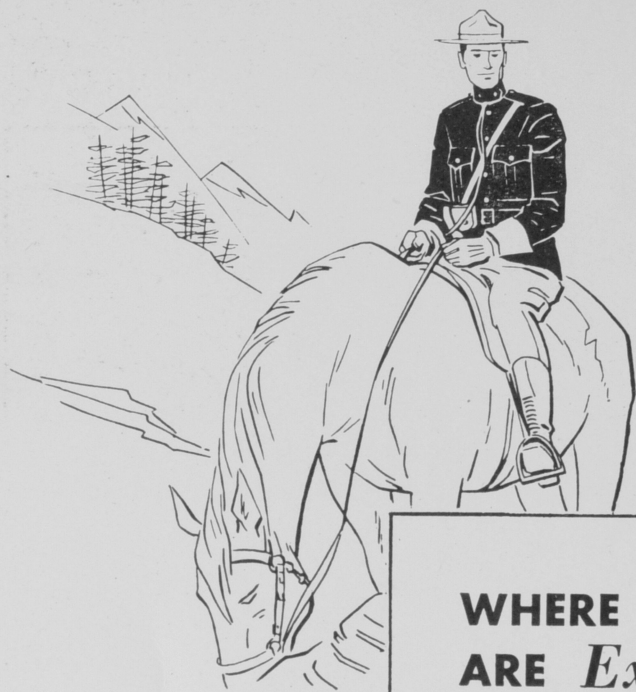


R.C.M.P.



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John Peter Turner

The phrase "one of Nature's noblemen" could most certainly be applied to the late John Peter Turner, who died in his 70th year on June 28, 1948, after a lengthy illness. Mr. Turner had been employed by the RCMP for several years before his death as a special constable with the added title "official historian of the Force". But in truth, he had been the Force's historian long before that, because by one of those happy congruities which occur every so often, John Peter Turner had maintained and developed a life-long interest in the growth and development of the Force. Since early youth he had been attracted to the Canadian West, and to its history. It was only natural that such an interest, which amounted almost to a burning passion, should include events and happenings in the NWMP.

How fortunate it was that the fascinating story of the Force's beginnings and growth should have been paralleled by the life of an admiring and able writer. One is at once re-

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mind of Johnson who had his Boswell on hand to record every thought and utterance.

But J. P. Turner was more than a writer. He was a sportsman, a nature lover, an amateur artist, a born story-teller, a fluent conversationalist, a humorist with a touch of a poet, and a keen observer of current affairs, always on the alert to raise his voice against inequalities, poor sportsmanship, or injustices wherever he found them.

It was unfortunate that J. P. did not live to see his monumental history of the Force in actual book form, but he did have the satisfaction of completing the manuscript for the work. And what is more, he left behind a wealth of notes, pictures and documents relating to Force history, many of them obtained at great expense and effort. Even as a young man, J. P. was known to have pawned personal valuables to travel to an out-of-the-way place to interview some old timer, or to consult old records, or to copy down in longhand verbatim accounts of episodes in Police history.

As a sportsman, conservationist and student of Nature, J. P. will long be remembered across the continent. It was said that he knew every fish in the Ottawa area by its first name. Certain it is, though, that even a few months before his passing he could and did jump in his old "Chevie" with Garry and drive to some favorite haunt not far from the Capital city and return with a bag of woodcock to the amazement of local hunters, who looked upon his prowess as little short of supernatural. His knowledge of Canadian birds was encyclopaedic and he was a recognized authority on Indian life and customs.

Readers of the sporting magazine *Rod and Gun* will recall the unremitting stream of articles (under the pen-name "Kush-waup") in which he lashed out vigorously for conservation measures, for "Ducks Unlimited" and for any other worth-while project relevant to Canadian wild life.

That John Peter Turner was a great personality is attested to by the award of the 1947 Carling Conservation Trophy presented to him for "the most meritorious service in the cause of conservation in Ontario".

As a kindly understanding lover of Nature and mankind "Pete" will long be remembered, both in and out of the Force he loved so well. —W.N.W. and L.D.P.

Police Remounts

by Sgt. R. R. Van PATTEN

The riding instructor at Regina tells us something of the work involved in bringing a group of remounts from the police ranch at Fort Walsh to the training depot—and a little about the training of these young horses.

THE purchase of remounts from private individuals was the practice followed by the RCMP for many years. But in recent times considerable difficulty was experienced in purchasing a suitable light horse for saddle purposes, and it was therefore considered advisable to raise our own mounts.

Commr. S. T. Wood was instrumental in purchasing and leasing land in the Cypress Hills on the site of the original Fort Walsh. From 1879 to 1882 Old Fort Walsh was Headquarters of the Force but then the seat of administration was moved to Regina. Consequently the site of the ranch is historically significant insofar as the Force is concerned.

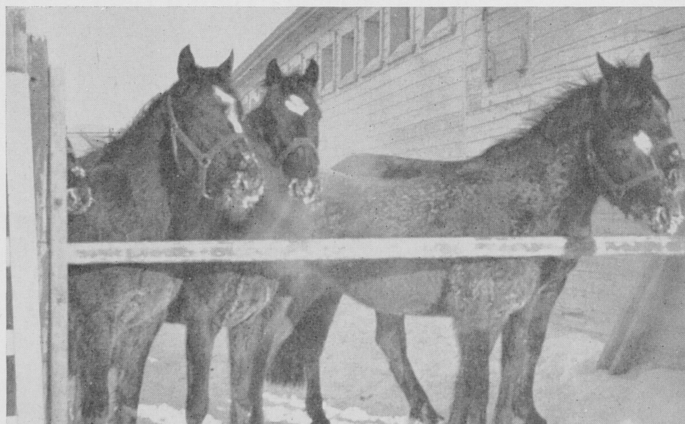
Approximately 30 head of brood mares

and one stallion are kept at the ranch for breeding purposes, suitable buildings have been erected, corrals built and pastures fenced. Two or three men are permanently employed at the ranch to attend to the stock and general duties required in keeping up an establishment of this nature.

As a vivid contrast with our uniform, black was considered the ideal color for remounts and in view of this, Soldier's Son¹, a black thoroughbred stallion, is being used at the present time. It is hoped and expected that a still better class of remount will be in evidence in the years to come. Due to the fact that some of the brood mares are not black, we find that some of the foals are not

¹See *RCMP Quarterly* October 1950.

An inquisitive group of remounts on a frosty morning.





Soldier's Son

of the desired color; however, as they appear to be sound and useful for equitation purposes it was decided that they would not be disposed of but used for the training of recruits. With the type of breeding stock now at the ranch it is expected that bays will gradually disappear from the herd.

Early in the month of October 1950, the Officer Commanding "Depot" issued instructions to the writer to attend the fall round-up of police horses on the ranch. A careful check was to be made of general descriptions, brands, tattooing and other significant characteristics. All three-year-olds were to be separated from the herd and shipped to "Depot" Division for training. Sgt. M. B. Sharpe, patrol sergeant in the Swift Current Sub-Division—an authority on brands—was also detailed to attend the round-up to offer every assistance possible in this census.

After reviewing horse records at Headquarters a patrol was made to the Fort Walsh ranch, where preparations were made to corral all police horses on the following day—October 14. All riders at the ranch—and one hired man named Louis Dumont—were mounted early next morning and headed for the northern portion of the ranch where there are many miles of range land. After a few hours riding, horses were sighted in the

far distance, grazing on a shelf in the hills. Closer inspection revealed that this group contained several police horses, and farther on, more of them were sighted. Eventually all the police horses were located, cut out from the bands with which they were grazing, mustered together, and driven in the general direction of the ranch corrals.

Horses and riders raced at a dead gallop through the hills and at the proper moment Sig, one of the ranch hands, swung into the lead of the herd—which numbered about 80 head—and led the way to the corrals.

It was interesting to note that these horses, accustomed as they were to running through hills, ran faster downhill than on the level—although running downhill is more difficult for a horse and also dangerous for the rider should the animal lose his footing. At times, to one not accustomed to hilly country, it appeared that the herd was going over a cut bank. The horses would sometimes try to break away from following Sig and then one of the outriders would disappear over a hill at full speed. Remarkably enough the horses never lost their footing and soon the herd was in a trot and travelling toward the corrals.

Evening found the horses resting comfortably in the ranch corrals, feeding on hay scattered around the enclosures and in the feed racks. Later on some of the older brood mares and foals were turned out in the wrangle and left until the following morning. It need not be mentioned that an early bedtime hour was welcome—it was known that a full day's work awaited all hands on the ranch the following morning.

The ranch foreman sounded the breakfast around 6 a.m. and a good full plate of bacon, eggs, potatoes, toast and coffee was most welcome. Lug Léveillé, an old-time rancher from the Fort Walsh District, appeared on the scene in the morning and proved to be most willing and anxious to give a hand during the day's operations. All brood mares and foals

Fort
Walsh
from
the
Air



were back in the corrals by 8 a.m. ready for checking.

It was found necessary, when examining these horses, to cut out two or three at a time and then release them into the main corral. As has been indicated the majority of the young stock is black. Many of these have no distinguishing marks but are listed on the descriptive records as simply "black". In such cases it was necessary to rope the horse and examine the inside of the upper lip where its regimental number is tattooed to definitely signify the identity of the animal. Each person in the corral having a particular job to do it soon became evident that our visitor—Lug—was well adapted to throwing a rope; he could lay one over any head in the corral with ease.

After the checking had been completed all three-year-olds were placed in the large corral. The other horses were released into the large pasture. In arranging the transfer of the three-year-

olds to Regina, it was considered the services of Lug Léveillé would be invaluable in assisting to wrangle these horses to Maple Creek—a distance of 35 miles—where they were to be loaded on a CPR stock car.

Hartley Hassett—foreman of the ranch—Sig, Lug and the writer were mounted in the early morning of October 16 and ready for the road. The corral gate swung open and the three-year-olds started on their way to Maple Creek. Sig again took the lead, the rest of us taking up positions in the rear, one on each side of the herd and one at the back. The pace was fast for the first six miles but soon after the horses settled down to travelling at a good fast trot. When the herd was well on its way Hartley and the writer returned to the ranch and then I proceeded by car to Maple Creek to arrange for the yard to accommodate the herd and have the gate open.

Sig and Lug arrived at Maple Creek



Mares and Foals at Fort Walsh.

in just four hours and 15 minutes. Then came the task of running the remounts into the stock-yards.

In a town like Maple Creek, particularly at that time of year, every day is cattle day. The yards were full of cattle and every owner was there to see his stock graded, weighed and loaded. Upon approaching the yards the remounts became suspicious and about a hundred yards from the open gate they broke and it appeared they were well on their way back to the Fort Walsh ranch. Sig and Lug were both quick to act and within a mile they had the herd headed off. Again they broke at the yards and the same action took place. Consequently, it was found necessary to ask some of the riders at the yards to give assistance. Four riders, as well as many dismounted men, helped out and on the third attempt the remounts were corralled.

Many ranchers evinced a great deal of interest in the herd generally and re-

marked upon the fine type of horse. One rider who assisted in corralling the remounts was heard to remark to Sig, "My gosh those ponies are fast!"

Sig came back fast, replying, "Well, we breed them for the road."

I may add that they were a grand looking group of remounts upon their arrival in the corral. They had just finished a hard run, their coats were sleek, they were slightly gaunt and their heads were carried high. The crowd of people in the vicinity of the stock-yards, along with the disturbance caused by the whistling of railroad engines and the shunting of box cars, caused the horses to display their fine features by moving rapidly from side to side in the corral. The riders and spectators could not help but appreciate our pride in this splendid collection of young horses.

The gates of the stock-yards were bolted, locked and the remounts fed and watered. Saddle horses were made comfortable in a nearby livery stable.

The yardmaster of the CPR notified me shortly afterwards, that if the horses could be loaded, they would be picked up about 2 a.m. As a result, Sig, Lug and I proceeded at midnight to load the horses. No lights being available, we opened the gates to the chutes and one by one the horses walked to the car and in less than half an hour they were loaded and in readiness for transport to Regina.

The remounts were checked on their departure, again at Swift Current and Moose Jaw and were met at Regina on October 17. The car containing the horses was side-tracked at the Exhibition Grounds and the animals remained in it overnight. At 6 o'clock on the morning of October 18 the riding staff of "Depot" Division proceeded to the Exhibition Grounds side-track where they unloaded the horses, turned them loose and then drove them to the corrals at "Depot" Division.

The training of the remounts actually commenced upon their arrival in Regina. One by one they were caught, placed in the stable and left to settle down in a quiet manner. It was of course, necessary to rope a few of the young horses that could not be caught with a minimum amount of effort. The next step in the course of training was in quietly handling, feeding, watering and generally in endeavoring to accustom them, with the

least possible disturbance, to their new environment.

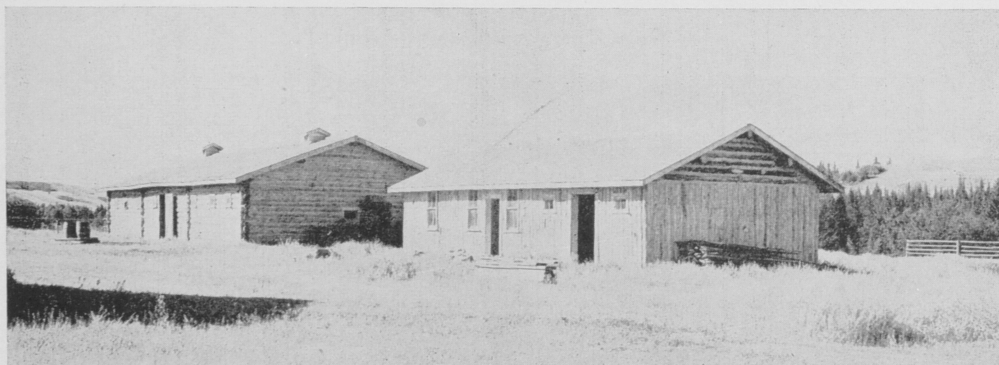
* * *

After approximately one week, remounts are taken into the riding school, one at a time, with an older horse, and placed alongside one of the dummies hanging in the school. The young horse is required to stand still while the dummy is gently lowered toward him. At this time the dummy is to represent a person walking toward the horse. After the remount becomes accustomed to this practice he is saddled, bridled and led. The next important step is the actual mounting of the horse, after which he is led by an experienced, steady and quiet horse—and finally ridden alone. When the remount stands quietly upon being dismounted and mounted by the rider, and moves off at a walk and trot, he is then placed in the troop and receives the special attention of the most experienced rider available.

The period of training usually consists of a minimum of two months before a horse is placed in a troop and the foregoing is only a very sketchy outline of the steps necessary to help a horse develop into one which will prove suitable to take his place along with the more experienced mounts.

Eighteen three-year-old remounts have been transferred to this division for training and there is no doubt but that

Buildings at Fort Walsh.





Horse being taught
to approach humans,
using a dummy.

some considerable time will be spent before it is possible to utilize these animals for training purposes. No two horses are identical in their temperaments, physical characteristics and make-up generally—and while one horse may respond with a minimum amount of effort, another may require long and careful handling before he responds to training methods in a satisfactory manner.

It is considered that the group of remounts brought to "Depot" Division this fall is the best group collectively that has been brought to the barracks for many years. The quality of breeding stock available at the Fort Walsh ranch at the present time, along with stock which may be added in the future, will undoubtedly assist in keeping up desired standards.

● ● ●

A Group of Remounts at "Depot".



“Peeping Tom”

by J. L. SALTERIO, K.C.

The *Quarterly* is pleased to present this article by the Deputy Attorney-General of Saskatchewan. While it will provide enjoyment for all our readers it will be of particular interest to those connected with the law-enforcement profession.

THE story is told of a young maiden who was taking a bath in the presence of a canary and a parrot. The canary persisted in tweeting, “peep”, “peep” . . . “peep”, “peep”. . . “Why peep?” said the parrot. “Take a good look!”

Following the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the Bernard Frey case in British Columbia¹ merely peeping on maidens or even taking a good look is not a criminal offence, and furthermore merely to peep or look is not a breach of the peace. Consequently, great care will have to be exercised in the future in giving consideration to prosecute a “peeping tom” when caught peeping. The facts leading up to the prosecution of Frey as stated in the judgment of Mr. Justice Kerwin are as follows:

“While on his way home from work about 11.15 p.m. on March 4, 1947, the appellant stopped the truck which he was driving on the highway, turned out the lights on the truck and walked to the rear of a house occupied by the defendant Fedoruk, his wife, and mother. There he

peeped through a window upon which there was no blind but the curtains of which had been drawn to within six to eight inches of each other, and was seen by Fedoruk’s mother while she was standing in her nightgown in her lighted bedroom. The mother’s cry, ‘Man at window’, was heard by the wife of Fedoruk, who called him. Seizing a butcher knife, he ran out the door in time to see the appellant leaving the property. Upon Fedoruk’s shouting, the appellant started to run but was caught by Fedoruk about 300 feet down the road while the appellant was attempting to insert the key in the ignition lock of the truck. Fedoruk brought the appellant back to the house and the police were notified. The defendant, Constable Stone, and another police officer came and, after investigating thoroughly by examining the footprints upon the dewy ground and in other ways, Stone arrested the appellant and took him to a police station. There he was charged that he ‘unlawfully did act in such a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace by peeping at night through the window of the house of S. Fedoruk.’”

Frey was convicted by a magistrate but the Court of Appeal in British Columbia quashed the conviction on the ground that the evidence on record did not support the conviction.

Following this Frey brought an action for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution which resulted in damages being awarded against the complainant Fedoruk and the Police Officers.

Frey’s conduct did not amount to any criminal offence known to the law and consequently he could not be lawfully arrested without a warrant, and by peeping Frey did not commit a breach of the

¹ Frey v. Fedoruk et al (1950) S.C.R. 517.

peace. The headnotes in the reported decision of the Supreme Court of Canada as to this state in part:

"Held: Appellant's conduct did not amount to any criminal offence known to the law. Therefore respondents have failed to satisfy the onus placed upon them to justify the imprisonment under ss. 30, 648 or 650 of the Cr. Code.

"Held also: Section 30 Cr. Code authorizes a peace officer to arrest without warrant only if he, on reasonable and probable grounds, believes that an offence for which the offender may be arrested without warrant has been committed, but not if he erroneously concludes that the facts amount to an offence, when as a matter of law, they do not.

"Held further: Conduct, not otherwise criminal and not falling within any category of offences defined by the criminal law, does not become criminal because a natural and probable result thereof will be to provoke others to violent retributive action; acts likely to cause a breach of the peace are not in themselves criminal merely because they have this tendency. . . .

"Per Kerwin J: The appellant, by 'peeping', did not commit a breach of the peace. If he had, it is not an offence for which either a police constable or a private individual might arrest without warrant under ss. 646 or 647 of the Cr. Code. Sections 30, 648 and 650 afford no assistance to either respondents since no criminal offence was committed."

As to what constitutes a breach of the peace, Mr. Justice Kerwin states in his judgment as follows:

"It may be difficult to define exhaustively what is a breach of the peace but, for present purposes, the statement in Clerk and Lindsell on Torts, (10th edition), page 298, may be accepted:

A breach of the peace takes place when either an actual assault is committed on an individual or public alarm and excitement is caused. Mere annoyance or insult to an individual stopping short of actual personal violence is not a breach of the peace. Thus a householder—apart from special police legislation—cannot give a man into custody for violently and persistently ringing his door bell."

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the Frey case comes as a timely decision. It has been a moot question for some time past as to what the charge should be as a result of the conduct of a "peeping tom".

In the Poffenroth case in Alberta in 1942² the accused was charged and convicted under English Statute, 34 Edward III, Chapter 1, for that he did act in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace by following after, and annoying a woman of Calgary, on a public street.

In Saskatchewan in 1945, an Indian was prosecuted and convicted under the English Statute, which is in force in Saskatchewan, as a result of violently knocking on the door of the dwelling-house occupied by the complainant at night and shouting, swearing and discharging a firearm near the said dwelling.

As to British Columbia it is noted that Mr. Justice Kerwin in the Frey case stated "The majority of the Court of Appeal considered that the Statute 34, Edward III, Chapter 1, was not in force in British Columbia. . . ."

In the Ontario case of *Re MacKenzie*³, in which the accused persistently telephoned his wife and other persons causing loss of sleep and annoyance, the accused was charged with causing a breach of the peace under the common law.

However, in England the law seems to be contrary to that as now just settled in Canada, as disclosed in the report of the case of *R. v. Nicholas*⁴, namely:

"R. v. Nicholas

"On 25th May, 1938, at the West London Police Court before Sir Gervais Rentoul, a man-servant named John Nicholas pleaded guilty to a charge of 'acting in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace by peeping from the roof of 7 Kensington Court', and was bound over to keep the peace and to be of good behavior in his own recognizance of £5 for 12 months.

"The facts were that Nicholas had climb-

² 78 CCC 181.

³ 84 CCC 317.

⁴ Vol. 2 Journal of Criminal Law 321.

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ed out onto the roof, crawled along the coping, and peered through a window in order to spy upon maids who might be undressing or having a bath. The case attracted some attention in the Press because the defendant was dealt with by virtue of powers contained in an Act of Parliament nearly 600 years old, namely, the Justice of the Peace Act, 1360 (34 Ed. III c. 1). He was reported in some newspapers to have pleaded guilty to 'eavesdropping'; the charge put to him in Court, however (for the precise details of which we are indebted to the Chief Clerk of the Court), was as above set out, although the police had previously—and not quite accurately, as we shall show—used the word 'eavesdropping' in the charge as framed by them.

"It was argued in the case of *The King v. Sandbach* (1935) 2 K.B. 192 that the power is limited to cases which involve or tend to a breach of the peace in the sense of something calculated to lead to violence. The Court, however, expressly negatived this view, and affirmed a passage in Black-

stone which states, 'A man may be bound to his good behavior for causes of scandal, contra bonos mores, as well as contra pacem.' And Humphreys J. further said, 'I cannot think that the expression against the peace or apprehension of a breach of the peace is confined to a breach or apprehension of a breach of that part of the law which provides that persons shall not commit assaults.'

"It therefore appears clearly enough that the learned magistrate was within his jurisdiction in binding Nicholas over for acting in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace."

The question of amending the Criminal Code to provide for an offence to deal with cases of "peeping toms" was discussed at Montreal in 1948 by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada as disclosed on page 41 of the report of the 1948 proceedings which reads:

"Mr. Salterio presented the report of the Saskatchewan Committee recommending

that the Code be amended to provide an offence in the case of peeping toms. The committee considered that such an offence would be difficult to define. The matter was finally referred back to the Saskatchewan Committee with a request that the vagrancy sections of the Code should be revised by the Saskatchewan Committee and some provision made thereunder with respect to peeping toms."

The suggestion to amend the Criminal Code is supported by the views of Mr. Justice Cartwright in the said Frey case, commencing at page 530 of the reasons for judgment, wherein he stated:

"I think it safer to hold that no one shall be convicted of a crime unless the offence with which he is charged is recognized as such in the provisions of the Criminal Code, or can be established by the authority of some reported case as an offence known to the law. I think that if any course of conduct is now to be declared criminal, which has not up to the present time been so regarded, such declaration should be made by Parliament and not by the Courts."

While we now have a fifth freedom heretofore unrecognized our freedoms may yet very well become restricted to four. ●●●

Life in England

It will be a hard winter.

It will be a mild winter.

Opinions of two weather experts.

Power cuts will be in force until the end of January.

Ministry of Fuel.

If winds blow east, or winds blow west,
 Oh, what, dear friends, care we?
 We have no cares, we have fair shares,
 We have austerity;
 The sun may shine, the frost may bite,
 And snow may foul the way;
 We'll all have queues and joints from ewes
 And power cuts each day.
 If winds blow east, or winds blow west,
 Don't worry, friends, don't whine,
 When all the coal, down every hole,
 Is yours, my friend, and mine;
 When every railway coach is yours,
 And all the dirt that's in it,
 The heat they cut, is yours, you mutt—
 Enjoy each frozen minute.
 If winds blow east, or winds blow west,
 Oh, what, dear friends, care we?
 If cuts give flu to me and you,
 At least the cure is free;
 And if not cured and we get worse,
 My friends, don't fret, don't fuss,
 My dear old pals, the hospitals
 They all belong to us.

From an English newspaper.

New Canadians

By

Cpl. L. PATTERSON

ON OCT. 17, 1950 an unique ceremony was held in the courtroom of the New Post Office Building in Rosetown, when eight Chinese residents, six from Rosetown and one each from Elrose and Lloydminster were granted Canadian Naturalization Certificates by District Court Judge Hector MacKay of Kerrobert. Those receiving certificates were Stanley M. H. Dow, Mah Nong, George Toy, Yuen Mah, Jack Wong Laung and Gong Hong from Rosetown, Der Kee from Elrose and King Wong from Lloydminster.

Besides Sheriff E. Goodman-Jones, the local registrar, who was in attendance in his official capacity, present at the ceremony were members of the legal profession from Rosetown in the persons of Senator W. M. Aseltine and his son Mr. Morley Aseltine, Mr. D. McConnell, Mr. W. S. Elliott and Mr. Alexander McDonald. The lawyers in attendance wore their gowns and were seated on either side of Judge MacKay.

After taking the Oath of Allegiance and receiving their Naturalization Certificates, each new Canadian was presented with a certificate from the IODE Kerrobert Chapter, represented by the Chapter Regent Mrs. T. Jacks and Mrs. G. E. Barlett, Mrs. Goodman-Jones, Mrs. S. Mackay and Mrs. H. C. Parker. The

IODE certificates were presented by Mrs. Barlett, immigration convener for the Kerrobert Chapter.

Also present at the naturalization ceremonies were representatives from local organizations including the Rosetown Board of Trade and the Rosetown Branch of the Canadian Legion as well as grade 12 classes from both the local high school and St. Joseph's convent.

During the ceremony Judge MacKay spoke of the great gifts the western world has received from the Chinese Civilization and mentioned that many Chinese are giving service in the fields of science and education in our universities and many more are engaged in feeding the population of Canada. He reminded the Chinese that they had promised to take their places in their respective communities and that included becoming active in civic affairs. Some day they might even be called upon to bear arms in defence of their adopted country. The judge concluded by welcoming them as Canadian citizens on behalf of the King and the Governor-General.

A banquet prepared by the "new" Canadians was held in the evening in the Rosetown Community Hall with Mah Nong, the eldest of the eight Chinese, acting as host. Besides the aforementioned dignitaries, also in attendance at the banquet were the Hon. J. T. Douglas, Minister of Highways for the Province of Saskatchewan and Mr. M. J. Coldwell, M.P., for Rosetown-Biggar federal constituency.

The assembly paid special tribute to Mah Nong. Mr. Mah came to Rosetown in 1912 and has been a resident of the town since that time. ●●●

How Father Creesimiss Came to Cambridge Bay

by Flt. Lt. S. E. ALEXANDER*

(Reprinted from *The Roundel*, magazine of the RCAF)

The RCAF's Polar Pundit goes back 15 years to bring us this little tale of a personal appearance that was just a bit too convincing.

THE approach of Christmas melts even a policeman's heart. Thus, November 1935 found nine Mounties aboard the RCMP schooner *St. Roch* planning to further the religious education of the Eskimos by introducing to them a very Christian saint named Nicolas. We were, I should explain, wintering at Cambridge Bay, which was the base for our routine patrols.

The natives for far and wide around were informed by moccasin telegraph that they would be visited at "Creesimiss" (as they called it) by a mysterious being from the North, who would come in a sled drawn by flying caribou. He would, the story went, be dressed in red, with a flowing beard, and he would

bring presents for all the children. Particularly admired by the earthbound Eskimos was his reported means of locomotion, which, they felt, might revolutionize their own method of travel in the future.

As the sun waned and the winter darkness settled down throughout the Arctic, the general excitement mounted. Heaven only knows what strange speculations ran riot beneath the Northern Lights and in the malodorous quietness of the igloos, but it soon became evident that pretty nearly every Eskimo in that part of the country would be at Cambridge Bay in good time for the 25th of December. Accordingly, we made preparations for about 400. The resources of both trading posts were severely strained to meet the demands for gifts suitable for some 175 children; but everyone pitched in, and at last an imposing mound of gaily wrapped parcels was ready. The only factor that we did not take into consideration was the effect on the uninitiated natives of the high-altitude marine distress signals and railway flares with which we proposed to glorify the arrival of Father Christmas.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: The author is Reg. No. 11870 ex-Cst. S. E. Alexander who was a member of the Force from Nov. 15, 1932 to Jan. 27, 1942. He served at various points in British Columbia and Alberta, as well as at Regina and Ottawa. In 1939 he was transferred to Northern Service and was stationed at Cambridge Bay and Akla-vik. However, this story concerns an incident that happened some years earlier when ex-Constable Alexander was a member of the crew of the *St. Roch* in which he served for two years.

Throughout Christmas week dog teams could be seen moving in from every direction. The settlement became a town of igloos, and the Bay took on the appearance of spring as the dogs, on their individual team lines, stood about like boulders freshly emerged from virgin snow. By the day before Christmas the Eskimos, in a fever of anticipation, were making a continuous round from igloos to trading posts to the RCMP and back again.

Santa Claus was due to arrive at 9 p.m. on Christmas Eve, and an hour before that time all the Eskimos were standing outside their igloos, gazing skyward. Even the dogs seemed to be affected; when the team cheer leaders called for a full chorus, all they could elicit were isolated yelps. The night was cold (55° below zero), without wind, and as clear as only an Arctic night can be. The Northern Lights kept up a ceaseless display of vividly colored banners moving rapidly across the endless reaches of the heavens. The stars, piercingly bright, seemed to burn holes in space. The moon, perhaps dubious of what might follow, had retreated below the horizon.

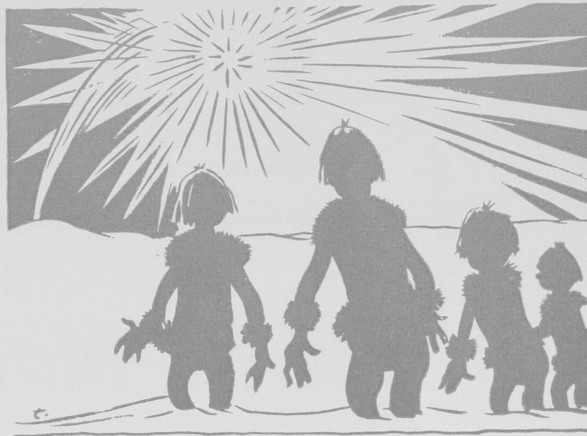
Nine o'clock! Every Eskimo was still as though frozen. Even the dogs had stopped yelping. The silence was complete and unearthly. . . .

Then it happened. A terrific explosion rent the air, followed by a horrid whooshing noise which terminated high above in another explosion. A blinding light glared down on the unmoving figures below, throwing ghastly shadows on the snow around them. Slowly the light died away while the Eskimos, their children and their dogs, stood transfixed and stunned. Before they could recover, there came another explosion, another whoosh, and once again the blinding light.

At that, things started to move. Every dog began frantically burrowing in the snow to hide himself. The Eskimos hurled themselves towards the shelter



of the nearest igloo. The heavier of them actually broke through the walls in the frenzy of their panic. Those hardy few who dared another glance behind them, saw, to their final and complete horror, a demoniac figure of monstrous proportions advancing towards them. He was



dressed in red and wore a white beard the like of which had never been seen in (or out of) the Arctic. Even we—though we knew the apparition to be nothing more than Sergeant Larsen, wearing a Father Christmas suit on top of two parkas—were a bit shocked at the





supernatural appearance he presented in the light of six flares.

By this time every child was screaming in mortal terror—and their shrieks, added to the yells of their parents and the muted howls of the huskies as they burrowed underground, rather belied the fact that Christmas had at last arrived at Cambridge Bay. It was, I might add in conclusion, late in the afternoon of the 26th before we could persuade the Eskimos to leave their shelters and receive their gifts from the normal hands of nine somewhat crest-fallen Mounties. ● ● ●

Honored!

S/Sgt. D. O. E. Bartram of "F" Division Headquarters C.I.B., was signally honored in February by the Canadian Boy Scouts Association when he was selected as the only Saskatchewan resident to receive one of 42 medals of merit awarded by the Association to commemorate the anniversary of the birthday of the founder of the Scout Movement—Lord Baden-Powell.

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Logical Conclusions in the Comparison of Handwritings

by Cpl. W. L. CASSELMAN

In the examination and comparison of handwritings a document examiner is usually presented a questioned writing for comparison with other known writings. His problem is to establish identity or non-identity between the handwritings.

 DOCUMENT examiner may appear to possess some uncanny intuitional powers enabling him to immediately perceive vague and elusive qualities in handwritings. And, he may quote his findings without any apparent orderly analysis of the individualizing aspects of the writings. Perhaps there are some who apparently attain success in this manner, but to achieve the most satisfactory results a document examiner must work from some sound basis and conduct a rational investigation. If his task is that of identifying handwritings, what is there in a handwriting that characterizes it as the work of one individual and may be used as a basis for investigation?

The individual—any person who writes—has learned to write by copying

the writing of others. This is usually done in a group or class where the same standards of design, proportion and other features in letter forms are used as models. It might be expected that members of the class would eventually produce writings identical in all respects. But that would be perfection—a rare thing. Every student writer varies from the perfect and this variation is not controlled by influences that affect all alike. Some do not perceive all the details of the model, some lack the ability to reproduce what they do see, while others abbreviate, alter or add to the model for the sake of convenience or to satisfy some personal whim. This may be done consciously and with intent or unconsciously and without interest. Through use and repetition these variations from the standard become habitual or persistent traits in the handwriting. These peculiarities in a handwriting are the important personal identifying characteristics forming the basis from which the document examiner may work.

The examiner will make a careful and complete examination of the handwritings under consideration recognizing all the elements, features and qualities that are peculiar to each writer. He is aware that—in the one language—there must be similarity between all writings. He

knows there is a natural variation in the writing of one person due to the writer's inability to reproduce with mathematical precision recurrences of the same movement. He must consider whether the separate characteristics are usual or habitual, occasional, exceptional or accidental. To be of value a handwriting characteristic must be proven to be usual or habitual. Through various means the examiner will assign to each such characteristic some degree of weight or value for identification purposes.

Reference has been made to some of the more important phases of handwriting examination which are necessary before attempting a comparison of two separate handwritings—the questioned and the known. In the processes of his reasoning, the document examiner may start with one distinct habitual characteristic in the questioned writing and inquire whether it would be found in the writing of another person. He must admit this probability—in fact it may be found in the writings of many persons. Here he may reflect on the degree of weight or value assigned to this characteristic for comparison purposes. He may, for example, consider it reasonable that this peculiarity will be found in the writing of one person out of ten, and alone is of little value in the comparison of two separate handwritings. For convenient illustration let it be assumed that the examiner places the same value on 20 separate characteristics in the ques-

tioned writing. Dealing with this combination of 20 characteristics as a unit the examiner may now inquire whether this same group will be found in the writing of any other person. The answer to this question is not as readily determined.

