of Swift Current, a daughter, Linda Rose, Apr. 8, 1950.

To Reg. No. 11192 Cpl. and Mrs. K. A. Pettapiece of Regina, a son, Gerald Robert, Apr. 9, 1950.

To Reg. No. 13004 Cpl. and Mrs. W. J. Glenn of Regina, a son, David Herbert, Apr. 21, 1950.

Doubly Proud Grandparent Insp. W. E. Buchanan of Saskatoon recently attained grandparenthood when his daughter, Mrs. Tom Wheeler of Calgary, became the mother of twin boys.

Marriages Reg. No. 13370 Cst. E. V. Matchett of North Battleford, Sask., was married to Miss Edith A. Murphy at Paynton, Sask., on Feb. 8, 1950.

Retired On the evening of January 30 a suitably inscribed silver tray was presented to Supt. and Mrs. T. W. Chard by Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, on behalf of all Officers of "F" and "Depot" Divisions.

The Officers and their wives who gathered in the Officers' Mess, Regina, were present to wish Superintendent and Mrs. Chard "bon voyage" on their departure from Regina and to appropriately mark the occasion of Superintendent Chard's retirement from the Force after 36 years continuous police service.

Superintendent and Mrs. Chard have taken up residence at Weyburn, where it is hoped they will enjoy many years of continued prosperity and success.

On April 8 a farewell party was held in the Officers' Mess at the Armouries in Prince Albert in honor of Reg. No. 10434 Sgt. R. E. (Bob) Thrussell who retired to pension after 30 years police service. On behalf of Prince Albert Sub-Division personnel, Sub-Inspr. G. H. Prime presented Sergeant and Mrs. Thrussell with a Westminster Chime Clock. The gathering was well attended.

For the time being at least, "Bob" and his wife are remaining in Prince Albert.

On April 4 a representative group of Regina Sub-Division personnel bade farewell to Reg. No. 10529 Cpl. A. J. Haddon who was proceeding on leave, pending retirement to pension, after 21 years service in the Force. On behalf of members of the Sub-Division, Insp. W. H. Williams presented Corporal Haddon with a combination lighter and cigarette case, suitably en-



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graved, and a silver cake tray, for Mrs. Haddon.

The Haddons will live at Lulu Island, B.C.

Sports A team from the local detachment entered in the North Battleford Bowling League, brought the season to a successful conclusion by winning the league trophy. Members of the winning team were—Csts. J. Burke, J. C. Waite, W. J. Loftus and P. F. Komaik.

The Saskatoon Sub-Division winter shooting season—both .22 revolver and rifle—was a success. Classes held Tuesday and Thursday nights of each week were well attended. They have done much to improve individual standards and even better results are looked for next year.

Cst. S. J. Anderson coached one of the Kinsmen Pee Wee hockey teams in Saskatoon during the winter and his team—the Maple Leafs—managed to tie for fourth position in scheduled league play. In the play-off games which followed, the team won its way to the finals before being eliminated.

A late spring prevented the golfers at

Saskatoon from getting into action until recently but all are looking forward to a successful season.

Yorkton Spring Dance Friday, Apr. 28, 1950 was a big day in the social life of Yorkton Sub-Division when members, their guests and friends gathered in the Yorkton Anglican Parish Hall to attend the first Sub-Division Spring Dance.

Dancing got under way at about 9.30 p.m. to the music of our Western Band under the leadership of Corporal Bryson. About 220 persons had gathered in the hall, which was effectively decorated for the occasion. Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, Officer Commanding "F" Division, and Insp. J. C. Story, Officer Commanding "Depot" Division, with their wives, honored us with their presence. Also present were Insp. R. W. Wonnacott of the Identification Branch, Ottawa, and, of course, Insp. H. G. Langton, Officer Commanding Yorkton Sub-Division.

Dancing lasted until 1.30 a.m. and the music was enjoyable. The event has elicited much favorable comment and it is hoped to make it an annual one.

“G” Division

Marriages Reg. No. 14180 Cst. J. A. L. Daoust, to Miss Jacqueline Lalande on Mar. 2, 1950 at St. Laurent, P.Q. Constable Daoust returned to his detachment at Lake Harbour on April 22. He has volunteered for an additional two years northern service and will take charge of Pangnirtung Detachment this summer. Mrs. Daoust will travel north on the *C. D. Howe* leaving Montreal on July 15.

Northern Personnel The following members of “G” Division are being relieved from northern service this summer:

Eastern Arctic Csts. J. E. Decker of Lake Harbour; C. H. Jack of Frobisher Bay; G. C. Barr of Pangnirtung; F. W. Fieseler of Pond Inlet; D. M. Nelson of Dundas Harbour and K. O. Preece of Resolute Bay. After a period of leave the latter will proceed to Whitehorse for another term of northern service.

Fort Smith Sub-Division Cpls. J. N. Reid of Fort Liard and A. Huget of Simpson; Csts. H. W. Burkholder of Spence Bay; G. L. Soper of Reliance; T. L. J. Carter of Rae; J. E. K. Peakes of Fort Smith; A. J. Carter of Providence; J. T. Daglish of Simpson; D. B. Davies of Coppermine and A. H. Mitchell of Port Radium.

Aklavik Sub-Division Csts. A. Stewart, W. E. Horner, R. W. Green, R. J.

Rogers and D. A. Coleman of Aklavik; E. J. Phelan of Herschel Island; J. P. Morrison of Arctic Red River.

Whitehorse Sub-Division Sgt. R. J. Kent, Cst. G. R. Johnson of Whitehorse; Csts. D. J. Vickerman of Mayo and R. H. Martin of Haines Junction.

The following have volunteered for northern service and will commence their duties this summer:

Eastern Arctic Cpl. J. H. Davies to Chesterfield Inlet; Csts. C. E. Boone to Resolute Bay; A. P. Wight to Lake Harbour; A. McPherson to Pond Inlet and D. J. Wright to Dundas Harbour.

Fort Smith Sub-Division Csts. J. G. Walton, A. W. R. Burrows, R. B. Gavin and A. N. Coulter to Fort Smith; Csts. D. P. Slager, O. A. H. MacGillivray and J. W. Lukash to Yellowknife; Csts. J. R. Johnson to Spence Bay; T. Scott to Providence; S. A. Byer to Simpson; R. W. Payette to Coppermine.

Aklavik Sub-Division Csts. F. R. Kalmakoff, C. R. Mains, D. C. Simmonds, P. F. Komaike, J. L. Lodge, J. A. O'Malley and C. M. Walker.

Whitehorse Sub-Division Csts. J. R. Simpson, C. Y. W. Smith, T. E. Simpson and C. L. Restoule.

“H” Division

Births To Reg. No. 14370 Cpl. and Mrs. G. A. Teeft, Sydney, a daughter, Rubina Ann, on Feb. 26, 1950.

To Reg. No. 13970 Cpl. and Mrs. G. E. Gunn, Halifax, a son, Bruce Edward, on Feb. 26, 1950.

To Reg. No. 13482 Cst. and Mrs. O. B. N. Duncan of Halifax, a son, John Gary, on Apr. 12, 1950.

Social Dances held in this Division recently were at Sydney on February 2, and Halifax on April 14. Both were “annual” affairs, with several hundred people present. The Division Dance at Halifax was at the “Nova Scotian”, and was honored by the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor,

the Hon. J. A. D. McCurdy, the Premier, Hon. A. L. Macdonald, and other notables.

Curling That well-known “skip” Cpl. G. L. Glinz appears to have acquired a few converts to the “roarin’” game, and at Sydney Curling Club quite a few members took part in a mixed bonspiel.

Hockey Although spectators missed our team in the Inter-Service Hockey League, we did have a team which literally covered itself with glory. Ably coached by Cst. H. M. Smart, the team won the championship of the City-Service League, the Commercial Hockey Championship of Nova Scotia, and the Police Championship of Halifax, capturing the Cleve, Bruce Knight and Crowell trophies. The City-Service

League consisted of teams from the City Police, City Fire Department and Naval Shore Patrol. Incidentally the Crowell trophy has been won by an RCMP team for each of the four years it has been in competition. Proceeds from some of the games went to the Canadian Red Cross and Cancer Societies, and the St. John Ambulance Association. Following is the list of team members:

Cst. E. J. Drayton.....	Defense
Cst. R. A. Powell.....	Defense (Marine)
R/Cst. C. Flemming.....	Defense
Cst. C. J. Dent.....	Centre
Spl. Cst. C. Purcell.....	Centre
Cst. J. R. Simpson.....	Right wing
Cst. R. L. Beange.....	Right wing
Cst. R. W. Payette.....	Left wing
Cst. C. M. Walker.....	Left wing
Ray Fraser.....	Goalie
Cst. H. M. Smart.....	Coach and Manager

"K" Division

Births To Reg. No. 11105 Cst. and Mrs. J. Brucker of Calgary, a son, Barney Wakefield, on Nov. 28, 1949.

To Reg. No. 12749 Cpl. and Mrs. J. J. Campbell of Calgary, a daughter, Linda Susan, on Jan. 7, 1950.

To Reg. No. 13725 Cst. and Mrs. R. M. Allan of Westlock Detachment, a son, Norman Ritchie, on Jan. 17, 1950.

To Reg. No. 14184 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Huget, at Calgary, a daughter, Deborah Wendy, on Jan. 18, 1950.

To Supt. and Mrs. G. M. Curleigh at Edmonton, on Feb. 6, 1950, a daughter, Susan Melinda.

To Reg. No. 12551 Cst. and Mrs. R. F. Holtom of Hilda Detachment, on Mar. 1, 1950, a son, Murray Edwin.

To Reg. No. 12002 Cpl. and Mrs. H. H. C. B. Hervey, at Calgary, on Mar. 23, 1950, a daughter, Marjorie Eleanor Jean.

To Reg. No. 13435 Cst. and Mrs. E. O. Kumm, Medicine Hat, on Apr. 21, 1950, a son, Bruce Kenneth.

Marriages On Mar. 8, 1950, Reg. No. 14573 Cst. W. H. M. Brace, of Westlock Detachment, to Miss M. O. McIntyre, R.N., at Yorkton, Sask.

On Apr. 29, 1950, Reg. No. 14042 Cst. H. C. Berry of Medicine Hat, to Miss Doris Carol Hicks, R.N., at Calgary, Alta.

Shooting In the 1950 Inter-Division Competition some improvement was shown and our rifle team even placed in the February match of the DCRA winter competitions. In addition, a team was entered in the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League, and after ten weeks shooting finished in second place in a field of 23 teams, winning a beautiful trophy donated by the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company. Individual team members received small cups suitably engraved. Silver spoons were won by several members.

Our Sydney Sports Club was also active. "Spoon shoots" were held, as well as competitions with various local teams.

Query A number of chaps are trying to ascertain the identity of the so-keen golfer at Sydney who braved the rigors of winter weather to practise between snow-drifts (that Easter storm!).

Badminton To close an enjoyable season of badminton Edmonton entertained the Calgary players on April 1. After the flight of many birds and a nice dance, the Edmonton players had won enough games to retain the Championship Trophy for another year. Individual honors were divided, Constable Dodwell from Calgary winning for the men, while Miss Beryl Matheson of the Edmonton staff was tops among the ladies.

Bowling In Edmonton, the Scarlet and Gold Five Pin Bowling League concluded another season on April 17. The winners of the first half of the schedule, Spl. Cst. H. S. Allen's Bear Cats, met Cst. Don Binnie's Alley Cats, in the play-off for the League championship and possession of the Knowles' Trophy. The Alley Cats emerged victorious. The winners had the following players on their roster: Misses Gladys Edwards, Anne Zariski, Patricia Ford; and Csts. Jack Galbraith, Stan Byer, Don Binnie (Captain).

At a dinner held in the King Edward Hotel, Edmonton, on the evening of May 4, prize winners for the season received the trophies which were presented by Supt. N. Courtois.

Individual honors were won by the following: High Single (men) Cst. J. R. McLean, 319; High Single (ladies), Miss Helen Parks, 313; High Cross (men), Cst. Don Binnie, 797; High Cross (ladies), Miss Anne Kraisosky, 707; High Average (men), Spl. Cst. Harold Allen, 201; High Average (ladies), Miss Mary Thompson, 175; Low Game for Season—Mrs. Angela Courtois, 43; High Team Single—Sgt. Harry Walker's Tom Cats, 1101; High Team Cross—Cpl. Bennie Richard's Pole Cats, 3002.

The RCMP entry in the Commercial Five Pin Bowling League faded somewhat rapidly towards the end of the season and finished sixth in the field of 16. However, the team was successful in capturing high cross honors for team games with an effort of 3722. Sgt. Len West won the individual high cross with a score of 999 and was also second in the averages with 248.

A team sponsored by a local clothier, Joe Greer, which included three members of the Force, Sgt. Len West, Csts. Ralph Jones and Doug Lauber, won the championship of the City Senior Five Pin League. In a tough play-off series they downed their opponents in three straight games with scores of 1394, 1325, 1149, against 1289, 1285, 1107.

In Calgary the RCMP Bowling League has been well attended this season. The winners were Cst. B. O. Beckett, High Men's Average, and Miss Ruth Gair, High

Ladies' Average. High Single went to Cst. W. Sayko and to Miss Shirley Mitchell. A dance held on May 19, was the grand finale for the winter season.

Curling In Calgary those of Scotch origin—and others—have had a successful season curling in the police league. Teams were entered from the City Police, CPR and CNR as well as the RCMP. A banquet and social evening wound up the season. Each year finds more members eager to join the broom gang.

In Edmonton, Corporal Clarke's rink won first prize in No. 2 section of the final playdowns while Corporal Francis' rink won the consolation. On May 5 about 45 of the curlers enjoyed a banquet at the Highlands Golf Club.

Volleyball In Edmonton our six team Volleyball League came to a close when the Lightnings, captained by Cst. R. McWhirter, winners of the second half, defeated the first half leaders captained by Constable Fennell.

Rifle and Revolver Clubs competing in rifle and revolver matches on the indoor ranges at Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge had a successful season of winter competitions. Some of our members in Edmonton shot in the Provincial and National Indoor Matches. They are now practicing on the outdoor range for the Provincial Competitions in July, followed by the DCRA Matches at Ottawa in August.

"L" Division

Births On Mar. 18, 1950, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., to Reg. No. 12963 Cpl. and Mrs. W. H. Warner, a son, William Wilfred Patrick.

On May 6, 1950, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., to Reg. No. 11795 Cpl. and Mrs. D. R. George, a daughter.

Absentees Csts. W. R. Pilkey, A. H. Haas, J. N. H. Sitwell, H. L. MacDonald, H. E. Brooks and G. R. Humphrey are taking Equitation at "N" Division.

Cpl. W. H. Warner and Cst. D. S. Davis, attended a Preventive Service Course at "C" Division.

Csts. A. M. Johnston and J. E. Nightingale are attending "B" course at "Depot" Division.

Csts. H. W. Fry, C. E. Walper and G. H. L. McKinnon, are taking Motorcycle Equitation at "H" Division.

Arrivals Temporary duty arrivals consist of: Csts. A. B. MacKenzie, J. C. Hinks and D. F. Christen from "J" Division; Csts. L. J. Lewis and A. G. Rumsey, of "H" Division.

Recent Visitors Deputy Commr. C. K. Gray, Ottawa; Insp. W. H. Kelly, DPO, Halifax; S/Sgt. A. R. D. McNeely, Q.M. Stores, Ottawa.

Sport "L" Division RCMP Rifle Team, competing in the Charlottetown Garrison Indoor Rifle League is doing nicely for a new entry. Out of eight teams it appears

to be holding down a little better than centre position. Team average has been raised from 84 to 92.3. The competition is strong with a good number of old-timers on the other teams.

Farming The usual ceremony of draw-

ing lots for garden space took place recently and the boys chipped in to purchase *that there stuff* that makes the vegetables grow. There is also considerable activity in landscaping, and the flower beds will make for better looking grounds.

“Marine” Division

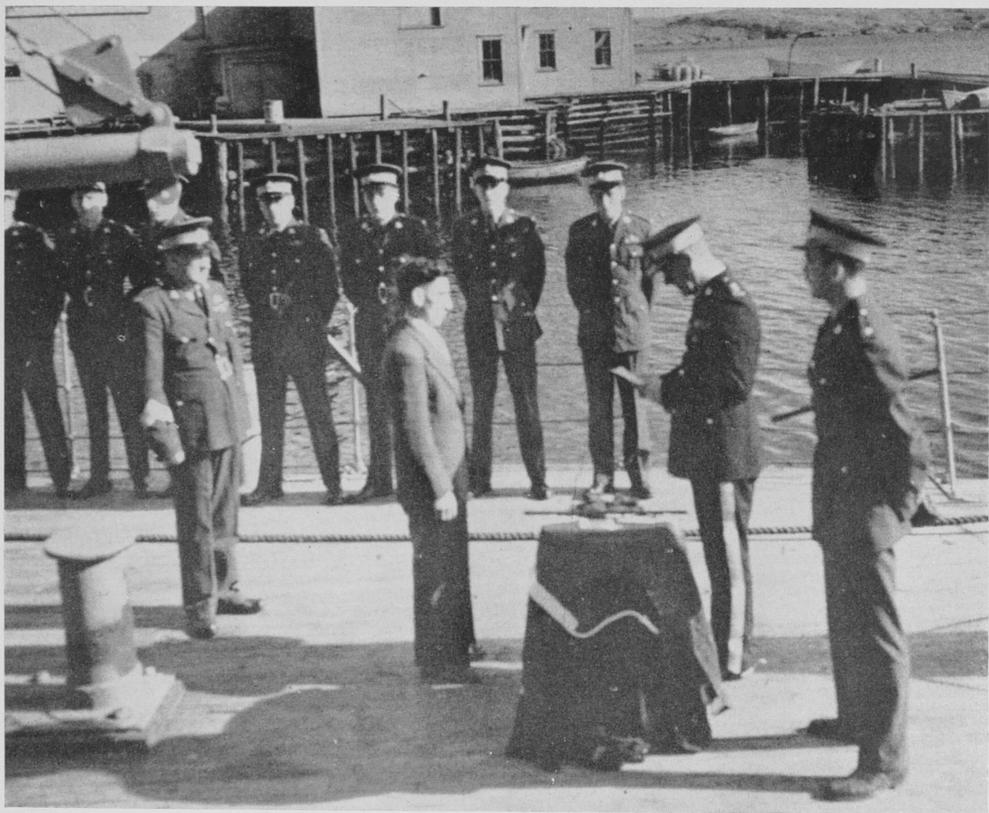
Births To Reg. No. 12435 Cst. and Mrs. M. G. Duffy at Halifax, N.S., on Feb. 7, 1950, a daughter, Joyce Marie.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. W. A. McDonald at Halifax, N.S., on Mar. 25, 1950, a daughter, Rosemary Anne.

