

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

April 1940

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"DOMINION" AMMUNITION DIVISION

AM100

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

VOLUME 7

APRIL 1940

NUMBER 4

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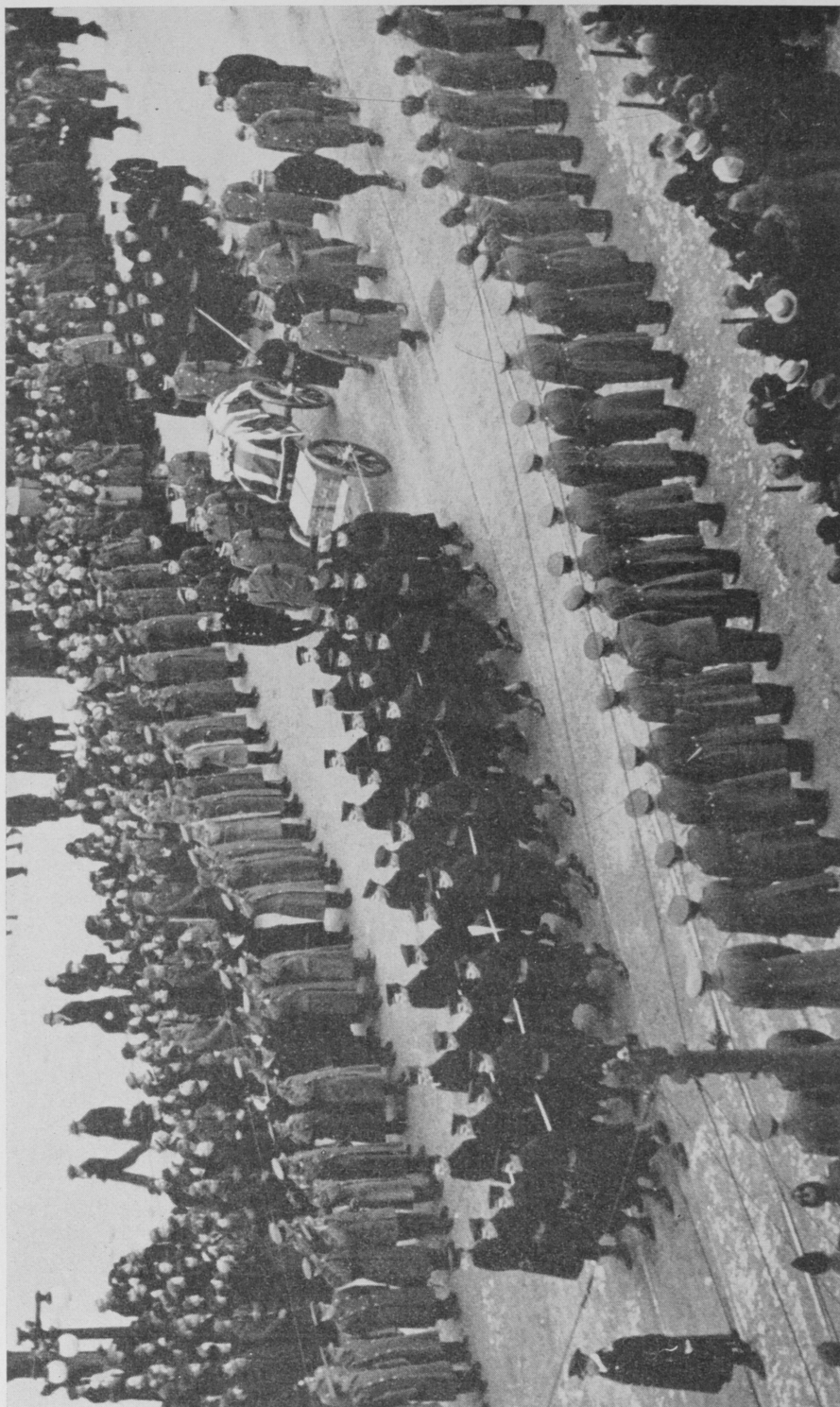
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A view of the state funeral of His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, Lord Tweedsmuir, on Wellington Street, Ottawa, shortly after the flag-draped casket was placed on the gun carriage. The cortege is just leaving St. Andrew's Church where the late Viceroy was a devout worshipper.

Editorial

All Canadians mourn the passing of His Excellency Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, our late beloved Governor General. On the 11th of February, 1940, he died. On that day Canada lost a great and understanding friend.

That Gallant Heart—

That Victorious Spirit

A man of letters, a lawyer, soldier, profound scholar and diplomat, a man of world-wide fame. He was above all an individual of simple tastes, essentially modest. "There is no such bond between peoples as that each should enter into the sacred places of the other; and in the noble merchantry of civilization let us remember that". These are his words, and his actions revealed he believed in them.

Despite manifold official engagements, prodigious literary works and other duties, Lord Tweedsmuir did not forget the people. He sought out the farmer in his prairie home, chatted freely with the trapper in his lonely cabin and visited the miner in the mine-shaft. Great or small he spoke the language of each. Was at home with all and respected every creed. His exalted station never marred his outlook on the little things of life. Homespun simplicity, sincerity and goodness were imbued in his nature. These qualities were manifest in a thousand ways when dealing with the citizenry. It was his simplicity which so endeared him to everyone.

Throughout his incumbency, as His Majesty's representative in this Dominion, Lord Tweedsmuir travelled extensively in all the provinces, even to the Arctic. Few people have seen more of Canada and certainly none with greater enthusiasm or keener interest.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, perhaps more than any other public organization, had especial opportunities of knowing him, the honour and privilege of serving him. During his transcontinental trips the Force was always near as guards, guides and in other capacities. As such its members experienced and witnessed numerous acts of His Excellency's thoughtfulness and gratitude.

This was never more apparent than in 1937 when the Vice Regal party travelled down the turbulent Mackenzie River. Undisturbed by conditions relatively primitive, he negotiated over 10,000 miles by river and air, through barren lands up the valley to the rim of the Arctic Ocean, at Aklavik. A long tedious trip, mostly in desolate mosquito-infested frontier country.

En route His Excellency often ate the plain food and pastry prepared by our personnel at the detachments. At each settlement he invariably asked to be shown around. He visited the Missions, trading posts, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Royal Canadian Corps of Signals barracks and always commented on the appearance and locality of the buildings. Nothing escaped his notice. He met and addressed all residents, even the lowliest Indian families and their children. He held conferences with the local Indian Chiefs of all tribes, listened patiently and sympathetically to problems which to most would seem petty and trivial.

His Excellency was much impressed with "St. Roch", the Royal Canadian Mounted Police schooner, our only floating detachment.

"There is an immense friendliness in the clean, antiseptic north" he stated on his return to Edmonton, "it is a true democracy, for there are no

distinctions of class. The trapper is on the same level as the Hudson Bay factor or the Police Sergeant".

Veterans of the South African War who knew him personally grieve his death. Those former members of the Force who fought in that campaign knew him as a wonderful man in every way. He numbered many friends amongst them. "I am never so happy" he once confessed, "as when I am with old soldiers".

Not only his own books, but some of our national institutions, buildings, utilities and parks will perpetuate his name, remain as a monument to his greatness. It has been truly said that he brought a rare enrichment of culture and kindness to our land. And, although now gone, he has bequeathed us a rich legacy in spirit and example.

With bowed heads, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police join a sorrowing nation in paying homage. Echoing the Scottish Minister who commended this truly great man's soul to God, they repeat,—“We salute in death that gallant heart, that victorious spirit”.

* * *

Increased security operations for defence of Canada's coastlines, brought about by the war, necessitated unification of all naval operations. Upon the outbreak of hostilities, every vessel in the R.C.M.P. Marine Section was transferred to the Department of National Defence.

Thirty patrol boats and cruisers were involved. Approximately ninety-eight per cent of the two hundred Officers and Ratings, who had kept a wary eye on maritime rum-runners, volunteered for service in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Since early September, 1939, the Force's sailors have been discharging various duties in the "Silent Service".

The craft made available to the Royal Canadian Navy vary from the cruiser to the small inshore type. Some are capable of navigating long distances—in fact two of the former class accomplished voyages from Halifax to Vancouver, via the Panama Canal during recent years. Both times the trip was completed well ahead of schedule and without mishap.

A portion of the former R.C.M.P. Marine Section fleet and personnel was later assigned for duty with the naval auxiliary of the Royal Canadian Air Force. These auxiliary ships are now protectors of vital re-fuelling points on the Atlantic and Pacific. The faster models are used as "crash tenders" along the coast, to render prompt assistance should aircraft be forced down at sea.

The radio stations and equipment formerly used in directing patrol boats from shore, were also taken over. The Marine Section members serving with the Royal Canadian Navy are performing duties incidental to defence measures but necessary in time of war. The men were trained in navigation and normal coastguard duties. Their extensive knowledge of the long irregular shore-lines obtained during years of patrolling that area, has proven invaluable.

Fortunately rum-running in Canada's territorial waters was reduced to a minimum before the declaration of war. The office boy says many

ex-smugglers have now donned the "blue" of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. Illustrative of how differences are submerged in this time of national emergency, the Marine Section and their erstwhile quarry plough the waves in a common cause—the successful prosecution of this war against the foes of Democracy.

On behalf of the Force, the *Quarterly* wishes its sea-dogs good luck and smooth sailing in their newly-found nautical pursuits on the briny deep.

* * *

The Commissioner's Gold Medal Essay Competition for the R.C.M. Police *Quarterly*, recently concluded, brought forth a surprisingly fine miscellany of contributions. Entries were received from all parts of Canada. In nearly every case the contestants submitted well-written papers containing many useful suggestions.

The selection of prize-winners by the Board of Officers, convened by the Commissioner, who himself read each manuscript, has now been decided:

Reg. No. 11954, Acting Corporal Timmerman, J., "A" Division, Ottawa, received first prize of \$50.00 and the Commissioner's Gold Medal, suitably engraved.

Reg. No. 11587, Constable Norman-Crosse, E. G., now Corporal in No. 1 Provost Company, (R.C.M.P.) C.A.S.F., drew second honours and prize of \$35.00.

Reg. No. 9175, Sergeant Major Caldwell, W. A., "J" Division, Fredericton, N.B., came third, with prize of \$15.00.

The Editorial Committee congratulates the winners. A/Cpl. Timmerman, who has the distinction of being awarded the first medal, deserves special commendation.

Officers are ineligible for prizes. Those who submitted papers received letters of appreciation for their suggestions and interest.

Six essays, outside the prize group, were considered worthy of honourable mention:

Mr. R. A. Ince, Civil Servant, Treasury Dept., Ottawa.

Coxswain W. E. F. Bell, R.C.M.P. Marine Section. (Recently transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy).

Reg. No. 10722, Cpl. Radcliffe, H. H., "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask.

Reg. No. 8953, Cpl. Goodfellow, N. E., Fingerprint Section, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 10444, A/Sgt. Pyne, R.S., "F" Division, Saskatoon, Sask.

Mr. J. E. Dancey, Civil Servant, Treasury Dept., Ottawa.

Announcement of the 1940 Commissioner's Gold Medal Essay Competition for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police *Quarterly* will appear in the July edition. Watch for it!

* * *

At a recent Editorial Committee meeting, it was decided to abolish the *Quarterly's* sixty cent subscription rate which formerly applied to pensioners and members of the Force. Henceforth, the yearly rate

Subscription Fee is fixed at \$1.00, or twenty-five cents for a single copy.

Subscribers with issues still due them under the old rate will of course continue to receive the magazine until their subscriptions expire, when the annual \$1.00 rate will apply.

Notes on Recent Cases

R. v. Boucher

N.B. Liquor Control Act—Police Dog "Cliffe"— Finding of Coal Oil and Wash

Magliore Boucher, Acadiaville Siding, was suspected of dealing illegally in liquor and, as he lived in a very wooded section of Kent County, N.B., ample means were afforded for very safe caches to be established outside his home. A long and tedious search would have been required to cover the extensive area so the services of a police dog were sought.

Accordingly, on February 10, 1940, Reg. No. N-115, police dog "Cliffe" and his master, together with three other members of the Force were sent to the Boucher place. The dog had to travel eighty miles by car to get there. A search of suspect's house and outbuildings met with negative results. Boucher was working north of the house cutting pulpwood and the search was made in that direction.

Fresh snowshoe tracks leading off the main trail into the woods were followed by "Cliffe." After going about 200 yards, the police met Boucher as he was coming out; the latter was carrying an axe which he stated was suitable for cutting pulpwood. Boucher's trail into the woods was looked over with "Cliffe."

At one point the dog went about two feet off the trail and began to dig in the snow. After a few seconds he returned with a bottle of clear liquid which proved to be coal oil. This discovery suggested that illicit liquor was being manufactured and consequently a larger area was searched. In a thickly wooded section "Cliffe" took a sharp turn to the left and, when his master caught up with him, he was trying to dig out a 30-gallon barrel of wash which was being heated by two coal-oil lamps.

Boucher was charged under Section 56-2 of the N.B. Liquor Control Act. (See "The Question Box" as to admissibility of dog tracking evidence).

* * *

R. v. Alberta Pacific Grain Company

Weights and Measures Act—Tampering with Beam Scale— Liability for Acts of Agent

The defendant grain company has 365 elevators in the three prairie Provinces. Arthur Harry Smalley was the company's local agent or grain buyer at Burnham, Saskatchewan. A beam scale had been furnished for the purpose of weighing the grain which came into the elevator. The elevator and its records and equipment, etc., were periodically inspected by the District Superintendent of the accused corporation.

Around October 28, 1939, Agent Smalley interfered with the beam scale with a view to enabling him to alter the grain weights as against the local elevator customers. The scale had, for the purpose of weighing, regular notches cut into the beam or bar of the scale indicating 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, and 8000 pounds. The notches were in the shape of a "V". Smalley filed the five higher notches so as to convert each "V" into a "W". As a result of the counterpoise, which slipped into the various

notches, being thus slightly retarded the customer would lose up to forty pounds per weighing.

The Alberta Pacific Grain Company was charged under Section 64 of the Weights and Measures Act, c. 212 R.S.C., for having in its possession a "scale or weighing machine, which was false or unjust." Information was laid by Robert Marshall, District Inspector under the Weights and Measures Act, and he was assisted throughout by members of the R.C.M. Police. The case was heard by Police Magistrate R. F. Scott of Swift Current; counsel for the Crown was J. E. Friesen, Swift Current, and for the accused, J. A. Cross of Regina.

Smalley, called for the prosecution, was given "the protection of the court." He admitted that he had interfered with the scale and argued that he had done this to get the proper dockage. The accused corporation's Superintendent testified as to his inspection of the elevator—three days before the tampering, and twelve days afterwards. Both counsel argued the facts of the charge and cited cases to which reference is made in the written judgment of Magistrate Scott dated February 19, 1940.

In summing up his judgment and referring to the responsibility of the accused grain company for the acts of its agent Smalley, the learned Magistrate stated:

"Clearly, on the evidence, there was no *culpa*¹ on the part of the accused corporation. The whole point is, was the accused corporation liable for the acts of its agent? It is my opinion that, under the circumstances herein, the accused corporation was. Truly, as has been said by a prominent jurist, a corporation has "neither body to kick nor soul to damn", and, therefore, cannot have a *mens rea* or any other kind of *mens*, except through its agent or agents, under the maxims *qui facit per alium facit per se*,² which might be transposed in this case into *qui habet per alium habet per se*,³ and *respondeat superior*.⁴ I fully realize that the accused corporation's agent in this case may have been acting fraudulently when he altered the scale, and that without the knowledge of the accused corporation; but the statutory provision, under which the accused corporation has been charged, is a prohibitory one, and it seems to me that the accused corporation must take the responsibility for its agent's actions, however fraudulent. The local elevator at Burnham was vested with full responsibilities, some of which might be termed executive, and the accused corporation cannot, in my opinion, escape responsibility for its actions.

"As already indicated, I am sorry to reach this conclusion but I feel that I must, on the authorities, convict the accused corporation, and I sentence the corporation to a fine of \$100.00 and costs, my own costs being waived."

* * *

R. v. Brown, Mancuso and Costello

Public Mischief and Theft—Feigned Assault and Robbery— Story Not Convincing—Accomplices

An employee of the Dominion Public Building, Toronto, reported to the R.C.M. Police that a man had been found unconscious in a lavatory in the basement, and that when the man revived he claimed that he had been robbed of \$50.00.

Maxwell Brown was found to be in a very nervous condition and had a swelling on his left cheek. When interviewed he was able to stand and

¹Blameworthiness. ²That which he does by another, he does (by) himself. ³That which he has (controls) by another, he has (by) himself. ⁴Let the superior answer (for it).

seemed to be clear in his mind. He had been working for a manufacturing plant and was taking in \$50.00 sales tax to the Public Building. After entering the building he went to the basement lavatory. Standing there, he was aware of a man coming up beside him on his right. He felt a hand on his shoulder and, as he turned, he was struck in the face and fell to the floor. Brown stated that he remembered falling and that he lost consciousness after he was on the floor. The only description he could give of his assailant was that he wore a black glove. He set the time of the assault at 10.40 a.m.

The victim was questioned in the C.I.B. office and then in the City Police Station. Several points in the story were upsetting to the intelligence. Brown was struck from his right but the mark appeared on the left side of his face. The fact that he remembered falling before passing into oblivion was hard to appreciate. An employee had been in the lavatory at 11.20 a.m., forty minutes after the alleged robbery, but Brown was not there then.

Brown broke down and confessed that he had planned the affair with his brother-in-law Rocco Costello, and Samuel Mancuso. Mancuso had followed Brown to the basement, struck him to order in the face, and took the money to Brown's home where he left it with Costello. However, Costello denied his part in the frame-up and the money was not found.

The men were charged with public mischief (common law) and theft. The charges were heard by Magistrate R. J. Browne. Costello was acquitted, as the only evidence against him was that of the two accomplices whose story was not accepted. Mancuso was sentenced to one month in Don Gaol, and Brown was found guilty and given an equivalent to suspended sentence.

* * *

R. v. Burlak

Theft of Turkeys—Lack of Identification Marks— Novel Mode of Finding Lost Birds

Mrs. Hassner, Borden, Saskatchewan, lost twelve turkeys. Tracks across a ploughed field indicated that the birds had been stolen. The R.C.M.P. investigator armed himself with a Search Warrant, and he and Mrs. Hassner went to a neighbour's farm, one occupied by the family of Mrs. Andrew Burlak.

The latter admitted having turkeys on her place, but staunchly denied having stolen any of Mrs. Hassner's. The complainant was invited by her hostess to see for herself if her flock was there. Mrs. Hassner could not recognize her turkeys. The policeman was not surprised because, probably being a man of experience, he knew that one turkey looked the same as another and made the same sort of sound too.

But he did not reckon with Mrs. Hassner's turkeys. The complainant suggested that she perform an experiment. Mrs. Hassner raised her voice in some strange, melodious call to which her birds had been accustomed. Much to everyone's surprise, ten turkeys came trotting from a hiding place in a nearby field and took up positions around Mrs. Hassner. Her remarks were, "There are two more." Eager to see the thing through, the investigator opened the door of the barn, which housed Mrs. Burlak's turkeys and invited Mrs. Hassner to "holler" again. She did. The missing flock was now complete.

As a sequel to the complainant's triumphant march homewards surrounded by her faithful birds, Mrs. Burlak was fined \$10.00 and costs.

R. v. Chase*Arson—Motive of Jealousy—Cane Marks—Circumstantial Evidence*

On Hallowe'en night, 1939, the barn of Theodore Burbar at Lower Durham, N.B., was destroyed by fire. It was very significant that throughout the night of the fire there was a downpour of rain accompanied by a driving wind.

Investigation showed that this was not an insurance fraud, as there was no policy covering the building. Complainant stated that a party of men had visited his home the previous evening; the visit was occasioned by Roy Whitlock's car having gone into a nearby ditch. During the visit, a light was seen in the barn, and Whitlock and wife were found sitting in the hay. At this time, Pearley Chase appeared and asked complainant to order them out of the barn; all were ordered from the farm.

Inquiries revealed that Whitlock was married ten years ago; he and his wife separated five years ago, and she went to live with Clarence and Pearley Chase, Clarence being deemed to be the cause of the separation. On October 31, 1939, Mrs. Whitlock was out masquerading in Hallowe'en dress, and was, by a coincidence, picked up by her husband in his car. This is why Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock were in the barn.

After leaving the barn, they had the car pulled out of the ditch, but slipped in again after a short while. Owing to the rain they slept in the car until 4 a.m. It was then that the fire was noticed. A party of neighbours proceeding towards the fire passed Clarence Chase walking away from the direction of the fire. After greeting him, they understood him to say that he had visited his brothers all night.

As he was a cripple, Clarence had to walk with a cane, which happened to be homemade. It was noted that the cane marks did not enter the premises of Clarence's brother, but that two sets of cane marks proceeded further up the road in the direction of the fire. These tracks were followed by the investigator to within a few hundred yards of the barn, after leaving the main road, passing up a side lane, and going through a ditch to a pole fence, which bore traces of mud and scratches where someone had climbed over the fence. Plaster casts were taken of these cane marks and photos taken of the locale.

After passing the men noted, Clarence had passed the car in which Roy Whitlock and his wife were seated, but did not talk to them, though they were awake. Having established that he was not at his brothers' that night, Clarence Chase was then questioned. He stated that he had got up about 5 a.m. to look for Mrs. Whitlock, as the baby was crying. On being advised that he was seen on the road at 4 a.m., he immediately altered his story and said it must have been 3 a.m. when he got up. Asked why he had gone in Burbar's direction, he said that Pearley had told him that Mrs. Whitlock and her husband had been at Burbar's the previous evening. After admitting that he went to the fence previously noted, and being caught lying, he finally admitted sitting on the fence, although he did not go near the barn. He also denied even seeing the fire.

On the various statements and fragments of evidence obtained, it was felt that a case could be made against Clarence Chase, the motive being

jealousy. This conclusion was concurred in by the Clerk of the Peace, with the result that Clarence Chase was charged with Arson (C.C. 511).

At the preliminary hearing, some fifteen witnesses appeared for the Crown, and the cane, plaster casts of cane marks, and photos were admitted in evidence. It was of note that all evidence adduced was of a circumstantial nature, and the Magistrate found it sufficient to send the case up to higher court.

Election for Speedy Trial having been made, on January 29, 1940, the accused entered a plea of Not Guilty. Upon hearing the evidence previously given at the preliminary hearing, however, His Honour Judge A. R. Slipp found subject guilty, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment in the County Gaol.

* * *

R. v. Hutchins

*Breaking, Entering and Robbery While Armed—Revolver Listed
by Firearms Registration Branch*

In December, 1939, a report from the Police Department at Parry Sound indicated that a person arrested for breaking, entering and armed robbery was in possession of a Smith & Wesson revolver, .38 calibre, serial No. 326.

A search of the records in the Firearms Registration Branch, Ottawa, disclosed that a similar weapon had been registered by a person residing at Pembroke, Ontario.

Full details were forwarded for investigation with the result that further charges were laid. This person and two others had secured the weapon while robbing a Brewer's warehouse in June, 1939.

* * *

R. v. Lakin

*Possession of Counterfeiting Instruments—International Police Co-operation
—United States Secret Service*

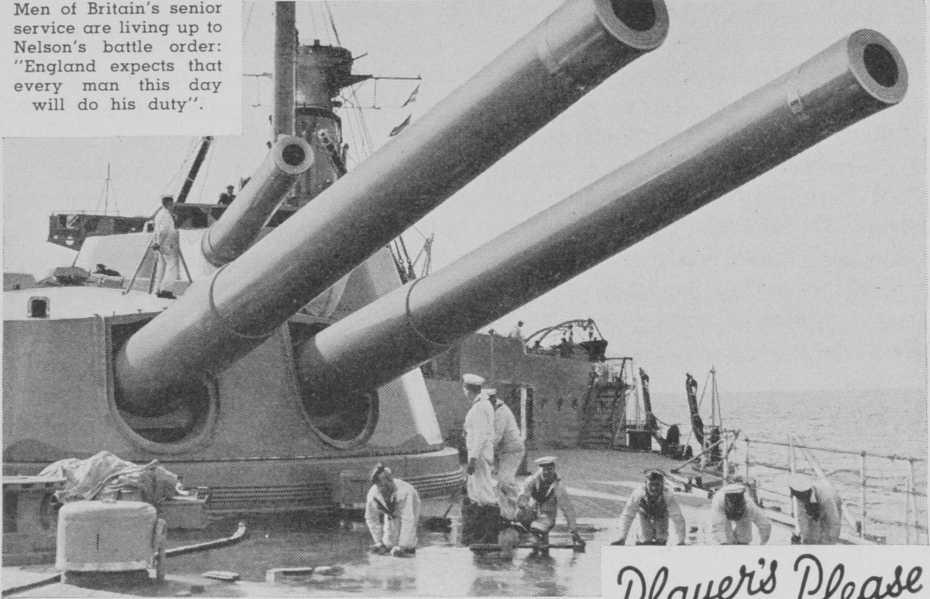
On April 22, 1939, officials of a reputable commercial engraving corporation were taken aback when they received a letter from Uros Lakin, 57 Hamilton Street, Toronto, Ontario, reading:

"Will you please send me price for Canadian Bank Notes \$10 dollar steel plates hardened and engraved hard point work."

Another letter bearing the same date was received from Lakin by a Newark, N.J., manufacturer. Lakin had been enquiring for a catalogue and prices of geometric lathes and cycloidal and epicycloidal ruling machines for stone and steel plate engravers. These documents were handed to the United States Secret Service, Treasury Dept., by the Corporation manager who commented dryly that, "apparently Mr. Lakin thinks he has discovered an easy way of dealing with the depression." Photostatic copies of these letters were passed immediately to the R.C.M. Police by the U.S. Secret Service.

After being kept under surveillance for some time Lakin was questioned as to his reason for writing these letters. He insisted that an engraver named Petroff, about whom he could give no additional information and whose

Men of Britain's senior service are living up to Nelson's battle order: "England expects that every man this day will do his duty".



Player's Cigarettes also have a proud tradition to maintain—a tradition of quality and of ability to please. The famous "sailor" trademark on every package guarantees that its contents uphold Player's long established standards.

Player's Please

MEDIUM OR MILD

MILD—plain end, "wetproof" paper
MEDIUM—cork tip or plain

"IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS"

address was unknown, had requested him to write them. A thorough search was made for this person, but he could not be located.

On December 1, 1939, a large number of instruments suitable for use in counterfeiting were located in Lakin's room. A new ten-dollar bill was found in a frame ready for the initial counterfeiting step. According to the suspect, Petroff had provided the money used in the purchase of these articles. Eventually they were traced to the firms from which they were bought and it was established that Lakin was himself the purchaser.

The method Lakin intended to use was an old method of lithography, in which process no camera is necessary. An expert demonstrated to the Court that notes could be produced in this way, although this equipment could produce only crude specimens.

On December 21, 1939, the accused was convicted in Toronto and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. He will be able to reflect in solitude on what went wrong with his scheme to beat the depression.

* * *

R. v. Donald and Peter McLellan

Theft of Turkeys—Photographing of Footprints—Matching Wool Strands

On December 9, 1939, about 30 turkeys were stolen from a farmer of the Namao District, Alberta. Examination of the premises made it clear that two thieves had carried the turkeys from the shed, across a field and

through a barbed wire fence. In a patch of melting snow could be seen two sets of footprints, one of which appeared to be made by a high-heeled shoe. Tire marks were also discernible on the roadway.

It was not possible to make a cast of the prints, so they were photographed. Two suspects were checked and it was found that the tires on their car were identical with enlarged photos of tracks discovered at the scene. The rumble seat of this car obviously had been used to transport poultry. Donald McLellan was seen to be wearing cowboy boots with typical high-heels. These made identical marks to those photographed.

On a previous occasion of poultry theft, similar shoe tracks were found and a strand of blue wool was discovered on a barbed wire fence. It was noted that Peter McLellan wore a blue sweater of identical wool.

When confronted with the evidence in our possession, the accused men admitted the offence and six other cases of Breaking, Entering and Theft. Peter McLellan was sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment, while Donald McLellan was given 18 months.

There is little doubt that the accused have been responsible for many poultry thefts occurring almost nightly for a long period of time. They would never have confessed to anything if the investigators had not confronted them with such substantial evidence.

* * *

R. v. Montgomery

Desertion and False Pretences—Portrait Parle—Identification by R.C.M. Police Gazette—Value of Gazette to Other Police Forces

This case illustrates the value of the card indices of photographs, descriptions, etc., filed in the R.C.M. *Police Gazette* office, as an aid to criminal investigation.

William Montgomery was listed as a deserter from his unit in the C.A.S.F. at Hamilton, Ontario, on October 18, 1939. Extensive enquiries as to his whereabouts met with failure. Finally on January 20, 1940, his photo and description were forwarded for publication in the R.C.M. *Police Gazette*; it appeared as if this were done as a last resort. Montgomery's photo appeared as No. 0880 in the *Gazette* and items appeared in paragraphs 242, 406, and 500 of Volume 2 of the publication.