Professor Simon Newcomb, a noted mathematician, has quoted his *Calculus of Probabilities* as "The probability of concurrence of all the events is equal to the continued product of the probabilities of all the separate events." This provides the required answer. In the hypothetical illustration there are 20 "separate events" each with a probability of occurrence of one in ten. The probability of concurrence of the combination of all 20 in the writing of another person is, therefore, equal to one in the continued product of ten. It is thereby determined that the particular combination of the 20 handwriting characteristics in the questioned writing, may be found in the handwriting of one out of ten used as a factor 20 times, that is, a figure represented by one followed by 20 ciphers. At this point it would be interesting to have statistics available on the number of persons capable of writing in the language used in the questioned writing. Furthermore, many writers could be eliminated as possible writers of the questioned specimen due to physical and geographical barriers.

Now, if this particular combination of handwriting characteristics found in the questioned writing, is also found in the known writing, the document examiner has a sound basis upon which to express his opinion that the questioned handwriting was written by the writer of the known writing.

It must be remembered, however, that due to limited amounts of writing, specimens that contain few identifying characteristics of weight for comparison purposes and other limiting factors, the examiner's immediate problem may not yield a product of such ideal proportions. He may find significant differences

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between the questioned and known handwritings, as well as similarities. If he is able to explain the cause of these differences with sound reasoning consistent with his findings, he may then express a positive opinion of identity. If there are differences for which he can offer no explanation he will caution himself with the recognized maxim that one difference may negative many points of similarity. Such differences, may therefore, negative a finding that otherwise would result in a positive conclusion—the result being an indefinite conclusion.

It will be appreciated that the document examiner, in the examination and comparison of handwritings, must “weigh the evidence” before him. He has been trained and has had experience in the process of discovering basic resemblances or differences existing in handwritings. This enables him to detect the evidence or known facts in the form of identifying characteristics. Then proceeding with these facts through careful continuous thought a new truth is evolved—the conclusion of identity or non-identity in the handwritings. His reasoning, it will be noted, is not by deduction in that he does not commence with an established law or rule and set out to apply it to a particular case, with a result or finding of clearly established certainty. His reasoning is by induction in that he starts with many particular facts, discovers essential points of connection and arrives at an induced conclusion, based on probabilities.

Referring to the Calculus of Probabilities, as it is applied to the comparison of

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handwritings, is it not true, simply, that the underlying principle of proof is the improbability of numerous separate and peculiar personal characteristics in the handwritings of two persons accidentally coinciding? If the examiner makes a sufficient number of observations, uses a sufficient amount of care and exercises sufficient thought in each observation, a basis for a conclusion as near to the truth as possible may be obtained. And it is, therefore, possible for him to state with confidence his judgment formed after careful deliberation. ●●●

During a night patrol in southern Saskatchewan a member of the Force noticed a light near some farm buildings which he knew should be unoccupied as the owners were away. Since the hour was late and the circumstances suspicious, the policeman approached the premises cautiously, to discover a car with two occupants—a man and a young lady. In the usual courteous manner, he asked “What are you doing here?”

The man removed any doubt when he regained composure sufficiently to reply, “Haven’t you any imagination?”

His Majesty's Coroner

by Cst. C. R. STANLEY

Leicestershire Constabulary

ONE of the most interesting and fascinating subjects associated with police work which I have discovered—though I do not pretend that the discovery is new—is that concerned with the ancient office of H.M. Coroner. It is very difficult in brief compass to cover all the salient points and I am sure to miss many. To the more informed and critical this article may in places prove inadequate and sparse, and if so I am sorry, it is the best I can do. Upon this apologetic note therefore, I commend you to, “His Majesty’s Coroner”.

The first ordinance relating to the existence of the office of H.M. Coroner or “Crownor”, a Latin word derived from the fact that it was chiefly concerned with the pleas of the Crown—it is even mentioned in Shakespeare’s Hamlet, Act 5, Scene 1¹—dates back to 1194, although the office was in being long before that time. The Statute of Westminster, passed during the reign of Edward III, enacted that Coroners should be lawful and discreet Knights, and dur-

A member of an English police force writes about the duties of the ancient office of His Majesty’s Coroner. *Quarterly* readers associated with the law-enforcement profession should find this article particularly interesting and enlightening.

ing the Plantagenet times (1154-1399), one Coroner was removed merely because he was a merchant. Subsequently however, it was deemed sufficient if a man had lands enough to be made a Knight, that is, lands to the amount of £20 a year.

Research reveals that the former functions of H.M. Coroner were a quaint, motley collection of archaisms, ranging primarily from safeguarding the King’s Revenue, to hounding of escaped murderers, extracting confessions, pronouncing judgment upon outlaws, inquiring into treasure trove and serious fires, seizing sea wrecks and stranded whales and even conducting inquests upon Royal Fish! They also included the assessing, with the aid of a jury, “Deodand”, whereby any object causing death became forfeit either to the Crown or to the Church. Railways killed “Deodands”, which were abolished in 1846, and a classic case occurred on May 26, 1842 in R. v. Eastern Counties Railway, when four people had been killed by a railway engine. As a result, there were four Coroner’s Inquisitions, each alleging that the engine was “Deodand”, and each to the value of £125. The High Court

¹“But is this law?
Ay marry is’t,
Crownor’s Quest Law.”

decided that the railway company was liable for one inquisition only, and that they need pay £125 once only, to get their engine back!

With the passing of centuries, the jurisdiction of H.M. Coroner has been transformed into something much more in keeping with the vicissitudes of our present-day life, and still forms an integral part of our English legal system, in spite of agitation aroused by the controversial question, "Do we really need Coroners?" It is a truism to say that to some extent, it is the only office of its kind, charged with the investigation of crime.

The modern duties of H.M. Coroner have been reduced to conducting inquiries upon the body of a dead person, including instances where the body is either destroyed or irrecoverable, and in certain cases conducting inquests in the City of London after an outbreak of fire. A legacy of the ancients still remains however in the shape of inquiries into treasure trove. Upon certain occasions he deputizes for the sheriff.

There are three kinds of Coroners, namely—

1. *Ex Officio Coroners* who are really Coroners by virtue of their office. The Lord Chief Justice of England is the supreme Coroner, while all High Court Judges are also Coroners of the whole of England.
2. *County and Borough Coroners* who are appointed by their respective councils and who include those of the County of London which is divided into six separate Coroner's districts.
3. *Franchise Coroners*. The advent of the Coroners (Amendment) Act of 1926 signalled the death of the right, with certain exceptions, of any person having the power to appoint a Franchise Coroner, this latter term being applied to those appointed, either by grant or virtue of a Royal charter or letters patent, in respect of any town, liberty, university or any other place. In the past, for example, certain ecclesiastical bodies including the Bishops of Durham and Ely, had the power to appoint their own



Cst. C. R. Stanley

Franchise Coroners, while the Dean and Chapter of Westminster exercised his particular power to appoint a Franchise Coroner of the City and Liberty of Westminster. All these ancient powers have now been swept away with the following notable exceptions:

- (a) H.M. Coroner of the City of London, appointed by the Lord Mayor and Common Council under a charter of Henry I.
- (b) H.M. Coroner of the King's Household, who is appointed by the Lord Steward of the King's Household, and has jurisdiction in respect of inquests on persons whose bodies are lying within the precincts of Royal Palaces or residences.
- (c) The King's Coroner and Attorney, who is appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of England, and who is in reality a custodian of High Court records.

H.M. Coroners are governed in the main by the Coroners Act of 1887 and the Coroners (Amendment) Act of 1926, which have laid down that a Coroner must either be a barrister, solicitor, or a medical practitioner of at least five years'

standing in his profession, who is appointed by either a County or Borough Council having a Sessions of its own. He can be removed from office at the discretion of the Lord Chancellor for serious misconduct. Coroners, before the 1926 Act, were appointed for life, but since then, new Coroners are placed on a superannuation fund until the age of 65 years. By virtue of his Crown appointment a Coroner is a Justice of the Peace and in order of precedence, ranks next to the sheriff. He must appoint a Deputy Coroner and the foregoing qualifications still apply. It is interesting to note that a Coroner and his deputy are privileged from arrest while engaged in the discharge of official duties (*Callaghan v. Twiss*, 1847). A mayor, alderman or councillor of the appointing authority is disqualified from acting as H.M. Coroner, and such disqualification lasts for six months after relinquishing the office held. There are no Coroners in

Scotland, but similar duties are undertaken by an officer known as the Procurator-Fiscal.

Sudden Deaths

A Coroner is compelled to inquire into all sudden deaths of which the cause is unknown, although it does not necessarily mean that an inquest will follow; the discretion lies entirely with him except for certain cases in which an inquest is required by statute. In passing it should be borne in mind that the whole object of his inquiry is not only to find the cause of death but to learn *how* the deceased arrived at his death, and significantly in certain instances, if it was due to one of two things, unsafe conditions, for which a remedy may be found, or negligence. All deaths therefore occurring in the following circumstances must be reported to him for such an inquiry—

- (a) Where there is any suspicious circumstance or unknown cause.
- (b) As a direct or indirect result of any accident or neglect.
- (c) Unattended by a registered medical practitioner within 14 days of death.
- (d) Any case of death from either violence or poisoning of any kind.
- (e) A death of a prisoner in a prison or of an inmate of a mental institution.
- (f) Death after an operation necessitated by injury, or before the full recovery from the effects of an anaesthetic.

Information may come from a variety of sources such as the police, doctors, hospital and mental institution authorities, registrars of death, midwives, governors of prisons or friends and relatives of the deceased. Indeed it is the common-law duty of a citizen to report such deaths to the authorities as the following extract from *Jervis on Coroners* shows only too well:

"In all cases of sudden death or deaths, under any circumstances of suspicion where the duty of informing the Coroner is not by statute imposed on any particular person, it is the duty of those about the deceased to give immediate notice to the



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Coroner or to the nearest officer of Police who then communicates with the Coroner."

A grave dereliction of this duty was vividly brought to public notice only recently, when the foster-father of Pamela Poirier at the Maidstone Assize, was sentenced to ten months imprisonment by Mr. Justice Hallett for burying the child's body in a wood with the intention of preventing the Coroner from holding an inquest.

Identification

The value of correct identification cannot be stressed too highly, and while it is chiefly the concern of the police to establish such identity, occasionally the assistance of the medical profession may have to be resorted to when all other means have failed, as in the case of advanced decomposition, or death by burning. Medical evidence may in these circumstances be of paramount importance and may even arouse suspicion that a crime has been committed, as the following account, reprinted from *Forensic*

Medicine by courtesy of its author, Douglas Kerr, Esq., M.D., very aptly illustrates:

"Samuel James Furnace was a builder in the Chalk Farm district of London, who owed a considerable amount of money to a Walter Spatchett. One night the hut Furnace used as an office was found to be on fire. The alarm was given but by the time the fire was extinguished, a body which was found sitting in a chair was charred beyond recognition. A note was found in the outer office which read, 'Good bye to all. No work. No money. Sam. S. J. Furnace.' That night the Police informed his wife that Furnace was dead. At the post-mortem examination a bullet was found in the back and it soon became evident that the body was not that of Furnace. Whose body was it? Laundry marks on the shirt indicated that it was the body of Spatchett and a dentist was found who proved from his records that the teeth were those of Spatchett. The note found and the disappearance of Furnace then assumed a different aspect. After one of the greatest man hunts in police history,

Furnace was located at Southend, and arrested, charged with murder, but while detained in the police cells, committed suicide."

It will be seen that it was only the identification of the victim as one of Furnace's employees which led to the realization that this was a case of murder and started the hue and cry after Furnace himself.

Post-Mortem Examinations

A Coroner, if he is of the opinion that a post-mortem examination may prove an inquest to be unnecessary, may under the Coroners (Amendment) Act of 1926, order a post-mortem examination upon a body, and can order its removal to a place where such an autopsy is to be performed. He can summons the medical practitioner who attended the deceased, or in the event of there being no medical man in attendance, he can summons any medical man in practice nearby, to give evidence as to the cause of death, and can order any medical man *whom he can so summons*, to carry out a post-mortem examination. These medical men cannot refuse. A Coroner is empowered however to *request* any other medical man who may be willing, to carry out a post-mortem examination or to make a special examination or analysis. It is desirable that post-mortem examinations of this kind should be carried out by a skilled pathologist, as it is a specialized branch of medicine. Its result may have a tragic and sensational climax, as the Southport Poisoning Case which gate-crashed the newspaper headlines in the summer of 1947 exemplifies, when a young and talented doctor who had erroneously diagnosed, "death from natural causes", took his life after making a private post-mortem examination unbeknown to the Coroner. A subsequent series of pathological investigations upon the same body under the direction of Doctor Firth of the Home Office Forensic Laboratory at Preston, proved beyond doubt, that 67-year-old Dr. Robert Clements had insidiously

murdered his fourth wife by slowly poisoning her, later committing suicide when exposure became imminent. A striking instance of how an ingenious and deliberate killer, indifferent to suffering, was unmasked by the science of medical jurisprudence.

Coroner's Courts

These Courts, like the office of Coroner, are of the greatest antiquity, and while they are inferior Courts of Record unfettered by rules of evidence and procedure—hearsay evidence can even be admitted to assist the jury—they stand alone in that they cannot convict; nor can they punish except for contempt, but may in certain instances, commit for trial to the Assize.

Coroner's Juries

The discretion to summon a jury lies generally with H.M. Coroner, but he must by Statute, empanel a jury, which must not be a regular jury, consisting of not less than seven and not more than 11 persons, if the circumstances of the death are attributable to—

- (a) Murder, manslaughter or infanticide.
- (b) Road accidents connected with the use of any vehicle upon any street or highway.
- (c) In a prison.
- (d) Circumstances detrimental to the health or safety of the community, and which may recur, if unchecked, as food poisoning, mine or quarry accidents, hospital anaesthetics, or buildings in course of construction.
- (e) Through some cause which is notifiable to a government department, as in the case of accidents caused by explosives or petroleum spirits, accidents upon railways or boiler explosions.

Should a jury fail to agree, and the minority consists of not more than two, the Coroner may accept the verdict of the majority, but in other cases of disagreement, he must dissolve the jury and issue a warrant summoning another jury. A Coroner may only communicate with

a jury in an open Court, and in this connection, it was held in R. v. Divine, 1930, to be contrary to public policy for a Coroner to invite one or more persons who were to be jurymen to investigate the facts of a fatal motor accident prior to the inquest.

The ordinary rules of summoning a jury do not apply to a Coroner's Jury, and should a Coroner require a jury quickly, he can under ancient common law authority, instruct his officer to impress passers-by to serve as jurors. It may therefore be useful to mention who may be either an exempted or disqualified person. They include H.M. Judges and Coroners, justices of the peace, governors of prisons, and warders, peers of the realm, members of parliament, clerks of the peace, practising barristers and their managing clerks, solicitors, doctors, members of local municipal bodies, practising pharmaceutical chemists, licensed pilots, postal, customs and inland revenue officers, clergymen not following any secular employment, serving soldiers of the Armed Forces, including the Territorial Army, police officers and police auxiliaries. Aliens are allowed but only after ten years domicile in this country. Anyone convicted of felony or of "an infamous crime" is debarred from jury service. There are no restrictions upon women, and as far as Coroner's Juries are concerned, no restrictions as to age.

Coroner's Inquests

A Coroner must by statute, convene an inquest whenever there is a dead body lying within his jurisdiction and the circumstances of the death indicate that such person has died a violent or unnatural death, or when a death has occurred in a prison. In actual practice however, the vast majority of his cases do not fall within this category but from the outcome of inquiries of sudden deaths in other circumstances, the natures of which have already been outlined.

The Coroner is obliged by law to view the body—there are of course odd



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instances where the body is either destroyed or irrecoverable—but in normal cases, it was held in *R. v. Haslewood*, 1926, that where the Coroner inadvertently omitted to view the body, the inquest was null and void. Further, in *R. v. Ferrand*, 1819, it was held that a casual glance at the face of a dead person by the Coroner was not sufficient view, and that the Coroner should have had an opportunity of seeing whether there were any marks of violence and of ascertaining from the appearance of the body, what was the cause of death. Members of the jury need not view the body unless a majority so desire, but must do so if directed by the Coroner.

The jury is then sworn and the Coroner examines on oath all witnesses, which brings to memory a droll incident that occurred some time ago at a Coroner's inquest conducted in Leicestershire. A somewhat deaf witness, repeating the oath after the Coroner, "on behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King",

changed it to, "on behalf of my brother-in-law, the King" proving that even a Coroner's inquest may display unexpected humor and pathos, a welcome relief to the sombre atmosphere which seems to permeate these tribunals. However, to resume. Should a witness neglect, or refuse to attend an inquest, the Coroner may issue a warrant of arrest, which is only operative within his jurisdiction. A Crown office subpoena is necessary for an arrest outside his jurisdiction, and here I might interpose a curious fact—should this subpoena not be served *personally*, the person disobeying the subpoena, cannot be proceeded against for contempt (*Smalt v. Whitmill*, 1736), although the Coroner may impose a fine not exceeding £5. With permission of the Coroner, counsel, solicitors or other persons attending, may examine or cross-examine witnesses, but they cannot address the Court. Finally, the Coroner sums up the evidence, explains the law, and accepts the verdict of the jury, which must be supported by facts proved in evidence. This is all embodied in a document called an inquisition. In cases of murder, manslaughter or infanticide, the Coroner must commit such a person for trial to the Assize and may, except in the singular instance of murder, release him or her upon bail. In the absence of the accused, the Coroner must issue a warrant of arrest.

The arrival of the Coroners (Amendment) Act of 1926 brought in its wake sweeping changes of the powers of Coroners, not the least being of its many reforms, where in the case of murder, manslaughter or infanticide, Coroners must adjourn their inquiries in the absence of a reason to the contrary, until after the conclusion of criminal proceedings. After the conclusion of those proceedings Coroners may resume their adjourned inquiry if they are of the opinion that there is sufficient evidence so to do. This has many practical advantages and avoids an accused person having to endure long and drawn-out



Judges' Trumpeters at Assize Court, Leicester Castle.

proceedings before the Coroner's Court, the Magistrates' Court and finally at the Assize.

It is most unusual to hear of an application to quash the findings of a Coroner's inquest, but this really did happen and was successful in *R. v. Huntback*, 1944. The deceased was a miner, who was found dead in a disused part of a colliery, and the Coroner found that he had committed suicide by deliberate exposure to fire damp. It subsequently transpired that there was no actual evidence to support this theoretical finding, with the inevitable result that the High Court ruled that in the absence of definite factual evidence to support such

a verdict, suicide being a crime, must never be presumed, and accordingly directed that an entirely new inquest before a new Coroner be convened.

Inquests should not be conducted on Sundays, nor upon licensed premises when other suitable premises exist, and in passing, a few words about diplomatic privilege where Coroners are concerned. A Coroner has no jurisdiction over any person who was of diplomatic status at the time of his death, nor can an inquest be held in a Consulate without permission of H.M. Secretary of State.

The public may be excluded by the Coroner from an inquest on the grounds of common decency, or if it is within the

interests of justice, (*Garnett v. Ferrand*, 1827). The taking of photographs in a Coroner's Court including its precincts, is against the law, as is also the publishing of details of an adjourned inquest—that is, where a person has been committed on a Coroner's Warrant for trial, and which would consequently prejudice his case (*R. v. Fleet*, 1818).

The Press, probably from a desire to satiate a voracious appetite in a certain direction, invariably gives undue prominence to inquests, especially if they tend to be any way out of the ordinary. In this connection I recollect a somewhat bizarre inquest conducted in Leicestershire, during World War II, the aftermath of which received far more than its fair share of publicity. It concerned an old man who had died in his caravan in a gypsy encampment, and who was known as "The King of the Gypsies". In consequence, a great number of this fraternity gathered in some mysterious way to attend the funeral. It appeared that according to the ancient custom of their race, the King's caravan should be burnt after burial, so as to prevent it being used by any other person. As it was a short winter's day and the black-out regulations were then in force, certain restraint had to be resorted to in order to avoid fire after dark.

Only very recently, the limelight of publicity focussed upon "Inquests to Music", when it was reported from Southend, that a series of inquests were convened in the ante-room of the Constitutional Club in the absence of official accommodation. It appears that Charles Shadwell and his orchestra of BBC fame, were rehearsing for a broadcast in an adjacent room, and so unintentionally provided a musical background to what was probably the only known instance of a Coroner's inquest literally being "Set to Music".

Prison Deaths

When a sentence of death has been executed by the prison authorities, it is

the duty of a Coroner within 24 hours after an execution, to conduct an inquest with a jury, and to ascertain the identity of the body, and whether judgment of death was duly executed upon the offender. There are of course, deaths in prisons other than by judicial hanging, but in either case, a jury must be empanelled, of whom none must be associated in any way with the prison.

Treasure Trove

A treasure trove is any gold, or silver, in coin, plate or bullion, found hidden in a building, or in the earth, or other secret place, but NOT in the sea, the owner of which is unknown. Precious stones, precious metals such as platinum, radium, mercury or copper, lead or bronze coins, are not treasure trove and need not be reported to the Coroner.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable discoveries of its kind in this country, happened in May 1919, on a hill known as Traprain Law, about 20 miles east of Edinburgh, when a workman unearthed a small pit in which lay the most unusual collection of silver plate of the Roman period, and which included a total of 159 silver objects, comprising flagons, bowls, flasks and dishes. These objects are now on view in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland in Edinburgh.

However, it should not be overlooked that valuables not concealed by their owners, but merely *abandoned or lost*, are not treasure trove. A good example of this was brought to public notice in June 1950, when a workman recovered a Roman soldier's purse containing 28 silver coins at Birdoswald, near Gilsland, Cumberland. The Coroner's jury found that the coins were accidentally lost, probably between 150 BC and AD 119, which meant, said the Coroner, that the coins were not treasure trove, and therefore would be returned to the finder.

An interesting and enlightening pamphlet issued by the Trustees of the British Museum, in conjunction with the Home Office, Treasury, and the Coroners' Committee, amplifies the position as to



Mild or Medium
**PLAIN and
CORK TIP**

Player's Please
**MORE CANADIANS
EVERY DAY**

**PREVENT
FIRES**

"The Law and Practice of Treasure Trove". It points out that a finder must either report his find direct to the Coroner, the police, or to a museum, and goes on to say that if the objects are retained by the Crown, or the museum authorities, the finder will receive their full market value. On the other hand, if they are not retained, the objects will be returned to the finder, and if he wishes the museum authorities will sell them upon his behalf at full market value. The Treasury have waived their right to deduction in cases where the finder has fully and promptly reported his find and handed it over to the authorities. The concealment of treasure trove is a common law misdemeanor and an offender in medieval times ran the risk of being hanged, but nowadays he is liable to fine or imprisonment.

Fire Inquests

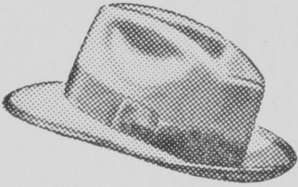
I need not dilate too much here but it is certain that in the 12th and 13th cen-

turies Coroners held inquiries respecting alleged arson and a century ago, an attempt was made to revive the practice. With one exception however it is not within the powers of Coroners to make an inquiry as to fires, unless arising in connection with an inquiry respecting a death. The solitary exception is that peculiar to the City of London, where the City Coroner by special statute, conducts an inquest in certain cases, after an outbreak of fire.

The Coroner's Officer

Since the inception of police forces, a police officer has been assigned to the Coroner to undertake the duties of a Coroner's Officer. The appointment calls for infinite tact, sympathy and understanding and a cautious discretion, coupled with an astuteness, which is developed by experience, in differentiating between the genuine and the false. The work is of a highly specialized nature and this view may be supported by the

The WHIPPET by STETSON



**MORE PEOPLE WEAR
STETSON
HATS THAN ANY
OTHER BRAND**



fact that many of the larger Constabularies have permanent and experienced, if somewhat sophisticated, Coroner's Officers. He is responsible to the Coroner for initial inquiries and the latter is guided to a very great extent by his officer's capacity and usefulness in this particular direction. This last point

brings to mind a humorous incident told to me by a local Coroner which is well worth repeating, if only to show the acumen of a certain Coroner's Officer.

It appears that it was the first occasion this Coroner had ever descended the shaft of a coal mine. A death had been occasioned by a fall of the roof while pit props were being set up, and the Coroner wished to see for himself the conditions under which the men concerned had been carrying out their work. It is the custom when anyone goes down a mine for the first time for the man in charge of the cage to let it fall as quickly as possible, in order to frighten the unfortunate newcomer. The operator of the cage was no respecter of persons, and H.M. Coroner was no exception. However, owing to the presence of mind of the police officer acting as Coroner's Officer, who had forewarned the Coroner as they had walked to the pit-head, the Coroner appeared quite unconcerned on arrival at the pit bottom, to the disappointment of the small body of miners assembled, and to the secret delight of the Coroner himself. Which all goes to show that the duties of a Coroner's Officer are as diverse as the stars in the heavens. ● ● ●

This article also appeared in *The Police Chronicle and Constabulary World*, England.

Robert Ford tells the following anecdote, illustrating the canniness characteristic of his countrymen, in "Thistledown—a Book of Scotch Humour, Character, Folklore, Story and Anecdote";

"A Forfar cobbler, described briefly as 'a notorious offender', was not very long ago brought up before the local magistrate, and being found guilty as libelled, was sentenced to pay a fine of half a crown, or endure 24 hours' imprisonment. If he chose the latter, he would, in accordance with the police arrangements of the district, be taken to jail at Perth.

"Having this option, the cobbler communed with himself. 'I'll go to Perth,' said he; 'I've business in the toon at any rate.'

"An official forthwith conveyed him by train to the 'Fair City'; but when the prisoner reached the jail he said he would now pay the fine. The Governor looked surprised, but found he would have to take it.

"And now," said the canny cobbler, 'I want my fare hame.' The Governor demurred, made inquiries, and discovered that there was no alternative; the prisoner must be sent at the public expense to the place where he had been brought from. So the crafty son of St. Crispin got the 2s. 8½d., which represented his railway fare, transacted his business, and went home triumphant, 2½d. and a railway journey the better for the offence."

(Reprinted from the *Ottawa Journal*.)

Transfer Please!

by Cpl. L. W. HOPKINS

Sometimes it's a good idea to ask for a transfer
in the Force—particularly when you are young
and have much to learn.

THE other day, a youngling in the Force came to me expressing his desire for a transfer. A transfer anywhere, as long as it was in the field where there was action and plenty of it! Hot pursuit of the malefactor, solution of crimes baffling to everyone but himself, ladies in distress (preferably young) and standing before the courts giving perfect evidence in ringing tones.

Show me the young man worthy of his salt, who has not wished this very thing.

At one time I considered myself to have a bloodhound's nose for clues, the intelligence of a college professor and a fairly large propensity for combat too. But not any more.

A transfer seasoned my self-esteem somewhat. Or should I have said, removed it altogether, momentarily!

Prior to this move I had been doing Naturalizations in Toronto. The clientele seemed mostly broad-cheeked Magyars heavily scented with garlic and liverwurst. Interesting people they were and so frequently was I closeted with them, that the language of Central Europe—to the extent of my knowing the meaning of "Dobra" and "No Dobra"—became a casual matter.

A human galaxy passed before me and conversations were held with all kinds of Mongolian Yak drivers, Mediterranean

spaghetti experts, Aryan mongers of fish and beaters of iron, husbandmen of the Spanish onion (their sloe-eyed daughters were especially welcomed into the citizenry) and generally all sorts eager to be dubbed "Canuck"!

Then it palled on me!

No combat!

No ferreting out the clue!

No comforting of a distressed but comely lady!

No staggering across the tundra beparkaed and well frosted, following a lead-dog of super-intelligence, on the track of a demented trapper.

None of these were mine. Just "Nats"!

Having brooded over my sorry lot, some mention was made of my wanting a transfer.

Nothing happened until three months later when the Sergeant Major barked for me to get ready for parading before the O.C.

"Queek mitch!"

"Hun, hoo, hree. . . ."

"Hult!"

"Stind at hyz!"

"Stind hyzy!"

Across a desk sat the hard-eyed O.C. stabbing me, head to foot, starboard to port, with withering stare.

"Hopkins!" he barked.

I became uncomfortably aware of my

large hands and feet but still managed a quavering "Yessir!"

"I have been looking over your file," here he clawed its revolting pages, "and have decided to transfer you to Moose Factory. It's a mid-northern detachment with banana-belt characteristics. You will be your own cook. I will give you, (and here cold steel entered his voice) 24 hours to make up your mind about the move!"

The "steel", prompted dispensing instantly with the 24 and I heard an emotion-filled voice saying, "Very good sir, yes indeed sir, happy to sir. . . ."

The file fell shut!

"Attenshow!"

"Abo-o-ot tun!"

"Queek mitch!"

"Hun, hoo, hree. . . ."

"Dizmiz!"

I was crossing the Moose River at Onakawana. A snow-choked locomotive hiccupped through muskegs blanketed with scudding snow. A well muffled, but silent Cree eyed me from across the alley of the only coach on the freight train. He probably wondered what I was going to do with my spurs or how I would manage my ears when faced with the realities of northern facts in a stetson hat¹!

In Toronto, over a glass of Strawberry Cordial a kaleidoscope of emotions had passed before me. To leave my barrack-room pals distressed me. But parting from the fleet and sleek presence of my girl Sylvia was a bitter pill. A trusted friend had volunteered to care for her. I gave this motorcycle such a name for no reason at all. Aside from these sad tho'ts adventure lay ahead.

Here it was. The cold-eyed Indian moved not nor spoke. But being conscious of my demeanor and first impressions, the jutting jaw and piercing glare were flung back at him with impunity.

Our wordless journey continued. We

two comprised the entire passenger list. His name, I learned later with some shock in view of his beetling appearance, was "Cornelius Butterfly"! He later became a friend and goose-hunting pal.

But up ahead the disillusioned engine ground on and the furlongs fell away. Moosonee was the end of the run where, unless exhaustion mastered it, the train would retrace its frosty path. The weary miles groaned on.

No habitation of snug logs was seen nestling in a grove of pine. There crawled past great dismal muskegs with valiant outcroppings of bloodless tamarack, forlorn willows and snowbanks.

En route the occasional hunting trail was seen wending its fruitless way. On one of these an ancient Indian woman was driving a hopeless dog attached to a toboggan.

At last the conductor, who acted as freight handler, stove stoker and man of heavy responsibility, shouted the one name I waited for.

"Moosonee!"

We jerked to a stop and there standing on the platform stood a man of terrifying aspect. Muffled to the eyes in wolverine trimmed parka he stood over me to the tune of six feet seven inches.

He thrust forth a frost bitten jaw and in an Oxford accent said, "Hopkins, I presume! Around these parts I'm named 'Tiny'."

Here was the famed "Tiny" Covell, known and admired throughout the Force from coast to coast. The greatest good fortune was mine when I had been assigned to this corporal for training in the tricks of the North. Some of my lessons were bitter and his pupil, tho' eager, learned with reasonable but fumbling celerity.

My first lesson came almost on the heels of shaking hands.

The station siding at Moosonee is a platform high above the muskeg. Powdered snow lay flush with the surface and

¹ We didn't wear stetsons in winter in those days, but it was a balmy fall day when I left Toronto.

no junction being visible I stepped back after the greeting and entered a maelstrom of flailing arms, legs and whirling snow. The legs and arms were mine.

I was at death grips with a northern snowbank which was over, under, around, and at me! All was white. The stetson somewhere else, left the only memento of my having been thereabouts.

If the Australian crawl can be used in loose snow, then I was using it, but according to my rescuers I was crawling in a depressed direction when a spurred heel was snatched by one of a group of astonished Indians standing nearby.

In this beaten state your constable was extracted from the conniving clutches of the northern snows.

When my saviors had beaten the snow from me I was gazing into a ring of

dusky faces, towered over by "Tiny". Tears were in their eyes. And not until the maddest policeman ever seen had cooled down did they bend double with uncontrolled laughter.

I had been transferred, had arrived, been dunked and made to act more human. My first rescuer was Butterfly and he named me Pee-Wab-isk (The Spur).

Three miles from Moosonee our detachment nestles on an island at Moose Factory. This was to be my home for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The first chance at showing my mettle came shortly after getting settled when an Indian woman, livid with rage, stormed into the detachment and desired me to go to her tent and arrest her "polecat of a husband"!

At the tent a wan Indian hunched

Cartoon by W.O. Ray Tracy, RCAF *Roundel*.



over the fire. The night previous, in assuaging the pangs of hunger he deferred waiting until the dinner rabbit was fully cooked. But later his stomach rebelled and having no time to lose he had seized the first object handy—which was his wife's rubber boot—and regurgitated copiously!

Here was my first "case", to be fol-

lowed by many more, "settled on the spot".

I had asked for a transfer. Here I was in the thick of it and never have I regretted one moment thereof. This could be a reason for one being quick to say I like the Force; amongst its constant teachings one important lesson is in learning versatility and the art of laughter.

● ● ●



Photo—William Kensit Studio, Edmonton.

"The Female of the Species . . .

is deadlier than the male" we are told, but whether this theory applies in the police profession is difficult to say. Certainly judging by the standards of Mary Anderson it is evident that they are far more attractive. Miss Anderson has been a member of the Toronto City Police for over five years, seldom wears uniform and looks no more like a peace officer than the stenographer in your office.

She is shown above, left, being greeted by Mrs. Mabel Mayberry, Edmonton policewoman, as she stepped off a TCA plane in the western city last fall. Mary was not on a pleasure trip—she was there to escort a woman prisoner back to Toronto. (See also "Careers for Women", *RCMP Quarterly*, April 1949.)

Waterfowl Conservation on James Bay

by Cst. P. M. HOLMES

One of the Force's lesser-known activities is enforcing the Migratory Birds Convention Act which insures that Canada's reputation as a sportsman's paradise will be preserved for many years to come.

IN AN effort to conserve wildfowl in the James Bay region, the Wildlife Service, Department of Resources and Development—through the medium of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police—has adopted a practice whereby competent supervision is maintained over hunting parties which visit this area in quest of wild geese and ducks during the annual open season.

Commencing about the first week in September of each year, Blue Geese (*Chen caerulescens*) assemble in large numbers on the west coast of James Bay at Fort Albany and at Moose Factory and Shipsands Island; on the southernmost tip of the Bay—otherwise known as Hannah Bay—and on the east coast at Rupert's House and particularly Cabbage Willows Bay. These locations offer vast tidal flats on which the wildfowl feed and rest immediately prior to their departure on a non-stop flight to Louisiana where they spend the winter.