General “Marine” Division welcomes Cst. F. G. Gough from “O” Division; Cst. J. S. Magwood from “H” Division and the

following members recently engaged: Csts. W. F. Cole, W. E. Snow; Spl. Csts. J. P. F. Legere, G. S. Roberts, E. A. Young, L. E. Young.

Dance The annual “H” and “Marine” Divisions Regimental Ball held on April 14 at the Nova Scotian Hotel was well attended by members of this Division who reported it an enjoyable affair.



Presentation of the Polar Medal to ex-Spl. Cst. F. Matthews—former member of the crew of the *St. Roch*—for service in the Arctic in 1944. The ceremony was held on board the RCMP*s Irvine* at Port aux Basques, Nfld., on Oct. 16, 1949.

Left to right: S/Sgt. F. H. Faulkner, ex-Special Constable Matthews, Inspr. R. J. Herman, OBE, Officer Commanding the *Irvine* and Sub-Inspr. W. G. Fraser of “B” Division. In the background: some of the *Irvine*’s crew.

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Rifle Shooting The closing of the 1949-50 season of the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League was celebrated with a presentation of prizes and general smoker held in the Eastern Command (Halifax Area) Gymnasium on the evening of April 14. All competing units were represented, including RCMP, Halifax City Police, RCN, and practically all units of the garrison. The combined team of "H" and "Marine" Divisions competed in the Junior Division of the League and succeeded in carrying off the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company Trophy for taking second place in this division. Individual cups were awarded to Sergeant Bastable and Constable Dowden of "Marine" Division; Corporal Thurston, Corporal Skinner and Constable Stapleton-Cotton, of "H" Division. Individual high score, Junior Division, went to Constable Dowden. This was the first year in which an RCMP team competed since the reorganization of the league after the war.

To Pension Spl. Cst. U. E. Briard, Apr. 11, 1950.

"N" Division

Births On Apr. 19, 1950, to Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Champagne, a daughter.

Bowling A party in May closed a long season of this favorite indoor sport. Competition among the ten teams provided plenty of fun and excitement which was climaxed at the banquet by the presentation of prizes by Deputy Commr. C. K. Gray. Winners of the team trophy were Cpl. D. K. Chapman's "Wanderers"—Corporal Chapman, Miss Mollard, Special Constable Kehoe and Csts. Art Wilcox and Munroe. Individual prize winners were: High Average (ladies), Mrs. Thurston; High Average (men), Mr. Mathieu; High Cross (ladies), Mrs. Johnson; High Cross (men), Corporal Chapman; High Single (ladies), Mrs. Griffiths; High Single (men), Spl. Cst. R. Trudel.

Shooting A rifle match was held on February 22, between "A" and "N" Divisions in the former's indoor range. The "A" Division team won by 12 points but

when a return match was fired at Rockcliffe on March 15 our team turned the tables with a nine-point win. On both occasions the No. 7 rifle was used. Constable Saunders of "A" Division was high man in the first match with a 97 and a 98. In the second match Sgt. W. W. Sutherland of "N" made a possible and Sgt. G. H. Griffiths a 99. Both matches were followed by the usual "gun talk" over coffee and excellent refreshments.

Honors "Dolly" Anderson, daughter of Staff Sergeant Anderson of the Mounted Section, recently was presented with the Principal's Cup for obtaining the highest marks in the Eastview High School. This is the second time Dolly has won this trophy—next time it's for keeps.

Gymkhana At the end of their three months course in Equitation members of the Mounted Section (60 Squad) took part in a gymkhana in the Riding School at Rockcliffe on the evening of March 31.



“64” Squad—“N” Division

Constable Devries performs “Flying Angel”—Constable Carroll catching.

The Commissioner and senior officers of the Force, with a party of official guests, watched the exhibition. Accommodation was limited, and the observation gallery was packed with members of the Force, their families and friends.

The Mounted Section was divided into two troops which competed for the Troop Cup. All points won by a team or individual members were added to the aggregate of the troop to which they belonged. At the end of the evening No. 2 Troop had scored 20 points, defeating No. 1 Troop which trailed by four.

Winners of the various events were: Post and Ball Race—Constable Moore; Balaclava Melee—No. 1 Troop; Bareback Wrestling—No. 2 Troop; Cork Race—Constables McKenzie and Oslund; Musical Chairs—Constable Shauerte; Jumping—Constable Nutt; Half Section Jumping—Constables Poitras and Williams.

An exhibition of jumping was given by Sergeant Major Robertson, Corporal Hadfield, and Constables Gardiner and Hill. Constables Nutt, Moore, Berthiaume and

Harvey displayed their skill in a display of Roman riding.

Competitive events were judged by Supt. J. F. Thrasher, ex-Sgt. T. Johnson and ex-Sgt. A. S. Wilson. Cups and Trophies were presented to the winners by the Commissioner.

Drill and P.T. Displays On Wednesday, April 12, about 50 members of the Ontario Motor Coach Association visited “N” Division, spending a good part of the afternoon walking about the grounds and watching squads in training. A display of P.T. was staged for the group and was followed by a display of precision drill. On April 19 displays were again presented before Commissioner Wood and the Hon. Gordon Wismer, K.C., attorney-general of British Columbia. The P.T. on these occasions is typical of the daily exercises of the trainees and consists of gymnastics, apparatus work and some fine pyramids. Movements are carried out with rapidity and style. A precision drill squad executes well over a hundred movements, including arms

drill, in about 20 minutes without a word of command. To achieve machine-like perfection requires much practice and patience, and one night after supper we saw a squad practising their drill with rifles in the gym—without an instructor in sight. We never thought to see men turn out voluntarily for foot drill practice.

Badminton Until the warmer weather came badminton was played in the gym on Sunday afternoons. Each month the doubles champions were awarded the coveted Soup Tin Trophy. The 1950 winning pairs were Miss M. Nicholson and Insp. W. Dick, Mrs. Pomfret and Constable Mast, Mrs. Pomfret and Sergeant Holmes. In each case the lady of the team is entitled to have

her name engraved on the trophy. The Soup Tin Trophy is a truly unique piece of work. Made from one of the finest soup tins ever thrown out by the mess, it has been mounted on a pedestal base and handles have been soldered on. We would like a little more engraving on the cup—it should be emblazoned with rackets rampant, shuttlecocks couchant, contestants dormant and winners blatant.

Social A class dinner was held in the mess on February 24 to mark the close of Refresher Course C-1 for NCOs, and another was held on April 18 at the end of Refresher Course D-1 for senior NCOs. These dinners are thoroughly enjoyable affairs.

“O” Division

Births To Reg. No. 13110 Cst. and Mrs. R. T. Ewing, a daughter, Linda Jane, Feb. 10, 1950.

To Reg. No. 14106 Cst. and Mrs. K. J. Maciver, a son, Robert Kenneth, Feb. 11, 1950.

To Reg. No. 14085 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Waldon, a son, William Y., Apr. 18, 1950.

To Reg. No. 13567 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. Gallinger, a son, Bruce David, Apr. 26, 1950.

Marriages Reg. No. 12891 Cpl. W. S. Ramsay to Helen Stuart McDougall, at Toronto on Mar. 3, 1950.

Mrs. Ramsay was “O” Division Messing Officer from Nov. 1, 1947 to Feb. 28, 1950. A presentation of a silver carving set was made to Corporal and Mrs. Ramsay on behalf of the members of the single men’s mess.

Smoker On March 24, a smoker for regular and Reserve members was held at Beverley Street Barracks and was attended by some 70 persons. The guests included ex-Asst. Commr. V. A. M. Kemp and Dr. F. N. Hughes, our DVA representative. Refreshments and food were good and excellent entertainment was supplied by Mr. C. Colville, comedian, magician and impersonator, with music and song directed by “Red” Kelly. A snooker tournament was won by Constables Bitz and Goodhand.

Bowling The Bowling League season came to an end on April 18, after a most

enjoyable 30 weeks of spirited competition. Cpl. J. A. Perkins was a four star winner. His team finished in first place—a position they held continuously from the third week of the schedule; he won the high average with 217, the high cross with 885 and the high single with 346.

The ladies report that they also had a good season, Miss Mary Kelly (blonde) holding the high average with 164, Miss Mary Bunting (redhead) the high single with 258 and Miss Dolores Ross (brunette) the high cross with 559.

Badminton Under the supervision of Cst. S. B. Pratt, uniformed personnel and civil staff have been able to enjoy badminton through the kindness of the RCAF, whose courts have been used every Monday night.

Revolver Club On February 3, the “O” Division Revolver Club played host to the York Revolver Club. Prizes were won by Mr. M. Stuckles, York Club, and Cpl. H. J. Newman. The novelty shoot was won by Mr. F. Chipchase of the York Club. The York Revolver Club’s annual banquet was attended by Sgt. Major J. E. T. Smaridge and Corporal Newman on April 20. Shooting continues. A blue stein, bearing the Mounted Police crest, is presented to the high scorer at each weekly shoot.

Softball The Division Softball Club was formed under the leadership of Cst. H. A. Waldon and is entered in the Toronto Civil Service League.

Old-timers' Column

Old-timer Passes On



A veteran soldier-policeman and old friend of the *Quarterly* died at Santa Monica, California, on Apr. 11, 1950 in the person of Reg. No. 1589 ex-S/Sgt. T. E. Patteson. He was 90 years of age.

After some service with the Midland Battalion, North West Field Force, Mr. Patteson joined the NWMP on Aug. 8, 1885. For the next 20 years he served the Force well at various western posts—with the exception of time out to go to the South African War with the Canadian Mounted Rifles—and retired to pension Aug. 7, 1905. When World War I broke out Mr. Patteson was overage for military service, but finally managed to get into uniform with the 46th Battalion CEF, and with that unit was appointed Quartermaster and commissioned a captain.

Since retiring from the Force ex-Staff Sergeant Patteson lived abroad for many years, and a list of his "home" addresses would resemble the itinerary of a Cook's Tour. The beginning of World War II found the Pattesons living in the Azores and from there he wrote several interesting letters to the *Quarterly*, one of which was reproduced in the April 1941 issue.

Mr. Patteson enjoyed a distinction which has been shared by few other pensioners of the Force. While he served the Mounted Police faithfully for 20 years, he enjoyed the benefits of that service for more than 44 years, and thus drew more in pension payments that he did as an active member of the NWMP. ●●●

News of the Nineties

One of the interesting features of life in the *Quarterly's* editorial offices is the daily mail, and from a variety of routine correspondence—and occasional manuscripts and advertisements—a prized item is sometimes found scribbled on the bottom of a subscription form. Usually it is some link with the distant past; a reminder that there are still men living whose knowledge of the Force's youth is not hearsay, and whose

experiences are green enough to bring forth a flood of stories about the days when a large part of this vast nation of Canada was untracked wilderness.

Recently such a note as this turned up on the back of a subscription form from a faithful reader who—judging by his reminiscences at least—may justly be termed an old-timer. It said: "Major Sam Steele, tired of paying for my drinks, made me an honorary member of the NWMP mess at Dawson in November 1898." Sensing that there might be a lot more where this came from, we asked our old friend if he would care to contribute something for the Old-timers' Column and from his letter we have picked a few of the choicest items.

Our correspondent—who prefers to remain anonymous—says that when he first went North "Major Sam Steele was also a passenger on the boat *Thistle*". The letter continues, "The boat was well named—there were no sitting down places. I stopped at Wrangel, Major Steele went on to Skagway. When I went to Skagway he took

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good care of me—gave me Dr. Sugden as chaperone. Dr. Sugden took me around Skagway and introduced me to Soapy Smith who had been one of his patients. It was in the presence of Soapy Smith that the doctor related to me that he had been held up by one of Smith's gang, and that he had complained to Soapy about this. The doctor recalled too that Smith emptied a bag on his desk that would have done credit to any banker of those days and told him to pick out his property. He did."

The letter-writer is a man whose work brought him into close contact with the Force in the North, and he says "... I have great respect for all it has done". He regrets that a good many of his most humorous anecdotes would not look too well in print. He has fond memories though of "one of the most interesting ceremonies in which I have assisted". It concerns a custom apparently prevalent then of carrying newly-commissioned officers from the sergeants' quarters to the officers' mess. He has vivid recollections of one sergeant, a massive figure of a man who had been promoted to sub-inspector. He says, "It took six of us to carry him over."

Our correspondent was apparently on friendly terms with many officers whose names are synonymous with the Force's early work in the North—Steele, Walsh, Wood, Strickland, Harper, Scarth, Routledge, Belcher. It would appear that a good many of them kept a fatherly eye on him, for another paragraph in his letter reads: "I first met Insp. "Bob" Belcher when I went from Bennett to Sheep Camp for

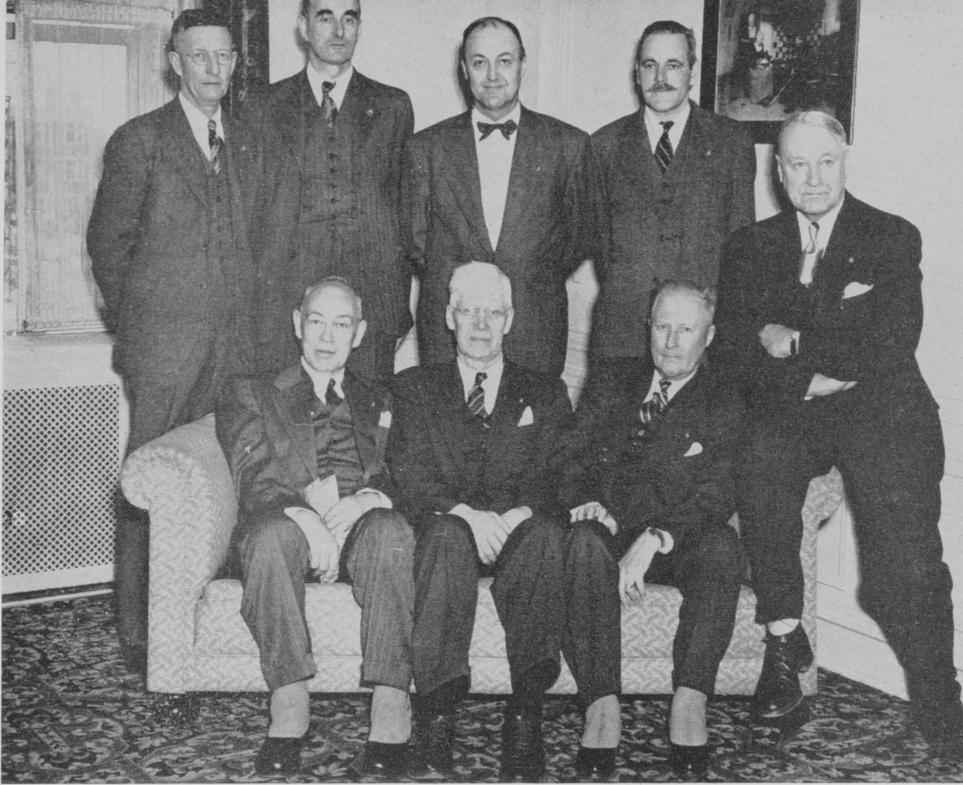
supplies. I had a letter from Steele to Belcher. The latter felt some responsibility towards me and had me watched like a hawk because there was danger of a snow-slide. I thought there was little chance of my being caught in the slide, and I tried to go down to Sheep Camp, contrary to instructions from Inspector Belcher. A constable came along and made me return to police quarters. Belcher was still scolding when word came that the slide had actually occurred. I believe a good many people lost their lives in it."

Reading between the lines it would appear that our old-timer was a great admirer of Major Steele. He mentions that that officer was fond of entertaining, yet never took a drink while in the Yukon Territory. But he adds Steele "saw to it that his friends did not suffer". And when that famous soldier went to South Africa with Lord Strathcona's Horse our informant missed going with him through an unfortunate accident. "I had my arm in a sling," he writes, "following a shotgun accident. The gun went off through the hammer hitting the rib of a canoe, which was supposed to be steered by one of the constables. Unfortunately he was lighting his pipe at the time, and allowed the canoe to get into the riffles. I was taken to Dawson for treatment, and there the Hospital Sergeant was named Reed."¹ He says that the last time he called on ex-Corporal Reed he was an Archdeacon in charge of the Anglican Parish of Fort Saskatchewan.