On January 28 the Chief Constable, Huntsville, Ontario, notified the *Gazette* that a warrant was held by him for a William Montgomery on a charge of false pretences. A very indistinct and blurred photo, together with full description of culprit accompanied this announcement. As is customary a careful check was made on the *Gazette* card indices, and it was noted that the description corresponded with that of the William Montgomery received from Hamilton. A further check in the Finger Print Section revealed a record on a man with a similar name, the person having been convicted a few months previously for false pretences; this person's photo, together with the Huntsville photo was submitted for the purposes of identification to the appropriate officials but no definite opinion could be given.

Dissatisfied with this, a member of the *Gazette* staff made a close examination of the two photos under a magnifying glass. Using the *Portrait Parle*

system, a striking similarity was noted. Despite the fact that one photo was poor, it was possible to pick out some definite points of comparison; sufficient characteristics were found to venture classification as a positive identification. Accordingly an item linking up these two men as identical was published, together with Finger Print Section photo.

Nothing further ensued until February 9, 1940, when a letter was received by the *Gazette* from the Chief Constable, Thorold, Ontario, to the effect that a warrant was held at that point for George Edward Dillon, alias W. B. Morton. Although the names were entirely different the Chief Constable was certain that Dillon was the one and same person as William Montgomery whose picture had been reproduced in the *Gazette*.

On February 17 another communication was received, this from the Chief Constable, Hespeler, Ontario, who stated that he had arrested a William Montgomery who had arrived there on the previous Monday and registered at the Silver Dollar Hotel. The prisoner had led the hotel manager to believe that he was an advance agent for the Bell Telephone Company. He reserved four rooms for himself and his helpers who would be arriving the next day. Later, Montgomery presented a cheque for \$39.60 as payment for his own room for a week and requested the balance in cash. The hotel-keeper took the cheque and stated that he would pay over the balance the next day, by which time he would have presented it to the bank for certification.

This arrangement was quite agreeable to Montgomery who then proceeded up the street and booked more rooms at the Queen's Hotel. Here also he posed as an employee of the Bell Telephone Company and told a similar story. Having already been advised to be on the lookout for this man, the hotel manager telephoned to the police at the first opportunity. The Chief Constable requested him to bring the suspect into the dining room and stated that he would be down immediately. In identifying him he stated, "I recognized him from a photograph in the *Gazette*."

Montgomery was placed under arrest, being wanted in twenty-six Ontario towns and cities. Early last month he was sentenced to five years each on two charges of fraud, and two years each on thirty-three charges of false pretences, all sentences to run concurrently.

* * *

R. v. Neil and Donald Morrison

*Excise Act and N.S. Liquor Control Act—Apparently Inaccessible Still—
Distillers Caught at Work—Circumvention of Alibis*

On November 1, 1939, the Sydney, Nova Scotia, Detachment received information that a still was in operation in the Glen Morrison district. This is a wooded, hilly, and sparsely settled district, extremely difficult of access and the type of location generally picked by violators of the Excise Act in Cape Breton. The names of the operators were not known.

A Police detail left Sydney, went as close to the location as possible, and then concealed the car in the bush. The party proceeded on foot through heavy brush and dead-fall; the only path to the still was later found to be from the home of one of the operators. Considerable difficulty was experienced as the walking was very bad after recent heavy rains. Trees were saturated and progress was slow. When it is realized that every effort had

to be made to avoid alarming the operators, the physical difficulties involved may be appreciated.

After some time the detail arrived at the top of a high ledge; smoke could be seen rising in the calm night air. One of the party crept close to the edge, saw two men working. There were several barrels nearby and a still in full operation. Approach to the still was impossible at either end of the ledge as there was no brush and the moon was very bright; on the opposite side of the still was a brook and beyond this heavy bush. To attempt to cross the brook would reveal the presence of the detail and allow the operators to escape; the ledge was a good height from the ground.

The only solution was to drop over this ledge. Waiting for an opportune moment, the raiders crept as close to the edge as they dared. The Constable in charge dropped over, closely followed by the others. The two operators did not have a chance to run. They were speechless with surprise as they evidently never dreamed that a raid would be made from the ledge-top. From the other approaches they were well protected and the person endeavouring to get near would have been seen in sufficient time for the operators to make good their escape.

The distillers, recognized as Neil Morrison and his son Donald, farmers of Morrison district, were placed under arrest. The still had run off about eight gallons of illicit liquor. Close by were five 45-gallon barrels full of mash and one which had been empty. The still had a 45-gallon capacity and was well equipped. A Ross rifle containing three .303 British-made bullets was at hand; its purpose was not known but it was presumed that, had the element of surprise not entered into the case, some difficulty might have been encountered in effecting the arrest.

The accused and his son were charged under the N.S. Liquor Control Act and released on bail. The following charges were contemplated: Against the father under Section 164(1) (e) of the Excise Act for being in possession, and against the son under Section 164(b) for assisting in distilling. Later it was learned that the accused had two alibis in readiness which they considered using in their defence: (1) The son, Donald, was going to give evidence for his father and claim the still; he was to state that the father came to bring him lunch. (2) The son would swear that he told his father he was going out to lay for a deer that had been seen in the district and that the father brought lunch out to him so that he could maintain a constant watch.

The intention was to place upon the son the full responsibility for the operation of the still, thereby allowing the father to escape conviction. It was not considered that such a defence would "hold water": in number (1), the hour of the raid, 11.30 p.m., would tend to discredit this defence and would indicate that the father knew his son was engaged in illicit distilling; in number (2), the possession of rifle and ammunition would lend some colour to such a defence except that the evidence of the Police detail would show that both men were working at the still.

To forestall such defences these men were charged under Section 169 for unlawful possession of illegally manufactured spirits. The still was to be tendered as supplementary evidence, providing the spirits seized tested over the required four per cent. A Certificate of Analysis was received from

the Department Analyst indicating that the sample was duly analyzed, that the alcoholic content thereof was eighty per cent proof spirits, and that the said sample was a distilled spirit.

Subsequently the men appeared in court, trial being taken by way of Summary Conviction under Part XV of the Code. The procedure adopted appeared to have changed the idea of entering a defence because, after convictions had been obtained under the N.S. Liquor Control Act, both men entered pleas of Guilty to the Excise Act charges and were convicted as follows: Donald Morrison fined \$150.00 and costs, in default, three months' imprisonment; Neil Morrison fined \$100.00 and costs, in default, three months' imprisonment. Donald Morrison was also convicted under the Lands and Forests Act in connection with the rifle seized.

* * *

R. v. Peterson

Conspiracy to Commit Arson—Grain Elevators Destroyed to Provide Work—Insufficient Corroboration—Forgery, Uttering, False Pretences and Theft

The prosecution of Frederick H. Peterson was the outcome of a lengthy investigation that was begun after the conviction of two men, Anderson and Johanson, who had been implicated in the destruction by fire of elevators in Saskatchewan to the extent of \$150,000.00 during the years 1937 and 1938.

It was disclosed that Peterson had induced the two men to burn elevators so that new ones would have to be built to replace them. Peterson had been employed for years by the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators as sub-foreman in charge of elevator construction gangs. His employers considered him to be a trustworthy man. So much so that he had full authority to dispose of salvage materials and to make purchases of local requirements such as hardware, cement and other materials used in elevator construction.

It was hard to believe that Peterson would have planned the destruction of elevators for the sole purpose of ensuring work for himself, so the investigators looked for an additional motive. It turned out that Peterson had been dishonest in most of his dealings and had grafted to the extent of about \$500 on each rebuilt elevator.

The pay sheets of the crews had been padded by Peterson who forged and cashed the pay-cheques and then paid the men smaller amounts. When making local purchases Peterson obtained receipts in blank from merchants, raised the amounts and sent them to the Head Office for refund. In making his returns for the sales of salvage materials, he would show the selling price less than it actually was.

This part of the investigation, besides showing a motive for conspiring to commit arson, was the basis for over 200 informations and complaints that could have been laid against Peterson for theft, forgery, uttering and false pretences.

After months of intensive inquiry Peterson was arrested and committed for trial on eleven charges comprising arson, conspiracy to commit arson and 46 charges of forgery, theft and false pretences.

On November 6, 1939, Peterson appeared in King's Bench Court at Humboldt, the indictment containing 57 charges. It was the intention of

the prosecution to proceed on all counts at the one time. The Trial Judge held that the arson and conspiracy to commit arson charges should be disposed of first, although this procedure was objected to strenuously by both the defence and prosecution. It was unfortunate for the prosecution because it eliminated all the witnesses who could testify as to motive for conspiracy.

The two main witnesses against the accused were the accomplices Johanson and Anderson and their attitude was not favourable to the prosecution. They were undergoing ten-year sentences and showed little interest in the proceedings, and consequently made a poor impression on the Court. Because the corroboration of their evidence was not as strong as it might have been, the jury brought in a verdict of Not Guilty on the arson and conspiracy to commit arson counts. On the remaining 46 charges comprising forgery, theft and false pretences Peterson was sentenced to two years, less a day, on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

The investigation which brought the three men convictions commenced in August, 1938, and ended in November, 1939. Great credit is due to the investigators and Mr. Walter Lackey, Fire Underwriters' Bureau of Regina, who worked constantly with our men. The defence counsel paid a high compliment to Cst. Turner when commenting on the case. In the *Regina Leader-Post* under the caption, "Lawyer praises Mountie," he says, in part:

"This is the type of man who has given the Royal Canadian Mounted Police the reputation it has. Here is an honest witness at this trial whose brilliant investigations of the activities of Anderson and Johanson must be commended."

The trial caused a great deal of interest in North Saskatchewan where elevator losses by fire have been large in the last few years. It is gratifying to note that since the conclusion of this case no elevators have been destroyed by incendiarism in the Province.

* * *

R. v. Petrovitch

Cleaning of Cancellation from Postage Stamps to Enhance Value—Examination by R.C.M.P. Stamp Collector—Charge under s. 479(b), C.C.

During October, 1939, a complaint was received regarding the alleged cleaning and misuse of postage stamps. It was learned from the postal authorities at Edmonton that John Petrovitch was believed to have been for some time in the habit of obtaining used stamps from which he removed the cancellation; he could then sell the stamps as mint (unused) copies at a greatly enhanced price. In particular, investigation centred around some forty-three stamps—Canada, King George V, \$1.00, intense black, Scott's No. 111, listed at \$8.00 each mint or 60c used (1939 catalogue).

These stamps were purchased by Petrovitch, and circumstances led several to believe that the purple cancellation had been removed, thus making the stamps about thirteen times as valuable to collectors. A Mr. Weville had missed out on the deal, and consequently was displeased with the successful purchaser; Weville stated that he would have given better than catalogue price (35c then) which is unusual because stamp dealers seldom give more than 50% catalogue for stamps.

Various collectors were contacted. Specimens of the stamp were obtained for investigation purposes. One man was found who had had a chance to

buy some of these stamps under a cellophane wrapper. The assistance of Weville's former common law wife was enlisted, but nothing tangible could be learned about Weville's activities. However, an occasional cleaned dollar stamp was found which had been sold by Petrovitch, and other stamps whose cleaning or forged overprinting were suspected. The cleaned stamps were examined at the University of Alberta under a quartz lamp and microscope which made it evident that the cancellations had been removed. Photographic enlargements were made by the R.C.M.P. at Edmonton.

Some time later a search warrant for Petrovitch's quarters was obtained and this was executed by the police detail assisted by a Post Office inspector. As soon as the house was entered Petrovitch excused himself and went to the bathroom for a few minutes. The bathroom was searched at once; a cellophane envelope containing some of the Canadian dollar stamps and others was found on the floor between the bath and the wall. A thorough search was made of the house and outbuildings, and the stamp albums, etc., of Petrovitch were taken possession of, together with a number of articles of cleaning paraphernalia.

A member of the R.C.M.P., Edmonton, who is an ardent stamp collector, made a thorough and painstaking examination of the hundreds of seized stamps; he found evidence that many stamps had been cleaned because of the presence of minute specks of the former cancellation and because of the re-gumming of the stamps so as to give them the appearance of mint copies. A young lady was found who had cleaned a few stamps, but on being asked to clean some more had become suspicious and refused; she did not use javel water but made up a solution of her own the ingredients of which she did not remember.

At this time there appeared to be sufficient evidence to lay charges, but just which section of the Code to use was a problem. Defence counsel stated that his client would plead guilty to charges under s. 479(g) and (h). Mr. D. B. Mackenzie of the Attorney-General's Department considered that in view of the definition in Part VII a "postage stamp" was a "document." Petrovitch was charged under s. 479(h) for having "in his possession any stamps . . . out of which any name, sum, date . . . has been fraudulently erased . . ." He appeared before Police Magistrate A. I. Millar, Edmonton, entered a plea of Guilty and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The interesting exhibits are now the property of the Philatelic Branch, Ottawa.

* * *

R. v. Roy, Jackson and Bourassa

*Possessing Counterfeit Moulds—Plaster of Paris Dust Taken from Clothes—
Evidence of Analyst*

Members of the R.C.M. Police suspected John Roy, Frank Jackson and Paul Bourassa, Vancouver, B.C., of making counterfeit coins. Accordingly, on December 29, 1939, a search was made of the room occupied by Roy in a local hotel.

From the apparatus found in the room it was obvious that the men were in the act of making plaster of Paris moulds when the raid was made. Various moulds were found, together with two master coins. As Roy was the only one found actually at work with the plaster of Paris, Jackson and

Bourassa stated that they were merely visiting Roy and were not involved in the counterfeiting.

This alibi was not believed. It was noted that the clothes of Roy and Jackson were covered with a white powder. Therefore, their clothes were removed and submitted to the Dominion Analyst. The latter extracted the dust, analyzed it and found that it was plaster of Paris.

The trio was charged under Section 556(a), C.C., for possession of counterfeit moulds. The finding of the Dominion Analyst was submitted in evidence at the recent trial before Police Magistrate H. S. Wood, Vancouver. Bourassa was found Not Guilty, but Roy and Jackson were convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

* * *

R. v. Samborski et al

Breaking, Entering and Theft (Safe-breaking)—Undercover Work— Criminal Gang

On November 3, 1939, Fred Samborski was convicted in the King's Bench court at Humbolt for breaking and entering a store at Pilger, Saskatchewan. The offence occurred on May 13, 1939. The accused was sentenced to three and a half years in Prince Albert Penitentiary.

Steve Samborski, a brother, was also tried at the same Sittings but the jury disagreed. He was retried later, found guilty and sentenced to three years in the Prince Albert Penitentiary. Chris Rolloff, the other accomplice, was convicted on a plea of Guilty in June, 1939, and sentenced to six months in the common jail.

The imprisonment of Samborski puts away a clever and hardened criminal, one who enjoyed a large measure of success before being caught. He was looked upon by the police as a ringleader of the Alvena gang, which resides in the Alvena-Cudworth district in Saskatchewan, a district which is settled mostly by Ukrainians. This gang has been a source of trouble for many years.

From time to time its members have been convicted for various offences, ranging from breaking, entering and theft, and receiving stolen property to infractions of the Excise Act. A recent search over a large part of the Alvena district by twelve or fourteen members of the R.C.M.P. resulted in two convictions under the Excise Act.

It had been realized for some time that extraordinary measures would have to be used to get enough evidence to convict these men. During the fall of 1938, Cst. Charne was detailed to work "under cover," to lay a foundation for a further visit in the spring. Between May 12 and June 27, 1939, he was able to obtain sufficient evidence against the Samborskis and Rolloff to convict them. He became so well acquainted with them that he actually lived with them for short periods.

The Pilger crime was committed on May 13, 1939, the day after the Constable's arrival. The Samborskis were suspected. The investigators were successful eventually in obtaining admissions of guilt from Rolloff and Fred Samborski.

It was found that Fred Samborski had not treated Rolloff fairly in splitting the proceeds of the robbery; he gave him only \$50.00 out of a haul of \$640 taken from the safe.

At an opportune time on June 23, 1939, Rolloff and Charne were arrested in Saskatoon. The next day, after Rolloff had been confronted by Cst. Charne whose identity was revealed, Rolloff admitted his part in the crime, and implicated the Samborski brothers. The main evidence was that of the accomplice, Rolloff, and the statements made to Cst. Charne.

The two Samborskis were released on bail. Not long afterwards Fred Samborski committed a similar crime at Mennon for which he was arrested. He was committed for trial on this charge. His trial is still pending.

The results in this case are most gratifying and the Saskatoon Command is to be congratulated for its efficient work.

* * *

R. v. Senchuk

Wilful Damage—Sowing Noxious Weeds—Caught in Flagrante Delicto —Analysis of Screenings

A farmer of the Dauphin, Manitoba, district discovered that his land had been sown liberally with noxious weed seeds. Quite naturally abashed at the thought of chopping his way through acres of sow thistles, ragweed and quack grass next summer, he lodged a complaint. An investigation was started that was to bring the culprit to justice.

The parcel of land in question had been re-posessed from Dmitro Senchuk by the Town of Dauphin and leased to the complainant. Since taking over the land, several of the latter's haystacks had been fired, and some harness and grain stolen.

Footprints on the land indicated that some marauder had stalked about sowing weeds by hand. A sample of the weed seed was obtained. It was found to resemble screenings at the local Pool Elevator. It was learned also that Senchuk occasionally received a load of these screenings from the elevator in payment of work done cleaning out the chaff bins.

Then, on another night, it was discovered that weeds had been scattered over an additional acre or more of land. A piece of board, evidently used as a marker to indicate where the scattering had stopped, was found at one end of the field. Two watchmen aided by members of our Force were set to guard the field. After a three-night vigil, they observed a skulking figure, weed sack in hand. This proved to be Senchuk, who had commenced to scatter handfuls of seed freely about the field.

A sample of the screenings in the sack was taken and another from the field. These, and the sample taken by the complainant previously, were sent to the Plant Products Division, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg, for expert analysis. This analysis showed that all three samples contained almost exactly the same kinds of weed seeds, and almost the same percentage of noxious weed seeds. In the opinion of the analyst, all three samples were from the same original source.

Realizing the futility of a denial, the accused admitted his guilt. Senchuk was charged under Criminal Code Section 510 (d) (v). Brought to trial, he elected for speedy trial before County Court Judge Bonnycastle at Dauphin, entered a plea of Guilty, and was sentenced to one year with hard labour.

Attention is drawn to the comments on Page 627 of Crankshaw's Criminal Code relative to "actual injury" and "consequential injury."

R. v. Wilson*Raising of Bank Money Order—Circumvention of use of Safety Paper
—Safeguard of Indelible Ink*

In August, 1939, a money order was issued by one of the larger banks in Manitoba, for \$1.07. This was cashed and found to have been raised to the sum of \$22.90.

Such money orders are made of a "Safety Paper" which is so made that any attempt at erasure by chemicals or other methods causes a disturbance of the fibres in the paper. New figures written on the erased spot cause blots and smudges so that any alteration is easily discernible to the naked eye.

In this particular case no disturbance of the paper surface was evident even under magnification. The firm that made the paper was so concerned that they sent their best expert to Canada to determine the *modus operandi*.

After many tests, the expert gave as his opinion that the method used was simply to apply a dilute ink erasing fluid reduced to such a strength that it required several applications to remove the colour. After each application a blotter would be applied. The weakened solution was applied only to the actual lines of the figures by the use of a toothpick or some similar sharp wooden instrument. In this way the smooth surface of the paper would not be affected to a noticeable extent.

After a long search, the offender Wilson was apprehended a few weeks ago. He stated that he had used Carter's Ink Eradicator applied with a very fine brush. The brown liquid was used first, followed by the white, until the writing was erased. The brown liquid might have accomplished the object, but it had a tendency to leave a residue which would be picked up by the pen when the new amount was written in, and would show that the order had been tampered with. He went on to explain that the order was then allowed to dry. A piece of tissue paper, as near the colour of the order as possible, was soaked in water and the order was painted in with this solution where the eradicator had been applied. This done, it was difficult to see that the paper had been treated. When the order was dry, the new amount was written in. The whole procedure would take about two hours. If the paper appeared to have been unduly bruised, a few drops of olive oil were applied to the front and back of the order. This had a healing effect, and often even brought back the lines in the paper.

The bank concerned has now issued instructions that indelible ink only is to be used on such money orders in an effort to combat this type of forgery.

* * *

R. v. Zolomy*Escape from Reformatory—Dangerous Chemical Experiments—
Possession of Explosives*

On December 13, 1939, Alex Zolomy, sixteen-year-old Hamilton youth, made a daring escape from the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph where he was serving a sentence of nine to eighteen months on a charge of shop-breaking and theft of cigarettes. This offence was committed while the youth was on probation for a previous conviction of stealing a large quantity of detonator caps from the Canada Crushed Stone Company in May, 1939.

After a wild chase the boy was arrested at Hamilton in a stolen automobile. The police managed to wrest a note from him which he was

attempting to swallow. Only after three hours' hard work were they able to decipher the message. It was addressed to Zolomy's pal directing him to smuggle detonator caps, sticks of dynamite, and nitro-glycerine into prison to help him make a break for freedom.

Of an inventive turn of mind, Zolomy had a fairly thorough knowledge of explosives and had made numerous experiments with bullets, loading the noses of .22 calibre cartridges with mercury fulminate and a secret formula of his own. One of these bullets would completely shatter a house brick, while an ordinary .22 calibre bullet would only chip it. Another of his experiments was to mix ether and nitro-glycerine with gasoline; the mixture was to be used as fuel for a small high-compression engine. The nitro-glycerine found in his home was stated to be a new type invented by Zolomy. It had a lower freezing point than average nitro-glycerine and was much stronger and more sensitive. Official tests showed that it was purer than that usually obtained.

Led to the boy's home by the note, the police uncovered a veritable arsenal in the cellar. This consisted of guns and ammunition stolen in earlier cases of breaking and entering. A counterfeit mould for making twenty-five cent pieces was also seized. The police were particularly interested in a home-made bomb which had been made to ascertain the pressure of fulminate of mercury. Zolomy said he wished to see if it could exert enough force to shatter the steel casing of the bomb. If it did, he could then calculate the ratio of pressure per grain of fulminate. The experiments in high explosives were so extensive and dangerous that the Chief Explosives Officer stated it was a wonder the youth had not blown himself to pieces.

The break from Guelph Reformatory was one of the boldest and most incredible escapes ever recorded there. Without rope or blankets the youth managed to lower himself from the fourth storey of a tower at the reformatory. He told police he got to the ground from his seventy-five foot perch on a ledge by a series of acrobatic feats.

Without tools to assist him, Zolomy fashioned two screwdrivers from large nails and removed the screws and bolts from a heavy screen on a window in a deserted part of the tower. In describing his descent from the narrow ledge beneath the window, he stated:

"After escaping from the window, I crawled along a ledge until I reached a spot immediately above a window which had a heavy screen. I wanted to jump from the ledge to the screen but you can't change your direction in the air so I stood with my face up against the wall and turned a back flip. That brought me up against the screen which I caught as I passed. I then dropped to a roof ten feet lower and reached the ground by a series of nineteen foot drops from ledges."

While this account seems to be exaggerated, investigation revealed nothing to disprove it.

On January 12, 1940, the accused was sentenced to two years in Kingston Penitentiary on each of four charges, sentences to run concurrently. In delivering judgment the presiding judge stated in part:

"Your crimes are numerous and of a desperate nature . . . Your ambitions will not be lost sight of. If you had turned your skill and knowledge in the right direction, I could have foreseen a bright future for you. If you do not change, you will spend the greater part of your life behind bars."



DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DENIS RYAN
1903-1939

Ex-Deputy Commissioner Denis Ryan

DENIS RYAN, after thirty-five years in the Force, retired to pension on November 1, 1939, as Deputy Commissioner. During his service he witnessed the technique of law enforcement develop and change from the rough-riding Golden West style to the modern methods of scientific laboratories, high-powered planes, cars and motorcycles. He has seen gasoline replace oats as the motive power used in the pursuit of criminals.

Ex-Deputy Commissioner Denis Ryan, now 61, came to Canada from County Galway, Ireland, in 1902. After a year as a farmhand he joined the N.W.M.P. He already had some police experience as a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Signing up in Regina on December 12, 1903, this young Irishman, 5' 11" in height and weighing 180 pounds, started his career up through the ranks to the post of Deputy Commissioner.

He was stationed in almost every corner of the Dominion. Regina, Calgary, Macleod, River Trail, Banff, Wood Mountain, Assiniboia, Halifax and Ottawa—these are but a few of the places where he served in various capacities and for varying lengths of time. In each place he showed those traits of character which won him respect, popularity and recognition. He was regarded as reliable, above average in ability, strongly determined, tactful, cheerful, and of an adaptable temperament. These are enviable attributes for any man. Possessing them, as he did, in addition to a ready Irish wit, it is not surprising that Denis Ryan made his way to the top.

Robust, virile and of commanding personality, ex-Deputy Commissioner Ryan is typical of the early N.W.M. Policemen who established order and a respect for law in a growing, restless country. During this period, civilization's comforts were wholly lacking and the Force's daily duties were carried out on horseback, often under severe weather conditions.

Colonel Ryan did much heavy work on the trail and in the the saddle. He was one of twenty chosen to cut a pack-trail from Fort St. John, B.C., through five or six hundred miles of mountainous territory, to the Ashcroft Dawson Trail to the Yukon. This arduous undertaking took from 1905 to 1908.

In these earlier years Ryan saw much hardship and remembers long bitter rides in all weathers and dangerous man-hunts in which he took part.

In 1907 he was stationed at Lesser Slave Lake. Two years later, as a Corporal, he worked in plain clothes around Calgary in "E" Division. The year 1911 saw him promoted to Sergeant. Transferred to Regina in October, 1914, he entered the commissioned ranks as an Inspector. The following year found him in command of Wood Mountain Sub-Division, where he also held the appointment of Justice of the Peace. In 1916 he commanded Assiniboia Sub-Division, which included a large tract along the United States boundary. This district was sparsely settled and lacked many refinements of civilization. For the proper administration of law in this vast country he held the offices of Coroner and Justice of the Peace.

During the war, Colonel Ryan served with the R.N.W.M.P. Squadron attached to the Canadian Light Horse. He saw action in France, Belgium and Germany.

On April 11, 1919, Colonel Ryan was recalled to the strength of the Force from the Overseas Cavalry Draft, C.E.F. and posted to Regina. His next transfer was to Banff National Park, "K" Division.

His promotion to Superintendent occurred on April 1, 1932. On January 1, 1936, he was appointed Assistant Commissioner. By this time his knowledge and experience from many years of practical active police duty in nearly every sphere of the Force more than qualified him for the administrative task of Deputy Commissioner.

On the retirement of Deputy Commissioner G. L. Jennings, O.B.E., March 6, 1938, Ryan was appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner. Deputy Commissioner Ryan was in the unique position of holding two of the most responsible posts: that of Deputy Commissioner of the entire Force and Officer Commanding "F" Division, Saskatchewan district.

Popular with all, Deputy Commissioner Ryan was, on the eve of his retirement, the honoured guest at a dance sponsored by Constables and N.C.O.'s at Regina. Addressing the men, he stated with feeling that his connection with the Force would always be the bright spot of his life, and that he left the Old Corps with deep regret but with the kindest feelings for it and its members. The following day he was honoured at a dinner in the Officers' Mess. In addition to the numerous Officers, His Honour A. P. McNab, Lieutenant Governor, Premier W. J. Patterson and the Honourable T. C. Davis, Attorney General, were present.

On behalf of the Officers, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor presented Deputy Commissioner Ryan with a silver cigar box. A beautiful illuminated address was given to him by the Premier, after which many complimentary remarks were added by the Honourable T. C. Davis, Attorney General.

Widely respected throughout the Force for his unswerving sense of justice and impartiality, Deputy Commissioner "Paddy" Ryan holds a warm place in the hearts of all who had occasion to work with or under him. This understanding man had the faculty of instilling keenness and a high appreciation of duty in his subordinates. If all other methods failed, his ready wit usually was successful.

The *Quarterly* takes this opportunity of publicly expressing the sincere appreciation of the Force to ex-Deputy Commissioner Ryan for his good work and for the assistance he has rendered personally to the Commissioner.

Colonel Ryan is now residing at 3890 Cypress Street, Vancouver. We congratulate him on his splendid record and hope that good health and happiness will compensate him for the responsibilities he discharged so well and faithfully throughout his lengthy career.

Humour in the Law Reports

by J. C. MARTIN, K.C.

WITH THE possible exception of policemen, there are no persons in a community so prone to talk shop among themselves as the lawyers; and indeed, there are many indications that the lawyers are justified in that tendency. Towards the close of one of his novels, Anthony Trollope confessed that he had no idea how to solve the legal tangle in which he had involved his leading character, and he suggested that the novelists should get together and engage a solicitor whose duties it would be to assist them in such an emergency and to advise them concerning the legal rights of their brain-children.

