

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

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Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

VOLUME 3

JULY, 1935

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Major-General A. Bowen Perry, c.m.g. Commissioner 1900-1923

Editorial

With this issue, the *Quarterly* enters the third year of publication. It is hoped that readers have enjoyed previous numbers; also that their interest First Number will be retained. It will be observed that a change has been New Volume made in the method of binding, owing to the fact that the size of the magazine has been increased by the addition of ten pages.

* * *

Since our last issue we have celebrated the Silver Jubilee of the Accession to the Throne of His Majesty, the King. During his reign, we have witnessed Silver Jubilee the most troublous twenty-five years known in the history King George V of the world; the War, the crumbling of kingdoms, the aftermath of war and the birth of new political ideas, and days of industrial and economic upheaval. Through all this, King George has been ably supported by Her Majesty, and it is our hope that for many years to come we may have the pleasure of rising to the time-honoured toast, "Gentlemen, the King" and to reply "The King, God Bless Him".

* * *

Members of the Force received with pleasure the news of the elevation of the Commissioner to Knighthood on the occasion of His Majesty's Commissioner Honoured Birthday, June 3rd, 1935.

by His Majesty With the countless expressions of congratulation received, the Force will unite as a whole in offering to both Sir James and Lady MacBrien, genuine felicitations on this occasion.

* * *

Survivors of the Riel Rebellion of 1885 have been celebrating those stirring days of fifty years ago in various ways, throughout Canada. We Golden Jubilee have not celebrated this chapter of Canadian history. However, it is rather significant that our Guidon was presented to us fifty years after the skirmish at Duck Lake and the battle of Cut Knife Creek, at both of which engagements members of the Force took an active part and in which, unfortunately, some lost their lives.

24 24 24 24

Since our last issue, we have lost our highly esteemed Secretary, the late Death of Inspector A. Patteson, who passed away on Easter Sunday, Insp. A. Patteson April 21st. Particulars of his sudden death are given in this issue.

Particulars of the death of Regimental No. 6352, Corporal M. Moriarty caused as a result of violence encountered while carrying out his duties, is

Murder of also recorded in this issue. In tribute to his memory his

Corpl. M. Moriarty name will be placed on our Honour Roll, copy of which appeared in the number of this magazine, July, 1933.

of- of- of

A/Superintendent H. Darling is severing his association with the A/Supt. H. Darling Severs Committee, owing to his transfer to Vancouver, Association with Committee where he will temporarily associate himself on loan to the City Police. We wish him every success.

* * *

In the annual Revolver Competition for the year 1934, four members

Final Scores 1934 tied with a score of 237. The shoot-off was held during

Revoler Shoot May, with the following results:

Rank	Name	Div.	No. of Points
Sgt.	O'Connell, J. D.	"J"	240 (possible)
Sgt.	Ford, A	"K"	239
Sgt.	Forsland, D. E.	"K"	238
A/Sgt	Fenton, F. H., M.C.		233

All members gave an excellent performance and we heartily congratulate the winner.

Major-General A. Bowen Perry, C.M.G.

Ortario, on August 21st, 1860. He entered the Royal Military College at the age of sixteen and graduated therefrom June 30th, 1880, winner of the Governor General's Gold and Silver Medals. He was, the same year, appointed Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers and served in England, retiring in 1881 to accept a position on the staff of the Geological Survey of Canada. This position he resigned early in January, 1882.

Inspector Perry was appointed to the Northwest Mounted Police on January 24th, 1882; promoted to Superintendent August 1st, 1885, for services in the N. W. Rebellion, and appointed Commissioner on August 1st, 1900. He retired on April 1st, 1922, being granted one year's leave of absence. He was actually, therefore, retired to pension on April 1st, 1923, after having served in the Force for a period of over 40 years. He was given the rank of Major-General on retirement.

Commissioner Perry is the only man who has had the honour of being Commissioner of the Force under the three different names by which it has been known.

Commissioner Perry is a man of remarkable physique, reticent, inclined to be self-contained, somewhat distant in manner with an air of command natural to a man who, from the age of twenty, had always been in a position of some authority, the degree of which increased with his age. With a stern discipline so necessary in a service where so much depends on the individual character of even the lowest in rank, Commissioner Perry exhibited a keen sense of justice and fairness, without sentimental kindliness.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1885, Inspector Perry was at Macleod in charge of a mobile detachment of a total strength of 24 N.C.O's and men, and during April, 1885, he was sent to Calgary where his Force was increased to a total of about 250 all ranks, and the march to Edmonton was commenced. Included in this Column were members of the 65th Mount Royal Rifles.

Edmonton was reached on the thirteenth day. Considerable difficulty was experienced in crossing the Red Deer River and Inspector Perry and Constable Diamond almost lost their lives in landing a tow rope attached to an improvised raft on which were the field gun and equipment. It is interesting to note that an Officer who shared the fatigue of the expedition with Inspector Perry, was Lieutenant Cortlandt Starnes who was then Adjutant of the 65th. Soon afterwards, Lieutenant Starnes joined the Force as an Inspector.

After the Rebellion, Superintendent Perry was placed in Command of "F" Division with Headquarters at Prince Albert, where during the Summer of 1887, the Public Works Department erected suitable quarters.

Superintendent Perry, when writing the Commissioner on November 30th, 1887, made a statement which is equally true to-day:—

"The Mounted Police must therefore have the confidence of the Public, as an offensive as well as a defensive Force, if its full benefit is to be obtained."

Apparently poverty was known in the West in the early days, and having in mind present conditions, the following statement taken from report submitted by Superintendent Perry on December 3rd, 1888, is significant:—

"Whenever it is found that aid must be given, an equivalent in the shape of work should be demanded; that is, employment should be offered rather than relief, except of course, to the widows, infirm and sick."

On leaving Prince Albert, Superintendent Perry was in command of Regina and Calgary districts, successively.

In spite of heavy duties while in Command of Southern Saskatchewan, Superintendent Perry found time to qualify in law being articled to the old established firm of Haultain & MacKenzie at Regina and at the end of three years he graduated with Honours and was called to the Bar of the Northwest Territories. The legal training received was of particular value to him some years later when, as Stipendiary Magistrate for the Northwest Territories, he presided at the trial of Joseph Fiddler on a charge of Murder. The trial took place at Norway House on the 7th October, 1907, with the decorum of a Supreme Court. The only excuse offered by the prisoner was ignorance of the law. After hearing the evidence the Jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty". Commissioner Perry sentenced Fiddler to be hanged on the 7th January, 1908.

On May 29th, 1897, he left Calgary on duty in connection with the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations. The detachment sent to England to represent the North West Mounted Police consisted of Superintendent Perry, Inspector Belcher and thirty N.C.O's and men, together with 27 horses. This was the first occasion on which a representative detachment of the Force had been sent overseas, and their appearance, physique and discipline were greatly admired.

Superintendent Perry returned to Calgary on October 13th, 1897, but left there for special duty in British Columbia, the same year. The following year he visited the Yukon on special duty and on September 26th, 1899, he took over the command of the Yukon from Superintendent S. B. Steele. At that time there were two Divisions in the Yukon; Superintendent P. C. H. Primrose being in command of "B" Division with Headquarters at Dawson, and Superintendent Z. T. Wood in command of "H" Division with Headquarters at Tagish. During April, 1900, Superintendent Perry handed over the command of the Yukon District to Superintendent Wood, returning to Regina where, on August 1st of that year, he was appointed Commissioner of the Force, his ability and training and outstanding service having marked him for promotion.

At this time, affairs within the Force were in a very unsettled state. The total strength was about 900, of whom 250 were in the Yukon. Nearly 200 members had left for Service with the Canadian Contingent to South Africa.

With Commissioner Perry began the modern era of the Force. He made numerous changes in the uniform, discarding the helmet, except for use on



ceremonial occasions, in favour of the Stetson hat, and introduced modern dress and equipment.

It is instructive to compare the record of crime during 1903 with that of 1893, ten years previous. The estimated population of the N. W. T. at the latter date was 113,000, and the total convictions obtained were about 600. The estimated population in 1903 was 350,000 and the number of convictions 2,600. This increase in crime caused the Commissioner to place the Criminal Investigation Branch on a much firmer footing. Annual training classes for N.C.O's were also introduced and the policy to have only trained men drafted from Regina was adopted. To meet this situation 50 recruits were annually under training.

In his Annual Report for 1900, Commissioner Perry remarked:-

"The great countries of the Peace, Athabaska and Mackenzie rivers are constantly requiring more men. An officer is about leaving Fort Saskatchewan to take command of that portion of the territory. The operations of the American whalers at the mouth of the Mackenzie will, ere long, require a detachment to control their improper dealings with the Indians and to protect the revenue."

In his Annual Report for 1903 Commissioner Perry referred as follows to the extension of the responsibilities and duties of the Force under his Command:—

"The increase in population this year has been greater than in any previous year in the history of the Territories. I think 350,000 a very conservative

estimate of the present population. This rapid development has greatly increased the work of the Force and I have had difficulty in meeting fully the requirements. The rapid settlement of a new country always attracts a certain lawless and undesirable element, and it is evident from the year's crime reports, that the Northwest Territories are not an exception. The new towns and extending settlements call for police patrols and supervision and it is quite clear that the point will soon be reached, if it has not already been reached, when this Force, with its fixed strength, cannot satisfactorily perform the duties expected by the people of the Territories.

"Our field of operations this year has been tremendously widened. A detachment of five men, under the command of Superintendent Moodie, was selected to accompany the Hudson's Bay expedition in that far distant region.

"Another expedition was despatched in May to the Arctic Ocean, consisting of five men, under the command of Superintendent Constantine. This detachment reached Fort Macpherson, on the Pelly River, early in July. Superintendent Constantine having arranged for quarters, returned to Fort Saskatchewan, leaving Sergeant Fitzgerald in charge. This non-commissioned Officer visited Herschel Island in August and had the honour of establishing a detachment, the most northerly in the world, at this point."

On June 24th, 1904, the Canada Gazette contained an announcement to the effect that His Majesty the King had been pleased to confer the title of "Royal" upon the Force.

During 1905 the new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed and the responsibility for the enforcement of law and order was therefore transferred to the Attorneys General. However, by contract with the new Governments, the Force continued to function until early in 1917.

The pay of members of the Force was also increased during the year 1905. As a result, a Constable, upon engaging, received .60c per day with annual increases up to \$1.00 a day, the minimum being raised in 1912 to .75c and in 1913, to \$1.00 per day with a maximum of \$1.25.

An Extract from the London Gazette Supplementary, Friday, 5th November, 1909, states:

"Chancery of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Downing Street, 9th November, 1909—The King has been graciously pleased to give direction for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order, Aylesworth Bowen Perry, Esq., Commissioner of the Royal North West Mounted Police, Dominion of Canada."

During 1911, he was in Command of the Contingent sent to England to represent the Force at the Empire Celebrations held in connection with the Coronation of King George V. This Contingent consisted of six officers and 83 other ranks.

Immediately upon the outbreak of War in August, 1914, Commissioner Perry offered to the Government his personal services in any capacity, and also offered the services of the Force as a Cavalry Unit. This offer was not accepted as it was considered that both were urgently required in Canada. Many additional duties were placed on the Force as a result of War Measures Legislation, these being carried out under the personal direction of the

Commissioner. He, however, was greatly disappointed in the fact that the Government considered that his services should be retained in Canada rather than that he be appointed to an Overseas Unit. Squadrons from the Force were finally spared and sent Overseas to serve in Europe and Siberia. During the Great War the Government at Ottawa relied heavily upon Commissioner Perry for information respecting internal conditions in Western Canada. His knowledge was exact and intimate and they were not disappointed.

During the Summer of 1919 he remained in Winnipeg almost from the inception of the trouble, which concluded with the famous Winnipeg Strike. He became one of the principal advisers with regard to the policy to be followed by the Government and the final successful ending of the trouble.

In the latter part of 1919, the Government decided to form a Dominion Force for service throughout Canada and Commissioner Perry was called to Ottawa to discuss this question, the decision having been made to absorb the Dominion Police into the R. N. W. M. Police under the name of Royal Canadian Mounted Police with Headquarters at Ottawa. Details with regard thereto were left to Commissioner Perry to work out. This entailed an enormous amount of work and a thorough knowledge of the personnel of the Force. The complete Headquarters staff was transferred from Regina and established in Ottawa. Many promotions were made and the strength of the Force increased to 1500 men. This work was successfully completed and on the 1st February, 1920, the Force was operating throughout Canada, to face the afterwar period of reconstruction, when his remarkable period of service was brought to a close.

Commissioner Perry was noted for his ability to go through large quantities of correspondence and to retain the salient features. The development of the West, the extension of duties to the North and to the Hudson's Bay District required him to make many and difficult decisions, while numerous situations caused by the ever growing increase in population, with resultant increase in crime, brought out leadership which has been an example in the Force. His prodigious memory for names and faces of members of the Force, for facts and figures is proverbial.

He had the experience of seeing many men train under his leadership, leave the Force and gain distinction in different Units in Canada and other parts of the Empire, as well as in civil life.

At the present time, Commissioner Perry is residing at Vancouver with Mrs. Perry who, during all their many years of pioneering work, shared the hardships and fatigues and by whom he was ably supported in all his undertakings.

The occasional meetings with him by members of the Force who have served under him give the feeling of having served under a most efficient officer, whose interest in the Force is still very real.

Mounted Police Beginnings

by J. E. A. MACLEOD, K.C.

An address delivered to The Alberta Military Institute
on 2nd November, 1934, at Calgary

T is a little over 61 years since the Mounted Police Force was organized under the name of "The North West Mounted Police" and about 60 years since the force arrived at the end of its famous march west. This is not a long period as history reckons length of time; yet it is often hard to get an accurate account of facts which have happened at that distance in the past, as they are passing out of living memory, and are too recent to have been the subject of much careful research.

Much has been written about the Police, most of it dealing with romantic episodes in its history. What I shall have to say tonight will not be along this line; but, probably at some sacrifice of interest, will be an attempt to place before you the reasons for the organization of the Force, and some details of its early personnel and of its celebrated march to the West in the year 1874. What I shall have to say is based primarily upon Colonel French's diary of the march and his first report to the Government, supplemented by information received from headquarters' records. I have also consulted most of the published works dealing with the Police and have had the privilege of discussions with two of the "originals", who are still with us, Colonel James Walker and Mr. G. C. King, and of perusing the notes of another, Major Bagley of Banff.

Until the union with Canada in 1870, there was, in the North West, practically no civil government. The early French fur traders and explorers, though they were commissioned by the French King, or his representatives the Governors of New France, and in their dealings with the Indians addressed them as subjects of France, were not in a position to make their pretensions effective and carried on their trade and exploration by the sufferance of the Indians. The Canadian traders—the North West Company and its rivals from time to time and the individual traders who preceded them—were traders pure and simple and made no pretence to sovereignty. The Hudson's Bay Company, while it claimed both the right of government and proprietorship of the land over at least that part of the west included in Ruperts Land, by virtue of its charter of 1670, and strongly asserted these rights against its trade rivals, was prudent enough not to set them up against the Indians.

Apart from reprisals for Indian attacks, the only control attempted to be asserted by the trading companies, except over their own employees, was an economic one. The trade goods became a necessity for the Indians and in order to get them they had to hunt and abstain from violence against the traders and to some extent against each other. But, in the main, conditions continued as they had been from time immemorial. Cree warred against Blackfoot and Blackfoot against Cree whenever there was a chance of stealing horses or taking scalps, keeping an uncertain truce when they met at those posts at which they traded in common.

After the early years of the 19th century, Indian attacks on trading posts practically ceased. This was due to the growing dependence of the

Indians on the fur trade, to the withdrawal to the South of the most treacherous Indian tribe, Gros Ventres, or Rapid, or Fall Indians, as they were variously called, and to the practical abandonment by The Hudson's Bay Company of the Blackfoot country in the South West.

With the cession of the west to Canada and the provisions made for its civil government by the Statutes of 1869 and 1870, it was inevitable that steps should be taken for the maintenance of peace and order in the newly acquired territory. Moreover, conditions had arisen which made speedy action to this end more urgent than might otherwise have been the case. For more than ten years before the actual cession there had been rumours of the impending end of the Company's rule, which, on the one hand, had weakened the hands of this Company's officers and on the other had given rise to a spirit of unsettlement and lawlessness on the part of the Indians and halfbreeds. To the South, the American territories were filling up with men who knew no law but that of the rifle and bowie knife and who had no respect for unguarded international boundaries. These men came over into British territory and, armed with repeating rifles, slaughtered the buffalo upon which the Indians depended for food. They traded the Indians' horses for whiskey and were ready on the slightest provocation to massacre the Indians themselves. It was apparent that in the course of a few years, if conditions were not changed, the Southern Indians would be completely demoralized, if not wiped out, by bad whiskey, famine and massacre.

Political, as well as humanitarian, reasons made it imperative that the west should be promptly and effectively policed. The pioneer movement in the United States was still strong and its westward wave had reached the barrier of the mountains. Unless the British territory were effectively occupied, it was likely that history would repeat itself and that the Americans would occupy the North West and oust its owners as they had done in the South West less than two decades before.

In 1870, after the suppression of the first Riel rebellion, Captain (afterwards General Sir William F.) Butler, who had been attached to the Wolseley expedition, was sent to the Saskatchewan country by Governor Archibald on a threefold mission. He was to carry remedies for the epidemic of small-pox which was raging in the West, to commission Justices of the Peace and to report on conditions and make recommendations for their improvement. Butler travelled by horseback from Fort Garry to Rocky Mountain House by way of Fort Ellice, Carlton, Pitt and Edmonton and back, most of the way by dog sled, and has left an interesting account of his trip in his popular book, "The Great Lone Land". He reported a lawless state of affairs in the Saskatchewan country and recommended the creation of a police force of 100 to 150 men, of whom a third should be mounted. It is to be noted that Butler was only on the regular trading route, mainly along the North Saskatchewan, and that consequently his report did not deal directly with the Blackfoot country.

No action was taken on Butler's report and in 1872 the Dominion Government sent out Colonel P. Robertson Ross, Adjutant-General of Militia, to study the situation and report. He recommended that in addition to, and distinct from any police force which it might be thought proper to establish,

a force of mounted rifles of 500 men should be raised for service in the North West Territories. He strongly emphasized the importance of a military organization with military uniform, specially the time-honoured scarlet tunic, stating in his report: "Whatever feeling may be entertained towards policemen, animosity is rarely, if ever, felt towards disciplined soldiers, wearing Her Majesty's uniform, in any part of the British Empire". He recommended that this force should be stationed mainly at Hudson's Bay Company's posts, 50 men each, at Forts Ellice, Carlton, Pitt and Victoria, 100 men at Edmonton, and 150 at a new post to be built near the Porcupine Hills to deal with the situation on the boundary. The government decided against a military force chiefly from the apprehension that it might be resented by the Americans. For the same reason, the officers and non-commissioned officers did not receive the usual military titles. It was decided to form a civil police force with a maximum number of 300 mounted men, who should receive simple cavalry training.

Authority for the formation of this force was given by Chapter 35 of the Acts of 1873, assented to on May 23rd of that year. This Act provided that the Governor-in-Council might constitute a police force in and for the North West Territories and that the Governor might from time to time as might be found necessary, appoint by commission a Commissioner of Police, one or more Superintendents of Police together with a Paymaster, Surgeon and Veterinary Surgeon, each of whom should hold office during pleasure. The Commissioner of Police was to be authorized to appoint by warrant under his hand such number of constables and subconstables as might be thought proper, not exceeding in the whole three hundred men. The men were to be able to ride and write either English or French.