The great concentration of geese at the aforementioned points on James Bay are most inviting to hunting parties which come to Canada's Northland from distant places, not only in Canada, but also in the United States.

Hunting camps are established at each of these great focal points for the convenience of sportsmen who come by rail and by air much enthused at the prospect of shooting their quotas, which, while subject to change at the discretion of the governor-in-council, was, last season (1950), five per day, possession limit of ten and season limit of 25. Insofar as ducks are concerned the daily bag limit was seven, while the possession limit was 14. As there is oftentimes confusion with respect to the bag limits, an effort is made in the following few words to clarify the matter for the benefit of those who may be planning a trip to Northern Ontario or Quebec, as the case may be,

The author on patrol at Point Comfort,
James Bay.





**Cabbage Willows
Bay and marsh
from 3,000 feet,
showing tidal
flats.**

to avail themselves of the wonderful opportunity for unequalled sport. When a hunter has shot his five geese in one day, he is required by law to cease hunting geese for that day. The following day he is entitled to shoot five more geese. Unless he has disposed of some

hunter is then entitled to shoot that many more until a possession limit of ten is again obtained. This practice may continue until the hunter has shot a total of 25 birds, when he has to discontinue hunting geese as he has now obtained his season limit.

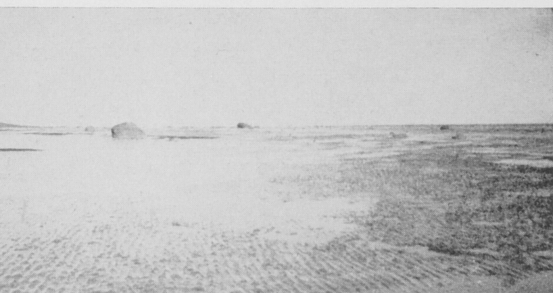


Sandbar in James Bay.

of these birds, by consumption or otherwise—but not by sale—he is not allowed to shoot more as he now has his possession limit of ten. Provided he has been able to dispose of some of this number in the above-mentioned manner, the

Not only are hunting camps established at these lush feeding grounds along the fly-way of the Blue Geese, but also established at advantageous positions—well over 100 nautical miles apart—are camps maintained by three constables of the RCMP, who, by virtue of s. 5 of the Migratory Birds Convention Act are ex-officio Game Officers. These members of the Force are each accompanied by a Cree Indian guide when making their numerous and often lengthy patrols in and around the tidal marshes and along the uninhabited and frequently barren coast. The patrols are, of course, made with a view to insuring that no violations of the hunting regulations are being committed, not to mention keeping a watchful eye open for any other matters which may require police attention, and acting on behalf of the Wildlife Service, in making surveys and observations with respect to all phases of wild life.

This method of conservation along this important fly-way was begun as recently as 1948 and the result has been most gratifying. Not only have the hunting regulations been strictly adhered to, but



Ebb tide.



MAKERS OF FINE KNITTED OUTERWEAR

CARDIGANS PULLOVERS GLOVES TOQUES
SCARVES SPORTSWEAR

Botany and Nylon

Contractors to

H. M. CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

the hunters have had no opportunity to lose consciousness of the fact that law enforcement exists in that remote part of our Dominion as well as in the more settled areas.

The Blue Geese, with which the Snow Geese (*Chen hyperborea hyperborea*) are closely associated, begin to arrive at the above-mentioned points along the Atlantic fly-way approximately the first week in September of each year, and their numbers steadily increase until the day arrives when they depart, as if by some prearranged signal, for their destination south of the border. It is not unusual to see flocks of as many as 2,500 birds or more rising and settling—the birds at the rear of the flock continually flying over the flock to gain a position in the lead—as they feed on the roots of the vegetation growing in abundance in the soft mud which extends over thousands of acres.

While observing these large flocks of waterfowl in flight as well as on the

ground feeding, or along the water's edge, one's attention is drawn to the less numerous Snow Geese which exist in a ratio of about one to 20 or 30 Blue Geese, thereby lending a most artistic touch to the otherwise comparatively drab appearance of a distant flock.

As the birds rise at the suspicion of approaching danger the observer is not only somewhat entranced by the colossal number in these expansive marshes of James Bay, he is equally astounded by the almost frightening clamor of wild voices and thunderous beating of frantic wings, all of which resemble the rumble of a distant waterfall.

Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis canadensis*) migrate through Cabbage Wil-lows Bay in much smaller numbers than they do in Hannah Bay, Shipsands Island and Fort Albany Marshes, as they, generally speaking, take a different course to their winter habitat than their companions the Blue and Snow Geese. Nevertheless it is the ambition of every hunter



Left—
Interior of RCMP camp.

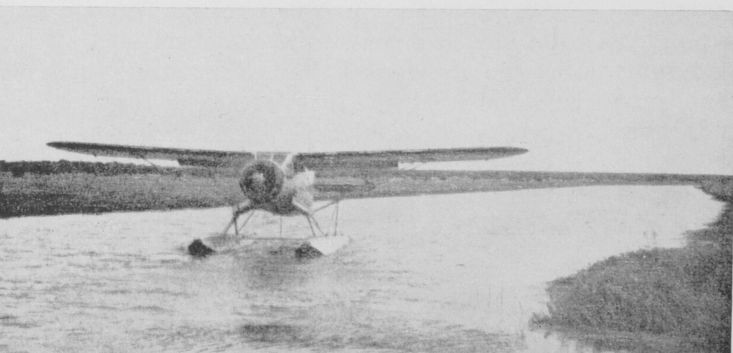
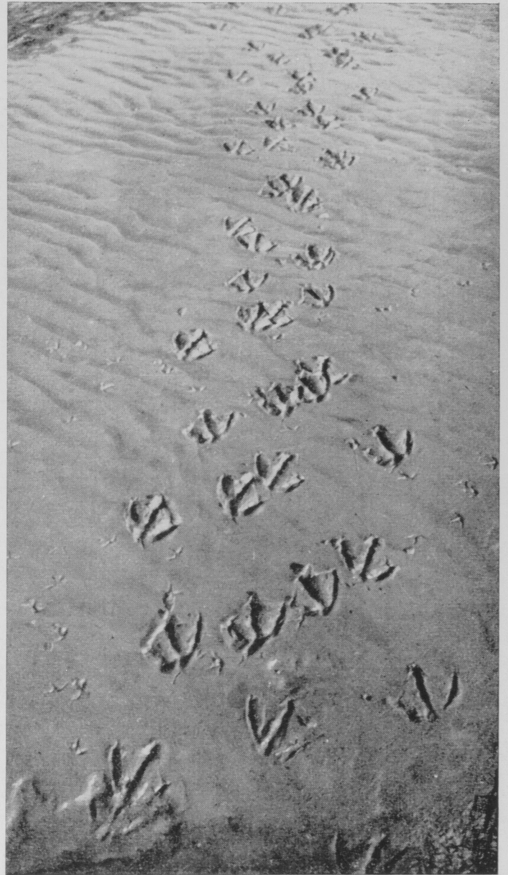
Below—
Footprints of Blue Goose
and plover.

to bag one of Canada's magnificent "Honkers" as it is also his ambition to bag one of the beautiful white adult Snow Geese; but the latter is more frequently accomplished.

Not uncommon in this flat, swampy and mosquito-infested land in which the *Anatidae*—the sub-order to which geese and ducks belong—reign supreme, are the somewhat less significant though equally well protected *Charadrii*—the sub-order to which the shore birds belong. Of this group the most frequently seen are the Greater Yellow Legs, Red Backed Sandpiper, Pectoral Sandpiper, Semipalmated Plover, Black Bellied Plover and Golden Plover.

While there is an open season on the Wilson Snipe, these waders are not frequently shot by the hunters who visit James Bay as they are undoubtedly of secondary importance in this land of the Blue Geese.

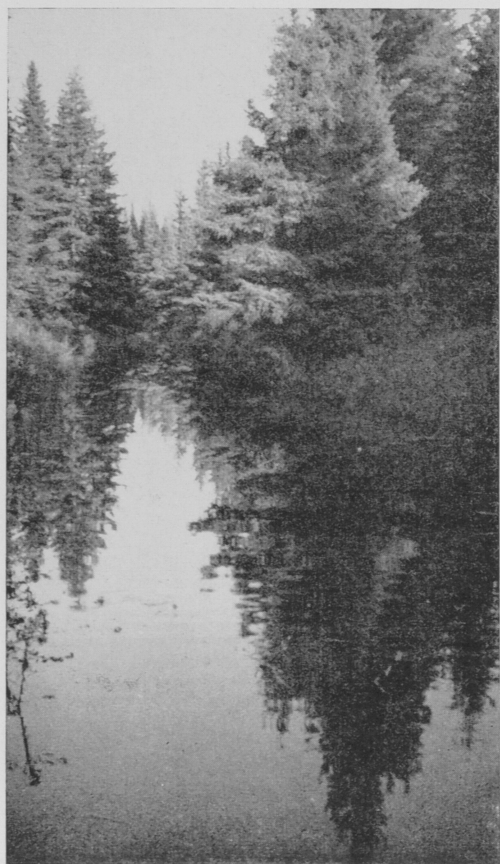
Notwithstanding the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations which provide sanctuaries on James Bay known as the Hannah Bay Bird Sanctuary and the Boatswain Bay Bird Sanctuary, the



Hunting party
arriving at
Cabbage Willows
Bay by
airplane.

*Right—
Hunter's
blind.*

*Below—
Inland
view.*



M.B.C. Regulations also disallow hunting as defined hereunder:

s. 24, s.s. (2)

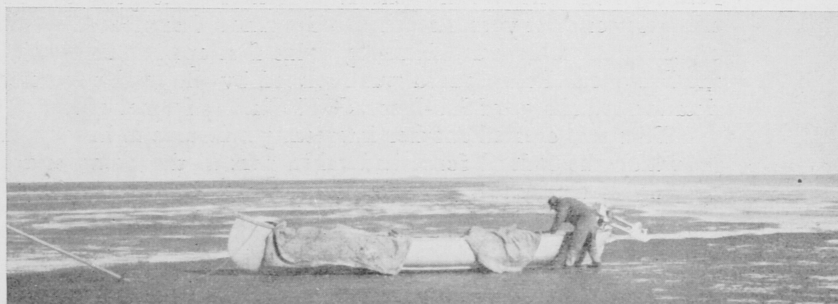
Unless authorized to do so in a permit issued for scientific purposes under these Regulations, no person who resides more than 25 miles from James Bay shall kill, hunt or attempt to kill a migratory game bird in the Province of Quebec within five miles of the shore of James Bay with respect to the following sections of the shore:

- (a) between the north end of the Ontario-Quebec interprovincial boundary and the northwest bank of Cabbage Willows Creek which discharges into Cabbage Willows Bay; and
- (b) between the north bank of the mouth of the Eastmain River and Cape Jones.

s. 25, s.s. (4)

Unless authorized to do so in a permit issued for scientific purposes under these Regulations, no person who resides more than 25 miles from James Bay shall kill, hunt or attempt to kill a migratory game bird in the Province of Ontario within five miles of the

*Right—
Caught at
low tide.*



shore of James Bay with respect to the following sections of the shore:

- (a) between the north end of the Ontario-Quebec interprovincial boundary and the east bank of the eastern mouth of the Harri-canaw River; and
- (b) between the north bank of the northern mouth of the Albany River and Cape Henrietta Maria.

Needless to say this affords even greater protection for the waterfowl along these vast stretches of the James Bay coast.

It will be readily appreciated from the foregoing account of hunting activities in the James Bay region, that while there is no intention of discouraging sportsmen from availing themselves of the natural resources of this country, every effort is being made by those in authority to conserve these natural resources to insure that the pleasure of good sportsmanship may be enjoyed for many years to come. ● ● ●



The lieutenant-governor acknowledges the salute of Sub-Inspector Clark.

Opening of the Legislature in Victoria, B.C.

The opening of the Second Session of the 22nd Legislature in British Columbia on Feb. 20, 1951 followed the general pattern of years gone by, but there were two notable changes from last year. Lieutenant-Governor Clarence A. Wallace who was sworn into office last October was officiating at his first opening ceremony; and the khaki uniform of the Provincial Police guard was replaced by the scarlet tunics of the RCMP. The police detail was in charge of Sub-Insp. G. H. Clark, a former officer of the B.C. Provincial Police.

Thus was created another interesting milestone in history, this being the first occasion on which the federal force had taken part in the pomp and ceremony attached to the opening of the British Columbia Legislature.

Amateur Shipbuilder

by Cst. H. E. BROWNHILL

Ernest Maunder is a merchant tailor who would rather run up a rigging than a seam, trim a sail instead of a display window. His hobby of building scale models of ships is an outlet for this suppressed desire.

WHEN Newfoundland became Canada's tenth province on Apr. 1, 1949 a commemorative stamp was issued by the Post Office Department, showing John Cabot's ship *Matthew* in which he discovered the colony in 1497. The issue was widely acclaimed by philatelists, has proved extremely popular, yet the model for its principal motif actually originated from the hobby of a man who has no interest in stamps but does collect ships!

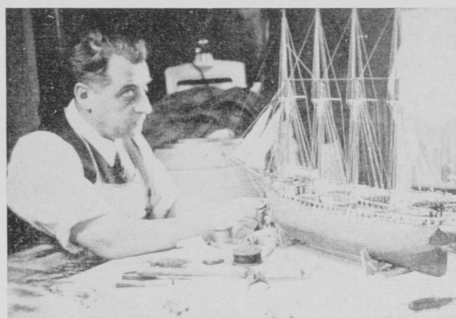
Ernest Maunder, a St. John's, Nfld. tailor, pursues a hobby which has brought him no small measure of fame. His collection of ship models—all made by his own hands—has attracted worldwide attention. Two of them were exhibited at the Wembley Exhibition (England) some years ago, his model of the *Matthew* was made at the request of the Newfoundland government for Discov-

ery Day Celebrations in 1947, and he frequently receives requests for miniature schooners for presentations. Of course there is nothing original about this pastime; many people make ship models as a hobby. But as with anything we do there is a right way and a wrong

one, an easy method or a hard one. By our choice of these methods we determine to a great extent what the finished product of our labors will be like. In Mr. Maunder's case he does his shipbuilding the right way—which happens to be the hard way.

Thorough research, careful planning, patience, skilled workmanship and a love of his subject matter enable Mr. Maunder to turn out models that would delight the heart of any sailor.

And perhaps that is why Ernest Maunder is so painstaking—deep down inside of him he is a sailor. Although by day, he and a brother carry on a



Mr. Maunder at work on a model.

¹The same model of the *Matthew* was also used for the Canadian silver dollar issued in 1949.

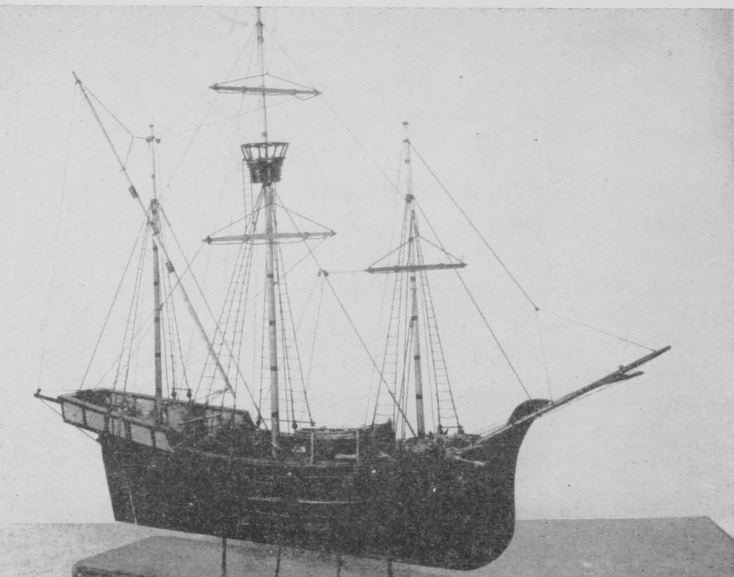


Deck view of the *Matthew* before sails were added. This is the model from which the Canadian 1949 stamp and silver dollar commemorating Newfoundland's entry into Confederation were made.

tailoring business founded by their father 67 years ago, in the evenings he works on his models, living over again those zestful carefree days when he sailed the oceans of the world on square-rigged sailing vessels. As he says, "Ships are living things to me."

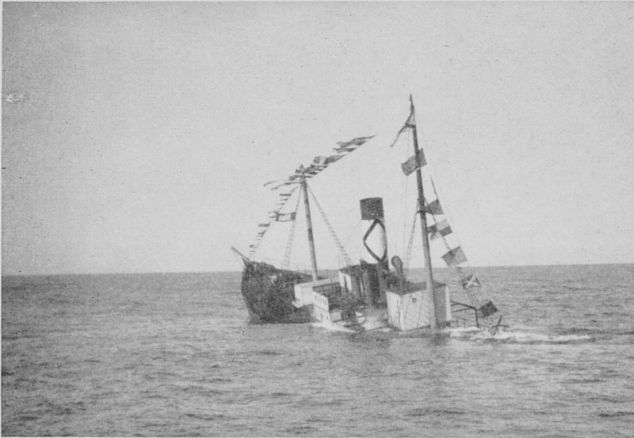
Mr. Maunder was born in St. John's, Nfld., in 1890. As a boy he (and other youngsters) played among the ships along

the water-front, among the schooners and foreign-going salt fish carrying square-riggers. "All these are gone now," he said. "But I can remember the smells—molasses and rum—and watching the huge 'pipes' or puncheons of port wine being hoisted ashore from the ships. The casks had been embedded in a cargo of salt which was being discharged. The wine was then stored (and is to this day)



The *Matthew*,
without sails.
Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
to one foot.

Last of the old wooden sealing fleet, the SS *Eagle* being towed out of St. John's. Seven miles offshore she was set on fire, her sea cocks were opened and she sank—July 27, 1950. Mr. Maunder says: "I took these pictures although we were a little too close for comfort when she sank. When she went it gave one an empty feeling in the pit of one's stomach, like burying an old friend."

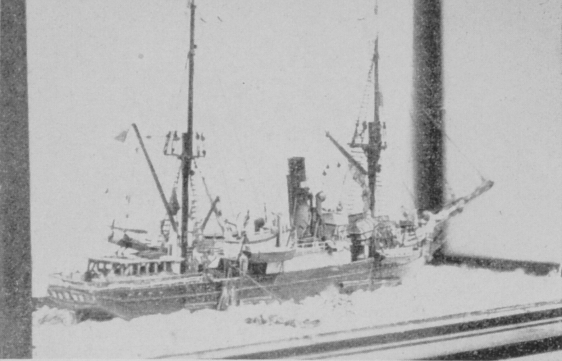


in St. John's for four or five years to mellow and was then shipped back. This had something to do with the climate and the shaking it got to and fro across the Atlantic—20 or 30 days each way. In late February when the old wooden sealing fleet was fitting out we boys would swarm aboard and get in everybody's way. We used to climb up the rigging to the look-out barrel, shin up the rest of the way to the truck at the mast top and put our cap on it. This was called 'capping the mast'."

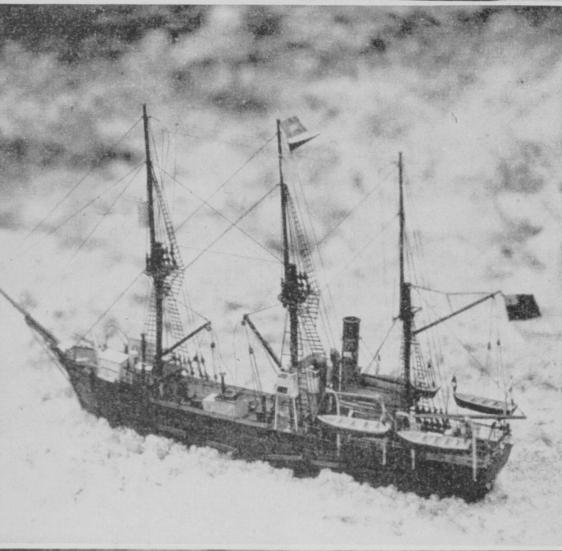
As a young man Mr. Maunder went to sea in a square-rigger. His last voyage in a sailing vessel was in a brigantine (square-rig on foremast only) from Barbadoes, B.W.I. to Newfoundland. It took 21 days, or as Mr. Maunder says, "Not bad for a 'wind bag'." He was still

at sea during World War I, and has vivid recollections of one eventful voyage on a tramp cargo steamer. It was in August 1915 and the ship was carrying 5,000 tons of copper ore from Tilt Cove, North Nfld., to New York for munition factories. As Mr. Maunder tells it, "In the Strait of Belle Isle, at dawn, we mistook a patrol boat (HMS *Petrel*) for a German raider. When we did not stop, she fired a blank. Then she fired two live ones at us, but both were short and we outdistanced her. The following night we were held up by HMCS *Niobe* in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and a boarding party came aboard. Two days before we arrived in New York we were hit by a hurricane, our cargo shifted and we arrived in harbor on our beam ends."

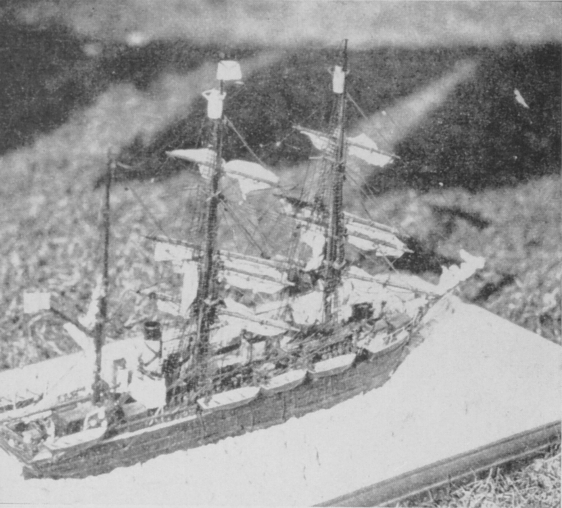
Mr. Maunder still gets to sea as often



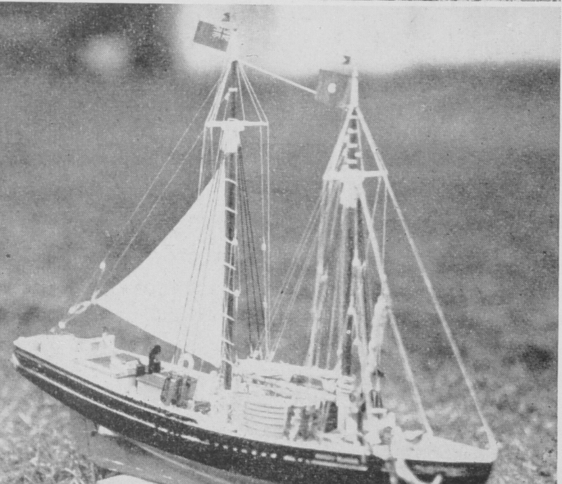
Model of SS *Neptune*—scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to one foot. Ship used by Peary in his North Pole dashes. Lost off St. John's in last year of World War II when her pumps choked on coal dust while bringing coal to St. John's to use at seal fishery. This model was shown at Wembley Exhibition, England.



Model of SS *Thetis* in snow—scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to one foot. This ship rescued survivors of the Greeley Expedition in the Arctic many years ago. She was scrapped at St. John's about 10 years ago.



Model of SS *Terra-Nova*, Newfoundland sealer—scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to one foot. This ship took the late Captain Scott, RN to the Antarctic when he made his trip to the South Pole and was lost trying to return to his base. The *Terra-Nova* was lost in the Arctic in the last year of World War II while servicing American bases. Model shows as she was when engaged in seal fishing.



Model of modern (1950) Grand Banks fishing schooner known as "Baldheaded" and "Knockabout" type. Two propellers. Baldheaded means no topmasts. Three-cornered sail is used to steady her from rolling too much. Scale— $\frac{1}{16}$ inch to one foot.

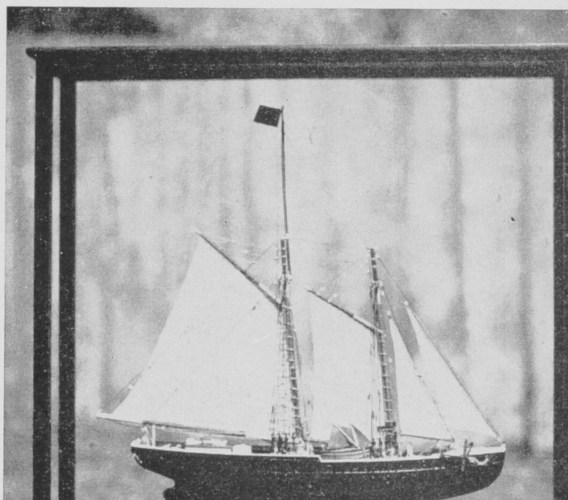
as he can and remembers with pleasure his vacations before World War II when as captain's guest he used to go to the Grand Banks on HMCS *Arras*, the fishery patrol boat. "A grand holiday amid the fishing fleet," he termed such a trip. With this background and love of the sea it is no wonder that Mr. Maunder should say "When I am rigging a ship model, the rigging flows off the ends of my fingers naturally."

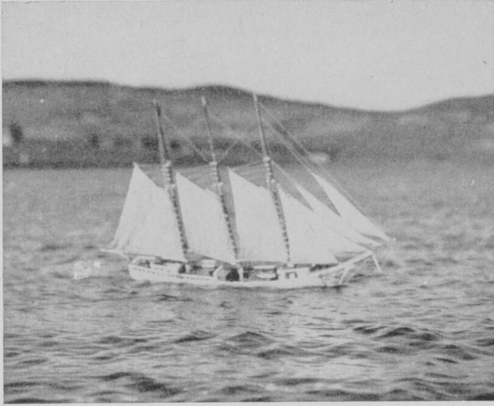
After over 30 years of model making Mr. Maunder may justly be classed as something of an expert on his pet hobby, although he would be the last to admit it. He prefers dry yellow pine, usually gets it hand-sawed from a local wood-working factory in a rough condition. He never uses power tools, but several different sizes of chisels, files and gouges, plus plenty of sandpaper and "elbow grease". But before he ever starts on a piece of wood he knows ahead of time what the finished product should look like. If the ship of his choice is in St. John's Harbour he goes aboard and jots down all the important specifications of its construction. What his own tape measure can't find out for him, he learns from the captain. A series of sketches records for future use the details of rigging, masts, life-boats and cabins, and the products of another hobby—photography—are extra insurance for the accuracy of these plans. Using a scale of one-eighth or one-sixteenth to the foot Mr. Maunder usually makes a group of cardboard patterns to work from, then shapes a rough approximation of the hull. The next step is digging out the hold, then the deck boards are pieced in and cabins, dories, hatches and other miscellaneous fittings added. Each step



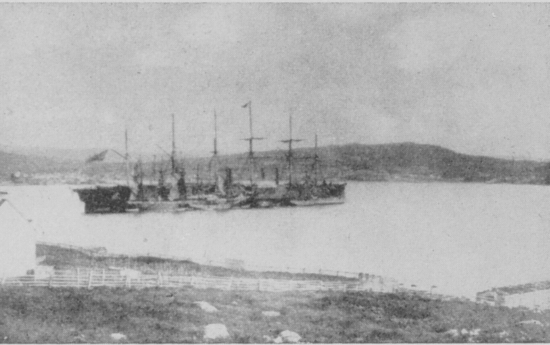
Model of auxiliary sealing steamer (sail and steam) SS *Viking*. This was the ship used by Varrick Frizell and his motion-picture crew to make the film "Vikings of the Ice". The ship blew up in the northern seal fishery in 1924, killing the film company and most of her own crew. Scale— $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to one foot.

Grand Banks fishing schooner, "Knock-about" type. No jibboom, no engine and still carries topmast. Type—about 1947-48. Note dories or small fishing boat each for two men "nested" on deck, seven to a side. Scale— $\frac{1}{16}$ inch to one foot.





SS Great Eastern at Hearts Content, Trinity Bay, Nfld., after laying Atlantic cable in 1856. This plate was exposed for two minutes and developed on the spot.



Model of Newfoundland-built wooden mine sweeper. Seven of these ships were built during the war and took part in D-Day operations, sweeping Channel ahead of the Allied invasion of the Normandy coast. Scale— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to one foot.



Model sailing. Three-masted, foreign dry-salt-fish-carrying schooner, about four feet long. Scale—about one inch to one foot.

is carefully finished with sandpaper and the job is completed by painting and rigging it. Sounds easy, doesn't it?

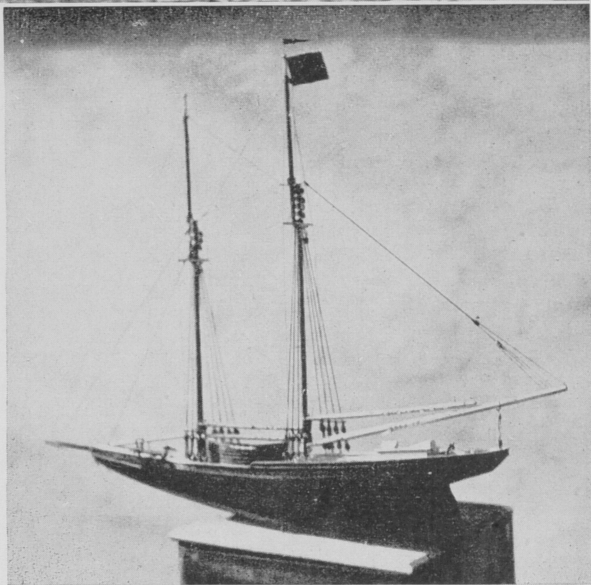
Of course there are a few other details, such as sail-making. Mr. Maunder cuts these himself from shirting material and he has a nice little touch of his own for giving them that weathered look—he rinses them in dirty water! Then there is the little matter of stringing the rigging—ordinary fishing-line is a favorite—or if he feels really ambitious, of making blocks, wheels and anchors. His method of making hoops for the masts is not recommended for anyone with high blood pressure. First he smears a six-inch plane shaving with glue, then rolls it tightly around a small cylindrical stick. After it has dried thoroughly, he smooths it carefully inside and out with sandpaper, then slices off hoops to the desired thickness, much as you or I would cut a loaf of bread! As a final touch, the hoops are dipped in shellac to bind them.

The captions below the accompanying photographs give some idea of the historic ships chosen as models. But one of his most interesting is his miniature *HMS Bounty* of the "mutiny" fame. Mr. Maunder has a piece of the original rudder of the ship which was beached and burned by the mutineers, sent to him by Parkins Christian, great-great grandson of the mutineer, Fletcher Christian. Timbers of the *Bounty* which was sunk in 1790, remained buried in the sand



The Canadian fishing schooner
Bluenose, at St. John's, Nfld.

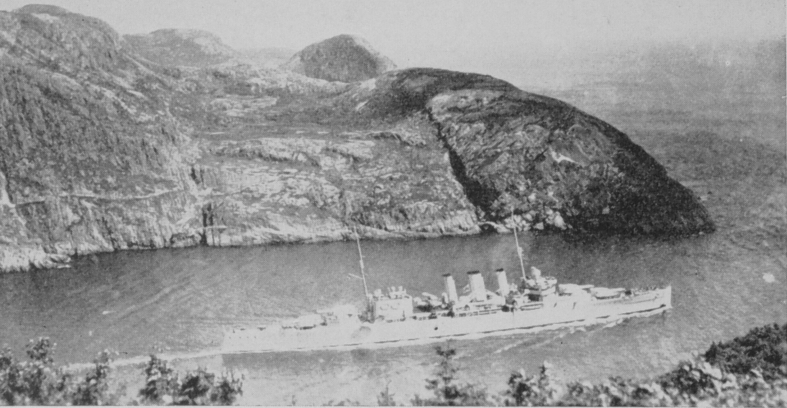
Model of the champion *Bluenose* made from piece of oak from her keel, obtained at the dock at Burin, Nfld., where she was undergoing repairs after going on a reef in Placentia Bay, about 1924 or 1925. Scale — $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to one foot.



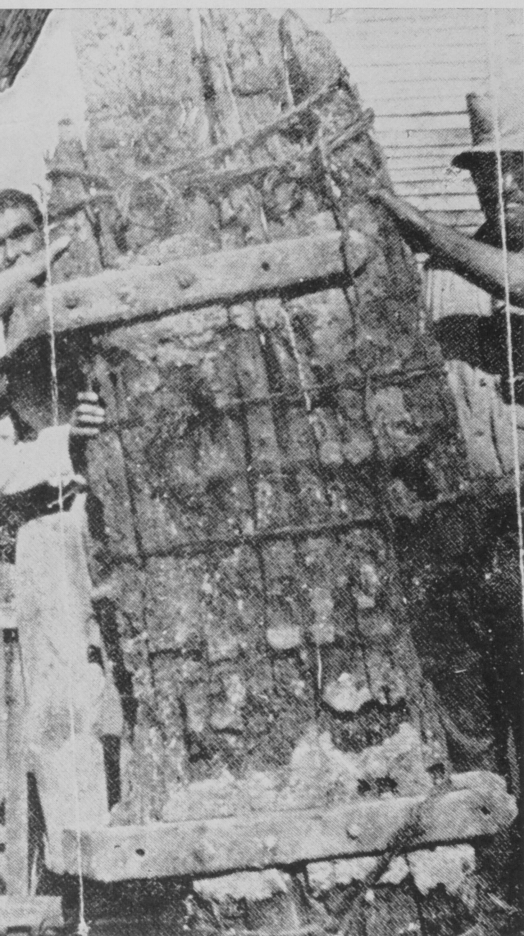
until a few years ago, when they were uncovered. What is left of the rudder is now at Government House in the Fiji Islands, but Mr. Maunder used a piece of the fragment he received to make a rudder for his model of the *Bounty*. He says that the amazing part about the story is that the wood—oak, incidentally—is as good as the day the ship was

built, once you cut through the fire-blackened portion.

Some of the models Mr. Maunder is working on now include Amundsen's North-West Passage sloop *Gjoa*, another vessel used by the same explorer through the North-East Passage, the *Maud*, and the RCMP's famed continent-encircling schooner, *St. Roch*. ● ● ●



The Narrows,
St. John's—
looking North.