Why is it that the public will flock to listen to a trial? There can be no other reason than the hope that something dramatic will happen. And if the trial is one in which the life of a man is at stake, then the greater the thrill and the more numerous the audience, for there the drama is very real. Again, how many plays, novels and moving pictures depend for their big moments upon trial scenes? Surely the number is infinite and the drama endless in its variety. It ranges—to take two instances from the same author—from the tragedy of the trial of Sidney Carton in Dickens' 'Tale of Two Cities' to the comedy, so broad as to be out-and-out caricature, of the trial of the case of Bardell vs. Pickwick in 'Pickwick Papers'.

There are large books of anecdotes collected from the courts, and it would be difficult to find a lawyer or a policeman, or for that matter, a judge, who cannot draw upon his own experience for some pet anecdote which, perhaps for a very good reason, has never found its way into print. People laugh at incidents in court in much the same way as they are amused by incongruous happenings in church, often by little things which would not seem funny apart from the setting.

However, it is safe enough to say that few people look upon the law reports as repositories of humour. They are regarded, rather, as St. Peter looked upon the epistles of St. Paul "in which are some things hard to be understood," but with this difference, that it is not always they that are unlearned and unstable who wrest the law reports to their own destruction. Yet the searcher through the law reports will find enough nuggets of humour to pay him for the prospecting.

Some years ago a case began on March 30, continued throughout that day and was adjourned until the following day, which happened to be Good Friday. On that day the judge delivered his charge to the jury and entered judgment upon their findings. Upon appeal the Court said:

"The same great Judge who respected the sanctity of the Lord's Day did not attach the same importance to religious holidays. As reported by Sergeant Woolrych, Lord Mansfield even ordered the doors of his Court to be thrown open on Ash Wednesday, and emboldened by success, it is said the Chief Justice proceeded to suggest business on Good Friday, whereupon the memorable *mot* was uttered by Sergeant Davy that if his Lordship did so he would be following the precedent of Pontius Pilate."¹

¹Foster v. Toronto Railway Company, 31 Ont. R., 1.

Yet the Court went on to follow that famous precedent, and affirmed the judgment entered in the Court below.

In 1934 an automobile show was held at Winnipeg. The purchaser of each ticket of admission received also a coupon upon which he might inscribe his signature and obtain thereby a chance to win an automobile, presumably upon a judgment of his handwriting. On each of six days a fortunate person received a motorcar by this means, but after the show was over, one Brown brought action for the delivery to himself of all six vehicles.² The following appears in the judgment of the Court of Appeal:

"'Skill or judgment' carry their own connotation, being the Court's formula for drawing a dividing line between what is and what is not a lottery. It is, therefore, clear that the words do not permit of evasion by subterfuge and that skill or judgment must be called for by the competition and exist in an active and subjective sense. There is skill or judgment in this sense in a cross-word contest or in the composition of a limerick. There is none in writing one's signature. One speaks of skill or judgment in professional work, but does not say of a lawyer's handwriting that it is expert or skilful, even were it put in comparison with others. Nor can it be thought of in any such sense. The Oxford Dictionary, under 'calligraphy' quotes Ben Jonson's line: 'I have to commend me my Kalligraphy, a fair hand, Fit for a Secretary'."

The learned Judge does not say that a lawyer would go into such a competition "with two strikes on him" but anyone who has tried to decipher a lawyer's handwriting will probably draw that inference.

It is not uncommon for a judge to make a classical allusion, but sometimes, as in the following case, his doing so leads to striking results. A plaintiff had brought an action for damages³ against a peace officer who had made a search for liquor aboard a yacht used for his pleasure, which, at the time of the search, was anchored in Lake St. Clair. Among the arguments unsuccessfully advanced on behalf of the defendant, it was urged that he acted within a provision of the law which justified him in searching "any vehicle on a public highway or elsewhere," if he believed that it contained liquor kept contrary to law. He carried his case to the Court of Appeal where one of the Judges dealt with that point in the following terms:

"As at present advised, I think that the yacht was a 'vehicle' under the Act. Cicero speaks of a ship as 'furtorum vehiculum,' and the word may well have that significance. In my view, it could never have been intended to allow boats or ships to float down or across our lakes and rivers, loaded with liquor, without being subject to search—the Act would be a travesty with such an interpretation. And I think the yacht was 'on a public highway or elsewhere'."

This opinion, however, met with the outspoken disapproval of the learned Chief Justice of the Court:

"To assert that a man-of-war, one of the great passenger 'boats' of the 'Great Lakes,' a steam-yacht, or a row boat, navigating international waters, is really a 'vehicle upon a public highway,' could not but, I am sure, be met with derision from all those who travel upon the highways, byways and

²Brown v. Bonnycastle, 65 Can. Crim. Cases, 57.

³Fleming v. Spracklin, 38 Can. Crim. Cases, 99.

waterways. If the Legislature meant a vessel upon a public waterway, why not say so? The language of the Legislature is not used for the concealment of its meaning. Nor is it intended for a Caesar, a Cleopatra, or a Cicero. We are not to turn to the dictionaries to find some obscure or ancient meaning for legislative words of the present day. The school-boy, fresh from school, may assert that a carriage is not that which carries a man but is that which he carries, and may prove his assertion from the highest authority; but such things have no place when the meaning of modern words in their modern sense is in question. Every one is supposed to know the law: that is hard enough; but, if he is not only to know the law according to the popular meaning of the words in which it is written, but to know it according to the meaning which someone 2,000 years ago attributed to it, in a now long dead tongue, much harder, indeed intolerable, must be every one's lot.—

"Until some one finds an instance on this continent, or in modern times anywhere, in which the word 'vehicle' has been applied to watercraft, I shall be unable to say even that it is rarely so applied, but rather shall say, in accord with my knowledge, that it is never so applied.—

"Then, no one could say: there is no such word as vessel, ship, yacht or boat, in the vocabulary of the Province: nor could anyone say that the Legislature was obliged to resort to such land-lubber words as a 'vehicle on a public highway' to describe a vessel upon the water."³

Had the Poet of the Breakfast-table been available as an authority, his Lordship might have gone further and cited the remark that "It's no matter what you say when you talk to yourself, but when you talk to other people, your business is to use words with reference to the way in which those other people are like to understand them." Fortunately perhaps, the determination of the case did not turn upon that ground—or rather, water.

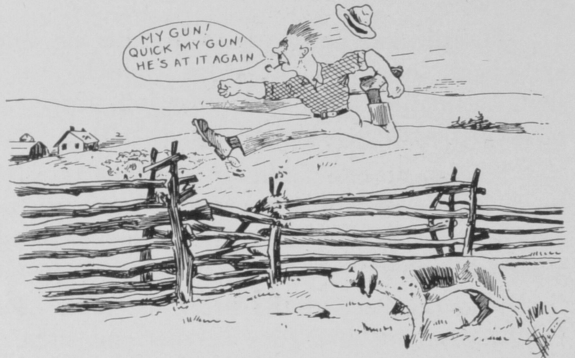
It has been said of lawyers that they have a way of cramming with special knowledge for a case and, somewhat unkindly, it has been added that this cramming leaves a certain shallow sediment of intelligence in their memories about a good many things. Since the lawyer's efforts must be centred upon conveying that special knowledge to the Court, it is difficult to see why he merits a sneer because he must acquaint himself with the facts as well as with the law relevant to his case. Usually such preparation is hard enough, as the courts know, but they have found, moreover, that their own difficulties have increased when they have had to leave the realm of fact and to enter upon speculation, especially, it would appear, in the field of animal psychology.

In 1912 an action was tried in Ontario⁴ in which the plaintiff sought damages for the killing of his dog. An act of the provincial Legislature empowered the municipalities to pass by-laws restraining and regulating the running at large of dogs, and for "killing dogs running at large contrary to the by-laws;" and, under the Act, a dog should be "deemed to be running at large when found in a street or other public place and not under the control of any person." The dog was shot under the following circumstances:

⁴McNair v. Collins, 6 Dominion L.R., 510.

"In the afternoon of the 1st July, 1911, the plaintiff was away from home; his wife took the dog with her and went toward her mother's; turning back, she allowed the dog to go on along the road to meet his master.

"He made his way along the road for a piece, and then went 'snooping along the fence' of the defendant Hamilton Collins, who saw him so snooping 'as a tramp dog would do.' ('Snooping,' I may say, is defined by the defendant as 'crouching along in a sneaky way'). If he had gone on, he would have got among the defendant's sheep, and the defendant was suspicious of the dog, as he had lost sheep by dogs and had had several bitten and wounded some time before. When the dog saw or heard the defendant, he started to go back. The younger defendant, the son of Hamilton Collins, recognised him as a dog he had seen eight or ten days before, terrifying the sheep—he would not say 'chasing the sheep,' because, with admirable accuracy, he says, 'I can't tell you what was in the dog's head'—but 'running through the field terrifying the sheep.' The young man got his gun and shot the dog dead in his tracks, because, as he says, 'I was afraid he would do harm to our sheep'."



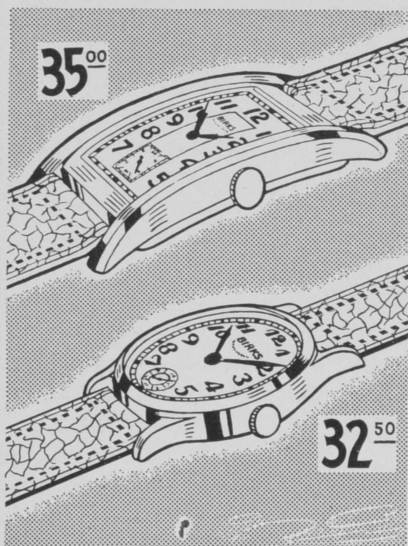
The plaintiff recovered judgment and the defendants appealed. On the appeal it was argued that, within the meaning of the definition in the particular by-law, a dog could not be "running at large" unless it was "found in a street or other public place."

"The result of such an interpretation would be alarming," said one of the Judges. "A dog would not be at large and might roam with impunity miles away from his master's home and his master, traverse hill and dale, meadow and orchard—he might run free through the forest, pursuing at will squirrel and groundhog, not see or be seen by his master or any other person for months—and still, so long as he kept off street and public place, he would not be 'running at large.' Being pursued on the road, he would, if he were a wise dog, dodge through the fence upon a farm and forthwith cease to be running at large. One does not like to contemplate the tragedy of such an animal trusting to the accuracy of a survey and sitting in fancied security a foot or two beyond the apparent line of the street, and then shot with impunity because an accurate survey showed that the true line ran a few inches beyond him. A dog traversing the country would alternately be, and not be, running at large as he crossed the road or got through the fences."

Yet this, as already remarked, is largely speculative, and it is comforting to know that, despite the suspicions of the defendants, there was an abundance of character evidence on behalf of the dog:

"The dog was of more than ordinary intelligence, very much of a house-dog, a good watch-dog, and useful about the farm. Both the plaintiff

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and his wife estimate his value as at least \$300, and in that estimate they are backed up by at least one neighbour, while another thinks he was worth \$250. It is true that other neighbours consider that \$25 or \$30 would be more like the proper figure—pups, it is said, being worth about \$10 a dozen, and it not being a matter of much difficulty to raise and educate such animals. It is not without precedent that a man thinks his neighbour's dog nothing but a cur anyway, and more of a nuisance to everybody than a benefit to anyone. However that may be, the evidence was amply sufficient to justify the finding of the Court below that the dog was worth \$125; and we could in no case interfere with the judgment in that respect."

However, here is a case in which the animal, to the sorrow of his owner, was not so completely vindicated.⁵ In the spring of 1907, the proprietor of an hotel in a small town in Manitoba bought a young raccoon which became the pet of his son, Jimmy. About two years later it bit a man, and as a consequence, the hotel-keeper became the defendant in an action for damages.

On the morning of the 24th March, 1909, it appeared, the raccoon in some way broke his chain. After roaming about for a while it went into the bar-room of the hotel. Let the learned trial Judge tell what followed:

⁵Andrew v. Kilgour, 13 Western L.R., 608.

"One Hewitt, the porter at the hotel, appears to have had some prior altercation with the raccoon, and, while the animal was tied up and not in a position to defend itself, had thrashed it with a broomstick. Thereafter the raccoon exhibited a marked dislike of Hewitt by making a noise like a growl and otherwise indicating its displeasure whenever Hewitt came in sight.

"The bar-tender at the hotel, who was in the bar on the morning of the 24th March, says that they were waiting for Jimmy to come and tie the raccoon up, and it would appear that those acquainted with the habits of the raccoon thought it better to leave it alone until Jimmy came. The bar-tender says that the raccoon always appeared to be willing to go anywhere with Jimmy.

"While waiting for Jimmy, Hewitt walked into the bar. Then, in the words of the bar-tender: 'The 'coon seemed to think that this was a good time to get even with Hewitt, and he made for Hewitt.' Hewitt saw him coming and attempted to kick him aside. However, unfortunately for Hewitt, he missed the animal, overreached himself, and fell flat on his back



upon the floor. The opportunity appeared to be too good for the raccoon to lose, and he thereupon attacked Hewitt, biting him severely in the fleshy part of the thigh and holding on firmly. Hewitt, still on his back, wound his legs around the animal and grabbed him so as to prevent him getting any further hold. He called loudly for somebody to come with an axe and demolish the raccoon, but those present hesitated to inflict the

extreme penalty. Thereupon Hewitt expostulated that he could not remain in that position on his back all day, that if he let go of the animal to get up it would probably attack him further, and that they must in some way assist him. Then some one inserted a long poker underneath the raccoon's collar and started to twist it, choking the raccoon severely. Hewitt, in order to get the animal to release its hold, thrust his fingers between its jaws, and he thereupon received a further bite, mutilating the top of one of his fingers. In due course, however, the twisting operation on the collar choked the raccoon to such an extent that it had to release its hold, and thereupon Hewitt arose from the floor, and, still holding the poker under the animal's collar, lifted him up and dumped him out through the door into the back yard.

"There is no doubt that by this time the raccoon's anger was thoroughly roused."

The matter was complicated by the fact that the raccoon shortly afterwards gained admittance to the shop of the plaintiff next door, when the latter showed some signs of agitation at its unexpected appearance. "Under these circumstances," again to quote the judgment, "it is not unreasonable to suppose that the raccoon feared another choking incident." In any event,

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it made straight for the plaintiff and a struggle ensued in which the plaintiff was bitten and which continued until, as his Lordship expressed it, "somebody came into the plaintiff's shop and, seeing the predicament, ran for the butcher, who came with an axe; and this time the raccoon received no quarter."

Who can imagine that his Lordship did not enjoy writing that vivid description? Yet neither in this nor in any other of the cases cited, can it be said that a Judge permitted a sense of humour to obscure his vision of the legal elements in the case before him. However difficult, if not impossible, may be the attainment of absolute justice, the administration of the law is none the less just because it is good-humoured, nor is it the more just for being ungracious.

At the same time, one may suspect that not all the humour to be found in the law reports is intentional. For example, this is the judgment in an Irish case in which action had been brought on behalf of a child who, it was alleged, had been born deformed as a result of pre-natal injury in a railway accident:

"In law, in reason, in the common language of mankind, in the dispensations of nature, in the bond of physical union, and the instinct of duty and solicitude, on which the continuance of the world depends, a woman is the common carrier of her unborn child, and not a railway company."

He lost his case, poor child, but at least he could take comfort from the fact that he was not prosecuted for stealing a ride.

The Jurisdiction of the Canadian Courts with Respect to Offences Committed Aboard Shipping

by ACTING SERGEANT L. J. HOBBS

ONE OF the most interesting and, at the same time, involved topics in connection with the criminal law is the question of the jurisdiction of the courts of law in respect of offences committed aboard ships; and this discussion is being undertaken in the hope that some satisfactory summary of such jurisdiction can be arrived at.

It may be of interest, before entering upon the main topic, to give a short resume of the history of the British Court of Admiralty, and the jurisdiction which it has claimed for many centuries. The Lord High Admiral of England was an officer of high state rank, and existed in England long before a navy, as such, was known.

The first mention of the office appears to be during the reign of Edward I, when one William de Leyburne was the incumbent. The court over which the Lord High Admiral presided was a sovereign one, competent to hear and determine summarily all causes relating to the sea, and taking cognizance of all offences committed thereon. The law administered in this court had been adopted from the "Laws of Oleron," a collection of ancient rules and usages issued by the maritime court of the island of the same name, lying off the west coast of France, and which had exercised jurisdiction over the maritime commerce in the English Channel for some centuries.

At the beginning the Lord High Admiral possessed only a disciplinary control over the fleet under his command. But in the latter part of the fourteenth century this was extended so as to enable him to administer complete justice in piracy and other maritime matters. In the course of time this jurisdiction became so extended, and encroached so much on the rights with respect to admiralty matters possessed by some of the sea-coast towns, that it was found necessary to restrict the scope of its powers by statutes passed in the reigns of Richard II and Henry IV. Throughout the Middle Ages the High Court of Admiralty continued as a Court taking cognizance of all matters of a maritime nature, whether criminal or civil, which were outside the limits of the common law courts, and extending its jurisdiction over all the high seas. In 1536, by chapter 15 of the statutes of 28 Henry VIII, it was deprived of practically all its criminal jurisdiction, such matters as treasons, felonies, robberies, murders, and confederacies committed within the Admiral's jurisdiction being transferred by that statute for trial by commissioners appointed directly by the Crown. These commissioners, being almost invariably the judges of the common law courts, the indirect result of the statute was to remove the criminal jurisdiction of the Lord High Admiral to the courts of the common law. And at the present day the Admiralty Court exercises a jurisdiction which is almost entirely limited to civil matters arising out of maritime transactions. Whenever, therefore, the phrase "The jurisdiction of the Admiral" is met with in connection with criminal matters, it is to be found in the ordinary jurisdiction of the common law courts of the country.

From the point of view of international law, a nation may exercise a certain jurisdiction in the area of its territorial waters, and more especially in its harbours, over all vessels, even those of other nations, which make use of the common highways of the seas. It is usually maintained that men-of-war and other public ships belonging to foreign governments are to be considered as part of the national territory of the flag nation, and as such are exempt from any police control or other interference, subject to the exception that if they refuse to submit to the necessary regulations of harbour police and navigation, they may be requested to leave. Under normal conditions, there can be no direct interference with such vessels; a criminal taking refuge on a public vessel cannot be pursued; if the vessel should itself do damage, it could not be proceeded against directly. But if cause for dissatisfaction is given, the proper course would be to apply for redress through the diplomatic channels.

This so-called immunity of public ships has, however, been curtailed to some extent by the Brussels Convention of 1926; so that where a State uses its vessels for trading purposes in ordinary commerce, they are placed upon the same footing as privately owned shipping.

Recently, moreover, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Chung Chi Cheung v. R.*, (1938) 4 All E.R. 786, held that a public ship in foreign waters is not, and is not treated as, part of the territory of her own nation. While domestic courts will accord certain immunities to the ship, its crew, and its contents, such immunities do not depend upon an objective extra-territoriality; but by necessary implication of the domestic law, are conditional and can be waived by the nation to which the vessel belongs. Lord Atkin, in delivering the judgment of the Judicial Committee, said:

"Immunities may well be given in respect of the conduct of the members of the crew to one another on board ship. If one member assaulted another on board, it would be universally agreed that the local courts would not seek to exercise jurisdiction, and would decline it, unless, indeed, they were invited to exercise it by competent authority of the flag nation. However, if a resident of the receiving state visited the public ship and committed theft and returned to shore, is it conceivable that, when he was arrested on shore, and shore witnesses were necessary to prove dealings with the stolen goods, and to identify the offender, the local courts would have no jurisdiction? What is the captain of the public ship to do? Can he claim to have the local national surrendered to him. He would have no claim to the witnesses, or to compel their testimony in advance, or otherwise. He naturally would leave the case to the local courts."

In this particular case a cabin boy on board the *Cheung Keng*, an armed customs cruiser in the service of the republic of China, shot and killed the captain of the cruiser, seriously wounded the chief officer, and finally shot and wounded himself. Both the murdered man and the appellant were British nationals in the service of the Chinese government, and, at the time the crime was committed, the vessel was in the British territorial waters at Hong Kong. The cabin boy was arrested by the Hong Kong water police, who came aboard the *Cheung Keng* in response to a signal from that ship. At the trial in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, it was contended on behalf of the appellant that, as the murder took place on an armed public

vessel of a foreign government, the British court at Hong Kong had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Merchant vessels of a foreign nation are, however, to a much larger extent considered within the jurisdiction of the local sovereign, and are undoubtedly subject to its police power. A fugitive criminal may be pursued and taken off such a vessel, and if the peace of the harbour is disturbed or the regulations are ignored by the personnel of the ship, direct redress may be had. Foreign merchant vessels are exempt from local jurisdiction only in so far as acts relating to the discipline of the crew, and acts which are confined entirely to the crew, are concerned; unless, indeed, they are of such nature as to disturb the peace of the port. The commission of a murder on a ship, though members of the crew alone are the principals, is so important a crime that the local sovereign could not be indifferent to it, and might assert its right to punish the offender; see the judgment of the United States Supreme Court in *Wildenbus' Case* (1886) 120 U.S. 1.

Having now dealt with some of the general propositions in connection with the international law of the sea and of shipping, it is proposed to discuss the actual jurisdiction of the Canadian courts over offences committed on ships under three headings:—

- (1) Within harbours, bays, rivers, etc., in Canada.
- (2) Within the belt of territorial waters of Canada.
- (3) On the high seas, and in foreign ports.

JURISDICTION WITHIN BAYS, ETC.

At common law the jurisdiction of the British courts, and so of the Canadian courts, whose districts border on the sea, extended over that part of the coast adjoining the district which is not covered by the sea, and went, therefore, at least as far as the low-water mark. Bays, gulfs, the mouths of rivers, harbours, ports and roadsteads, usually form part of the adjacent districts, and come within the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts. Thus, a sea harbour enclosed within headlands, such as the harbour at Halifax, Nova Scotia, is within the jurisdiction of the local courts adjacent to the harbour; and any criminal offence committed in the harbour aboard a vessel, even though it is of foreign registry, can be dealt with by the local courts to the same extent as if that offence had been committed upon land within the jurisdiction of those courts. *R. v. Schwab* (1907) (N.S.) 12 Can. C.C. 539. A very general rule of long standing for determining whether such a body of water belongs to a district or not is that

"it is said that such parts of the rivers, arms, or creeks, are deemed to be within the bodies of the counties where persons can see from one side to the other."

East's Pleas of the Crown. Similarly, with bays, if the headlands bounding the bay are so situated that a man can see from the one to the other, and the place in question lies within a straight line drawn from one headland to the other, it is within the county, province, or other district. *R. v. Mannion* (1846) (*Irish*) 2 Cox 158.

The question of the national character of bays was raised in the international arbitration respecting the North Atlantic Fisheries, and was defined in the North Atlantic Fisheries Award made at The Hague in 1910. There bays were defined as being entirely within the national borders where a straight line drawn across the bay at the part nearest the entrance did not



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exceed ten miles in length. The same Award gave specific instructions for the measurement of this line in the case of certain bays along the Canadian coasts. In the British Year Book of International Law, 1922-23, Sir Cecil Hurst summarizes the matter as follows:—

"The belt of territorial waters is measured from a line which in general is the line of low-water mark. When this line reaches a port, it will pass across from point to point of the outermost works forming the port. When the line reaches a bay it will pass across from shore to shore. A bay for this purpose means a defined inlet, penetrating into the land, moderate in size, and with both shores subject to the same sovereign. An inlet at the mouth of which one can see clearly from shore to shore may be presumed to have been appropriated as part of the national territory, and will, therefore, constitute a bay; for working purposes this distance may be taken as ten miles, and the line will then pass from headland to headland. In the case of a larger inlet it lies on the territorial state to establish that it has been appropriated as part of the national territory. Where this is not proved, the line from which the territorial waters are measured will not pass from headland to headland, but will cross the inlet at the spot where it first narrows to ten miles. All the waters lying inwards from this base line are national waters and form part of the national territory. They stand in all respects on precisely the same footing as the national territory."

JURISDICTION OVER THE TERRITORIAL WATERS

As already mentioned, the common law jurisdiction extended only to the low-water mark, all beyond being the high seas. But by the common consent of civilized nations, a certain part of the high seas has been appropriated by each state washed by the high seas for the fuller protection

and enjoyment of its rights, and is now recognized as forming a part of the national territory, at least for certain purposes. Writers on public international law, following the maxim *Terrae dominium finitur ubi finitur armorum vis* have very generally adopted the three mile limit, which was fixed at a time when the range of heavy guns was much less than at the present day, and it is obviously not proportionate to the extended resources of modern armaments. The distance recognized internationally, while usually accepted as three marine miles, is not absolute, and is liable to be altered by the provisions of particular treaties. The limit agreed upon by Great Britain, France and the United States of America, is three nautical miles; Spain has claimed six miles, and Germany has stood by the old maxim, and claimed as far as land batteries can fire. In the measurement of these territorial limits the configuration and sinuosities of the coast line are followed, with the exception of bays, where, as has already been stated, the base line is determined by a straight line drawn across the body of water not exceeding ten miles in length, and the waters seawards of that base line for the distance of three nautical miles constitute the territorial waters of the nation. In *R. v. Conrad* (1938) (N.S.) 70 Can. C.C. 100, it was held that an island is itself entitled to a three mile zone.

In England the three mile limit of territorial waters was not recognized in law until the passing of the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act by the Imperial Parliament in 1878. Two years prior to its passing, a question had arisen in the case of *R. v. Keyn* (1876) 2 Ex. D. 63, as to whether the English courts had jurisdiction to proceed against a foreigner for manslaughter caused by the negligent navigation of a foreign vessel within the three mile limit. By a majority of seven judges to six, it was held that there was no such jurisdiction. Lush, J., in his judgment, after referring to the common law rule as extending jurisdiction only to the low-water mark, said:

"International law . . . cannot enlarge the area of our municipal law; nor could treaties with all the nations of the world have that effect. That can only be done by Parliament. As no such Act has been passed, it follows that what was out of the realm then, is out of the realm now, and what was part of the high seas then, is part of the high seas now, and upon the high seas, the Admiralty jurisdiction was confined to British ships. Therefore, although as between nation and nation these waters are British territory as being under the exclusive jurisdiction of Great Britain, in judicial language they are out of the realm, and any exercise of criminal jurisdiction over a foreign ship in these waters must, in any judgment, be authorized by an Act of Parliament."

This case was the direct cause of the passage of the statute referred to above, which enacted the principle that the British Crown has jurisdiction over the open seas "to such a distance as is necessary for the defence and security of its dominions."

The Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act, which is made expressly applicable to Canada, though providing that nothing in it shall be construed to be in derogation of any rightful jurisdiction of the Crown under the law of nations, adopts the limit of one marine league, or three marine miles, from low-water mark in order to define the phrase "territorial waters," and enacts that any offence committed within that line, whether by a British subject or not, is an offence within the jurisdiction of the Admiral, although it may have been committed on board of, or by means of, a foreign ship.

It does not, however, confer any jurisdiction on the Canadian courts to hear and determine any of the offences dealt with by it, but merely gives powers of arrest to such courts, and seems to imply that such courts have power already to deal with offences within the jurisdiction of the Admiral, since by section 3 it is enacted that persons who are not subjects of the British Crown shall not be proceeded against without the consent and certificate of the Governor General. In passing, it may be noted here that this latter section appears to have been re-enacted in Canada as section 591 of the Criminal Code, *R. v. Neilson* (1918) (N.S.) 30 *Can. C.C.* 1. The actual jurisdiction of the Canadian courts appears to be found in the Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849, 12 & 13 Victoria, ch. 96, where power is given to the Canadian courts to try, hear, determine, and adjudge offences within the jurisdiction of the Admiral, as if the same had been committed within the ordinary limits of such courts. It is submitted, therefore, that the Canadian courts have jurisdiction over all indictable offences committed on board ship or by ships within the territorial waters, whether by or on a British or foreign ship, and whether by a British subject or by an alien.

The argument submitted above applies only to indictable offences, since by section 7 of the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act, the word "offence" is limited to offences punishable on indictment. What then is the situation as to summary conviction offences? Upon the reasoning of the majority of the judges in *R. v. Keyn, supra*, it would appear that in the absence of special statutory provision the limits of the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts extends only to the low water mark. On the other hand, it has been argued that the territorial waters form a part of the national territory for all purposes, but the point is not altogether free from difficulty, especially since the highest court of the British Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has expressly refrained from passing judgment on this very question. In *Attorney General for Canada v. Attorney General for British Columbia* (1914) A.C. 153, it was held that the question whether the shore below low-water mark to within three miles of the coast forms part of the territory of the Crown, or is merely subject to special powers for protective and police purposes, is not one which belongs to municipal law alone, and that it is not at present desirable that any municipal tribunal should pronounce upon it. Other courts of the British Empire have, however, held that the Crown's right in the territorial waters is co-extensive with its rights on the land. In *Lord Advocate v. Clyde Navigation Trustees* (1891) (*Scotch*) 19 *Rettie* 174, Lord Kyllachy said:

"Is the Crown's right in that strip of sea proprietary, like the Crown's right in the foreshore and in the land? or is it only a protectorate for certain purposes, and particularly navigation and fishing? I am of opinion that the former is the correct view, and that there is no distinction in legal character between the Crown's right in the foreshore, in tidal and navigable rivers, and in the bed of the sea within three miles of the shore."