This Act was amended in the following May by Chapter 22 of the Acts of 1874. By the amending Act the commissioned officers were to be a Commissioner of Police, an Assistant Commissioner of Police, one or more Inspectors, Sub Inspectors and Surgeons, together with a Paymaster, Quarter-master and Veterinary Surgeon of Police. You will notice that the first Act provided for only one rank of officer other than the Commissioner, Paymaster, Surgeon and Veterinary Surgeon, designated "Superintendent", while the second Act provided for two ranks, to be called "Inspector" and "Sub Inspector" respectively. In at least some of the commissions issued before the passing of the later Act, the junior officers were commissioned as "Superintendent" and "Sub Inspector".

Perhaps here, while we are dealing with the organization of the Force, it might be well to quote from the first report of Colonel Macleod as Commissioner, dealing with this point. He says: "The strength of the force under the Act and Order-in-Council was, in 1874, a Commissioner in Command, an Assistant Commissioner, six Inspectors, twelve Sub Inspectors, two surgeons, a paymaster, a quartermaster, a veterinary surgeon and three hundred non-commissioned officers and men, divided into six divisions, each having three officers, one staff constable, four constables and four acting constables doing duties similar to those performed by the Captains, Subalterns, Sergeant Majors, Sergeants and Corporals respectively in the regular service. During the past year (i.e. 1876) "on account of the scattered condition of the force, the staff has been reduced by doing away with the positions of

Paymaster, Quartermaster and Veterinary Surgeon, the Inspector of each division acting as Paymaster. A subaltern of each post acts as quartermaster. This plan has been found to answer very well. The duties of the veterinary are performed at each post by practical men who understand the treatment of horses and hold different grades of rank as non-commissioned officers".

After passing the Act of 1873 the government took no further action for some months and might have delayed longer but for the news which came through of the Cyprus Hills massacre, in which a party of American desperadoes had shot down a band of Indians. By Order-in-Council of August 30th, 1873, the force was constituted and arrangements made for recruiting up to 150 men. During the months of September and October, about 120 men were recruited making up three under-strength divisions and quartered at Toronto. On September 25th the first commissions were issued. As no choice of a Commissioner had yet been made, Colonel Osborne Smith, commanding the militia garrison at Fort Garry, was appointed temporary Commissioner. The other officers commissioned on that date were William Dummer Jarvis, Charles F. Young, James Farquharson Macleod, CM.G., William Winder and Jacob E. Carvell, Superintendents, James Morrow Walsh and Ephrem A. Brisebois, Superintendents and Sub Inspectors, and Edward Dalrymple Clark, Paymaster and Quartermaster.

"A", "B" and "C" divisions left Toronto on October 10th for Winnipeg by the so-called Dawson route, that is, by way of the Great Lakes to Thunder Bay, thence by canoe and portage and march to Winnipeg. They had a hard trip, as it was late in the year for travelling this route and their equipment was not suited to the season. Upon their arrival at Winnipeg, they were quartered at Lower Fort Garry, the Stone Fort, where the men were sworn in by Colonel Osborne Smith. The first man to sign was A. H. Griesbach, father of General Griesbach of Edmonton, afterwards Superintendent, who performed the duties of Regimental Sergeant Major. The second was P. R. Neal and the third, Sam Steele, both afterwards Superintendents in the Force.

The government chose as Commissioner Lieutenant-Colonel George Arthur French and he was commissioned as such on October 16th. Colonel French was an Irishman, an officer in the Royal Artillery, who, with General Strange, had been loaned to Canada on the withdrawal of the British garrisons from Ontario and Quebec, and was then commanding "B" battery at Kingston. After leaving the police he returned to service in England and died a Major-General. French arrived at Winnipeg and took over the command on December 17th, 1873. Later, after sizing up the situation, he returned East to urge the government to bring up the force to the full authorized strength. This was decided upon and, in the following spring, three new divisions were recruited. In addition to those mentioned, the following officers were commissioned in 1873 and 1874:

October 2, 1873—John Bredin, Sub Inspector. Bredin, I believe, never came West, and his resignation was effective as at 11th May, 1874.

November 4, 1873—Lief N. Fitzroy Crozier, Sub Inspector.

November 4, 1873—Albert Shurtcliff, Sub Inspector.

March 26, 1874—Constable John H. McIlree, Sub Inspector.

March 26, 1874—Acting Constable Vernon Welch, Sub Inspector, effective from April 1, 1874.

March 26, 1874—Theodore Richer, Superintendent.

March 30, 1874-Major Duncan B. McLennan.

March 30, 1874—Captain Thomas R. Jackson.

March 30, 1874-Captain James Walker.

March 30, 1874—Captain John French, Sub Inspector. McLennan apparently never came West and resigned in 1874.

April 3, 1874—Severe Gagnon, Sub Inspector.

April 3, 1874-Dr. John Kittson, Surgeon.

April 3, 1874—J. N. LeCain, Sub Inspector.

April 27, 1874—Joseph Forget, Quartermaster, replacing E. D. Clark, who was relieved of his duties as Q.M., continuing as paymaster and Sub Inspector. Forget did not go West but resigned in May, 1874.

April 29, 1874-John Luke Poett, Veterinary Surgeon.

May 11, 1874—Cecil Denny, Sub Inspector, vice Bredin, resigned.

May 21, 1874—Griffiths Wainwright Griffiths, sometimes known as Griffiths Wainwright, Sub Inspector. During the march Griffiths acted as Adjutant.

May 28, 1874, to date from June 1st-Edwin Allan, Sub Inspector.

June 17, 1874, to date from June 20th—Staff Const. Charles Nicolle, Quarter-master, vice Forget resigned.

July 23, to date from July 6th, 1874-Dr. R. H. Nevitt, Assistant Surgeon.

September 11, 1874—Edmund Frechette, Sub Inspector.

November 4, 1874—Francis Dickens, Sub Inspector.

Frechette and Dickens joined at Dufferin, after the return of the Force from the West.

On May 24, 1874, effective from June 1st, Inspector Macleod was promoted Assistant Commissioner and James Morrow Walsh succeeded him as Inspector.

July 28, 1874—Sub Inspector Brisebois was promoted Inspector.

September 11, 1874—Sub Inspector Crozier was promoted Inspector.

The officers and men of the left wing divisions, "D", "E" and "F", left Toronto on two special trains on June 6th, 1874. They had received permission to go through the States and were to proceed by way of Detroit, Chicago and St. Paul to Fargo, North Dakota, from where they were to march to Dufferin, across the Red River from the present town of Emerson. Dufferin had been the central depot of the International Boundary Commission, which, in 1873, had completed the survey of the international boundary from Lake of the Woods to the mountains. The supply officer of the British part of the Commission, L. W. Herchmer, of whom the Force was to know more later, was cleaning up, disposing of surplus supplies, etc., and the Force were able to purchase some of these supplies along the route of its march as well as to make use of certain portions of the Boundary Commission road.

The marching out state shows the strength of the Force leaving Toronto as 5 staff, 2 Inspectors, 9 sub Inspectors, 7 constables and 174 constables with 244 horses, including 34 taken on at Detroit. It had been decided to take for food cattle, instead of cured provisions, and implements for use on the way and at the posts and these were taken on at Sarnia. The Force arrived at Fargo on June 12th. Here they detrained, put together the harness which had been shipped from England in pieces, assembled the wagons and loaded them. French reports that the good people of Fargo expected to have them

in their midst for a week; but by beginning work at 4 A.M. on the 13th and working in shifts, "D" division pulled out at 5 P.M. that day, "E" followed at 7 and "F" after remaining to clear up, marched on the 14th. The Force arrived at Dufferin on the 19th March, much to the relief of French at being again on Canadian soil. He reported that the conduct and general appearance of the men had been such as to attract the favourable notice of all who had seen them.

At Dufferin the two wings were united, "A", "B" and "C" divisions, under Assistant Commissioner Macleod, having marched down from Lower Fort Garry. As these divisions were under strength, fifty men were drafted to them from "D", "E" and "F". For this purpose as well as to allow of weeding out misfits, French had recruited the left wing over strength. On several occasions, before leaving Toronto, he had addressed the men pointing out the difficulties they would have to face and inviting any unwilling to face them to take their discharge. Some did so, and there were 31 desertions from Dufferin.

The night after the union of the two wings, they got a sample of these difficulties. In a very violent thunder, rain and wind storm, which levelled many tents, about 250 horses stampeded. Six men, one seriously, were injured in an attempt to stop them. About sixty men—one of the earliest away being Sub Inspector Walker—went after them and most of them were recovered, some from as far as 36 miles south of the boundary.

Delayed for some time by the non-arrival of their revolvers, the Force began its march West on the 8th July. The first day they marched only about 2 miles to a small lake, making what Sir Sam Steele calls "'a Hudson's Bay start', merely a pullout to see if anything had been forgotten or if too much had been taken so that any mistake could be rectified".

I have spent considerable time trying to figure out the personnel of officers leaving Dufferin and must confess that I am not satisfied that my list is correct in every particular; but I am satisfied that it is more accurate than any published list I have seen. In an appendix to his first report, French shows as marching out from Dufferin 4 staff, 4 inspectors, one for each of "A", "C", "D" and "E" divisions, the other divisions being shown with no commanding officer, 12 sub Inspectors, two for each division except "C", which is shown with one only, 1 Surgeon, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 30 constables, 20 acting constables and 204 sub constables. He shows "on Command—at Fort Ellice—1 Sub Inspector, 1 acting constable and 12 sub constables. I am submitting the following as the officers who make up the above mentioned respective numbers:

Marching out from Dufferin-Staff Commissioner French,

Assistant Commissioner Macleod, Quartermaster Nicolle, Acting Adjutant Griffiths.

Surgeon . . Dr. Kittson.

Veterinary

Surgeon . . J. L. Poett.

"A" Div. . Inspector Jarvis,

Sub Inspector Gagnon.

On Command at Fort Ellice

At Dufferin

"B" Div. . Inspector—Vacant,
Inspector Young, who was resigning, left
at Dufferin,
Sub Inspector Brisebois Acting O.C., promoted Inspector during March,

Sub Inspector Edwin Allan.

"C" Div. . Inspector Winder, Sub Inspector Jackson.

"D" Div. . Inspector Walsh, Sub Inspector Walker, Sub Inspector French.

"E" Div. . Inspector Carvell,
Sub Inspector McIlree,
Sub Inspector Le Cain.

"F" Div. . Inspector—Vacant.
Sub Inspector Crozier, Acting O.C., promoted Inspector during March.
Sub Inspector Denny,
Sub Inspector Welch.

Sub Inspector Welch, Sub Inspector Shurtcliff.

Staff Paymaster Clarke, Assistant Surgeon Nevitt.

Inspectors

Young, whose resignation was effective July 28, 1874.

Richer, arrested for insubordination two miles out from Dufferin and sent back, resignation effective Sept. 29, 1874.

Comparing the foregoing with the marching out state from Dufferin, it will be noticed that the list gives only one Sub-Inspector for "A' division, while the marching out state gives two, and that the list gives two Sub Inspectors for "F" division in addition to Sub Inspector Crozier, acting in command. It is possible that Welch, who in the list has been assigned to "F" division, belonged to "A", but did not go with Jarvis to Edmonton. As will be mentioned later, Jarvis did not take to Edmonton his complete division "A".

French's first instructions were to leave sufficient men at the Belly River to cope with the whiskey traders and to return with the rest to Fort Ellice, the proposed headquarters. While at Dufferin, these orders had been countermanded and he was instructed that half the men should go to Edmonton by way of the Belly River and remain there.

French states that the column of march leaving Dufferin presented a fine appearance. I quote from his report:

"First came 'A' division with their splendid dark bays and thirteen wagons; then 'B' with their dark horses, next 'C' with bright chestnuts drawing guns and gun and small ammunition, next 'D' with their grays, then 'E' with their black horses, the rear being brought up by 'F' with their bright bays, then a motley string of ox carts, ox waggons, cattle for slaughter, cows, calves, &c., mowing machines, &c., &c."

For the first ten days the Force kept near the boundary and parallel with it, except for a detour around the Pembina Mountains. On the 6th day out, near the crossing of the Pembina River, they fell in with Peter LaVallee and five other halfbreeds who had been sent by Governor Archibald to smooth their way with the Indians. LaVallee, a Cree halfbreed of about 66 years and a noted fighter against the Sioux, helped on the march with his advice and afterwards stayed with the Force as guide and interpreter. An interesting account of him is given by Sir Sam Steele in his "Forty Years in Canada".

At the Pembina Mountain Depot of the Boundary Commission the Police had their first experience of two peculiarly western phenomena. On the afternoon of Sunday, July 14th, they had a hailstorm with stones as large as walnuts and in the early part of the same day met large flights of grass-hoppers going East.

From July 18th to 21st, a rest was made at the first crossing of the Souris River. On the 23rd they camped at Riviere des Lacs, near the Hill of the Murdered Scout. Steele says that this hill got its name from the fact that years before a Mandan scout, after looking over the country for enemies from the crest of the hill and seeing none, had gone to sleep. He had been seen by a Cree scout, who crept upon the Mandan and killed him as he slept. Then with his hunting knife he cut in the hard clay the outlines of his own steps as he approached his victim and of the mandan scout as he slept. Steele says that the marks were as clear when he saw them as when they were made.

From the Hill of the Murdered Scout, the Force marched past Roche Percee to the Souris River where Short Creek flows in from the south. French proposed to camp here for some days to rest and refresh his tired men and horses and to send Inspector Jarvis to Edmonton via Fort Ellice with a detachment to be made up largely of the sick men and horses with the cattle and implements which were proving an encumbrance. Before leaving Dufferin, he had sent orders by a halfbreed to Sub Inspector Shurtcliff at Fort Ellice to meet him at this point with all his horses which were in good condition. Shurtcliff joined him on the 25th with 7 men but only 6 extra horses, as he had sent most of his horses to Fort Garry for supplies. On the same day Dr. Nevitt and Chapman, the latter probably a constable, arrived from Dufferin with letters.

The party under Jarvis' command consisted of his Sub Inspector Gagnon, Quartermaster Nicolle, about 12 of his own men of "A" division, 6 sick men and 12 halfbreeds with 55 of the weakest horses, 24 wagons, 55 carts, 62 oxen and 50 cows and calves. He also had with him Shurtcliff and his 7 men, who with the Quartermaster and the men who were then least able to travel, the cattle and implements, were to stay at Fort Ellice, Jarvis proceeding to Edmonton. Jarvis left the Souris River on August 3rd and after a very strenuous march, reached Edmonton on October 27th. Steele, who was his troop Sergeant-Major, gives a detailed account of his march in his "Forty Years in Canada".

Meantime, on July 29th, the main Force had left Short Creek for Wood End Depot, when they halted to cut three days' wood and cook rations for the same period. Leaving Wood End Depot on the 31st, they travelled in a

generally N.N.W. direction between Long River and the Coteau of the Missouri and over the Dirt Hills, partly along the B. C. Road and partly by compass under the guidance of LaVallee till they arrived on August 8th at Old Wives Lake, the modern Lake Johnston. During this march they parted finally on their way West, with the Boundary Commission road, and were much handicapped for want of a reliable guide. LaVallee did not know the western country and Morrin, or Moreau, the American Scout, proved to be both ignorant and unreliable. Colonel Walker, under French's orders, made a sketch of the route from day to day and a record of the distance travelled and French, with the help of Palliser's map, which he found inaccurate, was largely his own guide. Assistant Commissioner Macleod, who had gone with a party to the Boundary Commission Depot at Wood Mountain, rejoined the Force with supplies of pemmican and dried meat.

On the 19th, French decided to make a second weeding out of weak men and horses. Accordingly, he established a depot on Old Wives Creek (either the modern Wood River or Noteukeu Creek) which he called Cripple Camp. Here he left Constable Sutherland with 7 men, 5 of them sick, a halfbreed, 26 sick and weak horses and a dozen wagons.

From Cripple Camp the force marched under hard conditions, food and water being scarce. On the 24th August, they crossed Swift Current Creek and on the same day could see the Cypress Hills to the Southwest.

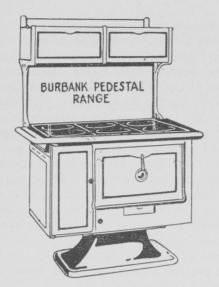
On the 2nd and 3rd of September they had their first buffalo hunt, seeing a few on the 2nd and a vast herd on the 3rd. French accounted for two and tells that one fell to the gun of Jullion, a French Canadian Artist attached to the Force. On the 6th they struck the South Saskatchewan, sooner than they had expected, near the present Medicine Hat. On the 9th they first saw the Three Buttes, and on the 10th reached the junction of the Bow and Belly River (now the Oldman). It was here they expected to find the part reported to be headquarters of the whiskey traders. The much talked-of fort turned out to be three huts without roofs. The only actual sign of whiskey so far seen was the head of a cask having printed on it the words "Kelley, Bourbon", found on the beach of the river.

This was an anxious time for French and his officers. Pasturage was scarce and the weakened horses were beginning to die from exposure to the cold and the rain which was falling. It was reported that at the same time in the previous year in this locality there had been a three-days' snowstorm and French feared that if the same thing occurred again he could not get the Force back without serious loss. He ordered every officer and man to give up a blanket for blanketing the horses.

On the 11th the Force moved up the Belly to find a ford. A scouting party under Sub Inspector Welch was sent West to try and locate Fort Whoop Up. Another under Benny, with LaVallee as guide, was sent north along the Bow. Welch's party returned in two days without any news of Whoop Up and Denny returned on the 14th, having fallen in with a party of Assiniboine Indians, apparently to their mutual surprise. LaVallee reported that horses could not be taken through to Edmonton and Inspector Walsh, who had started for Edmonton with 70 men and 57 horses, was recalled.

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The important thing, now, was to get to some place where feed could be got for the horses. Hearing that pasturage was good at the Three Buttes, French decided to move there. Leaving Belly River on the 15th, they camped on the 19th at a coulee near West Butte, about 6½ miles from the boundary. Here French decided to go himself with Macleod to Benton to get into communication with Ottawa, and to divide the Force, leaving "B", "C" and "F" in camp to await Macleod's return, after which they were to build a post in the country; and to return East himself with "D" and "E". Accordingly on the 21st he and Macleod with "D" and "E" divisions, under the command of Carvell, went south to the boundary commission road. Here he and Macleod left for Benton, Carvell having orders to proceed East and await French at Wild Horse Lake, where there was reported to be good water and pasturage.

At Benton, French found telegrams awaiting him sanctioning his plans. Here he bought some horses, moccasins, mittens and other winter supplies for "D" and "E" divisions. He also got definite information as to the location of Fort Whoop Up and made a valuable addition to the Force by engaging Jerry Potts as Macleod's guide and interpreter. Potts remained with the police till his death in 1896, and many times proved his worth.

French leaving Macleod at Benton rejoined "D" and "E" divisions at Wild Horse Lake on September 29th. Macleod rejoined his detachment at their camp at West Butte, and under the expert guidance of Jerry Potts led them to the much talked-of Fort Whoop Up, which was situated at the

junction of the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers. They found Whoop Up itself burned and replaced by Fort Hamilton, a larger and more elaborate post about 200 yards distant. They approached it cautiously, but when they reached it found it garrisoned by one cripple, the usual occupants having gone south across the line. From there they went to the Oldman River, where they built Fort Macleod.

French led his two divisions East without particular incident to Cripple Camp, making a side trip himself to Wood Mountain, where he made arrangements to have some of the weakest horses wintered, purchasing the Boundary Commission's depot and supply of hay. From Cripple Camp, the route lay past the present Moose Jaw and Regina to Fort Qu'Appelle, then the headquarters of The Hudson's Bay Company, for the Southwestern part of the country. Qu'Appelle was in charge of W. J. McLean, who afterwards surrendered to Big Bear at Fort Pitt and was thereafter known as "Big Bear" McLean. Getting some fresh horses and oxen from McLean, French pushed on through a beautiful park country to Fort Pelly. He had been advised at Benton that the headquarters had been moved from Fort Ellice to this neighbourhood. When he arrived at Swan River, or Livingstone, as it was officially called, French found that the new headquarters were in a most unsuitable position and were very incomplete, some of the buildings having not even been begun. The site was the crest of a bare rocky hill, infested with snakes, with the pasturage burned all round. According to the late Mr. Pearce, the site was chosen by the contractor, the late Hugh Sutherland of Winnipeg, because timber could there be obtained cheaply.