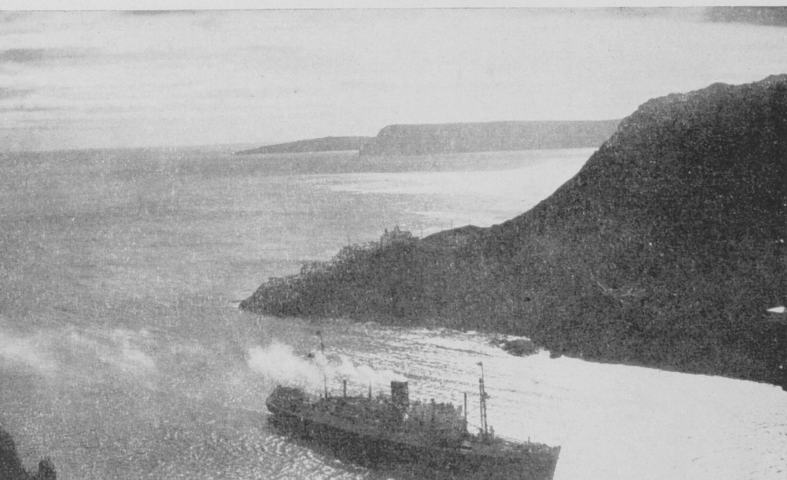


Opposite page. *Top*—Grand Banks fishing schooner being towed into St. John's Harbour by her crew in 11 dories. Wind has fallen and she has no engine.

Middle—Fishing fleet in harbor in early spring for supplies and drying sails.

Bottom—St. John's, Nfld., looking west.

Picture showing the rudder of the HMS *Bounty* at the time it was recovered from the sandy shores of Pitcairn Island. Mr. Maunder has a piece of this relic and used part of it to make a rudder for his model of the *Bounty*.



The Narrows,
St. John's—
looking West.



Safety and Explosives

Scientific aids to criminal investigation play an important role in modern police work. The one outlined in this article could be the means of saving lives.

by

Sgt. A. MASON-ROOKE

and

Spl. Cst. D. A. EAGLESON, B.Sc.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The practical aspect of the occurrence is dealt with by the laboratory technician, Sergeant Mason-Rooke who was actually concerned with the case referred to. The purely chemical side of the matter is dealt with by Spl. Cst. D. A. Eagleson, an analytical chemist on our laboratory staff. The result of their joint effort is a well-timed warning which all peace officers will do well to heed.*

“THE term ‘Safe’, when applied to an explosive, is only a comparative one. The duty of an explosive is to explode, and if it is not treated with proper respect it will, sooner or later, explode at the wrong time with unpleasant results.”

Such is the dictum to be found on page two, volume one, of an authoritative treatise on explosives¹, to which everyone handling these substances might well pay heed.

During September 1950, a grain elevator near Yorkton, Sask., was illegally entered and the metal safe on the premises was found by the proprietor to have been taped, soaped and loaded with nitroglycerine preparatory to blowing by the jam-shot method. The perpetrators had been disturbed and apparently considered

returning to accomplish their objective too risky. Investigators of the Force were called and they in turn inquired from the Crime Detection Laboratory about a means of neutralizing the explosive contents positioned in the strong-box.

It was suggested to the investigators that a neutralizer consisting of two pounds of sodium sulphide, or if this was not readily available, two pounds of sodium hydroxide (common lye) dissolved in a gallon solution of half water and half methyl alcohol, be employed. This solution was syringed through the portions of the safe affected by nitroglycerine several times and ample time for the neutralizer to take effect was given. Washings leaking from the bottom of the strong-box were tested by absorbing small quantities on paper and striking the saturated paper on an anvil with a hammer. When the explosive contents were considered inert, one of the investigators opened the safe by manipulation of the combination lock. This was accomplished without untoward incident. The contents of the safe were found intact and the proprietor expressed gratification to the investigators who went about their business of determining the

¹“Explosives”—Marshall.



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identity of the culprits. Before departure, the investigators left a quantity of the neutralizer with the proprietor and suggested he use it to wash the interior and mechanism of the safe to remove all trace of the nitroglycerine.

How well the proprietor heeded the suggestion is not known. The safe was used daily for about one week, being opened, closed and locked as occasion demanded. Finding the mechanism a bit stiff at the end of this period, the proprietor struck the draw bolt handle with a hammer. A loud explosion resulted, with unpleasant but fortunately unharmed consequences.

Let us resort to theory to determine the safety of the investigators from risk of explosion and a reason why an explosion was experienced a week later by the proprietor, assuming he carried out the investigators' suggestion.

A simple understanding of the structure of nitroglycerine and what occurs when the detonator is applied might prove useful to one attempting to render a "spiked" safe harmless. The ingredients which make up nitroglycerine are not particularly harmful in themselves. All of us are familiar with ordinary glycerine which has such a wide application in the manufacture of soaps and cosmetics, and most of us have heard of the term nitric acid as a strong mineral acid with high corrosive powers, sometimes used in medicine for removing warts and moles. When the two are brought together however, a reaction known as nitration takes place. The glycerine, which is actually an alcohol of a higher order, is converted by the acid to an ester with the production of water. It is known that any alcohol plus any acid yields an ester plus water. This

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particular ester produced from glycerine and nitric acid however, is indeed a dangerous one; it has the property of being oxidized very readily to carbon dioxide, nitrogen and water—a reaction which takes place with explosive violence.

The purpose of the neutralizer is to simply reverse the above chemical nitration reaction and convert the ester back to the harmless glycerine and nitric acid or a salt of nitric acid. This is the precise function of the can of lye suggested for use to the investigators in this particular case. The sodium sulphide also suggested

serves the same purpose but brings about a slightly different chemical reaction. The application of the neutralizer should be done keeping in mind that the nitroglycerine ester is insoluble in water whereas glycerine alone is thoroughly miscible, hence an application of aqueous sodium sulphide or lye to nitroglycerine would be of no avail. On the other hand, nitroglycerine is thoroughly miscible with alcohol which in turn is miscible with aqueous sodium hydroxide or sulphide so that theoretically speaking a water alcohol solution of sodium hydroxide and nitroglycerine should bring about the chemical reaction necessary to convert the ester back to its alcohol derivative, i.e. glycerine.

However, it is extremely important to bring nitroglycerine into solution where it may be attacked by the neutralizing chemicals. The method suggested in this case was to dissolve the lye or sodium sulphide in a mixture of alcohol and water. However, by doing so this hinders the dissolving potency of the alcohol for the nitroglycerine, by dilution with water. It is recommended that the crevices, hinges and lock mechanism of a safe be saturated with a syringe with pure undiluted methyl alcohol; the saturation process should be continued for about 30 minutes. Before evaporation takes place, an aqueous alcohol solution of lye or sodium sulphide should then be applied. The entire neutralizing process should be continued at regular intervals (three or four times a day) over a period of three or four days. ●●●

Three juvenile offenders were being held in the Mounted Police Guardroom at Calgary, on remand from the city police for a short time. The provost sergeant reported:

"While these urchins were staying with us the matron of the female jail had charge of them. On one occasion she had turned them into the big ward to amuse themselves and after awhile looking in to see how they were getting on, she asked: 'What are you doing, boys?'

"Please'm,' quoth the eldest, 'we are playing at breaking into a bank.'"

(From the Annual Report of RNMWP—1908.)

The Letter Carrier



POSTAGE STAMPS OF CANADA

Canada has ready access to fishing grounds which are the most extensive in the world. Its waters, both coastal and inland, annually yield a tremendous quantity of high quality fish of many kinds. The industry based on this resource is steadily growing in economic importance and now adds more than \$170,000,000 to the national income.

The new \$1 postage stamp issued recently—which replaced the old design of this denomination—emphasizes Canada's great fisheries wealth. The central subject depicts a typical fisherman hauling in his net in an open boat. This subject is surrounded by a wide border with a fish-net background upon which are illustrated 16 varieties of fisheries products that are important in Canada's economy. The design of the stamp was created by artists of the Fairbairn Art Studio, Ottawa, after discussions with the Department of Fisheries. The stamp was engraved and manufactured by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

The new postage stamp is the same size as the previous \$1 issue, approximately 1½ inches by one inch, and is blue in color.

* * *



The "Princess Elizabeth" Stamp

The accompanying illustration depicts one of the six Canadian stamps issued on May 4, 1935, to celebrate the King George V Silver Jubilee. This one cent green adhesive, bearing an early portrait of Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth, has proved very popular and is unique, being Canada's only stamp showing the single portrait of a child. Thirty million, five hundred thousand copies of this stamp were printed.

Several factors conspire to create oddities in stamps, immediately enhancing their value. Due to an accident at the time of printing, "The Weeping Princess" became a collectors' item. A tiny mark resembling a tear-drop below the Princess' right eye is responsible for this oddity in one stamp in each sheet of 400. "The Weeping Princess" is presently worth approximately \$10.

J.S.F.



Photo—Canada Pictures (Toronto)

by Cpl. CHARLES C. HOLMAN

Public interest in Toronto's subway project is keen all across Canada. The *Quarterly's* Associate Editor for "O" Division gives a first-hand account of this gigantic undertaking, after "going underground".

I RECALL seeing a "futuristic" film entitled "Trans-Atlantic Tunnel", several years ago. Recently, scenes from that picture were vividly brought to my mind when I "went underground" into Canada's first subway—that being built by the Toronto Transportation Commission along Yonge St. in the Queen City.

I do not intend to bore the reader by

propounding a myriad of facts, for without being a member of the engineering faculty, such statements could not be delineated in their true value. However, as a casual observer there were many things which interested and astounded me. I will attempt to set out some of my impressions and where facts or figures are quoted they have been verified.

From the moment of my inquisitorial

telephone call to the "Rapid Transit" offices it was apparent that those in control were proud of their occupation and anxious to inform the populace in general of the manner in which their money is being spent. It is in fact interesting to note from the outset, that the construction is being financed 100% on the fares of the transportation system's riders and not by use of the taxpayers' money.

Any person visiting or living in the city of Toronto within the past few years knows full well the traffic congestion found on the streets, particularly in the down-town area. The need for traffic planning to alleviate the situation is a foregone conclusion. Part of such planning is the "subway". When the four-year project is completed the big red street-cars will be gone from Yonge St. as will the car tracks and overhead wires; gone will be the large numbers of street-car riders crowding out onto the road waiting to catch the next car; gone also will be the familiar figures of the Toronto Transportation Commission Inspectors standing in the middle of the road. The T.T.C. and civic officials do not suggest that the subway is the cure-all for Toronto's traffic problem, but it will be a step in the right direction.

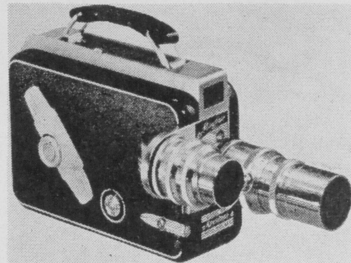
The T.T.C., established in 1921 by a Provincial Act, now operates about 1,000 street-cars, 500 buses, 100 trolley coaches and carries over 300 million passengers in a single year. After 29 years of operation it was found that tracks and equipment on Yonge St.—the main artery of this system of surface transportation—were in need of replacement. Rapid transit had been under serious consideration, but when it was known that \$12,000,000 would be required to replace surface tracks and cars, impetus was given to the subway project. The entire Yonge St. rapid transit system is expected to cost in excess of \$30,000,000, but this compares favorably with the figure required to perpetuate a system which would only hamper the

eradication of an intolerable surface traffic problem.

The subway starts on Front St. at the Union Station, about 1,200 feet west of Yonge St. From here it extends to Yonge St., then north under the street about 5,800 feet to College St., approximately the northerly limit of the down-town area. From here to Eglinton Ave. the system will follow what is more or less an "open-cut" or private right-of-way. There will of course, be a few areas in which this type of construction will be impractical and there engineers will resort to tunneling. For the most part the open-cut will follow the general street line of Yonge and will be located approximately 150 feet on either one side or the other of the thoroughfare.

When the subway was first projected, many laymen assumed that it would be built in the form of a tunnel, similar to the manner in which those in London, England and other centres were constructed. However, the "cut and cover"

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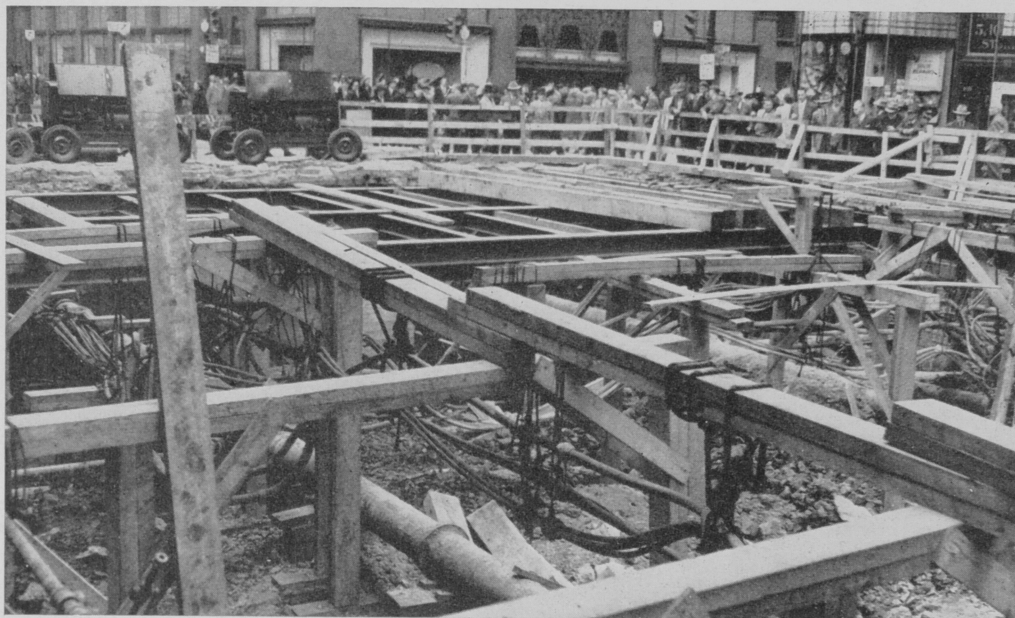
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Photo—Canada Pictures (Toronto)

Yonge St. looking south to King showing top lift excavation and temporary suspension of utilities. Picture also shows commencement of truss work in this area.

method is used in Toronto. In this way the street is removed, block by block, to a depth sufficient to allow the operation of steam shovels below the street level. Then a temporary wooden road, or decking, is placed over the excavation permitting the resumption of normal vehicular traffic.

After construction of the actual tube, the backfill is put in using fine sand and water to pack it tightly; the wooden road is then removed to complete the backfilling and a temporary road again laid. This is left till all settling of the "fill" is complete, then the permanent road—without street-car tracks—is surfaced.

This method of construction had resulted in saving several millions of dollars in actual costs and was made possible only because Yonge St. is long and straight. In London for example, no street is straight for any great distance, therefore the cut and cover method of construction would be impractical. The curves of a rapid transit system cannot conform with a normal street corner,

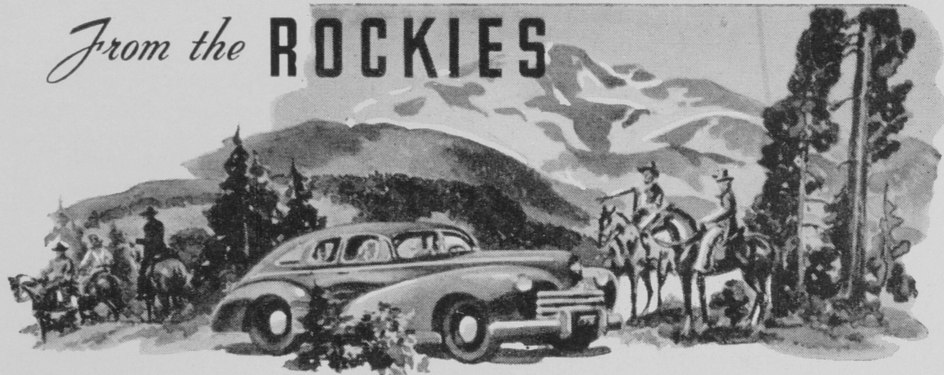
which would be far too steep to permit the safe operation of long trains.

The private right-of-way was adopted outside of the congested business area for the following reasons: better grade; better transfer arrangements at cross-town lines (an extremely important feature for about 75% of the subway's passengers will transfer to or from surface vehicles); a net saving of over \$6,000,000 in actual construction costs.

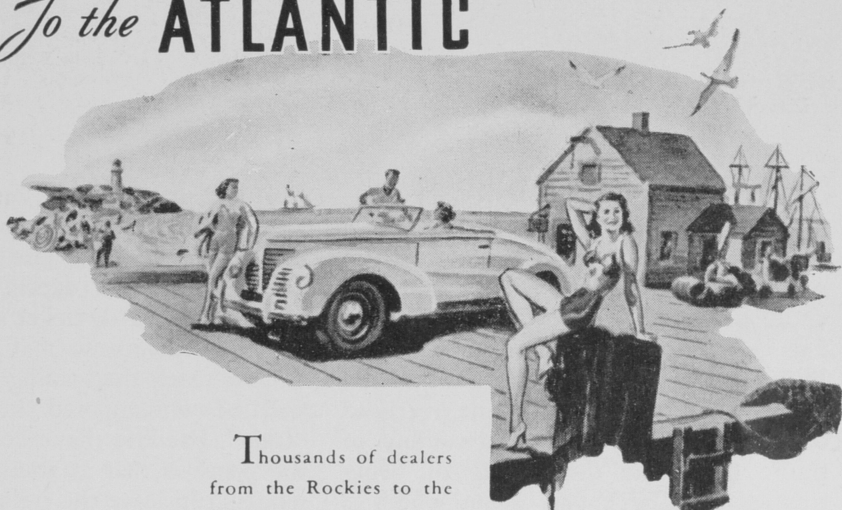
When completed and in peak operation the subway will be able to handle 40,000 passengers per hour in each direction on Yonge St. alone, this compared with 14,000 per hour on the existing system. At the present time average speed of surface transportation is six MPH while the average speed of the rapid transit system will be 18 MPH or better, including stops.

My first inside view of the actual subway was at the Queen St. intersection. At this point the eventual Queen St. subway will cross under that of the Yonge line and with this in mind the excavation has been made deep enough

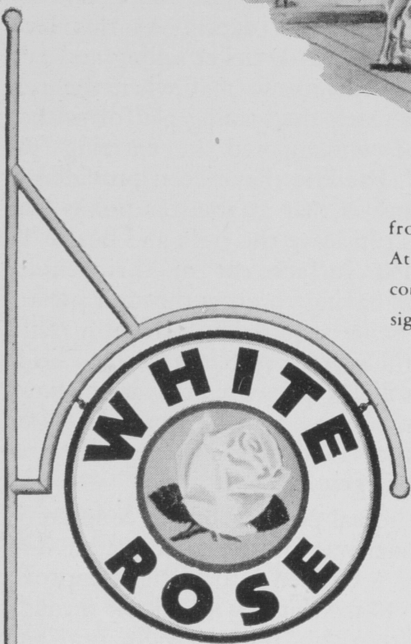
From the **ROCKIES**



To the **ATLANTIC**



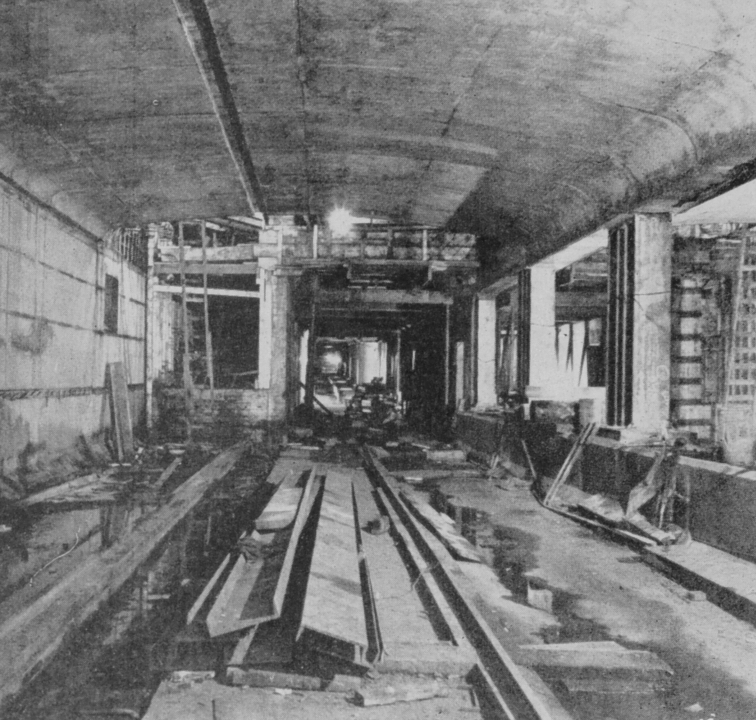
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Yonge looking north from Albert, showing side-wall, floor and ceiling slabs completely poured and centre steel in place.

Photo—
Canada Pictures
(Toronto)

to take both lines. At the present time you go down from street level through a small door-like trap, and descend a steep staircase; later of course, modern, wide, safe entrances will be constructed. Far below men can be seen working. Power shovels loading trucks are dwarfed in the canyon-like abyss, while overhead on the temporary road the rumble of traffic gives one the feeling of being trapped in a large bass drum which is being "rolled" by some unseen giant.

To the north could be seen a partly completed dual tunnel, one for each direction; to the south similar tunnels were in the process of being poured. My guide escorted me across a series of catwalks and into the completed portion of the tunnel where the roar of the overhead traffic became muted, and which on completion of the project will be imperceptible. The portion in which we were now standing proved to be the Queen St. Station. It was explained that the station platforms—which are car floor level, never higher—will be 500 feet long to provide for ultimate operation of trains of ten 48-foot cars. Platforms at all stations—there will be 12 of them on the Yonge line—except terminals will be located at the side of the station

and will be 11 feet ten inches wide. Mezzanine floors are being constructed in most locations where the excavation permits sufficient depth. At this level will be located all ticket selling and taking departments, so that when the passengers reach the loading platforms they will be unhampered in entering the "train". Facilities have been provided in the plans so that at transfer points passengers can leave the train and board the particular surface car of their choice without having to cross through surface traffic or be required to present a transfer in the surface system vehicle. This in itself will be quite an innovation. Fares for the subway will be regular surface system fare with the same general transfer privileges.

The actual pouring of the concrete in the tunnel was interesting to watch. The subway is divided into sections approximately 40 feet long, with a joint through the bottom slab, outside walls, roof and the centre wall of the structure. These joints are male and female type and load transfer from one section to the other is made by this concrete keyway. Reinforcing steel does not extend through the joint so that each section is entirely separated from adjacent sections. This

is done to provide for longitudinal movement due to expansion and contraction and to control cracking in the structure which might be caused by such movement.

Each 40-foot section of subway is constructed in three distinct pours. First, the bottom slab which is poured in a monolith for the entire width and length of the section. Second, the outside walls and the centre wall of the section to a point just below the roof slab; this pour is made continuously so that no horizontal joints occur. Third, the roof slab is poured in the same manner for the entire section, so that no joints occur in that portion of the work.

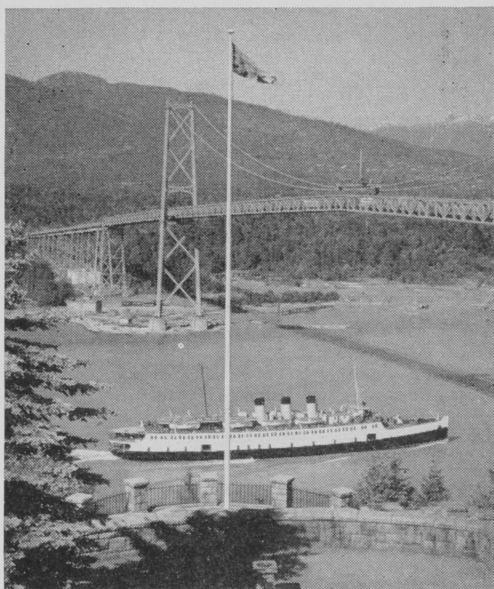
A construction joint is necessary between each one of the three pours. These joints are provided with male and female keyways on a horizontal plane, with the joint between the bottom slab and walls being approximately one foot above the invert of the bottom slab and the joint between the wall pour and the roof being just below the haunch of the roof section. Vertical reinforcing steel extends through this type of construction joint, so that floor, walls and roof of the subway sections are tied together with steel.

One 40-foot section of floor slab is poured and after "curing" the end form is removed and the next section placed. This continues, several floor slabs being completed before any wall sections are made. Wall slabs are then poured in a similar manner and after having due time to "cure" the top or roof slab is fabricated. In this way concrete can be poured in several sections of the tunnel at the same time.

The entire tunnel is wrapped in a waterproofing membrane envelope, from the subgrade on each side of the structure, up the walls and over the roof portion. This is to prevent seepage and electrical disruption due to short circuits.

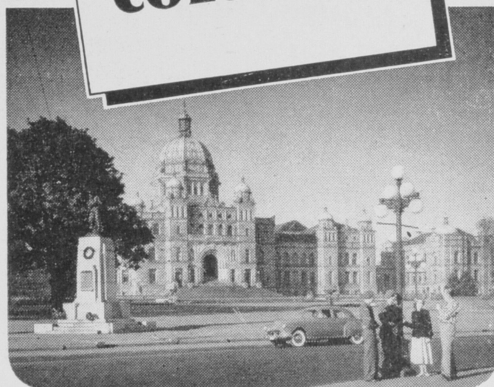
The open-cut sections have been designed with what is known as a two-to-one slope. This portion of the project

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will have a width of 44 feet at track level and a total of 120 feet right-of-way at the top. Reinforced concrete bridges will carry the traffic on cross streets.

The multifarious problems which confront engineers on a project such as this would quail less hardy or less ingenious persons. For example, how to divert an underground river; build across quicksand; build past a telephone exchange and under three theatres in such a manner that no vibration from construction or subsequent train traffic would be felt in or affect those structures. These are but a few of the questions which have been answered.

One of the most interesting problems from a casual observer's point of view, although in all probability it was considered to be one of a very minor nature—if not completely routine—cropped up at Front and Yonge Sts. At this location it was necessary to take the subway under a building on the north-west corner of the intersection, because of the need for

a gradual curve rather than a sharp turn. At the point in question the subway roof is only 11 feet below ground level; it was necessary therefore to go through the basement of the building in question. In order to maintain the heating system, the entire furnace had to be suspended from steel beams at main floor level. Construction then proceeded, removing all dirt and support from immediately under the furnace as well as from the remainder of the basement. There were no breakages in the steam pipes during this operation and no loss of heat in the building. A catwalk had to be built to enable the janitor to tend the furnace and to transport the coal to the fire-box in a wheelbarrow. During these operations he was able to look over the side of the catwalk and watch a steam shovel at work immediately under his furnace!

Questions uppermost in the mind of the layman, and which—now that construction is well under way—are receiving a great deal of time and thought at the T.T.C. offices are “How safe will it be?” and “What about accidents caused by the human element?” It would appear from plans already formulated that when the first train moves along the system's lines and through the tunnel, to the term “Canada's First Subway” may be added the words “The World's Safest Subway”.

A supervisory control system of modern design will be installed and all operations controlled by a dispatcher who will be located in a central strategic position. The system incorporates a chain of emergency alarm boxes spaced 500 to 800 feet apart throughout the subway. If an emergency occurs which necessitates passengers leaving the tram, the “pulling” of any one of these boxes will automatically cut off the power to the third rail in that division and send in an alarm to the load dispatcher. A telephone will be located adjacent to each alarm box for the communication of details of the emergency.

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Photo—Canada Pictures (Toronto)

Yonge St. looking north from Melinda. In the foreground may be seen the completed decking in this area, and proceeding through the photograph, the top lift excavation and temporary suspension of utilities operating in the King intersection will be observed. Track and track-bed are removed between King and Adelaide. In background a pile driver is in operation between Adelaide and Richmond Sts.

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The
GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA
Travel Bureau

The "third rail" will be inset and covered over so that a person walking on the track for any reason will not step on it. Trains will obtain their power by means of a "feeler" which will reach in under the cover.

The control of ventilating fans and indications of failure of any pump or auxiliary power supply will be obtained through the supervisory control system.

A signal system of the "two block" type has been devised. There will be two red lights behind each train and one amber light on the third block back. The distance between the blocks will vary as to their position on the road, i.e. blocks close to stations where speeds are slower will be closer together than those between stations where trains move at a faster rate of speed. A train may pass an amber light at reduced speed but must stop on a red light. Should the operator fail to see these signals the train will be automatically slowed or stopped as the case may be, this action being caused

by a tripper in the middle of the tracks and which in turn is actuated by the signal lights.

Speed controls on severe down grades will automatically enforce speed regulations.

Yard approach lights and signals will be semi-automatic. Occupancy of the track will be automatically indicated, but all switch activities will be controlled manually. An interlocking feature which is automatic, associated with each switch and signal, will prohibit conflicting train movements.

The controller or actuating mechanism of each car will have a "dead man" feature, i.e. if the operator lets go of the control for any reason the brakes will be applied automatically and the sander on the train will commence to operate, insuring the stopping of the entire vehicle. The controller itself is designed for single handed operation for both speed and brakes. That is to say, regulation of speed and operation of brakes

are controlled from the one lever by one hand of the operator, thus leaving a second hand free for use in an emergency.

No motive power can be obtained by any train until every door of that particular train is closed completely. This feature will prevent any person being trapped halfway into a train or even having only one foot off the train platform when it starts to move. All doors must be shut tightly before motive power contact is made.

Many modern features in the construction of the subway and the cars provide not only for maximum safety but also the passengers' comfort. The passageway between adjacent cars is protected by chains allowing safe movement between cars, while at the outside corners of each car a pantograph safety gate prevents persons from either falling or being crowded off station platforms. Fixed lower sashes on all car windows prevent injury to passengers who are prone to dangle their arms or heads outside; the upper half of the sash is movable, providing adequate ventilation. Window

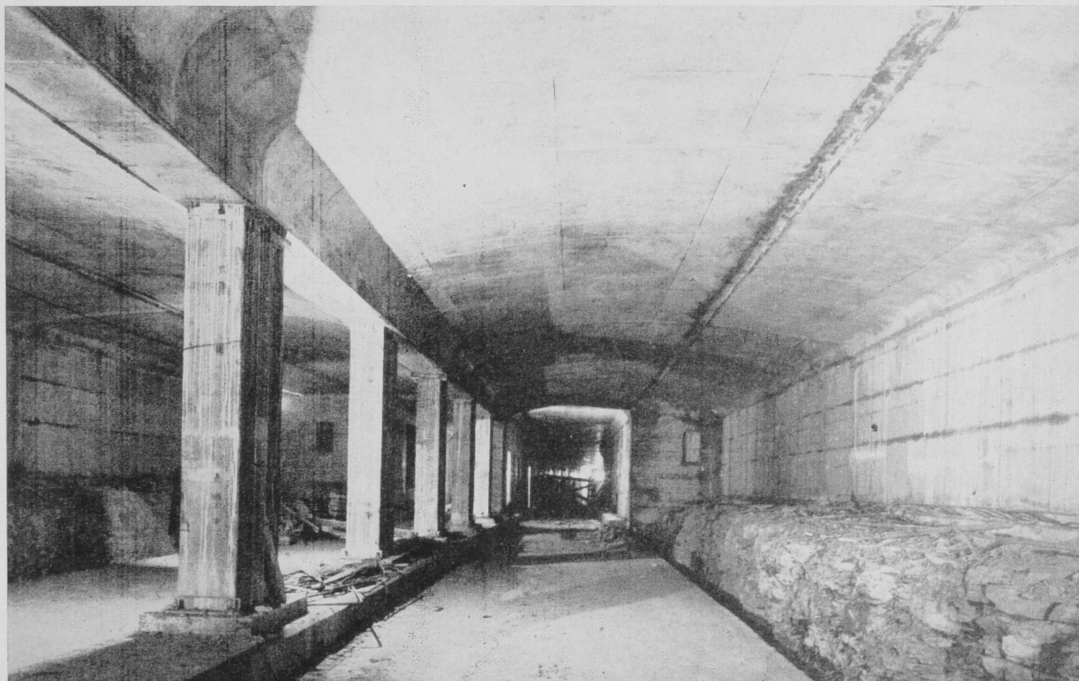
glass is of the safety type reducing the danger of splinters in case of accident.

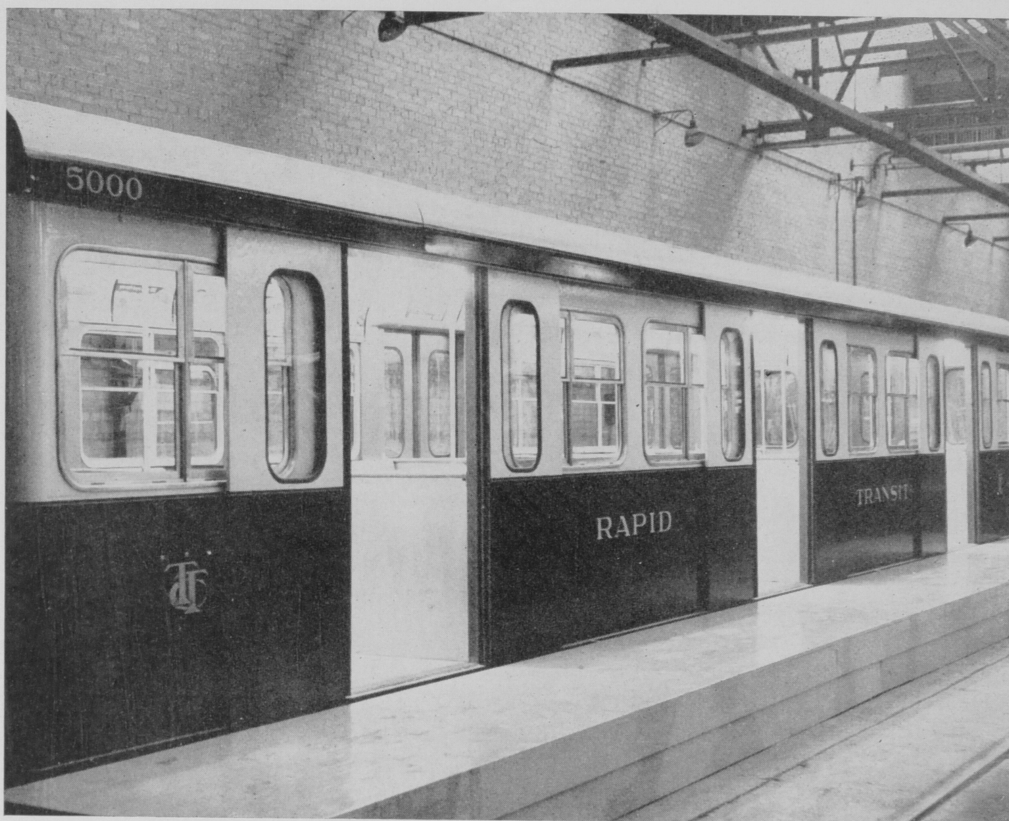
In the event of power failure, trains will not be plunged into total darkness. Battery operated lights in every car will automatically replace the regular lighting system in such emergencies. Other up-to-date features include good lighting, smooth automatic acceleration and braking, non-skid floor covering, cleaner floors through elimination of dirt pockets and hard-to-sweep corners, and automatically controlled heat. Cars will be ten feet wide providing comfortable seats and air space, an interesting comparison with Toronto's street-cars which are eight feet four inches in width. Each car will have three doors and seats are grouped around each to provide easy access.