In *Anglo-American Telegraph Co., v. Direct United States Cable Co.*, (1875) (*Newfoundland*) 6 *Newfoundland L.R.* 28 Hoyle, C.J., said:

"I hold that the territorial jurisdiction of the sovereign extends to three miles outside of a line drawn from headland to headland of the bays, and that the local government, being the Queen's government, representing and exercising within the limits of the governor's commission, which contains nothing

restrictive upon this point, . . . is the same with the Imperial government . . . and that subject to the Royal Instructions and the Queen's power of dissent, the acts of the local legislature have effect and operation to the full extent of the territorial jurisdiction."

This judgment was followed and approved in the case of *R. v. Delepine* (1889) (*Newfoundland*) 7 *Newfoundland L.R.* 378, where the judgment held that all the Acts of the Newfoundland legislature have full effect within the three mile limit. In Canada, the Customs Act makes express statutory provision as to offences against the Act committed within the territorial waters, and in the province of New Brunswick it has been held that the provincial statutes are effective within those waters. *R. v. Burt* (1932) (*N.B.*) 5 *M.P.R.* 112.

In conclusion, therefore, while the highest court of the British Empire has refrained from expressing an opinion upon the point, there is authority for holding that the belt of territorial waters forms an integral part of the national territory for all purposes. If this view is correct, the nationality of the vessel, or of the accused, can have little if any importance in the matter, as by the ordinary law of the land, an alien is as much liable to the jurisdiction of the courts as a native of the country.

JURISDICTION OVER THE HIGH SEAS, ETC.

Beyond the territorial waters lie the high seas, open to the whole world, and free to navigation by the ships of every nation. Consequently, no one country can claim the right to exercise civil or criminal jurisdiction over the ships of other nations while passing on the high seas between one foreign port and another. One exception is recognized internationally to this rule; pirates, being the common enemy of mankind, may lawfully be captured on the high seas by the armed vessels of any nation, and brought within its territorial jurisdiction for trial by its tribunals. A ship on the high seas is considered for purposes of jurisdiction to be a part of the territory of the nation to which she belongs, and, except in the case of piracy by the law of nations, is subject only to the law of the flag she is entitled to carry. Canadian courts, therefore, have no jurisdiction to try a foreigner for an offence committed on, or by means of, a foreign ship outside the territorial limits. *R. v. Kinsman* (1853) (*N.S.*) 2 *N.S.R.* 62.

With respect to British subjects and British shipping, by the Imperial Merchant Shipping Acts,

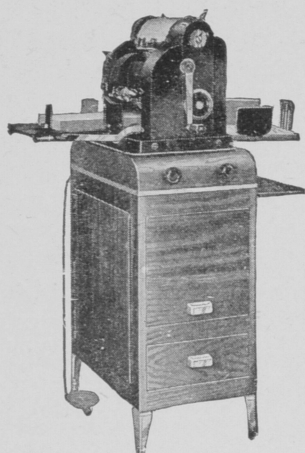
(a) any member of the crew of any British ship who committed any offence is or at any place, either ashore or afloat, out of His Majesty's dominions (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60, s. 687);

(b) any British subject who committed any offence on board any British ship on the high seas, or in any foreign port or harbour (57 & 58 Vict., c. 60, s. 686);

(c) any British subject who committed any offence on board any foreign ship to which he did not belong (57 & 58 Vict., c. 60, s. 686);
or

(d) any alien who committed any offence on board any British ship on the high seas (57 & 58 Vict., c. 60, s. 686)

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could be tried as for an offence committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, and by any Court of His Majesty's dominions, as if the offence had been committed within the ordinary jurisdiction of such court.

One case is not covered by the above statute, i.e., an offence committed by an alien aboard a British ship in a foreign port or harbour. This would be construed as an offence committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, being committed in a place to which great ships come and go, and should therefore be triable in Canada under the provisions of the Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849.

In 1934, pursuant to the power to legislate as to extra-territorial matters, granted by the Statute of Westminster, 1931, the Canadian Parliament consolidated and revised the Canada Shipping Act. By the thirteenth schedule to this Act, the Imperial Merchant Shipping Acts were repealed in so far as they are a part of the law of Canada. In place of such provisions as to criminal jurisdiction mentioned above, sections 683 and 684 were enacted. The situation now appears to be that the Canadian courts have jurisdiction as though the offence had been committed within the original jurisdiction of such courts in the following cases:

(a) where any member of the crew of a ship of Canadian registry has committed any offence against property or person at any place, either afloat or ashore, out of His Majesty's dominions, (s. 684);

(b) where any British subject domiciled in Canada is charged with having committed any offence on board any ship of Canadian registry on the high seas or in any port or harbour in His Majesty's dominions other than Canada, or in any foreign port or harbour, or on board any British ship registered out of Canada, (s. 683/1);

(c) where any British subject domiciled in Canada is charged with having committed any offence on any foreign ship to which he does not belong, (s. 683/1);

(d) where any alien or British subject not domiciled in Canada is charged with having committed any offence on board any ship of Canadian registry on the high seas, (s. 683/1).

No provision, however, seems to be made as to the following cases:—

(a) where a British subject not domiciled in Canada commits any offence aboard a British ship not registered in Canada, on the high seas or in any foreign port or harbour;

(b) where a British subject not domiciled in Canada commits any offence aboard a foreign ship to which he does not belong;

(c) where an alien commits any offence aboard a British ship not registered in Canada on the high seas;

(d) where an alien commits any offence aboard a British ship whether registered in Canada or not, in any foreign port or harbour.

The situations dealt with in (a), (b), and (c) of the last paragraph were prior to passing of the Canada Shipping Act of 1934 covered by the Imperial Merchant Shipping Acts, which expressly gave jurisdiction to the Canadian courts. However, with the repeal of those Imperial Acts in so far as Canada is concerned by the Canadian Act of 1934, that express jurisdiction is now abolished, and such cases must be dealt with in Canada, if at all, on the ground that being offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, they come within the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts by reason of the Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849. In a situation such as that mentioned in (d) of the last paragraph, this, as already stated, would constitute an offence within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, being in a place to which great ships come and go, and would therefore be triable under the same statute.

In conclusion, it may be of interest to give a list of some of the works to which reference has been made in connection with this discussion, apart from those already dealt with in the text.

Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History of England.

International Law by Paul S. Reinsch, LL.B., in Modern American Law.

Foot's Private International Jurisprudence.

Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanours, 8th edition.

Stephen's History of the Criminal Law of England.

Coulson and Forbes' Law of Waters.

Comment

SINCE THE Mounted Police have trained their dogs to ferret out caches of whiskey, the term "booze-hound" no longer belongs exclusively to excessive bibbers of the human species.

Ottawa Citizen.

No. 1 Provost Company (R.C.M.P.) (1st Division, C.A.S.F.)

IN THE last issue the *Quarterly* recorded that the Provost Company had arrived safely in England. Details of their crossing have come back to us and, as the censors have approved, here they are:

After a fast run to the Atlantic seaboard from Ottawa, the unit boarded one of the largest liners afloat. The men were allotted excellent cabin-facilities and quickly settled down to their new surroundings. The next day the troopships, with four other huge liners, headed for the open sea; and the escort of destroyers and battle-ships made an impressive and comforting sight. The rails were lined by hundreds of men, filled with admiration of the spectacular manoeuvring of the convoy which slipped in and around the troopships.

The sea air, deck games and other exercise (an hour's P.T. daily) gave the boys immense appetites; the food, though not fancy, was wholesome and well-cooked.

After a few days the Canadian destroyers were replaced by others from the British Navy.

The last day at sea brought an impressive display of circling aeroplanes and additional warships. The sun shone brightly and under its glint the scintillating craft of Britain's Navy and Air Force made an unforgettable sight.

Exactly seven days from Canada anchors were dropped in a Scottish port. The reception accorded by naval craft already in the harbour was stupendous. The whole country-side echoed with cheers and popular songs while all men who could manage it crowded the decks, many to catch their first glimpse of the Old Country.

Amid wild enthusiasm, the Hon. Vincent Massey and the Hon. Anthony Eden officially greeted the Division. England's welcome was indeed a true portrayal of their feelings towards Canada and Canadians.

Proceeding overnight by train to Aldershot the Provost Company billeted in temporary barracks. Although the English temperature was nowhere near freezing, the men found it exceedingly cold. The kind of chill that takes years to get accustomed to and that never imparts any warmth. After a week the Company was transferred, and are now more comfortably situated, though this accommodation is only of a temporary nature. Unfortunately the Company was not provided an orderly-room office. This renders the administrative work by Captain Day an unpleasant task.

Since the change the messing arrangements have been very good. The Company is attached to an Officers' Cadet Training Unit for messing. Their two cooks work in the main cook house. Here they receive valuable instruction in the manipulation of foods, fires and frying pans.

In a letter from Captain Day, a regret is voiced: the men regret they neglected to bring along sufficient batteries and flashlights. These articles are practically unobtainable. "Blackouts" have caused a run and prices have sky-rocketed to jewellery-store heights. It might almost be said the current price of batteries is shocking. It is very difficult to appreciate what "black-

Corresponding Rank Badges for Officers in Various Branches of the British and Canadian Service

NAVY	ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET	ADMIRAL	VICE-ADMIRAL	REAR-ADMIRAL	COMMANDER 11 th CLASS	CAPTAIN	COMMANDER	LIEUT.-COMMANDER	LIEUTENANT	SUB-LIEUTENANT	
ARMY	FIELD-MARSHAL	GENERAL	LIEUT.-GENERAL	MAJOR-GENERAL	BRIGADIER	COLONEL	LIEUT.-COLONEL	MAJOR	CAPTAIN	LIEUTENANT	2 ND LIEUTENANT
AIR FORCE	MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE	AIR CHIEF MARSHAL	AIR MARSHAL	AIR VICE-MARSHAL	AIR COMMODORE	GROUP CAPTAIN	WING COMMANDER	SQUADRON LEADER	FLIGHT-LIEUT.	FLYING OR OBSERVER OFFICER	PILOT OFFICER

This chart will help to settle that old argument as to who wears what badges, and who is senior to who in the navy, army and air force. As can be seen by the chart, the navy is senior to the army and the army is senior to the air force. It is to be noted that a lieutenant-general is senior to a major-general, despite the fact a major is senior to a lieutenant. There is no rank in the navy equivalent to a 2nd lieutenant of the army or a pilot officer of the air force.

Courtesy the Ottawa Journal.

out" means until it has been experienced. But one quickly becomes accustomed to the darkness.

Some very amusing incidents have occurred during these weird and inhuman hours when people grope and stumble around. One newspaper ran a column concerning four members of the Provost Company who were lost for five hours during a "blackout". "The usual order of things", it was stated, "was reversed; for in this instance a *man* had to bring back the *Mounties*". However true this may be, we haven't heard anything yet about Day getting lost in the night.

The boys are equipped with British motorcycles. They find them much different to the Rockcliffe training mounts. At the time of our last advice no training program had been carried out, but the men were using these machines for transporting detachments to their various duties. The American machines used in Rockcliffe have longer wheel-bases making them more comfortable to bounce along on than the British "puddle-jumpers". There have been a few close shaves, we understand, as a result of driving on the "wrong side of the road" and dodging those "crazy left hand automobiles".

Christmas was spent in true English fashion. Forty per cent of the Company were granted five days' leave. Many visited relatives and friends they had not seen for years. Upon their return others were allowed similar leave over New Year's. Eventually all members received five days' leave of absence.

The Canadian Red Cross was responsible for gastronomical delights at Yuletide, donating £14 8s 7d to purchase Christmas supplies.

The money was finally divided so that the men who were absent at Christmas enjoyed the excellent festive fodder furnished by the mess at New Year's, receiving their portion of the gift then.

Many forms of amusement are provided. The First Division was presented with 500 portable radios by the Weston Biscuit Companies. The Company's barracks resound with music, song and news broadcasts. The generous gift was much appreciated.

About the end of January, Reg. No. C41956, Sgt. Drummond-Hay, basked in the limelight. He was transferred from the Company to an Imperial Unit, leaving for Sandhurst on January 26. Recommended for a commission in the Coldstream Guards, ex-Lance Corporal Drummond-Hay of the Force realizes an ambition of many years. His father formerly commanded the Regiment and a brother, Jimmy, is now serving as an officer in it. "Andy" paid the Company a visit afterwards and reported satisfactory progress.

In a subsequent letter to the Commissioner, Captain Day wrote:

"His Majesty the King inspected the Division on the 24th of January. We furnished an escort of N.C.O.s and supplied a large traffic detail to patrol all roads used by the King and his official party. I am glad to say that our duties were carried out very well with no untoward incident of any nature."

The personal escort of the King consisted of Reg. No. C41952, C.S.M. Graham, C. W., Reg. No. C41954, Sgt. O. G. Supeene, Reg. No. C41964, A/Sgt. J. E. B. Hallet, and Reg. No. C41966, Cpl. M. E. Byers. His Majesty recognized C.S.M. Graham as having been in charge of a motorcycle squad during the Royal Visit to Canada; he also recalled Sgt. Drummond-Hay who, on that occasion, was one of the train-guards.

Captain Day's letter continues:

"The health of the unit remains very satisfactory. A number of members are getting over attacks of influenza and gradually becoming acclimatized. The weather here has been exceptionally cold. It is said to be the hardest winter experienced during the past 50 years. It has interfered with our training to some extent but it has also given us much valuable opportunity to carry out lectures. But, as we now have our full complement of motorcycles, we would much prefer the opportunity of carrying out road work. In addition to the many duties we are asked to perform, we endeavour to continue training and as we are being supplied with more transport, this is becoming much easier. Taking into consideration the fact that we are performing a large number of duties in this area, the training proceeds very satisfactorily."

So far the training has included map-reading, gas decontamination, motorcycle instruction and French. Some of the men have been stationed in London for two-week periods. They are attached to the staff of the A/Provost Marshall for the purpose of controlling Canadian soldiers on leave in the city. They also provide patrols in the neighbouring towns during the evenings.

Word has wafted back that Reg. No. C42031, L/Cpl. J. A. Primrose has an eye on the Canadian Army Boxing Championship. We expect this energetic leather-pusher to trade punches with the best of 'em.

Captain Day's wife and family, accompanied by Mrs. Durfy, arrived safely in England after a comfortable journey. The Captain's family is now established at Ash, near Aldershot.

Reg. No. C41995, L/Cpl. H. Durfy was the victim of a serious accident. Both legs were broken and he sustained other injuries. He suffered a compound fracture of the left leg and a complex fracture of the right. He was knocked down by a truck while patrolling a slippery road during a "blackout" on early morning of February 12. Fate was doubly cruel for that very day he was to commence five days' leave. He intended to meet his bride of two months at the dock-side. They were married the day before he sailed with the contingent. The planned re-union was to have been the first time the newly-weds had seen each other since. Mrs. Durfy has taken up residence near the hospital and will visit Bob constantly.

Shortly after this regrettable accident, the Force was shocked to learn that Reg. No. C41979, L/Cpl. F. N. Brien had been placed on the dangerously-ill list suffering from cerebro spinal meningitis. Several cables report that his condition is improving steadily. We are happy to say that Frank is now beyond the critical stage. On behalf of the Force, the *Quarterly* sincerely hopes that the recovery of these two stalwarts will be speedy and complete.

Apart from these two major casualties, Reg. No. C42006, L/Cpl. J. B. Harris has sinusitis and Reg. No. C42040, L/Cpl. W. G. Stevens is under observation for a slight concussion received in an automobile accident. Both are expected to be out of hospital in a short time.

Ah! Lest we forget. We are told that Reg. No. C41980, L/Cpl. F. J. Burke was O.D.S. for seven days with measles. "Buck" was *bors de combat* for only five and according to Dame Rumour the quotient was spent whooping it up in London. "Buck" will certainly get in "Dutch" with us if he had German measles.

Newspapers on this side of the ocean have given a great deal of space to members of the Company. Readers of the *Quarterly* will be amazed to know that the R.C.M.P. has broken into the headlines of Hitler's personal paper, the *Voelkischer Beobachter*.

A Swiss newspaper reproduced a photograph prominently showing a group of Mounted Policemen and carrying the paragraph:

"The great and wealthy race (The Canadians) has sent its stalwart sons across the Atlantic to fight the barbarians."

The item was reproduced in Hitler's paper under the plaint: "Is this Neutrality?" There followed a denunciation of the Swiss press and a demand that there be a stoppage of all unfriendly, insinuating comment on Germany. "The Outsider," it stated, "should not enter a ring when a boxing match is in progress. If he does, he cannot complain that he has unjustly received a heavy punch on the nose."

Members of the Company will be glad to get news from the Force and have assured the *Quarterly* that any contributions to their comfort will be gratefully appreciated. It is suggested that only articles suitable for im-

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mediate use should be sent. Socks and scarves are always in demand. There is a great need for a woollen mitten with a wristlet about an inch longer than ordinary; these mitts could either be fingerless or two fingered. It is hoped that Ladies Auxiliary Societies and other good women will not think this a presumption on their activities; it is only desired to point out that these bits of apparel are of great utility. Each man has a heavy cardigan jacket and these will be replaced by issue when worn out. Unfortunately this does not apply to cigarettes and tobacco; these, of course, are acceptable at any time.

From time to time the *Quarterly* will endeavour to print information regarding the training, progress and general welfare of the Company. There was high speculation among the men as to when they would leave for France. All hope it will be soon.

Captain Day, on behalf of Canada's First Provost Company, tenders best wishes to all members of the Force. The *Quarterly* takes this opportunity of heartily reciprocating.

TORONTO experts say the bales of counterfeit money recently picked up in Canada are evidence of a German plot to bolster her foreign exchange. If that means our R.C.M.P. is tracking Hitler, the war's as good as over.

Ottawa Citizen.

Candid Cameraman of 19th Century Enriches McGill Museum

by DAVID B. MACFARLANE*

Reprinted by kind permission of the Editor, *The McGill News*

NOTHING LESS than the perseverance and resourcefulness of a candid camera fiend made it possible for W. Hansone Boorne, a Calgary photographer, to obtain in 1887 a picture of the last sun-dance ceremony in Canada. The achievement of this intrepid devotee of the lens and shutter is the more remarkable when it is realized that he did not possess one of the modern marvels of the machine age—a "minnie" camera. He had a clumsy, slow, wet-plate machine which necessitated the carrying of developing apparatus wherever he went.

Boorne's historic photograph of the greatest ceremonial event in the lives of Prairie tribe Indians—a brave-making scene—now rests temporarily in the Ethnological Museum of McGill University. Copies of it are being made for several museums on this continent.

Photographer Boorne's act—getting a camera inside the sacred Medicine Lodge—can never be duplicated for the very good reason that the annual sun-dance ceremony, lasting a month during the July moon, was forbidden by the Canadian Government in that year on the grounds that it was too exciting and demoralizing to the young Indians. Several years before the United States had taken similar action.

The story of Boorne's exploit, and the eye-witness account of the torture scene, is best told in his own words. "On June 18, 1887, I left Calgary," he wrote, "in my democrat wagon with a pair of horses, tent outfit, provisions for several weeks, and camera, with a companion for a drive into the Southern Country, making first for Fort Macleod, a Northwest Mounted Police Post, with a view, if possible, of obtaining some photographs of the Indian sun-dance to be held in July on the Blood Indian Reserve—a thing not hitherto accomplished.

"After leaving Fort Macleod, I drove southward across the Kootenay River to the Blood Indian Reserve, intending to spend a few days in the neighbourhood before the sun-dance commenced. I was extremely anxious to photograph the actual 'brave-making,' which I had before tried to photograph with other tribes without success. The Indians, a most superstitious people, feared that a 'spirit picture,' as they called it, would blast the lives of the boys for ever.

"On arriving at old Fort Standoff on the Belly River, Fred Pace, the factor, very kindly insisted on putting me up for the night and there I was fortunate enough to obtain the services of a half-breed Indian named Wolf Shoe as an interpreter. Taking him with me next morning we crossed the Belly River to the place where the Indians were encamped on a fine flat in a bend of the river, and where they were busy making preparations for the great annual event of their lives—the sun-dance."

*The author studied in the Faculty of Arts at McGill University about a decade ago, and thereafter joined the editorial staff of *The Montreal Daily Star*. Assigned to cover the McGill news David B. McFarlane has been relating the daily happenings at the famous institution for many years.—Ed.

Mr. Boorne then describes the incident in which he nearly lost his life when he re-forded the river to visit a friend before the ceremony commenced. He had learned that he had arrived too soon. His story starts again with his return to the Indian reserve.

"We reached the Indian camp without further mishap, and found that there was plenty of time before the ceremonies commenced. Next morning I went down with Wolf Shoe to the camp and had a solemn conference or 'pow-wow' with the assembled chiefs, Red Crow, One Spot, White Calf, Bull Shield, Heavy Shield, and one or two other minor chiefs, in the tepee of Red Crow, the head chief.

"I agreed, through my interpreter who explained what I wanted and understood on my behalf, that no mental or physical harm should come to the boys; to pay each chief two dollars, with three dollars to Red Crow, together with a quantity of plug tobacco, and some tea for the squaws. I was allowed to go into the Medicine Lodge and take my camera, a thing that had never been allowed before, and to take photographs of one boy.

"Some of the younger Indians and nearly all the squaws made a great fuss and noise. The squaws especially were very angry and inclined to be nasty, but Red Crow intervened, and I must do them the justice to say that they kept their word to me very well in spite of the noise.

"The next day the building of the Medicine Lodge was commenced. A tall forked centre pole was set up in a suitable spot near the river, the top of which was decked with old blankets, head gear, etc., and then the ceremony of lopping off a finger of two or three aspirants to that honour, on the top of the sacred pole, took place, after which it was raised in place with great shouts, firing of rifles, and set in a hole dug for the purpose.

"A circular enclosure was then built up around it, and poles fastened to stakes at the sides, lodging in the fork of the centre pole at the top. This done, the preliminary ceremony began. About 300 or so young Indians, mounted on ponies, galloped to the nearest bush and, cutting large branches, fastened their rawhide lariats to them and dragged them at full gallop to the lodge, racing to see who would get there first, shouting and laughing. The only time, I think, that I ever saw an Indian attempt to laugh. They fired off their rifles at full gallop into their opponent's branches.

"A stirring sight, but when the lodge was about half built an accident happened that for a short time dampened even their ardour. A bullet from one of their rifles struck a young fellow in the back, passing through his lung, knocking him off his horse. The poor boy was not dead, but a crowd at once gathered around, shutting off all air from the gasping boy. The Medicine Men came with their tom-toms and made medicine over him, and it was scarcely to be wondered at that he lived only a few minutes.

"That, however, made them more careful in firing their rifles for a time, but bullets flew unpleasantly near and I heard the whiz of several. The lodge was, however, finished without further incident.

"The next day the dance began in real earnest, and about 10 a.m. a party in full war-paint and feathers rushed out of the lodge, meeting another party similarly adorned, and began a sham fight, firing their rifles over each other's heads. All then crowded into the lodge and, each Indian dressed

in his best paint and feathers and with his brightest blanket, beautifully-beaded moccasins and leggings, began a general dance, shouting and keeping up a monotonous but not altogether unmusical chant, to the constant rhythm of the tom-toms. This went on all day, with variations, until about five o'clock, when the brave making ceremony began in earnest.

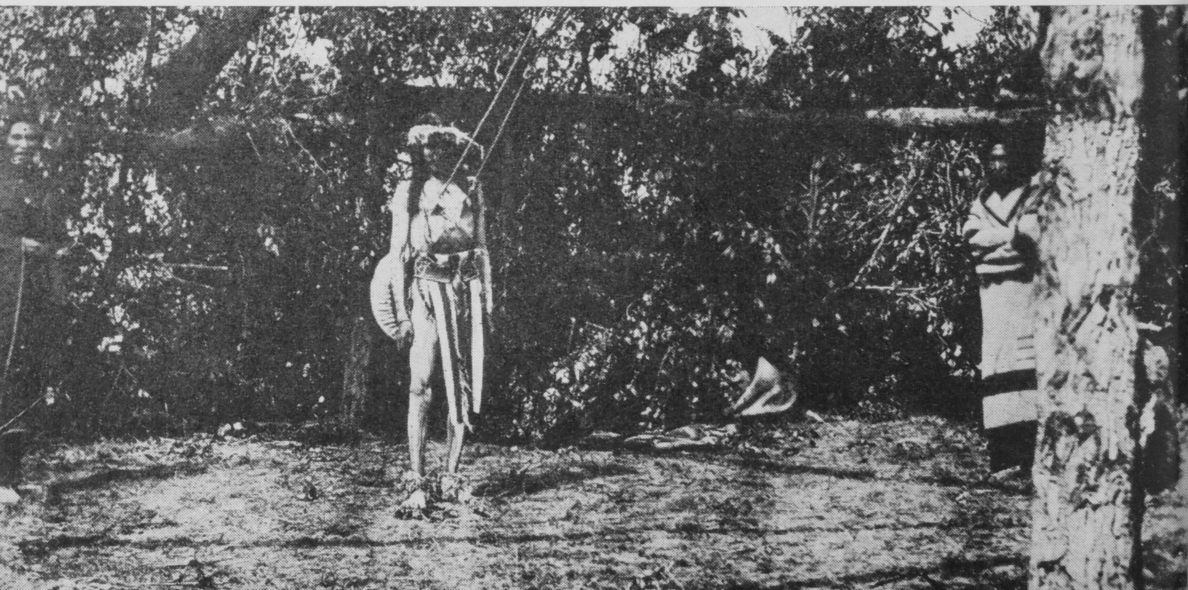
"With great ceremony, and after keeping everybody waiting for some time, the first young Indian buck, who was to go through the ordeal, made his appearance in a fancy breech-clout and white paint from head to foot, with yellow ochre dots all over him and yellow streaks on his whitened cheeks and forehead, with willow wreaths with leaves on, twisted round his forehead, wrists and ankles. The head Medicine Man then put a small whistle made from river reed between his lips.

"An old Indian, presumably the boy's father, then got up and, addressing the assembled crowd, recounted the boy's coups. In these peaceful days, these do not usually include actual scalps as they formerly did, but he managed to make a great harangue, part of which Wolf Shoe translated for me. He said that this young brave had a lion heart; he had stolen many horses, arrows and other things (probably mostly imaginary), and intended to get a great many more before he had done.

"After this had gone on for some time, and the Indians being greatly interested I managed to get a photograph, not an easy thing as the light in the lodge was not at all good, without attracting much attention. When the boy lay down on his back at the foot of the Medicine Pole in the centre, and the Chief Medicine Man took a knife, and pinching up a portion of the muscle on each breast, cut a small gash on each side of his fingers on both breasts, and ran a wooden sliver through each side leaving them sticking in the flesh like a butcher's skewer through a piece of meat. He then turned the boy over and performed the same operation in the muscles of his back, under each shoulder blade.

THE MAKING OF A BRAVE

W. Harsone Boorne's historic photograph of Canada's last Indian sun-dance ceremony.



"This done, the boy jumped to his feet (I got another photograph) and with the reed whistle in his mouth, a heavy medicine drum was hung by pieces of raw-hide to the slivers in his back, and the pieces of wood in his breasts were fastened to the end of a raw-hide lariat which was passed up and over the fork of the Medicine Pole. (I secured another photograph of this.) He then went up to the Medicine Pole, threw his arms around it, and put his lips to a notch cut in the side for the purpose, removing the little whistle for a moment to do so. He was supposed to derive comfort and strength from the notch in the Medicine Pole, to enable him to carry on the ordeal.

"He then made a few spectacular tugs at the lariat, by leaning back and throwing his whole weight on the flesh of his chest to show that he was game (I got another photograph), and then commenced to dance around the pole, leaning heavily on the rope so as to extend the muscles of his chest and tear them right out, which in a few minutes he did. After this he made a quick and strong jerk on the drum fastened to his back and tore it out, throwing it from him.

"He had throughout his whole ordeal made no sound whatever, except through the little reed whistle, and this he blew violently all the time. I was informed that this served a double purpose: The violent blowing of the whistle relieved his feelings under the great pain of the ordeal, and also that it kept all evil spirits away from him during the great ceremony of his life.

"He then fell back on the ground and, blessed by the medicine man in charge, jumped up a full-fledged brave.

"He looked around in a triumphant manner, carefully deposited his wreaths of willow leaves from his head and ankles at the foot of the Medicine Pole, and staggered away to make room for the next aspirant.

"Three more young bucks went through the ordeal that evening, and several more the next day. All these boys were in a weakened condition before undertaking the ordeal from the months of preparation which they have to undergo beforehand by retiring alone to the bush to commune with their guardian spirits, living only on berries and water, and anything that they can catch with their hands.