French called a council of the three senior officers. The result was that "E" division, under Carvell, was left to winter at Fort Pelly, while "D", the staff Division, returned to Winnipeg, which they reached on November 4th, later moving to their starting point, Dufferin, where they spent the winter.

I shall conclude by quoting Colonel French's tribute to the conduct and achievements of the Police during the first year. He says in his first report:

"Day after day on the march, night after night on picquet or guard, and working under pressure during four months from daylight until dark, and too frequently after dark, with little rest, not even on the day sacred to rest, the Force ever pushed onward, delighted when occasionally a pure spring was met with; there was still no complaint when salt water or the refuse of a mudhole was the only liquid available, and I have seen the whole Force obliged to drink liquid, which, when passed through a filter, was still the colour of ink. The pack horses and oxen falling and dying for want of food never disheartened or stopped them; but pushing on, on foot, with dogged determination, they carried through the service required of them under difficulties which can only be appreciated by those who witnessed them. Where time was so valuable, there could be no halting on account of the weather. The greatest heat of a July sun or the cold of November in this Northern latitude made no difference; ever onward had to be the watchword, and an almost uninterrupted march was maintained from the time the Force left Dufferin with the thermometer 95° to 100° in the shade, till the balance of the Force returned there in November, the thermometer marking 20° to 30° below zero, having marched 1959 miles".

The Criminal and His Face*

by Dr. Carleton Simon

Mr. President and Members of the Association:

HAVE PREPARED a paper that I want to present to you, and its aspects deal with the criminal and his face. It is particularly interesting at present, because of the tremendous advertising that plastic surgery has been receiving and because the general idea has been conveyed that the criminal may elude the modern detective and detective methods.

Before I enter into this discussion, possibly not having another opportunity, I desire to ask President Wheeler to consider in the form of a resolution a thought that comes into great prominence at present, which I transmitted to this organization some three years ago, and had it been adopted by the Government of the United States I am quite confident that this man Hauptmann who has been arrested for the kidnapping and murder of Colonel Lindbergh's child could not have been in this country. I refer to the omission of our Government to fingerprint its immigrants. Unless we fingerprint our immigrants, we will have in this country a number of criminals from Europe who see in this land of milk and money a method of obtaining from its citizenry the things for which they have worked so hard, I feel, Mr. President, that this should go before your Resolutions Committee.

Many people are not of the opinion that a criminal bears on his countenance the imprint of his character, so I am going to touch briefly on this subject.

Down through the centuries come the words written in Holy Scripture, "The Lord set a mark upon Cain."

Shakespeare, in two passages in Macbeth, said, "There's no art to find the mind's construction in the face. Your face, my Thane, is as a book, where man may read strange matters."

Some students in criminal science have denied the effect of the mind upon the physiognomy in stating that the face of the criminal in no way differs from that of the normal individual. This conclusion is contrary to facts, and it must be assumed was obtained by placing into one large class delinquents, petty violators of law, and accidental criminals.

The true criminal—the one who early in life shows his anti-social proclivities and who becomes the determined and also at times the desperate criminal—present certain facial aspects and irregularities that are always to be found in this type. These are inherited endowments, closely inter-related with mental attributes.

Although in the beginning of their digressions habitual criminals are cast in different molds, the continual application of unlawfulness, conjoined with the constant association with others of this class, eventually irons out variations in their expressions, so that in the use and control of facial muscles they have much in common. This similarity in featural activity and also in repose is

^{*} A speech given by Dr. Carleton Simon, M.D., before the International Association of Chiefs of Police at their convention held during September last at Washington, D.C. Dr. Simon has been, for many years, a great friend of the police and has also held the position of deputy police commissioner of the City of New York.

not unlike the resemblance observable between husband and wife after many years of married life, due, undoubtedly, to the same mode of living in which they participate and the same thoughts that engage their attention.

The human face responds to almost every emotion and in time becomes an experience indicator. The fine lines and light or deep furrows on the forehead, the cheeks, or about the eyes, are a registered chart of habits, the inclinations, and often the vocation of a man. As with sorrow, suffering, and with happiness and contentment, so also do evil and criminal habituation leave their invariable imprint.

In the narcotic vagrant, we have a striking example of such change. Aside from the symptoms occasioned by drug withdrawal, there are perceivable signs in the face and also in the gait and general appearance from which their addiction may be recognized.

In the confirmed white smoker of opium, changes in the face always take place. The skin becomes more adherent to the facial muscles, whose fat has been partly absorbed. It assumes a yellow, ivorylike colour, more pronounced about the cheek bones. These, because of the shrinkage of facial fat, appear accentuated. There is slowly developed a Mongolian or Chinese expression that discloses to the informed the cause of such metamorphosis. The "opuim look" often gives an insight to an otherwise unsuspected habit.

Most of the killer type of outlaws have a facial demeanor that is typical of the physiognomy of savage tribes. There is a rigid, gaunt muscularity about the cheeks, indicative of unswerving purpose and indifference to human life. Gerald Chapman, whose features were otherwise devoid of conspicuous asymmetrics, showed these qualities. This should have served as a warning, as it stamped him a dangerous man. In all of these types we find a furtiveness and alertness in the expression of the eyes that testifies they have long been trained to observation and vigilance. One might well ponder as to what great heights these men might have achieved had their minds not been blighted, for most of them possess a fearlessness and directness of purpose that otherwise would have been commendable.

Long incarceration has a profound effect upon the mind and facial muscles. Everyone who has studied prisoners and come into direct contact with them, must eventually arrive at an opinion as to the destructive effect long imprisonment has upon them. A man who has spent ten years in prison should be kept there, as he is of no use to himself or anyone else. The discipline of prison life, his isolation from the world, and his brooding has either developed in him a complex of social inferiority or has fastened upon his mentality an implacable, vengeful hatred of law enforcement and civilization in general. Long servitude is indelibly impressed upon every criminal and his facial delineations and whole appearance have undergone changes that can never be erased by other experiences or environments.

Every criminal knows that he bears in his face, form and mannerism the hall-marks of his trade, and many try by skilful methods and devices to efface them. This is especially true of those who have conspicuous features, or who have decided facial abnormalities which might betray them.

As is well known, the first thought of every criminal engaged in the perpetration of a crime is to make sure of a safe getaway. The first thought of every criminal after the commission of a crime is to eliminate his possible

connection with it and when eluding the police to hide or mask distinctions that might betray his identity. In trying to obtain this objective, he endeavours to disguise himself diametrically opposite to his normal appearance. Such attempt usually consists in the growth of a mustache or beard, or wearing glasses where none previously were used, or by discarding them if formerly worn, dyeing the skin or hair, or even dressing in feminine attire, the latter a ruse that Luther Boddy, the Negro murderer and other criminals for a period of time successfully employed. Tattoo marks so prevalent among them are dexterously covered with other tattoo marks so that the original pattern is destroyed. Gold-filled teeth or other fillings, or peculiar shape of teeth, or their general conformation, can all be easily changed. It is important to remember that a set of artificial teeth may alter considerably the general contour and that they may be employed for this purpose. Actors frequently employ this method when they desire to portray a character different from their own.

The World War has greatly stimulated interest in the art of plastic or reconstructive facial surgery, which with the aid of novel methods has made great strides. Destroyed features have been restored, broken noses straightened, chins lifted, drooping eyelids rectified, facial lines eliminated, projecting ears gathered closer to the head, moles and scar tissue removed, and a host of corrections attempted on a series of malformations. Such surgery has also been used in the beautifying field or cosmetic direction.

Desperate criminals, outlaws and escaped prisoners, all wanted by law enforcement agencies, have viewed these surgical developments as an avenue through which they could escape identification and arrest. They quite naturally believed that a change in their faces would correspondingly decrease the danger of their apprehension. Such transformation would also prevent witnesses present at the scene of the crime from making a positive identification.

Those desperate outlaws, John Dillinger, Homer Van Meter and John Klutas, all three of whom have been killed, attempted to alter their appearance by surgery, and also tried to erase their finger-prints by the use of acids, burns and other methods. In spite of such painstaking efforts, they were recognized, killed, and their identity still verified through their finger-prints.

It is to the everlasting credit of modern crime investigating methods that within a few weeks following the death of John Dillinger and Homer Van Meter, seven individuals have been arrested and are at present awaiting trial, all directly connected with assisting these men to remain at large, and enabling them to endeavour to circumvent justice by having their faces changed and their finger-prints removed. In this group are two of the surgeons who performed such operations.

Prior to his surgical experiment, the face of John Dillinger was asymmetrical or showed inconformities. There was a scar on the middle upper lip, a brown mole between his eyebrows, a receding and cleft chin. The attempt to remove these telltale marks was futile. Though possibly giving him respite for a time, all of this was of no avail as his facial and finger-print identification was an easy task.

Others of this desperate gang at large are sure to be arrested and "Baby-Face" George Nelson will likewise find that his attempts to change his face will be a waste of effort and a false security.

The search for and arrest of these outlaws brings home again the thought that a man on the track of a criminal can make many errors and still retrace his steps, but that a single error on the part of a criminal leads to his detection and apprehension.

These men and others forget that although some outstanding facial peculiarity can be altered, surgery cannot change the general contour of the face without leaving an indication that such change was made. Skull formation and featural casts cannot be erased; the shape of the back of the head is frequently the means through which friends and others are recognized. These can never be altered. Personal idiosyncracies, among them carriage and gait, are difficult, if not impossible, to obliterate, as they are unconscious personal acquisitions.

Because of the many attempts to disguise facial appearance by the adoption of various subterfuges, it is well to remember that the eye, its shape, colour, general appearance and its position in the face, is unquestionably the most important mark of personal facial identification. This is an outstanding characteristic, which makes the deepest impression, and which more than any other feature we associate with a particular individual.

Contrary to general opinion there is no small or large eye. All eyes are approximately of the same size. The reason for this apparent difference depends upon the eyelids whose opening makes the orifice or aperture through which the eyes are seen. It is the variable diameter of this opening that creates the erroneous impression of different sizes of eyes.

Another popular error prevails as to the cause of the slant of Chinese and Mongolian eyes, which conceives them as being obliquely fixed in the skull or bony orbit or eye receptacle. This apparent slant of the eyes is due solely to the obliqueness of the external aperture for which the eyelids are largely responsible. The eyes are of usual rotundity and are set in the skull on the same plane as that of the white race.

The Caucasian or white race is divided into three groups: the blonde, the brunette and the auburn. The individuals of each type have much in common, and among them we have smaller groups with a similarity of features that often make identification from memory or description a difficult task.

From an ethnological viewpoint the Negro and the Chinese are purer in type than the white race, and therefore their appearance deviates less from the general racial index. In the white race we have more or less a mixture of racial roots, with a consequent increased variety of features. It is for these reasons that it is more difficult to identify individual Negroes or Chinese by their appearance, as they all present a general uniformity of colour and facial delineation.

The various parts that constitute the human face are limited in number and in their different relations to each other. Because of the restricted number of facial parts that enter into the construction of the countenance and the allocation or distribution of these among many hundreds of millions of people, it follows as a mathematical certainty that there must be a great many who present identical appearances.

For that reason a photograph, although of unquestionable value as a mental reminder and to fix the general facial aspect, should never be accepted

as conclusive proof of identity. It serves as a useful means of discrimination, in the elimination of many, and in contracting the field of search.

We have numerous records of twins convicted of crime whose facial resemblance and whose detailed physical measurements according to the Bertillon system were almost the same and which made the fixing of their identity unreliable and uncertain. This duplication of likeness and bodily form so generally found in twins is increasingly confusing because they usually dress alike. Such duplication of image is also not uncommonly found in individuals who have no blood ties. In these cases as in others the finger-print patterns are the only certain means of establishing identity which by other methods would have remained a baffling problem.

Through the ever co-operative courtesy of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Division of Investigation, Department of Justice, an opportunity was afforded me to select from the number on record, a few remarkable examples of resemblance in twins and other individuals not related by consanguinity, and where the finger-prints were the sole determining factor of their identity. My purpose also was to obtain the record of persons whose resemblance to each other was such that they could not be told apart, and where the finger-prints in such twins or persons were almost the same.

The Kelly twins is one of the most interesting cases brought to the attention of the Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation, and illustrates the reliability of the finger-print system as a means of differentiation. In the instance of these twins, the law enforcing agencies had great difficulty in distinguishing between them, and upon numerous occasions when apprehended and when brought to trial could not tell one from the other. To further complicate their prosecution, both twins were inseparable in committing their crimes, and were always together when arrested.

Another remarkable case is that of the De Autremont twins, both of whom participated in the holdup of a Southern Pacific Railroad train, resulting in the death of three members of the train crew. Though they escaped from the scene of their crime, they were eventually located, living under a different name and disguised in appearance, one having bleached his dark hair and the other oiling his hair and having raised a mustache. They were arrested and their individual identity definitely fixed by their fingerprints. They are serving life sentences in Oregon for murder. In a departmental report relative to these twins, the following is stated:

"The case is interesting biologically, as well as from a finger-print identification standpoint, as the characteristic contour, outline, and inclination of the ridges appearing in the finger-prints of these twins are very similar. A detailed analysis of the finger-print impressions, however, would reflect the difference in certain points, which, of course, would disprove the belief that the finger-prints are identical. It has been observed that no two finger-print impressions have ever been found to be the same in every respect. The most noteworthy difference in the impression appearing on this exhibit consists in the impression of the left thumb. It is interesting to observe that the finger-prints of some twins are entirely dissimilar, yet in the instance case a very close resemblance appears, the classification being much the same."

The classical case of the "West Brothers" is possibly the most striking instance of the certainty of our modern criminal identification. Not only were these two men alike in featural appearance in every minute detail, with almost exact Bertillon measurements, but their names were the same, both were Negroes, unknown to each other, and nothing on record to establish any kinship. To quote from the record:

"In 1903, one Will West (coloured) was committed to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, a few days thereafter being brought to the office of the record clerk to be measured and photographed. He denied being in the penitentiary before, but the clerk doubted his statement, ran his measuring instrument over him, and from the Bertillon measurements obtained went to his files, returning with the card the measurements called for, properly filled, accompanied with the photograph and bearing the name William West. Will West, the new prisoner, continued to say that the card was not his, whereupon the record clerk turned it over and read that William West was already a prisoner in that institution, having been committed to a life sentence on September 9, 1901, for murder. The Bertillon measurements of these given below are nearly identical, whereas the finger-print classification is decidedly different."

Another case on record in the Division of Investigation and also coming to my own attention while in the New York Police Department, is that of Frank Barker and Bert Barker, twins, convicted of narcotic trafficking and various offenses, their facial appearance and physical measurements being strikingly alike. Their finger-prints are almost identical, with only a slight difference in one line which changes their classification. Yet, this difference in "meet" is sufficient to definitely distinguish them and to make their identification positive.

In conclusion, assuming that the natural pattern of the finger-prints can be effaced it will be necessary to remove them from every finger, as with the single finger-print system this otherwise would be of no avail.

We have other localities where skin patterns may be obtained as a countercheck if this ever becomes desirable. They are the friction ridges upon the palms of the hand and soles of the feet. These are divided into small islands, fork-shaped ridges, and indentations, and are permanent. The palmist, who seeks to read from the open hand the closed book of the future, calls them life lines, head lines, and various lines that portend good and evil, yet they may serve as important lines, in an emergency, as a means of identification.

There are additional means of skin identification, such as pigmentation, the number and character of sweat pores, and the peculiarity of hair lines.

Finally, the destruction of the ridges of the finger-tips would completely scar them and be an infallible mark that would stamp its possessor as a criminal with a record. This stigma would be not unlike the fleur-de-lis brand that the French Government formerly burned upon the left arm of its criminals.

The Classification of Evidence

(Continued)

by J. C. MARTIN, K.C.

THE WORD 'Document' includes "all material substances on which the thoughts of men are represented by writing, or any other species of conventional mark or symbol." The same writer points out that the line between documentary and real evidence may at times seem faint; and it will be obvious that, in this sense, a totem pole might be a document. However, for present purposes, it is enough to remark that the word is generally understood to refer to a written or printed record.

Of documents it may be said that the greater the formality with which they have been made, the more readily are they received in Court. Thus, the Courts will take judicial notice of federal and provincial statutes, the making of which is hedged about by the rules of parliamentary procedure. Judicial notice is not, however, accorded to municipal by-laws, although some provincial legislatures have cleared away the difficulties which might arise from this distinction by providing, for example, that a by-law may be proved *prima facie* by the production of a copy under the seal of the municipality and certified by the secretary and a member of the council to be a true copy.²

We have already referred to those portions of the Canada Evidence Act, beginning with Section 19, which deal with a wide range of public documents. The reader should go over these sections for himself; to do so here would be merely to copy the statute. He should also observe the provisions of Section 29 of the same Act, which deals with the proof of bank records, and more particularly, with that part of the section which makes it possible for the purposes of any legal proceeding to inspect such records under an order of the Court and in advance of the hearing. Provincial evidence acts contain somewhat analogous provisions regarding telegraph messages and business documents of various kinds, and these, by virtue of Section 35 of the Canada Evidence Act, would apply to proceedings under the Criminal Code or other federal legislation. Besides simplifying procedure, such provisions serve the double purpose of avoiding the necessity of calling a chain of witnesses to prove the making of the records of a corporation, and of avoiding also the breaking of those records through parts of them being impounded as exhibits.

There is a general rule of evidence that every fact must be proved by the best evidence available and this rule, with the statutory exceptions which have been mentioned, applies to documents. Whenever possible, they must be proved by *primary* evidence, that is to say, by producing the document itself and establishing it through the person who wrote or signed it, by other proof of signature or handwriting, or by admissions. If it is a document which requires to be attested by a witness, that witness should be called if possible. Here, however, the reader should notice that, under Section 32 of the Canada Evidence Act, "it shall not be necessary to prove by the attesting witness any instrument to the validity of which attestation is not requisite."

But if the document cannot be produced—if, for example, it is lost or destroyed, or is in the possession of the opposite party—secondary evidence of its contents may be given, with the limitation that evidence must first be brought to account for the non-production of the original. Such secondary evidence may be given through the production of a copy of the document, or from memory by a person who has read it. In actual police work, difficulties in this connection will, no doubt, arise most often in proving letters. It may, perhaps, be important to prove from a certain letter addressed to the accused that he had knowledge of some fact, but the letter cannot be found. It is necessary to call the person who wrote the letter or someone who saw it, but it is not necessary—and this applies to all letters—to call the clerk who posted it, the postman who delivered it, the mail-clerks who handled it, and so on until its delivery has been traced. It need be proved only that the letter was, by its writer, delivered to the clerk by whom, or left in the place where it would be posted in the ordinary course of business. The Court will then presume that it was received in due course by the person to whom it was addressed.

The last and greatest class of evidence is the oral testimony of witnesses. This may be either:

- A. Original, that is to say, where a witness goes into the box and describes what he saw—what is actually within his own knowledge, or
- B. Hearsay, that is to say, the repetition by a witness of something which someone else has said. It is to be observed particularly that the cases in which such evidence is admitted are all exceptions to a general rule which Phipson states as follows:

"Oral or written statements made by persons not called as witnesses are not receivable to prove the truth of the matters stated."

The exceptions to this rule fall under three headings:

- a. Admissions; confessions; statements made in the presence of a party.
- b. Statements contained in public documents.
- c. Statements made by persons since deceased.