By Christmas in 1953, after approximately 1,390,000 cubic yards of excavation have been removed, 10,000,000 board feet of lumber used, 1,140,000 bags of cement mixed and poured, 26,270 tons of steel and cast iron pipe put into place, the first train should move through Can-

Looking south from King station area showing twin tunnels. Commencement of Front St. curve in distance. In right foreground area retained for platform has been maintained on existing rock.

Photo—Canada Pictures (Toronto)





Photo—Canada Pictures (Toronto)

Exterior view of Rapid Transit subway car, doors open. Mock-up located at Hillcrest.

ada's first subway. Completion of the Yonge St. line will, however, be only the beginning. There are plans ready for the extension of the project and the completion of a rapid transit system throughout the city.

The entire project is a challenge to Canadian engineering, ingenuity and initiative, and when complete, will remain as a tribute to those persons who make their living by "going underground".

• • •

The story is told of an encounter at "Depot" some years ago, between a certain fierce-looking Corps Sergeant Major and a small, aged, civilian employee who was hired to do odd jobs around the old place. Many years before the latter—whom we shall refer to as the Aged Retainer—had been a member of the Force, and in his day there were plenty of NCOs. One day as he was picking up stray bits of paper from the barrack square he was approached by the CSM, whose exalted rank was denoted only by the small crown on the lower right sleeve. The sergeant major stopped when he reached the old fellow and said—not unkindly, "When you finish that job, you'd better sweep up those leaves along the walk."

Peering frostily up at him, the Aged Retainer straightened up slowly, looked the CSM over carefully for some indication of rank, then snapped: "Listen here young fella, you'd better get some stripes on them sleeves before y' start orderin' me around!"

Radar "Nabs" Auto Speeder

Eliminating Risk to Pursuer

By a Staff Correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Chicago
Radar is catching speeding motorists without risk to pursuing traffic patrolmen and neighboring cars.

This is done, according to the International City Managers' Association, by means of a radar device called the "electromatic speed meter".

This recorder is posted on the side of the road. When a speeding motorist whizzes by, the device promptly registers his rate of travel. The operator of the speed meter then radios the licence number of the offending vehicle, and its type, to a highway trooper stationed down the road. The latter stops the probably surprised motorist, and issues a summons.

States Adopt Device

Connecticut was the first state to use this radar speed meter in police work, the City Managers' Association reports. Later, Maryland state police put it into practice.

Harrison, N.Y., recently set up radar devices to discourage speeding in school and residential neighborhoods—to give these better protection without adding more patrol officers and increasing the police budget. The city has posted 54 signs on entering highways, warning motorists that radar will catch them if they don't watch their speedometers.

Among other cities that have used this radar-checking system successfully, according to the ICMA, are: Garden City, L.I.; Deal, N.J.; and Columbus, Ohio.

First Used in Surveys

"Originally," the International City Managers explain, "the instrument was used for purposes of obtaining information regarding speed habits of drivers, and in making speed surveys for engineering and speed control uses. Then it was found useful in the enforcement of speed laws, since it eliminates the need for pacing the violator at high speed—a practice dangerous to other motorists."

Speed meters have been found accurate, it claims, within two per cent.

(Reprinted from *The Christian Science Monitor*.)

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It Happened in the Force

Every now and then Crime Report Readers pause to chuckle over the typographical errors that inevitably show up in reports. The following is a recent example:

"She came over from Europe in 1946 to join her husband at where he has been employed operating a she repair shop."

* * *

A policeman had spent a very interesting time at a Sunday School one morning telling a class of boys much about the evils of swearing. The boys were duly impressed and as they left the school the policeman was the subject of much discussion. One lad remarked that he "bet that policeman never swore". But, one of his companions replied "He sure does. I saw him taking a drunk out of the cafe on Saturday night and he was sure using some strong language then."

An Interior Economy Officer summoned to his office the corporal in charge of Police Radio Communication in one of the Divisions. Staring at the Form S.222A (Requisition Form) in front of him, the inspector said:

"I see corporal, that you have requisitioned for an A.M. Radio Transmitter!"

"That is correct, sir," replied the corporal, properly at "attention", eyes straight ahead.

"How about a P.M. Transmitter, or don't you people work in the afternoons?" inquired the Officer.

The corporal's only reaction is reported to have been a sudden twitch.

* * *

When a Mounted Policeman was testing a new driver recently, the question was raised—what to do when making a right turn and pedestrians were in the cross walk. The policeman explained patiently that pedestrians had the right to cross the road and would have the right-of-way over a vehicle making a turn. Whereupon, the prospective driver sounded the horn loudly and made the turn, with pedestrians scattering in all directions like a bunch of chickens. Result—no licence at this time. Our backwoods friend went through two red lights!!!

* * *

The following is quoted from a report recently received: "It will be noted in the case of Mrs. — that the Driver Test form has not been fully completed. In backing from the detachment driveway to start the road test, Mrs. — backed her car into a truck parked across the street. The truck was moved and the applicant made a further attempt to back out of the driveway, ran into a ditch on the opposite side of the road and almost overturned her car."

The examiner comments: "It is not considered likely that Mrs. — will make any further attempt to pass the examination."

An NCO was approached on the street one day last year by a young lady who promptly and openly stated that she had fallen in love with him. She went on to say that four other girls were similarly affected. The poor fellow recovered himself after some rapid mental calculation established that the young lady must be of the ripe old age of seven years and the other girls her playmates. Apparently quite an impression had been created during a "Youth and the Police" school visit.

* * *

Surveillance had been maintained by an RCMP detachment in Nova Scotia over the activities of a person who was allegedly operating an illicit still in the bush. In a progress report the Mounted Policeman commented in part as follows:

"It has been learned that the suspect has discontinued the operations of his 'still' until the close of the hunting season. It seems that the reason for this lull in activities is that the subject would not know the difference between hunters and police if he saw them in the vicinity of his operations, consequently the continuation of the work would be too hard on the nerves."

* * *

A certain NCO of a detachment close to Winnipeg has a young son named Norman who is six years of age. Some time ago this young man was very busily occupied in a neighbor's yard. The lady of the house came out to speak to him and in the course of the conversation she asked him what he was doing. The youngster replied "Oh, not very much." The good lady again tried to open the conversation and this time asked young Norman what he was going to do when he grew up. In a disconcerting manner he said "I think I will be a policeman if I can't get a job."

* * *

A former member of "Marine" Division has many interesting recollections of a brief stay at Jamaica during the passage of an RCMP vessel from the

west to the east coast. One of them concerns an encounter with a local gendarme.

The ranks of the constabulary on the Island are drawn from the colored population, and fine stalwart specimens of manhood they are. Chatting to one of them by the water-front, the RCMP member expressed admiration for the billie he carried, a 16-inch-long, beautifully finished piece of mahogany.

"Do you need to use that very often?" queried the Canadian.

The native smiled and patted his billie fondly.

"No sah," he replied. "Just ONCE!"

* * *

An ex-member of the Force was chatting with a county peace officer in the State of Maryland and eventually they got around to talking shop; the theme—tough cases to solve. The former RCMP man ventured the opinion that the hardest minor cases to investigate—in his experience—were gasoline thefts and chicken thefts. The American agreed that both were difficult and went on to say that in his part of the state there used to be numerous cases of "chicken thefts". However, there hadn't been any for approximately a year. He explained in a matter of fact tone that "about a year ago one of our members happened upon two chicken thieves in the act of stealing chickens, and that peace officer opened fire on both of them, shooting them between the eyes". The American concluded by saying: "I guess that is why we don't have any more chicken thefts in this country."

* * *

While members of the Force were making traffic control arrangements for the opening of the new Fundy National Park at Alma, N.B., they stopped to have lunch at a local hotel. As the police entered the dining room, one American lady sitting in the lounge was heard to remark "Look at the big bruiser with the spurs."

Recent Cases . . .

R. v. Bertnyk et al

Safe blowing—Robbery with Violence—Co-operation—Modus Operandi

LAST year a series of violent crimes which occurred in several small towns in Ontario—in the Hamilton district—resulted in a vast amount of property damage and a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in bonds and money. There appeared to be a pattern of similarity governing these offences and they occurred at fairly regular intervals beginning in May and extending to September. In each case the premises—mills or plants of various types and several banks—were broken into and safes or vaults blown with charges of nitroglycerine. In several instances the explosives were set off by electrically-wired fuses.

On some occasions the safe crackers secured no money but their operations did extensive damage to buildings. A feed mill at Binbrook, Ont., was entered twice—once in May and again in June. Both times the safe blowers were foiled. The Bank of Commerce at Monkton, Ont., was entered in May but here too the robbers achieved no success. The Royal Bank at Lynden, Ont., was attacked in a similar manner in July and again, although tremendous damage was done to the vault, no money was stolen. The Bank of Commerce at Binbrook was next. The bank there is part of a two-storey frame building owned by George Beer, an 84-year-old man who operated the branch. Mr. Beer was awakened at 1.30 a.m. one September morning by two men armed with either short rifles or sawed-off shot-guns. They forced him to dress, took him downstairs, made him open a large iron safe and empty it of all its contents. The old man was then returned to his room and tied in bed with strips of torn-up sheets. For some time after the men left him,

Mr. Beer heard sounds of hammering and drilling followed by a small explosion. Later he heard more hammering and drilling and then a loud explosion which shook the building. Police found the vault door and door of the inner safe had been blown off and some of the tools used in battering the strong boxes and in breaking down a barricaded door into the bank half of the house had been taken from Beer's barn. Over \$20,000 in bonds and cash were stolen from the bank. The Bank of Commerce at Keswick, Ont., was violated in a similar manner and over \$23,000 in cash and approximately \$200,000 in bonds stolen.

For several months the Ontario Provincial Police worked steadily on these cases gathering evidence which could be of assistance later, but for some time they appeared to be up against a blank wall as far as knowing who the offenders were. Following the armed robbery of George Beer, the Officer in Charge of the Identification Branch at RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa, was in Toronto and called at the Provincial Police C.I.B. office. After some discussion the inspector telephoned to the RCMP Crime Index Section at Headquarters relaying much of the information concerning the modus operandi involved in this particular offence. From this information the Crime Index Section was able to suggest several possible suspects including Steve Bertnyk. A Criminal Identification Book, Parts I and II of Volume one were sent to the Toronto office of the Provincial Police. These books distributed to Mounted Police detachments and police forces throughout the country contain photographs in one part and descriptive material and modus operandi



RCMP Criminal Investigation Book, Parts I and II of Volume I, showing photographs and reading matter separated.

information in the second part. In this particular case a letter accompanying these books gave the most recent record of Bertnyk, a notorious safe blower who had operated in Western Canada in other years. In December 1949—along with Leonard Bernhardt and Allen Dixon—Bertnyk had been arrested in Cayuga, Ont., and charged with possession of burglary tools. The men were not convicted on this charge. However, this information was of value because it showed that they were in the district and at the time of the arrest Dixon was in possession of a formula for making nitroglycerine. This formula later proved similar to that used in making some of the explosives left at Lynden.

With this definite lead to work on the case was rapidly brought to a conclusion after the arrest of Dixon and William Ferguson on October 19 by two detectives from Hamilton City Police. Apparently the men had just left a drug store and were in possession of a large quantity of nitric acid, sulphuric acid and glycerine, all materials believed to be used by Bertnyk in manufacturing a home-made explosive. Both men were

known as associates of the ex-convict and the group as a whole had been watched by the city police who were acting on the information relayed to them by the O.P.P.

In the meantime while police were unable to locate Bertnyk, a real estate operator from North Bay named Miller was arrested on October 7 while trying to cash over \$12,000 worth of bonds believed stolen from the Binbrook and Keswick banks. Miller claimed that the bonds were given to him as a down payment on a real estate deal by a man named Carl Boro of Windsor. His statements were not credited by the Provincial Police and an officer from that force proceeded to North Bay taking the RCMP Criminal Identification Book with him. From the book Miller was able to identify Boro as Steve Bertnyk. Further questioning by the police inspector revealed that Bertnyk had arrived at North Bay accompanied by Doris Mizzau, a married sister of Miller's who was at the time the safe blower's common law wife. She had introduced Bertnyk to her brother who then attempted to dispose of some of the bonds.

The day after Ferguson's and Dixon's arrest Bertnyk and Bernhardt were apprehended at the boarding-house where they lived in Hamilton and charged with retaining stolen goods.

In view of the crimes of violence which preceded the arrest of these men, the charges of retaining stolen goods may appear surprising, but they had in their possession a car stolen in Hagersville, tools and miscellaneous utensils stolen from Lee's Hardware at Stoney Creek, five tires taken from a station wagon stolen from a garage at Stoney Creek, bonds stolen from George Beer, money taken from the Bank of Commerce at Binbrook, money and other articles stolen from the Bank of Commerce at Keswick. All these goods could be linked with some of the crimes which baffled the police for so long although there was insufficient evidence to actually charge Bertnyk and Bernhardt with safe blowings. For instance, in the safe blowing of the Harris Feed Mill at Binbrook the criminals used tools stolen from George Beer and left them at the scene of the crime. However, one saw bearing Beer's name was later found in Bertnyk's possession. The lack of witnesses capable of positively identifying the men with the scenes of crime influenced the Crown Attorney to proceed with the retaining charges.

In connecting the stolen goods into a chain of evidence against the convicted men, it is interesting to follow their activities after their dismissal in the Cayuga Court in January. Both men started rooming together in Hamilton, and shortly afterwards stole the Dodge sedan in Hagersville. This car was still in their possession when they were arrested. Bertnyk had made a key that fitted the ignition and door locks. In June they blew the safe at Lee's Hardware Store and there secured money as well as hardware, and miscellaneous tools—similar to those later used in the offences at Binbrook and Keswick—including a large pair of pliers with a

peculiar cutting action. (A wire fence cut at the Keswick bank showed marks of this tool and it was later found in Bertnyk's room.) The same night a station wagon was stolen at Stoney Creek and the tires from it were removed and used to replace white wall tires on the Dodge. The latter were found later at the home of Bernhardt's parents at Caledonia, near Hamilton. Beer was held up by two men armed with rifles or shotguns. Rifles found in the stolen Dodge appeared similar to the weapons of the robbers who held up the elderly man and ammunition in boxes found in the car was identified as coming from Lee's Hardware. By this time both men had acquired common law wives and it is interesting to note that much of the goods taken from the hardware store—and which were found in their homes—were household utensils.

When Bertnyk was arrested he was relieved of a gold watch which had been taken from the Keswick bank and a cash box was also found in the cellar of Bertnyk's home. The bonds recovered from Earl Miller who had received them from Bertnyk were the products of the theft at Binbrook and Keswick. Both men's common law wives were implicated, Bertnyk's by taking him to North Bay to meet her brother (Miller) and in addition police found in her possession a list of the type and quantity of bonds taken to North Bay. The other girl had in her possession money which was identified by serial number as coming from the Binbrook bank.

Bertnyk and Bernhardt were tried on December 14 by Judge Schwenger at the Court of General Session, Hamilton and pleaded guilty to seven charges of retaining stolen property. Both the accused were sentenced to eight years in Kingston Penitentiary on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

On Oct. 27, 1950, Allen Leverne Dixon and William Ferguson were convicted in Magistrate's Court in Hamilton for

possession of explosive material and each sentenced to two years less one day in the Ontario Reformatory. These charges were laid by Hamilton City Police. Doris Mizzau, Bertnyk's common law wife, was sentenced to three months in jail for retaining money and other articles

stolen from the Bank of Commerce at Keswick. Bernhardt's common law wife, June Cunningham, also pleaded guilty to the same charge and she, because of her previous record, was sentenced to one year definite and six months indefinite in the Ontario Reformatory.

* * *

R. v. Hallam

Escape

IN 1933 a young Englishman was picked up by Brantford Police on a charge of vagrancy—a rather common offence in those depression years. He was given his freedom on suspended sentence. But two years later Cyril Hallam—then about 23 years old—ran afoul of the law again. This time it was in London, Ont., and the charge was theft. Again a considerate court suspended sentence. Perhaps Hallam figured that Canadian justice was always that lenient; maybe he was just hungry; at any rate three months later—in July 1935—he was arrested by London Police again. This time the charge was breaking and entering. Hallam was sentenced to three months in the county jail.

Two years later Hallam got into more serious trouble—he was convicted on a charge of armed robbery and sentenced to 18 months definite and six months indefinite in the Ontario Reformatory at Mimico. Three months later—on Sept. 23, 1937—Cyril Hallam escaped.

Thirteen years passed and during that time Hallam seemed to have disappeared. Then one night last November a man

walked into the RCMP detachment office at Turner Valley, Alta., and said he was a fugitive from justice. He gave his name as Robert Taylor but said he was really Cyril Hallam who had escaped from the Mimico jail brick-yard some years before. These facts were soon verified by checking the wanted notices on fingerprint files at RCMP Headquarters, and within a short time Hallam was on his way back to Mimico Reformatory to finish serving the balance of his prison sentence.

Apparently after his escape, Hallam tried to "turn over a new leaf". During World War II he served in the Canadian Army and when he surrendered to police he gave his occupation as radio technician. He might have remained a free man had his past not caught up with him. But Hallam's father died in England and he wanted to return there to collect the estate. To do so he needed a passport, and he decided he might as well face the return to jail now as later.

Next time Cyril Hallam leaves the jail he will be a free man—he will have paid his debt to society.

* * *

R. v. Campbell alias Warfield and Welch

Counterfeiting—Co-operation with City Police and F.B.I.

LAST April, 22 Canadian Bank of Commerce Travellers' Cheques were passed in Edmonton stores by a man who made small purchases and obtained the balance in cash. The cheques—of \$100

denomination—were apparently issued and rubber stamped by the bank's head office in Toronto. The fact that the Canadian Bank of Commerce's Head Office does not issue travellers' cheques

was a noticeable error—discovered after they had been identified as counterfeits. Apart from this they were described as good imitations and the bank labelled them DANGEROUS.

So expert were the counterfeits and the manner in which they were passed, that the descriptions of the man who gave his name as Allen J. Campbell varied in many cases. Generally speaking, he was well dressed, possessed of assurance, had a pleasant manner and excellent credentials.

This information was circulated by the Edmonton Police Department in a special bulletin and was reprinted by the RCMP Gazette Supplement of Apr. 25, 1950. Several suspects were suggested by the Crime Index Section of the Identification Branch at RCMP Headquarters, but photographs of these persons could not be identified as the elusive Mr. Campbell. In May the Bank of Commerce issued a bulletin dealing with these counterfeit travellers' cheques, and even the bank officials apparently felt that the manner in which these forgeries had been produced indicated the work of an expert.

On May 12 the Vancouver City Police learned about a man believed responsible for uttering counterfeit Bank of America Travellers' Cheques in the United States. Part of this identification resulted from

the alteration of names on a B.C. driver's licence used as a reference when the man cashed a travellers' cheque in Seattle. Through the number on the driver's licence the suspect was identified as Tony Warfield, a resident of Vancouver. He was questioned by the City Police and an agent of the F.B.I. but without result. However, Vancouver Police information also indicated that Warfield was responsible for passing the Bank of Commerce counterfeits in Edmonton and that he, with another man, had the plates and paper ready to produce a large quantity of Imperial Bank Travellers' Cheques which were to be uttered all across the country. Because of Warfield's description and the Gazette item, coupled with the information known to the police, he was arrested and the Edmonton Police Department notified accordingly. The F.B.I. Agent from Seattle brought two witnesses from that city who identified Warfield in a police lineup as the man who passed a \$100 Bank of America counterfeit cheque on each of them in Seattle on May 20. A total of \$4,400 in counterfeit cheques had been cashed on that day in the American city. Further investigations conducted by the detectives of the Vancouver Police Department and RCMP resulted in the arrest of a man named Welch, after he

One of the Bank of Commerce counterfeit cheques passed by Campbell alias Warfield in Edmonton.



had been established as an accomplice of Warfield.

A search of premises rented by Warfield showed that the place had been used for photography although all equipment had been moved. The trucking firm which did the moving was located, and then it was learned that Welch had stored with them a multigraph machine. In one of the compartments of the press police located a complete run-off copy of a Bank of America Travellers' Cheque similar to those passed in Seattle. In addition a large quantity of material used in the manufacture of plates for reproduction by offset methods on a multigraph press was seized.

Further investigation revealed that a man giving his name as Edward Morrison had bought \$500 worth of travellers' cheques at the Imperial Bank, Vancouver, on May 26, paying for them in United States funds. Bank clerks identified Welch's photograph as that of Morrison. It also transpired that Welch (or Morrison) had opened a bank account at the branch of the Imperial Bank in Toronto on May 30 depositing \$1,800 including four of the genuine \$100 travellers' cheques issued at Vancouver. Morrison claimed to be an insurance adjuster from Vancouver. On May 31 Morrison transferred \$750 to his credit in the bank's Winnipeg office and on June 1 appeared at Winnipeg and had another \$1,000 transferred from his Toronto account. Again he assumed the role of an insurance adjuster from Vancouver and added to the story by saying he was working in the Winnipeg district in connection with the flood. He gave the impression that he was connected with the Manitoba Flood Relief Fund. He obtained 1,000 sheets of pink bank safety protective paper from the Imperial Bank and then transferred \$500 from his account there to the bank's branch in Calgary. Moving on to the Alberta city Morrison obtained another 500 sheets of the bank protective paper there.

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Apparently while posing as an insurance adjuster, Morrison (or Welch) was able to get bank protective paper in order to have cheques printed for his account. In each case the bank sent the paper to a reputable firm of printers who printed the cheques but left a blank portion on each sheet. These blanks were of the right size for use in printing a travellers' cheque.

In Vancouver police learned where Morrison had left certain personal effects and there they found a negative of a Bank of America Travellers' Cheque, a Calgary liquor licence in the name of Edward Morrison and other documents of evidence value. From a statement taken from a woman who resided at the address it was revealed that she and Welch had flown to Seattle on May 19. Welch had shown her a number of counterfeit Bank of America Travellers' Cheques before leaving Vancouver.

Welch and Warfield appeared in Vancouver City Police Court before Magis-

trate W. W. B. McInnes for preliminary hearing on July 20. E. G. Silverton acted for Welch and Warfield's counsel was H. R. Bray. The prosecutor was Mr. Gordon Scott. The two were committed for trial and bail set at \$20,000 for Welch and \$15,000 for Warfield. While the men awaited trial, further investigation in August showed that Welch and Warfield were still interested in counterfeiting travellers' cheques and Welch had been making inquiries as to where he could obtain another multi-graph machine.

In October at the Assize Court in Vancouver Welch and Warfield were tried for the unlawful possession of counterfeiting instruments and were convicted before Mr. Justice W. B. Farris. On a second charge of conspiracy both accused were also found guilty. Sentences were passed at a later date and Warfield received four years on both charges to run concurrently. Welch was sentenced to seven years for conspiracy and ten years on the charge under s. 471 of the Cr. Code. At the trial F. G. Long with H. S. Mahon acted for the Crown.

Although it was apparent that Welch and Warfield had contemplated an extensive counterfeiting scheme involving Canadian banks, both charges under which they were convicted involved the Bank of America Cheques which had been passed by these men. Much of the evidence resulting in their convictions on these charges was submitted by members of the Vancouver City Police as well as an investigator from the RCMP, the F.B.I., employees of hotels, stores and the Bank of America in the United States. In view of the disposition of the case at Vancouver the Edmonton City Police did not proceed with the charges against Campbell alias Warfield which were outstanding in that city.

Later police learned that it was the intention of the convicted men to produce about \$1,000,000 in counterfeit travellers' cheques and cash them in the 150 banks on Wall Street, New York City. Their arrests interrupted this plan, but judging by the brief success they enjoyed the two men might easily have carried it off, had it not been for the painstaking investigation of all the law-enforcement agencies which co-operated on the case.

* * *

Justice to All

*A crime had been committed but the criminal was more
the victim of circumstances.*

DURING the long drawn-out years of the war there were many young men in the Armed Services who dreamed of the days when they would put aside their weapons and return again to the safety and security of civilian life. To some it meant returning to established positions; others looked forward eagerly to making their way on "civvy street"; still more were determined to be independent. And this independence followed a variety of occupations—stores, garages, radio repair shops, taxi cab companies, smoke shops, restaurants,

hotels. Unfortunately too many of these enthusiasts had little or no experience in the intricacies of business administration; their fertile imaginations conceived Utopian existences in which they invested their savings and gratuities in some venture, then sat back and waited for the profits to roll in.

As the men began re-establishing themselves, hundreds of new small businesses sprang up across the country and just as speedily their owners learned with chagrin that success does not come overnight. While a few persevered, worked

hard and managed to keep going, by far the greater majority lost out in the struggle and in their failure they lost everything—savings, gratuities, homes, cars and sometimes even health. Perhaps worst of all they lost their dreams. Such was the tragedy of one Manitoba veteran, revealed by a recent investigation.

Prior to the war the man had worked for one of the railways as a chef, but when he was discharged from the RCAF in 1946 he built and stocked a general store in a small Manitoba town. All his war service gratuities and savings went into the venture. A fire in 1948 wiped him out. Undaunted, the man used his insurance money and the savings he had acquired again, to start once more. This time he purchased the post office building in the town and a house. The latter was moved and annexed to the post office for use as a store and warehouse. Once again he was in business for himself and in his new venture he had the postmaster's franchise to provide a small steady income in addition to the profits from trade.

However, business was slow and he had to meet payments on a \$2,000 mortgage he had taken out to stock his store. Still striving to improve the shop he kept adding to his merchandise and when money was needed to meet accounts he used some belonging to a grain elevator company for which he acted as payor. Then he took out another mortgage—this one for \$1,000. More money belonging to the grain company was used to meet his payments. He was getting deeper and deeper into difficulties and as his need for money grew more acute other troubles added to the mental stress under which he worked. His wife's health was poor and with two young children to care for he did everything he could to keep his financial difficulties to himself. His troubles reached a climax one July morning when he reached his store and found it in a shambles. He phoned the nearest RCMP detachment.

Investigators found that the building had been broken into during the night. Entrance appeared to have been gained through a rear window, the safe had been smashed and a considerable amount of money stolen. Fifteen hundred dollars—in cash, postage stamps and loose change—was missing. Fortunately, the serial numbers of approximately \$1,000 in ten and 20 dollar bills were available at the bank.

The complainant was questioned about suspicious characters and he told of an unknown man, driving a light blue car bearing a British Columbia licence plate, who had spent some time in and around the store the day before. This person represented himself as a salesman for gravestones. Inquiries were made in the vicinity but no information could be obtained regarding this possible suspect.

The preliminary investigation was made by the NCO in charge of Roblin Detachment under the direction of Dauphin Sub-Division Headquarters, but in view of the fact that the Post Office Department was involved two investigators from the Winnipeg C.I.B. were detailed to assist. They arrived at the scene next morning.

As the case progressed, several points arose, which indicated something wrong in the method by which the crime had been committed. In the first place, the front door of the premises was still locked on the inside, thus leaving the only method of exit for the criminal through the back window by which he presumably had entered. The marks on the door into the Post Office section seemed to indicate that it had been forced from the inside, not from the outside as reported by the complainant. No trace of scent could be picked up outside the rear window by Police Service Dogs.

By this time Post Office authorities had arrived and on checking the records they found a shortage in postal funds. This tended to strengthen the suspicion that it was an inside job. Examination of the safe showed that the combination had

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not been locked at the time the dial was broken, and from the damage to its spindle, it was obvious that the dial had been twisted off rather than knocked off. The police found a large stillson wrench, which exactly fitted the knob on the safe dial without being adjusted in the slightest. Particles of yellow metal adhering to the teeth of the jaws of the wrench corresponded to similar marks on the knob of the safe dial. These exhibits were retained for examination by the RCMP laboratory in Regina. The suspicions of the police were confirmed when the combination of the safe was examined by the manufacturers in Winnipeg, who stated that it had not been locked at the time the dial was knocked off and the spindle punched.

With the police in possession of all this information, the store owner was questioned closely and then confronted with the results of their inquiries. After taking some hours to think the matter

over, he gave a statement admitting the faking of the robbery because of shortages in grain company money and Post Office funds.

His story was a sorry one and it was obvious that in his wrong-doing he was more the victim of circumstances than of wilful scheming. The police learned that he was a man of exemplary character who became overburdened with worries and financial troubles but who was too proud to seek outside assistance. When he started to use money which was not his own, he always felt that it was just a loan which he would repay in a short time. Unfortunately as so often is the case in similar circumstances he merely became more deeply involved.

Due to the fact that the man made full restitution to the Post Office no prosecution was entered against him by that department. A charge of Theft of Money, s. 386 Cr. Code was laid against

him, to which the man pleaded guilty. But again the Court considered the fact that restitution had been made and sentence was suspended for two years on

condition that he obtain two sureties of \$500 each and sign a personal bond for \$1,000. In addition he paid \$25 toward the cost of prosecution.

* * *

Cupid in Court

MANY of the cases investigated and prosecuted by members of the Force reveal tragedies that tug at the heart strings. But there is the lighter and brighter side to police work too and happy endings to stories that have their beginnings in fear and misfortune. Such a one was reported from Saskatchewan some time ago.

On Mar. 28, 1950 a resident of the Lestock District, Sask., was charged with carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age, the girl having previously given birth to a baby daughter. When the accused was arraigned in Court before a police magistrate it was pointed out that he was anxious to marry the girl in question. The magistrate stated that if there was any chance of the couple getting married he would adjourn the case and consider suspended sentence.

On April 1 the accused was again brought before the Court with members of the Social Welfare Department present, as well as two members of the Force. In the meantime the couple had got together and decided to get married. However, it was found that although all other preparations had been looked after, nothing had been done with regard to witnesses and as the man involved was

still in custody two members of the RCMP were called upon to serve as witnesses to the wedding, as well as prisoner's guard.

The wedding took place in the United Church manse at Melville, and during the ceremony it was revealed that the husband-to-be did not have a ring. To avoid further delay one of the policemen handed him his RCMP crested ring which—although almost large enough to be a bracelet for the bride—served the purpose. During the ceremony the Social Welfare officer acted as “baby sitter” and when it came time to sign the register one Mounted Policeman attending, signed in the space allotted for the best man, while the other signed as bridesmaid.

After the service the prisoner was taken before the Court and the magistrate saw fit to impose suspended sentence with his blessing.

Surely Cupid never was called upon to act under such unusual circumstances and certainly no one could suggest that there was any mental compulsion on the part of the parents, Social Welfare officers, the Court, or the police.

(Submitted to the *Quarterly* by S/Sgt. J. T. Parsons, Yorkton, Sask.)

In the early days of the wild west, cattle rustling was a prevalent and serious business. Anyone caught at it was liable to find himself dangling in a noose under the nearest tree. When law and order slowly took over, rustling diminished so now the crime is regarded only as a suitable subject for movies in which the hero can ride and shoot and the heroine look pretty in form fitting trousers and shirt.

It comes as a bit of a surprise, therefore to find the Royal Canadian Mounted Police investigated 828 cases of cattle stealing last year. Perhaps very few of these involved bad, bold men riding hard across the plains, cutting out a number of cattle from a herd, and changing the brands.

It still is a profitable business. Using trucks, thieves can steal a fat steer, butcher him and turn in a neat profit on a night's illegal operations. A good steer is worth more than what most safe-cracking lads make in a night's work.—*Windsor Star*.

DIVISION BULLETIN

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"Headquarters", Ottawa

Births To Reg. No. 13773 Cst. and Mrs. A. P. Ridley, at Ottawa, on Dec. 12, 1950, a son, Arthur Wayne.

Two little girls who may be somewhat annoyed at being overlooked in previous *Quarterlies* are Miriam Ann, who was born on Aug. 28, 1950, to Supt. and Mrs. G. B. McClellan, and Kathleen Elise, born June 12, 1950, to Reg. No. 13242 Cpl. and Mrs. N. E. McFadyen. Sorry we missed you, ladies!

Band Activities Following the usual round of dances and Christmas parties at the holiday season, the band settled down to regular rehearsals in preparation for its annual spring concert (April 4) and the regular summer series which, as in other years, will be presented in front of the Supreme Court Building. Plans include many novelties along with tried old favorites that are ever popular with Capital city audiences.

"A" Division

Social The annual "A" Division Christmas Tree Party was held on the afternoon of Dec. 9, 1950, in the auditorium of Lisgar Collegiate Institute.

The program opened at 2.30 p.m. with the playing of the National Anthem by members of the RCMP Band under the direction of Cst. A. Wellard. Until 3.05 p.m., several fine films obtained from the National Film Board and Crawley Films Ltd., were shown by Sgt. F. S. Farrar. Then the Commissioner addressed the audience and payed compliment to the Shell Oil Co. of Canada Ltd. for their

courtesy in making available the feature attraction for this year's party, a Puppet Show conducted by Hal and Renee Marquette of Toronto. As tokens of our appreciation a silver compact and a cigarette case were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Marquette, Sub-Insp. J. Henry officiating.

Following a brief intermission, during which musical selections were played by the band, the distribution of gifts to the children commenced with the arrival on the stage of Santa Claus.

The stage screen built last year was again

Backdrop at "A" Christmas Tree.



used with good effect, with Cpl. J. R. Abbott making some changes in it. The design this year portrayed Santa Claus at the top of the screen in a recumbent position, with his foot caught in a red ribbon. The stage setting, with a decorated Christmas tree on each side, made a remarkable picture and a great deal of credit is due the designer for his artistic talent.

It is estimated that there were at least 1,000 persons in attendance this year, and there is no question about the enjoyment of the kiddies and their delight in their gifts.

Curling Shortly after the fog of the New Year had settled, someone brought up the subject of curling. Helped considerably by the co-operation of ex-Staff Sergeant Kemp two sheets of ice were secured at a local curling club at the ungodly hour of 10 a.m., Sunday, January 14. There was only one drawback—how to find 16 men imbued with the spirit of curling. It took considerable coaxing and threatening.

Four rinks were assembled for the first morning. Officers of the Special Branch had challenged the officers of the C.I.B. and not to be outdone, the NCOs and constables of the Special Branch issued a like challenge to members of the C.I.B.