Two other incidents are still fresh in the mind of this gentleman. He remembers "seeing a NWMP bugler who was about 5'4" or 5'5" tall escorting two big strapping miners to the barracks, when he found them fighting on the street in Dawson". He also recalls renewing acquaintances with the late Commissioner Starnes, when the latter was an inspector and stationed in the North. The friendship began, says our correspondent, "when I was a boy in Montreal". "He (Starnes) was a frequent caller at our house. That was, of course, before he went to the Riel Rebellion." ●●●

¹Reg. No. 2406 ex-Cpl. Christopher Reed, who served in Force from Jan. 30, 1890 to Aug. 31, 1900. During his service in the Yukon he was hospital orderly at Dawson. (See *RCMP Quarterly* April 1948—Obituary.)

Photo—
H. Befus
Calgary
Herald



RNWMP VETS AT CALGARY

The Division representatives, with their terms of service shown in brackets, are, left to right:

Seated: Frank P. Baxter, Calgary (1911-46) "A" Division, Vancouver; A. C. Bury, K.C., (1903-09) Dominion President; G. E. Blake (1903-33) Dominion Secretary-Treasurer; Stanley Clarke (1911-16) "K" Division, Lethbridge.

Standing: E. B. D. Michell (1918-19—1940-43) "B" Division, Victoria; F. J. Brailsford (1920-43) "G" Division, Edmonton; J. R. Johnston (1924-26) "E" Division, Calgary; F. B. Johns (1920-40) "C" Division, Ottawa.

RNWMP Veterans' Association Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the RNWMP Veterans' Association was held at the Palliser Hotel in Calgary on Feb. 19, 1950.

An interesting item on the agenda was the approval of an application to form a new division with headquarters at Regina, to be known as "F" Division.

During the election of officers the following board was returned by acclamation:

Dominion President, A. C. Bury, K.C.; Dominion Vice-President, R. C. Bowen; Dominion Secretary-Treasurer, G. E. Blake; elected members (3), Julien Nash, F. J. Brailsford, J. S. Jarman.

After the business meeting an informal banquet was enjoyed by the attendant representatives. A highly-esteemed old friend and comrade, ex-Supt. G. E. Sanders, CMG, DSO, was the honored guest.

•••

Dr. E. A. Braithwaite

One of the West's best-known old-timers, Dr. E. A. Braithwaite of Edmonton died Dec. 7, 1949 at the age of 87. Prominent in Canadian medical circles, Doctor Braithwaite was associated with the RCMP over a record-breaking span of 65 years—both as a member of the uniformed Force and later as Honorary Surgeon.

During his long service to Canada, to his adopted province of Alberta, to Edmonton and to his fellow-creatures, Edward Ainslie Braithwaite set many records. He was a coroner for over 50 years—for 20 of them chief coroner of the Province of Alberta; he was Edmonton's first medical health officer and later medical inspector of all Alberta hospitals; he was an Alberta delegate to the Dominion Hospital Council for several years and a long-time member of that council; he served on the

Alberta Medical Council for a lengthy period and in 1944 was awarded a life membership in the Canadian Medical Association. In addition Doctor Braithwaite's services to the St. John Ambulance Association were so valuable that for many years he held the position of provincial commander of that Order.

It may be said then that Doctor Braithwaite lived a full life, a life dedicated to the alleviation of suffering and sickness, and for his kindness as a doctor, his interest in the progress of medicine through the services he rendered to the many councils and associations with which he was associated, he became a revered and familiar figure. Yet, despite his distinguished career in medicine, and the esteem in which he was held in all walks of life, Doctor Braithwaite's first love and proudest association was his long connection with the Mounted Police.

In 1884, after some years as a medical student in England, Edward Braithwaite came to Canada and enlisted in the NWMP on May 7. His regimental number was 1025. His knowledge of medicine was speedily utilized and in the fall of that year he was appointed an Acting Hospital Sergeant. The next year in the Rebellion, young Braithwaite had ample opportunity of gaining practical experience. He reported that at one time he had 22 cases of snow-blindness and several of frostbite to care for. In the latter group was a man whose legs were frozen from the knees down and it was the proud boast of the embryo doctor that the unfortunate victim had only to sacrifice a few toes.

On May 6, 1892 Sergeant Braithwaite retired from the Force when his term of service expired, and having completed his medical studies, shortly afterwards set up private practice. Soon he was appointed a contract surgeon to the Force and in that capacity continued to serve the Mounted Police until 1911 when by Order-in-Council he was made an Honorary Surgeon. He retired from active duty as Surgeon in 1931 but retained his honorary rank until his death. In recognition of his long association with the Force, Doctor Braithwaite was awarded the RCMP Long Service Medal in January 1935.

Doctor Braithwaite served the cause of medicine with untiring devotion, and

through his work as a private practitioner, as a coroner, as a member of medical groups, as a member and associate of the Mounted Police he made a generous contribution to the growth and development of Canada's West. Truly he was a pioneer.

(See also *RCMP Quarterly*, July 1946—Old-timers' Column.)

Church Parade

Members of "E" Division, RNWMP Veterans' Association, held their first Annual Church Parade at Calgary on Sunday, May 7, in the evening. The members fell in at 29th St. and 21st Ave. S.W.—in the Killarney area—and marched to St. Martin's Anglican Church.

Comrade J. J. Weaver (ex-Reg. No. 5967), who is Lay Reader at St. Martin's, was in charge of the service, and was assisted by Comrade F. Caswell (ex-Reg. No. 2789). Comrade Weaver delivered the sermon.

Following the service the entire congregation gathered in the parish hall for a social hour. Coffee was served by the ladies.

NWMP Link Ended by Death

Pincher Creek, April 9—Funeral services were held Thursday for Mrs. Alexa M. Tench, a pioneer of Southern Alberta, and a niece of Col. J. F. Macleod, first commander in the west of the North-West Mounted Police, and of old Fort Macleod.

Mrs. Tench, who was 75 at her death, was born in Aurora, Ont., and came west in 1900. She nursed at Macleod for some years, living with her brothers, Martin and Norman Macleod, early settlers of the district.

She married Clifford S. Tench in Lethbridge in 1907 and the couple lived in the Smith Fork district until Mr. Tench's death in 1949. Since then, Mrs. Tench resided with her daughter, Mrs. O. White, at Mountain Mill.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. H. Hanson, Revelstoke, B.C., and Mrs. O. White. There are five grandchildren.

Pallbearers were N. S. Macleod, A. McKerricker, M. Cain, F. Link, R. Lang and G. Portes.

Rev. F. C. Musson officiated at the services and interment was in the family plot in the Anglican cemetery.

(From *The Albertan*, Apr. 10, 1950.)

Book Reviews

VERDICT IN DISPUTE, by Edgar Lustgarten. Longmans Green and Company, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 253. \$2.25.

Human motives and weaknesses parade before the Criminal Courts in endless procession and every case is a drama in itself, however variable the intensity may be. In this book Mr. Lustgarten has recounted six murder cases, five English and one—the trial of Lizzie Borden—American, all of which were highly sensational when they occurred. Although he is not seeking to be sensational, it is probably not by accident that five of the six cases involve women either as accused or victim, and he begins the book as follows:

Planned, deliberate killing is no drawing-room accomplishment. It needs callousness of heart, insensitivity of mind, indifference to suffering and contempt for human life. These are grim qualities; repulsive in a man, in a woman against nature. The calculating murderer is vile but comprehensible; the calculating murderess is an enigmatic paradox. Hence the compelling fascination of those cases where a woman stands charged with a premeditated murder. Reasoning and logic no longer seem sufficient. The onlooker is swayed by imponderable factors: imagination, instinct, the gulf of incongruity between the crime and the accused. He gazes on the figure in the dock; he notes the slight form, the gentle manner, the appealing face. Is it possible, he asks himself, that the Crown case is well-founded? Did Edith Thompson really instigate that crime and lead her victim, unsuspecting, to the appointed place of death? Did Lizzie Borden really slay her stepmother with a hatchet and then calmly wait her chance to slay her father likewise? Was Florence Maybrick really a systematic poisoner who did her beastly work for weeks and watched her husband die?

The author has not concerned himself to show that public opinion brings about wrong verdicts. He makes no point of the pressure of public opinion towards such a result, and in fact emphasizes that England as a whole was shocked by the conviction of Mrs. Maybrick. He makes a skilful analysis of each case and, while he lays stress upon the highlights of the trial—for

example the keen cross-examinations of Sir Charles Russell in the trial of Florence Maybrick, and the judge-baiting of Edward Abinger in his defence of Steinie Morrison—he does so without losing sight of his main question “Was guilt proved according to law?” Obviously he thinks it was not, and the reader, whether or not he agrees, will find much interest in speculating upon the problems presented.

J.C.M.

AN INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINALISTICS, by O'Hara and Osterburg. The Macmillan Co. Ltd., New York, U.S.A. and Toronto, Canada. Pp. 696. Indexed and illustrated. \$11.50.

The police official who is sufficiently interested in his responsibilities is aware that his duties today depend more and more on scientific knowledge and investigation. Hence the value of a work of this scope which embraces practically the whole technique of modern criminal laboratory work. The facts in *An Introduction To Criminalistics* are based on actual research and have been tested under actual working conditions.

There are many who believe that the camera does not lie, but what a mistake it would be for an expert witness to make this statement on the witness stand. In the chapter dealing with photographic optics, you are shown how and why the camera records what it does. The chemistry of photography, color problems, as well as fingerprint, ultraviolet, infrared and stere-

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oscopic photography are fully described in an interesting way and amply illustrated.

Physical examinations cover many items—which of two bullet holes in a pane of glass was made first, the materials or substances visible under an ultraviolet lamp. A great deal is said about examinations in automobile accidents, broken headlight glass, tire marks, damaged equipment, dents, scratches, and so forth, proving that any clues are worth taking note of, and they usually can be found if one knows what to look for.

Drunken drivers may become highway killers, but how much alcohol does it take to consider a person “under the influence”? Detailed information on various methods of determining the quantity of alcohol in a person’s system is given, together with charts and graphs. Some police agencies in the United States have adopted chemical tests for intoxication. Read what is recorded on this subject, and the results that are being obtained.

Detective dyes, fluorescent powders, and other “traps” for the common “sneak thief” are explained, with the cautionary note that they are only helpful in the hands of an investigator possessed of some ingenuity.

You may never be called upon to do many of the things mentioned in this book, but to have some understanding about what can be done is useful. You should at least know how to preserve specimens or exhibits so that your expert advisers will be in a position to make an examination.

A wealth of information is given on miscellaneous document problems, including inks, erasures, obliterations, also details on the use and value of the spectograph and the electron microscope, and many other related matters.

This is a beautifully bound book printed on high quality paper with copious references and numerous illustrations and photographs that speak for themselves. An ideal book as a gift for those interested in police methods or those employed on crime detection and prevention. This book is a “must” for any police library and, in fact, would be an addition to any man’s bookshelf.

R.W.W.

GHOSTS RETURNING, by Harwood Steele. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 271 including appendix and notes. \$3.50.

Built around incidents which occurred in early days of the Force, this novel possesses an exciting flavor of authenticity. It shows the NWMP in action, some of it fact, some fiction. Yet there is no danger of confusing the two, for the author has provided comprehensive notes distinguishing the one from the other. He has taken special care to prevent misinterpretation of facts.

Incidentally this reviewer advises readers who wish to derive full enjoyment to follow the author’s suggestion *not* to refer to the appendix until the story has been read. Otherwise the illusion and mystery may be destroyed.

It’s the story of a murder investigation that took investigators of the Mounted Police into the land below the boundary line. It tells about the co-operation between the police forces of both countries even then. It deals with the intrigue of those days, adventure, long patrols, romance and mystery. It’s the type of reading intended for armchair entertainment after a hard day, and achieves it to the full.

Penned by one whose writing ability is well known, it depicts life-like characters in conflict, while the suspense holds throughout. There is information and drama involving the NWMP, Indians and pioneers. The reader will laugh at the antics of some of the actors, shudder at Calf Shirt’s incredible fondness for snakes, a characteristic taken from fact. With the skill of experience Colonel Steele takes you down forgotten trails and across streams by unremembered fords into the land of coulees and sloughs. You climb bluffs of cottonwoods and break out into the open to gaze ahead and marvel at the broad buffalo pastures of a bygone day. You see Indian encampments and thrill to the horror of red-man savagery. Unconsciously you sense the tremendous amount of research and study behind the writing of this story, work that was absolutely essential to the verisimilitude in it. Truly here is a book to delight and please.

Colonel Steele is not only familiar with the locale and setting but has absorbed it so well it flows from his pen with the ease

of one who has spent a lifetime telling of interesting episodes.

A fine addition to his other books, this one will appeal to adolescents and adults alike. The wealth of data regarding the "Ghost Dance", noted characters of the frontier West, the life and customs of that era, is extremely interesting and enlightening.

Harwood Steele, an "original son" of the Force has scored again in a highly-competitive field of literature. Readers, whether of the Force or not, will enjoy and want to possess this book. E.J.D.

THE SON OF THE HAWK, by Thomas H. Raddall. The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, U.S.A., and Toronto, Canada. Pp. 247. \$2.50.

As in *His Majesty's Yankees* Thomas Raddall has etched in burning words the simple story of a boy's ambition—following the example of his father—to fight against British Law and Order for Liberty and Independence. The story is a strong one and the reading delightful and stimulating.

Mr. Raddall who has already won the acclaim of a discriminating public, prominent among whom were Kipling and John Buchan, will receive great praise for his "rare gift of swift, spare, clean-limbed narrative" which also flows in his latest book *Son of the Hawk*.

The story abounds in dramatic incident and thrilling experience lit up by a delicate and unique humor. Above all, however, Mr. Raddall shows great talent in depicting the struggle in Nova Scotia, the key to Canada, which was fought in a silent wilderness, in scattered and lonely settlements, on forest trails and rivers, and along a thousand miles of well-nigh empty coast. It was waged by small bands of men in buckskins and homespun, poorly armed and worse supplied, against troops as ragged as themselves but lacking nothing in the way of stores and ammunition and much better led.

This book described variously by the author as a general idea of the life of the Micmacs, is the fruit of his vast experience with these people, which began in 1923 when he became accountant for a small pulp mill on the Mersey River in Nova Scotia. Here he came in contact with millhands, lumberjacks, hunters, anglers and a

group of Micmac Indians of whom in real life he is considered an authority.

In closing I would only like to repeat what John Buchan has already said: "Mr. Raddall has great stories to tell." That is certain, and the result of this one is excellent. I.C.

FORENSIC SCIENCE AND LABORATORY TECHNICS, by Ralph F. Turner. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. and Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 240. Illustrated and Indexed. \$7.75.

Gathering evidence at the scene of crime is not a routine matter. No two cases are exactly alike. To connect the guilty party, you must be in a position to establish proof of your findings. Facts cannot be gathered indiscriminately, the process must be methodical and purposeful. Evidence to be handed over to the specialist for close scrutiny and expert opinion should be dealt with by one who has more than average knowledge of the particular subject.

The field to be covered by any capable investigator is far-reaching. Ordinarily, he is not expected to be an authority on each and every subject. Generally speaking, he must be aware of what are clues, their relation to a crime and to what extent they can be used to complete the picture of how and why an offence was committed and by whom. This book contains 234 pages of information that if known and utilized by an investigator would place the odds in any case in his favor.

Studying the works and experiences of known authorities and analyzing their textbooks is most enlightening. This volume covers enough of the subject of scientific crime detection to be of value to all who profess to be interested in criminology. By reading this work, the policeman, investigator, and especially those of the legal profession, will have a better understanding of the analysis of evidence and a clearer picture of how to deal with and present such evidence before a court.

No great attempt has been made to go into too much detail about systems, or to dwell on statistical data. There are over 82 illustrations of equipment and techniques. Thirteen chapters group the associated subjects. Some of the general headings are Photography, Fingerprints, Hair, Fibre,

Chemistry, Seriology, Document Examination, Report Writing. This book is attractively bound and well printed on first-class paper, and the author has been generous with his references. If you are a collector of books on crime and its detection, this work will be of interest to you.

The author is assistant professor of the Department of Police Administration, Michigan State College, and was formerly laboratory supervisor of the Kansas City Police Department. R.W.W.

YANKEE'S WANDER-WORLD, by Irving and Electa Johnson, Norton & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A. George J. McLeod Limited, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 274. \$6.75.

This book is published with the descriptive sub-title "Circling the Globe in the Brigantine *Yankee*"—and it is simply a record of the fourth world cruise of the authors, with an amateur crew of young people out for adventure and experience. During the war, the Johnsons sold their original *Yankee* and on deciding to make another cruise, purchased a German-built sailing ship which was an English prize of war. After having her remodelled to suit their needs, they sailed from Gloucester, Mass., in November 1947, through the Panama Canal and out into the Pacific.

Throughout the voyage, the Johnsons encounter old friends still living in out-of-the-way places and enjoying it—but who also enjoy a glimpse of the outer world and a taste of its luxuries brought to them by their thoughtful visitors. It is not all smooth sailing—many storms and dangers are encountered, but as these add zest to the book, so they must have added to the actual voyage.

From the Galapagos Islands, the *Yankee* proceeded to Easter Island, Pitcairn, Tahiti and Hawaii. At each of these, they encountered interesting and informative experiences—not new to the Johnsons, but undoubtedly thrilling to the young crew members. We can feel their excitement at seeing in imagination the landing of the famous mutineers from the *Bounty*, and actually seeing their descendants; and can share with them the wonderful tropical hospitality of Tahiti and Hawaii.

Many of the names of places visited in the Philippines are familiar to us since the

war; and it is pleasant to read of them at peace again and struggling back to life, no longer, alas, languorous, but filled with modern activity.