A distinction is drawn between the terms 'admission' and 'confession,' but it is not of practical importance and we need not dwell upon it here. This subject has already been discussed at length in these articles.³ We have also referred to public documents and need only repeat here what has been pointed out in the text-books, that such documents are expected to attain, and do attain, a high standard of truth.

The rule as to statements made in a party's presence is that they are evidence of the truth of the matters stated if by his conduct or silence he has acquiesced in them. It may be noted in passing that the same rule applies to documents found in his possession or to which he has access.

When an accused person replies to such statements they will be evidence against him insofar as he admits their truth. They will be evidence, too, if they call upon him reasonably to make a reply and he does not do so. But of course his denial will render them of no effect.

A good illustration of the application of this rule is afforded by the second statement about to be quoted. It is convenient to state the relevant facts in order; we shall have occasion shortly to deal with the first statement

in another connection. Two men, Koch and Dick, were driving along a country road when one Henderson came running towards them across a field. He was pursued by Gilbert who had a gun in his hand. Henderson was wounded, and as he came to the two men he called out, "He has shot me. He'll shoot me again.' Koch took Gilbert back to his own place, and Dick went with Henderson to a shack nearby where the latter had been living with a hired man. While they were preparing to take the wounded man to a hospital, Koch and Gilbert came to the shack. As they arrived, Henderson jumped nervously and cried out, "Don't let him knife me." These words were admitted in evidence, and on appeal the Supreme Court of Canada said with reference to them: "We are all of the opinion that the words spoken on this occasion are admissible on the ground that they were uttered in the presence and hearing of the accused, and under such circumstances . . . that he might have been reasonably expected to make some answer or remark in reply thereto or explaining that his proximity to deceased did not involve any such danger as he seemed to feel."4 It may be noticed that Henderson's outcry is especially illuminating in view of the fact that the defence was that the shooting was accidental.

In another case, 5 there is a very strong judgment ordering a new trial because evidence had been wrongly admitted under this rule. Accused was charged with receiving stolen goods and was in custody along with two employees of the T. Eaton Co., these two being charged with the theft. They were taken separately into Stein's presence and questioned at some length. Each identified the goods and told how they had been stolen from Eaton's and sold to Stein with Stein's knowledge that they were stolen. When the questioning was at an end, the detective turned to Stein and said, "You have heard what he said," to which Stein answered, "I have nothing to say." The Supreme Court of Canada held that the statements were of no value as evidence, that they could only be of value when the accused by word or conduct, action or demeanour, has accepted what they contain, and then only to the extent that he does so and so makes them his own.

A declaration or entry made by a person since deceased is admissible in evidence:

- 1. When it is against the pecuniary or proprietary interest of the person making it;
 - 2. When it refers to public rights;
 - 3. When it is that of a relative on questions of pedigree;
 - 4. When it refers to the will of the person making it;
- 5. When it was made by the person in the ordinary course of his duty, contemporaneously with the facts stated, and without motive to misrepresent;
- 6. In a case of homicide, when it is a dying declaration. Of these, the first four are much less likely to be met with in criminal than in civil cases, and for that reason will merely be stated. The fifth is illustrated by a case in which accused was charged with murdering a policeman at a certain time and place. Evidence was admitted to prove that, in the ordinary course of his duty, the policeman had made a verbal report to his inspector that he was about to go to that place in order to watch the movements of the accused.

Of the kinds of declaration enumerated above, the sixth is the most important in actual police work. The rule is as follows:

"In trials for murder or manslaughter the dying declarations of the deceased, made under the sense of approaching death, are admissiblbe to prove the circumstances of the crime."

However, in order that such a declaration may be received as evidence, three conditions must be present:

- 1. The proceedings in which it is tendered must relate to the death of the declarant.
- 2. There must have been a sense of impending death, or, in other words, it must have been made in "the settled and hopeless expectation of death." If the declarant signifies hope of recovery, it is not a dying declaration even when death actually follows. It is interesting to note that a dying declaration made at a time when a physician thought that the declarant might recover, is admissible, the test, of course, being the state of mind of the patient.
- 3. The declarations must be statements of fact relating to the death—statements regarding other matters, and expressions of opinion are not admissible.

If these conditions are fulfilled, the declaration need not be in writing, and the method of taking it is not material. Still, if a constable has occasion to take such a declaration, it is advisable for him to call in a Justice of the Peace and also to have the doctor present, if possible. Of course it may happen that he will be acting in an emergency and will not have time to do these things. But in any event, it is important that what the declarant says be taken down exactly as he says it; if questions are asked, that both question and answer be shown; above all, it should appear that the declaration was made in the expectation of death. There is a suggested form in Mr. Crankshaw's notes to Section 685 of the Criminal Code.

It may be useful to quote some observations made upon this subject in a Canadian case.⁸ "I think it can safely be laid down that everything that occurred at the time of the making of a dying declaration ought to be fully and completely related to the Court. I think it is clear that a dying declaration may be partly in writing and partly oral. Once it appears to the Judge that the declarant was in the necessary condition of mind with regard to approaching death, I think that everything he says, whether oral or in writing or partly one and partly the other, may be admitted in evidence."

Some unusual circumstances appeared in a Canadian case of comparatively recent date.⁹ The deceased had made a statement before a magistrate at a time when she was not in a state of hopeless expectation of death. About a week later her condition became worse. The magistrate attended again and read over to her the statement already made by question and answer. She assented to it and tried to sign it. This she was too weak to do, and made her mark instead. It was held that the statement was admissible as a dying declaration.

There is another important kind of evidence which is properly to be regarded as hearsay, inasmuch as it involves the repetition by a witness of something said by a third person not under oath and not in the presence of the accused. This has to do with complaints made by a woman after she has been the victim of a sexual crime. In our discussion of corroboration¹⁰ we have noticed cases in which complaints have been made by girls of tender years, and—apart from the statutory provisions there examined—it remains for us to repeat that the general principle applies not only to them but also to women, and to state the conditions under which such complaints are admissible.

Those conditions are stated clearly and concisely in the following extracts from the judgment in the leading case upon this subject:¹¹

"To support a charge of rape, or an offence of a similar class, but only in such cases, a statement in the nature of a complaint made by the prosecutrix to a third person, not in the presence of the accused, may be given in evidence, whether proof of non-consent is or is not a material element of the charge under investigation, provided such statement is shown to have been made at the first opportunity which reasonably presented itself after the commission of the offence, and has not been elicited by questions of a leading and inducing or incriminating character."

"In all ordinary cases, indeed, the principle must be observed which rejects statements made by anyone in the prisoner's absence. Charges of this kind form an exceptional class, and in them such statements ought, under the proper safeguards, to be admitted. Their consistency with the story told is, from the very nature of such cases, of special importance. Did the woman or girl make a complaint at once? If so, that is consistent with her story. Did she not do so? That is inconsistent. And in either case the matter is important for the jury."

It is obvious that the application of this rule in practice must depend upon the circumstances of each case—upon the age of the girl, perhaps, upon the nature of the questions put to her, or upon the time when her complaint was made. In one case, 12 which may be taken as representative of this class, the Court received evidence of a complaint made by a young girl to her mother about two hours after the event. In another, 13 statements made to a policeman the day after the alleged offence were rejected as not having been made at the first opportunity.

There is authority for saying that there was a tendency, prior to the Osborne case, to extend this rule to cases other than those of sexual crime. That case, however, makes clear the limitation within which it is, in that respect, to be applied.

The words res gestae which occurred in our observations upon complaints made by ravished women, constitute a subject which has been much to the fore during recent months. They refer shortly to a rule which Phipson states as follows:

"Acts, declarations, and circumstances which constitute or accompany and explain the fact or transaction in issue are admissible as forming parts of the res gestae."

These two Latin words mean, literally, 'things done,' but it is the intention here to deal with the rule only as it affects the admissibility of

spoken words. In this sense, the authorities are not agreed as to whether this kind of evidence is properly to be considered hearsay. Archbold classifies it as such; Best is of opinion that it should not be "confounded with hearsay."

The application of the rule to spoken words presents many difficulties, as was observed in a recent case which itself well illustrates how difficult it can be. 14 Yet, while its application lies, of course, wholly within the province of the Judges, the investigator should not fail to realize the importance to himself of some knowledge of the principle. To this end it may be helpful to think of something said while something is being done, as distinguished from something said after something has been done. Thus, in 1781, when Lord George Gordon was tried for treason, evidence was permitted of the words shouted by a riotous mob which swarmed about the Houses of Parliament.

In an English case, 15 which attracted great attention, the facts were that a woman had rushed out of a house with her throat cut. She said something to someone she met, but inasmuch as she was not pursued and whatever criminal act there had been, was finished, the Chief Justice refused to admit in evidence what she had said. Her words, in fact, were "See what Harry has done," but the impression got abroad that they might have been favourable to the accused, and there was so much criticism that the Chief Justice adopted the somewhat unusual course of writing a pamphlet in defence of his ruling. In that pamphlet he laid down the following:

"Whatever act, or series of acts, constitute, or, in point of time, immediately accompany and terminate in the principal act charged as an offence against the accused, from its inception to its consummation or final completion or its prevention or abandonment . . . and whatever may be said by either of the parties, during the continuance of the transaction with reference to it, including herein what may be said by the suffering party, though in the absence of the accused, during the continuance of the action of the latter, actual or constructive, as e.g., in the case of flight or application for assistance, form part of the principal transaction and may be given in evidence as part of the res gestae or particulars of it."

This quotation was cited in the Gilbert case, some of the facts of which have been set forth in this article. In that case, one ground of appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was that evidence was wrongly admitted of Henderson's first outcry, "He has shot me. He'll shoot me again," That Court, however, held that the words were part of the res gestae. "There can be no doubt," it said, "that under this definition the statement of the deceased to Koch and Dick would be admissible as 'having been used under the apprehension of further danger and when asking for assistance and protection even if the accused was absent."

The Gilbert case has been referred to over and over again, most recently in a noteworthy case in which the accused was charged with the murder of her husband and convicted at trial. It was part of the case for the Crown that a few days before his death and about two weeks after the alleged offence, the deceased had said to his wife, in the presence of others who visited him in hospital, "You have poisoned me; you know it." This and other statements made by him to the like effect were admitted in evidence as parts of the res gestae. However, the Supreme Court of Canada quashed the

conviction and ordered a new trial, holding that these statements were "so separated by time and circumstance from the actual commission of the alleged criminal act" as not so to be admissible.

REFERENCES

- 1 Best on Evidence, 11th Ed., p. 209.
- ² Rex ex rel. Standquist v. Thornbert, 1925, 2 W.W.R. 180.
- ³ R.C.M.P. Quarterly, October, 1934.
- 4 Gilbert v. The King, 12 C.C.C. 127, at p. 140.
- ⁵ Stein v. The King, 50 C.C.C. 311.
- 6 Rex v. Buckley, 13 Cox C.C. 293.
- 7 Rex v. Magyar, 7 Terr. L.R., at p. 495.
- 8 Rex v. Christenson, 39 C.C.C., at p. 205.
- 9 Debortoli v. The King, 46 C.C.C. 115.
- 10 R.C.M.P. Quarterly, January, 1935, p. 11.
- 11 Rex v. Osborne, 1905, 75 L.J.K.B. 311.
- ¹² Rex v. Bowes, 15 C.C.C. 326.
- 13 R. v. Rush, 69 J.P. 777.
- ¹⁴ Rex v. Wilkinson, 1934, 62 C.C.C. 63.
- 15 Rex v. Bedingfield, 14 Cox C.C. 343.
- 16 Chapdelaine v. The King, 1935, S.C. 53.

The Selection and Training of Police Horses*

by "REMOUNT"

Police remounts need to be instructed no less than policemen, and their training demands the most careful attention to detail in the early stages of their careers. If obedience and imperturbability are the prime virtues of a police horse, patience and kindness are no less essential in their instructors. The following account of the selection and training of the Metropolitan Police remounts is based on various articles that have been published in the Press.

LOAFER ONCE stole an umbrella from a car standing outside a club in Piccadilly. Seeing that he had been observed by a mounted policeman he immediately made a bolt towards the Green Park. Instantly that statuesque symphony of man and horse became a living harmony of rapid motion. Constable and horse gave chase; events followed fast. Across the road, zig-zagging in and out of the traffic dodged the fugitive with the mounted policeman on his heels. Then followed a veritable obstacle race through the pedestrians' gate into the park, between chairs, over railings, between more chairs, until the man was finally run to earth and promptly arrested. On another occasion—this during the general strike of 1926 some strikers who had been giving endless trouble on Clapham Common sought harbourage within an enclosure surrounded by iron railings, and, from this spiked fortress hurled abuse at four mounted officers who were pursuing them. The cavalcade, however, to the consternation of the defenders instead of drawing rein, took the cheval de frise at a leap, landed inside the redoubt, and arrested the offenders.

These two incidents serve admirably to illustrate the qualities of patience, precision and perfection to which, and by which, it is possible to train police remounts. But, if at rare intervals a remount and its rider are called upon to perform some spectacular feat, there is nothing spectacular about its training, save in the thrill it gives its trainer as he watches the evolution of his charge from the raw recruit to the finished product.

The selection of a police remount demands the most discerning eye and an accurate judgment of horse-flesh, set primarily by considerations of price, which, by judicious buying, is much lower than the general public would imagine. Usually the Metropolitan Police remounts are selected by Assistant-Commissioner Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie, in charge of the Mounted Branch, and where possible are bought "off the grass" from their breeders in the shires, mainly from Yorkshire, the average price being about £50. In order to encourage farmers to breed the type of mount required by the Metropolitan Police it has been the policy for some years to give displays by the Mounted Branch at selected shire agricultural shows in recognized breeding counties. The activity and musical rides, always a popular feature at these shows, demonstrate to a remarkable degree the pattern of the horses, and displays, even to the untutored mind, the intensive training to which they are subjected. It is interesting to note that this year marks the thirteenth

^{*}From Police Chronicle and Constabulary World.

successive year that the Metropolitan mounted branch have secured the King's Cup for the best trained police horse in the United Kingdom.

At the time of their purchase the remounts are entirely "green", or have only "looked through a halter". The horses bought are restricted in colour to browns, bays, greys, chestnuts and blacks. Greys are always used by headquarters staff on ceremonial parades and for State weddings and special occasions, black for funerals, and bays for other functions, and great care is exercised that these selected horses are evenly matched as to colour and height. After their purchase they are invariably handled by the same instructor.

The equine recruit needs to be tractable, young, sound and of good breeding. The type chosen is compact, near the ground, standing about 15.3 hands, having a good well-set head, short back, shoulders well placed, with strong loin and well ribbed-up middle piece, deepening through the heart, arm long, cannon short and with muscular quarter and thigh. Owing to traffic congestion, the animals chosen today are smaller than was formerly the custom, in order to facilitate easier movement in the streets. Police remounts must be intelligent, supple, imperturbable, and quick off the mark. These virtues are inculcated in the course of breaking and instruction. In the case of the Metropolitan Police the training of a remount at Imber Court is divided into four well defined stages and covers a period of approximately 14 weeks, depending upon the adaptability of the remount.

The initiating instruction occupies from four to six weeks, and during this period the training is confined to leading in hand on a cavesson, whereby the pupil gains confidence and becomes early accustomed to unusual sights and sounds. This is followed by driving straight ahead on long reins, and then longeing to strengthen muscles, to give suppleness and surefootedness and to familiarize the horse to the voice of the trainer and thereby to exact obedience. Long rein driving further adapts the horse to control by the hand and leg as conveyed by the long reins, and it soon responds to the "aids" for walking, trotting, cantering and reining back. After longeing for longer periods comes saddling and leading over small jumps, at first poles raised six inches from the ground, heightening to recumbent tree trunks and other obstacles. This teaches the recruit to look where he is going and to lift his feet. Further progression is made by backing and continued longeing, to encourage free forward movement. During this latter stage, which forms the foundation of all future work, the following are practised: walking and trotting in straight lines and large circles, learning the feel of the rider's legs, remaining stationary during mounting and dismounting, increasing and decreasing paces and leaving the ranks. Higher jumps are practised by turning the remount loose in a one-man circular lane, or at feeding time down a oneman jumping lane obstructed by higher obstacles. By this progressive course of jumping back muscles are developed. After four weeks or so of this treatment the horses are sufficiently under control to be backed, and to continue the training with a dummy jockey. The second stage lasts for three weeks, and consists in training the remount to move in short turns and smaller circles, cantering on straight lines and large circles, to move laterally, turn on the haunches, canter on the named leg (with the use of diagonal

"aids"), reining back, jumping mounted, galloping slowly, and, at the discretion of the instructor, bitting.

In the third stage, lasting for two weeks, are learned flexions, leading to increased collection, whereby the remounts are trained to be balanced to start into a canter from a halt with loose rein, and so collected as to canter at the slowest pace and halt on the least indication. Then ensues instruction in lateral movements at the trot and canter, charge at the canter, and galloping. In galloping, the horse is taught to proceed at a steady riding pace, the animal being allowed sufficient hold of the bit to enable the rider to control balance and to reduce pace immediately. Sword and lance work, perfection and repetition conclude this stage, throughout which time the loose rein is practised constantly, especially after collected work.

The fourth and final stage, lasting also about two weeks, consists also in the application of training to the streets of the Metropolis. When this is completed the remount is ready for duty.

So far no mention has been made of the "Scare school", that very essential stage in the training of a police remount. This is a series of "third degree" tests to accustom the horse to strange sights, and to the conglomeration of the discordant noises of our modern cities. Motor instruction figures prominently, and the tests include remounts closely facing bonnets of cars with the engine gradually racing to open throttle. The horses are then drawn up in two lines between which passes a motor tender noisily disgorging at intervals a variety of contents—boxes, crates, and men jumping in and out. Red is anathema to horses as well as bulls, so the remount must be trained to the sight of officers dressed in scarlet and topped by bearskins.

Crowds, too, must be faced and regarded with indifference. This is achieved at Imber Court by dummies suspended on lines, between which the remount is coaxed to pass without indicating signs of fear or temper. Other dummies are made to appear from behind trees and from boxes. White, also being a colour alien to the untrained equanimity of the horse, must also be regarded with disdain by the remount, which is treated to a study in white, ranging from a solitary newspaper fluttering in the breeze to a veritable snowstorm sufficient to arouse the envy of the most ardent runner in a paper chase.

Other "scare tests" include standing still and passing under bridges and railway arches with trains running overhead, going through or remaining still in water, feeling the way in deep water, passing through and over screens of fire and smoke, walking up and down stairs (on one occasion some offenders attempted to raid an hotel, when a mounted officer rode up the steps of the main entrance and prevented egress) sliding down steep banks, and being taken to experience the dangers and distractions of our modern thoroughfares and roads. Add to this waving flags, peripatetic sandwichmen, rolling barrels, cheering crowds and performing bands (both obliged at Imber Court by members of the Metropolitan Police), trumpets, back-firing motor-cars, and any and every other ingenious distraction it is possible for man to devise. Small wonder, then, that the police horse learns to treat the world with the calm indifference and disdain that is the admiration and affection of all who see him on duty.

Then, too, there is "advanced work", when the remount is taught the culminating lessons, tent pegging, lance, sword and revolver work for precision, jumping anything, anywhere, and, rugger-like, playing push-ball, to learn the gentle art of shoving hard and clearing a crowd without hurting so much as a whisker.

Confidence, imperturbability, reliability, and sagacity, these are the four cardinal virtues taught to and learned by the police remount. In short, the police horse is required to fulfil all the "stunt" repertoire of a first-class circus troupe, the hair-raising feats of a crack cavalry animal, plus a few extra turns (rehearsed and unrehearsed) peculiar to the exigencies of mounted police duty.

Essay Competition

The Commissioner has authorized an Essay Competition being held for members of the Force, the subject being:—

"Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of placing the various Police Forces in the Dominion of Canada under a common administration."