Skipped by Supt. G. B. McClellan, with Inspectors Parsons as lead, Dick as second and Monaghan as third, the Special Branch officers defeated the rink skipped by Asst. Commr. L. H. Nicholson, with Inspectors Karrow, lead, Peacock, second and McCombe as third.

The "other ranks" rinks were: Special Branch, skip, Cst. Bert Flumerfelt, Cst. H. Donner, lead, Sgt. L. Higgitt, second and Cst. D. Leask, third; C.I.B.: Cst. G. B. Harrison, skip, Cpls. Al. Potter, lead, B. Spencer, second and Sgt. W. H. Nichol, third. The latter won this match.

The first rocks thrown on both rinks were "amoosin and confusin" but it was strictly curling from the second rock on. The following Sunday, Special Branch officers defeated the C.I.B. "others" with their last rock. The C.I.B. officers retaliated by soundly drubbing the Special Branch "others" and everything was all tied up.

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As they say in show business, after the first two weeks, "everybody wanted to get into the act". The Curling Club had five lovely sheets of ice which could be made available and this meant 40 men, with a few spares thrown in for good measure. We managed, not only 40, but approximately 65, and thus the Committee was faced with the problem of accommodating everyone.

Curling began in earnest on January 28 with ten rinks turning out. The skips, Superintendent McClellan, Inspectors Monaghan, Dick, Bingham, Lee, McCombe, Sergeant Nichol, Sergeant Major Robertson ("N" Division), Constables Flumerfelt and Harrison had personnel thrown indiscriminately at them and it appears that all rinks are evenly balanced.

We are happy to say that the Commissioner is one of our most enthusiastic curlers. Although he hasn't thrown a rock since 1916, he—as well as many others who have been away from the game for a number of years—has been successful in getting the rocks "over the hog" and in some cases

"through the house". Final results of league play and bonspiel will be reported in the next issue of the *Quarterly*.

Shooting The "A" Division Rifle and Revolver Club is now rolling along in high gear with a large membership and keen competition. Teams are competing in the DCRA monthly competitions as well as the Inter-Divisional matches.

A new venture this season is the inauguration of a five-team league, the Ottawa and District Small Bore League. There never has been an organization of

this type in this city, and it is hoped that the strong competition will give our members the necessary experience in small bore shooting to raise the standard in our own club. Sgt. E. C. Armstrong is secretary of the league and we have entered two teams. At present our No. 1 team is leading the pack, although receiving heavy argument from NDHQ and Wakefield Clubs.

A number of our members are also shooting in the NDHQ rifle and pistol clubs in this city and enjoying marked success.

"Aviation"

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. K. W. Phillips, Ottawa, Ont., a son, William Thomas, on Oct. 28, 1950.

Marriages Spl. Cst. L. E. Fowler to Miss Yvette Gagnon, in Winnipeg, Man., on Jan. 27, 1951.

Spl. Cst. W. A. Porter to Miss Ruth Bretin, in Edmonton, Alta., on Jan. 6, 1951.

Detachment Efficiency Trophy Number 5 Detachment of the Aviation Section won the Detachment Efficiency Trophy for 1950 by having the best serviceability of any aircraft and in addition almost matching the 611 flying hours of Norseman CF-MPL with a 596 hour total. Sgt. D. W. Mills is the captain of this aircraft, with various air engineers taking credit for a good job of maintaining the plane in an air-worthy condition. This aircraft was based in Manitoba and Newfoundland during 1950, carrying out its operations on

wheels, floats and skis—mainly the latter two.

Johnny-On-The-Spot On Dec. 7, 1950, Beaver aircraft CF-FHW, with Sergeant Beaumont and Special Constable Reveler as crew, was proceeding on a routine trip up the west coast from Vancouver to Ocean Falls when an urgent message was received through RCMP radio facilities to proceed to Takush Harbour to investigate a reported attempted suicide by poisoning. The aircraft—equipped with floats—happened to be only a few minutes flying time from the scene, to where they immediately proceeded. The unconscious man and his wife were taken on board the plane for transportation to hospital, but unfortunately the man died en route.

This experience points up the advantages in having RCMP ground-to-air radio facilities for police work.

"B" Division

Births To Reg. No. 16182 Cst. and Mrs. E. L. Noseworthy, Bonne Bay Detachment, a son, James Paul, on Oct. 3, 1950.

To Reg. No. 16188 Cst. and Mrs. H. L. Coady, St. John's Detachment, a daughter, Olga Anne, on Oct. 30, 1950.

To Reg. No. 16198 Cst. and Mrs. D. Randell, Whitbourne Detachment, a son, Ronald Douglas, on Dec. 27, 1950.

To Reg. No. 16205 Cst. and Mrs. W. Walsh, Placentia Detachment, a daughter, Evelyn Augustine, on Oct. 13, 1950.

Bowling Interest in our bowling league continues at a high pitch. Going into the home stretch the Terra Novans, captained by Cst. Ralph Hickey are leading the pack. The remaining five teams are well bunched in the fight for play-off berths.

Our stenographers' team in the Civil Service League is making a name for itself, having more than once defeated some of the leading teams. However, due to their slow start it is unlikely that the girls will make the play-offs.

Head Table: reading left to right:

Spl. Cst. J. Whelan, Mr. L. W. Hopkins, Supt. D. A. McKinnon, Lt.-Col. C. A. Pippy and ex-Cst. F. S. Willett.

Reading second from left:

Ex-Sgt. G. T. MacKinson, MLA; Insp. W. G. Fraser.

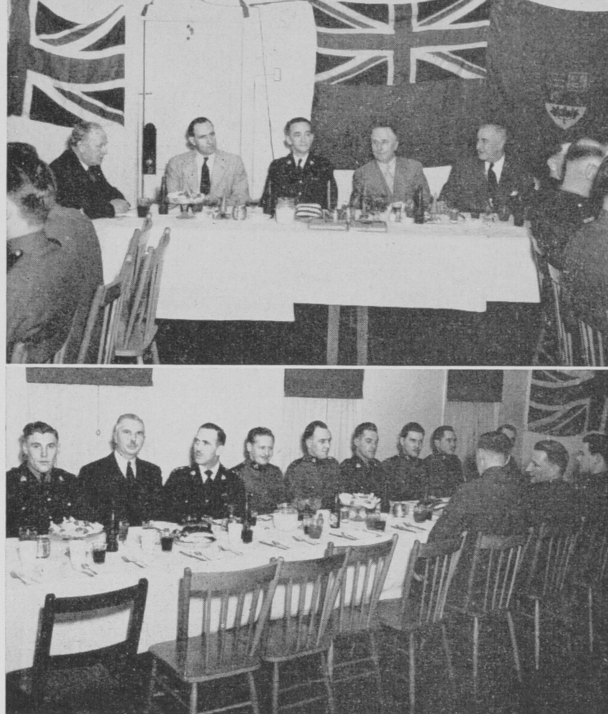
Badminton Two groups seem to have sprung up here. On Sundays the married couples turn out in force and on Wednesday evenings the stenographers take over. Single men appear to get into both groups. At the present time it's a case of more quantity than quality but from all reports everyone has a rousing time.

Christmas Dinner On December 21 approximately 40 members of "B" Division Headquarters and St. John's Detachment held their first Regimental Christmas Dinner. Guests were Supt. D. A. McKinnon, Insp. W. G. Fraser, Sub-Insp. I. S. Glendinning, ex-Sgt. George T. MacKinson, M.L.A., ex-Cst. F. S. Willett, Lt.-Col. C. A. Pippy and Mr. L. W. Hopkins, Federal Department Public Works. Following a splendid dinner served in traditional Christmas style, each guest was called upon for a few words and it was gratifying to hear the two ex-members express their pleasure at again being able to attend an RCMP function. For entertainment music was furnished by our meticulous janitor "Len" Sellars with his accordian, and Cst. "Spike" McRae with his trumpet. Cst. D. A. McDonald's portrayal of an inebriated gentleman, was the highlight of an enjoyable evening.

New Year's Eve Party Twenty-five couples gathered at the "B" Division Mess to welcome in the New Year. Dancing took place in the mess and between numbers we relaxed in the beautifully decorated and comfortably appointed lounge. Credit for the music—canned variety—goes to Cst. "Art" Bates, while Cst. "Hank" Light takes a deserving bow for his masterly decorative efforts.

The success of this, our first social venture was most inspiring, and we are looking forward to more of such gatherings.

Stag Party By kind permission of the Officer Commanding Supt. D. A. McKinnon, "B" Division Headquarters and St. John's Detachment members gathered in



the lounge of the Division Mess on January 10, as guests of newly appointed Sgts. A. J. Ewing, L. Gilchrist and T. I. Inkpen and Cpl. A. R. Bates. Musical entertainment was provided by genial Len Sellars, with the highlight of the evening being a Scottish sword dance presented by Cpl. N. A. MacLellan. Swords being unavailable, a broom and a mop served as substitutes.

Visitors A visitor to Division Headquarters in early December, was Mr. H. T. Ford of Clarke's Beach, Conception Bay, Nfld. It is of interest to note that Mr. Ford, now nearing 70, served as a special constable with the Force some forty-odd years ago, and the purpose of his visit was to inquire if he could be of any further service to the RCMP.

Mr. Ford produced an interesting item in the form of a pocket watch, presented to him by the RNWMP 42 years ago. The following inscription appears on the back of the timepiece:

*Presented by the R.N.W.M. Police
to*

S/Cst. H. T. Ford

*As a recognition of his services in aiding
Corporal Reeves on the 14th Aug. 1908
Hudson's Bay*

(See Old-Timers' Column for story behind this inscription.)

"C" Division

Births To Reg. No. 14282 Cst. and Mrs. J. S. O. H. Marier, at Sutton, P.Q., on Sept. 4, 1950, a son, Joseph Marc Gaston.

To Reg. No. 14178 Cst. and Mrs. J. O. F. Chasse, Seven Islands, P.Q., on Dec. 27, 1950, a son, Jean Hugues.

To Reg. No. 14205 Cst. and Mrs. C. A. Tomkins, Montreal, P.Q., on Jan. 6, 1951, a son, Gregory Stuart.

Marriages Reg. No. 14357 Cst. J. G. R. A. Lauzon to Mrs. Jeanne D'Arc Leblanc (nee Montplaisir) on Oct. 28, 1950, at Three Rivers, P.Q.

Pension During the afternoon of Feb. 12, 1951, Reg. No. 11478 Cpl. J. C. R. Huet was the recipient of a radio, presented by the members of the Montreal Post, pending Corporal Huet's discharge to pension.

Regimental Dinner On Dec. 21, 1950, "C" Division held its Annual Regimental Dinner at Headquarters. Some 325 members and guests were present to enjoy a delectable turkey dinner, prepared by our mess staff and served by the NCOs in perfect Emily Post form.

Under the able management of the Master of Ceremonies, Sgt. Major C. E. Thornton, the evening progressed delightfully. The speeches were interesting, invigorating and short. The jokes were jovial and jaunty. The floor show, consisting of dancing, singing and magic demonstrations held the pleased attention of all. Even Insp. R. J. Belec and Insp. J. Thivierge

assisted in the entertainment with a successful impromptu act, demonstrating the versatility of their dancing marionettes.

Children's Christmas Tree The early evening of Dec. 22, 1950, marked a momentous event for the children of members of "C" Division. Some 100 children accompanied by their parents gathered at Headquarters to eagerly await the coming of Santa Claus. Impatiently, at first, they found they had to sit through an entertainment program, supplied by Corporal Chenier and his committee. However, gradually, despite themselves, they became absorbed in the Christmas Carols as sung by the Kensington Wolf Cubs, led by Akelas Clark and Howe. The rope acts performed by two members of the St. Mathew's Scouts also held their attention. When Chris Kringle did arrive he was unexpected. After a surprised hush, pandemonium broke loose. Amidst crying, cheering and babbling, Santa Claus delivered his gifts and managed to envelop all, young and old alike, in a cloak of geniality.

Shooting If you are transferred to "C" Division, a member of the Rifle and Revolver Club Committee may probably meet you at the door and ask if you would like to shoot the rifle or revolver or both. In fact you are not in the "Big Time" unless you do shoot. Not a lunch hour or an evening, in every week, goes by without

At the Head Table—"C" Division Regimental Dinner.



someone being on the range trying his skill with rifle or revolver.

A Revolver House League is in full swing comprising seven teams, plus a Rifle House League with four teams. Three revolver teams have been entered in the Montreal Rifle and Revolver Association Matches, two revolver teams in the New England Police Postal Matches, four teams in the Inter-Division Revolver Matches, three teams in the Inter-Division Rifle Matches, and two rifle teams in the DCRA Competitions.

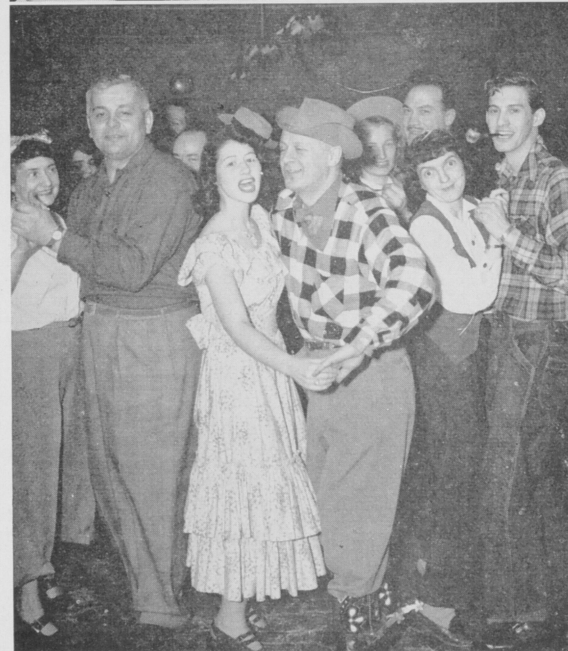
In the November 1950 Series of the New England Police Matches in which hundreds of U.S. Police teams participated, "C" Division "A" team took first place in Class No. 1 with a score of 4611 x 4800, just four points ahead of the Springfield Aux. team. Our "B" team earned second place in Class No. 3 with a score of 4352 x 4800 just seven points behind the Salem Police team. The "A" team score for the January Series is 4621 x 4800 and the "B" team 4490 x 4800. We have no results on these scores as yet.

To date the Revolver "A" team, entered in the M.R. and R.A. League, has not lost a single match, thereby extending a two-year record in this competition.

Bowling At last the green light has been flashed for the bowlers. Fourteen teams, comprising some 78 enthusiasts, are actively participating in a House and Military League.

Social With kind permission of the O.C., Asst. Commr. J. Brunet and the co-operation of Sergeant Major Thornton, "C" Division Rifle and Revolver Club held a barn dance on Feb. 3, 1951.

Some 200 would-be agriculturists and cowfolk gathered to enjoy an evening of



Top: No. 1 Revolver Team—left to right—
Cst. W. Rahm, R/Cst. H. Y. Maranda, Cst.
E. Perrin, Cst. J. Blais, R/Cst. W. Lutes
and Cpl. N. Credico (captain).
Seated—Cpl. R. Ogilvie, Sec.-Treas. and
Asst. Commr. J. Brunet.

Centre—"Sheriff" Ogilvie calls a square
dance.

Bottom—At the barn dance.

both square and modern dancing, amidst an environment of straw bales, horse harness and a rampant steer.

The success of the evening was due, in a large measure, to the planning and efforts of our Master of Ceremonies-Sheriff-Division Orderly-Secretary Treasurer, Cpl. R. A. Ogilvie.

Bridge The Bridge Tournament sponsored by the Sports and Social Club is now at an end. Constables DeCheverry and Sabourin came from nowhere to annex the championship. Corporal Credico and Constable Perrin, the last tournament champions, were unable to defend this distinction due to pressure of other duties.

"D" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13569 Cst. and Mrs. L. G. Ginn, Steinbach, Man., a son, John Charles, on Oct. 14, 1950.

To Reg. No. 10740 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. J. Ball, Winnipeg, Man., a son, Roderick, on Nov. 23, 1950.

To Reg. No. 14221 Cst. and Mrs. L. J. Klassen, Snow Lake, Man., a daughter, Margaret Isobel, on Jan. 6, 1951.

To Reg. No. 13509 Cst. and Mrs. W. W. Squires, Bissett, Man., a daughter, Cynthia Ann, on Jan. 16, 1951.

Marriages Reg. No. 12373 Sgt. A. C. Gillespie to Miss Dorothy Mae Robson at North Side Presbyterian Church, Regina, Sask., on Nov. 25, 1950.

Among the happy events in "D" Division was the marriage of Miss Marjorie L. Knight to Mr. George Dufresne on Feb. 3, 1951 at the Holy Cross Church, Norwood, Man.

Coming Events On Thursday, January 25, Miss Lois T. Olson appeared to be somewhat heavy on her left side and closer examination revealed a diamond on the proper finger of her left hand.

At the same time Miss Victoria 'Vicky' Rubashewsky displayed similar signs of changing her marital status. It would appear that this year we will lose many of the girls whose services have been so valuable, but we wish them well.

Transfers During recent months "D" Division lost two popular members by transfers to other points. On Nov. 13, 1950 Insp. J. B. Harris left Winnipeg Sub-Division for Nelson Sub-Division, B.C. During his stay in Winnipeg Inspector Harris made many friends in the division and we wish him and Mrs. Harris the best of luck in their new situation. Sub-Insp.

R. S. Nelson has replaced Inspector Harris in Winnipeg and we extend a welcome to him and Mrs. Nelson.

Sgt. A. C. Gillespie followed Inspector Harris to Nelson Sub-Division on temporary duty but we hope that this popular NCO will soon return to his regular duties in Manitoba.

Presentation of Long Service Medals At 11 a.m. on Friday, Oct. 27, 1950, the following members were presented with long service medals at "D" Division Headquarters:

Reg. No. 11512 S/Sgt. W. Milligan
Reg. No. 10092 Sgt. R. Stafford
Reg. No. 10458 Sgt. R. W. Alcock
Reg. No. 11496 Sgt. R. P. Dripps
Reg. No. 10473 Cpl. R. Newton
Reg. No. 11441 Cpl. G. C. Harpell
Reg. No. 12837 Cpl. J. A. Morrison

This presentation was made by the Attorney-General for Manitoba, Mr. C. Rhodes-Smith, who was accompanied by the Deputy Attorney-General, O. M. M. Kay, CBE, K.C. Also present as an honored guest was Brigadier Malone of Winnipeg. In addition to those members listed above, Reg. No. 10657 Sgt. D. K. Anderson was prevented from being included in the presentation ceremony by duty requirements in his detachment area. To all these members, congratulations on many years of faithful service to the Force and the good wishes of the rest of "D" Division.

Sports Activities

Baseball Although it is rather late to mention the 1950 baseball season, the "D" Division team again was successful in the Winnipeg Inter-Service League and won the title for the second year in a row.



HOCKEY TEAM

Back row, left to right: Csts. G. L. Dalton, Trainer; W. C. Richardson, N. M. Kenny, R. J. Rogers, R. E. Annining, C. Rachel, R. G. Moulton, G. D. Currie, Sgt. C. W. Speers, Coach.

Front row, left to right: Csts. L. H. Gilbertson, R. D. S. Ward, R. S. Brown, L. Lauman, J. G. Mead, T. J. Collins, W. A. Fieldsend.

Bowling The "D" Division Bowling League is in full swing and now that the season is well past the half-way mark the battle for supremacy is really under way. The league is comprised of eight teams, the standings of which are as follows:

Team

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Superintendent Wilson—'Soups' | 59 points |
| Sergeant Cudmore—'Cubs' | 58 points |
| Constable Lauman—'Leos' | 57 points |
| Constable Schmidt—'Smittys' | 54 points |
| Sergeant Taylor—'Dons' | 43 points |
| Sergeant Speers—'Baldys' | 43 points |
| Ed. Bailey—'Bales' | 40 points |
| Corporal Lambie—'Lambs' | 38 points |

Among the ladies Mrs. Weins holds high average with 199. Corporal Jones is tops among the men with 197. The ladies' high single is held by Miss Warwick with a score of 328 and the men's high single by Corporal Jones with a score of 314. The same man seems to have a monopoly on the high scores for he also holds a high cross of 752. Miss Warwick again springs to the limelight with the ladies' high cross of 777.

Badminton Although not on top in the point standing as yet this year members of the RCMP Team are giving a good account of themselves in the Inter-Service Badminton League. We have hopes of capturing the Inter-Service Trophy which we have held for the past two years.

Hockey The "D" Division Hockey Team is active again this year and the sportsmanship displayed by all the players is outstanding. The impression they make upon the public wherever they go is a credit to themselves and to the Force. The results of the Inter-Service Hockey League play-offs will be reported at a later date.

Curling The Police Curling League is having another successful season and the Force is represented by two well balanced rinks. In the Sunday afternoon play these rinks are close on the heels of the leaders and in the Police Bonspiel which was recently finished several rinks entered and one comprised of Inspector Lockwood, Sergeant Carswell, and Constables Rose and Greenlay battled their way to the eights before they were finally put out of

the running. To the best of our knowledge this is the most progress any police curling team has made in this bonspiel.

Dance To start off the bowling season a dance sponsored by the bowling committee was held in "D" Division Headquarters on Nov. 14, 1950. This was held as a Hallowe'en Ball and the attendance was excellent. Along with the dancing, refreshments were served and other entertainment was supplied to round out an excellent evening. Incidentally, the coffers of the bowling league were swelled to some extent financially as a result of the evening's activities.

"D" Division Ball The "D" Division Dinner Dance which has now become an annual occasion was held on Dec. 1, 1950. The dance—the outstanding social event of the winter season in Winnipeg—was under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, R. F. McWilliams, Asst. Commr. and Mrs. J. D. Bird and the commanding officers of the various Armed Forces stationed in Winnipeg. The committee who handled this event deserves a great deal of credit. The ball-room and dining room were attractively decorated with flags, lances and pennants, which added considerably to the color of the dance.

Christmas Tree As usual, the week before Christmas members of the Force together with their wives and children attended the annual Christmas Tree held in the "D" Division auditorium. Old St. Nicholas was on hand to present each child with a gift and the screams of delight from the children were ample evidence that they were thoroughly enjoying themselves. Most of the credit for the success of this occasion is due to the stenographers who are always prominent in arranging for the refreshments and organizing the party. During the afternoon a series of movie cartoons were shown by Corporal Boncey and Miss Mildred Golding, a talented nine-year-old dancer and singer, provided additional entertainment.

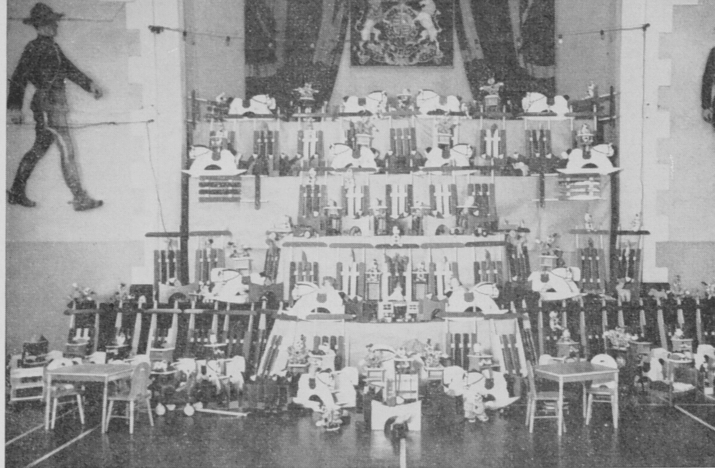
"D" Division Toy Project The "D" Division Toy Project which was begun three years ago was again carried out for Christmas 1950. This undertaking would not be possible without the co-operation of members of the Force throughout Mani-

toba and business firms in Winnipeg. Detachment men who are not in a position to work on the project were most liberal with their contributions of money for the purchase of necessary materials, and many firms in the city generously gave paint, lumber and other necessities from which the toys were manufactured. One institution donated the complete use of a power tool workshop and without the use of this equipment the project would have been a difficult one.

The stenographers and wives of the personnel were also of great assistance for the work of the paint shop was almost entirely handled by them. One of the girls donated a great deal of her time—and to some extent financial assistance—to the manufacture of dolls which she donated to the cause. Her mother, who is well up in years, also took an active part and the appreciation of those in charge of the project is particularly extended to her. In disposing of the toys, the same procedure as in other years was followed. The section NCOs travelling through detachment areas obtained the names of under-privileged families. These lists were compiled at Headquarters and according to the number of toys available as many families as possible were supplied. Care was taken in each case to insure that if a family was given any toys, all the children in the family received a gift of some description. The toys—approximately 875 in number—included everything from hockey sticks to dolls, rocking horses, tumbling monkeys, sleighs and other articles to delight a child, and as many as time permitted were actually made by members of the division. With the balance of the money left over, other articles were purchased to fill in for older boys and girls for whom we were not in a position to make suitable gifts.

The distribution of the toys was handled by detachment members in whose area the needy families were situated. The toys were packed in large boxes at Division Headquarters and shipped to each detachment. On the day before Christmas the members in uniform took the toys to the families and presented them in person. The gratitude of the parents is well shown in the few following excerpts taken from communications from detachments.

Results of
the toy project
at "D" Division.



At "D" Division's
Annual
Ball.



Hodgson Detachment

"In the a.m. of the 24-12-50 patrol was made to the . . . dwelling in Hodgson and the toys were presented to the children who were very happy to receive the gifts. The parents also thanked the writer . . . and wished the members of the Force responsible for the preparation of the gifts to be thanked."

Elphinstone

"The toys received at this detachment were delivered to two families in the village who otherwise would not have had any Christmas. The mothers of both families requested me to extend their sincere thanks to the RCMP personnel who gave their time in making them and who assisted in giving the poor an improved Christmas."

Lac du Bonnet

"When the toys were taken to the H— home, the father came out of the house to the police car. After the police mission was explained to him and he saw the toys for his children, H— broke down and cried. By this time all of the children were gathered around the police car and were peering into it at the toys. Their screams of delight were gratifying to say the least. It is impossible to find words which would describe the scene to perfection—the father crying and the children with eyes like saucers and screaming with delight—the RCMP with lumps in their throats—Santa Claus in disguise."

"The L— home in the Lac du Bonnet area was visited and upon arrival the patrol

was literally swamped by children. Mrs. L—found it very difficult to express her thanks and stated that the toys were a godsend and that her children would indeed have a happy Christmas thanks to the RCMP.”

As one detachment man put it:

“The members of “D” Division Headquarters who put their time and great effort

into the Christmas Toy Project have every reason to be proud of a job well done. It is unfortunate that they cannot be present when the toys are given to the needy families in detachment areas in order that they could note the thankful expressions of parents who are not in a position to supply their children with Christmas Cheer.”

“Depot” Division

Births To Reg. No. 10592 Cpl. and Mrs. W. G. Baker, at Regina, Sask., on Dec. 28, 1950, a daughter, Erica Jill.

Marriages Mr. Michael A. Carroll (employed civilian) to Elizabeth Thompson, on Feb. 3, 1951, at the Sacred Heart Church, Regina, Sask.

Deaths It is with sincere regret that we report the untimely passing of Spl. Cst. Howard Schofield on Dec. 20, 1950. At the funeral, members of the civilian staff acted as pall-bearers and the Force was represented further by a party from the Mounted Troop. Special Constable Schofield was a member of the riding staff for approximately three years.

Instructional A second group of seasoned policemen joined hands at this point with the formation of Indoctrination Course No. 2 on Nov. 21, 1950. These former members of the British Columbia Provincial Police, Newfoundland Constabulary and Newfoundland Rangers, were to be introduced to RCMP methods and regulations. At a gathering in the Sergeants’ Mess, attended by local officers and members of “Depot” Instructional

Staff, the class heard compliments paid to themselves and the provinces they represented by Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, Officer Commanding “F” Division and by the O.C. “Depot” Division, Insp. J. C. Story. Cpl. T. A. Hollett replied on behalf of the Newfoundland men and Sgt. C. C. Jacklin for the B.C. men. December 15 was the closing date of this class.

Shooting The team shooting of the “F” and “Depot” Club has had somewhat of a set-back due to alterations being made to the range. In spite of this however, the December and January competitions produced a creditable over-all average of 95.5%. It is hoped that the new lighting arrangements and the change of color scheme will add materially to the scores.

In addition to shooting in the Inter-Divisional competition the club has also entered the DCRA and SPSBRA matches.

Badminton The RCMP Badminton Club was invited to participate in a tournament with the Army Badminton Club recently and six teams of mixed doubles were entered. The Police Club won seven sets and the Army five.

Led by Insp. H. C. Forbes the 16-man mounted escort for the lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan, leaves the barracks at Regina prior to the opening of the third session of Saskatchewan’s eleventh legislature.



Bowling The Scarlet and Gold Bowling League continues to bowl each Monday night and the competition remains as keen as ever. While the league is well into the second half of the year's schedule it is still not possible to forecast the eventual winners.

Hockey With seven games under their belts the hockey players under Coach Strang are steadily gaining recognition as a team to be feared in the Regina City League. Of the seven games they have won four, tied two and lost one. This places them in a tie for first place with the Navy team.

Basketball Under the capable guidance of Cst. S. H. Foulger, the basketball team has risen to a first place tie with the Legion Cagers in the local City League. Aside from their league efforts the team has staged several exhibition games in the "Depot" gym which were greatly enjoyed by all in attendance. The personnel of the team is as follows: Csts. S. H. Foulger (Coach), G. Clark, D. Byers, R. Robertson, B. O'Connor, M. MacDonald, J. Stewart and K. Arkell.

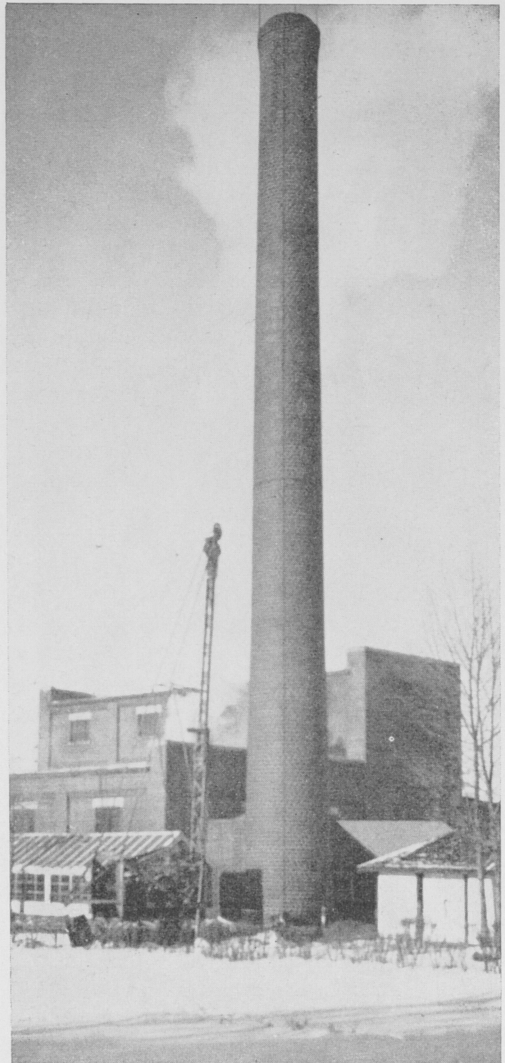
Boxing On February 12 a dozen bouts provided an evening's entertainment for lovers of the manly art of self-defence. Each contest was of three two-minute rounds duration except one in which Constable McMillan of "H" Squad knocked out Elliot—also of "H" Squad—in the third round. Cpl. J. C. Coughlin and Cst. E. C. Curtain refereed the contests. Other winners were: Constables Cripps, Slobod, Williams, Grover, Stewart, Miller, Price, Murchison, Ahearn, Borschneck and Arkell. Asst. Commr. L. H. Nicholson who happened to be visiting Regina, watched the show and kindly presented prizes to the winning boxers.

Curling With the addition of a new waiting room, the curling season at "Depot" Division got away to a flying start with a warm-up bonspiel during the first week of January. This was followed by the Eiler's Trophy Competition and then the Birk's

Trophy 'Spiel. The highlight of the season will be the merchandise bonspiel which the enthusiasts are eagerly looking forward to.

Concert Attended by an audience of approximately 500 made up of members of the Force and their friends, the RCMP Regina Band presented a concert of Christmas music on Dec. 15, 1950, in the "Depot" gymnasium. A highlight of the program was the debut of the bandmen as a choral unit singing two popular carols. The following week the band repeated the performance of this concert at the Saskatchewan Boys' School.

Christmas Tree The gaily-lit Barrack Square together with cool crisp air pro-



Drilling for water near the giant smoke-stack at "Depot".

vided an ideal background to a Christmas Tree Party held on Friday, Dec. 22, 1950, in the gymnasium. Under the guiding hand of Sub-Insp. W. M. Taylor, a combined gathering of "F" and "Depot" personnel and their offspring spent a most enjoyable time interviewing old "St. Nick". The gymnasium was tastefully decorated under Corporal Coughlin's supervision and appropriate music was supplied by the band.

New Year's Dance The Division's Annual Ball held Dec. 29, 1950, was a fitting climax to a busy festive season here in Regina. The popular cabaret-style dance was attended by a capacity crowd made

up of members of the Force and their friends.

By The Way The apparatus of a local well-drilling company and the gigantic smoke-stack of the "Depot" Division Central Heating Plant, caught the eye of the Division's Staff-Photographer Cpl. F. W. Barnes. The new well will help to bolster the water supply to the barracks during the dry months. Apparently motivated by our sub-zero weather, one wishful-thinking recruit was overheard to remark that if they struck oil, the RCMP could afford to send trainees to Florida during the winter months!

"E" Division

Births To Reg. No. 14793 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. C. Forster, a son, John Aubrey Clement, at Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 8, 1951.

Business as Usual After almost 20 years as one of the lesser divisions of the Force, last August "E" Division blossomed forth as the largest the RCMP has seen in its existence. With the taking over of the Provincial Police personnel of more than

500 men and 124 detachments, the process of digesting this large accretion and putting into effect the administration, policies and routine procedures of the RCMP was accompanied by many obstacles and setbacks. Due preparation had been made for many which had been foreseen, but countless others cropped up each day unexpectedly and had to be dealt with using the best means at our disposal.

On August 15, the opening day of the contract, Division Headquarters was established in Victoria on Menzies St. using the portion of the old drill hall which had till that moment been the executive seat of the provincial force. Lack of space had undoubtedly been no minor problem with our predecessors; with the new "E" Division it bade fair to be one of major proportions. The other provincial departments sharing the building will long remember our huge bales of stores and stationery, piled high in the entrance hall due to lack of space in the police rooms upstairs. The announcement of our move to new quarters in the Windermere Hotel building on October 17 was indeed welcome news to all members of the staff. By the 18th we were in our own building, with more than a semblance of order and organization already apparent. Today, even a keen observer would find little to indicate that the



Cst. M. Matheson of Sooke Detachment, "E" Division, replaces the old sign with the new.

new headquarters had been in operation for such a short time.