"The next day, and the following ones, dancing and ceremonies continued. On the evening of the third day they celebrated a great feast in honour of the braves. Saskatoon-berry soup, with stewed puppy-dogs, raised for the purpose, which is very savoury to the Indian palate. Much noise and tom-tom playing filled the air. I came away."

Further information about the sun-dance and allied Prairie Indian customs, all of which verifies in detail the story by Mr. Boone, is found in the following extracts from the authoritative volume, "Indians of Canada," by Diamond Jenness:

"The plains' Indians . . . scoured the country in small groups or in larger bands . . . All the bands of a tribe amalgamated for several weeks or months during the summer . . . At this season they adopted a military arrangement in their camps, pitching their conical tents in a circle, band by

band, with the council tent or tent of the head-chief in the centre. (Note): Except during the celebration of the sun-dance festival, when the head-chiefs of the Blackfoot and Sarcee tribes drew their tents back in favour of the women whose vow initiated the festival." (Page 127).

"The outstanding festival on the plains was the 'sun-dance,' celebrated about midsummer at irregular intervals of two or three years. The actual celebration, which was attended by every member of the tribe, lasted three or four days only, but its preparation and the ceremonies and games for which it gave occasion extended the period to almost a fortnight." (Page 161).

"On the plains, men accumulated property for years in order to purchase a medicine-bundle, just as they hoarded skins and food on the Pacific coast to outdo their rivals in a potlatch. Women as well as men had their avenues of advancement . . . The great sun-dance festival of the plains' Indians brought together all the members of a tribe, from far and near; yet the Blackfoot and Sarcee could not hold a sun-dance except in fulfilment of a woman's vow, and the woman whose purity and self-sacrifice permitted its celebration enjoyed fame and honour throughout her days." (Page 162).

"The great sun-dance festival of the Blackfoot, at which the whole tribe extolled the purity of the sun-dance woman and her predecessor, the warriors recited their earlier deeds and the elder men related the tribal traditions, had something of a character of a prolonged spiritual revival. (Note): The sun-dance, of course, had other aspects besides the religious and moral. It provided an opportunity for social reunions and for much gaiety and festivity.

"When the Blackfoot and some other plains' tribes celebrated the sun-dance the most sensational incident, though actually an unessential one, was the voluntary torture endured by a few young warriors to excite the compassion and favour of the Great Spirit. These misguided devotees allowed their breasts or shoulders to be pierced with sharp skewers and attached by stout thongs to the sacred pole or to a heavy buffalo skull; and they strained at the pole, or dragged the skull, until they either broke loose or friends and relatives took pity on their sufferings and in some way or other secured their release. The Assiniboine, however, seemed not to have associated self-torture with the sun-dance, but only with preparations for war." (Page 192).

"Among the historical Blackfoot the sun-dance was primarily the fulfilment of a vow, made by a virtuous married woman, at the time of crisis, to purchase a sacred sun-dance bundle from some other woman of the tribe.

"A medicine-bundle might be anything from a few feathers wrapped in skin or cloth to a multitude of miscellaneous objects—the skin of animals and birds, roots, rocks, stone pipes, etc.—kept inside a large rawhide bag, in which every article had a definite significance and called for a special song whenever its owner exposed it to the light . . . they believed that possession of a sacred bundle brought them prosperity and good fortune." (Page 322).

The Unveiling of Memorial Tower Regina, Saskatchewan to the Members of 1874 and Captain W. Parker

by ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER C. D. LANAUZE

MEMBERS STATIONED in Regina were privileged to witness a unique occasion on Sunday, December 10, 1939, when the new tower to the R.C.M. Police Chapel was formally dedicated to the men who took part in the March of '74. Before 9 a.m. the church was packed with scarlet coats and a distinguished gathering of invited citizens. St. Paul's Choir was in attendance and the service was conducted by our Chaplain, The Bishop of Qu'Appelle, The Rt. Rev. E. H. Knowles, assisted by Canons Parker, Irwin and Lee.

The Commissioner had invited Captain W. Parker of Medicine Hat, a former Inspector of the Force and a member of the historic March of '74, to unveil the Memorial Plaque.

At a point in the service, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, accompanied by Captain Parker, followed the Bishop and Clergy to the chapel door where the Lieutenant Governor said,

"Sir, on behalf of the Commissioner, Officers and Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, we ask you to dedicate this Memorial Tower to the Glory of God and in memory of the Officers and Men of this Force who served in the original march into the North West Territories of Canada in 1874."

His Lordship Bishop Knowles replied,

"Such being your wish, we will proceed with the ceremony."

The Plaque was then unveiled by Captain Parker who said,

"I unveil this Memorial Tablet as a permanent record of the dedication of this Tower."

The Bishop then proceeded with the ceremony, and after the hymn, "Jerusalem the Golden," he gave a magnificent and appropriate address.

The text was taken from Joshua XXIV. V. 27, "Behold this stone shall be a witness unto us."

The Bishop spoke of the West as General Sir William Butler saw it in his book "The Great Lone Land," and of his recommendation "that a material force should be placed in this vast territory." The Bishop then



The Newly Dedicated Chapel Tower.

outlined the inception of the Force, the hard and unique march West and the gradual development of the Force. He continued,

"It is most difficult in these modern times to appreciate the profound significance of the establishment of this Force, the tremendous problem it had to face and the great difficulties of transport to be overcome through a trackless plain where weeks of labour were expended upon what would now take only a few hours.

"There is something very seemly in our being here this morning to witness the dedicating of this Memorial Tower. When things have been well done as the work of this Force has been, I feel we may humbly and truly say it is pleasing to God that we should have had in mind placing this memorial to this Chapel. The leaders of this Force were God-fearing men. Many of them down through the years came to the Services in this Chapel, and some indeed took part in the reading of the Lessons and in playing the hymns in those early days. It is no wonder that the Men of this Force have a deep regard for this Chapel.

"It is fitting also that a member of the original Force who took part in the March of 1874 and who afterwards became Inspector (Capt. Wm. Parker) should be with us today to unveil the tablet which bears the record of the purpose of this memorial, "To the Glory of God and in loving memory of the Officers and Men of the Force who served in the original march into the North West Territories of Canada in July 1874."

"Sixty-five years have passed since then, but it is a satisfaction to us all that the history of those early days can never be changed and stands as a record to inspire those who come after us and to thrill them with the same spirit of loyalty, courage and steadfastness which above all things marked the lives of those whose memories we honour today."

The Service closed with the singing of the Recessional Hymn, "Lead Us, Heavenly Father, Lead Us."

At the service a Memorial programme, with the Order of Service inscribed and a photograph of the Memorial Tower, was given to every one present. After the ceremony the Lieutenant Governor, the Premier of Saskatchewan and fifty other distinguished people were the guests of the Officers' Mess where a reception was held in honour of Captain Parker.

The wording of the Bronze Plaque is as follows:

"This Chapel Tower erected in 1939 is dedicated to the Glory of God and in loving memory of the Officers and Men of the Force who served in the original march into the North West Territories of Canada in 1874."

Colonel James McAra, of Regina, in writing some time ago of our Chapel said,

"But with it all is a link of the past. Off to one side stands the Chapel built in 1885 and continuously in use as a Chapel since 1894. One's mind runs back to those early days and one recalls that the pulpit, choir seats and benches were built by members of the Force, that the altar rail, organ and carpets were obtained through subscriptions of members of the barracks congregation, that the reredos was carved and presented by Gerald Spring-Rice, that the font was presented by the parents of Corporal T. Lowry who died of wounds received at the battle of Cut Knife in the N.W. Rebellion of '85.

"One hears the shrill whistle of a passing train as one stands in this historic spot of sanctity. The modern world seems to slip away as one stands and reads the names inscribed on the various tablets erected in this Chapel to the memory of some whose names come down to us from earlier days. Here are tablets to the memory of such well known men as Assistant Commissioners Zachary

Taylor Wood, A. E. R. Cuthbert, R. S. Knight, Inspectors Gilpen, Brown and Church, to officers and men who died while serving, and to the members of ill-fated Dawson-McPherson patrol."

We are reminded of the words of Her Majesty, the Queen, on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit to the Chapel on May 25, 1939,

"What a nice chapel and what a nice quiet atmosphere there is here."

Time marches on and history repeats itself. The very tower that was unveiled was designed and built by the staff of "Depot" Division.

CAPTAIN W. PARKER OF MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

The Force feels very fortunate and honoured that Captain Parker officiated at the unveiling. He stood up well to the many entertainments in his honour like the Veteran he is. Captain Parker has had a most varied and distinguished career in the Force. He joined on April 4, 1874, at London, Ontario, and was personally engaged by Commissioner French. He was in the big horse stampede at Dufferin and took part in the first march. In 1876 he attended the first treaty payment at Fort Carlton and then took part in the twelve hundred mile march of that year from Battleford to Macleod via the Cypress Hills. In 1877 he was at the signing of the famous Blackfoot Treaty and in '78 escorted a notorious horse thief named Slim Jim from Macleod to Stoney Mountain Penitentiary by team. He was in Qu'Appelle in '79, then in Battleford, was a scout in the North West Rebellion of '85 and was at the capture of Big Bear. In 1879 he took part in the Almighty Voice affair and in 1901 joined Lord Strathcona's Horse and took part in the Boer War where he earned the rank of Captain by which he is known so well. Shortly after the Boer War he was appointed Inspector and looked after the Barr Colonists at Saskatoon. Later when stationed at Medicine Hat he had considerable success in putting down horse and cattle thieving and broke up a dangerous semi-religious sect known as "The Dreamers" who had been practising arson. During these latter years of his service, he did a vast amount of magisterial work and retired to pension at Medicine Hat in 1912 after thirty-eight years' service. Captain Parker was always considered the best shot in the Force and only stopped duck and chicken shooting in 1935 owing to some eye trouble.

Captain Parker is still as good a "policeman" as ever and Officers and their guests did him honour at a dinner for twenty-six in the Officers' Mess on the night preceding the ceremony. There Captain Parker sat under the portraits of five of the Commissioners he had served under.

The Officer Commanding "Depot" Division proposed the toast most fittingly to the distinguished guest and Captain Parker replied in the splendid and amusing manner he is noted for. In his gentlemanly and modest way, he thanked his hosts for an honour he never expected at his ripening years and told tales of the early days. He especially mentioned another march we are not so familiar with, the march of '76 from Battleford to Fort Walsh and Macleod, the great herds of buffalo encountered and how he shot his first buffalo in proper Indian style, from the back of a buffalo-running pony.

There was just a little more than a lump in the throat when we, who had served under this grand old Officer thirty years ago, said good-bye to him at the station on the early morning of December 12.

Co-Operation Between Readers and Writers of Reports

by INSPECTOR F. E. SPRIGGS

THIS ARTICLE is an attempt to establish better co-operation between those submitting reports and those who must read and pass upon them at Division and Sub-Division Headquarters. It is not intended to direct any form of criticism against either.

Every effort is made to encourage members on detachment to report only the essential facts. A good description of the case under investigation is needed. Try to eliminate all extraneous matter; stick to facts. The reader thereby will understand more quickly and arrive at a reasonable conclusion. This will speed up the writing of minutes and clearance of the reports.

Of course it is appreciated that in some instances details, trivial in themselves, may have an important bearing on the case. These should be included as they may be vital links in a chain of circumstances. Usually such data will not occupy much space. The point is that unnecessary verbiage and information should be omitted.

I wish to stress the necessity of thoroughly checking reports before submission. Only by doing so will incorrect spellings, irrelevencies, ambiguities and wrongly expressed opinions be avoided.

Some members think they have not sufficient genius or literary imagination to turn out good reports, although they have assurance in themselves as practical policemen. Much can be done to improve poor composition by literary courses advertised by correspondence schools. These are not to be laughed at and often serve a really useful purpose.

A reader, on the other hand, should have some personal knowledge of the district in which the investigator is working. This will assuredly assist him in sympathetically judging the activities of the member in the field. It will aid him to visualize more clearly the circumstances and difficulties confronting the crime reporter. Naturally this will obviate friction, improve co-operation and result in greater efficiency.

There can be little doubt that a member previously schooled in practical police work is better qualified for crime report reading. Those without this training cannot be considered competent to check reports intelligently. A knowledge of law alone is not sufficient; a member should also be familiar with the circumstances surrounding the case.

Criticism should always be constructive. Caustic remarks are far from helpful; they arouse antagonism and destroy co-operation, the basis of all good police work.

During my experience I have observed that those responsible for the direction of other members of the Force must employ considerable tolerance to obtain the best results.

I believe that a writer should consider the position of those who must comment upon his report; and conversely that the reader should endeavour to couch his comments in a way that would indicate he is trying to assist. Mutual co-operation will conquer inferiority complexes often present in younger members, a mental state most detrimental to their work and injurious to the welfare of the Force.

Firing Pin Impressions of .22 Calibre Firearms*

by SERGEANT J. A. CHURCHMAN, M.M., F.R.M.S.

THE MOST common firearm on the Western plains is the .22 calibre rifle. Not infrequently this type of weapon is used in crimes of violence, two or more shots being fired.

Whether the rifle is a single shot or a magazine type, the assailant will often, when reloading, through force of habit throw his empty cartridge cases to the ground.

One or more of the bullets may pass through the victim, or miss entirely and be lost. In any event a bullet does not give much helpful information by visual examination alone. Much more is to be learned from an empty cartridge case for:

(a) the weapon used is limited at once to a particular make, or at least to a relatively small number of makes,

(b) an indication is given of the approximate location of the wielder of the arm. These facts assist materially in reconstructing the crime.

Component parts of firearms are made to meet specifications laid down by the manufacturer, to standardize the work and guide machinists in their shop operations. The smallest parts, including the all-important firing pin, must be made according to definite plans—precise, exact.

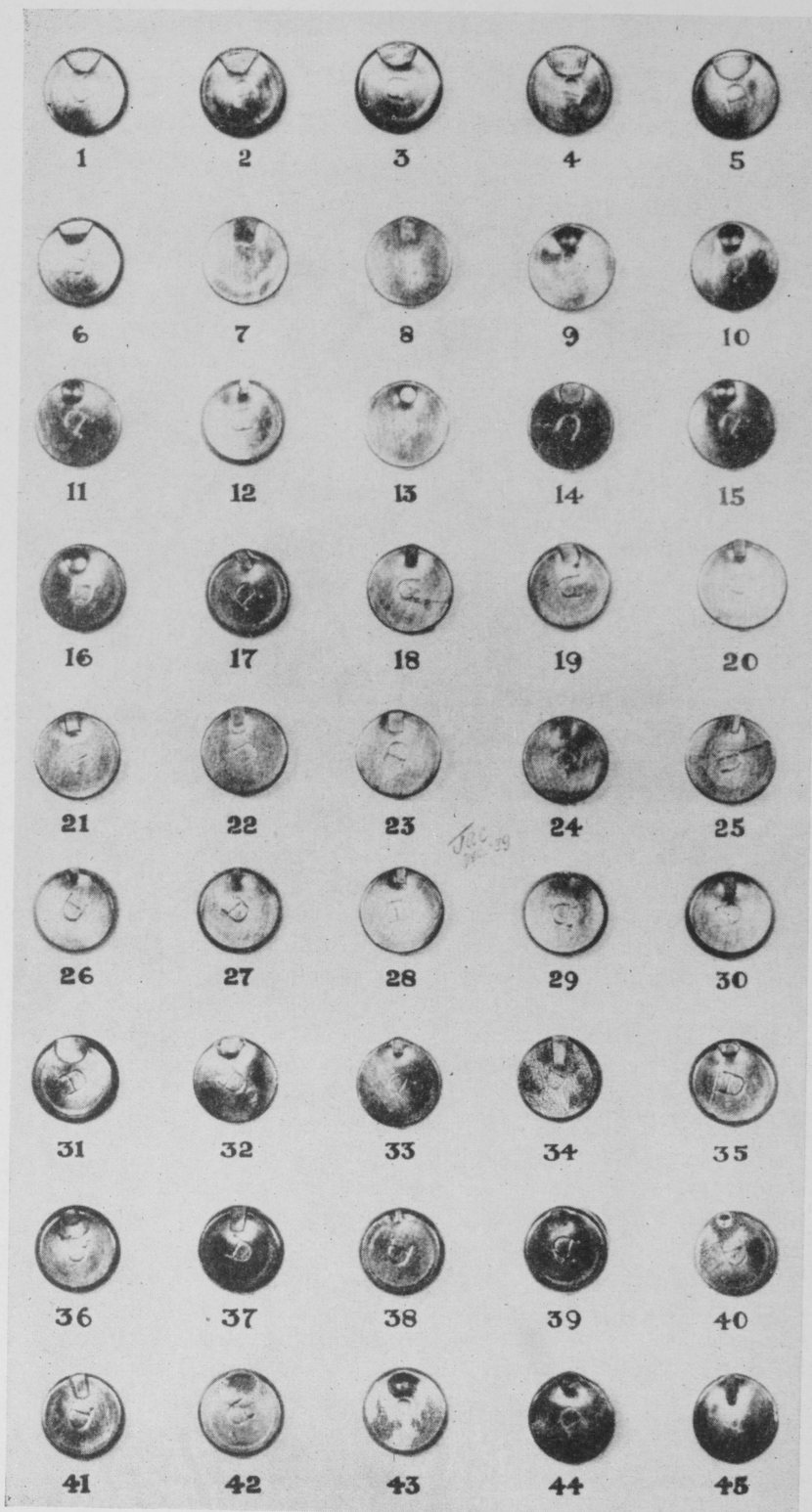
Each manufacturer has his own idea as to the shape the ideal firing pin should take. There is also a great assortment of sizes, shapes and styles of plungers, strikers and firing pins.

There are differences in the shapes and sizes of the “noses” or points of firing pins, not only between different makes, but also between different models by the same maker in this one calibre. The design of the striker, or firing pin nose, has a definite class characteristic. Consequently its impression on a discharged case should be a definite indication of the make of the firearm. If the contour of the indentation is common to two or more makes or models, it can still be relied on to exclude a certain number of others. When making use of this information we must bear in mind the possibility of changes caused by wear and abuse; the fact that future models may differ should be considered.

The index and chart shown represents a fair cross-section of all the .22 calibre arms in common use and others that may be found on rare occasions in this country. It is hoped this will simplify the work of the man on detachment and be of use to him in the early stages of enquiries in gun-shot cases.

Positive identification of an arm as that in which a given cartridge was discharged is another matter. The firing pin, as we know now, is tooled to a certain size and shape. This tooling, finishing and subsequent use (or possibly abuse) imparts certain minor characteristics, scratches or fine ridges, to the face of the pin which affords us one certain and infallible

Sergeant Churchman has made a wide study of this subject and is collecting other heads in .22 calibre for publication in a later edition. The information compiled by Sergeant Churchman through the study of many specimens will be invaluable to investigators; the chart and index will make it easy to narrow down the field of suspected firearms. The accompanying chart may not be reproduced without permission.—Ed.



means of identification. When the pin is released the force applied causes it to strike the cartridge head and ignite the propellant. It leaves an impression of the shape of the nose on the case head. Finally, it engraves in the impression any accidental characteristics appearing on the nose surface.

We have on the head (or, as some call it, the base) of the fired cartridge:

(a) The class characteristics to which we have already referred;

(b) The accidental characteristics of the pin which incidentally we can observe correctly only with a microscope.

A study of the class characteristics might be termed a primary comparison, identifying the make of the arm. The microscopical examination of accidental characteristics is a secondary stage of the work. If engravings are present and are found to correspond, they furnish irrefutable evidence of identity of the arm that actually discharged the given cartridge case.

To avoid confusion no reference is made here to the position of the firing pin aperture on the bolt or breach face but most arms will be found to strike either at twelve or six o'clock.

I have to thank my good friend the Secretary of the Canadian National Revolver Club, Montreal, for the specimens illustrated, these having been fired in the target revolvers and target rifles mentioned in the index:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. W. H. Cooley, "Ace 1" B.A. S.S. Rifle. | 23. Colt "Official Police" Revolver. |
| 2. W. H. Cooley, "Ranger" B.A. S.S. Rifle. | 24. Colt "Ace" Automatic Pistol. |
| 3. W. H. Cooley, "Canuck" B.A. S.S. Rifle. | 25. H. & R. "U.S.R.A. Model" Pistol. |
| 4. W. H. Cooley, "Rabbit" B.A. S.S. Rifle. | 26. H. & R. "922" Nine-shot Revolver. |
| 5. W. H. Cooley, "Sport" B.A. S.S. Rifle. | 27. H. & R. "Young American" D.A. Revolver. |
| 6. W. H. Cooley, Repeater S.A. Rifle. | 28. H. & R. "Sportsman" D.A. Revolver. |
| 7. W. M. Greener, Birmingham, England, Rifle. | 29. Iver Johnson "Model 1900" D.A. Revolver. |
| 8. W. & S. Mark IV Revolver. | 30. Iver Johnson "Super Shot Sealed 8" Revolver. |
| 9. B.S.A. .22 bbl. L.S.A. Co. Ltd. 1915 S.L.E. Rifle. | 31. Savage Model 1904 Rifle. |
| 10. B.S.A. Model 12 Rifle. | 32. Savage Model 3B Rifle. |
| 11. B.S.A. Model 15 "Champion" Rifle. | 33. Savage Model 23AA Sporting Rifle. |
| 12. Remington "Target Master" Model 41 S.S. Rifle. | 34. Savage Model 29 Rifle. |
| 13. S. & W. "K.22" Revolver. | 35. J. Stevens S.S. Pistol. |
| 14. S. & W. "22-32" Revolver. | 36. J. Stevens "Marksman" Rifle. |
| 15. Vickers "New Model" Rifle. | 37. J. Stevens Slide Action Rifle. |
| 16. Vickers "Old Model" Rifle. | 38. J. Stevens "Stevens Junior" Rifle. |
| 17. Winchester Model 67 Rifle. | 39. J. Stevens S.S. B.A. Rifle. |
| 18. Winchester Model 52 Rifle. | 40. J. G. A. Zella (Germany) S.S. Rifle. |
| 19. Winchester Model 1902 Rifle. | 41. Anciens Etablissements Pieper (Belgium) Repeating Rifle. |
| 20. Colt "Woodsmen" auto pistol. | 42. Fabrique Nationale d'Armes de Guerre (Belgium) S.S. Rifle. |
| 21. Colt "Officer's Model" Revolver (Recessed Cylinder Head). | 43. Deutsche Wedke (Germany) S.S. Rifle. |
| 22. Colt "Officer's Model" Revolver (Non-Recessed Cylinder Head). | 44. Webley, .45 with .22 adapter. |
| | 45. Mossberg Target Rifle. |

Prize Winning Articles

THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE extends congratulations to the undermentioned members of the Force who have been awarded cheques of \$5.00 for the best articles published in the January, 1940 edition of the *Quarterly*:—

Cpl. R. H. Barker—"Juvenile Delinquency and Rehabilitation".

A/Cpl. A. M. Sprenger—"A Reader is Initiated".

Cpl. D. A. Fleming—"Brands".

S/Cst. J. S. Jenkins—"Joe the Poacher".

Cst. C. J. Johnstone—"A Christmas in the Arctic".

More contributions than usual were printed and as all were regarded of equal merit, the prize money was divided among the five authors shown.

Youth, Crime and the Mounted Policeman

by CONSTABLE L. BINGHAM

THOSE OF us who are in constant association with the manifestations of crime in its many forms must, necessarily, become interested in and familiar with certain aspects that appear most frequently in the lives of individuals who develop criminal characteristics. Statistics based on scientific research reveal that the greatest number of crimes are committed by habitual criminals. The majority of this class commence a criminal life at an early age by becoming involved in petty crimes.

The exact age of the individual at this point in his career varies according to home environment, mental development and other factors, but suffice it to say that the dangerous age for the youth is between fifteen and twenty-one. During this formative period the youth may be prevented, because of economic reasons, from attending high school or faces unemployment upon graduation. Either factor will encourage a psychosis in the youthful mind which will upset his other mental processes and convince him that he has been discriminated against. The result is that the commission of small crimes not only satisfies youthful craving for excitement, but serves also to relieve a feeling of resentment at being frustrated in an attempt to gain a position of respect in the world.

We therefore find that the greatest contributing cause of youthful crime is a mental rather than a physical condition. In order to get at the root of at least some of these cases, let us examine the relative positions of the youth and the 'Mountie' in the small town, before the youth has reached the dangerous age.

Childhood impressions are exceedingly strong. Every child looks at his hero as a being who can do no wrong and speak naught but truth. No boy was ever born bad. Every boy must find a means of expression and it necessarily follows that child training or supervision must be positive. To forbid a child to do certain things and fail to give him something constructive which he may do, will not develop a clean and healthy mind. The youth cannot be prevented from learning, but he can be encouraged to learn the right things to such an extent that there is no place in his life for the formation of undesirable habits. To frighten a boy is the worst possible method of character molding, as he then becomes an introvert and develops an inferiority complex which can never accompany a strong character.

It might here be asked, "What has all this to do with the Mounted Policeman whose duty it is to enforce the laws of the land and uphold the right." Just this. Whether he is conscious of it or not, the "Mountie" in the small town is every small boy's hero. In the eyes of the boy he is vested with a prestige enjoyed by no other person there. The Mounted Policeman nearly always is young, clean, and to the youthful mind, the very essence of justice, health, and fair play.

The youngster should not know the policeman as a negative force always waiting to pounce on the wrong-doer and whisk him off behind prison



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bars. Rather, the policeman should be a guiding force in the life of the youth, encouraging his interest in sports and constructive worthwhile subjects, at the same time instilling in the mind of the youth a respect for the rights and property of others as well as a clean sense of values. It is every boy's ambition to grow up to be a man in every sense of the word. If he can learn when he is young that the highest form of manhood is exemplified in a keen mind, a healthy body and a recognition of the viewpoint of others, such an attitude will rarely change. This cannot be accomplished by telling the lad to 'keep out of trouble'. This is negative training and only places a life of crime as a challenge. He must *see* the advantages of a clean and honest life and his hero must not let him down.

It may be difficult, at times, to determine where influence stops and familiarity begins. But I am convinced that every 'Mountie' in the small town plays an important part in the formation of the character of the youth. The result can quite easily mean a healthy body and clean outlook on life as an effective weapon with which to encounter the dangerous age.

This attitude on the part of the policeman need never involve him in private matters in the district so long as he adheres to a strict policy of justice and fair dealing with all alike and is exemplary in his own deportment. He may remain aloof from everyone in the district but his example still has its effect. Why not make the most of it? The youth of tomorrow will reflect the efforts of the policeman of today.

Recent Advances in Medicine

by A/A/SURGEON F. S. MACPHERSON

IF YOU live in Canada or the United States you had the year 1938 absolutely free. In other words, at the end of 1938 your life expectancy was just as great as it was at the end of 1937. It is interesting to note that life expectancy at birth for people of these two countries has increased, during the last three decades, eight and one half years for males and twelve years for females. This has been accomplished gradually, until 1938 when longevity was increased by one full year.

For the factors producing these remarkable statistics, we must note the many advances in medical science.

First, we must give credit to our Boards of Health, Governmental and Municipal, for improvements in health matters such as improved water supply, pasteurization of milk and cream, testing dairy herds for tuberculosis and undulant fever and in general all matters pertaining to improved sanitation. These measures have practically banished typhoid fever, lessened undulant fever that increased in such an alarming manner recently and also lessened bone tuberculosis. Diarrhoeal and all milk and water-born diseases of infants, so prevalent and deadly a few years ago, have now become very rare. The almost complete eradication of a powerful killer of children—Diphtheria—by means of toxoid is surely a modern miracle. May I here issue a word of advice to those of our members who have young children in their families. Do not wait until your child attends school to receive the toxoid injections because it may then be too late. After age six months, the sooner the child is protected the better. France made this protection against Diphtheria in children compulsory “in the second or third year”, in 1938.

The discovery of insulin in 1921 at the Toronto University was one of the most important discoveries in medical history. The probable life of a child aged ten years suffering from Diabetes, before insulin, was 1.5 years; since insulin, it is 31.7 years. At age thirty the expectancy of a diabetic has been increased 18.5 years as a result of insulin. An improved insulin, known as Protamine Zinc Insulin or merely Protamine Insulin is now used, the effects of which are more prolonged and, hence, fewer hypodermic administrations are necessary. Insulin or Protamine Insulin assumes an even greater importance today on account of a considerable increase in the incidence of Diabetes.

That serious blood disease—Pernicious Anaemia—once a dreaded sickness with a high death rate is now under control and with adequate treatment the victims live their normal life span. This is due to the discovery by Minot and Murphy in 1936 of the value of liver extract in its treatment.

Most people are already familiar with the wonderfully beneficial effects of the new drug, Sulphanilimide, discovered in 1937. Diseases due to the streptococcus such as: Streptococcus Meningitis; Streptococcus Peritonitis; Childbed fever; Erysipelas, etc., etc., have shown recoveries resulting from

the use of the new drug, which experience taught us were formerly fatal. This drug has shown surprising results in the treatment of one of the Venereal diseases.