The Rules governing this competition will be as follows:—

- (1) Essays must be the original work of the competitor.
- (2) They must not be less than two thousand and not more than five thousand words in length, and must be typewritten and submitted in triplicate, double-spaced.
- (3) Where reference is made to any public work, the title must be quoted in a foot-note.
- (4) Essays must be submitted anonymously. Each Essay must have attached to it a sealed envelope containing the Regimental Number, Rank and Name of the writer. The nom-de-plume or motto of the contributor is to be typed on the outside of this envelope for identification purposes.
- (5) The Essay and sealed envelope referred to in No. 4 will be enclosed in an envelope, and to be addressed to the Secretary, R. C. M. Police Quarterly, Ottawa.
- (6) The Commissioner will appoint Officers of the Force to act as Referees or Judges of the Essays under such conditions as may be prescribed.
- (7) The award of the Referees will be submitted to the Commissioner for approval, and will be made public through the medium of the R. C. M. Police Quarterly.
- (8) The date for the closing of this Essay Competition will be the 1st of November, 1935.
- (9) The following cash prizes will be awarded from the Fine Fund:-

1st p	orize	\$5	0.0	0
2nd	prize	3	5.0	0
3rd	prize	1	5.0	0

SECTION 121(a) C.C. OF C.

Registration of Pistols and Revolvers

by A/SUPT. H. DARLING

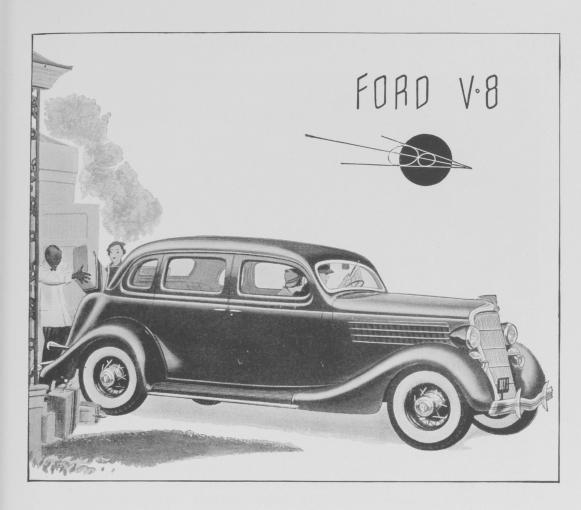
It is now just one hundred years since Samuel Colt, after devoting his attention to the developing of a pistol with a revolving cylinder, perfected and patented a weapon having a six-barrel rotating breach. The cylinders were loaded from the muzzle with powder and ball, each chamber containing an independent breach pin adapted to a percussion cap. These weapons were made with a solid frame. Later, Smith and Wesson brought out a revolver with a hinged frame allowing the chambers to be exposed for loading and the simultaneous ejection of the discharged shells.

Following the Match Lock, which was in use in the middle of the fifteenth century, came the Wheel Lock, the pioneer type of firearm to carry its own ignition and is supposed to have been invented at Nuremburg in 1515. The first half of the seventeenth century saw the introduction of the Flint Lock. This firearm created ignition by means of a descending hammer causing pyrite to strike against a piece of steel above the flash pan. The Flint Lock type of pistol which continued in general use for practically two hundred years, was of large calibre and smooth bore and was considered by our forefathers as an indispensable weapon of defence. No traveller on horseback or by stage felt secure unless one of these weapons was in his possession. Today, in well ordered countries such as this Dominion of ours, the necessity of small firearms for the defence of private property and the person, has disappeared.

As the need for small firearms for protection purposes became less and less, it was found that some sort of control would have to be adopted to curb the tendencies of the criminally minded to use this type of weapon in committing illegal acts. An "Offensive Weapon" section in the Criminal Code consequently came into being to protect the law-abiding citizen by providing severe punishment for the illegal gun toter whenever found breaking the law. A "Permit" system also grew up with this section for the purpose of permitting persons who had a valid reason for being in possession of a revolver or pistol, or to carry same on their person. The issuance of permits was more and more restricted as the years went by and except in the case of certain organizations where there still was a need for the small firearm as a protective measure, the reasons for having a revolver or pistol at all, gravitated into two categories (1) collection, and (2) heirlooms.

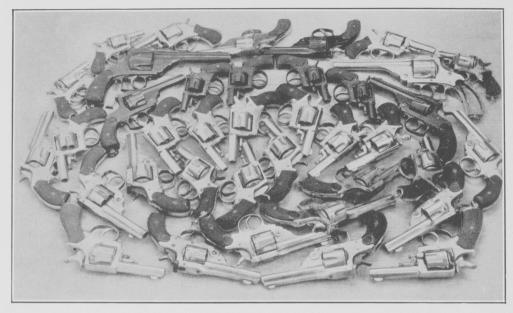
In January of this year the Criminal Code was further amended to provide a yet stricter control of pistols and revolvers in Canada by adding thereto Section 121A which made it an offence for anyone to have in his possession without having registered same, any pistol or revolver. Failure to comply with this requirement made the offender liable on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$50.00 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days or to both fine and imprisonment.

To operate the provisions of this section, a registration certificate printed in triplicate was adopted, the original for retention by the owner



New Touring Sedans, with Built-in Trunk

New among the Ford body styles for this year are the Tudor and Fordor Touring Sedans. Their beauty, comfort, safety, V-8 performance and economy make them popular, practical family cars.... The built-in trunk accents the length of these Touring Sedans and solves the luggage problem. It locks securely and is rain-proof and dust-proof. The large opening makes it easy to get luggage in and out.... The Ford Touring Sedans are upholstered in a choice of Mohair or Wool Suede, with taupe colour appointments to match. Everything is distinctively new and modern.... Four especially important features are the V-8 engine, Centre-Poise riding comfort, all-steel body and Safety Glass throughout at no extra cost.... V-8 power and smoothness mean more enjoyable motoring. More than three years of use by two million owners have proved that the Ford V-8 is the most economical Ford ever built.



FIREARMS SURRENDERED FOR DESTRUCTION

of the small arms being registered, the duplicate for the use of the police office controlling registration, and the triplicate to be sent to Ottawa for filing and recording at the small-arms filing bureau established there. So far, over 66,000 revolvers and pistols have been registered. These include several large arm collections but many are individually registered as "souvenirs", "keepsakes" or for "protection" purposes. A number of registrations of firearms have been made by women who give as their reason for possession, "home protection". Members of revolver clubs account for a number of the registrations made.

One of the many gratifying features so far revealed by the registration records is the comparatively few "automatics" to be found in Canada. This is as it should be. With the records not yet completed, it is not possible to hazard a percentage but this type of small arm does not appear to be favoured. It is, however, pointed out, that with the exception of "automatics" in the possession of military and police authorities, those so far registered were within Canada prior to the establishment of restrictions on the importation of firearms by the Department of National Revenue in 1929, whereby it was declared that permits would not be given for the importation of automatic firearms except for military or police use.

The co-operation of the general public in the registration of firearms has been marked as evidenced by the quick response they have made to the requirements of the law and in some instances have even furnished information in connection with registrations which, although not called for, was thought might be of police value.

The co-operation of police forces throughout the Dominion has also been most helpful. They, too, in many cases, have gone to considerable trouble to supply the filing bureau not only with the required certificate, but additional information where they thought same would be of use to the bureau. The care they have exhibited in the making out of the registration certificates is also noticeable, one police force going so far as to insist upon the countersigning of each certificate issued and stamping thereon their police seal.

In the early days of the gold rush in the Yukon Territory it was the custom for everyone to have a revolver or pistol or some kind and when the exodus commenced many of these weapons were left behind. These are now coming to light in the possession of residents who had bought up old "cabins" and thus fell heir to the revolvers that were discarded. Until the matter of registration arose the existence of these revolvers was, in many instances, almost forgotten. Now the owners are coming forward and voluntarily surrendering these arms as they prefer to do this rather than retain possession.

From the West also comes a gesture which is worthy of inclusion in this article. In the course of registering revolvers one hardware firm handed in to the police authorities for destruction, the thirty-eight revolvers shown in the accompanying plate. These revolvers were all of a foreign make. None of them had been used and they were in a serviceable condition. This is a splendid example of co-operation and citizenship.

From England comes word that early in May the Tyne sent to sea one of the strangest cargoes it has ever exported. The Manchester Guardian reports that a river hopper conveyed outside the three-mile limit and then dumped into the North Sea one of the most miscellaneous collections of firearms that have ever been seen. They were weapons surrendered to the Newcastle Police during the two amnesties declared by the Home Office to those in unauthorized possession of firearms. The cargo included rifles of all ages and patterns, ranging from antediluvian Sniders and Mausers to the most modern military and sporting types; pistols from tiny .22's to the mighty Colt, Webley and Smith and Wesson revolvers familiar to officers during the war were also included; automatics, from a tiny .25 which could be concealed in the palm of the hand to the wickedest-looking Parabellums and Bockhardts, were there by the score. In addition, eight thousand rounds of assorted ammunition accompanied the two hundred rifles and four hundred holster weapons into the depths of the sea. Perhaps the most interesting and surprising weapons were a Vickers machine-gun recovered from a Newcastle garage and an anti-aircraft gun from the private experimental workshop of the late Sir Charles Parsons. After those, the dump of one hundred shells, bombs and hand-grenades seemed comparatively innocuous, although those who knew them and those who handled them treated the whole consignment with immense respect."

A word as to the filing bureau now recording the registration of firearms. Upon receipt of the triplicate copy of the registration certificate and before filing them away in numerical order, coloured index cards are made out in the name of the owner of each weapon and filed in alphabetical order. Another differently coloured card is made out at the same time for each firearm registered and is filed alphabetically under the manufacturer's name, numerically by calibre and serial number. Upon receipt of a request for information concerning a firearm, if a search of the records furnished reveals

no trace, a set of buff coloured cards is at once made out for filing under the name of the known owner or suspected possessor, or the known or suspected make of the firearm inquired about. These buff coloured cards are then filed alphabetically under the name of the owner or suspected possessor and under the name of the manufacturer of the firearm and classified by calibre and serial number. In addition, a separate duplicate set of these buff cards is maintained to serve as a check upon those filed away in the cabinets. Crossindexing and group filing makes possible a quick and thorough search of the records.

Already the bureau has been called upon to furnish information concerning missing arms. Owing to the vast number of registrations which inundated the bureau immediately registration came into effect, it has not, however, been possible to record all the registrations so far made. The work is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible and when completed it will provide much useful information to police generally.

One point of general interest and one which Police Forces are adopting wherever and whenever the situation arises, is the cancellation and/or return of the original registration certificate when a registered firearm for any reason, changes ownership. Where the registration certificate refers to only one weapon, the taking up and returning of the original certificate is recommended before the issuance of the registration certificate in the name of the new owner. Should the registration certificate cover a number of revolvers or pistols then the temporary taking up of such registration certificate and cancellation of the particulars of the registered firearms being registered in the new owner's name is suggested, and before returning the old registration certificate to its original owner, it is considered it would be an advantage for the police officer handling the transfer, to initial such cancellations.

All cancelled original registration certificates returned to Ottawa are attached to the triplicate copy previously sent in.

Statistics of Civil Aviation

The following summary includes all operations of Commercial and Provincial-owned aircraft, light aeroplane clubs and air mail operators, in fact all flying in Canada except Federal Government and Private-owned aircraft.

1932	1933	1934
4,569,131	4,538,315	6,497,637
102,219	106,252	128,031
56,170	53,299	75,871
76,800	85,006	105,306
2,869,799	3,816,862	6,266,475
3,129,974	4,205,901	14,441,179
413,687	539,358	625,040
	4,569,131 102,219 56,170 76,800 2,869,799 3,129,974	4,569,131 4,538,315 102,219 106,252 56,170 53,299 76,800 85,006 2,869,799 3,816,862 3,129,974 4,205,901

Communism in Canada

by Superintendent F. J. Mead

THE COMMUNIST PARTY in Canada is directly controlled by the Communist International with Headquarters in Moscow, U.S.S.R., and is divided into nine Districts with Headquarters in Toronto.

Doubts have often been expressed as to the Communist Party in Canada being controlled from Moscow. There can be no doubt on this point, as from time to time documentary evidence has been seized in which instructions to the Party in Canada, in regard to general policy, have been noted. One instance had to do with the improper handling of a strike in Ontario by the Party and criticism was directed to the Canadian leadership regarding the tactics adopted.

The COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, THIRD INTERNATIONAL, or "Comintern", came into being in March, 1919, as a result of a Congress of some forty radical Socialist groups from all over the world which met in Moscow at Lenin's invitation for this particular purpose. It quickly developed on a world-wide scale into the most powerful and far flung revolutionary organization known to history. Its avowed purpose is the annihilation of the international Bourgeoisie by an armed struggle and the setting up of the dictatorship of the Proletariat in all countries of the world. It should be stressed here that Communism recognizes no international boundaries and its method of conducting propaganda in all countries, is essentially the same. Its executive committee is composed of delegates from all countries.

Communism in Canada is in its elementary stages and what we see in the way of propaganda and strikes is an expression of that stage. Its membership is approximately 7,000, all of whom look to the U.S.S.R. as their fatherland and consider it their duty to fight for the principles of Communism, even though they are contrary to Canada's natural interests. As previously stated, Canada is divided into nine districts under the control of the Communist Executive Council at Toronto; each district, in turn, is controlled by the District Executive Council, having control over matters in their own territory, although their work must conform to the general policy laid down by the central council.

Their chief work is to carry on propaganda amongst the people, to gain control of labour unions, and if unable to do this to set up parallel unions; although it is interesting to note that this policy in the U.S.A. has recently been reversed and the members of the Party in that country, have been instructed to join the unions affiliated with and under the control of the American Federation of Labour. The underlying idea is to disrupt these unions and to wean the membership away from present leaders. Every member of the Communist Party, with few exceptions, must belong to a labour union and he must work incessantly to put forward the policy of the party within the union to which he belongs. They are expected to forge ahead into positions of leadership, and to that end exploit any grievance by gathering around them the more militant of the members and continually attacking the recognized leader; eventually gain control. As soon as this

has been done a strike usually results. As a result of the foregoing methods throughout the country, we see labour being organized in to what are commonly called Red Unions over which the Party has complete control although a large number of the members of these unions are, as a rule, unaware of the fact.

The Workers' Unity League is the weapon the Communist Party in Canada hopes to use to bring about, eventually, the great general strike, which is to be the prelude of attempted insurrection. All industrial unions, which are under its control, are brought within its orbit; and the result can easily be foreseen.

The Workers' Unity League dovetails in with the Farmers' Unity League and other organizations. The Farmers' Unity League embraces what is known to the Party as the "poor farmer class". This organization lends considerable assistance when strikes are called by supplying food to those on strike and so on. The Party carries on propaganda in agricultural districts through this league, which aims at disorganizing rural Municipal Government as much as possible.

Another organization that dovetails into the work of the Workers' Unity League is known as the Workers' International Relief Organization. It is of course controlled by the Party and is used to assist in carrying on the struggle internationally.

In addition to attempting to control industry, agitation is kept up continually amongst unemployed who are organized into associations, etc. The membership of these associations is used a great deal for the purpose of carrying on street demonstrations; and we sometimes find them used for picket duties at strikes where they, themselves, have no active interests. This explains why such a militant attitude is so often adopted by those on strike during an industrial dispute. These trained pickets can really be considered as an embryo Red Guard, whose duty it is to stiffen the resistance of the strikers. Clashes with the authorities are invited by their militant attitude and everything in their power is done to work up feeling on the part of the men towards their former employers.

A member of the Communist Party must always adopt a militant attitude towards authority when acting as a leader of some delegation. His requests are usually put forward in the form of demands and this attitude, in the past, has caused some surprise to local Town Councils and to others who have no understanding of Communist organization and propaganda. These persons, in many cases, imagine that they are dealing with unemployed, or workmen on strike, with whom they are often in sympathy. They fail to realize that they are dealing with fanatical agitators who are using those who follow them to attain their own end. It cannot be stressed too often that members of the Communist Party never relinquish the leadership of an organization once they have it under their control.

The Workers' Unity League is assisted in its work by many other organizations, the chief of which is the Canadian Labour Defence League which claims to fight the battle of those who are arrested and brought before the courts as a result of industrial disputes. Much propaganda has been spread by the C.L.D.L. which has many times disclaimed any association with

the Communist Party. That claim is untrue and the connection is complete. It is a well known fact that not much attention is paid to the defence of members of the C.L.D.L., except when they are members of the Communist Party, the usual plea being lack of funds. Although the Communist Party has a contempt for our Courts they consider them a means of carrying on their propaganda and will invariably put up a stout defence when one of their members are charged for that reason.

Another organization, friends of the Soviet Union, together with the Maxim Gorky Club, is used by the Communist Party to carry on propaganda in favour of Communism and to bring within its scope those elements who can so often find good in every form of Government, except their own, but who have not the courage to submit to Communist Party discipline. They are usually classed as "Pinks" and are used as a fruitful source of revenue, for the membership usually consists of people who belong to the professional classes and whose present aim is to create sentiment for Communism amongst people in the circle in which they move. These organizations are controlled by Party members who have a full realization of the type of persons with whom they have to deal.

By the Workers Ex-Service Men's League an attempt is made by the Party to bring within its control ex-soldiers, and others who never were soldiers. It is from this organization they hope to acquire militant leadership for street demonstrations and other conflicts. The ranks are open to exsoldiers of all nationalities residing in Canada and no man who served as an officer, except if he rose from the ranks, is eligible to join the league. Their chief object of attack is the Canadian Legion.

No sphere of society, thought fruitful, escapes the Party policy of subversion—even women and children are brought within its influence. Hence the formation of the Women's Labour League and its control by the Party. It is from these ranks the militant females are drawn who are so prominent at the time of disturbances in making demands from local authorities. One of their chief duties is to carry on propaganda against Cadet training in the Public schools of the country and although they are comparatively few in number, they seem to have had more than usual success, on account of the attitude of so large a section of the public who consider such training is something to be abhorred. It is in keeping with the teachings of Communism that Patriotism and anything that makes for love of Country, should be subject to attack whenever possible; the idea, of course, being to weaken such a spirit against the day of revolution. "The Young Pioneers" was brought into being to take control of youngsters of boy scout age and to offset the influence that scouting has on the character of a young boy. training given these children is something along the lines of that which is taught a boy scout, with the exception that class hatred is developed to an intense degree. These youngsters graduate into the Young Communist League, which is a stepping stone to membership in the Party itself. The Young Communist League has been given the task of organizing anti-war and anti-fascist movements in the High Schools, Colleges and Universities of the country and has met with considerable success, as the average student joining the movement is unaware that it is under Communist leadership. It should be noted here that the only war to which the party is opposed is

against the U.S.S.R. and they will not tolerate their speakers declaiming against all war, as the class war to their way of thinking is something very desirable, and in this connection the organization of the International Seamen's Union, which has become prominent on the Pacific Coast, is something that should be noted. The Communist Party in United States and Canada organized that Union with its chief aim the tying up of shipping in the event of war which would involve the U.S.S.R.

The Communist Party has in operation schools for the training of its members in revolutionary tactics and Canadians from time to time are sent to Moscow to undergo such a course of training. It also carries on schools in Canada, where instruction and propaganda methods, etc., are imparted by trained teachers. They control many newspapers as will be seen by the following list:

"The Worker", "La Vie Ouvriere", "The Canadian Labour Defender", "Clarte", "B. C. Workers News", "Robotvicke Slovo", "Kanadsky Gudok". "Deutsche Arbeiter Zeitung", "Soviet Russia Today", "Frihet", "The Nova Scotia Miner", "The Working Women", "The Young Worker", "Darbininku Zodis", "Always Ready", "Ukrainian Labour News". "Der Kamf", "Vapaus", "Borba", "The Link-up", "Kanadai Magyar Munkas", "Unity", "The Farmer's Life", "The Furrow", "Glos Pracy", "Icor".