One of the most vivid passages in the book is the description of the wild men of Amok, in the New Hebrides. There the travellers were privileged to see these extremely primitive bushmen in their stockaded village and to witness ritual dances of the Big Nambus, some of the wildest people left in the world.

Between New Guinea and Borneo there seems to be an invisible but definite line dividing the South Sea groups from the Oriental. This is because the islands to the north and west were once part of the Asiatic land mass, whereas those to the south and east were not. Fauna, flora and peoples in these two divisions are distinctly different. We now reach the charm of the Orient—the Philippines, Bangkok, Siam, Singapore, Bali—names that chime with the charm of native bells. The culture of these people is expressed in their delicate architecture and way of life.

On to Keeling Cocos—that fascinating group which has been ruled by four generations of Scots, descended from hardy John Clunies Ross, who in 1827, took them for his own; across 3,000 miles of Indian Ocean to Zanzibar, and the thrills of a safari into the African veld; round the Cape of Good Hope to St. Helena, isle of Napoleon's exile.

Who has not heard of Devil's Island? With the Johnsons we visit that horrible place, now fortunately no longer used as a prison colony. Thence to the West Indies and home to Gloucester after sailing 45,000 miles.

The book is illustrated with many photographs taken en route, and is well bound. A great deal of miscellaneous information is sprinkled throughout—a geography lesson which is easily assimilated. O.E.W.

THE SEXUAL CRIMINAL, by J. Paul de River, M.D., F.A.C.S. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., and Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 267. Illustrated. Indexed. \$6.75.

The author of this book is well qualified to write on this subject, drawing upon his brilliant and varied background, which includes service as a naval surgeon in World

War I, and as a practicing psychiatrist on Park Avenue, New York. He is director of the Los Angeles Police Department, Sex Offence Bureau, which he founded after a number of years' study in this special field.

This is a psychoanalytical work describing actual cases involving those poor unfortunates who are temporarily sick and unbalanced, and who have committed crimes beyond the comprehension of a so-called "normal" person. Dr. de River discusses each case frankly and thoroughly, and questions each offender from the viewpoint of a psychiatrist, not that of a policeman. He happily avoids the use of too-technical jargon and writes in a clear and thoroughly understandable manner.

After reading these vivid accounts, one may or may not feel sympathetic towards these criminals, some of whom apparently have no feelings of guilt or wrong-doing after the perpetration of a crime. In some of the cases quoted, there is a suggestion that the actions of the sex degenerate were motivated by uncontrollable urges and that he was not mentally responsible at the time of his crime. In some instances, he was not even aware that a crime had been committed.

The recorded case histories are by their very nature unpleasant, even revolting; therefore, this is not a book that should be made available to the morbidly curious dabbler or adolescent. In fact, the volume may be obtained only through professional channels. It is a serious study intended as a guide for serious students of criminology.

Of course, in a book of this type, a glossary is essential, and an excellent one is provided, along with a good index and realistic and well-chosen illustrations.

R.W.W.

TWENTY MILLION WAR VETERANS, by Robert England. Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 222. Indexed. \$3.

When one considers that 20 million veterans of two world wars are living in Canada and the United States and that as a group they comprise more than one-third of our voters, the importance of this study is obvious.

Robert England is uniquely fitted to undertake a work describing the veteran's lot, since he is a veteran himself, a former

director of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and Educational Adviser for the Canadian Legion. In the thirties, the author gained practical experience in citizenship training and community settlement projects among immigrants in the Peace River district and central British Columbia. During World War II his special knowledge of sociological problems was invaluable to the government in its various rehabilitation efforts on behalf of Canadian veterans.

This thorough and detailed analysis of veterans' problems overlooks no aspect of the subject. At the same time, the absorbing story of the re-establishment of 20 million men back from the wars is not weighed down with too much statistical data.

Teachers, politicians, clergymen and all public-minded citizens owe it to themselves to become acquainted with the special circumstances in which veterans find themselves today. This book will tell them almost all they need to know on the topic.

Twenty Million War Veterans is well documented and has a useful index.

L.D.P.

SALTO, A Horse of the Canadian Mounties, by J. Paul Loomis. Dodd Mead & Company (Canada) Limited, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 243. \$3.

This is a story that will appeal to boys who love adventure and horses. It is about a horse, Salto, a big powerful chestnut, and the author, J. Paul Loomis, conceived the idea for the book after watching musical rides presented by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Briefly the tale is about Salto and his master Cst. Park Langdon and their service together in the RCMP. There is a fine loyalty between the horse and Langdon, and perhaps because of that friendship between man and beast, the book may appeal to some adults.

Strictly speaking it is not a true portrayal of life in the Force for it is too full of slam-bang action, fights and somewhat far-fetched situations. On the other hand although a work of fiction, the book carries a more convincing ring than others of its type for Mr. Loomis has taken the trouble to acquaint himself with some of the more minute details about ranks, training, musical rides, and so on.

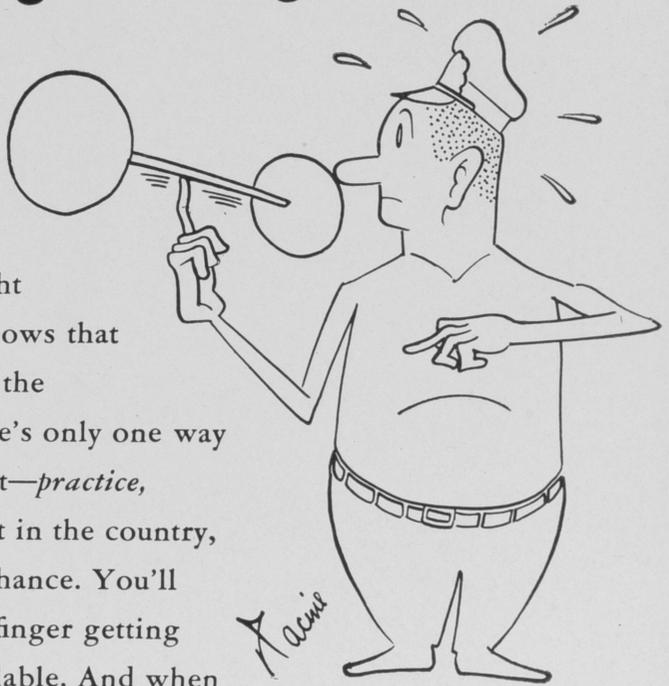
J.G.

Obituary

- Reg. No. 8508 ex-Cst. Llewellyn John Black, 50, died at Brighton, England, on Mar. 25, 1950. The deceased joined the Force on July 30, 1919 and was discharged on June 30, 1938. He was a member of the Canadian Army in World Wars I and II.
- Reg. No. 5088 ex-Sgt. Frederick Arthur Olsen, 60, died Mar. 25, 1950 at Edmonton, Alta. Mr. Olsen joined the Force on Feb. 10, 1910 and took his discharge on June 4, 1914. From Feb. 24, 1917 to Dec. 10, 1920 he served in the Saskatchewan Provincial Police and from Apr. 12, 1921 to Mar. 31, 1932 was a member of the Alberta Provincial Police. He re-engaged in the RCMP on Apr. 1, 1932 and retired to pension on Mar. 14, 1945. During his service he was stationed at Regina, Sask., Vermilion, Edmonton, Athabasca, Lamont and Calgary, Alta. At the time of his death Mr. Olsen was Police Magistrate for Athabasca.
- Reg. No. 11305 ex-Cst. Adelard Goulet, 68, died Mar. 12, 1950, at Ottawa, Ont. Mr. Goulet joined the Force on Apr. 1, 1932 and served until Sept. 30, 1935 when he was discharged to pension. Prior to his service in the Force he was with the Preventive Service from July 2, 1915 to Mar. 31, 1932. He served continuously in "A" Division, Ottawa.
- Hon. Surgeon Edward Ainslie Braithwaite, 87, died at Edmonton on Dec. 7, 1949. Dr. Braithwaite originally joined the NWMP as a constable on May 7, 1884. During his uniformed service he was a hospital sergeant and shortly after his discharge from the Force on May 6, 1892, he qualified as a doctor and set up private practice. His association with the Mounted Police continued in the capacity of contract surgeon and in 1911 he was appointed an Honorary Surgeon in recognition of his long connection with the Force. He retired from active service as Surgeon in 1931. (See Old-timers' Column.)
- Reg. No. 1589 ex-S/Sgt. Thomas Edward Patteson, 90, died Apr. 11, 1950 in Santa Monica, Cal., U.S.A. He joined the Force on Aug. 8, 1885 and retired to pension Aug. 7, 1905. During the South African War he fought with the Canadian Mounted Rifles and in World War I was commissioned as Captain and Quartermaster of the 46th Battalion CEF. (See Old-timers' Column.)
- Reg. No. 9831 ex-Cpl. Alfred Charles Moule, 52, died at Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 28, 1950. He engaged in the Force at Ottawa on Sept. 30, 1921 and was invalided to pension on July 12, 1945 after serving continuously in "A" Division. During World War I ex-Corporal Moule served with the Canadian Army from Jan. 18, 1915 to May 25, 1919 in the Belgian, French and German war zones.
- Reg. No. 10426 ex-Sgt. John Molyneux, 71, died at Winnipeg, Man., on Aug. 17, 1949. Prior to joining the RCMP on June 1, 1928, the late Mr. Molyneux was a member of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police from May 14, 1918 to May 31, 1928. He also spent some years as a guard at the Manitoba Penitentiary and was a former member of the Manchester, England police force. Sergeant Molyneux was discharged to pension on May 31, 1939. Two sons are members of the Force, Reg. No. 12386 Cst. P. J. Molyneux and Reg. No. 12951 Cpl. J. J. Molyneux both of "K" Division.
- Reg. No. 4749 ex-Cpl. Hugh Rose Swire Frodsham, DCM and Bar, 66, died Feb. 13, 1950 at Bridport, Dorset, England. Mr. Frodsham joined the RNWMP at Regina on Aug. 28, 1908 and was discharged Aug. 27, 1916 when his term of service expired. At that time he had been serving with the British Army in France since the outbreak of World War I as the result of special leave granted to him. Ex-Corporal Frodsham was the son of the late Col. W. J. Holmes Frodsham of Mettingham, Bangay, Suffolk, England, and prior to engaging in the Force served with the South African Constabulary. During his service in the Force he was stationed at Regina and Nokomis, Sask., and Calgary and Banff, Alta.
- Reg. No. 3238 ex-S/Sgt. Robert William McLeod, 71, died at New Westminster, B.C., on Jan. 20, 1950. He joined the NWMP at Regina on Mar. 26, 1898 and served continuously until discharged to pension on July 10, 1923. During his service he was stationed at Fort Saskatchewan, Fort Vermilion and Peace River. Mr. McLeod served with the Canadian Mounted Rifles in the South African War and was Sergeant Major of RNWMP Squadron "B" Siberian Cavalry Draft during World War I. After leaving the Force he became Supervisor of Fisheries in the Department of Fisheries and retired from that position on July 1, 1946.
- Reg. No. 2097 ex-Sgt. George Will, 83, died at Saskatoon, Sask., on Feb. 16, 1950. The late Mr. Will joined the NWMP on Apr. 9, 1888 and ten years later took his discharge when his term of service expired. During those years he was stationed at Regina, Prince Albert and Saskatoon. After leaving the Force Mr. Will operated a book and stationery store at Prince Albert for two years, then entered the real estate and insurance business, in which he was the pioneer in that city.

"keep your trigger-finger fit"

Constable Karloff hasn't quite got the right idea—but at least he knows that good marksmanship is the result of practice. There's only one way to be a really good shot—*practice*, on the target range, out in the country, everywhere you get a chance. You'll soon find your trigger-finger getting more and more dependable. And when it comes to ammunition, you'll find none more dependable than DOMINION, made by C-I-L. There's a DOMINION cartridge for every type of gun.

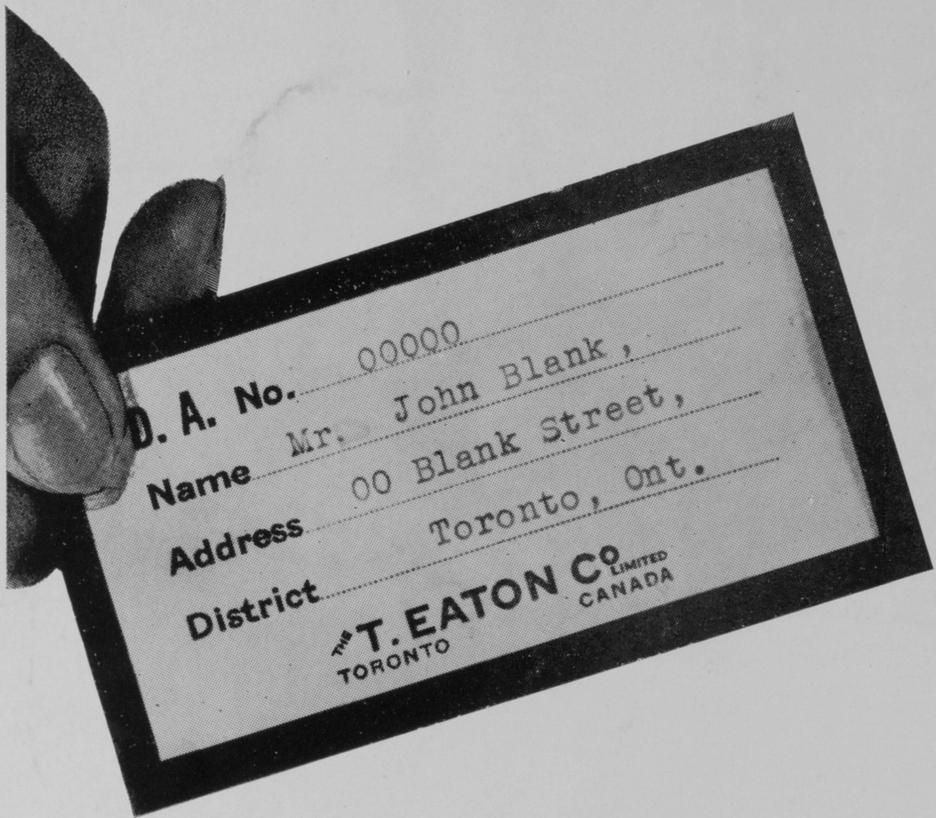


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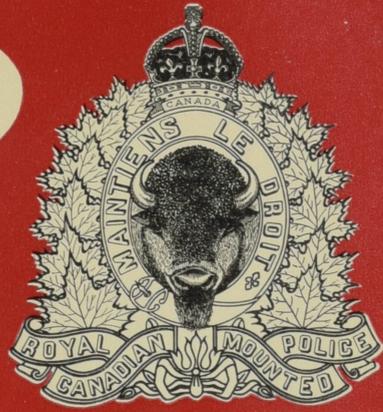
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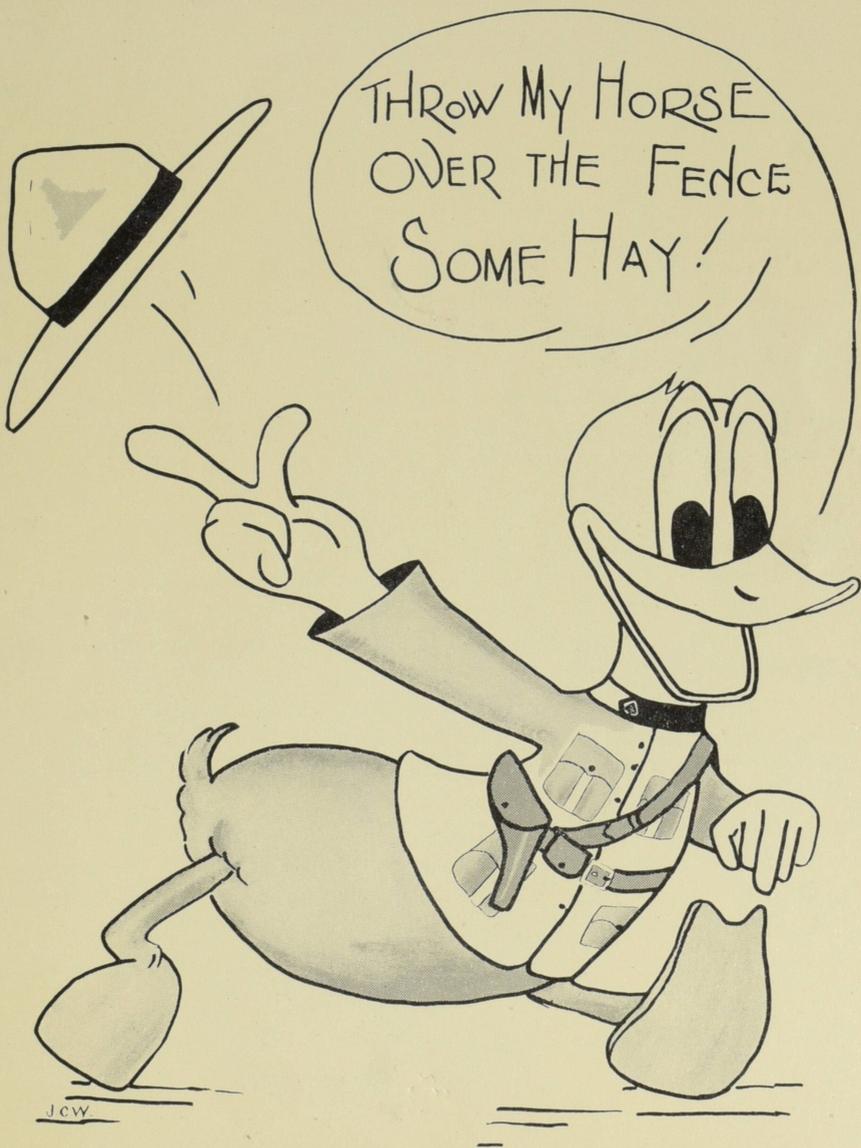
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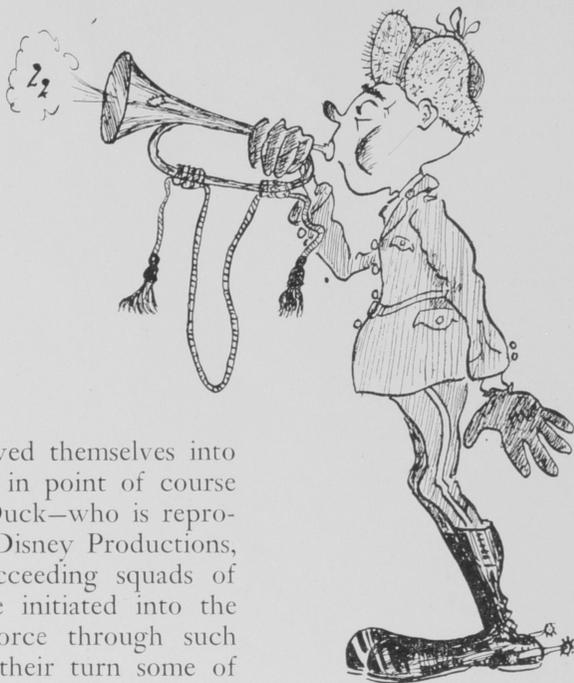
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY



Cartoon Supplement

LIFE IN THE FORCE

As in the Army, Navy and Air Force there is a wealth of humor mixed in with the tradition and history of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Much of it rests in the telling, but through years of repetition many of the stories have resolved themselves into almost legendary form. A case in point of course is the exclamation of Donald Duck—who is reproduced with apologies to Walt Disney Productions, Hollywood—on the cover. Succeeding squads of recruits at training centres are initiated into the lighter side of life in the Force through such hoary old “chestnuts” and in their turn some of these rookies become embroiled in situations which create new and equally amusing anecdotes for the glee of recruits of the future. Many of these stories are finding their way into the *Quarterly's* column, “It Happened In The Force”; others have appeared in the magazine from time to time since July 1933 in the form of cartoons.