Taking this drug, Sulphanilimide, the killer of the streptococcus, as a starting point, a drug-making firm known as "May and Baker" in Dagenham, Essex, gave their technicians the problem of producing a drug which would be death to the pneumococcus—the germ causing pneumonia. They made and had tested 692 compounds, all of which were discarded before they finally obtained the drug they sought. It is variously known as M.B. 693, Dagenan or more commonly now Sulfapyridine. Although the drug is very new and experience with it is limited, the first results are most encouraging. The pneumonia mortality has been reduced to one-third. This result is not entirely due to Sulfapyridine but in part to the new serum treatment which has made rapid strides in recent years. There are 30,000 cases of pneumonia annually in Canada, of which number 7,000 are fatal. With the mortality reduced to one-third, this means that in Canada 4,666 persons, per year, who would formerly have died of pneumonia, will live as a result of Sulfapyridine and the new serum treatment.

Transfusion of blood has been in use for many years as a life-saving measure in selected cases. However, due to present day methods, the procedure is much simplified and, for this reason, has become much more commonly employed. Blood can now be stored under proper conditions of asepsis, temperature and moisture for periods up to one year. These repositories are known as Blood Banks. Statistics obtained of the treatment of the wounded in the Spanish War show a lessened mortality of 10% due to blood transfusion. In civilian practice equally good results are being obtained although exact statistics are not available.

The incidence of cancer has increased. This may be partly explained by the aging of our population. By a concerted effort, a drive is being made across Canada against this dread disease. By early diagnosis, appropriate surgery and radium, much has been accomplished. In our City of Edmonton we have many instances of five, ten, fifteen and even twenty year cures. Lest I be accused of boasting, I hasten to explain that our experience is typical of any urban centre in Canada. The message is, under optimal circumstances: "Cancer is curable." The "Human Hibernation" treatment by means of cold is very interesting but still in the experimental stage. It is not claimed to be curative but merely retards advanced cases.

Diseases of the heart, particularly Coronary Thrombosis, exact a heavy toll mostly in the older ages. The causes for this are not well known but it is commonly conjectured that worry and stress and strain of our modern civilization may have an influence. Probably radio may assist through dissemination of more accurate information re problems which worry, health matters, entertainment, and topics of current interest.

Wonderful as has been the increase in longevity, we may face the future with confidence that our span of life will be still further increased as years go by.

Celestial "Black-Outs"

by CORPORAL H. KEARNEY

ONE OF THE phenomena of the Arctic that seems to interest people greatly is the so-called "dark period". Usually they think it must be very unpleasant to live in darkness for months every winter. It is not, however, as bad as they imagine.

As nearly everyone knows, the length of the dark period, or, as it could better be termed, the sunless season of the Arctic, varies according to latitude. Those living at the Arctic circle or some little distance north of it, experience on December 21, the shortest day of the year, no complete daytime darkness, even though the sun does not rise above the horizon. Daylight and twilight on that day last long enough to travel for several hours. Anyone living at or near the North Pole on 21st December (as the Russian Polar Explorers did) is in complete darkness. The writer spent two winters at our most northerly post, Craig Harbour on Ellesmere Island, about two degrees south of the half-way line between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole, or about 975 miles south of the North Pole. It is to this particular region that these notes apply.

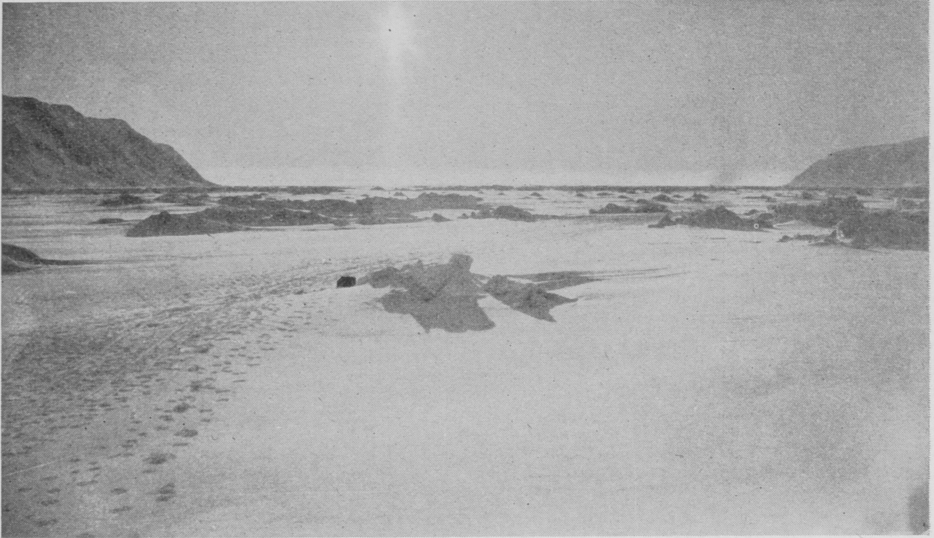
After September 21, the time of the autumn equinox, the days shorten with surprising rapidity. The southern horizon from Craig Harbour is marked by the hills of Devon Island, which rise to a height of 1500 feet and are about 45 miles distant. On October 21 the sun appears above these hills for about one hour at noontime. Five days later Old Sol just peeps above the sky-line for a few minutes, and that is the end of him, *pro tem.*: the dark period has commenced. But even on October 27 there are eight hours of twilight sufficiently bright for travel. The daily period of twilight shortens quickly. On November 21 it lasts for only four hours. On December 21 darkness prevails all day. At high noon of that day, if the sky be cloudless a faint glow of reflected light appears on the southern horizon. That pale light is very comforting on this, the shortest day of the year. As we look at it we know that the life-giving sun has not completely deserted us, and on succeeding days it will gradually begin to return.

Now a word about our old friend the moon. We don't sing of moonlight nights; we go one better and sing of the moonlight days and nights. During the dark days the moon, in its regular phases, shines as brightly during the daytime as it does at night. It shines as it never seems to shine in civilization, not even on park benches in autumn. The very clear atmosphere and the snow on the ground are responsible for its extraordinary brilliancy. So, during certain days each month, the moon partly compensates for the absence of sunlight. And of course the aurora borealis helps also. In this high latitude, the rays of the aurora borealis or "northern lights", as they are more commonly known, fall much closer to earth than is the case farther south. But I have never seen them as bright and as brilliantly coloured at Craig Harbour as they sometimes are two thousand miles or more to the south.

During the dark period the stars and constellations stand out very vividly. The spectacle of these heavenly bodies is perhaps one of the most awesome and wonderful effects of the Arctic winter. To me the most interesting aspect of the view is the fact that the stars can be seen so clearly

in their different shades of colour — brilliant bluish white, pale white, yellowish and red stars. Astronomers tell us that the various shades of colour denote the age of the body.

What do we do in the dark period? Not very much outside work. During those days of only three or four hours twilight, we take the dog-teams and hunt, (not too far away from the post) for seals, walrus and polar bears, to replenish our supply of dog-feed. Travelling over the ice at this time, is hazardous as the poor light makes distances deceiving. It also strains



Springtime scene of Craig Harbour at midnight.

the eyes. To secure a proper amount of exercise is a problem when pitch blackness reigns. Walking with a lantern was our custom if the moon were hidden. Once while thus engaged I had an interesting experience. The moon was low. My lantern threw shadows ahead of me on the sea ice. About three miles from the Post I decided to go ashore. In the gloom I stumbled into a tidal crack, and sank to my waist in water. Flinging my lantern away, I clutched at a ledge of ice and hauled myself out. It was between 30 and 40 degrees below zero. I sat on a hummock of ice and felt uncomfortable to say the least. I took off my caribou skin boots and stockings to wring them out. When I put them on again I ran as fast as I could back to the Post. I thought fearfully of the possibility of my failing to reach the Post before my clothes became solidly frozen. I visualized myself finishing the last mile or so in a series of jerky jumps, culminating in a crawl on my hands and knees. I thought anxiously also of what I should do if I happened across a polar bear. My apprehension increased when I remembered it was necessary to pass our dog-meat cache, it was situated some four hundred yards from the Post. Just two or three weeks previously we had shot a raiding bear near it. However, I got back safely, my legs and feet still warm, thanks to the skin clothing.

The first real indication of the returning sun takes place around New Year's day, when the glow in the southern sky becomes noticeably brighter.

The periods of daily light gradually get longer. Around February 10 we gaze longingly at the summits of the hills to the north of us, for the first direct rays of the sun. The sight of these first pale rays illuminating the crests of the snow-laden hills gives us the same joyous feeling as that of the arrival of the first birds in spring. On February 17, at high noon, the sun peeps above the southern horizon—a great yellowish ball. We turn out and salute it with three volleys from our rifles. The sun-worshippers of Asia cannot look upon it with more reverence than we do on that day. Six weeks after this, as though to atone for its winter absence, the sun shines upon us continuously for twenty-four hours each day, for the ensuing four months.

The Lost Patrol

Years cannot dim the glory of their passing,
Their names no time may tarnish,
Serve ever to increase

The fame, the honour, the respect accorded
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Inspector Fitzgerald, Constable Kinny, Constable Taylor, and ex-Constable Carter.

McPherson-Dawson, Winter 1910-11.

Hunger lay down with them at night;
Rose with them in the bleak twilight;
Goaded them onward through the freezing mist,
Maliciously retarding their steps with weakness;
Mocking them with the revulsion of sick bodies,
At the nauseating stench of dog meat;
Hunger, the wasting weapon of a dreadful death,
That closed upon them in that vacant land.
Relentlessly, with frosty intentness,
The cruel cutting crust of snow
Tore at their faltering feet,
Making all progress the price of agony;
Agony, intensified by river currents breaking ice bonds,
Shocking shuddering flesh, with searing sting of arctic waters;
Adding weary miles to that terrible burden of miles.
Staunchly uniting their strength in disciplined formation
They pressed forward, striving against that bitter land;
Stalked by starvation, but untouched by panic,
Panic that in the lone lost places of the Earth
Overcomes lesser men, reducing them to selfish snarling brutes,
Driving them to the depths of shame, disgrace, disaster;
Dying but robs the body of its breath
Panic despoils the spirit.
With tired hands unflinching, the gallant Inspector
Performed what last service there remained.
Hunger and frozen vastness then, claimed their vicious victory,
Yielding those weary wasted bodies up to death.
But beyond the grasp of all things physical,
Their courage, devotion to their duty, and their honour,
These unconquered; hold secure against all time their souls.

—Murla I. MacKinnon-Latta.

A Five Gallon "Hide"

by SERGEANT E. B. NICKERSON

SEVERAL YEARS ago a number of ingenious liquor hides were located in the Yarmouth district. One in particular was a masterpiece of cunning, as efficient as it was clever.

The Yarmouth personnel had known for some time that a certain bootlegger was dishing out rum "by the glass". Several raids on the premises failed to uncover the "hide". Eventually the police decided to overhaul the small building thoroughly and solve the mystery once and for all.

The building consisted of a small room, used as a restaurant, and two smaller rooms, boarded off from the main one. The outside was shingled. Inside, the rooms were walled with beaver board, leaving a sizeable space between the inner and outer partitions. It was suspected that a tank was concealed in this place. The wall was probed with a long knife, and the blade grazed against a metallic obstruction. Enlarging the opening, a copper tube, half an inch in diameter, was disclosed. It apparently extended for some distance. By stripping the beaver board away the copper tube was traced. It led to a large, square tank, several inches deep. Built right into the wall, the tank must have been placed there before the beaver board had been affixed.

The other end of the tube led to an arrangement directly behind a mirror over the sink, thence soldered into the lead pipe of the water faucet. When the tap was turned on in the usual manner, only water flowed out. The mystery of the apparatus behind the mirror was solved finally. A hook that held the mirror was in reality a knob which operated a valve at the back. A valve operated by twisting the knob, permitted a thin stream of rum to flow from a tiny hole under the tap. The rum could be turned on or off at will, after which the water could be turned on to wash away all traces of smell.

The storage tank was replenished by means of a large rubber hose, which ran from the tank to a carefully fitted shingle in the outside wall. The shingle resembled the others near it. There was but a pint of contraband rum in the tank at the time of the seizure but the bootlegger, in view of his long record, was charged both under the Provincial Liquor Act and the Excise Act.

Bootleggers in certain parts of Nova Scotia seem to favor more and more the wide open spaces for "hides". It is common now for a bootlegger to hide his bottled concoction in some grass plot, by removing the turf and replacing it neatly. In one district it is rumoured that bootleggers have chosen the local golf course for their interments. Almost any day now, it is expected to hear that some golfer has removed a divot on the first fairway and uncovered the ingredients of a splendid "19th hole". This will probably suit the golfer "right down to the ground" and result in the inclusion of spades and garden shovels as regular golfing equipment for all the members of the club.



Brother "Scoop"—Sub-Constable

by "THE REV. GENTLEMAN"

YOU'RE WRONG if you thought "Scoop" was his right name. You're wrong again if you thought he was anything but an asset to the Force. However, if you figured he was a blankety-blank nuisance, well? Doggone! I get peeved at him sometimes. I feel like asking for a condemning board on him.

Brother "Scoop" was given his title by the Sergeant Major. It all came about through his mother's great love for him. When he lived home, mother pressed his best suit and when he came in after visiting the boys at Hogan's store, at Trois Spitoons, that thriving interior hamlet, mother fished his boots out from under the chesterfield, picked his socks out of the coal pail, retrieved his coat from the floor, and gently took his hat from the top right-hand corner of the gold frame housing the portrait of Grandpa "Scoop". The aforesaid items of attire were lovingly placed where Brother "Scoop" could get into them with a minimum of exertion in the morning.

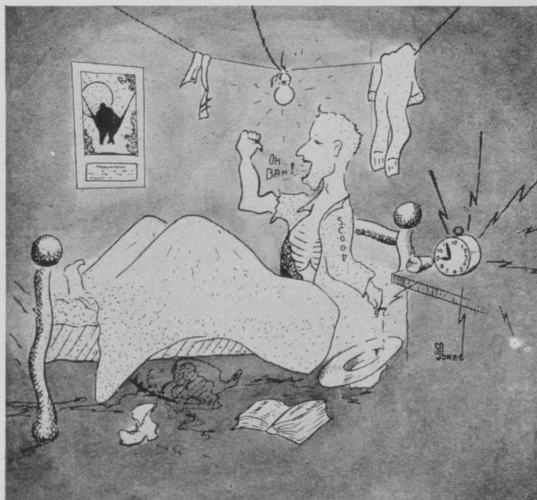
And life was good. Life was sweet. There was no troublesome Sergeant Major.

Then the "Mounties" issued their call-to-arms. The boys on detachment were "bringing home the bacon" so fast, new stenographers were needed. What more desirable than to follow the pattern of our sister service, the Royal Canadian Navy, by training the immature, getting the personnel early, and making real he-men "Mounties" out of them. Thus was born the Sub-Constable, the greatest pest known to a duty N.C.O.

"Scoop's" room usually resembles the aftermath of a cyclone in a clothing store. In appearance, up to that spasmodic tidying-up between *reveille* and breakfast, it's like a department store bargain counter after a sales scrimmage in which the gentle sex have sorted out what they don't want.

When the Sergeant Major appears on his morning rounds he usually heads for "Scoop's" room. Brother "Scoop" is hailed to that austere presence, with impressive regularity, where he listens in meekness and humility to what a Sergeant Major is capable of expounding. These little *tete a tetes* are so different from mother's, and the Sergeant Major has never been known to gather up the adorning garments so ornately hung over the rifle and bed ends.

"Scoop" is quite artistic in the way he places his clothes. But he's too modern. The Sergeant Major cannot be expected to see the beauty of a necktie wrapped around the electric light cord. Nor does he appreciate a new pair of breeches stretched out on the floor, apparently specially placed there for the O.C., just as Sir Walter Raleigh spread his coat for Queen Elizabeth. Such achievements of the new generation are too advanced for the old timers who have remembrances of mess fatigues and stable orderly duties, followed by full dress parades within a period which kept one on-the-double.



Then when he comes to the office. Bright and vigorous, bursting with energy. That slow stretching of the arms above the head. The opening of the mouth with a loud ejaculation of "Ah-h-h-h Ah-h-h-h". The bending of the knees in a collapsing attitude, are really not yawns and stretches. Certainly not! They're setting-up exercises.

As one of the older members, I try to keep an eye on "Scoop". It's really not difficult, because he's prepared to rest after the day's struggle at the typewriter. One may find him taking his siesta, at frequent

and protracted intervals. Life may not definitely be in evidence until the S.M. makes his morning rounds. Then the familiar regimental voice is heard "Scoop 'em up me lad, and take your boots off the table. Stop using your Stetson for an ash tray. You'll need it when you get to be a Mountie. Scoop 'em up."

Don't get me wrong now. Brother "Scoop" is a fine lad. He'll be a third class Constable next year, and with such progress he's looking forward to a pension in twenty years. He's going to buy a farm out at Trois Spitoon, immediately reduce the hired man to the rank of Sub-Constable, borrow some old chevrons from the S.M., and then as *l'étable* receives its morning ablutions, he can say with glory, "Scoop 'em up, me lad, scoop 'em up."

Palatability of Evidence

IN A recent case, 194 bottles of assorted gin, whiskey, alcohol and rum were entered as exhibits in support of a charge of receiving stolen goods.

The prosecution stated that a quantity of liquor had been stolen; that these exhibits were part of it.

The defence raised the objection that it had not been proven the bottles actually contained liquor, and went on to argue the importance of establishing this point.

In sending the jury out to deliberate, the judge ordered that the 194 bottles be taken with them into the jury-room.

After some time a verdict of guilty was returned against each of the three men involved. So far so good. But when the court ordered the exhibits to be returned to the owner it was found only 133 bottles remained.

It would appear that the jury satisfied themselves fully on the question raised by the defence. Obviously the prosecution had not erred in its first assertion, nor had the jury fallen down on its task of making certain. Statisticians will note that 61 bottles were missing; and with twelve (men good and true) on the jury, the *per capita* extent of certainty works out to 5-1/12 bottles.

The Reserve Division 1914-15

by SERGEANT J. H. A. GILBERT

ON SEPTEMBER 12, 1914, I came to Calgary from the High River Country to enlist for overseas service with the R.N.W.M.P. The proclamation had called for 300, but about 600 answered.

Right from the start I could see that the duties of the Force were many and varied. I was standing in front of Supt. G. S. Worsley's desk; we were half-way through my swearing-in process when a phone call interrupted the proceedings. The caller wanted to know what should be done about a carload of deteriorated explosives down in the yards. They were evidently in a dangerous condition.

I never learned how this little matter was settled for I received a transport requisition with \$10.00 contingency money and was hustled off to Regina. Incidentally I also received explicit instructions to account for the funds to the Depot Orderly Room. The N.C.O.s in those days left nothing to the imagination of the recipient.

It was raining heavily in Regina when I arrived.

The recruits, sleeping three to a tent, listened to the steady downpour that continued all night. About 2 a.m. the Division Orderly, Cpl. R. F. V. Smiley (pensioned in 1934 with rank of Sgt.) stuck his head through the tent-flap: "Any of you guys know anything about engineering?"

Years before while away at sea I had learned when to keep my mouth shut. I kept it shut now. My two companions did not. Shortly afterwards they disappeared into the outer darkness. At *reveille* I saw them with several other "engineers" wearily putting the finishing touches on a long, deep ditch draining the tent grounds. They had toiled in the rain all night.

The whole day was spent waiting to be examined by the Depot Medical Officer. This ordeal was followed by the rush and bustle of drawing kits from the Q.M. and casualty stores and taking uniforms to the Master Tailor, S/Sgt. "Taffy" Jones (deceased), for alterations.

We were soon introduced to our first fatigue—oiling and fitting together new saddlery. "Smoky" Angus of Shaunavon fame, an old hand, showed us how.

After a few weeks, the Reserve Division of four troops was formed and moved to the old Indian School about a mile and a half from the Depot. Four new stables had been built and the place prepared for our reception.

Shortly after the move a drove of horses, some old timers and some remounts, were rounded up in the pasture. We were told to go in and get a horse.

The combination of recruits and remounts made a grand parade on the morning we moved out of Depot. It looked like a round-up. Men and horses all travelling different routes but headed in the general direction of the Indian School.

The Division soon settled down to the serious business of training as a Mounted Infantry Squadron, first under Inspector H. M. Newson, and later under Supt. G. S. Worsley. Both Supt. Worsley and Inspector Newson retired in recent years with the rank of Assistant Commissioner.

Under Supt. Worsley, as Troop Leader, were Inspectors C. H. King, M. H. Vernon, R. L. Cadiz, and C. D. LaNauze. The first being our present Deputy Commissioner and the other three being Assistant Commissioners; one of them, Assistant Commissioner Vernon, is now retired. Inspector C. A. James, recently retired, was, for a time, a Corporal in the Division.

Riding instruction and mounted drill was now the order of the day. My fortunate possession of an old trooper who knew the ropes was short-lived. He soon went down with laminitis. My next mount, a chestnut broncho known as "Billy" was a real packet of dynamite. Alone, he was a good patrol horse. With other horses he bucked and threw his rider. I was thrown several mornings and the M.O. kidded me about gravel rashes. I finally got used to Billy though, or he to me. He was a magnificent horse. Inspector Vernon, the troop leader, rode him afterwards; Billy never tried any of his tricks on the Inspector. Billy was reputed to have been a Calgary-stampede horse. The old rope-burns around his fetlocks convinced me this was true.

The squadron was intended for overseas service. Discipline was severe; the training intensive. But the goodwill and comradeship of the personnel was of the highest order—I never hope to serve with better men.

There were lighter moments of course. I remember one distinguished member of the squadron paraded before the O.C. with the request for permission to go threshing. He explained he wanted to earn enough money to pay his taxi bills.

Assistant Commissioner C. H. Hill, M.C., (now Deputy Provost Marshall, C.A.S.F.) was then the Squadron Sgt. Major. Mounted on a strapping seventeen hands horse, he was the "Beau Ideal" of a heavy dragoon.

Sgt., afterwards Sgt. Major, R. H. L. McDowell was the musketry, machine-gun and semaphore instructor. He later went overseas with the R.N.W.M.P. Overseas Cavalry Draft as a Commissioned Officer—a Lieutenant. He was, I believe, a former Hythe instructor. We learned a lot from him. Our Officers and instructors were the best men for the job: they inspired the whole squadron; they taught us *how*.

It was a sporting squadron. The association football team, under the captaincy of Inspector M. H. Vernon, had a very successful season. A "red-letter day" for the Reserve Division was when the wrestling-on-horseback team trimmed the very outstanding team from the "Depot," the venue being the old Riding School, since burnt down.

The squadron gradually rounded out into a very efficient machine. Everybody was anxious for overseas service, but "hope deferred maketh the heart sick" and by the fall of 1915 the personnel had changed greatly, through expiration of service, purchase and, alas, some desertions caused by the desire to join the fighting forces.

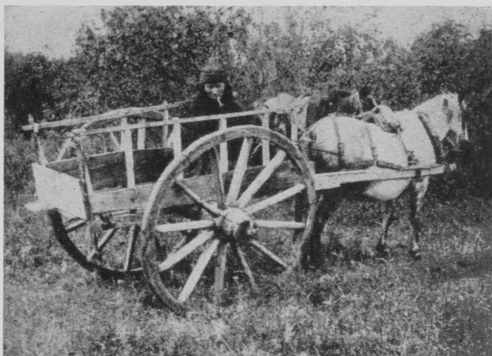
It was unfortunate that the squadron did not go overseas as a unit early in 1915. With its efficiency and *esprit de corps* it would, I feel certain, have made a name for itself. The majority of these volunteers and all the Commissioned Officers afterwards saw service with various Canadian and Imperial units. Many were wounded. Some made the supreme sacrifice.

Fort Dufferin

by SERGEANT H. A. STEWART

THOUSANDS OF tourists travel annually to Emerson. The town is known as the southerly gateway to Manitoba and the western provinces. It is situated on the east bank of the Red River and if you row across to a little farm, three miles north of the border, you'll come to a historic site—old Fort Dufferin, the setting of a famous occasion. For it was from here that the North-West Mounted Police started their epic trek westward over the plains.

That was sixty-six years ago. What had originally been an Indian trail then skirted the murky Red River, which wound from Fort Pembina (later Emerson) to Fort Garry (now Winnipeg). Almost daily Red River carts and settlers' wagons bearing newcomers travelled over its rutted course. Pioneers in quest of fortunes and new beginnings on the fertile plains of the Great West came to know this colonization trail that had its inception in St. Paul, the big border town of the north-western States, 500 miles away.



Typical old Red River cart made exclusively of wood, as used on the 500 mile trail from St. Paul to Fort Garry via Dufferin. The doleful screeching of its ungreased axles was inseparable from prairie travel.

Captain (afterwards Major General) Cameron, R.A., son-in-law of the late Sir Charles Tupper, M.P., became the Canadian Commissioner of the North American Boundary Commission, formed early in 1872 to survey the 49th parallel from Lake of the Woods to a point in the Rockies adjacent to Kootenay Lake, B.C. Unguarded, this most peaceful international boundary in all the world, now stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Captain Cameron commanded a unit of Royal Engineers, a corps of Civil Engineers and a detachment of scouts recruited from among the local inhabitants. The Headquarters of the boundary party were established opposite Pembina. Local carpenters assisted in erecting the buildings, offices, warehouses, barracks and stables. This depot became known as Fort Dufferin after Lord Dufferin (1826-1902), who in the previous year was appointed Governor General of Canada. It was used as the base for the survey expedition.

Although most of the original buildings were demolished long ago, one still remains—a monument to those early expeditions. Old timers say this structure was used as an orderly-room for the first contingent of the North-West Mounted Police.

On May 23, 1873, an Act assented to by the Dominion Parliament, authorized the formation of the North-West Mounted Police. The purpose of this civil constabulary was to establish and maintain the Queen's law among the Indians and rapidly-increasing population of the newly-acquired Canadian territory known as the Great North-West.

In September of that year recruiting commenced and approximately 150 men were hastily organized into a unit which was divided into three troops: "A", "B" and "C". Under the command of Major James Morrow Walsh those first law-bringers proceeded by steamer from Collingwood, Ontario, where they had foregathered after enlistment, to Prince Arthur's Landing at the head of Lake Superior, and over the Dawson Route to Fort Garry. Here, on November 3, they were sworn in, and proceeded by team to Lower Fort Garry or the Stone Fort, as it was called. On December 17, Lt. Col. George Arthur French, R.A., assumed command as the first Commissioner, having been appointed on October 16, 1873.

Acquainting himself with the magnitude of the tasks to be performed, Commissioner French was not slow to realize that the strength of the Force was inadequate. Leaving the men to be whipped into shape by stiff training in foot-drill and cavalry riding, he returned to Fort Garry, eighteen miles to the south, thence to Ottawa where he arrived in February. The Government authorized him to enlist three more troops which became known as "D", "E" and "F". On June 6, 1874, the Commissioner left with them in two special trains for Fargo, North Dakota, U.S.A., the end of steel. They arrived on the morning of June 12, with their retinue of cattle for slaughter, G.S. wagons and ox-carts, laden with guns, ammunition, rations, fodder and other necessities, and at once prepared to strike out overland for Canada 160 miles away. After a weary six-day tramp they halted at Fort Dufferin on the 19th June. The entire Force encamped on the north side of the boundary commission's headquarters site, west of the Red River.

In the meantime "A", "B" and "C" troops emerged from the Stone Fort on June 7, 1874, and went to Fort Garry. Under the command of James Farquharson Macleod who, on June 1, had been appointed the first Assistant Commissioner, this disciplined, keen body of men then proceeded to Fort Dufferin, 60 miles to the south, where they awaited and welcomed the new "recruits".

At about ten o'clock of the first night a terrific thunder-storm burst over the camp. There was one incessant sheet of lightning until 6.00 a.m. This hurricane was one of the memorable events that took place at Fort Dufferin. Around midnight the 250 eastern horses, which were high-strung and half-trained, stampeded, being unaccustomed to prairie conditions as were the western "bronchos". These magnificent animals had been corraled inside a ring of loaded G.S. wagons and in a frenzy of fright when a bolt of lightning struck their corral, they broke halters and picket ropes and even knocked over some of the transport which encircled them. Several of the men who endeavoured to stop the maddened beasts were severely trampled. Days were lost in recovering the runaways. Some of the horses had gone fifty miles before they stopped from sheer exhaustion but most of them were recovered within a radius of thirty-five miles.

Instructions from Ottawa as to the final disposition of the Divisions, subsequent orders and supplies reached Dufferin. The Commissioner was given wide discretionary powers. There were thirty-one deserters at Dufferin when the difficulties which would have to be braved were realized, but the members who remained, being fully warned of what they were up against, were stout of heart.

Preparations proceeded apace and on July 8 the cavalcade drew out to a small lake two miles from Dufferin, where the first camp was made. When closed to a proper interval the train was a mile and a half long. However, groaning under their heavy burdens, the axles and wheels of the Red River carts and the uneven pace of the horses, oxen and cattle slowed up portions of the column. Usually the procession straggled out four or five miles from rear to vanguard. Two days later the marshalled Divisions, as the troops are now called, earnestly commenced the journey which is now famous for its length, dangers and achievements. The many adventures met with on this toilsome trip are now a matter of history. The survey line had been carried 420 miles west of Dufferin when the Force set out.