In addition, a large number of mimeographed sheets, pamphlets and shop papers are turned out. Public meetings are held continually, propaganda plays are staged and so called mock trials which are supposed to be replicas of those tried in the Courts where members of the Party or persons in whom they are interested have been accused.

The immediate aim of the Party in Canada is to create unrest and by all means to foster class hatred and contempt for all authority. The average Communist Party member is a fanatic of the extreme kind. His teachings are based on the belief that the present system can only be overthrown by force, therefore, revolution is inevitable. This contempt for our present day institutions and form of Government knows no bounds and any measures adopted to alleviate distress bring forth ridicule and although he will not say so openly, in his heart he is glad to see the distress now existing, as he believes this will bring about more quickly what he desires to accomplish.

The question might sometimes be asked what the Communist Party expects to gain by leading mobs through the streets of our cities and organizing demonstrations. The answer is that they believe in the old adage that familiarity breeds contempt and if a mob gets the habit of challenging authority, it will develop a militancy which will survive and grow against the day they will attempt to seize control of the apparatus of Government.

The Party lays claim for being responsible for approximately 90% of strikes that have occurred in the country during the past two years. There



was a time when industrial disputes, which culminated in strikes, were not subject to the flare up of violence which now is quite common. This state of affairs will become worse as time goes on as the Party make it its business in most cases to see that settlement of disputes are made as difficult as possible.

Their influence has permeated to the prisoners in our penitentiaries and common jails and the disturbances that have taken place in these institutions, in some cases, can be laid to that influence.

Only a few of the organizations controlled by the Communist Party have been mentioned in this article. They claim to have a membership in their subsidiary organizations of over 40,000, which figure would be materially increased if the number of sympathizers and the membership figures of friendly organizations were to be added to it.

It is often suggested that funds are at the disposal of the Communist Party which emanate from Moscow. There is no doubt that when the Party was first organized in Canada, in 1921, or thereabouts, some financial assistance was forthcoming from that source, but the movement would now appear to be self supporting. The large number of nationalities in Canada caused some difficulty to the Party in co-ordinating their work and in the past there has been a tendency for each national group, to pursue its own ends in line with the general policy laid down, but an effort is now being made to wipe out the lines that have separated language groups from one another.

The Ukrainians, who are the third largest language group in Canada, have been considered the back-bone of the movement. Whether this will apply in the future it is hard to say, as there would appear to be considerable discontent toward Communism in general, which can probably be attributed to the treatment of their people in the Ukraine who are looked upon with some suspicion by the leaders of Communism in Moscow, on account of their national aspirations.

At the present time a determined attack is being made by the Party to secure seats in Municipal, Provincial and Federal Government, in order to carry on their propaganda. To bring this about and to undermine the established order, they talk of a united front which is to amalgamate all radical organizations. This is lip service only and when the time comes, if it ever does, they will talk over the leadership but take command themselves.

The Communist leaders in Canada are extremely cunning. They put into practice the experience of the more advanced leaders in the movement, operating revolts in other countries. Our present institutions, which allow the individual fullest expression in the way of free speech, free press and so on, are taken advantage of. Their speakers actually advocate violence when the time is ripe to act.

The leadership of the movement in Canada is largely in the hands of English speaking members, but a determined attack is now being made on French speaking Canadians, who are looked upon as being backward from a revolutionary point of view.

In reviewing Communist propaganda in Canada there should be a distinct line drawn between the leaders and the lead. It has become a habit to lump them all together under the heading of "Reds" and this is a mistake which no Peace Officer should be guilty of.

It would appear that the indifference to which the movement has been looked upon by the population in its earlier stages is disappearing and this is as it should be. The old idea of leaving such matters as this to the authorities to handle is not sufficient. This is a fight in which every person, who appreciates the liberty and freedom he now enjoys, under a democratic form of Government, must be interested, if Canada is to march forward and is to be allowed to work out her problems in peace and security.

Notes on Recent Cases

THE TOTAL area of Canada's eighteen National Parks amounts to over 12,000 square miles, the largest being Jasper, situated west of Edmonton in the Province of Alberta, with an area of 4,200 square miles. One of the smallest is Fort Anne Park situated in the Town and County of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, with an area of about 30 acres.

Almost three-quarters of a million persons visited the National Parks during the year 1934, one of the most popular being Banff Park situated in Alberta, West of Calgary, and containing an area of about 2,600 square miles.

The Criminal Code and the Provincial Statutes are of course in force in the Parks as well as the National Parks Act. The last mentioned defines boundaries, areas, and certain regulations for the control and management of the Parks, the protection of flora, the protection of wild animals, the disposal of noxious or superabundant animals, the management and regulation of fishing, the prevention of fire, the granting of leases for land in the townsite for dwellings and business, the cutting of timber, etc., the control of trades, traffic, amusement and sports.

In policing Parks, many difficulties are met with. During the Summer season, hours of duty are long. Difficulties are also presented in dealing with situations arising in campsites containing, on many occasions, populations of 2,000 people under canvas. Bootleggers attempt to operate, posing as tourists. They dispose of their wares as quickly as possible and leave, taking tent and all equipment with them, returning possibly the following week-end or on a public holiday. This system was carried out with some success in one of our Parks adjoining the International line, particularly during the period when the Volstead Act was in force in the United States.

In order to more effectively suppress the liquor traffic in the Parks, Section 89 of Order in Council, No. 1336, authorized any member of the Force acting under the orders of a Commissioned Officer, to enter any premises without a Search Warrant and to arrest any person found committing any offences against the liquor or gambling regulations: also to seize all liquor and instruments used in connection therewith.

A number of thefts from tourist tents have been reported, these under rather unusual circumstances. Men found that, during the night, money had been removed from their trouser pockets. In some cases the trousers were found in the place they had been left the night before; in other cases they were found beside nearby trees. In no case was the entrance to the tent disturbed. It was assumed at first that entrance had been gained by crawling beneath the walls of the tent. However, this theory was dispelled when it was found that complaints were received from persons living in tents with the floor joined to the walls. The solution came with the arrest of young men posing as tourists armed with bamboo fishing poles at the end of which were attached large fish hooks, with which they "fished" the trousers out through the opening in the tent near the entrance.

The number of death sentences imposed over the whole of Canada has fluctuated during the past ten years, between a minimum of twelve in 1927 and a maximum of twenty-six in 1929. During 1931, twenty-five persons were sentenced to death and during 1932, twenty-three persons.

Murder is, without doubt, the most serious crime in the Code, yet very frequently, murderers are, so far as is known, first offenders.

A review of investigations made in connection with murders reported to this Force during the last few years is of some interest. We find that while about one hundred and sixty murders have been reported, there have been only about one hundred and fifty murderers. The difference is accounted for by the fact that on some occasions, two persons have been responsible for one murder. On other occasions, one person has been responsible for two, three, four and as many as six deaths. The results obtained from murder investigations may be classified as follows:—

1. A person may be found guilty of murder and hanged.

2. He may be found guilty and under certain conditions the sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

3. He may be found not guilty.

4. He may commit suicide.

5. The courts may decide that defendant is a lunatic.

6. On his appearing for trial, the charge may be reduced.

7. Possibly, but not often, the person may be killed by the pursuing police.

8. Some cases remain under investigation for long periods.

It has been found that:-

23% of persons accused were found guilty.

17% were found to be not guilty.

19% committed suicide.

8% were found to be lunatics.

11% had the charges reduced.

2% of the offenders have been killed in pursuit. 20% committed for trial or still under investigation.

A brief resume of the cases disposed of in the different ways shown above, is as follows:—

- (1) A case was investigated, the principals of which were an estranged wife with a family, and another man. The woman gave birth to a child of which the man was the father. She advised him when the child was to be born. The man appeared on the scene shortly after the event and killed the child, burying the body in the farmyard. Within a year, a baby boy was born to the woman, which the man disposed of in the same way. Twins were born later, these being disposed of in a similar manner. A child was subsequently stillborn. The man was found guilty of murder and later hanged.
- (2) Another case is that of a woman who was convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of her husband. It transpired that since her marriage she had lived an extremely miserable life and while her husband was asleep she had murdered him with an axe. The Crown commuted the sentence of death to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

The Crown may commute a sentence of death to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than two years or to imprisonment in any gaol for a period of less than two years with or without hard labour.

- (3) In some cases, the jury has brought in a verdict of not guilty. A father and son had been charged with the murder of a storekeeper and we had three distinct points to prove:
 - (i) that the charred remains produced were those of the storekeeper;
 - (ii) that a murder had been committed; and
 - (iii) that the accused committed the murder.

It was apparent the man had been shot and the body burned, together with the store in which he resided. It was ascertained that some years prior to the crime, deceased had dental work done in Portland, Oregon. This included an upper plate which was found in the ashes. The dentist who had made the plate was produced as a witness and he swore positively that he had made the plate for the storekeeper. A ballistic expert was also called to prove that empty cartridges found near the scene of the crime had been fired from a rifle owned by the accused. The father and son in question had also fled from the scene of the crime and when arrested were found to be in possession of money which was, without doubt, obtained at the time the crime was committed. The Jury, however, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

(4) In this case a man was anxious to marry a young girl. The mother of the girl was not in favour of the marriage and instructed that he refrain from visiting her daughter. This he did for some time but later called when both the mother and daughter were at home and while the three of them were in the same room, he ignited some explosive he had brought with him, with the result that all three persons were killed.

There is a possibility that he intended to kill the mother and daughter with the explosive, escape himself and set fire to the building.

- (5) An investigation was conducted regarding the murder of a farmer and his wife together with their four children, by the hired man. Death was the result of wounds inflicted with an axe. The man was charged with murder but was later found to be insane. Section 19 of the Criminal Code deals with such a case where it is held that no person can be rightly tried, sentenced or executed while insane.
- (6) In one case the accused was convicted of arson. There was a strong chain of evidence to prove he had assaulted the deceased and that in all probability life was not extinct when the clothing and surroundings of the man were saturated with coal oil and fire applied. The charred remains of the deceased were later recovered from the ashes.
- (7) Investigations have been made regarding the murder of members of the Force and in two cases the murderer was killed during flight. Two investigations have been conducted in widely separated areas and investigations made under vastly distinct conditions. In one case automobiles were used to a great extent, while in the other dog teams were used. It is rather significant that in both cases aeroplanes were used and while it cannot be said that their use was actually responsible for the arrests, there is no doubt that the presence of the 'planes rendered the flight of the guilty parties difficult.

(8) In a few cases, the body has not been recovered. Therefore, the famous Sir Matthew Hale rule applies:—

"I would never convict any person of murder or manslaughter unless the fact were proved to be done or at least the body found."

In other words, when it is not possible to prove the killing by direct evidence, it is necessary that the body should be found before circumstantial evidence be permitted. Without such a rule, innocent persons may be condemned to death. This actually happened in the following case reported from England prior to the passing of the rule mentioned.

An uncle was responsible for the bringing up and educating of a wealthy niece in the case of whose death he would materially benefit. He had occasion to chastise the girl and on one occasion she was heard to remark, "Good Uncle, do not kill me". Later, the girl disappeared. The Uncle was tried for murder, found guilty and hanged. It later transpired that the girl had merely run away, and when reaching the age of twenty-one, she returned and claimed her estate in which claim she was successful. (Coke 3 inst. p. 232).

In at least one case the identity of the body was not established.

Without doubt one of the first duties of an investigator in charge of a murder case is to find the motive for the crime, the weapon used and the exact time the offence took place.

A most unusual case but one of interest, which though not included in the figures quoted, affords a marked contrast to some of those mentioned. A number of natives were encamped on an island in the far North when one of the party became deranged and threatened to shoot his wife, also other members of the little community. A meeting of the male population was convened and it was decided that in the interests of society, the offending member should be shot; this upon the principle of self-defence. Accordingly four men of the community armed with rifles approached the residence of the doomed person, one calling him outside and instructing him to behave decently; the other three fired.

* * *

"The principle that the prosecution must prove the guilt of the prisoner is part of the common law of England, and no attempt to whittle it down can be entertained."

This was a passage from a judgment in the House of Lords, delivered recently, setting forth the reasons why the highest court in the land had decided that Reginald Woolmington, a Somerset farm labourer, aged 21, should not be hanged.

Woolmington was not present to hear this exposition of the law. He had endured the ordeal of two murder trials at Assizes and two appeals from the verdict of guilty and death sentence.

At the first trial, at Somerset Assizes, the jury failed to agree, and the judge ordered a retrial. Another jury, at the second trial, at Bristol Assizes, took an hour and a half to reach their verdict of guilty. The Court of Criminal Appeal dismissed his appeal. It was then that Woolmington took the case to the House of Lords.

The Law Lords allowed his appeal and he was instantly released, the verdict and sentence both being set aside. In view of the importance of the legal issue raised, their lordships, however, did not give their reasons till recently.

Woolmington was the first person accused of murder to appeal to the House of Lords since the Court of Criminal Appeal was set up. This appeal was heard by the Lord Chancellor (Viscount Sankey), the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart), Lord Atkin, Lord Tomlin, and Lord Wright.

The main ground of the appeal, according to the *Daily Telegraph*, was that Mr. Justice Swift had misdirected the jury in telling them that the onus was upon the defence to satisfy them that the shooting of his wife was, as he said, accidental.

Only one judgment was delivered. It was given by the Lord Chancellor, who said it was true, as stated by the Court of Criminal Appeal, that there was apparent authority for the law as laid down by Mr. Justice Swift, but their lordships had had the advantage of a prolonged and exhaustive inquiry dealing with the matter in debate from the earliest times—an advantage which was not shared by either of the courts below.

Indeed, their lordships were referred to legal propositions dating as far back as the reign of King Canute (994-1036), but he did not think it was necessary to go back as far as that. "Is it correct to say," asked the Lord Chancellor, "that there may arise, in the course of a criminal trial, a situation in which it is incumbent upon the accused to prove his innocence?"

Answering this question, his lordship said throughout the web of the English criminal law one golden thread was always to be seen: That it was the duty of the prosecution to prove the prisoner's guilt, subject to the defence of insanity and also to any statutory exception.

"If at the end of the whole of the case," Lord Sankey continued, "there is a reasonable doubt created by the evidence given by either the prosecution or prisoner as to whether prisoner killed the deceased with a malicious intention, the prosecution has not made out the case and the prisoner is entitled to an acquittal.

"No matter what the charge or where the trial, the principle that the prosecution must prove the guilt of the prisoner is part of the common law of England, and no attempt to whittle it down can be entertained.

"When dealing with a murder case the Crown must prove:

- "(a) Death as the result of a voluntary act of the accused; and
- "(b) Malice of the accused.

"It may prove malice either expressly or by implication, for malice may be implied where death occurs as the result of a voluntary act of the accused which is intentional and unprovoked. When evidence of death and malice has been given (this is a question for the jury), accused is entitled to show by evidence, or by examination of the circumstances adduced by the Crown, that the act on his part which caused death was either unintentional or provoked.

"If the jury are either satisfied with his explanation, or, upon a review, of all the evidence, are left in reasonable doubt whether—even if his explana-

tion be not accepted—the act was unintentional or provoked, the prisoner is entitled to be acquitted.

"It is not the law of England to say, as was said in the summing-up in the present case: 'If the Crown satisfies you that this woman died at the prisoner's hands then he has to show that there are circumstances to be found in the evidence which have been given from the witness-box in this case which alleviate the crime so that it is only manslaughter, or which excused the homicide altogether by showing that it was a pure accident."

The Lord Chancellor went on to say that their lordships were asked to follow the Court of Criminal Appeal and to apply the proviso of Section Four of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, which says:

"The Court may, notwithstanding that they are of opinion that the point raised in the appeal might be decided in favour of the appellant, dismiss the appeal if they consider no substantial miscarriage of justice has actually occurred."

There was no doubt, the Lord Chancellor said, ample jurisdiction to apply that proviso in a case of murder, but he added: "We cannot say that, if the jury had been properly directed, they would have inevitably come to the same conclusion."

Lords Hewart, Tomlin and Wright formally expressed their concurrence and the Lord Chancellor stated that Lord Atkin, who was presiding at the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, had asked him to say that he agreed with the opinion which he (the Lord Chancellor) had delivered.

Pinched for Pinching

An ingenious scheme was exposed recently in Eastern Ontario by our Force in connection with the Tuberculin Test of animals in a restricted area which is operated under the control of the Veterinary Director General of the Department of Agriculture.

To appreciate the workings of this scheme it will be necessary to have some idea of the requirements of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

When it is desired to set up a restricted area a majority of the farmers living therein must make application to the Provincial Government, who in turn apply to the Federal Government. The area is then designated, an Order in Council passed, and a Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the Federal Government, who takes control, and the cattle become subject to the Tuberculosis Free Inspection Plan.

Before an animal is accepted into a restricted area it must be tested by a Veterinary Surgeon for Tuberculosis. The Veterinary Inspector calls on the farmer and checks all the animals with his herd records. Some may be 'pure bred' and others 'grade'. He then injects tuberculin into the right fold of the tail near the root and, leaving the farm, returns 96 hours later. If the animal is infected with Tuberculosis a large lump will be in evidence at the seat of the injection—a sign of reaction to the test—and the animal is then and there classed as a 'reactor'. The letter 'T' is punched in the right ear of the animal and it is condemned for slaughter.

Certain unscrupulous farmers and cattle dealers set out to fleece the Dominion Government of fairly large sums of money. The method they adopted was to buy up a number of low-priced animals and, having called in the Veterinarian to inspect them, would watch him perform the operation, paying close attention to the spot where the injection was made, and after his departure would pinch the flesh sufficiently hard with a pair of pliers as to cause a lump to rise.

When an animal is condemned a recommendation is made for compensation (two-thirds of the estimated value plus salvage if fit for consumption), so some juggling of pedigrees was found to have taken place prior to the Inspector's visit, to enhance the value of the animal. In this way they would often receive far more by way of compensation than the original purchase price.

During our enquiries it was found that prior to this another scheme to defraud the Government in the Tuberculin Test had been in operation. In this case the farmer would inject an irritant into the wound, thereby causing a swelling, but this was not popular as there was a possibility of an odour being found on the wound when the animal was examined by the Veterinarian or at the slaughter house.

Our investigations made at the request of the Department of Agriculture resulted in several prosecutions being entered and convictions obtained under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, also under the Criminal Code.

* * *

Information was received by members of the Force that Marihuana cigarettes were being sold in a large city in the east, and efforts were at once made to ascertain the source of supply.

A notorious cabaret was visited and the Police were fortunate in making contact with a person who intimated he was able to obtain Marihuana cigarettes. Certain operations immediately followed which led from the cabaret to a night club, thence to an apartment house. During that night the suspect was kept under surveillance but not without some difficulty.

Toward the early hours of the morning the suspect, who was now driving a car, drew up outside a night club. He was observed accepting money from a person who entered and, shortly afterwards, was seen to contact a negro who was waiting in the vicinity. A brief conversation between the negro and the suspect followed after which the former returned to the club, but before doing so opened the door of a parked automobile, peered inside and closed the door. The Police, taking advantage of the temporary absence of the suspect and the negro, examined the automobile to ascertain, if possible, what had taken place. The contact man also appeared and an exchange of views as to what was going on, took place. Unfortunately, just at that moment, the suspect returned surprising our contact man in the presence of the Police. It was a time for quick thinking.

Feigning drunkenness, the Police were successful in allaying the suspect's suspicions. The contact man also helped in saving the situation by introducing his "friends" to the suspect explaining that after delivery of the Marihuana, they all intended to have a Marihuana party.

The plans for delivery of the Marihuana then proceeded and although the negro who had been previously seen with the suspect did not have the same confidence in the "friends" who had so suddenly appeared on the scene, the Police were able to carry their operations through to a successful conclusion.