Unfortunately, strictly budgeted space has precluded many of the latter being printed. But, a good cartoon can tell a story in itself, as for example the one of the trumpeter shown above. This, by the way, is from the pen of Reg. No. 12052 Cpl. E. A. C. Hertzog of Edmonton and was drawn back in 1934, when the corporal was a trumpeter at “Depot”. The drawing was made for another trumpeter who had just finished blowing one of the calls, and was a derisive reminder that their drill instructor—a staff sergeant—felt that trumpeters should stand to attention properly while performing, keep their cheeks and stomachs from puffing out like . . . balloons and stop opening and closing their hands in time to the calls.

So many cartoons have been submitted within the past couple of years that it was decided to run a supplementary booklet which would be published and issued free to all *Quarterly* subscribers as a “dividend” or “bonus”. An announcement to this effect brought in more cartoons and while it has been impossible to reprint all submitted, we hope that our selection will prove popular.

While free copies of this cartoon supplement will be distributed to all subscribers of the *Quarterly*, a limited number are available for individual sale at 25c a copy.

Published by

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

Editorial Committee

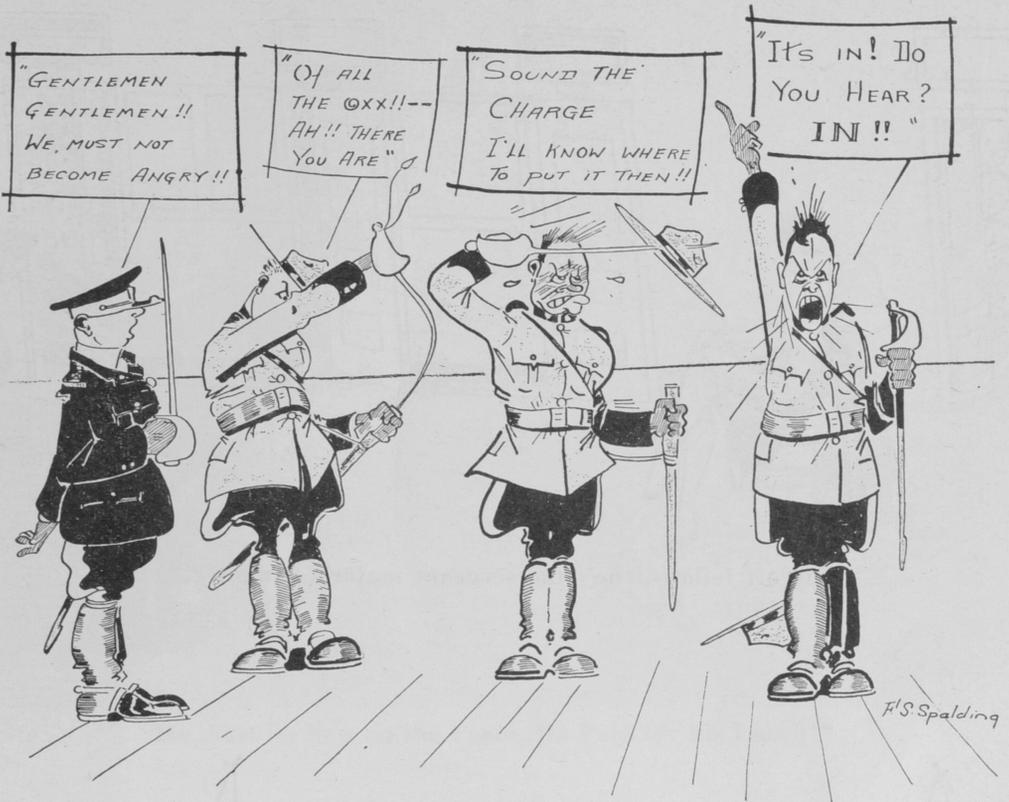
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INSPR. R. W. WONNACOTT	Managing Editor





“Could You Direct Us to the Bank of Montreal?”





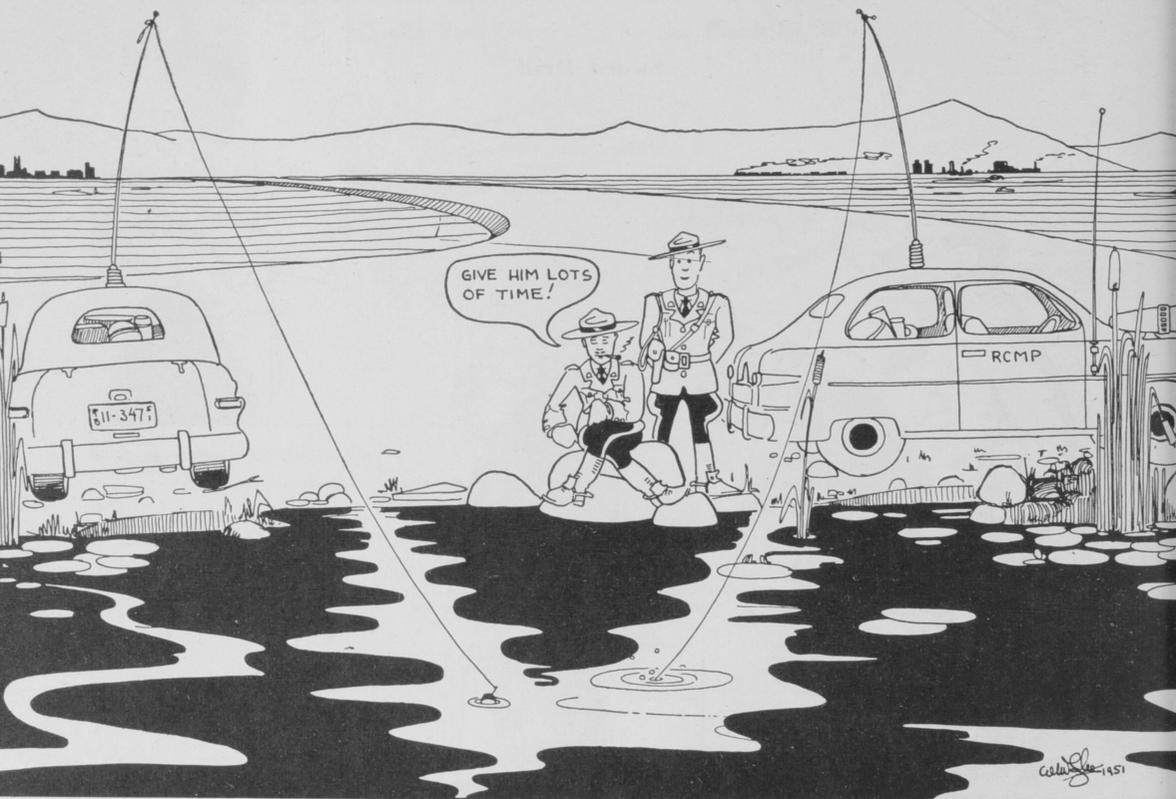
Sword Drill



"The Charge is Assaulting an Officer, Your Worship."



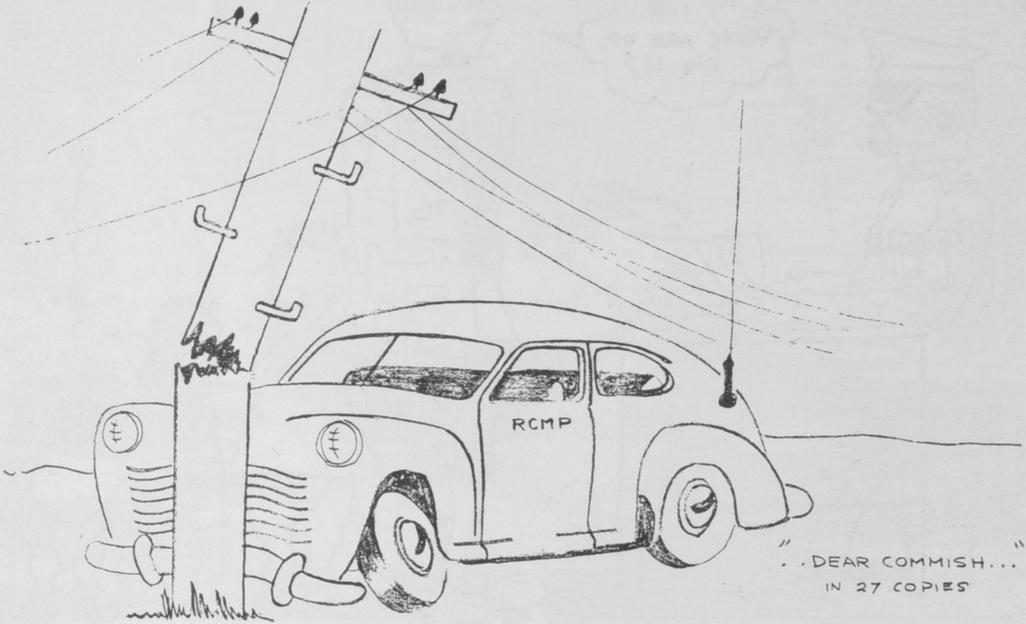
“Lay off fellows, she’s the sergeant major’s daughter!”





“He must be New on the Force, He Paid for his Lunch!”

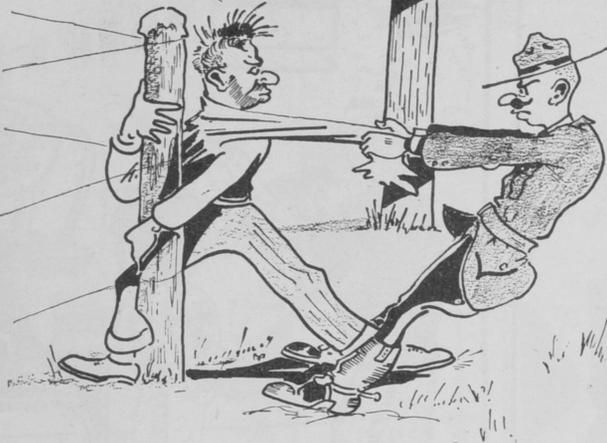




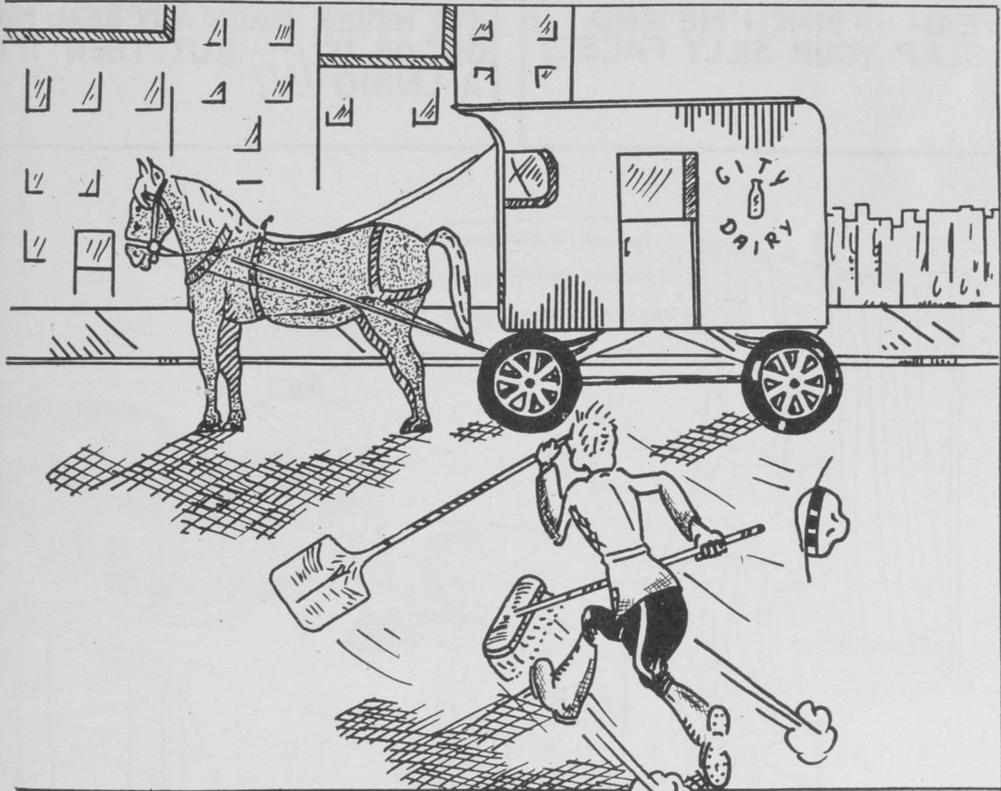
S. D. Callin

U.S.A. — CANADA

"And so, you do not
have to say anything,
But —"



BORDER WORK ACCORDING TO FICTION
OR
EXTRADITION IN THE RAW



"FORCE OF HABIT"

K. W. Morley



CALVIN SKUCE -

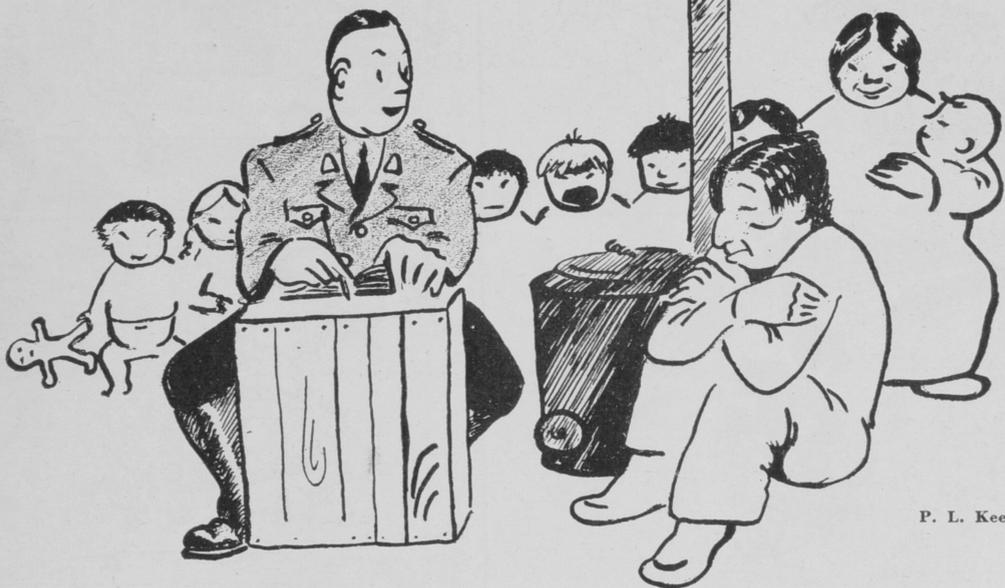
OH YEAH PINCH ME AND I'LL SLAP YOUR SILLY FACE ..



-CALVIN SKUCE-

I'VE NEVER MADE ANY REAL MONE OUT OF IT BUT THEN IT'S A LIVING !!!!