On his return to Dufferin in November, after 1959 miles of travel, Commissioner French, with "D" Division, the staff, passed the winter in the buildings there, returning to Swan River, the Force's headquarters, in June, 1875.

The site of Fort Dufferin is still a point of interest. Unfortunately no monument marks it; no suitable cairn is there to commemorate the stepping-off place of a march which played a prominent part in shaping the destinies of this continent. This is a matter of deep regret to all who would perpetuate the record of this remarkable undertaking.

Camouflage

A REVIEW of the more important seizures of illicit distilling plants during the past few years proves one thing. The distillers are men of wide and varied occupations. At least they presume to be. Consider the "trade names" used as fronts.

One of the most unusual set-ups concerns a recent case. A large still was installed in a "casket factory." Whether the slogan "dead men tell no tales" inspired those responsible is not known. But it was quite an undertaking and the offenders laid themselves open to grave charges.

Another exceptionally large still with equipment valued at \$50,000 and capable of producing over 500 gallons of spirits daily, was installed in a doll factory. It is true that the search party found a work bench and a few cents worth of accessories for repairing toys. But the volume of business along these lines scarcely justified the trade name of "The Novelty Toy and Specialty Co." across the front of the building.

But here's one that takes the cake. A large still was uncovered in a shop styled as a dispensary of "Mothers Tasty Pies." One newspaper suggested that the legend was justified since a visitor to the premises might leave "pie-eyed."

An enterprising group in another centre operated a similar plant under the title "Dominion Oil Reclaiming Co." The same reasoning as applied by the local press to the previous case would seem to justify this trade name also: there were ample facilities for becoming "well oiled."

Other operators installed their still in a chocolate factory. In this case the distilling of spirits and the manufacture of chocolates were actually carried on simultaneously. The search party encountered the conflicting odours of fermenting mash and the more pleasant aromas from the chocolate division of the factory.

Another seizure was effected at premises disguised as a wholesale grocery concern. A plentiful supply of breakfast cereal-boxes in the front window represented the entire "grocery" stock carried by the firm . . . enters.

It's the same old story. Never judge a book by its cover.

Royal North West Mounted Police Veterans' Association Annual General Meeting

THE ANNUAL GENERAL Meeting, R.N.W.M.P. Veterans' Association, was held at the residence of Colonel G. E. Sanders in Calgary on February 21. Headquarters were represented by President Julien Nash, "A" Division by H. Sawley, "B" Division by R. S. Kendall, "E" Division by its President, J. H. Reid, and "O" Division by Colonel Sanders. E. B. C. Michell was the Secretary.

The President's comprehensive report dealt with a number of subjects of special interest to the Association. The occasion of the Royal Visit passing without an untoward happening throughout was noted with pride in the present parent body. The Commissioner's direct call on the Divisions of the Association for the return of former members of good repute was commented on. Increased membership during the year was noted. The passing of a few old and esteemed members was alluded to with regret. President Nash stated the requests for assistance from the Sir Cecil Denny Bequest had not been as heavy as formerly with the administrative work greatly facilitated and strengthened by the investigational work undertaken by members of the present Force. Only one request has been refused during the year. The wearing of the brassards at funerals was mentioned with favour together with an expression of thanks to the Force for the assistance rendered on such occasions.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President.....Julien Nash
Vice President.....J. H. Reid
Sec'y Treasurer.....E. B. D. Michell

Executive Committee Members:

Col. G. E. Sanders, H. Sawley, R. S. Kendall

Throughout the meeting and directly after while enjoying his hospitality, there was ample evidence of the deep respect and high esteem which all those present accord to that still active member of the Association, distinguished ex-officer of the Force and genial host, Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O. The silent wish of the delegates was that they might be permitted the pleasure of another such meeting in his home.

* * *

THE headquarters of the R.N.W.M. Police Veterans' Association is now at Calgary, Alberta, with branches at Vancouver, Victoria, and Toronto. The Veterans' annual magazine is *Scarlet & Gold*, published at 300 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C. Membership in the R.N.W.M. Police Veterans' Association is open to all ex-members of the Force, irrespective of what name the Force was known by at the time of discharge. Discharged members of the R.C.M. Police will be welcomed as members of the Veterans' Association. Applications to join should be sent to any local branch, or to the headquarters at Calgary.

The aims and objects of the Association are:—

- (a) To promote imperialism.
- (b) To hold itself as a body, at the service of the Government of Canada, when called upon.
- (c) To assist the parent body, the R.C.M. Police.
- (d) To assist ex-members of the Force.

and thus to continue and maintain comradeship.

The Question Box

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

Q. Is evidence regarding the tracking of an accused person by a dog admissible?

A. It is very difficult to give a definite answer to this question. There is only one Canadian case on the subject: *R. v. White*, 37 B.C.R. 43. This case rules that such evidence is inadmissible on the grounds that dog-tracking evidence is hearsay, and accordingly not allowed. Fortunately, however, this case has no binding effect on the courts in other provinces; in fact it may easily be reversed by a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada. Many writers go so far as to say that it is poor law.

I disagree with *R. v. White's* statement that it is hearsay evidence. Jeremy Bentham classifies evidence as (1) real evidence, and (2) personal evidence, i.e., evidence which was produced directly by the mental condition of a human being, or indeed, of an animal; as when the stolen horse (whose identity is denied), on being taken into the prosecutor's yard, goes at once to its own stable and its own stall. A sub-division of this type of evidence is (a) involuntary, e.g., a blush.

Thus dog-tracking evidence is personal (involuntary) or circumstantial, but not hearsay evidence; the former type is practically always admissible. In fact, some experienced English and American lawyers have gone so far as to prefer circumstantial to direct (testimonial) evidence; "Witnesses", they say, "can lie; circumstances cannot".

There may be no precedents of importance admitting dog-tracking evidence, but it is the function of the Court to keep step with the times. The higher courts have had to deal with such modern inventions as the automobile, the radio, the telegraph, liquor conditions, but they expanded the existing law to include modern factors, with, of course, appropriate safe-guards.

Courts take cognizance of the fact that many animals are known by all the world to return through instinct to their own haunts; that homing pigeons return to their cotes through great obstacles. The why and wherefore is not examined, so why should the ability of dogs to follow a scent be questioned? The fact that a man went northward following a compass needle (although the needle can occasionally err) is never questioned. Why cannot another, a scent-tracking agency, be equally received. *R. v. Castleton* (1909), 3 Cr. App. R. 74, started a line of authority admitting finger prints as evidence of identity because proven facts showed the reliability of this mode.

Therefore, for evidence of dog tracking to be admitted, it should be shown that a dog may be trained to follow unerringly a given scent; that the dog concerned has been fully trained and has by experience been found to be reliable in this connection; that the dog was put on a track at a point where the circumstances tended to show that the guilty party had been. If the route followed by the dog can be fitted into the net work of evidence procured against the accused person, then such dog-tracking evidence is

circumstantial and always admissible. American courts admit this evidence; however, in Canada such judgments are of persuasive force only.

True, a dog cannot be cross-examined in court (unless, of course, a demonstration can be given), but who would attempt the cross-examination of a compass needle or a moving picture, or a dictaphone record, all of which are admissible in evidence? A dog does not guess or opine; he is not a rational being and so is incapable of ulterior motives or of deliberately misleading. A human is cross-examined because he can have motives and can mislead.

Thus to my mind dog-tracking evidence should be admitted, but the jury should be cautioned just as they are in the case of accomplices, insane persons or children; corroboration of the dog's actions should be looked for, and police findings before and after usually supply this. The court should be careful not to be over-cautious because the exclusion of valuable evidence might often allow a guilty person to cheat justice.

In the recent case of *R. v. Hamann*, Magistrate J. A. Fraser of Regina admitted dog-tracking evidence in Court, and it is to be hoped that other courts throughout Canada will follow his lead, so as to create precedents of value to the police.

Who Stole the Pig?

Compiled by Inspector D. L. McGibbon from the notes of his late father, ex-Reg. No. 427, later Asst Comm'r J. A. McGibbon.

BACK IN the late eighties, Regina was the Headquarters of the Force. "Depot" Division there was alleged to have all the cushy jobs. The men were nicknamed "The Commissioner's Pets".

In the winter, "B" Division also made their headquarters in Regina, and friendly rivalry invariably resulted between the two. "Depot" referred to their rivals as "Dirty B", but as the latter felt they earned the name honourably it left no rancour in their hearts.

Every spring "B" moved to Wood Mountain to operate their summer patrols, and were forever engaged in fighting prairie fires. With the coming of winter they returned to Regina wearing well-soiled uniforms and accoutrements whereby came their nickname. But "B" prided themselves that in a very few days they would outshine the "Depot" staff job wranglers.

About a week before Christmas, 1887, the "Depot" laid in their holiday supplies. Amongst other things they bought a dressed pig. One morning the pig disappeared. Naturally suspicion fell upon "Dirty B". The Officers and N.C.O's of "B" also thought there was grounds for the suspicions. However they reflected an injured air and maintained that such accusations were ridiculous.

At Orderly Room the Commissioner "blew up", blamed "B" Division for the theft, and ordered that as they were the C.I.B. and Policemen, they were to get busy and find the culprits. The Officers of "B", an unmarried and hard riding bunch, failed to discover any sign of the missing pig.

A few days later as the O.C. "B" was holding his Orderly Room, things happened. He was about to sign one of the Sergeants Major's returns when a drop of blood fell on the paper. There was silence. Eyes turned to the ceiling. Above was a temporary office, not yet plastered. Another drop of blood seeped through the laths and plopped on the desk. Everyone looked at the other but not a word was said.

The Sergeant Major knew his job. "B" was lucky enough to be supplying the night guard that week.

The next morning "Depot" Division, without assistance from "B", located their pig. The bugler found it when he climbed the riding-school tower to raise the flag.

The joke was on "B" as well as "Depot". For the men who stole the pig unwittingly hid it so that when it thawed the blood dropped on the O.C. of "B".

Book and Magazine Review

"THE VANISHING FRONTIER",
by Philip H. Godsell (Ryerson
Press \$3.50)

Few people are acquainted with that country which lies beyond the northern boundary of the Canadian Provinces—the immense North West Territories. Its remoteness, size and sparse population are factors which have hidden from the world the grandeur, wealth and beauty of this little-known and comparatively unexplored area. Principally, because knowledge of this country is so limited, the average person is content to take tales concerning it with a grain of salt.

In "The Vanishing Frontier", Philip Godsell has caught the spirit of the country and its inhabitants. This book recalls the days when great tribes of Red-men and Eskimo roamed this vast wilderness and paddled its countless lakes and rivers; a primitive race which looked upon the intruding Whites as remnants of a vanishing people but at the same time respecting them as minor lords.

An Arctic traveller, Mr. Godsell writes fluently and authoritatively on a country he knows well. Using as a framework the routine life of a Hudson's Bay Company factor, he has built an imposing literary structure. The author has produced a narrative at once entertaining and instructive.

This book is calculated to dispel ignorance and produce a better understanding of the North. His account of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is simple and unvarnished—a pleasant departure from the wild-and-woolly versions of so many other writers.

Read "The Vanishing Frontier". Then put it aside and stretch out with the satisfaction of knowing that you have just finished Mr. Godsell's best novel; that, in doing so, you have enriched your knowledge of Canadian history.—A.M.K.



*When it's time
for civvies your
best friend is still*

ARROW

Arrow gets first call in civvies, too. And not for smart styling alone, but because every shirt fits to perfection. Arrow Shirts are guaranteed never to shrink out of fit for every one is Sanforized-Shrunk.



TIES PAJAMAS UNDERWEAR HANDKERCHIEFS

"Old-Timers" Column

Golden Jubilee

EX-INSPECTOR and Mrs. W. A. Cunning, 1419 Queen Street, Regina, Sask., celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary on March 18, 1940.

Former Inspector Cunning was born at Gaspé, P.Q., and spent his boyhood in Toronto. Coming West in 1887, he joined the N.W.M.P. at Regina. In the next few years he served in many parts of the country, particularly Manitoba and along the American border. For the incredibly long stretch of thirty-eight years he was stationed at Regina. After forty-five years of unbroken service he was superannuated in 1932 at his own request. This span of years was surpassed only by the late Commissioner, Cortlandt Starnes.

Mrs. Cunning was born in South Africa, her father being Bandmaster of the Cape Mounted Rifles at Capetown. She came to Canada as a young girl and can relate many incidents of pioneer life in the West showing the great changes that have taken place in the last fifty-seven years.

Comprising the family were seven sons, enough to form the famed Cunning hockey team, and one daughter. Five of the sons served overseas in the C.E.F. during the Great War; three of them were wounded and another held prisoner by the Germans for over two years.

One of the most prized possessions of this grand old couple is a photograph of the Inspector and the boys, autographed by the Prince of Wales.

The *Quarterly* extends felicitations and congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Cunning, with every good wish for their continued health and happiness.

An "Old Timer" Heard From

Recently, a member of the Force at Fort Smith, N.W.T., met Reg. No. 3208, ex-Cst. Stanley S. Marshall of Buffalo River, N.W.T. He was born in Riversdale, N.S., on December 1, 1875. At twenty-two he joined the N.W.M.P. at Regina, N.W.T., under Comm'r L. W. Herchmer.

After being stationed at several detachments in what is now Saskatchewan and Alberta, he was transferred to Tagish, Yukon, under Supt. Zachary Taylor Wood, the father of our present Commissioner.

Ex-Cst. Marshall recalls that in 1901, the year he took his discharge, Mrs. Zachary Wood drove the golden spike at the terminus of the Whitepass and Yukon Railroad, Whitehorse. In 1914 he re-engaged for one year.

Fishing and trapping are now Mr. Marshall's main pursuits. Leading an active life, he is in excellent health and enjoys talking about old times in the Force. He would be very pleased to hear from any of the "Old Timers".

Pensioned

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

Reg. No. 9874, Constable W. J. McNee—July 12, 1939.
c/o Mrs. Granzie, RR No. 2, Golden Lake, Ont.

Reg. No. 9076, Sergeant T. S. Moore—July 9, 1939.
74 John Street, Brockville, Ont.

Reg. No. 6720, Staff Sergeant D. Hay—July 29, 1939.
27 Gilmour Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 5495, Sergeant W. Ward—July 31, 1939.
204—15th Avenue, Burnaby, New Westminster, B.C.

Division Notes

"A" Division

On December 7, 1939, Cst. W. C. Graham was married to Miss Helena Margaret Daley. All members of the Division join in wishing them every success.

* * *

The death of Cst. J. E. Chartrand is recorded in the Obituary pages of this issue.

* * *

The "Panthers" won the first half of the bowling schedule and will, in the near future, roll for the 1939-40 Police Bowling League championship against the second-half winners. At the time of writing, there is a possibility of four teams being tied for leadership in the last half of the schedule. Our lady bowlers have been knocking off creditable scores.

* * *

One team was entered in the .22 S.M.L.E. League, sponsored by the Dominion Marksmen and made a good showing. General improvement has been shown by members in the use of the .22 rifle and revolver, but some members do not appear to be able to hold their averages when shooting the .45 revolver on the indoor range. Competition has been keen for the weekly prizes awarded in each class.

* * *

Cst. K. R. Ruddick was presented with a son on February 7, 1940. Congratulations to both "Ken and kin!"

* * *

Ex-S/Cst. John Lewis Sullivan, who was attached to "A" four years ago, will be remembered by many in Ottawa. He is now a Flight Lieutenant with the Canadian Squadron of the Royal Air Force. We have no doubt the Nazis will find that "John L." is just as capable a fighter as his illustrious namesake of fist-fight fame.

"C" Division

Out of chaos a certain amount of order is gradually evolving in the newly established home of the Montreal detachment. Offices have now been allocated to the various departments and 131 St. James Street now resembles the proverbial "hive of industry".

* * *

The influx of various articles of gymnasium equipment and the seasonal melting of the snows has shifted the sphere of divisional recreational activities from the slopes of Mount Royal to the equally dizzy heights of the top floor of the barracks building. Here can be seen nightly exhibitions of the male animal in all its ponderous glory, feverishly stroking its way to nowhere in particular on our newly-found rowing machines, writhing in excellent imitation of our local professional wrestlers on the wrestling mat or threatening the very foundations of the building with its none too agile lumberings after an elusive handball. If the annual medical report does not show "the health of the division is excellent" the present vast expenditure of physical energy in "C" division will in truth be wasted.

* * *

The Montreal Military Bowling League finally decided that a curtailed schedule of games was better than a complete cancellation and an abbreviated season, which commenced with the New Year, is now nearing completion. The police team has been handicapped by its inability, through pressure of wartime duties, to field a full team on all occasions, but is at present standing just above the half-way line in the league. Some good bowling has been done by various members and the already friendly ties with local military circles have been further strengthened.

* * *

Revolver shooting activity, which has been neglected for some time in this Division will be resumed soon when the new revolver range is completed. Indications

are that all members of the Division will welcome the opportunity to improve their marksmanship.

About the middle of January, Sergeant Jean Raymond of St. John's, P.Q., was presented with a travelling bag and accessories at "C" Division headquarters on the occasion of his retirement to pension after 20 years' service. For many years Sergeant Raymond was well known in Montreal as head of the Federal Drug Squad. Supt. H. A. Gagnon made the presentation in the presence of the assembled members of the Division.

"Depot" Division

The Museum is now in the basement to the east end of "C" Block, where there is far more room. Opportunity was taken of the move to improve the arrangement of the exhibits which now appear to better advantage.

* * *

The Canteen has been moved to "B" Block on the ground floor, and as a billiard room has also been comfortably fitted up in this block, the conveniences are used and appreciated. After badminton, curling, or skating, the coffee available in the canteen in the evening is highly approved. Those who are fatigued through studying for examinations which seem to come around so rapidly are also in favour of the cup that cheers and leaves no "grounds" for complaint.

The appearance of the Chapel is vastly improved by the tower—a very impressive dedication service was held, but this is dealt with on page 357 of this issue of the *Quarterly*.

* * *

The winter season at Regina has been quite short due to the late freeze-up, but every advantage has been taken to participate in sports: badminton became very popular and at times the four courts were occupied the whole evening. A tournament will get under way on the 12th March, for which the entry list is quite large; this is being confined to members and their families.

* * *

Curling was late due to the impossibility of making ice, but eventually a league was formed and some good games enjoyed. The winning rink in the Eilers Cup Competition was composed of Csts. Pearce (Skip), Spriggs, Campbell, and Routledge. They are to be congratulated on their win. In hockey, keen competition resulted from the formation of a Barrack League composed of teams from the Mounted Section, "A" Squad, "B" Squad, and "C & D" Squads. The Officer Commanding faced off the puck in the opening encounter. Outside games have been played with local teams at Lumsden, and Francis, also with the Army Unit in Regina. These teams have provided some hotly contested games.

* * *

All members join in wishing every success and happiness to:

Cst. R. W. Christy who was married to Miss H. D. Platt at Toronto on the 11th November, 1939; Cst. S. B. H. Littlewood who was married to Miss Leila A. Mitchell at Winnipeg on the 27th January; Cst. F. W. Wilson who was married to Miss Ethel M. Hoffman at Regina on the 23rd December, 1939.

* * *

A "sneak" preview of the recently released Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, "Maintain the Right" was attended in January by Officers of this Division. The film, one of the popular Pete Smith Specialties, deals with the various Mounted Police training activities at Regina and highlights the progress of three raw recruits. Opening scenes show the buildings and grounds at Regina to good advantage.

"D" Division

The Division five pin bowling league has produced some very keen competition among the four teams taking part. At the time of writing with only a few games left in the regular schedule the league winner is undecided.

Two teams took part in the annual tournament of the Winnipeg Five Pin Bowling Association but neither succeeded in getting in the prizes. However, Csts. R. P. Cudmore and W. E. Merrifield were "in the money", taking sixth place in the "doubles" competition, a very creditable achievement considering all the best bowlers in the province were participating, there being over 2500 entries.

* * *

A fine indoor revolver range was recently completed in the north-west corner of the basement at the barracks at Winnipeg and as a consequence there is increased interest and activity in the Division Revolver Club. Ten teams have been formed and weekly practice shoots are taking place. It is intended to run off a prize shoot each month. Members of the "Reserve" also shoot twice weekly at night and already show improvement.

* * *

In the year 1930 Winnipeg Lodge No. 10, B.P.O. Elks donated a handsome silver cup to the Manitoba Provincial Police for annual competition in revolver shooting, and on amalgamation it was re-donated to this Force for competition amongst members stationed in Manitoba. It is won by the member making the highest score in the annual revolver classification shoot. The cup is kept in the Division library and the competition for the honour of having the name plate placed thereon is at a high pitch. Cst. J. W. Smythe was the winner for 1939 and a very pleasing ceremony was held at the Marlborough Hotel, Winnipeg, on March 4, 1940, when Cst. Smythe was officially presented by officers of the B.P.O. Elks with a miniature of the original trophy. The score required to win this trophy in 1939 was 239 out of a possible 240 and Cst. Smythe is heartily congratulated on his fine shooting.

* * *

"D" Division also won the MacBrien shield for 1939 having the highest divisional average in firing the annual revolver classification.

* * *

Curling has once more been one of the principal winter sports. The Associated Police Curling League formed this past winter has been an unqualified success. The friendly rivalry among the rinks from the various police forces has provided many pleasant hours of good clean sport.

At the close of the regular league schedule two rinks, one C.N.R. and one R.C.M.P. were tied for top place with nine wins and two losses. The playoff to decide the winner of the League and the trophy which goes with it was played on March 12, 1940, the R.C.M.P. rink of Csts. E. R. MacDonald, J. Lambie, Sgt. H. G. Nichols with the veteran curler S/Sgt. A. R. Walker as skip, being successful. The Division congratulates S/Sgt. Walker and the other members of this rink on winning the Associated Police Curling League trophy for the first season. That rink also won the T. Eaton Trophy donated last season for annual competition among R.C.M. Police rinks. No special contest was arranged for this trophy, the R.C.M. Police rink being declared the winners by taking the most games in the Associated Police Curling League. One R.C.M. Police rink took part in a bonspiel held at Teulon in February but were unsuccessful in their endeavours to get into the jewellery. The country curlers were too good for the city slickers.

* * *

Congratulations are in order for the following members of this Division on their recent marriages,—L/Cpl J. D. Lee, Csts. W. G. Gordon, E. R. MacDonald, J. D. Fraser, E. H. Stephens and J. E. McAllister. "D" Division unites in wishing them and their brides many long years of joy and happiness.

"E" Division

On January 7, 1940, Cst. A. F. McDuffee of Vancouver saved the lives of two elderly women who were overcome by smoke in their burning home. For his prompt

action and personal bravery in entering the smoke-filled house and carrying out the occupants, Cst. McDuffee was promoted to the rank of Lance-Corporal.

"F" Division

In the January issue of the *Quarterly* mention was made of other "equally ambitious" members who were contemplating marriage, and it is now with extreme pleasure we welcome the following happy couples into our ever-growing connubial strength.

Cst. and Mrs. L. C. Rooney nee Myrtle V. Gryde, who were married at Climax, Sask., on December 25, 1939. Cst. Rooney is stationed at Val Marie Detachment.

Cst. and Mrs. R. L. Stevenson nee Ella Granger, who were married at Moose Jaw, Sask., on December 6, 1939. Cst. Stevenson is stationed at Rose Valley Detachment.

Cst. and Mrs. H. McDonald nee Marguerite Tubb, who were married at North Battleford, Sask., on December 18, 1939. Cst. McDonald is stationed at St. Walburg Detachment.

Cst. and Mrs. F. L. Brownlee nee Gay Dagmar Heming, who were married at Pelly, Sask., on December 28, 1939. Cst. Brownlee is stationed at Esterhazy Detachment.

A/L/Cpl. and Mrs. D. O. E. Bartram nee Lillian A. Tyerman, who were married at Prince Albert, Sask., on January 11, 1940. A/L/Cpl Bartram is a member of the "F" Div. H.Q. C.I.B. staff.

Cst. and Mrs. L. V. Moxham nee Blanche Gertrude Whitmore, who were married at Lumsden, Sask., on December 29, 1939. Cst. Moxham is stationed at Regina T.S. Detachment.

L/Cpl and Mrs. G. M. Dobie nee Irene A. Bull, who were married at Regina, Sask., on February 3, 1940. L/Cpl Dobie is a member of the "F" Division H.Q. C.I.B. staff.

Cst. and Mrs. K. A. Pettapiece nee Violet Willett, who were married at Regina, Sask., on February 20, 1940. Cst. Pettapiece is stationed at Gravelbourg Detachment.

Detective Inspector F. W. Zaneth, having completed the Twenty-third Instructional Class, has been posted to "F" Division. We hope that on these prairies he may completely recover from the illness brought about by the strain of arduous duties during his service in the East.

* * *

Reg. No. 11879, Cst. B. H. McLaren recently arrived from "N" Division to take over P.D. "Tell" at North Battleford. Reports indicate that master and dog are doing good work.

* * *

Another "F" Division man has left to join the Provost Company in the person of Reg. No. 12108, Cst. D. G. Stackhouse from Estevan Detachment. We wish him good luck.

* * *

"Depot" Division put on a most successful Badminton Tournament during March and "F" Division participants made a very commendable showing. A/L/Cpl D. O. E. Bartram won the men's singles and combined with Insp. Belcher of "D" Division to take the men's doubles. Mrs. Bartram teamed up with Miss Della Lupton to win the ladies' doubles, while Miss Edith LaNauze and Insp. Belcher won the mixed doubles. Sgt. W. W. Hinton took the men's consolation singles, and Cst. H. D. Kelly combined with Cst. Reddy of "Depot" Division to win the men's consolation doubles.

Insp. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, D/Sgt H. Fielder, Cpl. W. C. V. Chisholm, Cpl M. F. A. Lindsay, L/Cpl F. S. Spalding and Cst. Y. Girard of "F" Division attended the Twenty-third Instructional Class which was a hard, eleven weeks' grind. The Class consisted of some twenty-eight members from throughout the Force and some

from outside Forces. The Officer Commanding "F" Division and Supt L. H. Nicholson were the guests at the class banquet held at Regina on March 29, and were very pleased to have spent such a pleasant evening listening to the graduates of "public speaking." They were also present at the graduation exercises on March 30 which was a nicely conducted affair. The diplomas were presented by the Right Reverend E. H. Knowles, Bishop of Qu'Appelle, who gave a fine address on the Force, its past, and its rapidly changing duties.

* * *

The untimely and tragic death of Reg. No. 7606, Sgt A. J. Barker is recorded on pp. 394-395 in this edition of the *Quarterly*.

"H" Division

The cessation of the Club activities, since the outbreak of hostilities however, did not mean that all forms of recreation were to end but simply that organized sports were curtailed. Members of the Division were still free to take part in any of the various sports in their spare time. Before long some of the more energetic members were soon busily engaged in bowling, badminton, indoor swimming and gym work.

* * *

A billiard table and a fine regulation sized ping pong table have been acquired and are now set up in our spacious gymnasium. Both tables are widely patronized and there is no question that they have greatly added to our recreational facilities.

* * *

Following the removal to our new building, a large sized room on the third floor was set aside for reading purposes. This room, which houses our modest library, has now been well fitted out with reading tables, writing desks and comfortable leather lounging chairs.

* * *

Insp. J. Healey of the C.I.B. of this Division has been appointed Chief Preventive Officer. In this post he succeeds Supt. W. R. Day, now in command of the Provost Company. The best wishes of the Division follow Insp. Healey to Ottawa where he has taken up his new work.

"HQ" Sub-Division

Due to war conditions the H.Q. Social & Athletic Club has been obliged to curtail its activities. However, although there was no basketball, badminton or hockey this season, a very successful bowling tournament has just concluded. The league consisted of some 70 members of H.Q. and "A" Division. The winning team consisted of Miss Nixon and Csts. Snider, W. McLaren, Mara, McFarland and Leech of Headquarters.

* * *

Besides running the Bowling League, the Club has for the past number of weeks engaged the luxurious swimming pool in the Chateau Laurier for one hour per week. It is expected that a social evening will be held in the near future.

* * *

During the past three-month period the H.Q. Rifle & Revolver Club has entered into the spirit of current events abroad, and so the range has been alive with the crackling of gunfire—a veritable no-man's land. The Dominion Marksmen S.M.L.E. competition was fired, and these members obtained the highest scores: Cpl Hunt, Cpl Goodfellow, L/Cpl Sutherland, Cst. Armstrong and Cpl Doane. Members are now practising for the forthcoming .45 revolver competition with a view to equalling last year's record—the Canadian Tyro championship.

* * *

The Chapman Trophy, symbolical of the Ottawa chess championship, was won by Cst. W. Wilson, R.C.M.P. *Gazette* staff, after a lengthy tourney at the Y.M.C.A.