The result of their efforts was the arrest of the suspect and his negro friend along with two other negroes. In addition, a large number of Marihuana cigarettes were seized.

It developed that the coloured men were tap dancers from the U.S.A. who had entered into a contract to put on their turn at a local cabaret, but it was not to be. At the time when they should have been taking their bow before their midnight audience, they were sitting dejectedly in jail facing serious charges under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

One of the arrested men was eventually acquitted as there was not sufficient evidence against him, but the other three were sentenced to six months prison terms with fines.

Recently convictions were secured against three members of the crew of a boat arriving from Sierre Leone.

A seaman employed on a boat in the West Indies service was also convicted for endeavouring to land 40 ounces of the weed.

In certain countries it is claimed that Marihuana is the cause of hundreds of boys leaving school and getting into trouble with the police. It is also said that after a boy or girl uses it for a while, he or she becomes unable to concentrate or study, and, consequently, has to drop school work.

Known as "Mary Jane" to the smoker and as Marihuana to the police, Cannabis Sativa of the statute book and the botanist's lexicon is a Mexican weed that looks like dried spinach. To quote from one description, it "when rolled into a cigarette paper produces in the smoker an exhilarating amativeness that will cause him to make love to an arm-chair if nothing more suitable is at hand".

It is usually sold in cabarets and night clubs and is very popular with jazz musicians, especially players of the wind instruments. One orchestra leader says that it is impossible to compete, soberly, with a Marihuana-crazed band. In the words of a correspondent "some quality of the drug, an ecstactic yearning, seems to creep into the rythm of the dance and imperceptibly retards the beat tantalizingly. But the after-effects can only be likened to the combined impact of fourteen seasicknesses and three ptomaine poisonings."

Fortunately for Canada, the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act already provides for the prosecution of anyone handling this weed.

* * *

For some years past a U. S. citizen has been known to be deeply implicated in smuggling operations along the international border between Canada and the United States. Working with him was a Canadian citizen living on a farm a little way North of the International Boundary, and while these men's activities were known to both our neighbouring detachments

and the U.S. Customs patrol, it had been found impossible to obtain evidence, as the residents on both sides of the line were sympathetic to the smugglers.

The U. S. Customs officials obtained the co-operation of a young man resident on the U. S. side of the border, but whose father-in-law lived on the Canadian side near the Canadian suspect's farm.

This young man, early one morning, saw a large quantity of wool being unloaded at this Canadian suspect's farm and managing to slip into the barn, placed druggists medicinal capsules into the wool. In the capsules were slips of paper bearing the initials of the operative and a U. S. Customs official.

The operative next saw the American smuggler loading the wool at the Canadian farm, and at once notified the U. S. Customs officers, who searched the American smuggler's farm, finding both the wool and the capsules.

This resulted in the American being sentenced to four years and five

months and a fine of \$1,000.00.

A warrant issued for the Canadian, charging him with conspiracy to defraud the U. S. Revenue, effectively prevents him from crossing the line. A clever piece of work, which has put a decided crimp in the smuggling racket in the district concerned.

of of of

One of the largest and most important seizures affected under the Excise Act since this Force assumed Preventive Service duties was made during October, 1934. The goods seized included a huge distilling plant, with over 40,000 gallons of wash and 500 gallons of molasses. The value of the equipment seized, excluding the mash, etc., was \$2,109.00.

The circumstances regarding this seizure are as follows:—

Information was received to the effect that a large still was in operation on the second floor of a building apparently used as a warehouse. Members of the Force proceeded to the address given and covered all visible exits. Two then entered the building by the main door and obtained the key leading to the second floor. Upon opening the door a strong odour of fermentation was noted, and it was ascertained that the building was divided in two by a strong wooden partition with no visible means of entry to the rear portion. A door was situated in the centre of the partition. This had been bolted with the heads of the bolts showing on the outside. This door was smashed, and on entering, the men found a large complete still in operation. Previous to entering this particular portion of the building, voices were heard and sounds of men working, but on gaining entrance no one was found to be present and there were no visible exits except the broken door through which the Constables had entered. A check-up with the members of the Force covering the outside of the building revealed that no one had left by the outside doors.

About seventy-five feet from the rear of the building, a large garage was situated, divided in two by a cement wall. In the centre of this wall was a new wooden door which was so strongly built that it had to be smashed with a battering ram. In the adjoining half of the garage, the entrance to an underground tunnel was found and it was discovered that this led into the cellar of the building where the still was located. A trap door was fitted into the wall at this point, cleverly concealing the entrance to the tunnel.

The men working at the still had evidently escaped by this means, ascended to the second floor of the garage, and from there through a hole broken in the wall, to a lane connecting with the next street. A rope, knotted at intervals, was found hanging from this hole.

The tunnel in question was exceptionally well built, being about seventy-five feet long, four feet high and three feet wide, with boarded walls, ceiling and floor.

The still and other apparatus occupied the cellar and the first and second floors of the building, the remainder of which was used as the office and storehouse for a wholesale grocery concern.

The owner of the building and one of his employees were arrested and both were prosecuted and convicted under the Excise Act. The principal or owner of the building received the heaviest sentence ever imposed to our knowledge for a similar offence. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,000.00 and costs, to serve three months' definite imprisonment, and in default of payment to serve an additional twelve months in gaol. The other man concerned was sentenced to pay a fine of \$300.00 and costs or in default of payment, to serve three months in gaol. The fines were paid.

The question is often asked "Do automobile accidents increase as a result of the sale of beer by the glass?"

We are not prepared to answer that question but we do know from our own records that many automobile accidents occur as a result of the indiscreet use of intoxicants, especially on the part of the driver, and that numerous manslaughter charges arise from such accidents. However, at the moment, we are not discussing such cases. We have in mind, the man who has had a few drinks. The question was recently asked, "Does the consumption of a few drinks slow up a person's ability to react?" Scientists answer this question in the affirmative, stating that the average man who has partaken of two or three drinks is about ten per cent below par. Therefore, when such a person is driving a car at a speed at which he could normally stop in eighty feet he would travel an additional eight feet, this as a result of his inability to react as quickly owing to the fact that he was slightly affected by the drink.

And what a difference, in many instances, those eight feet make.

Recently, one of our larger Patrol Cruisers was lying motionless in a very thick fog at a point approximately 3 miles off Musquash, N.B. Visibility was limited to less than 100 yards due to the density of the fog when at about 5 a.m., a motor vessel ran almost alongside the patrol cruiser, lying quietly off-shore inconspicuous due to her battleship grey colour, before becoming aware of its identity. The liquor vessel quickly made off when her crew realized their mistake and hastily commenced throwing overboard her cargo consisting of rum in 5 gallon kegs.

Signalled to stop, the motor vessel ignored these instructions, until 10 rounds were fired in front of and over the rum-runner, when, discretion proved greater than valour and she came to a stop.

The motor boat, 55' long with 12' beam, was placed under Customs Seizure and the cargo aboard totalled 735 gallons of rum contained in 147 five-gallon kegs. This vessel was owned and registered in Canada. Due to the foggy condition existing at the time, it could not be definitely proven that she was inside the three-mile limit at the time of seizure.

Two persons were aboard at the time and charges were preferred against both under Section 208 of the Customs Act. These charges were thrown out at the preliminary hearing before the Magistrate and incidentally the findings of the Court disclosed a very real weakness in this particular section of the Customs Act.

It was the intent of the Department, when amending this Section in 1933, to have it self-contained, with regard to recognizing the 12-mile limit for Canadian registered or owned vessels, it being considered that the wording "if upon search by any officer under the authority of this Act," would bring this section under the provisions of Section 151, Sub-Section 7, but this view was not upheld by the Magistrate, and the Department did not proceed further and have apparently accepted this decision, which limits action against all vessels under this Section to three marine miles.

* * *

Methods adopted by the bootlegging fraternity are legion.

Some bring their liquor in, posing as tourists, the contraband being hidden in the back of a car covered with a tent or enveloped in bedding. It is quite possible a couple of frying pans or some other equally necessary article for a successful shooting or fishing trip may be in evidence, this to allay any suspicion that might arise.

Liquor has also been found secreted in babies' cribs beneath the innocent infant. Some of the younger members of the Force suggest that this is the origin of the phrase "being raised on a bottle."

One dear old lady made numerous trips across the International line, but she suffered with cold feet and always took with her a large size hot water bottle. Suspicion was not aroused until, on her return from the United States one very sultry afternoon, she was observed to be still using the hot water bottle. Her actions were questioned and it was found that the bottle contained nearly a gallon of alcohol. Possibly this led to the coining of the phrase "keeping the liquor traffic under foot."

On various occasions successful deliveries of contraband liquor have been made with a hearse.

Recently, however, a bootlegger decided to be original. He arranged a partnership with one engaged in the peaceful occupation of delivering milk. Instructions to the delivery man were, that when calling at a selected number of homes he was to inquire whether they wished to have a white or dark bottle. Should the customer require the latter, he was provided with a bottle of rum. Some took a bottle of each, as they preferred to drink the rum with milk. Deliveries were made successfully for quite a long period, but ultimately the vehicle and contents, also the horse, were seized. A rather unusual seizure by the enforcement officers.

King George V Silver Jubilee

IN COMMON with other individuals and organizations, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police fittingly observed the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty on the 6th May, 1935.

Some two hundred members of the Force were honoured by the award of the Silver Jubilee Medal, the same being presented throughout the country

in a fitting manner.

At Ottawa, where the National ceremony took place, a troop of 24 mounted other ranks under the command of Supt. J. M. Tupper led the very large garrison parade which assembled, and a further detail of 90 dismounted members of "A" Division under the command of Supt. C. E. Wilcox controlled the 30,000 people who thronged Parliament Hill.

At numerous other points throughout the Dominion the Force took an active part in celebrating the occasion. At Edmonton, one Officer and sixteen other ranks attended a parade in the morning and a similar number were present at a torch light tattoo which was held in the evening. The previous day, on May 5th, members of "K" Division attended divine services which were held at All Saints Pro-Cathedral and also at St. Paul's Cathedral. In Vancouver, 144 all ranks took part in the Garrison Parade at Stanley Park.

Several letters were received at Headquarters from military officials commenting on the very smart appearance of the R. C. M. Police details on

this occasion.

At various other points the Force was represented by details, the size of which was governed by the strength of the local detachment.

Mr. John Stevens

Mr. John Stevens, who is Chief Accountant of the Force, was in the 1935 Birthday Honour List, appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire.

He has rendered faithful service with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police since the 2nd January, 1906, on which date he engaged with the rank of Special Constable. On the 1st of July of the same year, he was appointed to the Civil Service and has remained a Civil Servant at R. C. M. Police Headquarters since that date.

He is very familiar to numerous members of the Force scattered in the various Divisions due to his journeys of financial inspection during the past few years. His unfailing courtesy and sound judgment is a matter of great appreciation to all at Headquarters, and our congratulations are extended to Mr. Stevens on the honour which has been accorded him.

Mr. George Thomas Hann

Mr. George Thomas Hann, who is the Departmental Secretary of the Force, was also awarded Membership in the Order of the British Empire in

the King's Birthday Honour List.

Mr. Hann first joined the Force on the 1st December, 1909, as a Constable with Regimental Number 5057. He was eventually promoted Staff Sergeant, and on the 1st July, 1914, was appointed to the Civil Service at Mounted Police Headquarters. He re-engaged with the Force and proceeded Overseas in 1918. Upon returning to Canada, he resumed his duties with the Civil Service.

It is a pleasure to record our appreciation of Mr. Hann's kindly manner and sound advice, and congratulations are extended to him on the honour which has been bestowed upon him.

"Old Timers" Column

by W. H. Morgan, Cst., Regt. No. 11635

Ex-Sgt. John McFarland, Regt. No. 1528, N.W.M.P.

N THE 23rd April, 1935, on arriving at Havelock, N.B., with two prisoners to be tried before the local Police Magistrate, none other than Ex-Sgt. John McFarland, Reg. No. 1538, N.W.M.P., was presiding. After Court had adjourned he recounted that on July 17th, 1885, he had been sworn in as constable of the North West Mounted Police at Ottawa, and had gone to Regina along with a large draft of others. He was twenty-two years of age at the time. Colonel A. G. Irvine was Commissioner at that time.

While in Regina he recalls doing guard duty over "Big Bear", "Pound-maker" and "Riel" when they were in custody. Late in the same Fall about forty of the troops were transferred to Fort Macleod, travelling via Dunmore and from there via the Narrow Gauge Railroad, then being built, in open coal cars, to Lethbridge.

The first hotel was then being built in Lethbridge and the troops spread their blankets on the ground floor with shavings for bed springs. The Hudson's Bay Company and R. D. Baker Co., were in business at the time but used large marquees for store houses. After leaving Lethbridge they proceeded direct to Fort Macleod.

In the same Fall six constables, including himself, returned to Lethbridge for Town Duty, and remained until the following Spring.

Several of the old-timers are remembered by him, among them Ex-S/Sgt. Horner, Regt. No. 6, who was the saddler at Regina, and Jerry Potts, Scout, with whom he made several trips, one being to the Blood Reserve, which he remembers well.

In the Spring of 1890, he recalls assisting the late Commissioner Starnes, then an Inspector, in arresting a horse thief.

At this time there was "D" and "H" Division at Fort Macleod with Superintendent S. B. Steele as senior officer. Milk River Ridge Detachment on the Boundary line about 70 miles south of Fort Macleod was one of the posts where he had been stationed.

He received his honourable discharge on July 16th, 1890, after serving for five years, and returned to his home in Havelock, N.B., where he has been farming since. He was appointed Police Magistrate in 1918 and has been serving the local district in that capacity to date.

At present he is 72 years of age and in the best of health, about 6'2" and as straight and slim as ever. He would like very much to hear from any of the old timers who might remember him.

North West Field Force Jubilee Re-Union, July, 1935

The survivors of the North West Field Force of 1885 are arranging for a jubilee re-union of the surviving veterans in Toronto in July, 1935. All such survivors, including former members of the North West Mounted

Police, are requested to send in their names and addresses to Major T. E. World, Chairman of the North West Field Force jubilee re-union, 167 Yonge Street, Toronto, 2.

The Trail of an Old Timer's Memory

There's a trail that leads out to the mountains, Through the prairie dust, velvety grey, Through the canyons, the gulches and coulees. A trail that grows dimmer each day. You can't make it without an oldtimer, To guide you and make you his guest, For this trail is the long trail of mem'ry And leads to the heart of the West.

Now it winds through the shadows of sorrow, Now it's warmed by the sunlight of smiles, Now it lingers along pleasant waters, Now it stretches o'er long weary miles. But it never is lonesome—deserted As you journey its distances vast; For it always is crowded and peopled With dim phantom shapes of the past.

Freight wagons, creaking and lurching,
Leaving the old trading posts
Or Indian war parties scouting
As silent and furtive as ghosts.
Cowpunchers driving the trail herd
And the stage coach that swayed as she rolled
With her passengers—sourdough and pilgrim—
In quest of adventure and gold.

Red coats trot through the dust clouds, Hunter, trapper and scout. Miner and trader and outlaw, All meet on this marvelous route Where laughter and tears are found mingled, Where prince may be found in a shack, On this trail of the days most forgotten, The days that will never come back.

Deer and elk drink at its waters, And dark shaggy prairie lords Graze on the range by its borders, While the antelope muddy its fords. It's a wonderful trail to travel Of all trails the oldest and best. The trail of an oldtimer's mem'ry And it leads to heart of the West.

—E. BERRYMAN, Calgary.

Book Reviews

The Identification of Firearms. By J. D. and C. O. Gunther. Published by John Wiley & Sons, and Chapman Hall.

Reviewed by Hy. T. F. Rhodes, of the Institute of Criminology of the University of Lyon, Assistant in the Laboratory of Sceitnific Police, Lyon. From the *Police Chronicle*.

Mr. Churchill, the well-known authority upon the examination of firearms and ammunition, has described forensic ballistics as a new science. It is, of course, quite true that this technique has been developed quite recently; but rather than being a new science, it is perhaps the application of scientific method in a new direction.

The identification of firearms and ammunition is merely one aspect of the general problem of identification, but many specialized considerations belong to it which have been very clearly set out in this work. The authors are in every way qualified to write a book of this kind. Mr. J. D. Gunther is a member of the New York Bar, while Mr. C. O. Gunther is Professor of Mathematics in the Stevens Institute of Technology. He is a mechanical engineer and an officer of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army.

This collaboration between a barrister and an engineer in the compilation of a book of this kind is a fortunate one. Of recent years a number of articles have appeared which exaggerate the degree of exactitude attainable by the examination of bullets and the comparison of the marks upon them with those found upon ammunition alleged to have been fired from the same weapon. The authors make it quite clear that there are many difficulties involved in investigations of this kind.

They have destroyed the fable about "Fingerprinting Bullets". This expression is perhaps merely a piece of rhetoric, but there is a danger of falling into the error of supposing that the identification of fingerprints and that of firearms and bullets can be compared. While true in general, this is not true in especial. No variables are introduced in the case of a fingerprint pattern. Identity or non-identity is established on the basis of mathematical proof. The situation is quite different when the ridges to be examined are due to the motion of a bullet through the bore of an automatic pistol or revolver. A number of variables are introduced into the equation.

In one of the most illuminating chapters in the book the authors consider what these variables are. It is to be feared that, at least in the United States, there are expert witnesses who testify as to the identification of ammunition, but who do not even realize that these variables exist—much less what they are. There is an impression abroad that with a comparison microscope, a knowledge of how to use it, and a little practice, the identification of ammunition and the weapon that fired it is a simple matter. The authors have not merely dispelled this illusion; they have indicated clearly what is the true basis of the technique of identification.

The authors include a brief description and some excellent illustrations in the form of 'phantom views' of revolvers and automatic pistols. This section of the book might with advantage have been enlarged. It has frequently come out in evidence that those testifying in connection with the identification of firearms were very uncertain regarding the mechanism of the weapons in question, and that they really possessed no sound knowledge of firearms at all.

It is no fault of the book that only a hundred and two pages of it deal with the theory and practice of forensic ballistics. The remainder—indeed much more than half of it—is given up to citations of important cases in which evidence—and sometimes what evidence!—has been given in connection with the identification of ammunition. These lengthy extracts, however, serve a useful purpose. Much of

the testimony quoted speaks very loudly for itself, and indicates that at least in America, a great deal of the "expertize" of this kind is worthless. This is the more serious when it is remembered that cases involving such evidence are generally those of murder, malicious wounding or some charge which is equally grave.

It might be thought from what has been said that the whole question of firearms identification is a very uncertain factor in criminal investigation. This is not entirely true. Certain features of this kind of identification can legitimately be compared with that of fingerprints. At the trial of Browne and Kennedy, Mr. Churchill demonstrated that the markings upon the cartridge case exactly corresponded with those of the breech shield, and he said in evidence that the bullet contained in that case was fired from Browne's pistol and could not have been fired from any other pistol.

On the other hand, at the enquiry in connection with the murder of Dr. Zemenides, the opposing experts, both of high competence, disagreed as to the correspondence between bullet and firearm. These examples are instructive to compare as illustrating the contemporary problem of forensic ballistics. When the cartridge case is available, the correspondence of the marks upon it with those of the breech shield are generally amenable to more exact definition than the land engraving upon the bullet itself.

This book is in any case an important contribution to a subject which is of great and increasing importance in criminal investigation. It is to be commended for its scientific caution, its clearness, and the authoritative manner in which a difficult subject has been treated.

Review of Other Police Journals

The Police Chronicle. April 19th, 1935.

"Forged Signatures And Their Detection" is a very instructive article written by Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Mansfield, F.R.P.S. The author of this article is a well-known London handwriting expert, who has not only given evidence in the High Courts in the British Isles, but also in foreign countries, and he is a recognized international authority on the detection of forgery. He has invented methods by which, with the use of invisible light, erased writing is again made visible and whereby many forgeries can be demonstrated that otherwise defy detection.