In the new Vancouver Sub-Division, our own Fairmont Barracks stood us in good stead when growing pains from the assumption of policing this heavily populated area began to be felt. It may be mentioned here that neighboring municipalities of Burnaby and North Vancouver are two of the largest policed by this Force.

In the field, exaggerated press and other reports had unfortunately prepared many of our ex-Provincial Police comrades for the iron hand of RCMP discipline to descend suddenly. However, August 15—the fateful day—arrived, time passed and nothing terrible happened. Police duties were attended to in much the same manner as formerly. Came a day when an RCMP patrol sergeant—one of a team of 14 on loan from our neighboring divisions—dropped in for a chat and a brief educational session. The use of our forms and methods of submitting reports and returns were thoroughly explained, followed by frank and beneficial discussions of the problems of the man on detachment. A transportation strike at the coast had considerably delayed the new clothing issues, but eventually our brown serge uniform began to replace the old familiar khaki throughout British Columbia. Before many weeks the patrol sergeants were being replaced by ex-BCPP NCOs who had returned from “indoctrination” courses at “Depot” Division, and who followed keenly in the footsteps of their predecessors, equally able to advise and counsel the man in the field.

There is great satisfaction in the fact that the vast majority of the men of the provincial organization elected to make the change. While pride in former membership may be still undimmed, we see and hear daily evidence from our new comrades that they now feel themselves to be members of the finest police force of its kind in the world.

In addition to the patrol sergeants in the field, it is fitting to pay tribute to the members from Ottawa and other divisions, each thoroughly experienced in his own line of work, who pitched in wholeheartedly and shared with our headquarters staff the trials and tribulations of those first few weeks. That we have weathered

OKANAGAN PROPERTIES AND FRUIT RANCHES

Special attention given enquiries from R.C.M.P. retiring personnel, without obligation. Retire to an orchard in the sunny Okanagan by placing a down-payment now and letting the crop shares take care of the payments.

R . J . T I N N I N G

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B.C.

the storm so well is in no small degree due to their help and guidance. We know their own divisions felt keenly the temporary loss, but it was indeed our gain. Ironically enough, in the front line was one of the *Quarterly's* star cartoonists, Insp. F. S. Spalding. Incidents not without humor met his eye every day, and we venture to hope that since his return to the comparative quiet of his Peace River Sub-Division, he will find time to commit some of his impressions to the drawing board for our amusement and edification.

Social Due to preoccupation with official duties, there have been no social activities of note in Victoria. However, in January a general meeting of members was held at which the nucleus of a Division Headquarters Social Club was formed. A committee was elected, and Cst. J. H. Aldred appointed secretary-treasurer. With the help of his genial personality the groundwork has been laid for what is hoped will be a well-planned series of social affairs throughout the year for members and their families in the greater Victoria area.

On Nov. 10, 1950, Vancouver Sub-Division held a social evening at Fairmont Barracks. One of the motives for this gathering was to provide a means for the old and the many new members of “E” Division, with their families to get together and know something about each other. The program was varied—movies for the youngsters, a presentation to Spl. Cst. Y. C. Leong on his retirement, and later, dancing for the grown-ups to music provided by a P.A. system and borrowed records. Excellent refreshments were provided and all

who were fortunate enough to attend agreed that the evening was an outstanding success.

Fairmont Barracks was also the locale for two other happy events before the close of the year. On December 21, 90-odd members including Asst. Commr. A. T. Belcher, the Officer Commanding, attended a regimental Christmas dinner. The excellent repast was followed by varied entertainment. Cpl. M. J. Olsen gave us some of his best humorous English-dialogue monologues, and there was also a sing-song during which music was provided by piper Cst. W. F. McCheyne. Only one or two old timers could remember that it was over 18 years since the barracks had heard the sound of bagpipes. The perpetrator in those days is now a leading member of the Vancouver City Police Pipe Band. A New Year's dinner and dance started with a buffet supper, and when time for dancing arrived the grand march was piped onto the dance floor, again by Piper McCheyne. The march was led by Supt. G. J. Archer, Officer Commanding the Sub-Division, and Mrs. Archer and 112 couples, including a goodly representation of ex-BCPP personnel, thoroughly enjoyed the festivities.

Sports Sports activities in the Vancouver area are following along much the same lines as last winter. Two bowling teams are entered in the Civil Service League and so far are occupying positions midway through the high and low teams. Our curling team however is enjoying more success, having won 17 out of 18 games played. The present form indicates that the team stands an excellent chance of emerging victorious in the play-offs.

Youth and the Police With the overnight expansion of the division last summer, it was natural to expect a considerable broadening of our youth program. That such has been the case is now clearly manifest, and the fact that the Provincial Police had a youth program of their own in operation for several years before the amalgamation has played a noteworthy part in the increased activity in this phase of our work. The loan to us of the educational safety film, "Blasting Caps" by Canadian Industries Limited, Montreal was a welcome temporary addition to our own library. During the last three months of

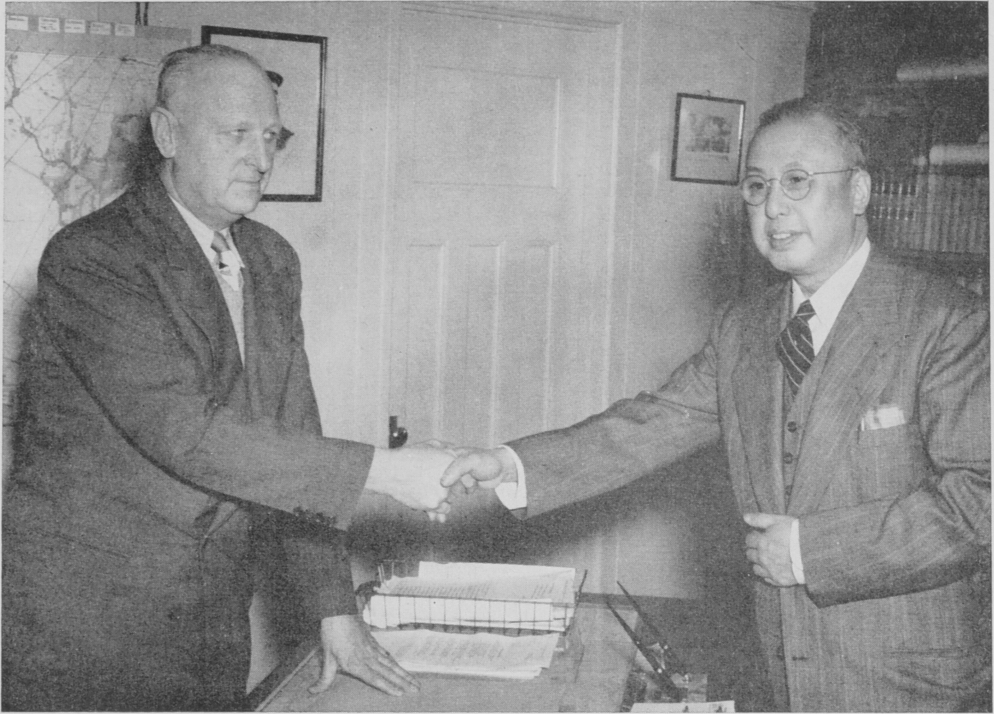
1950 this film was shown on 66 occasions to 7,635 students in the Nelson Sub-Division area. As this territory embraces one of British Columbia's largest mining districts, the value of this educational feature cannot be over-estimated.

Retirements As we grow in years of service, to all of us it is given on occasion to witness the retirement from the Force of older members. Each of them has contributed in some measure to the general pattern of the history of our organization; in most cases it can be said that the best years of their lives have been spent in the Force. Among the many outstanding personalities who have made the RCMP their career and stepped down to a well-earned rest, perhaps none has been more colorful than that of Y. C. ("Henry") Leong.

Yii Cheong (meaning "Rainy Heaven") Leong was born in Hong Kong in 1895, the son of a prominent shipping magnate and banker. At the age of five he was baptized Henry in the Hong Kong Wesleyan Church and it is by this name that he has been generally known by his Occidental friends and associates. As the Leong family had served the British Admiralty for over a hundred years, it was not surprising that Henry saw active service in World War I with the Hong Kong Volunteers' Expeditionary Force, attaining the rank of Company Sergeant Major.

Later, Canada attracted him and he opened an insurance and importing business in Vancouver in 1924. British Columbia has long had a considerable Chinese population, and due to his extensive knowledge of many Chinese dialects, Henry's ability as interpreter and translator came to the attention of the RCMP. Our activities against the narcotic traffic were steadily growing, and 1927 saw him sworn in as a special constable. Not only in "E" Division, but in other divisions of the Force and in other Federal Government departments his experience and knowledge of matters Oriental were invaluable. Many seizures of narcotics were made as a result of information secured by him.

Special Constable Leong's prestige in the Chinese community has been of great help to us throughout the years, and his honesty and sterling integrity have been a tower of strength to the Force and his adopted



Supt. G. J. Archer Bids Farewell to Spl. Cst. Y. C. Leong.

country. In loyalty he stood second to none, and this is reflected in his intense pride in the possession of the RCMP Long Service Medal, and in the fact that his three sons served in Canada's Armed Services during World War II.

Henry's retirement was marked by the gift to him of a brief case at the Fairmont Barracks social evening on November 10. There was a bouquet of flowers for his devoted wife, Maisie, who unfortunately was unable to be present through illness. Supt. G. J. Archer's presentation speech was made in his own inimitable style, and when Henry responded he was in his best

form. Those of us who have been fortunate in enjoying his society know that when he lets go, the language is in impeccable English, but delightfully garnished with the flowery idiom of his ancestors, and this occasion was no exception. A sad parting for an old friend of many of those present, he spoke of ill-health compelling his retirement. His concluding remarks, calling on the former BCPP members to stand shoulder to shoulder with their new comrades, were received in a manner which left no doubt as to the enthusiastic response from those concerned. And so we said good-bye to another faithful servant.

"F" Division

Births To Reg. No. 12655 Cpl. and Mrs. F. N. F. Anderson of Porcupine Plain, Sask., a son, Frederick Lawrie Fjeldsted, on Dec. 12, 1950.

To Reg. No. 13706 Cst. and Mrs. I. D. Grant of Loon Lake, Sask., a daughter, Joan Louise, on Jan. 20, 1951.

To Reg. No. 13803 Cst. and Mrs. D. H. McDonald of Fillmore, Sask., a son, James Allan, on Feb. 5, 1951.

Marriages The home of the groom's parents at Calgary, Alta., was the scene of the wedding on Nov. 2, 1950, of Miss Marguerite Thompson of Prince Albert,

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is our business
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Sask., to Reg. No. 14593 Cst. R. C. Falconer.

Constable Falconer is stationed at Prince Albert Detachment.

Annual Banquet and Dance at Saskatoon The Annual Banquet and Dance of the Sub-Division Recreational Club was held on Thursday, Nov. 16, 1950, at the "Club 400" in Saskatoon. Some 235 persons, including invited guests, members and ex-members of the Force, their wives and friends, were seated at the tables which were tastefully decorated with cut flowers. Among those seated at the head table were Mr. Justice S. McKercher and Mrs. McKercher, Judge V. R. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Police Magistrate H. G. H. Gilding and Mrs. Gilding, Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, Officer Commanding "F" Division and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, Chief Cst. A. Milne of the Saskatoon City Police, Insp. A. F. Steeves, CNR Investigation Department and Mrs. Steeves, Mr. H. C. Rees, Agent of the Attorney-General and Mrs. Rees, Dr. and Mrs. T. Seddon, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. MacDermid, Insp. and Mrs.

W. E. Buchanan, Sgt. and Mrs. D. McLay and Sgt. and Mrs. P. C. Smith. Inspector Buchanan acted as chairman and introduced the guests.

A toast to "The Commanding Officers and Members of the Force" was proposed by Mr. Justice McKercher and ably replied to by Assistant Commissioner Rivett-Carnac. A toast "To the Ladies" was proposed by Sergeant Smith and one "To the other Forces" by Sergeant McLay, the latter replied to by Chief Constable Milne.

Two guest artists—Miss Audrey Coulter and Mr. Fred Phillips of Saskatoon—entertained the gathering with several fine solos.

Dancing was enjoyed by approximately 400 persons, the group having been considerably enlarged with the arrival of those unable to attend the first portion of the evening's entertainment.

Annual Ball at North Battleford The Annual Ball of the North Battleford Recreation Club was held in the local Armouries on Nov. 28, 1950. It was the first opportunity for many of those present to listen and dance to the music of the RCMP Dance Band from Regina and the excellence of their numbers contributed much to the success of the evening. The hall was suitably decorated for the occasion with blue and gold streamers extending from all corners of the ball-room to form a colorful ceiling.

In the absence of Insp. R. P. B. Hanson, who was seriously ill in the DVA Hospital at Saskatoon, Insp. W. E. Buchanan of Saskatoon welcomed the guests and read to them a telegram from Inspector Hanson in which he expressed regret at being unable to attend.

Annual Ball at Prince Albert The Sub-Division Recreation Club held its Annual Ball in the Prince Albert Armouries on Nov. 29, 1950. This being a yearly function, efforts are made on each occasion to surpass previous ones and this time it was highlighted by the attendance of the RCMP Dance Band from Regina under the leadership of Bandmaster Sgt. C. C. Bryson. In their scarlet serges against a well-decorated bandstand the musicians added the proper amount of color to what is now considered by many to be "the dance" of the season at Prince Albert.

Approximately 800 people attended the dance. The occasion was spiced with an abundance of novelties, spot dances and balloons to which were tied credit notes for silk hosiery for the ladies. The ball-room was pleasingly decorated with streamers in the regimental colors of the RCMP, flags and fir trees which lent the homey atmosphere associated with this northern community.

Many complimentary comments have been received on the splendor and decorum of this dance which by its attendance assures the club of a similar successful function in 1951.

Remembrance Day at Saskatoon On Saturday, Nov. 11, 1950, nine members of Saskatoon Sub-Division, in charge of Sgt. A. M. Hutchinson, took part in the Remembrance Day Parade at Saskatoon. The parade, held under the auspices of the Canadian Legion included a large turn-out of veterans of World Wars I and II as well as units of the Naval Reserve, Army, RCAF and other organizations. The Navy, RCAF and SLI Bands also took part. Inspector Buchanan placed a wreath at the Cenotaph on behalf of the RCMP.

Farewells A farewell party was held in Prince, Albert by members of the Sub-Division Recreation Club on Nov. 15, 1950, in honor of Insp. and Mrs. G. H. Prime and Cpl. and Mrs. W. R. Morgan just prior to their departure to new posts at Ottawa and Victoria, respectively.

A small representative group gathered at Melville, Sask., on Dec. 8, 1950, to pay their respects to Police Magistrate S. H. Potter on the eve of his retirement. Insp. H. G. Langton, on behalf of all members of Yorkton Sub-Division, presented him with a Ronson cigarette lighter and case, suitably engraved. Magistrate Potter served in this district for some 15 years and had earned the goodwill and respect of all. He has taken up residence in Toronto.

Rifle and Revolver Clubs The Prince Albert Rifle and Revolver Club has enjoyed a particularly active year. This group has been functioning since 1941 when the Eiler Trophy was put up for competition. In 1947 an additional award was presented for annual competition—

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the Grosser and Glass Trophy. Competitions for these were held in June 1950 with Insp. G. H. Prime winning the Grosser and Glass Trophy and Cpl. J. D. Lewak and Cst. R. C. Falconer tying for the Eiler Trophy.

In November 1950 a monthly competition was arranged with the Prince Albert City Police Revolver Club. In a .22 revolver challenge event with the City Police, Cst. R. C. Falconer took second prize and Cst. R. L. MacDonald third prize. A silver spoon handicap competition during January 1951 saw the Prince Albert Club win all prizes with silver spoons going to Csts. J. C. Dowie, R. C. Falconer and R. C. Harrison.

The club has also entered the .22 Rifle and Revolver Inter-Divisional Competition. A rifle competition is being arranged between RCMP and local units of the Reserve Militia.

The Swift Current Sub-Division Rifle and Revolver Club has for the second year entered the winter competitions of the DCRA and the Saskatchewan Provincial

Small Bore Rifle Association; also the Inter-Divisional Small Bore Rifle Competition.

The Saskatoon Sub-Division Rifle and Revolver Club continues to be active. With the addition of some new blood to the group, the members are looking to the future with great optimism.

"G" Division

Births To Reg. No. 14094 Cst. and Mrs. G. U. Spohr, a son, Gregory George, on Nov. 10, 1950, at Whitehorse, Y.T.

Marriages Reg. No. 14473 Cst. R. H. Bradford, Whitehorse Detachment to Miss Patricia Platt at "The Old Log Church", Whitehorse, Y.T., on Nov. 3, 1950.

Emergency Patrol Cst. H. F. Herring left Cambridge Bay Detachment on Nov. 15, 1950 with his Eskimo guide and dog teams on a patrol to Sherman Inlet, some 300 miles distant. When he arrived there 12 days later, Constable Herring was running a temperature and suffering from a swollen throat and could not eat. Cambridge Bay Detachment was advised of the situation by wireless from Sherman Inlet and arrangements were made for an emergency flight by Yellowknife Airways plane.

The Yellowknife Airways plane, with Cst. J. A. O'Malley on board and necessary medical supplies, left Cambridge Bay

Miscellaneous In the sphere of "extra curricular" activities we are proud to announce the appointment of Cpl. J. Lamb of Saskatoon to the office of Assistant Boy Scout Commissioner for the Province of Saskatchewan and Cpl. L. S. Bowman of Regina to the office of District Boy Scout Commissioner for the Regina District.

flying in a southerly direction to the mainland, then followed the coast line in an easterly direction. Due to fog and the coming of darkness the plane landed at the mouth of Armark River and camp was made for the night. Next morning the plane proceeded to Sherman Inlet and found that Constable Herring had recovered somewhat and had left by dog team for Perry River. The plane proceeded in a westerly direction towards Perry River and the patrol was spotted. A landing was made and the constable, Eskimo guide and dogs were loaded on the plane and returned to Cambridge Bay.

Constable Herring was later flown to Edmonton for a medical check up on the next RCAF plane available on a routine flight.

This emergency brings to mind the changes in northern communication and travel that have taken place since the advent of wireless and airplane.

"H" Division

Births To Reg. No. 11851 Cst. and Mrs. W. E. Hastie, a daughter, Eleanor Storie, on Nov. 15, 1950.

To Reg. No. 11538 Cpl. and Mrs. W. S. White, a daughter, Frances Elizabeth, on Dec. 30, 1950.

Retirements Reg. No. 11584 Cpl. L. W. Ennis proceeded to pension on January 22. This NCO was presented with a watch as a memento from his many friends at Halifax where he was stationed for most of his service.

Reg. No. 11609 Cst. F. Beaton of Pictou Detachment is another member who is now on pension, retiring on Dec. 26, 1950.

Congratulations To S/Sgt. (formerly sergeant) H. Klassen, Sgt. (formerly cor-

poral) A. S. Rankin, and our three new corporals, D. F. Fitzgerald, W. A. Coombs and E. E. Ward, all recently promoted.

Sports Due to erratic weather in this area, the usual winter sports have not been possible in many sections of Nova Scotia. No ice to skate on, no snow to ski on. The wild cotton-tails must be wishing for chameleon-like ability to change their color.

Christmas Tree Party An eminently successful party was held at Halifax a few days before the 25th; the gymnasium was packed to the doors. A number of members and their families managed to get to the city from outside detachments. Gifts were handed to the children by "Santa", refreshments were served to all, and every-

body, including the grown-ups, had a whale of a time.

On Dec. 21, 1950, a Christmas Party was held for all the members and civilian employees of Sydney Sub-Division, their wives, girl or boy friends as the case may be. The party was held in the ward-room of the Point Edward Naval Base and a delightful evening of fun and good fellowship was enjoyed. There was music for dancing throughout the evening, and at 11.30 p.m. a buffet supper of turkey with all the trimmings was served.


Recreation The Sydney Sub-Division Sports and Social Club made another contribution to the recreation of the single men in barracks by purchasing a new radio phonograph which should provide many hours of pleasant enjoyment and relaxation.

Rifle and revolver shooting in the indoor range is under way at Sydney with weekly silver spoon shoots being held. Also teams have again been entered in the Inter-Division Rifle and Revolver Competitions for 1951.

The Sergeant Major tells us of a potential recruit appearing in his office without a "by-your-leave", parking himself casually on a chair and gazing languidly about him. It seems the S/M thoughtfully (?) and considerably asked him if he was *very* tired. "Oh no," said the recruit, "not too bad." Education set in quickly, believe us.

A **stenographer** when asked if she had

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anything outstanding to report for the *Quarterly* notes on behalf of the civil servants said, "Yes, please note that after 18 years of waiting, we have two new typewriters in 'H' Division."

"J" Division

Births To Reg. No. 11242 Cpl. and Mrs. L. H. Lafreniere, a daughter, Marie Bernadette, on Dec. 8, 1950.

Shooting The regular indoor practices conducted weekly have now been amplified by team competitions under DCRA, NBRA and the Inter-Divisional Shoot. What is now needed is a supply of original alibis to replace those worn out through fair wear and tear.

Badminton Now in full swing. The demonstration of play by Doug Grant, ex-world's professional champion, in Fredericton, N.B. on February 5 was well attended by our club members who hope to benefit from what they saw. A two-match tourna-

ment held with the St. Dunstan's Club resulted in our club winning the series.

Annual Ball To the many guests who, in the past, attended the winter dances held by the Recreation Club in "J" Division Drill Hall, the suggestion that a ball be held in the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel, Fredericton, was an exciting prospect. Particularly so when it was definitely announced that members of the RCMP Band would, by kind permission of Commr. S. T. Wood, provide the music.

On Dec. 15, 1950, under the patronage of His Lordship, C. D. Richards, Chief Justice of the Province of New Brunswick and Mrs. Richards, the first Annual Ball opened with the Grand March headed by



Grand March at
"J" Division Ball.

Left to right:

Supt. and Mrs. D. L. McGibbon, His Lordship Chief Justice C. D. Richards and Mrs. Richards, Insp. and Mrs. M. F. A. Lindsay, Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Wright.



RCMP Dance
Band from
Ottawa.

Supt. and Mrs. D. L. McGibbon, and followed by approximately 600 guests.

The tributes paid by the guests to the orchestra were indicative of the enjoyment experienced, encores being repeatedly demanded.

To the RCAF who provided the transportation for the band, the members of the band for their excellent performance and the committee for their untiring efforts go our sincere thanks and appreciation for a thoroughly successful evening.

Farewells On the evening of February 15 members of Fredericton Detachment, Sub-Division and Headquarters attended a staff party at "J" Division barracks to bid "au revoir" to Reg. No. 11516 Sgt. Major F. Smith who retired to pension and to

Insp. H. S. Cooper who was transferred to "A" Division as Personnel Officer of "H", "B" and "L" Divisions.

Following the showing of a movie, the presentation of a farewell gift was made by Supt. D. L. McGibbon to Sergeant Major and Mrs. Smith on behalf of the members of "J" Division. After a luncheon, a presentation was made to Mrs. Cooper by her many friends as a remembrance of her sojourn in New Brunswick.

Correction In the January Division Bulletin the revolver scores in the meet between the Maine State Police and "J" Division, RCMP, were incorrectly reported. The totals should have read:

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| RCMP | 2344 |
| Maine State Police | 2337 |

"K" Division

Births To Reg. No. 11928 Sgt. and Mrs. B. Allan, on Aug. 28, 1950, at Lethbridge, Alta., a son, Peter Hastings.

To Reg. No. 13191 Cst. and Mrs. W. C. A. Constable, on Sept. 15, 1950, at Calgary, Alta., a son, Kenneth William.

To Reg. No. 13942 Cst. and Mrs. A. H. Mansell, on Sept. 27, 1950, at Calgary, Alta., a son, Gregory Allan.

To Reg. No. 14254 Cst. and Mrs. D. L. Madill, on Oct. 19, 1950, at Blairmore, Alta., a daughter, Maureen Louise.

To Reg. No. 13849 Cst. and Mrs. W. F. L. Murray, at Nanton, Alta., on Oct. 7, 1950, a daughter, Robin Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 13113 Cst. and Mrs. G. F. Reid, at Edmonton, Alta., on Dec. 6, 1950, a daughter, Karen Elizabeth Margaret.

To Reg. No. 13473 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. O. Bradley, at Medicine Hat, Alta., on Dec. 14, 1950, a son, Robert Michael.

To Reg. No. 14420 Cst. and Mrs. D. W. Macdonald of High Prairie, Alta., a son, Douglas William, on Jan. 11, 1951.

To Reg. No. 14323 Cst. and Mrs. E. G. Pedersen at Calgary, Alta., a son, Gregory Bruce, on Jan. 18, 1951.

Marriages On Sept. 2, 1950, at Red Deer, Alta., Reg. No. 12868 Cpl. G. W. Mortimer to Miss Patricia May White.

On Sept. 9, 1950, at Edmonton, Alta., Reg. No. 11875 Cpl. L. E. Duffield to Miss Dorothy L. Dey.

On Sept. 14, 1950, at Lethbridge, Alta., Reg. No. 13549 Cst. F. A. E. Ward to Miss Irene Bestwick.

On Nov. 1, 1950, Reg. No. 10261 Cpl. J. H. Simoneau to Florence Lovina Taylor. (Marriage was at Coronation, Alta.)

Golf The Annual Tournament of the Alberta Police Golf Association was played on the Highlands Golf Course, Edmonton, on Sept. 7 and 8, 1950. An 18-hole qualifying round played in the morning of the first day placed the competitors in their various flights and determined the winners of the Team Trophy. Awarded to the four-man team with the best aggregate score, this trophy was won by Calgary City Police.

The Championship Flight was won by Cpl. J. H. Simoneau, RCMP who defeated Cst. D. Parker, CPR Police, 2 and 1. Cst. T. Malcolm, Calgary City Police defeated

Cst. B. Jacques of the same force in the First Flight and Cst. C. R. Peters, RCMP, Regina took honors in the Second Flight over Supt. N. Courtois, RCMP. Cpl. J. Brandon, RCMP Thorhild Detachment was victor in the Third Flight, Cst. W. Madison, Edmonton City Police won the Fourth Flight, and Cst. W. Murray, RCMP took top honors in the Fifth Flight.

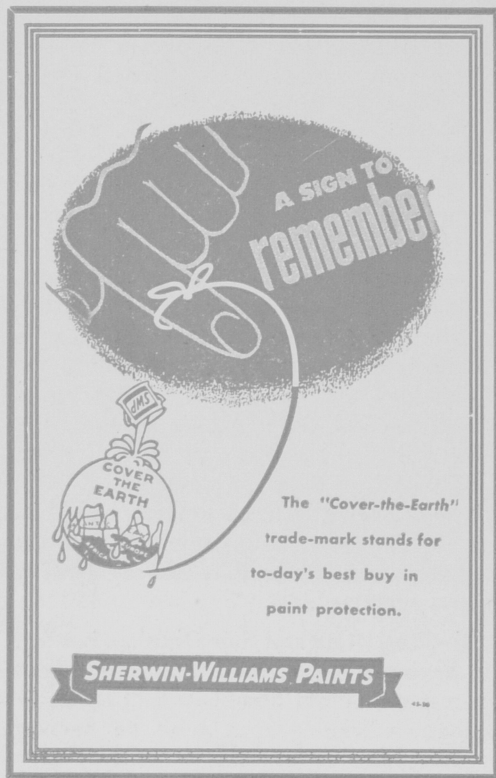
The tournament, a successful event, featured good fellowship and keen rivalry. At the end of the first day of play a smoker was held in the Club House of the Highlands Golf Club and at the conclusion of the second day's events, prizes were presented to the winners by Asst. Commr. S. Bullard, Officer Commanding "K" Division. Newly-elected officers are Chief Cst. R. Jennings, Edmonton City Police, president, and Cst. K. Barr of Calgary City Police, secretary.

Bowling Calgary Sub-Division bowlers are having a successful season. They have six teams in close competition. Cst. B. O. Beckett is leading man with an average of 208. Miss Ruth Gair is leading lady with an average of 182.

On the evening of February 3 Calgary RCMP entered a ladies' team and a men's team in the Calgary Five Pin Association Memorial Trophy Event. Our girls—Miss Fisk, Mrs. Rawsthorne, Miss Mitchell, Miss Gair and Mrs. Rolstone—won the event over all other entries from the city. In the final game Miss Gair scored 402 points to cinch the trophy.

**Champion
Girl Bowlers
from "K" Division
(Calgary).**





The Edmonton RCMP eight-team Bowling League is going strong with the men's high single 337 held by Constable Galbraith and the ladies' high single, 315, by Miss Ford. The men's high cross of 792 is held by Constable Binnie and Millie Ed-

wards with 664 tops the women in this event.

Christmas and New Years At Calgary some 40 kiddies were met by Santa at the RCMP barracks while at Edmonton approximately 100 kiddies were dined, entertained and presented with attractive gifts by the Old Fellow. These parties were worth-while successes, thanks to the hard work done by good committees.

The New Year was brought in at Edmonton Headquarters with a turkey dinner and all the trimmings followed by one of the most enjoyable dances held in the gym in many years. At Calgary this annual event was attended by about 80 members and ex-members and all report having a wonderful time.

Badminton Calgary members are having an active badminton season with various competitions amongst themselves and with local clubs. This looks like their year to lift the Division Championship Trophy. Edmonton RCMP Badminton Club is looking forward to the annual matches with Calgary and the visit to the southern city. In the meantime they are enjoying matches with other Edmonton and district clubs.

Rifle Range The "K" Division Edmonton Rifle Range is kept busy with the Police Club shooting twice each week and scouts, cadets and orphans getting practice and training during the remaining evenings.

"L" Division

Pension Spl. Cst. J. S. Jenkins retired to pension on Jan. 11, 1951, after serving 22 years in the Force, the majority of which was connected with enforcing the Migratory Bird Convention Act and Provincial Game Laws.

Promotion Cpl. A. M. Johnston our fingerprint and photographic expert was recuperating from an attack of influenza in the hospital at Charlottetown when he received the news of his promotion. Al quickly recovered. WHO WOULDN'T?

Hockey The Montague "Meteors" of the South King's County Hockey League are captained by Cpl. D. R. George on defence and Cst. C. E. Walper in the nets.

The results so far are the winning of a place in the Prince Edward Island Intermediate Hockey League and a couple of stitches in the head of Constable Walper.

Bowling Activities in our four-team Bowling League at Charlottetown had to be reorganized and we are finishing out the season with two teams of six members each. Lady Hamilton spoons with the RCMP crest will be given to all members of the winning team and also for high single, high cross, low single and low cross for the season. Cpl. Peter Jay of the P.S. Squad holds high average to date of 210 points (no handicap).

Rifle Shooting Cpl. A. M. Johnston,

captain of the RCMP team entered in the Prince Edward Island Garrison Rifle League, reports some fine shooting and averages are considerably higher than last year.

Training Off the record a course in

snow shovelling began late in December sponsored by Cpl. "Bill" Warner of Charlottetown Detachment, but due to the scarcity of the material up to the present time, it is not likely that members will qualify before 1952.

"Marine" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13176 Cpl. and Mrs. W. B. Colp, a son, Christopher Bennett, on Oct. 11, 1950.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. L. E. Young, a son, David Lloyd, on Dec. 6, 1950.

To Reg. No. 12871 Cpl. and Mrs. T. V. Burton, a son, Hugh Douglas, on Dec. 14, 1950.

To Reg. No. 12831 Cpl. and Mrs. N. C. C. Roberts, a daughter, Sylvia Anne, on Dec. 13, 1950.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. A. G. Long, a son, Brian George, on Dec. 17, 1950.

Marriages Reg. No. 14643 Cpl. R. S. Harding to Miss Marjorie Snooks on Dec. 2, 1950, at Halifax, N.S.

Spl. Cst. K. E. Whitford to Miss Gladys Perks on Aug. 7, 1950, at Halifax, N.S.

Spl. Cst. L. McG. Clark to Miss Helen Potter of Fifeshire, Scotland, on Dec. 28, 1950, at Halifax, N.S.

Spl. Cst. J. R. Emmett to Miss Gertrude Tucker, on Feb. 3, 1951, at Halifax, N.S.

Rifle Shooting The senior and junior teams comprising "H" and "Marine"

Division members, entered in the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League, are making a good showing. During the month of January the first of the Inter-Divisional and DCRA monthly match targets were fired but official returns have not yet been received.

Long Service Medal At a parade held in "H" Division gymnasium on Nov. 17, 1950, Reg. No. 12255 Cst. J. V. McDuff was presented with the RCMP Long Service Medal by Asst. Commr. R. Armitage.

To Pension Reg. No. 12208 S/Sgt. D. L. J. MacKinnon was discharged to pension on Jan. 26, 1951, having been on command to "A" Division since 1945. Other members of this Division recently discharged to pension include:

Reg. No. 12141 S/Sgt. F. H. Faulkner, on Nov. 30, 1950; Reg. No. 12188 Sgt. C. E. Bastable on Sept 16, 1950; Reg. No. 12180 Cpl. T. F. Himmelman on Nov. 19, 1950; Reg. No. 12233 Cst. L. B. Clattenburg on Nov. 7, 1950 and Reg. No. 12264 Cst. G. E. Newell on Jan. 20, 1951.

"N" Division

Staff Since the last *Quarterly* went to press there have been changes in personnel at Rockcliffe. Sub-Inspector Grayson, Training Officer for about two years, was transferred to Prince Albert Sub-Division.

The vacancy was filled by Sub-Insp. J. A. Henry, an expert pistol shot and therefore especially welcomed by the "N" Division Rifle and Revolver Club.

In January a presentation was made to Special Constable Cooney when he left the Force to take up another position. "Frank" came to "N" Division as cook when he returned from the Navy after the war. As

a parting gift his friends at Rockcliffe gave him a jig-saw for his hobby workshop.

Christmas Party The "N" Division children's Christmas Tree Party was bigger and better than ever. The program opened with suitable music by members of the RCMP Band under Cpl. H. Blackman. The O.C., Supt. C. N. K. Kirk, introduced the Commissioner who spoke to the children and also addressed the parents.

While waiting for Santa Claus to arrive the band provided more music, some interesting tricks were performed by "Borts the Magician" after which came the main

event for the children—Santa Claus came down the big chimney on the stage. When he had personally presented gifts to nearly 90 children, he went back up the chimney and all the guests went into the Division Mess for refreshments.