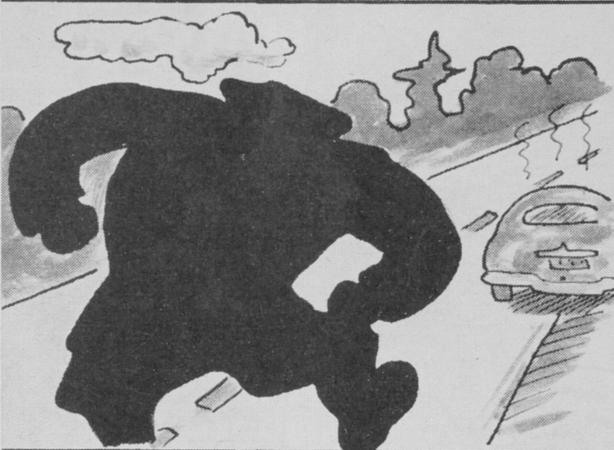
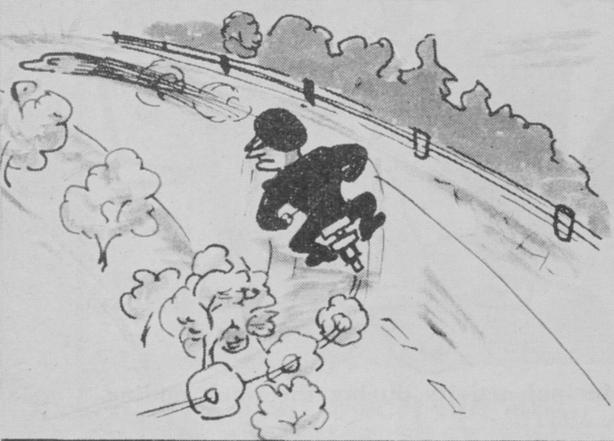




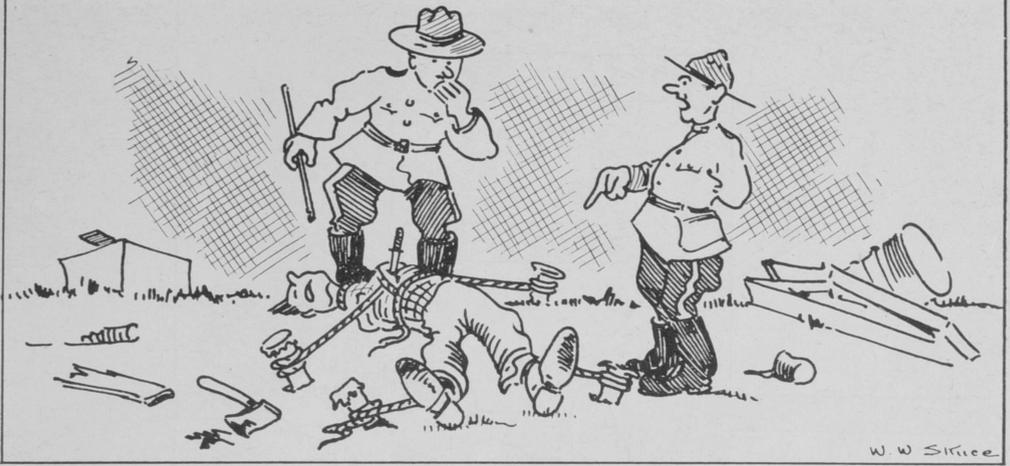
P. L. Keele

“Question No. 20—What was your principal activity during the week ending June 2, 1951?”



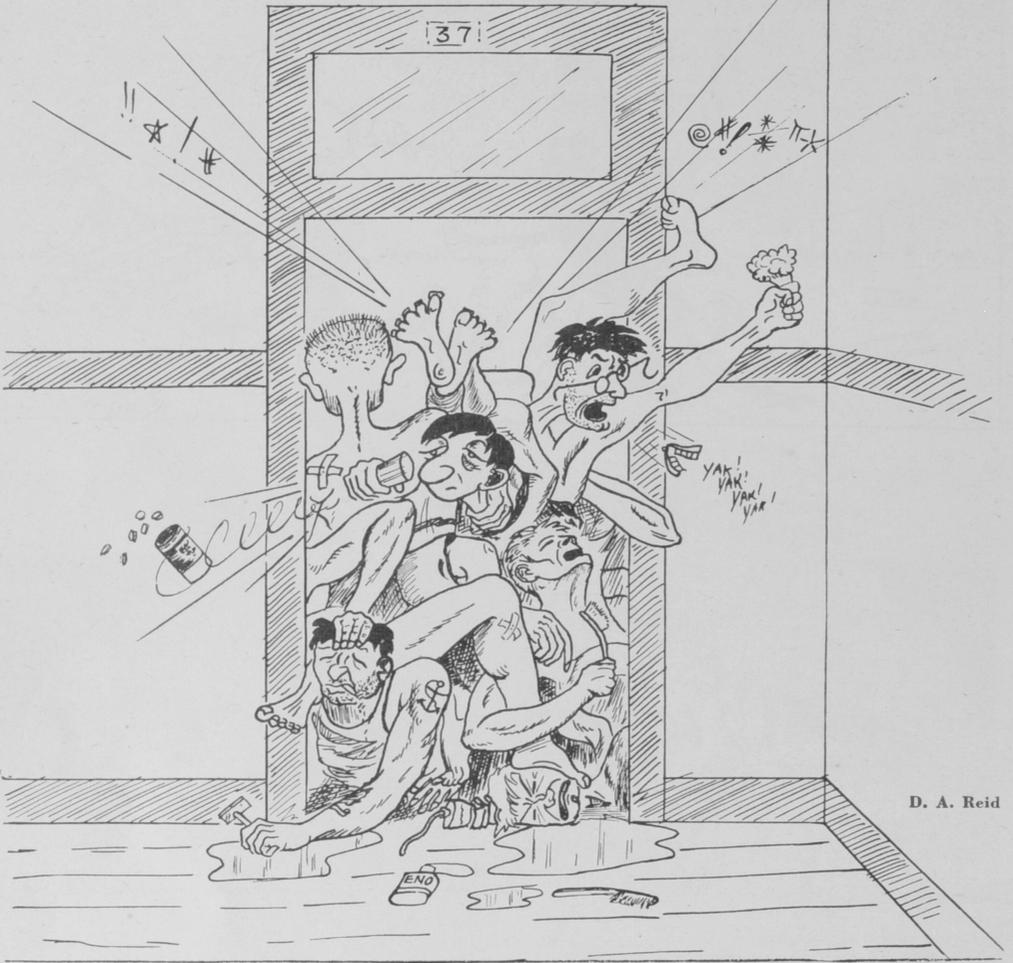


IVE A SNEAKING THAT THIS IS MURDER



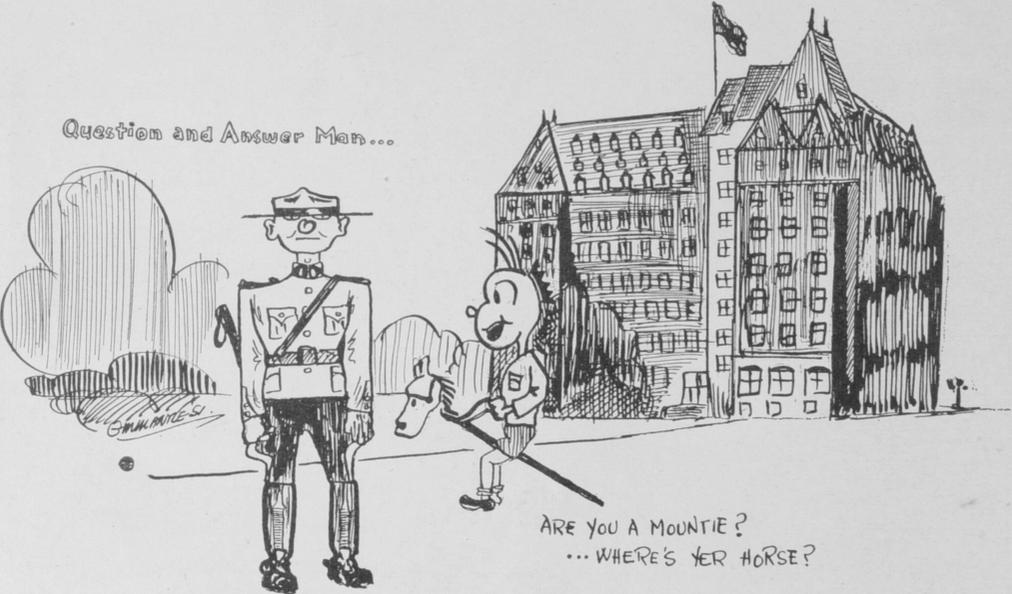
"DROP YOUR GUNS, KILLERS!"





D. A. Reid

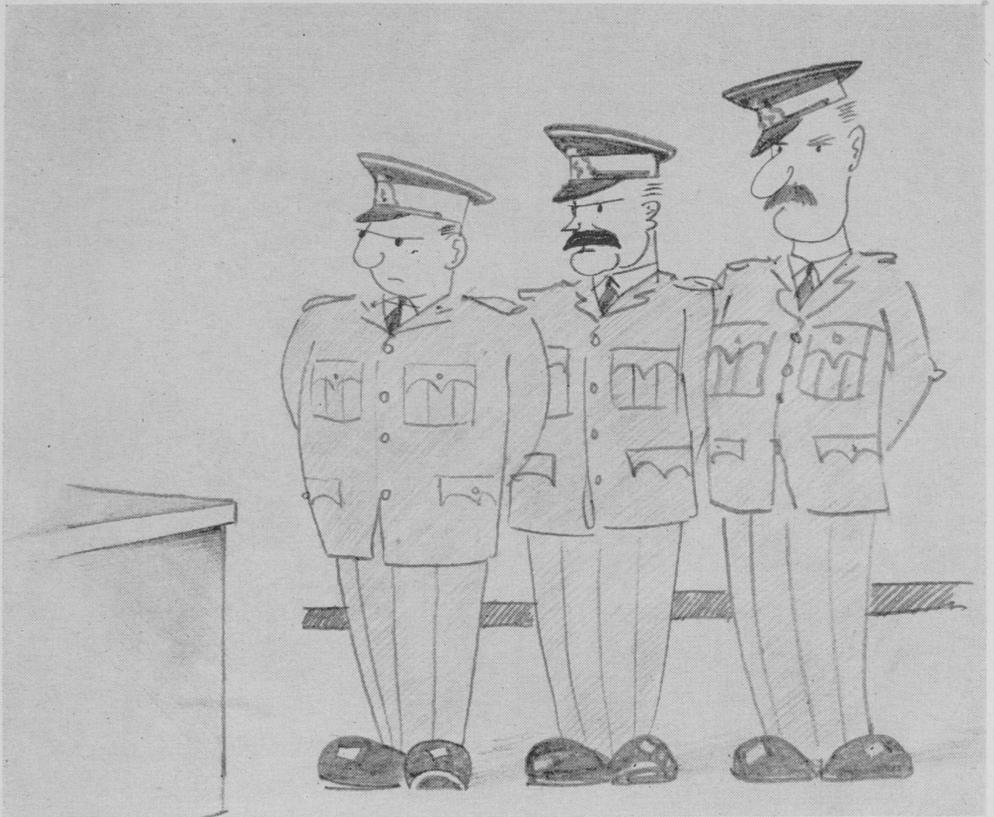
Survival of the fittest—Ottawa barracks washroom, 7.30 a.m.



Question and Answer Man...

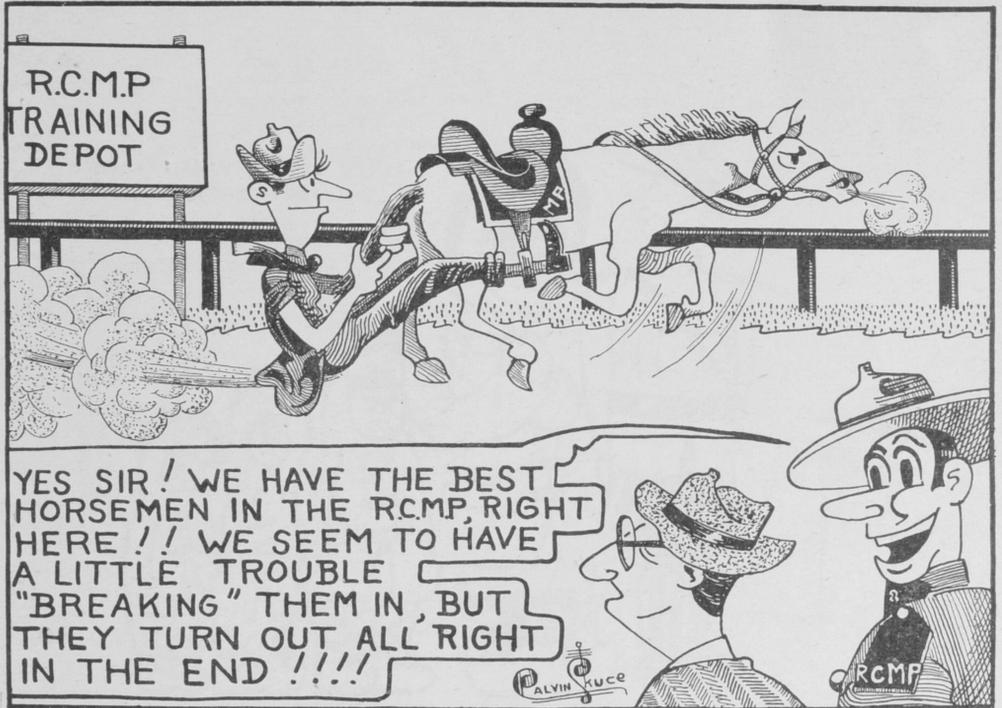
ARE YOU A MOUNTIE?
...WHERE'S YER HORSE?

G. M. Mantle

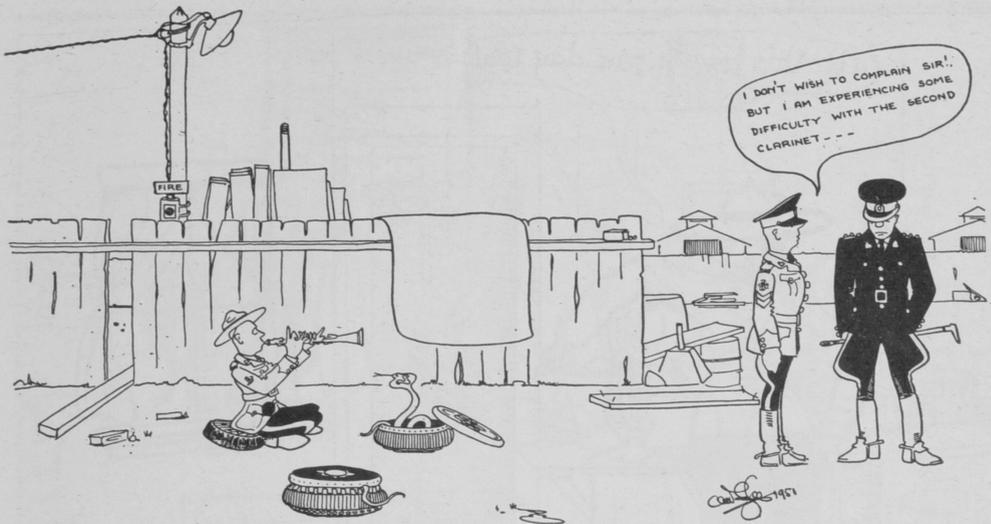


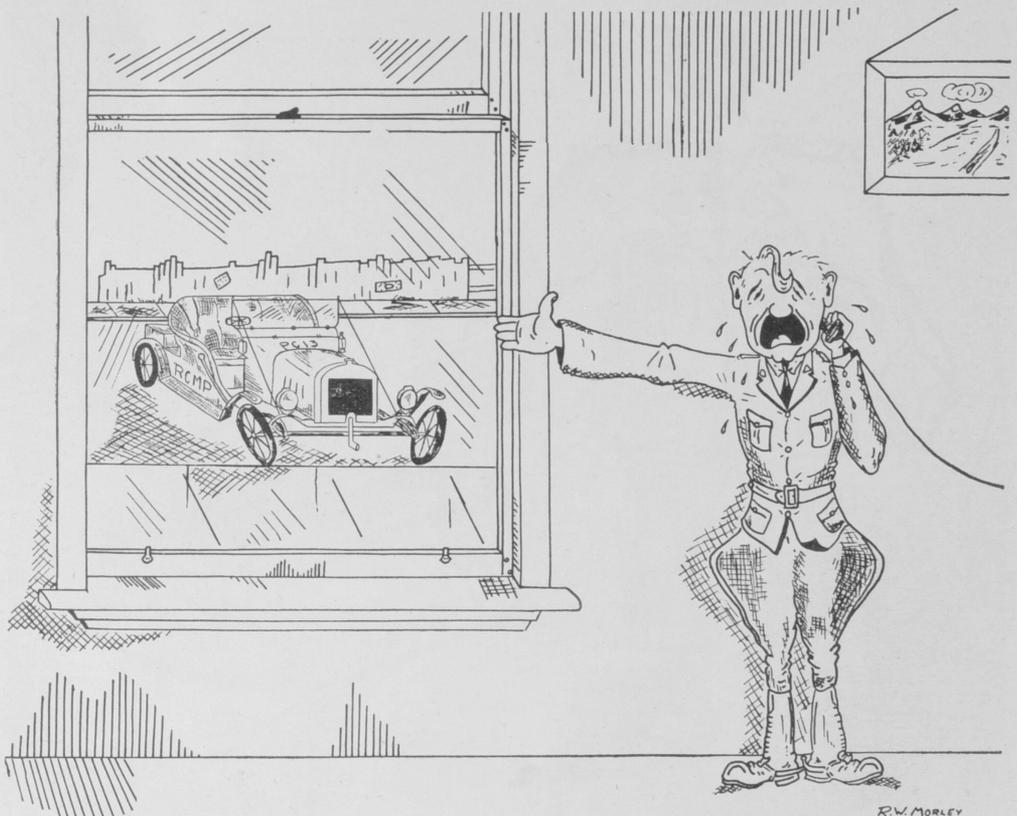
S. D. Callin

“. . . I'm sorry men, but we must insist that you wear Mounted Police Sam Browns and not B.C. Police belts, even if you do get tangled up in them . . .”