Forged signatures are produced in the following ways:-

Group A.—Traced signatures: (a) by direct tracing; (b) by overwriting a pencilled tracing.

Group B.—By imitation: (a) slow copying; (b) by rapid writing after previous experiments.

Group C.—By up-side-down writing.

Group D.—By mechanical means or by some photographic process.

Dealing with Group A (a) forgery does not frequently occur under this group. Forgery under group (b) are frequently observed but resorted to only by novices. After the inkstroke has been written over the pencilled outline, and the ink allowed to dry the pencilled marks are erased, in which case small particles of graphite are found embedded in the fibre.

With regard to Group B (a) imitation by slow copying is, of course, purely and simply a slow drawing movement of the pen and not writing at all, and many defects are apparent. B (b) imitation by rapid handwriting after previous experiments; these are the most dangerous forgeries because they can and have deceived the best investigators.

With regard to Group C, upside down writing can be distinguished by the wrong sequence of crossings.

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The article by Donald C. Wright, Associate Editor, Review of South and Central America, and which deals with the prevention of juvenile crime in Latin American countries, is of particular interest to us at the present time. The writer states that the young offender should not be looked upon as a person who has incurred a penalty and who must be made to suffer for the crime committed, but as one who needs every help and assistance that the State can give him. Juveniles are not sentenced to penal institutions, but disposed of in the following manner:—

Liberty under vigilance.
Reclusion in an establishment for educational correction.
Reclusion in an agricultural colony.
Reclusion in a naval school.

At the schools the juveniles are educated and also taught trades. Their life is made pleasant with regular hours of study, lessons in good conduct, recreation, good food, and regular sleeping hours.

Division Notes

"D" Division

The McLimont Revolver Trophy Competition was held at the Winnipeg City Police revolver range on March 30th last, the following teams of four men each being entered:

Winnipeg City Police	7	teams
Canadian Pacific Railway	2	teams
T. Eaton Co.	1	team
R. C. M. Police	2	teams

The R. C. M. Police team No. 1 won the Trophy, the Winnipeg City Police team No. 3 being runner-up. Their scores were as follows:—

R. C. M. P. No. 1 Team		Winnipeg City Police No. 3 Tea	m
Sergt. B. G. Stangroom	67	L. J. Davies	73
Const. O. Supeene	65	C. M. Tangstad	66
Const. R. W. Duff	64	S. Sipley	51
Const. J. Jeffrie	70	L. E. Smith	74
	266		264

With a total of 75 points, J. H. Hoskins of Winnipeg City Police team No. 2 made the highest individual score in the competition.

The official scores were forwarded by the Chief of Police, Winnipeg, to the Officer Commanding "D" Division together with the following letter:—
"Dear Sir:

Please find attached herewith the official scores of the teams entered in the McLimont Trophy. I have pleasure in informing you that the Mounted Police No. 1 team won the Trophy for the ensuing year. They all shot very steadily which accounts for their success. Their victory was a very popular one, as they were new winners in an event, which has been won on several occasions by both the City Police and the Canadian National Railway. The Canadian Pacific Railway Police won it last year.

We trust that next year we will have the pleasure of shooting against these two teams, and probably one or two more also from the R. C. M. P. The Association will have their name inscribed on the shield and it will be delivered into your custody at an early date for presentation to the team together with the gold medals which accompany same.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) GEORGE SMITH,
Chief Constable."

"F" and Depot

Another chapter in the history of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was written in the Riding School at the Barracks in Regina, on April 13th, 1935, when His Excellency, the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada, presented the Force with the Guidon.

Owing to inclement weather conditions it was found impossible to hold this ceremony out of doors, and, owing to limited space in the Riding School, the mounted parade had to be dispensed with.

The Parade consisted of one hundred and fifty (150) all ranks, dismounted, being made up of four double rank Troops—thirty-two (32) Constables to a Troop. Inspector A. S. Cooper, M.C., was Squadron Leader. Troop Leaders were: Inspector

J. T. Jones—No. 1 Troop; Corporal H. Sykes—No. 2 Troop; Corporal G. H. Griffiths—No. 3 Troop, and Corporal H. Robertson—No. 4 Troop. S/Major Griffin G. F. was the Guidon Bearer and Sergeant Hinton, W. W. and Sergeant Leatham, J. were the Escorts for same. There were five Trumpeters on Parade, in charge of Sergeant Whitehead, F. J., who blew all Salutes and Fanfare.

On arrival at the Barracks, His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Bessborough and their party which included His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan and Mrs. Munroe, were met by Commissioner J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Superintendent C. H. Hill, M.C., and conducted to the Riding School.

On arrival at the Saluting Base a Royal Salute was given. His Excellency then inspected the Squadron, after which the ceremony proceeded.

The Squadron first forming a hollow square and the Drums being piled. The Guidon was then brought forward and received by Superintendent C. H. Hill and Inspector A. N. Eames and was placed against the front of the Drums. A "fanfare" of Trumpets was sounded. The Guidon was then uncased by Superintendent C. H. Hill and Inspector A. N. Eames and again placed against the Drums.

The Consecration Service was then proceeded with, which was conducted by the Venerable Archdeacon E. H. Knowles, D.D., LL.B., F.R.G.S., Chaplain to the Force and Bishop elect of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle, assisted by the Rev. J. F. D. Parker and the Rev. A. E. Hendy.

At the termination of this Service, the Guidon was handed by Superintendent C. H. Hill to His Excellency, by whom it was presented to Commissioner J. H. MacBrien. His Excellency then made the following address:—

"I am honoured by having the privilege of performing this ceremony today, within these barracks, where so many members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have received their early training in the traditions of the Force which have made it famous all the world over.

"I hand over to you this Guidon, knowing that it will be in safe and worthy hands. The standard of a sovereign, the flag of a nation, the colours of a corps such as yours—these are symbols that for long ages have been invested with the sanctity all their own. They have never lost, even in an age of materialism, the spirit of service, of chivalry, of loyalty to a common cause, of which they were originally the outward and visible signs.

"To this great Force, your Guidon will mean even more than this; it is the concrete embodiment of a long and distinguished history; it is a permanent memorial to the individuals who have helped to make that history, many of them by the sacrifice of their own lives; and it perpetuates a name that is honoured and respected wherever it is known."

After the address, the Guidon was handed by the Commissioner to Superintendent R. R. Tait, who handed it to the Guidon Bearer, S/Major Griffin. The Squadron then re-formed line and the General Salute was given to the Guidon. After which, the Squadron marched past His Excellency, first of all in "Squadron Column" and afterwards in "Column of Sections" forming back into line and advancing in "Review Order" when, after the halt, the Royal Salute was given and the Guidon dipped.

This concluded the presentation ceremony. His Excellency then presented R. C. M. Police Long Service Medals to members of "F" and "Depot" Divisions; also to a number of Ex-members.

A number of prominent people from Regina were present during the ceremony, which was a great success, many laudatory comments being expressed, on the steadiness of the men on parade and also their movements.

The following letter was received from Mr. A. F. Lascelles, Secretary to the Governor-General:

"Dear Major Hill:

His Excellency the Governor-General wishes me to convey to you his congratulations on the fine ceremony in connection with the presentation of the Guidon yesterday. He was much impressed by it, and the admirable manner in which all on parade played their part. He also appreciates highly the smartness of the Escort furnished by the Force.

Both he and Lady Bessborough are most grateful for the hospitality shown to them in the Officers' Mess, and for the opportunity given them of meeting your Officers and their guests.

With kind regards.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) A. F. LASCELLES."

Upon the eve of her retirement from the position of Judge of the Juvenile Court in Saskatchewan, Miss Ethel MacLachlan wrote the Officer Commanding "F" Division as follows:—

"In a few more days, namely, April 30th, I shall be giving up the work I so much loved. I shall then have finished exactly a quarter of a century in the work of reclaiming, redirecting and rehabilitating the neglected, dependent and delinquent children of this Province, which I hope and trust has not all been in vain. It has been a wonderful experience. I have been a pioneer in both the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children and the Juvenile Court, and anyone who pioneers a new work, will know that it is not always easy. I am the only survivor of the original Department of Neglected and Dependent Children, entering it with the late Mr. Spencer Page, the then Superintendent. It was he and I who saw the first child of the neglected type made a ward of the State. My inspection of foster homes in those days was done with a team of horses-often fifty miles a day-not with a high-powered automobile like the present time. It was not an uncommon thing for me to get lost at night amongst the trails and lonely hills of southern Saskatchewan, with the driver of the team, and having to spend the remainder of the night in some overcrowded shack in a bed with three or four others, or on the floor. However, I look back at these experiences with great memories, and am thankful that I always returned to Regina safely.

It fell to my lot, as the pioneer Judge of the Juvenile Court, to introduce the probation system, which, although not perfect, gives a first offender a chance. This was quite up hill work, as in the former days people were accustomed to thinking a boy had to be at once "sent down", as they termed it, for any little misstep he made.

To the R. C. M. P. for their kindly courtesy, their splendid co-operation, their never ending energy, their tactful way in dealing with the young folk, and their many, many kindnesses to me personally, I wish to express my sincere thanks, as without them my work throughout the Province could not have been carried on, and many a time I had a good comfortable bed to sleep in through their efforts, instead of a miserable one. My memories of the R. C. M. P. are the most pleasant. I have spoken thus of them in many addresses all over the Province and shall continue to do so. With deep appreciation and sincere thanks,

Very sincerely,

ETHEL MacLACHLAN."

"J" Division

Very keen interest was shown in rifle and revolver shooting in the Division, and at Headquarters where we have now a good indoor range. Weekly practices are carried on both with the .22 rifle and the regular service revolver.

In the D. C. R. A. Indoor Series, two teams of five men each were entered in the .22 SMLE; cards being fired during January, February and March. It was not expected that the teams would make very high ratings, this being our first effort in this direction. Still, the following members of the teams won spoons:—

REGIMENTAL No. 8072, SERGT. O'CONNELL, J.D., won the Silver vase for being high in the three shoots, and a sterling silver first class spoon for an average of 96 x 100.

REGIMENTAL No. 11012, CONST. RANDALL, E., won a sterling silver second class spoon for an average of 92.

REGIMENTAL No. 11901, CONST. ROBERTSON, R. H., won a sterling silver second class spoon for an aggregate of 91.

Two teams of five men each were also entered in the Service Revolver D. C. R. A. Indoor Competition, matches being fired in January, February and March.

In this competition, Regimental No. 9072, Sergt. O'Connell, J. D., won a sterling silver special spoon for making an average of 75 x 90 in rapid fire at coat target.

Regimental No. 11012, Const. Randall, E., won a sterling silver second class spoon for making an average of 61.

In the Dominion Marksmen Revolver Competition, R. C. M. P. Section, a Senior and Tyro Team were entered. The Senior Team was runner-up, and the individual high score for the R. C. M. P. Section was made by Regimental No. 11475, Const. Russell, F. H., with a score of 288 x 300. In the Provincial Section of the Dominion Marksmen Revolver Competition, both the senior and tyro teams came first, with scores of 1364 x 1500 and 1307 x 1500, respectively.

On the 9th March, Colonel the Honourable Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., P.C., M.D., the recently appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, made an inspection of our Barracks, displaying a keen interest in the work of the Force.

On this date the members of the Force stationed at Fredericton and a number of the members of the Division who were in for annual training, were inspected by His Honour, who also presented a number of Long Service Medals.

Obituary

Inspector A. Patteson

The death of Inspector Arthur Patteson from a heart attack occurred at Ottawa on Easter Sunday, April 21st, 1935, at about 4.00 a.m.

Apart from his official position as Intelligence and Liaison Officer of the Force, the late Inspector Patteson was particularly well known to all readers of the Quarterly as its editor, a position he had held and filled with distinction during the past twelve months. Inspector Patteson's sad demise occurred with unusual suddenness. A man of apparently exceptional health and vigour, he had been continually at his office and had even been on a motor drive a few hours prior to his death.

Inspector Patteson was born in England on the 12th August, 1887, and was educated at Marlborough. He enlisted in the Force on the 30th October, 1914, and served through the various stages of non-commissioned rank, including the position of Sergeant Major of "G" Division, Edmonton. He was appointed to commissioned rank on the 30th November, 1931, and immediately transferred to Ottawa. While in Ottawa he acted as assistant to the late Colonel C. F. Hamilton, then Intelligence Officer. Also, for a period he served as Assistant Adjutant. Upon Colonel Hamilton's death, some eighteen months ago, he was appointed to the position which he held at the time of his decease.

Inspector Patteson was possessed of those qualities which one usually associates with the product of the English public schools. He was a hard-working and conscientious Officer, particularly liked and respected not only by his seniors in the Force but also by those who served under him. His cheerful demeanour and sound judgment rendered him especially valuable at Headquarters. As editor of the *Quarterly*, he spent long hours of his own leisure time endeavouring to produce the best results for the magazine, and his place will be very hard to fill in the dual capacity which he held. The sympathy of all members of the Force will be extended to his widow.

Inspector Patteson's funeral was attended with full military honours. All Officers in Ottawa were present, also details from Headquarters, "A" Division and "N" Division. The Officer Commanding the Governor General's Foot Guards kindly consented to the band of that regiment being in attendance. The Firing Party, Gun Carriage, honorary pall-bearers and pall-bearers were supplied by the Divisions in Ottawa, and tremendous crowds, thousands in number which lined the route, eloquently testified to the high esteem in which Inspector Patteson was held. After an impressive ceremony in Ottawa, the body was, the same day, removed to Toronto where interment took place in Mount Pleasant cemetery, details from "O" Division being in attendance as well as Assistant Commissioner G. L. Jennings, O.B.E., A.D.C., who accompanied the body to Toronto.

Regimental No. 2546, Ex-Corporal D. J. Cummings

Ex-Corporal David John Cummings died at MacLeod on 10th March, 1935. He was ill during last summer but recently had enjoyed improved health. He suffered a sudden relapse which caused his death.

Ex-Corporal Cummings was born in Ontario and joined the N. W. M. Police on 5th December, 1890, at Regina. He served nine years and took his discharge on 4th December, 1899. He was re-engaged on 11th June, 1901, and was promoted Corporal 1st October, 1919. He retired to pension on 10th June, 1922. He was stationed at MacLeod during all his second period of service and has resided there since his retirement. His funeral on 13th March was attended by a number of ex-members of this Force.

Regimental No. 3047, Ex-Corporal Helmuth W. Dige

Dr. Helmuth W. Dige, orthopaedic specialist, died in Vancouver on 12th March, 1935, after a brief illness.

Born in Denmark, son of Consul Peter Dige, he was educated in Copenhagen and later entered the Kronborg Military Academy. Dr. Dige came to Canada in 1893 and engaged in the N. W. M. Police on 23rd April, 1894, at Winnipeg. He served in the Yukon and was promoted Corporal on 25th March, 1896. He took his discharge on 31st January, 1900. Then he revisited Copenhagen and returned to Canada in 1908 and took up residence in Moose Jaw, where he stayed until he moved to Vancouver in 1918. Members of "E" Division attended the funeral on 14th March, 1935.

Regimental No. 1704—Ex-Constable J. C. Geldert

Ex-Constable John Church Geldert died at Calabasas on May 13th, 1935.

Ex-Constable Geldert engaged in the North West Mounted Police at Regina on December 14th, 1885. He was transferred to Calgary, from which point he took his discharge and subsequently took up residence in California.

Geldert, in some of Hollywood's earliest silent pictures, played the rôle of father to Mary Pickford. He died while on horseback, engaged in the filming of a western production.

Regimental No. 3027, Ex-Constable John May Healy

Regimental No. 3027, Ex-Constable John May Healy, died at Victoria, B.C., on November 9th, 1934. Ex-Constable Healy engaged in the N. W. M. Police at Regina, Sask., on April 2nd, 1894, and was a member of one of the first expeditions sent to Dawson City where he remained until July 31st, 1899, when he took his discharge and proceeded to Victoria, B.C. From Victoria, Ex-Constable Healy proceeded to South Africa with the Second Canadian Contingent, returning to Canada in 1901 taking up residence in the Caribou area, removing to Victoria about 30 years ago.

The funeral services were conducted by Lieutenant Colonel H. J. N. de Salis under the auspices of the Christian Science Church. A number of ex-members of the N. W. M. Police attended, also members of the local Detachment.

Regimental No. 10889-Ex-Constable G. M. Hodgson

Ex-Constable George Mason Hodgson died at Vancouver, B.C., on May 16th, 1935.

Ex-Constable Hodgson engaged in the Force at Winnipeg on November 26th, 1930, from where he was sent to Regina, subsequently being transferred to "B" Division. He took his discharge from the Force at Dawson City on November 25th, 1933, and later removed to Vancouver.

Burial took place at Vancouver on May 20th. Members of this Force stationed at that point acted as pallbearers.

Regimental No. 541, Ex-Constable Harry Clifton Loscombe

Harry Clifton Loscombe died at North Battleford on the 29th of March, 1935. He engaged in the North West Mounted Police on the 7th of June, 1881, at Fort Walsh, and took his discharge on the 6th of June, 1886, after serving in the Rebellion of the previous year.

He re-engaged on the 12th of March, 1890, and served until the 11th of March, 1893. He was one of those who was given the grant of \$300.00 in September, 1932, for his services in the Rebellion of 1885.

Burial took place at North Battleford on the 31st of March, and members of the Force stationed at North Battleford attended the funeral.

Regimental No. 6352—Corporal Michael Moriarty

On April 26th last, Corporal M. Moriarty was shot to death by a farmer named Knox who resided in the Drumheller district.

It appears that on April 17th, the Bailiff from Drumheller endeavoured to serve an eviction notice on Knox. The latter ordered the Bailiff off the premises at the point of a gun. An April 23rd, the Bailiff laid a charge against Knox for pointing firearms.

On April 26th, Corporal Moriarty and Constable Allen patrolled to Knox's farm to serve a Summons on the farmer in connection with this charge. On arrival, Corporal Moriarty got out of the car to open the farm gate. Constable Allen drove through and Corporal Moriarty was about to close the gate, he having his back to the farmhouse, when Knox fired. The bullet passed through the body and caused instant death.

Constable Allen, although slightly wounded, endeavoured to recover the body but was unsuccessful, being repulsed by continuous fire from the assailant. He accordingly proceeded to the nearest telephone and called for assistance. Knox was finally surrounded by a posse of Police and civilians when he ended his own life.

The late Corporal Moriarty was born at Castle Gregory, County Kerry, Ireland, on October 11th, 1886. At the age of eighteen, he joined the City of Glasgow Police serving with that Force for three years, later joining the Metropolitan Police where he served for eighteen months. On October 20th, 1914, Corporal Moriarty joined the R. N. W. M. Police at Regina, and upon completion of his training was stationed at Imperial, Saskatchewan.

On October 19th, 1917, he took his discharge from the Force and joined the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, serving with that Force until 1918 when he joined the Alberta Provincial Police and rejoined the R. C. M. Police upon the amalgamation of the two Forces in Alberta on April 1st, 1932.

Interment was made in the Holy Cross Cemetery at Lackawanna, Buffalo, N.Y., on May 6th. An escort consisting of one N.C.O. and three constables from "O" Division accompanied the body, and represented the Force at the funeral services.

Regimental No. 103-Ex-Constable T. Smith

Word has just been received of the death of ex-Constable Thomas Smith at Dawson City, Y.T., on July 18th, 1934.

Smith engaged in the North West Mounted Police at Fort Walsh on June 17th, 1878. He later served at Qu'Appelle, from which point he took his discharge on July 23rd, 1881. Later he removed to the Yukon, where he resided until his death.

Interment was at the R. C. M. Police Cemetery, Dawson, Y.T., members of the Force acting as Pallbearers.