New Year's Eve Dance The combined efforts of all personnel made the New Year's Eve Dance a successful and entertaining event. Commencing with supper at 10 p.m., the dancing got under way at midnight. Four hundred celebrants roundly welcomed in the New Year while the Police Dance Band played Auld Lang Syne. Then the merriment was sustained until the small hours. The decorations, supervised by Constable Jensen, were particularly good this year and even included large murals drawn and painted by Sergeants Pomfret and Morris who are attached to our P.T. Staff from the Canadian Provost Corps. This dance remains one of the Ottawa social season's outstanding events.

Bowling Every Monday night the staff gathers for a league session. So far Sergeant

Major Robertson's team the Huskies, holds the lead position. However, the S/M does not have all the good bowlers on his squad. Mrs. Robertson, who had to give up her position on one of the teams because of a painful malady affecting her right arm, is now bowling left-handed as a spare and running up scores of 200. In December a special Chicken Roll was held after which the high player on each of the eight teams literally "got the bird".

Shooting "N" Division is entering a team in the Inter-Divisional and DCRA shoots again this year. Sufficient practice time presents a problem because our range is so constantly in use for training purposes. Shooting for their first season at Rockcliffe are Superintendent Kirk and Sub-Inspector Henry. The former's excellent rifle scores and the latter's fine revolver shooting will mean a lot to our club.

Skating Party On Friday, January 26 the Division held a winter party at Rockcliffe which was well attended by the members with their wives and sweethearts. On this occasion we were particularly pleased to welcome Commissioner and Mrs. Wood and daughter Bonnie. The evening started with skating on the flood-lighted rink to the accompaniment of music over the loud speakers. The rink was in good condition and the weather was just right. While skating was in progress many of the guests enjoyed a sleigh ride. Constables Westhaver and Boivin and Mrs. J. W. Allen manned the refreshment stand and dispensed coffee and hot dogs as fast as they could put weiners in the buns. The last part of the evening was taken up with games and prizes were presented to the winners. It was a good party and we hope to repeat it.

Special Visits On February 13, the Division was honored by an informal visit to the barracks by His Excellency the Governor-General. Viscount Alexander was accompanied by Major Berridge, A.D.C., who is well known at Rockcliffe since he has been taking the equitation course here in recent months. His Excellency made a tour of the barracks and grounds—escorted by the Officer Commanding—first visiting the Riding School to watch equitation exercises and then the typing room. In Hall No. 1 the visitors

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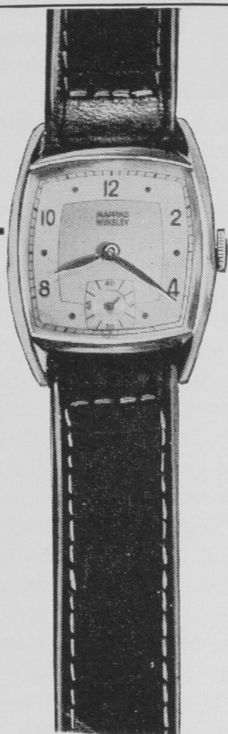
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listened for a time to a Criminal Law lecture being given by Sergeant Graves and His Excellency showed keen interest in the Ballistics and Document Sections of the laboratory where S/Sgt. W. W. Sutherland and Sgt. C. Eves explained their techniques to him. The Governor-General also remarked on the fine barrack-room accommodation provided for the men.

On February 19 the Hon. T. C. A. Hislop, CMG, High Commissioner for New Zealand paid a short visit to Rockcliffe. Mr. Hislop was particularly interested in our horses and visited the Riding School with Inspector Henry to see them in action. Tea was served in the Officers' Mess to conclude this brief but pleasant visit.

"O" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13793 Cst. and Mrs. J. T. Bildfell, a son, Ronald Walter, on Nov. 20, 1950.

To Reg. No. 14133 Cst. and Mrs. R. C. Ford, a daughter, Roberta Anne, on Nov. 24, 1950.

To Reg. No. 12642 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Watson, a daughter, Audina Janice, on Nov. 28, 1950.

To Reg. No. 12943 Cpl. and Mrs. W. R. Condie, a daughter, Karen Patricia, on Dec. 27, 1950.

To Reg. No. 13963 Cst. and Mrs. B. O. Barker, a daughter, Joan Mary, on Dec. 28, 1950.

To Reg. No. 11247 Sgt. and Mrs. A. A. Yunker, a son, Peter Joseph, on Feb. 5, 1951.

Welcome Many additions have been made to this Division since the last issue and they are welcomed—Constables McDougall and Lafreniere from "N" Division, Worrell and Rodda from "A" Division, McCulloch, Skagfeld, Langshaw, and Corporals Baskin, Dobbs, Appleton and Wagner from "C" Division, Constables Goldfinch, Reynolds and Reimer from "D" Division, Smith, Katzalay, Mawson and Fraser from "F" Division, Drayton from "H" Division, McCallum from "J" Division,

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Hill, Skatfeld and Eagleson from "K" Division and Pilkey from "L" Division. To those members with families—"good house hunting".

Departures The Division regrets losing the services of the following who have taken their pension—Reg. No. 10626 Sgt. A. L. Seaman, Reg. No. 10369 Cpl. J. S. Robinson and Reg. No. 11454 Cpl. S. E. Aicken. Presentations were made to these retiring members. Cpl. S. Dalton of the Orderly Room Staff was transferred to "A" Division and Constable Gutteridge to "L" Division.

General Cpl. and Mrs. C. C. Holman were recent visitors to Ottawa where the Corporal was invested by His Excellency the Governor-General with the Order of St. John in the rank of Serving Brother.

Windsor Detachment personnel were invited to attend a banquet and meeting of the newly-formed Windsor Branch of the North-West Mounted Police Veterans' Association held January 31 at "The Rendezvous" in Riverside. The majority of the members attended and enjoyed the supper and subsequent smoker.

Recreation Although December was a busy month the "O" Division Revolver Club managed to find time to hold a Turkey Shoot on Dec. 8, 1950.

At first it appeared that there would be little interest in this event as the entries were slow in coming in. However, these thoughts were quickly dispelled with the entry of the great "Turkey" Ellis. Although no one expected to beat him, interest in the contest quickened for here was a chance to see the great "Turkey" in action.

Another notable was "Dead Eye" Newman who distinguished himself in the \$1,000 Toronto City Police Revolver Shoot.

The entry of "Peep Sight" Gaines, a well known and experienced gun slinger in this area was also received with much interest. "Trigger" Fox who recently returned from "B" Division where he made his reputation, was a last-minute contestant.

Altogether there were 23 entries and the competition was keen. There were some upsets—the great "Turkey" was not shooting in his usual fine style but "Dead Eye" came through in his usual fine form and walked away with one of the gobblers. There was a great deal of interest in the novelty target and a dark horse from Western Canada "Two Gun" MacKenzie won this prize, which of course was another bird.

There were many other awards presented after the meet and it was agreed by everyone that the shoot was a success.

New Year's Eve Party The Annual New Year's Eve Party was held at barracks on December 31. Celebrations commenced with a social hour and buffet luncheon—prepared by the mess staff under the direction of the Messing Officer, Miss A. V. Best—which lasted till midnight. At midnight the Officer Commanding and Mrs. Anthony led the Grand March and from then on revelry was paramount. The music for the occasion was supplied by "Stan Patton and his Band" a group from the Mart Kenny organization. It was the general concensus that this function far surpassed any other that had been enjoyed in this Division. We are hoping for more dances of similar calibre.

Old-Timers' Column

W. Bleasdel Cameron's book "Blood Red The Sun" which was reissued recently—and reviewed in the October 1950 *Quarterly*—contains an interesting reference to an old timer mentioned in the last issue, Reg. No. 864 ex-Cst. Campbell Young.

The incident occurred during the dramatic meeting of Superintendent Crozier and the Indian Chief Poundmaker at the latter's Reserve, shortly before the outbreak of the North-West Rebellion. One of Poundmaker's braves had assaulted a government farming instructor and an NWMP corporal had been sent out from Battleford to arrest the native. The Indians were massed in great numbers at the Reserve for their annual "Thirst Dance" and perhaps emboldened by such numbers and fired by the hysteria of the celebrations the wanted man refused to surrender. Poundmaker wasn't too co-operative either and next day Superintendent Crozier and 25 men appeared at the Reservation—to effect the arrest by a show of force if need be.

Day-long discussions brought only the compromise that the Indians would meet with the Police next day and would then produce the wanted man. Overnight the NWMP force threw up a rough fort from the dilapidated ruins of some log buildings and took the precautions of commandeering the government stores at the adjoining Reservation. This did little to ease the feelings of the warlike braves and tension mounted. By noon reinforcements under Inspector Antrobus had arrived and taking Cst. Campbell Young, another man and an interpreter Superintendent Crozier went out to meet the Indian chiefs and hold trial over the wanted brave.

The situation was a dangerous one and only the iron nerve of the Police and

greatest diplomacy prevented bloodshed. In the end the forces of justice won out and the Mounted Police arrested the man they wanted. It is an exciting tale and vividly told in Mr. Cameron's book. In the meantime ex-Constable Young, a central figure in the tense personal encounter between the law and Poundmaker's blood-thirsty braves, lies ill in an Edmonton hospital, probably the sole survivor of that thrilling episode in our history. ●●●

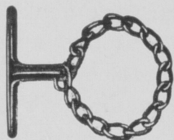
Dr. H. A. Lestock Reid

Old timers will learn with regret of the death of Dr. H. A. Lestock Reid a year ago—on February 7—at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., U.S.A. Acting assistant surgeon in the Force for almost 40 years, Dr. Reid resigned in 1946 and retired from active medical practice. He was then 78 years old and in recognition of his long and faithful services he was appointed an Honorary Surgeon to the RCMP on Oct. 4, 1946.

Dr. Reid's life was closely connected with much of the early history of Western Canada and during his service to the Force he was a keen observer and a participator in many of the colorful episodes prominent in our history.



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Although he graduated from Trinity Medical College, Toronto, in 1891, the doctor's thirst for knowledge did not end there. He made many pilgrimages to noted centres of learning—the Mayo Clinic; St. Bartholomew's, Guy's and Thomas', London, England; to Paris, Berlin, Munich, Vienna and Rome—and members of the Force benefited by his keen desire to keep abreast of the latest developments in medical science.

Although practically a native son of Prince Albert—he lived there for 69 years—Dr. Reid was buried in Toronto, to where he had retired four years earlier.

(See *RCMP Quarterly*, October 1946.)

• • •

F. W. Torney, K.C., Dies

In Moose Jaw, Sask., on Feb. 15, 1951, Reg. No. 2860 ex-Cpl. Frederick William Torney, K.C. passed away at the age of 83. Widely known in Saskatchewan legal circles, Mr. Torney was a former police magistrate of the city of Moose Jaw. His

career in the NWMP began in 1893 in Calgary to where he had journeyed after leaving his native Ireland. He served at various posts throughout the West and in 1899 while stationed at Maple Creek, purchased his discharge. After ranching for a couple of years Mr. Torney re-engaged in the Force as a special constable and went to the Yukon where he served as personal secretary to the late Asst. Commr. Z. T. Wood. He resigned from the Force in 1907 to accept another position. In the meantime Mr. Torney continued the study of law which he had started some years earlier. He was called to the Bar of Yukon Territory in 1913 and of Saskatchewan the same year. Commencing the practice of law in Moose Jaw, he took time off to make a distinguished contribution to Canada's war effort as an officer in World War I. He resumed his legal career in 1917. Mr. Torney was created a K.C. in 1929.

The bare details of Mr. Torney's life tell nothing of the interesting career that must have been his. He served as a uniformed member of the Force at a time when law

enforcement was playing an important part in making Western Canada an attractive place for settlers. His years in the Yukon embraced a period when the lawless element among the miners taxed the diplomacy and courage of the small group of Mounted Policemen stationed there. Of that time he had special memories of his career as a musician in one of the early bands of the Force. This was the group formed by Assistant Commissioner Wood at Dawson in 1901 and Mr. Torney became a cornet player "by request". He wrote the story of this musical aggregation for the *Quarterly*. (See issue of January 1941, pp. 269-70.)



The Story Behind a Watch

A cherished memento exhibited by a recent visitor to "B" Division Headquarters, St. John's, Nfld., aroused the interest of the *Quarterly's* Associate Editor there. The visitor—Mr. H. T. Ford—served the Force as a special constable in the early part of this century and still proudly wears a watch given to him by the RNWMP 42 years ago. The inscription on its back (see "B" Division Bulletin, page 365) has resulted in bringing to light one of those half-forgotten tragedies of the North and the story of it also tells why Mr. Ford possesses a time-piece given to him by a grateful Force.

The story begins in June 1908 when a patrol was ordered to be made across the northern part of Canada. Purposes of this journey were:

- (1) To affirm Canadian jurisdiction over this area.
- (2) To report upon the country and the possibility of a feasible route from the Mackenzie River to Hudson Bay.
- (3) To report upon the number, the location and condition of the natives.
- (4) To ascertain whether any permanent detachments of police should be established.

Insp. E. A. Pelletier was selected to command the detachment and he was accompanied by a corporal and two constables. The party left Fort Saskatchewan on June 1 for Athabasca Landing and from there proceeded partly by steamer and partly by canoe to Great Slave Lake. On July 1 Pelletier's party left Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake and travelled via Pike



Ex-Spl. Cst. H. T. Ford being greeted by personnel at "B" Division.

Portage, Artillery Lake, Hanbury River and Thelon River to Chesterfield Inlet on Hudson Bay where they arrived on August 31. There they were met by the Hudson's Bay coastal boat *MacTavish*, chartered for the purpose of assisting the patrol. Later on the *MacTavish* was wrecked but our story insofar as the party is concerned ends here.

On August 5 a police party consisting of Reg. No. 3566 Sgt. R. M. L. Donaldson, Reg. No. 3347 Cpl. F. W. Reeves¹, Spl. Cst. H. T. Ford and two natives left Fort Churchill on the *MacTavish* with supplies for Fullerton. This was on the boat's journey to meet Inspector Pelletier's party. After running into some adverse weather which caused the boat to be delayed for several days the *MacTavish* arrived at Marble Island on August 14 and the party anchored there. A large herd of walrus on a small island about a mile away attracted Special Constable Ford's attention and he secured Sergeant Donaldson's permission to take the dinghy in an effort to shoot some of the mammals. Ford returned some time later and reported that he had killed ten. He brought one head back with him. After some discussion the Sergeant suggested that they all go over and cut off some of the meat so that it could be picked up on the *MacTavish's* return trip. Donaldson, Ford and Reeves rowed out to the island, taking axes as well as firearms and found another large herd there. Although the two NCOs fired a few shots at the walrus, they killed none and by this time it was getting dark. They decided to cut the heads off the ones killed earlier, but after

¹See Obituary, *RCMP Quarterly*, October 1950.

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getting six of them it got so dark that Donaldson and Reeves left in the small boat for the *MacTavish*. Ford stayed on the island and Sergeant Donaldson promised to send one of the natives back for the special constable and the rest of the meat.

The dinghy was about halfway back to the *MacTavish*—with Donaldson rowing—when suddenly it was attacked by a walrus. A smashing blow from the mammal's tusks left a gaping hole about six inches long and three inches wide, just below the water line of the flimsy craft. One of the oarlocks came out of its socket and water started pouring into the boat in an alarming manner.

Sensing that their plight was desperate, Corporal Reeves tried to keep the hole plugged with one hand and replace the oarlock with the other but in doing so he lost his grip on the plug. The boat quickly filled and sank. Reeves jumped as the boat started to go down and began swimming to shore. But in the icy water he soon realized he would never make it. He turned around and found the boat floating bottom

up just behind him with Sergeant Donaldson a few yards away swimming in the opposite direction. Reeves made it back to the boat and tried to get Donaldson's attention but he kept on swimming and that was the last Reeves saw of him.

The corporal clung to the boat which eventually drifted onto a reef near the island from where he was able to walk ashore. He heard a shot fired, called for help and Special Constable Ford ran to his assistance. By this time Reeves was numb and practically helpless from his immersion in the icy water and there is little doubt but that he too would have perished from exposure had it not been for Ford's unselfish action. Stripping off the corporal's wet clothes, he gave him his own dry ones, then wrung the water out of the others and wore them himself. The two men spent the remainder of a thoroughly miserable night walking, Reeves trying to keep warm and Ford looking for Sergeant Donaldson. The unfortunate man's body was never found and eventually the *MacTavish* with Reeves in charge reached Fullerton.

Such is the story of a night of terror in the icy waters of the Arctic and of a man's unselfishness, revived by the visit of H. T. Ford to the RCMP Headquarters at St. John's. Mr. Ford now nearing 70 years of age made no mention of the incident during his visit but it is apparent that he cherishes the gold watch for the memories with which it is connected. ● ● ●

Mrs. Starnes Dies

After a long illness, Mrs. Cortlandt Starnes, widow of the former Commissioner died recently in an Ottawa convent. The former Marie Malvina Sicotte, she had entered the Convent of the Sisters of the Visitation following the death of her husband some years ago, and was known as Sister Marie-Louise. She was buried in Notre Dame Cemetery, Ottawa. ● ● ●

* * *

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Book Reviews

ARTHUR CURRIE, *The Biography of a Great Canadian*, by Hugh M. Urquhart, CVO, DSO, MC, with a foreword by Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, CH. J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada) Limited, Toronto and Vancouver. Pp. 363. Maps. Illustrations. Indexed. \$5.

"Men like Currie are rare, and their story is an enrichment of the history of their country . . ." wrote the late Field Marshal Smuts. And so it is, but the pity of it may be that this book was produced too many years after the death of the subject to do him the credit he deserves. But if it should fail in this regard it may provide some measure of solace for veterans of World War I, not only as a tribute to their leader but also as a record of the valiant actions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in that conflict.

Sir Arthur Currie was a controversial figure. No professional soldier and possessor of a modest education, he nevertheless came out of the war one of the outstanding military figures of modern times. Yet because he ran afoul of a certain group his reputation was blackened by a campaign of such vilification that has been few men's misfortune. The fact remains that Currie had the complete loyalty, affection and confidence of the commanders and high ranking officers who worked with and for him. Obviously then the vicious stories circulated through the country he served—and through the troops—were generated and fostered by this small but powerful group of enemies whose own selfish aims came into conflict with Currie's career and whose influence was backed by that insidious evil—political interference. It is good to note that some small measure of vindication was afforded Currie in the lawsuit which he won against the Port Hope *Gazette* in 1928.

Currie's own many-sided personality did much to add to the stories circulated about him. He was at once friendly, curt, sympathetic, harsh, thoughtful and thoughtless and too often these abrupt about-faces occurred at the wrong time. His personal approach to the troops was on the whole not good, yet there is no question but that he had their well-being and interest at heart always. Colonel Urquhart has pro-

duced ample evidence to support this and tells how vigorously Currie protested against actions where he believed the loss of life would not be justified in view of the odds against success.

One point is clear, the Canadian Corps became a power in itself, rather than a strictly assisting one, largely through Currie's leadership which so impressed Haig. This alone should have won him a place in the hearts of Canadians who were so jealous of the independence of their soldiers. If this reviewer felt there was one fault with the book it was in the immense detail with which the author covered the battles, material far more understandable to military tacticians than to the lay reader. Colonel Urquhart might have done more good by covering the Canadian actions generally; a broader picture would do more to refute the unjust accusations of heavy unnecessary casualties.

While much of the book deals with Sir Arthur Currie's career as a soldier, there are intimate glimpses into his boyhood and the early years of his development. It concludes with his years as Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, showing how there too he came into his own as a leader and how his honesty and integrity won for him the affection of those who served under him.

H.E.B.

SELF-INCRIMINATION, *What Can An Accused Person Be Compelled To Do?* by Fred E. Inbau, Professor of Law, Northwestern University. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. and Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 91. Indexed. \$3.25.

In answer to the sub-title of this book "What can an accused person be compelled to do?" it appears—according to the author—that nearly all scientific evidence, including footprint comparisons, examination of sexual organs, wearing apparel, line-ups, fingerprints and photographs, handwriting comparisons and voice examinations can, in the proper manner, be used against the accused. This is somewhat of a challenge to the old idea of the individual's privacy and certain privileges in which he was protected from rendering assistance in order that evidence might be used against him.

In the interests of justice, there appear to be good reasons for the Courts to have the authority to gather all types of evidence

which might be of assistance in proving their points. But at the same time such evidence may also be favorable to the accused in establishing his innocence. Although no legislation has been brought in to support many of these self-incriminating privileges, there is enough case law now established, especially in the United States, to indicate that it is not the wish of the Courts to take away the individual's privileges, but to ask him to co-operate so that evidence may be produced. It was thought at one time that taking fingerprints, voluntarily or otherwise, infringed upon the constitutional rights of the individual. This might also apply to many other types of evidence. Since such examinations have now become a routine matter it is suggested that it is the citizen's duty to submit to whatever examination the Court suggests.

"Self-Incrimination" deals with many subjects and in conjunction therewith, records the various cases which support the author's claims. It should be remembered though that it applies principally to American Courts.

R.W.W.

AS THE WORLD WAGS ON, by Arthur Ford. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 228. \$4.

Mr. Ford is a prominent Canadian newspaper man who recounts his experiences of 50 years as a roving reporter and editor. During this time he travelled widely in the interests of many papers. At one time he was a member of the Press Gallery at Ottawa. He has covered important foreign assignments, including the World Conference on Freedom of Information and the Congress of Europe at The Hague.

The book is written more or less chronologically, and so gives a picture of Canadian development during the last half century. In these pages we brush against many well known personalities of two generations, but are merely introduced and carried on from one to another so that we do not come to know them well. This is perhaps inevitable, as the author himself moved rapidly from place to place in the journalistic world until finally settling in the editor's chair of the London *Free Press*.

Mr. Ford admits frankly that in the older days it was not safe to believe what one "read in the papers", as most newspapers

were politically controlled and violently partisan; but since the establishment of the Canadian Press, a great effort has been made to present honest and impartial news to the public.

We get the impression of an elderly man sitting down with his memories of a long and interesting career and jotting down his reminiscences.

O.E.W.

OUT OF THIS WORLD, Across the Himalayas to Forbidden Tibet, by Lowell Thomas, Jr. The Greystone Press, New York, U.S.A. and Ambassador Books Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 320. Illustrated. \$4.25.

This is the story of the widely-publicized trip made by the Lowell Thomases Senior and Junior to the roof of the world in forbidden Tibet; a journey which the author says would have been impossible had not their request for admission come at the psychological moment when Tibetan officials were searching for a way to let America know of the Communist threat to their country.

From the time the Thomas caravan leaves Gangtok, the starting point, until its arrival in the sacred city of Lhasa, the reader is indeed taken out of this world. Three hundred miles of steady climbing over the precipitous trail through the Himalayas, which at times is so narrow that on rounding a curve the riders had to dismount and creep along the mountain wall, while below was a sheer drop of thousands of feet. This trail goes back into the centuries and is one of Tibet's main links with the outside world.

When the caravan finally reaches Lhasa, some three weeks later, the author describes vividly the many beautiful monasteries in this very holy city; a people so devout to the Buddhist faith that one-fourth of the male population are monks. The highlight of the trip was an audience with the Dalai Lama—a 30-year dream come true for Lowell Sr. Unlike other countries the Dalai Lama is not a descendant of previous rulers, but rather a peasant child chosen for the role because of some distinguishable sign of an incarnate "chenrezi" (patron god).

The Thomases were the seventh and eighth Americans granted permission to visit Tibet, a privilege so rare that when request for admission by Dr. W. M. Mc-

Govern of Northwestern University was twice refused, he decided to make the trip in disguise. With a fair knowledge of the Tibetan language, he dyed his blond hair, daubed his whole body with a mixture of walnut juice and iodine and to get around the problem of his blue eyes, squeezed the juice of a lemon in them, which although very painful gave them a darker shade. Shortly after reaching Lhasa he gave himself up, and though handsomely treated, was sent back with an armed escort to the Indian frontier.

The tumble Lowell Thomas Sr. took from his horse on the return journey rendered him incapable of further riding and a heavy chair was fashioned in which Tibetan peasants carried him for the remaining 200 miles, all the while chanting a ditty, which translated means "O! Buddha, lighten our load". A prayer which the author says was answered as his father lost 20 pounds on that journey.

This book is beautifully illustrated with over a hundred photographs, many in full color which almost tell a story in themselves. A.P.

STOLEN JOURNEY, by Oliver Philpot. Hodder & Stoughton, London, England and Toronto, Canada. Pp. 412. Illustrated. Maps. \$3.50.

Stolen Journey is the story of—and by—the first RAF officer to escape from the prisoner-of-war camp, Stalag Luft III, through a wooden horse! In this book Oliver Philpot shows how the prisoners had only one objective—escape.

The story takes us from the time the author's plane crashed in the North Sea to his eventful escape from the Nazi prison camp and safety in Sweden; it tells us how much escape meant to the prisoners, how they lived and breathed it. Many of their attempts were futile, and the few who did manage to get beyond the wire fences and past the "goons" were eventually brought back to the prison—and to the punishment of the "cooler". But to Oliver Philpot the many months of digging were not in vain for it brought for him the reward of the freedom he sought for two long years. You come to know and loathe Stalag Luft III, every corner of it. You plan a perfect character for travel in Germany if only

you can escape. Then you are asked to become the third member of an almost incredible escape scheme—the Trojan Horse. With the author you share rebellion for the narrow, coffin-like Wooden Horse tunnel, yet when the actual time comes to wiggle out of it, so near the searchlights and the goons in their boxes you feel, as the author did, a sense of affection and safety for it. You hate to leave it.

Mr. Philpot gives the reader a feeling of actually being inside those high, wired fences of Stalag Luft III, of really living the life of a prisoner-of-war, and a chance to appreciate and admire those valiant men who, through the darkest hours, never gave up hope of escape.

The story has its humor and pathos plus a down-to-earth way of describing everyday life in a prison camp. There is plenty of excitement and suspense in it and if there is one fault in the book it is that it was produced so long after the close of the war. For that reason it may not enjoy the popularity that it deserves. J.G.

FLIGHT OF FANCY, by James Riddell. Robert Hale Ltd., London, England, The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Indexed. Photographs and maps. Pp. 256. \$6.

While this must be termed a travel book, it goes far beyond that rather drab classification. It is a fascinating account of a modern journey from the mundane existence of our western world to the unreality and mysticism of the east. Perhaps not all of us would want to make the trip by air, but most of us at some time or other indulge in "flights of fancy" that take us to those beautiful tropical islands of the south. And while most of us may never be able to indulge those dreams, we can share the pleasures of others through such a book as this.

Briefly the tale is the day-to-day account of an actual airplane flight made by Nevil Shute the noted British novelist and James Riddell. The latter, a well-known author in his own right, acted as navigator and Mr. Shute piloted the small plane. In easy stages they flew from England, via France, Italy, Greece, Rhodes, Cyprus, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Baluchistan, Pakistan, India, Burma, Siam, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Timor and across the Timor Sea to Aus-

tralia. Their return journey covered a similar route.

Many people might cover the same territory and never write anything interesting about it, a case in point being the Air Force personnel who served throughout the last war in the east. This is simply an instance where the broadened outlook of the seasoned traveller has known what to

appreciate, what to look for, and how to record his impressions for the enjoyment of others. The result is one of the most enjoyable books this reviewer has read in a long while.

It is worth mentioning too the 65 beautiful photographs sprinkled throughout the book. They add much to the enjoyment of "Flight of Fancy". H.E.B.

OBITUARY

Reg. No. 6631 ex-Cst. Alexander Lee Cunningham, 53, died Jan. 15, 1951 at Bluesky, Alta. He joined the RNWMP on Feb. 2, 1917 and left the Force one year later to proceed overseas. He re-engaged in the Mounted Police on Feb. 21, 1919 and was discharged Time Expired on Mar. 17, 1920. He was stationed at Prince Albert and Regina, Sask., and Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 12159 ex-Chief Engineer John Tizard, 66, died Nov. 27, 1950 at Digby, N.S. Mr. Tizard served in the RCMP "Marine" Division from Apr. 1, 1932 until Sept. 30, 1939 when he joined the RCN. He was discharged from the Navy on Nov. 6, 1944, re-engaged in the Force on November 18 and was retired to pension Dec. 19, 1944. Prior to joining the RCMP in 1932, Mr. Tizard was a member of the Preventive Service from 1929 and had been on active naval service during World War I from Jan. 10, 1915 to Dec. 31, 1917.

Reg. No. 1922 ex-Cst. James Evendon Cullen, 85, died in December 1950 at Calgary, Alta. He joined the NWMP at Toronto on Apr. 7, 1887 and was discharged when his term of service expired on Apr. 6, 1892, at Prince Albert.

Reg. No. 4953 ex-Sgt. Major Frederick Paul Mann, 62, died at Comox, B.C., Jan. 24, 1951. He joined the Force Oct. 7, 1909 and served until Apr. 30, 1934 when he was discharged to pension. He was stationed at various times at North Portal and Indian Head, Sask., Nanton and Hogson, Alta., Shoal Lake, Man., and Fort William and Toronto, Ont. During World War I he served overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft.

Reg. No. 1024 ex-Cst. Wimburn Laurie Blair, 85, died Nov. 18, 1950 at Inverness, N.S. He joined the NWMP on May 3, 1884 and purchased his discharge Nov. 30, 1887.

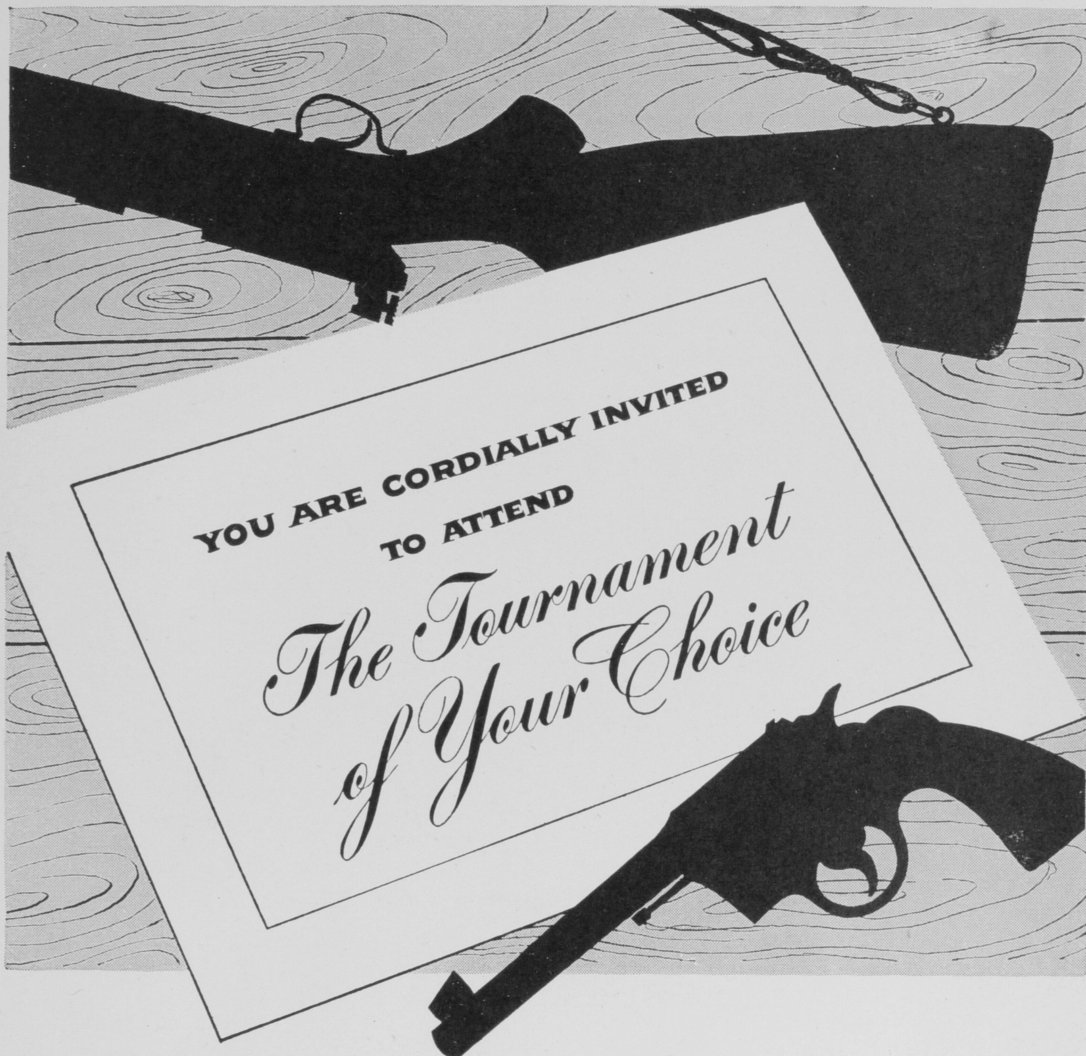
Reg. No. 6181 ex-Cst. George William Thompson Balmer, 60, died at Grande Prairie, Alta., on Nov. 30, 1950. Mr. Balmer was born in Ireland, came to Canada in 1910 and joined the RNWMP on Sept. 8, 1914. He left the Force when his time expired two years later and farmed in the Grande Prairie District. During his service he was stationed at Regina, North Battleford and Radisson, Sask.

Reg. No. 14889 ex-Cst. Earl Maurice Bulmer, 24, was killed in an airplane crash at Yellowknife, N.W.T., on Feb. 6, 1951. He joined the Force at Regina on Apr. 29, 1947 and purchased his discharge at Fort Smith, N.W.T. on June 15, 1949. Previously he had also been stationed at Edmonton and Camrose, Alta.

Reg. No. 12429 ex-Cst. William Henry Peter David, 38, died at New York, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1951. He served in the Force from July 18, 1937 to July 19, 1940, being stationed at Regina, North Battleford, Meadow Lake, Wilkie, Turtleford, Sask., Ottawa, Ont., and Halifax, Liverpool, N.S. After leaving the RCMP Mr. David served overseas as an officer with the C.A.S.F.

Reg. No. 16540 Cst. Harry Ross May, 30, was killed in an automobile accident at Kamloops, B.C., on Oct. 29, 1950. He joined the BCPP at Kelowna, B.C., on May 16, 1948 and became a member of the RCMP on Aug. 15, 1950, when the provincial police was absorbed by the Force.

Reg. No. 2860 ex-Cpl. Frederick William Torney, K.C., 83, died Feb. 15, 1951 at Moose Jaw, Sask. Mr. Torney joined the NWMP at Calgary on Jan. 14, 1893 and purchased his discharge Aug. 16, 1899. In 1901 he was engaged as a special constable by Asst. Commr. Z. T. Wood and served in the Yukon as his secretary. He resigned in 1907. (See Old-timers' Column.)



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