"But Sir, couldn't we forget that 100,000 mile business just this once???"



"No, he hasn't been arrested. Have you tried all the bars?"



"We've been issued with them."

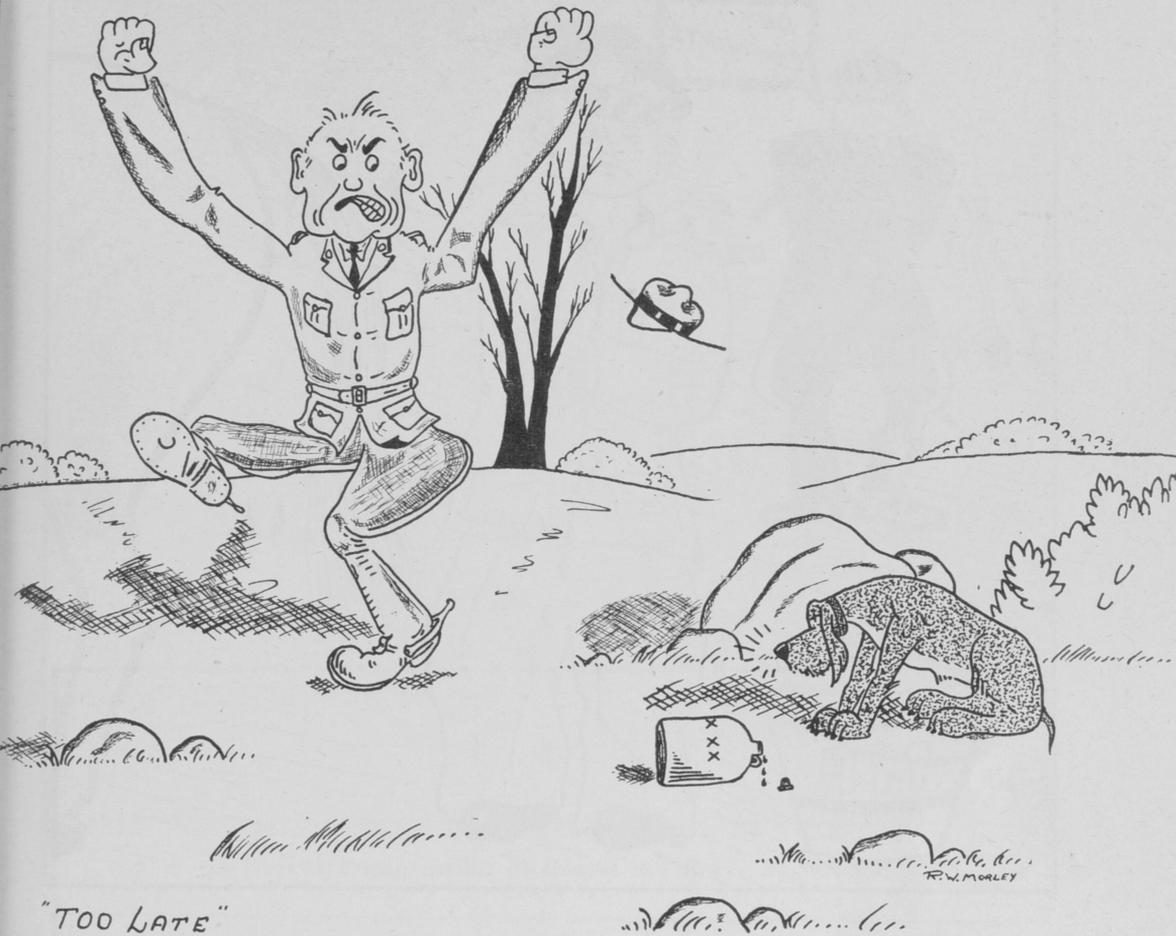


have to learn to operate it.”

R. W. Morley

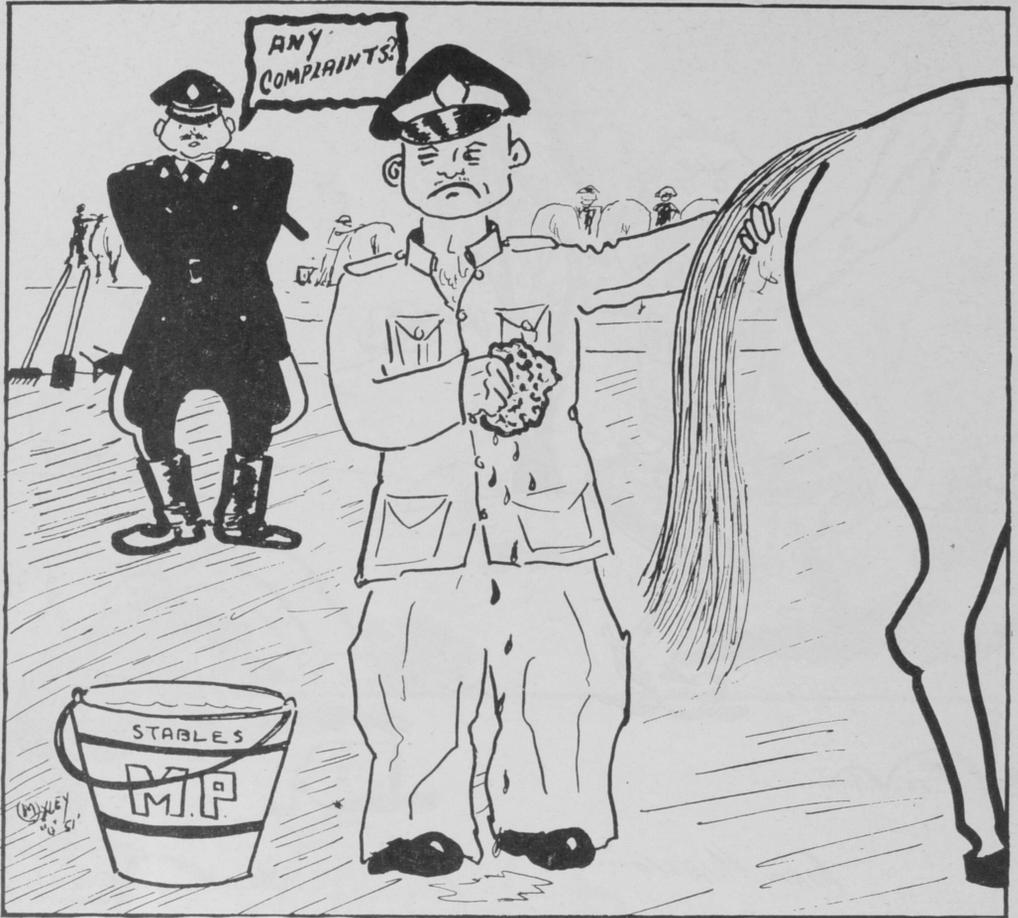


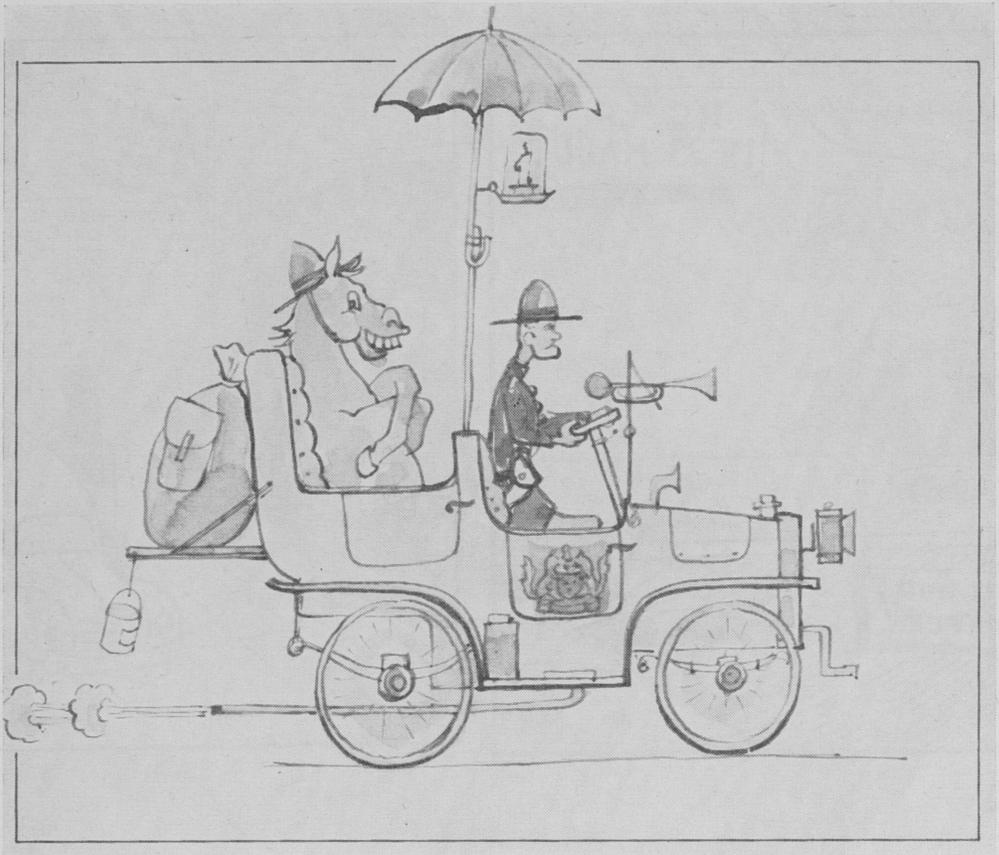
S. Bullard



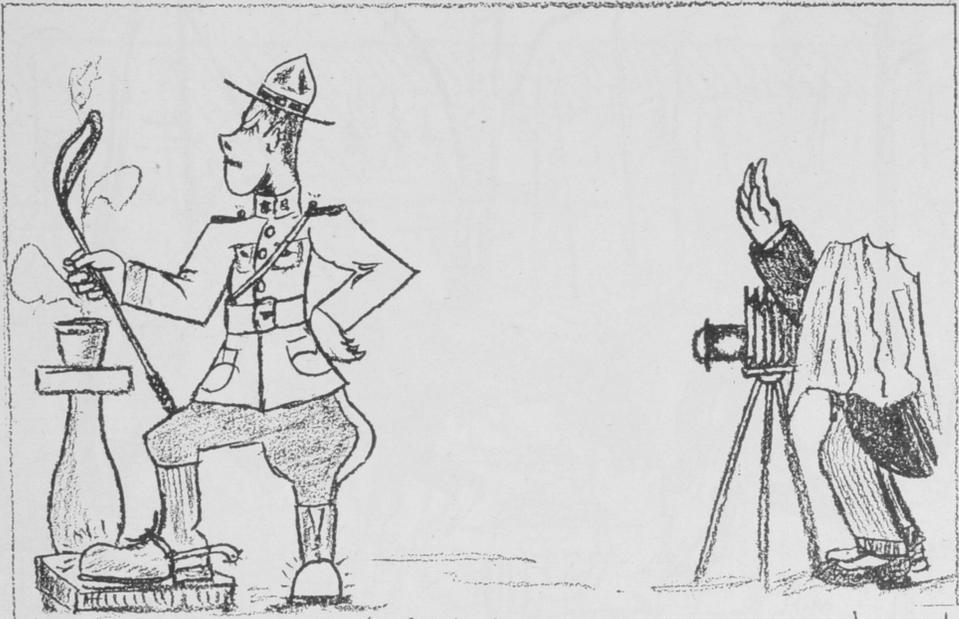
"TOO LATE"





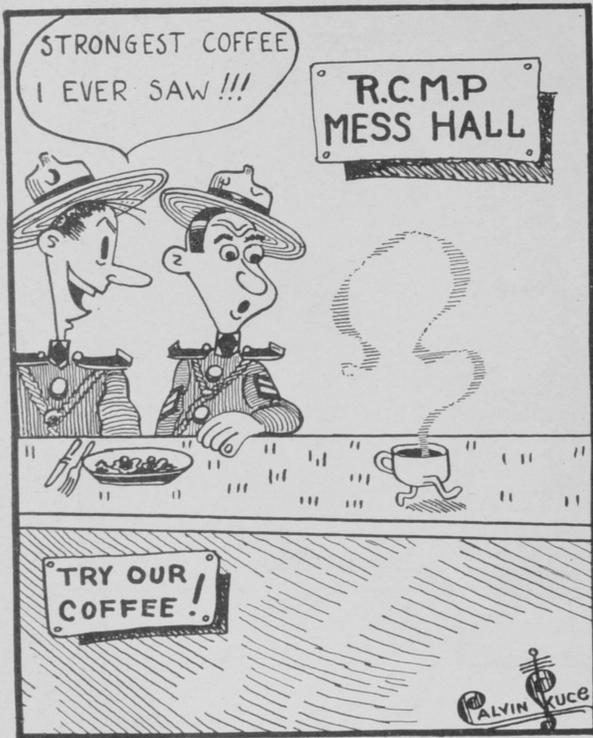


A Recruit's impression of life in the Force at "Depot".



"The Thrill that Comes"
 "Once in a Life time"
 ("Lest we forget")

Reproduced by
 LACMAN ASIF



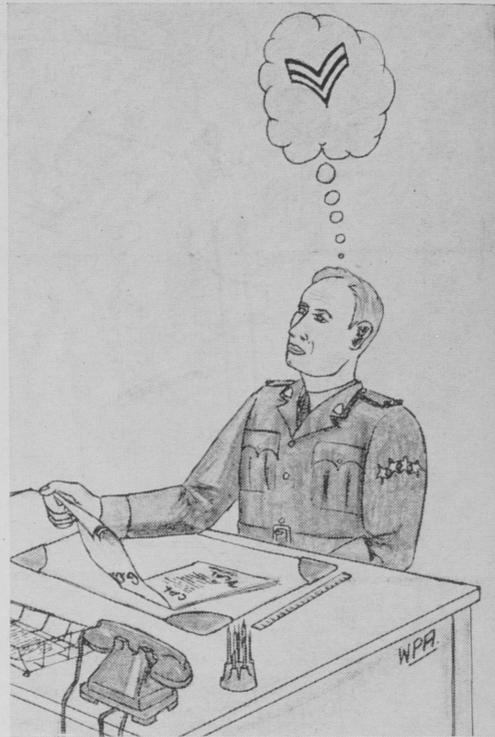
CONSTABLE SOARBOTTOM FORMERLY OF MUSICAL RIDE FAME



"STOP IN THE
NAME OF THE
KING"!



So, you've been transferred to Toronto!

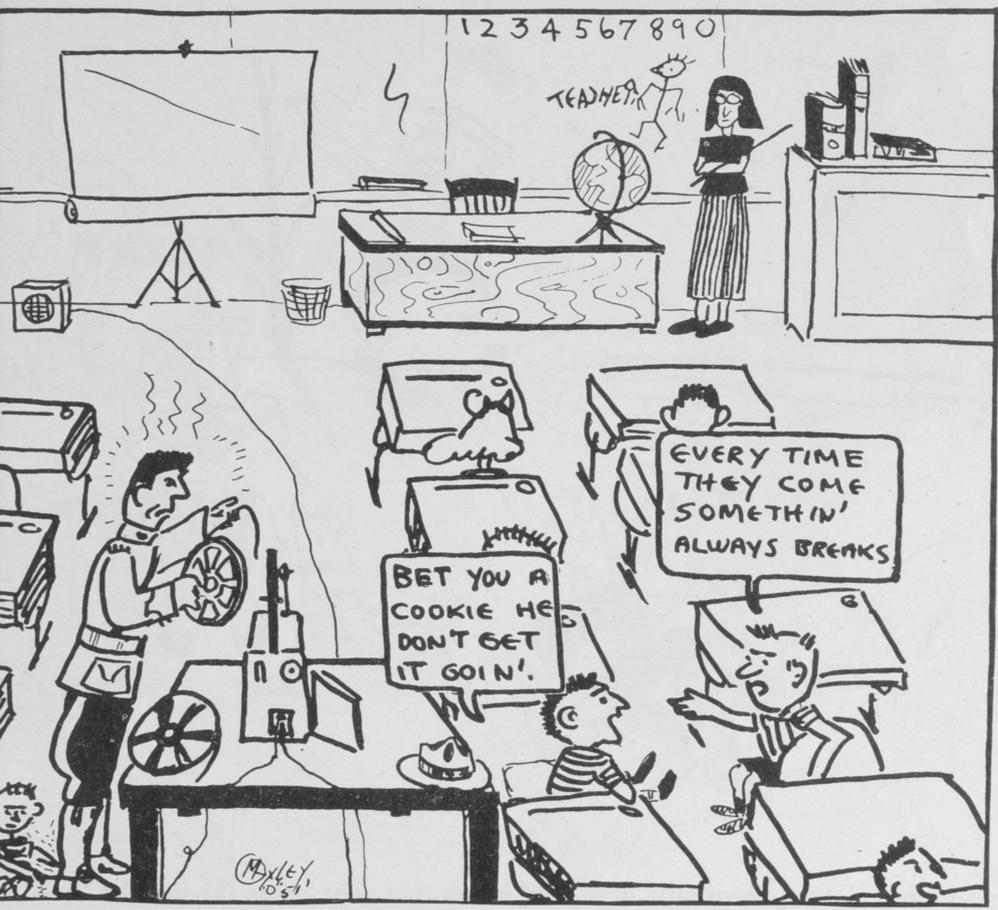


"J" Div. Dreamer





Cst. Awk after six weeks Migratory Game Act patrol discovers the rare Calaboose Cock Hen with no previous record.





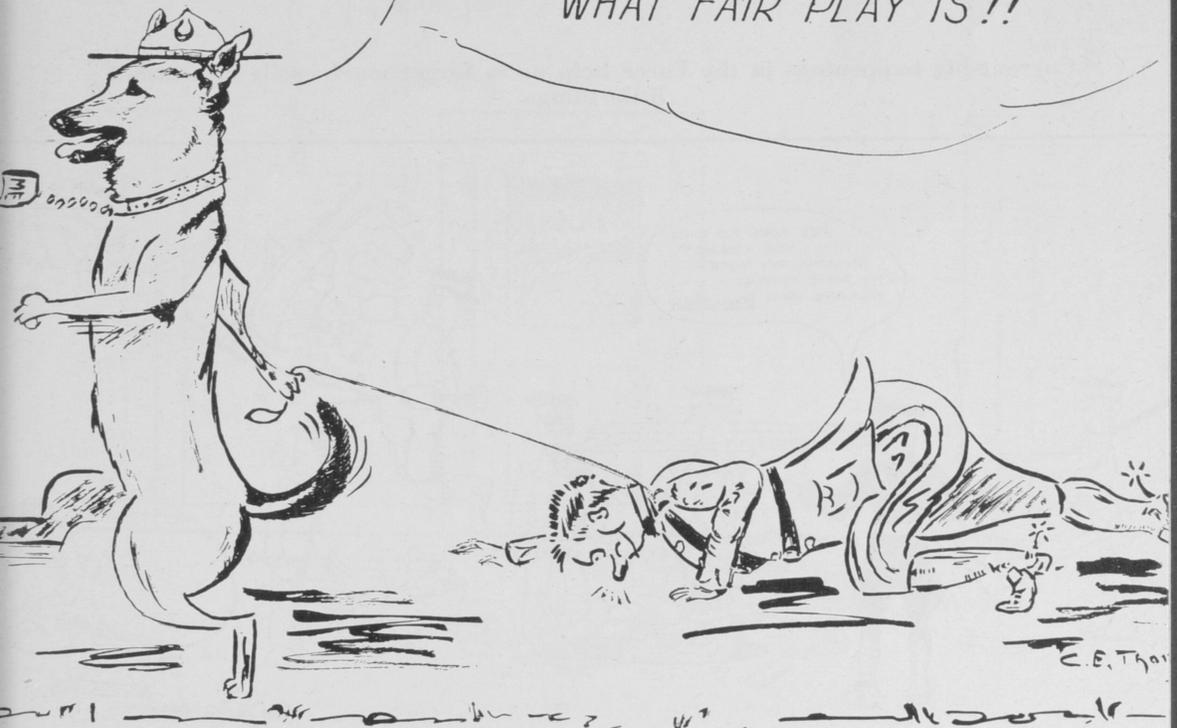
“I got my man, Sir!”

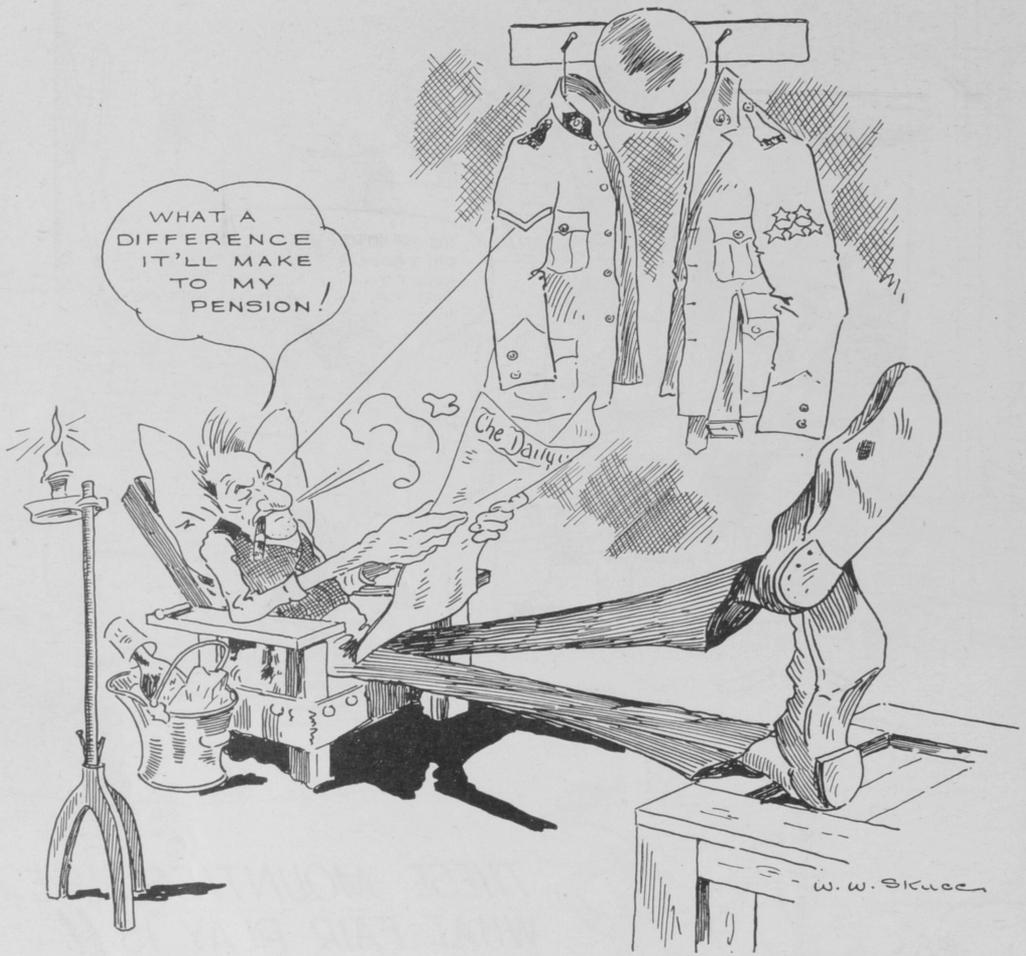


“Get that clumsy clown outa here, and check that poor horse for injuries”

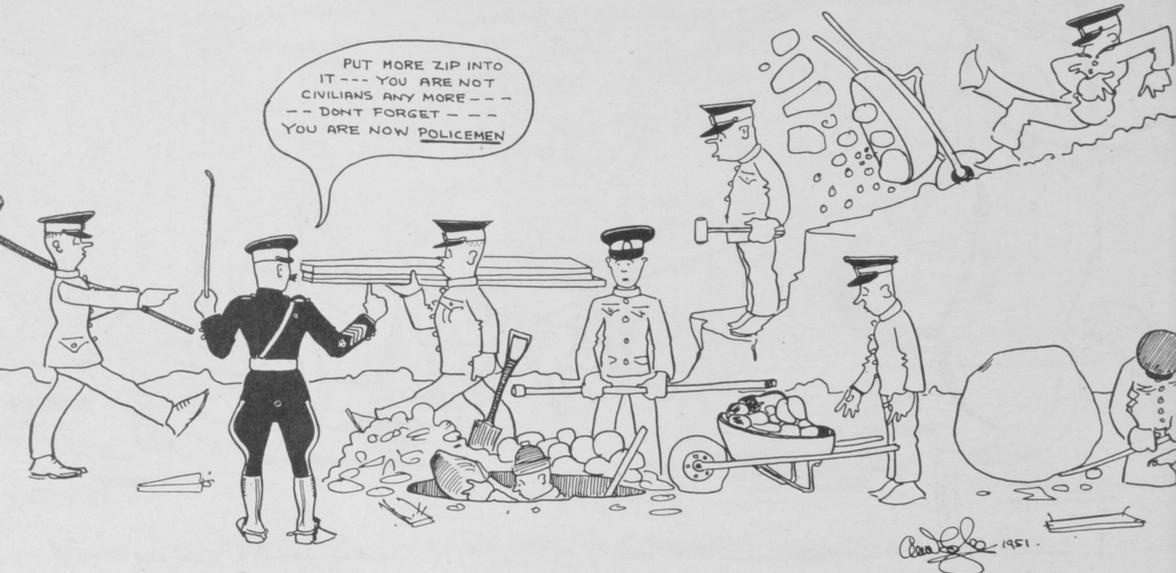


THESE MOUNTIES SURE KNOW
WHAT FAIR PLAY IS !!



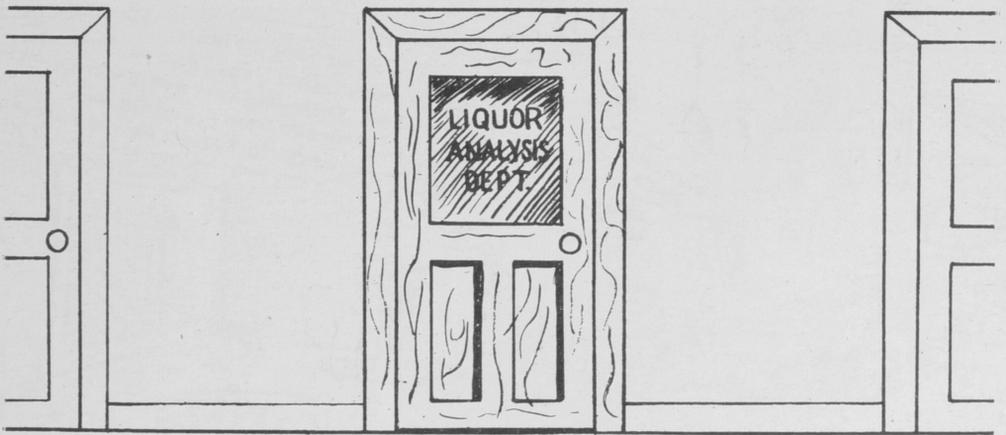


Current big happenings in the Force help us to forget more easily unpleasant little things.



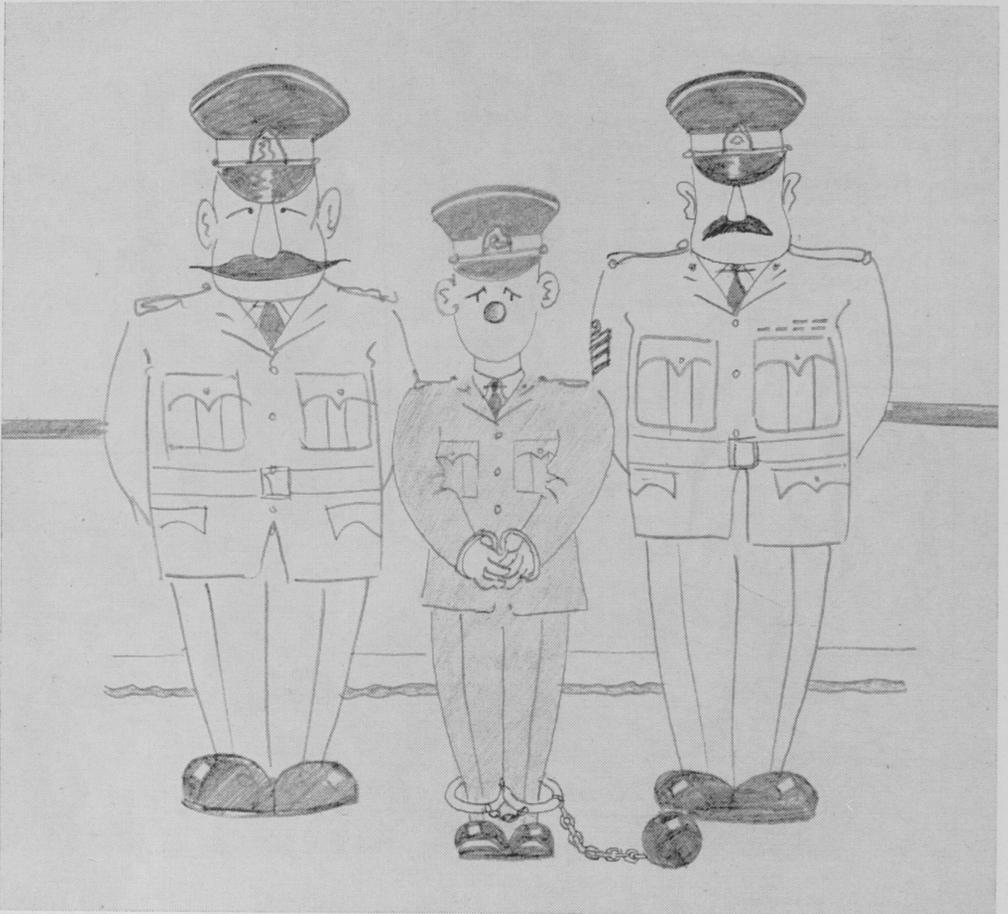


IMPORTANT LAST WORDS



MORE

"Hic"



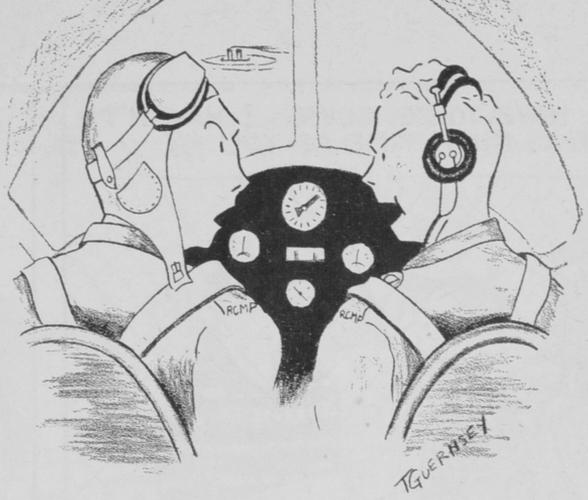
"No Pass, Sir!"

S. D. Callin



BACK FROM THE LONG PATROL

It's H.Q. calling. They want us to remind Ajax Detachment of a Diary Date that's due, by sky-writing.



I'LL HAVE TO BE GOING. I HAVEN'T GOT AS MUCH TIME AS YOU !!!



"HA! FOOLED YOU, DIDN'T I



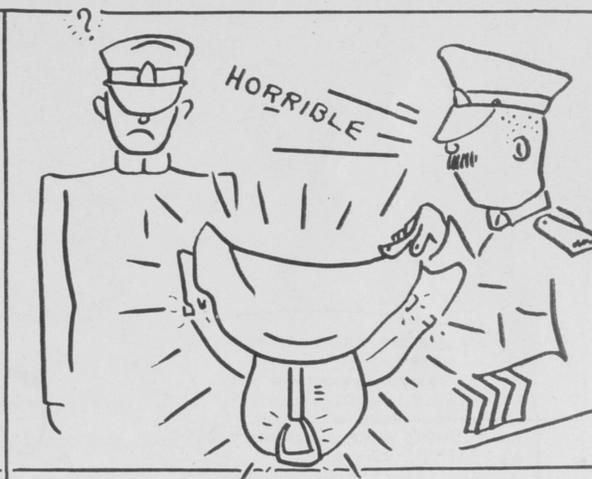
"... WE CHECK DOOR KNOBS ON FOOT IN THIS FORCE, CONSTABLE —"

S. D. Callin

THIS ONE IS VERY THOROUGH IN HIS SEARCH SIR IF HE SUSPECTS DRUGS!

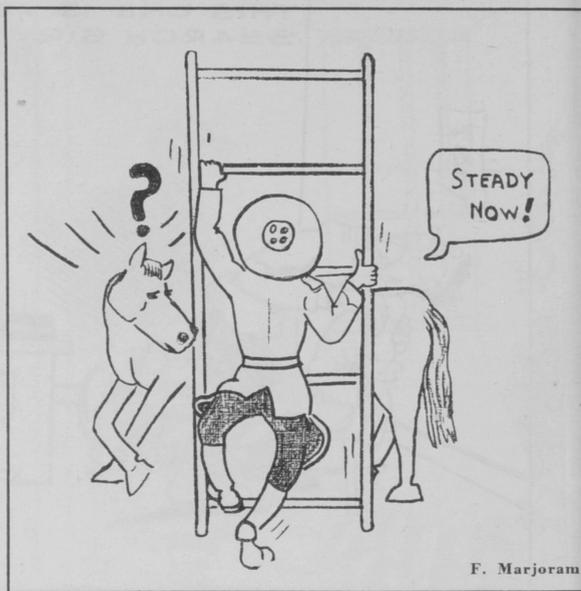


W. W. Skuce





Those were the days!



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

For the cartoons published in this supplement—as well as others which we were unable to use—the *Quarterly* is indebted to the following:

Members of the Force

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CST. R. W. MORLEY	CPL. L. F. M. STRONG
CST. L. A. CAVANAGH	CPL. H. J. NEWMAN
CST. M. OXLEY	CST. P. L. KEELE
CST. G. M. MANTLE	SPL. CST. T. L. CANNING
INSPR. F. SPALDING	CST. W. E. SNOW
SUB-INSPR. W. M. TAYLOR	CST. G. T. McRAE
CST. S. D. CALLIN	CST. A. MORRISON
CST. F. MARJORAM	CPL. E. A. C. HERTZOG
CST. A. E. TRAYNOR	SGT. W. W. SKUCE
SGT. MAJOR C. E. THORNTON	INSPR. T. GUERNSEY

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CALVIN SKUCE, OTTAWA, ONT.

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