Cst. F. A. Robertson, a popular member of the F.P.S., was married to Miss Dora Florence Richardson, Ottawa, on February 3, 1940. On behalf of the members of "H.Q." the D.C.I. presented "Robbie" with a club chair.

* * *

A very pretty wedding took place at All Saints' Church, Ottawa, on February 11, 1940, when A/Cpl E. Brakefield-Moore, M.A., B.C.L., and Miss Julie May Edwards of Regina were united in marriage by Major the Rev. C. G. Hepburn. "Ed" and his wife were presented with a radio by the members of H.Q. Sub-Division, the presentation being made by A/Comm'r R. R. Tait, D.C.I.

* * *

The sincere sympathy of H.Q. staff is extended to Cst. Charles P. Smith whose wife, the former Yvonne Vallee of Ottawa, passed away on March 18, 1940, after a short illness.

* * *

As we go to press: Headquarters was shocked to learn of the sudden death of S/Sgt B. H. James, after a recent apparently successful operation. The July *Quarterly* will contain more details.

"J" Division

Badminton is still to the fore in our winter activities. As a result of tournaments played in December, the teams selected in the various contests have netted all the wins. The return match with St. Anthony's Badminton Club, played on our courts, resulted in a score of 17 to 0 in our favour. The Dominion Experimental Farm challenged our team on their courts and the score turned out: R.C.M.P. 9, D.E.F. 7. The return match, played on our courts, brought scant comfort to the visitors who totalled 3 points to our 16.

* * *

During January our outdoor skating rink was opened, and has attracted many enthusiasts.

* * *

Monday and Wednesday nights are club nights for badminton, and in order to make the evenings more enjoyable, Wednesday nights have been set aside for social occasions. The various activities available are badminton, skating, table tennis or bridge, the evenings' play being topped off by delicious suppers served by the ladies.

* * *

The first dance of the year was held at the barracks on February 5. It was very well attended. The hall was suitably decorated for the occasion. The ladies, dressed in attractive evening gowns, with their escorts in uniform, made a colourful sight.

* * *

To date, things have "gone over with a bang" in our indoor rifle and revolver range. Shooting takes place two afternoons a week; Wednesday for rifle and Thursday for revolver. The range is also available every night and on weekends. The second round of the D.C.R.A. Match is now taking place, in which the scores so far have been very favourable.

* * *

The good wishes of all members of the Division were extended to Cst. J. A. Fenwick and Mrs. Fenwick, the former Miss Annabella B. Campbell of Ottawa, Ont., who were united in marriage on the 27th January, 1940, at Moncton, N.B.

* * *

Miss Mary Whalen, daughter of Cst. E. J. Whalen of "J" Division Headquarters staff, was winner of both first and second prizes, amounting to \$30.00, in a province-wide essay contest. The Canadian Legion sponsored the competition. Mary is to be congratulated for having topped the list of all competitors, 30 of whose number came from Fredericton alone.

"K" Division

The Calgary Sub-division Annual Smoker was held in the detachment mess on Dec. 22. Chief D. Ritchie of the Calgary Police, Jim Cross, Insp. Wallace of the C.P.R. Investigation Dept., H. M. Staples, Barrister, and a number of other prominent citizens of Calgary and district were present. An enjoyable time was had by all. The entertainment was in the nature of singing and story telling.

* * *

The small bore targets are getting the spots knocked off them these days. Ten members are shooting in the D.C.R.A. competitions, and eight others are shooting in the Dominion Marksmen sporting rifle events.

Results posted by the Canadian Pistol and Revolver Championship Association show Sgt. A. Ford notched three third prizes in three different contests; the Revolver, the Pistol and the Association Match, getting second place in the Rapid Fire event. As a result he is placed first in both Dominion and Provincial Aggregate scores.

Shooting in the intermediate class, Cst. Eaton came fifth in the Dominion Aggregate by drilling out two firsts, a fourth and a third in the four events.

* * *

The badminton club has had a very successful year, approximately forty-five members playing steadily. This is the first season for some of them, and their games have improved. Two mixed doubles teams were entered in the City Tournament.

Games were arranged with clubs from country points, and these clubs in return visited the Barracks. Warden MacLean of the Fort Saskatchewan Provincial Goal and members of the Fort club showed our players an excellent time on two different occasions. Lamont was also visited where Cpl. J. James and his fellow players welcomed members from our club.

The final games of our club tournaments are now in progress. All games have been keenly contested, and some of the beginners have shown the oldsters how it's done by making their way to the finals.

* * *

Cst. C. R. R. Douthwaite of Calgary took his discharge Jan. 13, on the expiration of his engagement. We understand he is joining the Edmonton Regiment (49th Battalion) 1st Division C.A.S.F. Most of Cst. Douthwaite's twelve years' service with the Force has been in the Yukon, British Columbia and Alberta.

* * *

Cst. E. D. Williams left Edmonton on Feb. 27, for Calgary en route to Infantry Training Centre, Toronto, as a reinforcement to the No. 1 Provost Company.

* * *

We are pleased to report that A/L/Cpl. G. L. Pain, Calgary Detachment, who has been in the Belcher Hospital for several weeks, is now out and convalescing at his home. He is recovering from a serious operation.

* * *

The best wishes of the division are extended to the following members and their brides:

Cst. C. B. Croft who was married to Miss Edith R. Carleton on Dec. 20, 1939, at Edmonton.

Cst. A. C. Kirkeberg who was married to Miss Mary H. Adams on Dec. 27, at Medicine Hat.

Cst. H. C. Russell who was married to Miss A. C. H. Logan on Jan. 7, at Edmonton.

Cst. J. R. Moffat who was married to Miss Virginia L. Jarvis of Rockyford on Jan. 26, at Calgary.

Cst. J. W. Hill who was married to Miss Martha Mateas at Edmonton on Dec. 9, 1939.

"L" Division

On February 26 the strength of the Division was increased by the arrival of Cst. H. J. F. Ade and police dog, Donner Von Papen, on transfer from "N" Division, Rockcliffe. This will be the first time a police dog has been stationed at Prince Edward Island.

* * *

The winter months' sports consist mainly of curling, bowling and skiing.

"N" Division

With the disappearance of the last paint pot and the removal of the last scaffolding, Rockcliffe barracks has emerged from the rebuilding operations commenced last summer. Its face-lifting over, "N" Division barracks, capped by a third storey addition, has taken on the dignity of a fine building, balanced, symmetrical and complete.

A nice area of hardwood floor was tacked on to the gym thus doubling its capacity for badminton courts. Two courts were marked out almost before the carpenters had decamped. Members of the division have taken to the game like kids to a soda-fountain, even playing right through the Friday night band practices, which by the way are held at the south end of the gym far enough away to prevent any stray birds from nesting in the euphoniums. Cst. J. I. McLean won the "A" and Cst. H. E. Brownhill the "B" tournaments just concluded.

* * *

Swimming and skiing activities have played no small part in making the Rockcliffe Policeman's lot a happier one this winter—the swimming being done in the glorious depths of the Chateau Laurier tank and the skiing on the slopes to be found near the barracks. With these activities on the go, the local billiard sharks were not slow to take their cue and accordingly they tabled a resolution to start snooker and billiard tournaments, which are now in full swing. In charge of playing arrangements are Cst. J. Dunbar and Cst. L. E. Wilson. Excellent prizes are up for competition.

* * *

A new game, but one as old as the hills, has come to "N" Division—the ancient and honourable game of chess. No doubt this form of mental gymnastics has taken hold with some members because it is open and above board—and always on the square. In any case it's a moving sight to see the intense struggle carried on nightly over the chequered battle field.

* * *

The orchestra has come in for a lot of action this winter. The knockout New Year's Dance, attended by over 500, was followed up by two other successful "hops" in February and March. In February the orchestra played at the Little Theatre for the Ottawa Women's Club and later in the month delivered the sound effects at a Canadian Legion smoker.

The regular Band appeared on the ice at the Auditorium in Ottawa to play at the Ice Carnival staged for the Soldiers' Fund by the Civil Service Hockey League. After some popular numbers by the Band, two fast hockey games provided thrills for a capacity audience.

* * *

On January 15 the Canadian Police College started its first class on a course which covers the whole range of police work. The class numbering eighteen men has been under the direction of Sub-Inspector R. M. Wood and took lectures in the wonderfully equipped new crime laboratory at Rockcliffe. The next instructional class is due to start April 8.

Twelve C.P.R. Police have been living in barracks here for training purposes. Their special course, just concluded, covered foot-drill, P.T., and an extensive series of lectures on various police subjects.

"O" Division

On December 20, the single men's quarters and Town Station Detachment were transferred from Postal Station "F", Yonge and Charles St. E., Toronto, to Postal Station "G", Queen and Saulter Sts. The new barracks provide more commodious sleeping quarters, office accommodations, improved recreational and bathing facilities.

* * *

A Christmas Tree, probably the first of its kind in the Division, was held at Columbus Hall, Toronto, on the 22nd December. The committee in charge arranged a splendid program for young and old alike. The arrival of Santa Claus was the signal for a rousing burst of enthusiasm from the grown-ups, as well as the children. Appropriate gifts were distributed to the children by Santa and a number of the kiddies put on some humorous, though entirely unsolicited, antics, to the enjoyment of all present. Refreshments were served following the distribution of gifts and the happy gathering broke up as Sandman beckoned many tired little tots to slumberland after an exciting and eventful afternoon.

* * *

On January 4, a very delightful and well-attended dance was held at the new single men's quarters. This dance was three-fold in purpose. In the first place, it served as a housewarming for the new barracks; secondly as a send-off to some thirty members of the Division who were being transferred the following day; and thirdly, being the first of its kind in "O" Division, it was the means of bringing together the members of the Force and the Reserve, also their wives and young lady friends. Upwards of 250 were in attendance, including the Commissioner and Mrs. Wood and several retired Officers now residing in Toronto and district. Splendid music was provided by a nine-piece orchestra from the R.C.M. Police Band which was a welcome novelty as it afforded many their first glimpse of our Band.

* * *

Our best wishes are extended to Supt W. Munday who was retired to pension on January 31. Supt Munday, during his term of office in "O" Division, acquired a wide circle of friends and all join in extending every good wish to himself and Mrs. Munday. They now reside at Oakville, Ont.

Congratulations are also in order for Cst. McElhone, W. E. L., who was united in marriage to Miss Eileen O'Brien of Brooks, Alta., at Toronto on the 30th December. Also to Cst. Kupkee, A. D., who was married to Miss Gertrude Aho of Timmins, Ont., at Moose Factory on January 18.

* * *

Insp. W. Mortimer is in charge of training of the R.C.M. Police Reserves, which commenced at Toronto on Jan. 15, 1940. There are two groups, "A" and "B". Group "A" attends on Mondays and Group "B" on Tuesday from 8 to 10 p.m.

* * *

On March 15, a Smoker was held at the Winchester Hotel, Toronto, when the Officers and members of "O" Division were hosts to Sgt. Eddy, Csts. Villeneuve, Williams, Latour, MacDonald, Haszard, Stackhouse, Cowan, Stephen, Hole, Pollard and Hayes, selected from the volunteers for duty as reinforcements with the R.C.M. Police Provost Company, as part of the First Canadian Military Division for active service abroad. A short variety programme was well received. Short addresses of a timely nature were given by the Officer Commanding, Insp. Schutz and A/A Surg. Hughes, who on behalf of all members of "O" Division and the Force in general, wished them God speed, good luck and a safe return. Sgt. Eddy suitably replied. The singing of songs by Csts. Williams and Banks were especially appreciated.

The Death of Sergeant Barker

IT IS WITH profound sorrow that we have to record the violent death of another member of "F" Division. The entire Force, as well as the general public, has been deeply shocked at the circumstances surrounding the passing of Reg. No. 7606, Sergeant A. J. Barker, who was shot and killed in the lobby of a Shaunavon, Sask., hotel in the evening of March 16, 1940. The trial of the alleged assailant has not yet come before the courts.

Sergeant Barker, who was just 50 years of age, was well known in the Force and throughout Saskatchewan where he had served for many years. His death comes as a distinct loss to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and to those who came within his sphere of influence.

Arthur Julian Barker was born on August 26, 1889, at Westmill, England. On coming to Canada he worked as cowboy, rancher and horse-trainer. He first joined the Force at Big Muddy, Sask., on August 17, 1914, as a Special Constable, serving there and at Wood Mountain. A year later he joined the U.S. Army, Remount Dept., serving 17 months. He then signed up with the Imperial Cavalry and spent three years overseas.

Upon demobilization he engaged in the R.N.W.M.P. as a Constable on April 10, 1919, at Regina, Sask. In addition to his skill as a rider, he exercised considerable influence over men around him and was promoted to Corporal on May 22 while riding "remounts" in "Depot" Division. He was a fine rough-rider and had the distinction of riding a broncho before the former King Edward VIII on his visit to Regina in that year. He held the post of rough rider for over a year.

During February, 1920, he was married to Miss Gladys Carlson of Cedoux, Sask.

The following year he was placed in charge of Big Muddy detachment. He purchased his discharge on April 26, 1921, and a few months later joined the Saskatchewan Provincial Police with Regimental Number 190. He remained with that organization until its absorption in the R.C.M.P. in June 1928. While in the S.P.P. he was stationed at Weyburn, Diamond Crossing, Estevan, Carnduff and Preeceville, gaining much experience in active police duties.

On June 1, 1928 Barker re-engaged in the R.C.M.P. as a Constable and until his tragic death he was stationed consecutively at Sturgis, Val Marie, "Depot", Assiniboia, and Shaunavon, proving himself over and over again to be reliable, trustworthy and full of initiative in the discharge of his duties.

His promotion to Corporal came in December, 1931. Because of his knowledge of cattle and stock he was appointed stock detective to handle cases of cattle-stealing then frequent throughout Southern Saskatchewan. He was particularly well qualified for this work as he was familiar with the district and knew all the ins-and-outs of ranching and stock-handling.

On December 1, 1939 he was promoted to A/Sergeant and took over the duties of Patrol Sergeant in the Swift Current Sub-Division with headquarters at Assiniboia. In this capacity he concluded successfully many investigations into cattle rustling. Well-liked by ranchers and stockmen in the Shaunavon area, he was also held in high respect by members of the U.S. border patrols, with whom he always acted in the closest co-operation in the maintenance of law and order along the International Line.

At every place he served and in every rank he held, Barker built up a reputation as a fine policeman with a high sense of duty. In the enforcement of law he was absolutely impartial and went about his task in a fearless, straightforward manner that earned the respect of all who came in contact with him.

A brief funeral service was held in All Saints Anglican Church, Shaunavon, on March 19. In addition to a representation from this Force, five officers of the American Immigration and Customs Patrol attended the last rites. They were Chief Patrol Inspector P. T. McLaughlin, Superintendent P. G. Fraser, Captain Paul L. Coheen, Inspector Ralph L. Lefaver and Sergeant Matt Morgan, all from Havre, Montana. Making the arduous trip from the border in sub-zero weather, the American officers placed flowers on the casket—a votive offering to the memory of a comrade they loved and respected. Their action demonstrates the international goodwill and esteem in which the deceased was held, and which he promoted for the Force.

The remains were taken to Regina and an impressive ceremony was held in the R.C.M.P. Chapel. The body was laid to rest with full police honours in the Force's cemetery there in the afternoon of March 20, 1940.

Sergeant Major E. D. Fryett and five "F" Division Sergeants were the pallbearers. The service was conducted by Bishop Knowles, Canon Lee and the Reverend Canon Parker; gun carriage, horse and firing party were supplied by "Depot" Division.

The late Sergeant is survived by his widow, his seven-year-old son, a brother, S/Sgt F. W. J. Barker of this Force stationed at Yorkton, Sask., and a sister, Mrs. F. Phillips, residing in England. Our deepest sympathies go out to the bereaved in this sudden tragedy.

Obituary

Reg. No. 9895, Constable Joseph Edouard Chartrand

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Constable J. E. Chartrand, who passed away at the Ottawa Civic Hospital on December 30, 1939.

The late Constable was born and brought up in Montreal. Prior to his enlistment in the Force sixteen years ago he was a Provincial Revenue Officer in Quebec. Of a jovial disposition he made friends everywhere. He was particularly well liked and known at Rockcliffe Barracks where he was serving at the time of his untimely death.

Interment was made at Notre Dome Cemetery. Surviving are his wife, Gilberte, and two young sons, Jean-Jacques and Edouard-Charles living at 27 Ogilvy St., Eastview.

Reg. No. 3608, ex-Constable James Edward Boland

The death of ex-Constable J. E. Boland, 60, occurred in St. Joseph's Hospital, Fairbanks, Alaska, on November 19, 1939.

James E. Boland was born at North Onslow, P.Q. on January 25, 1879. He attended local schools and joined the Force at Regina, N.W.T., on April 12, 1900. After serving as a teamster at Maple Creek, he was transferred to Whitehorse, Y.T., taking his discharge on July 30, 1905.

Mr. Boland married and settled in Fairbanks, where his wife died in 1927. He is survived by a son, his father, four brothers and two sisters.

Reg. No. 10287, ex-Constable Lucien Omer Brazeau

The death of ex-Constable Brazeau, 32, occurred in December at Ste. Anne des Monts, P.Q.

He joined the Force on May 9, 1927 and was stationed at Montreal for the greater part of his term of service. He also saw duty at Regina, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., Rockcliffe, Ont., Hemmingford, P.Q., "C" Div. Headquarters, Bersimis Indian Reserve and Valcartier Post, P.Q. Ex-Constable Brazeau left the Force on Aug. 14, 1939.

Reg. No. 1891, ex-Staff Sergeant Charles Arthur Wallace

On December 18, 1939, death claimed Mr. C. A. Wallace, 81, of Toronto, Ont. Since 1931 he had suffered recurring periods of illness but for a man of his years had made remarkable recoveries, being possessed of great vitality.

Charles Arthur Wallace was born in London, England, on February 1, 1858. He came to Canada when a babe of three months with his parents who made their home at Campbellford, Ont. He attended Upper Canada College and later was a druggist for a few months. As a lad of nineteen, anxious to try his wings at adventure, he enlisted on June 5, 1877, with the N.W.M.P. in Toronto for three years' service and was allotted Reg. No. 242.

Taking his discharge at Fort Macleod, where he was in Troop "C", upon the expiration of his time five years later, he lived in Winnipeg, Man.

He re-engaged at Regina on December 28, 1886, being allotted Reg. No. 1891, new series. During his service he was stationed at Calgary, Fort Macleod and Battleford.

At the close of his service he was Hospital Staff Sergeant at "Depot" Division, Regina, and "E" Division, Calgary, having been promoted in the meantime. He took his honourable discharge on December 28, 1891.

Mr. Wallace later saw service for a time in the American Army. He also received a Land Grant of 160 acres, for good service, near High River, Alta. He liked the country along the mountain slope and eventually entered business as a druggist at Calgary where he remained for twenty years.

In 1918 he left Calgary and went to Spokane, Wash., thence in 1920 he came East and made his home in Toronto. Here he became connected with various business enterprises but retired from active business life not long afterwards.

Six members of "O" Division acted as pall-bearers at the funeral, which was held at the home of the deceased, 31 Beechwood Drive, at 2.00 p.m., Dec. 20, 1939. At the close of the house service the cortege moved off to the Necropolis Cemetery where interment was made, the coffin being draped with the Union Jack. A brief service was held at the graveside followed by the sounding of "Last Post" and then "Reveille".

The late Staff Sergeant is survived by his wife and one son, Francis, twenty five, who is a member of the R.C.A.F. He also leaves a sister, Blanche, residing at Campbellford, Ont.

Reg. No. 4332, ex-Corporal Fred Bard

The death is announced of ex-Corporal Fred Bard, 62, who joined the Force in February, 1905, purchasing his discharge after two years' time. He re-engaged in August, 1914, for two years.

During the War, ex-Corporal Bard served overseas with Lord Strathcona's Horse. At the close of hostilities he was employed as Armourer in the Headquarters Flight, No. 1 Squadron, C.A.F., holding the rank of Sergeant.

In April, 1921, he again joined the Force for a term of two years. Between 1932 and December, 1935 he acted as a Special Constable for three different periods: twelve months, two months and thirteen months, respectively. His duties were in connection with the enforcement of Saskatchewan Liquor Laws.

On leaving the Force, Mr. Bard worked as time-keeper for the C.P.R. at Regina and later as a policeman for General Motors at Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 459, ex-Sergeant George Edward Grogan

George Edward Grogan, 83, a pioneer of the West and a veteran of the Riel Rebellion, died in Calgary on December 19, 1939.

Born in England, George Grogan came to Canada in 1875. He joined the Force at Fort Walsh on August 21, 1880. During the Rebellion he was stationed at "E" Division, Calgary. After serving ten years with the North West Mounted Police, he entered the field of journalism, working for the *Calgary Herald* and the *Edmonton Journal*.

Since 1910 he had resided in Victoria, B.C., returning to Calgary only recently. Surviving him are two daughters, a brother and a grandson.

Reg. No. 10925, ex-Constable John Cecil Nash

On December 22, 1939, ex-Constable J. C. Nash, 32, was the victim of a fatal automobile accident near Okotoks, Alta.

Born in Toronto, "Jack" joined the Force at the age of twenty-three, signing up at Ottawa on May 20, 1931. During his service he was at Swift Current, Shaunavon, Maple Creek and Fox Valley, Sask.

Since purchasing his discharge on December 27, 1934, deceased had been employed as an investigator at Calgary for the Fire Underwriters' Investigation and Loss Information Bureau of Canada.

The remains were conveyed to Toronto for burial, where his relatives reside.

Reg. No. 628, ex-Sergeant William Sidney Bethune

Ex-Sergeant W. S. Bethune, 77, passed away at Penticton, B.C. on January 5, 1940.

After leaving school, William Bethune attended the Royal School of Gunnery at Kingston, Ontario, in 1881. Later he held a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 77th Battalion of Infantry.

He was sworn into the N.W.M.P. on April 18, 1882. Promoted to Corporal, it was not long before he was made Q.M.S. at Medicine Hat in 1885. Ex-Sergeant Bethune, a medallist of the Riel Rebellion, served at several boundary posts south of the Cypress Hills, during his seven years with the Force, and in 1888 was in charge of Maple Creek Detachment. These duties necessitated his spending many long days

in the saddle. He took his discharge at the expiration of his engagement term in April, 1889.

During the Great War he served with the 102nd R.M.R. from August 2, 1915 to December 15, 1916, when defective eyesight and his age compelled him to take his discharge. For several years prior to his oversease service, William Bethune was a building contractor.

The funeral on January 9, 1940 was attended by members of the Canadian Legion and an N.C.O. of the R.C.M.P. representing this Force.

Little is known of the relatives of late ex-Sergeant Bethune, except that he had two sons. Any additional information pertaining to his survivors would be appreciated.

Reg. No. 1825, ex-Staff Sergeant George Hughes Graydon

The death of ex-Staff Sergeant G. H. Graydon occurred on January 6, 1940, at his home 10123 122nd Street, Edmonton, Alberta. Mr. Graydon was well-known by many members of the Force who will learn of his passing with great regret.

Born in St. Catharines, Ontario, George Graydon went through his drug apprenticeship in that city and later graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, in 1886. On July 2 of the same year he joined the N.W.M.P. at London, Ont. He passed through the various ranks to Staff Sergeant, serving as Hospital Steward at Calgary. At the expiration of his five years he took his discharge.

He then got a job in Winnipeg as a druggist and moved to Edmonton in 1894 where he opened up a drug store on Jasper Avenue, at that time centre of the town. Edmonton was then only a frontier place of 1,250. He carried on business throughout the turbulent excitement caused by the Klondike Gold Rush.

A familiar figure on the Edmonton streets, he was often seen walking to work during his forty-six years in the same shop. Altogether he spent sixty-years in the drug business, a record which earned him the title, "Dean of Alberta Druggists". Rated at the top of his profession. Mr. Graydon had one of the most up-to-date drug establishments to be found anywhere. He held an honorary life membership in the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association. He was among the oldest living graduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and was honorary president of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association as well as president of the Alberta Retail Druggists' Association.

The late ex-Staff Sergeant is survived by his widow, formerly Rosetta Asprey of Winnipeg; one daughter, Mrs. R. S. D. Gibbons, of Gibbons; one son, William Phillips Graydon, Ottawa; a sister, Miss Grace Graydon of St. Catharines. There are two brothers also living.

Reg. No. 942, ex-Constable Falkland Fritz-Mauritz Warren

The death of ex-Constable Warren, 75, was announced from Shelton, Washington, early in January of this year.

Ex-Constable Warren joined the N.W.M.P. at Maple Creek, N.W.T. in 1883 at eighteen years of age. He had previously been in the Royal Navy. At the expiration of his term of five years he took his discharge. He was with "Blue Bottle Smith", now living at Ferintosh, Alberta, during the Rebellion of 1885 at Fort Pitt, when Constable Cowan was killed and Constable Loasby shot. An account of this incident is given in the "Old Timers' Column" of the January 1940 *Quarterly*.

He was one of the first men selected to serve as a trooper with Strathcona's Horse in South Africa. Upon the return of the Regiment to England, he obtained a commission in Warren's Mounted Infantry.

Mr. Warren's later years were spent in British Columbia during the summer months and further south, following the sun, during the winters. Many "Old Timers" will grieve the passing of an old friend and comrade.

Reg. No. 40 (old series) ex-Constable Walter Gordon Ross

We regret to announce that Mr. W. G. Ross, 84, died in Edmonton, Alberta on January 19, 1940. He was one of the very old timers of the Force and has been a resident of the Edmonton District for the past sixty-four years.

Born in Carleton County, Ontario, in 1854, he joined the N.W.M.P. at Toronto on September 21, 1873 and having travelled with the whole force, 150 strong, over the Dawson route that Fall he spent his first winter with the N.W.M.P. in old Lower Fort Garry. The following Spring he was included in the detail which marched southward to the border and met the "recruits" who had come from Fargo, N.D. to Dufferin, Manitoba, having previously travelled by rail from Toronto.

Sub-Constable Ross was a member of "A" Troop which at La Roche Percee, 270 miles from the starting point of the Force's epic westward march across the unbroken prairies, struck off northward to Fort Edmonton. Under the command of Inspector W. D. Jarvis, this Troop took with them the sick horses and cattle which were slowing down the progress of the others.

That winter he spent inside the pallisade of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Edmonton. The following year he went with the party that founded a police post at Fort Saskatchewan, twenty miles to the east.

Ross took his discharge upon the expiration of his period of engagement and settled on a farm near Fort Saskatchewan. Later he took to trading and trapping and eventually opened up a store, post office and early telegraph office. During the Riel Rebellion, 1885, he made the trip between Edmonton and Fort Pitt several times in the capacity of dispatch rider.

He was one of the twenty originals who attended the reunion of the old Force at Calgary in 1925.

One of his treasured possessions was a gold-hilted sword, bequeathed from his grand-uncle, Lt. Commander W. Ross to whom it was presented by the House of Assembly, Jamaica, in 1797, for clearing the seas there of pirate craft.

The late veteran was a bachelor and a life member of the Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers' Association.

Funeral services were held at the United Church, Fort Saskatchewan, and interment was made in the N.W.M.P. plot there.

The deceased is survived by a brother, George, at Fort Saskatchewan and John, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 3769, ex-Constable Jacob Batzer Stauffer

Ex-Constable J. B. Stauffer, 69, died at his home, 10028 147 Street, Edmonton, on January 20, 1940.

Born at Waterloo, Ontario, he later moved to Strasburg. While attending school there he numbered among his chums the present Prime Minister, Mackenzie King. For eight years ex-Constable Stauffer engaged as an optician and also worked in the drug business in Toronto. Later he went to Regina, N.W.T. and joined the N.W.M.P. on October 5, 1900. After leaving Depot Division he acted as mail courier for a time and was on the police detail which subdued Indians in a border uprising in the Moose Mountain district. Just before purchasing his discharge on October 10, 1902, he was in charge of Grenfell Detachment.

Upon leaving the Force he became an active campaigner for Walter Scott, the first premier of Saskatchewan. A pioneer in the garage business in Saskatoon, Mr. Stauffer made the first motor trip from western to eastern Canada, accompanied by his wife and two year old son, Charles. Travelling by way of the United States, the only feasible route, he crossed the Mississippi River nine times and passed through many places where a car had never been before.

Ex-Constable Stauffer attended the R.C.M.P. diamond jubilee celebration at Calgary in 1925. He later moved to Lethbridge and thence to Edmonton in 1931 where he was active in the sign business until his retirement three years ago. He was

secretary of the Alberta Cancer Commission and aided in the formation of the R.N.W.M.P. Veterans' Association.

Interment was made at Beechmount Cemetery, Edmonton. A guard of honour made up of six members of this Force attended the funeral.

The late Mr. Stauffer is survived by his widow; two sons, Charles and Walter of Edmonton; and one daughter, Mrs. A. Stirling McNeil, St. Catharines, Ontario.

Reg. No. 1361 ex-Staff Sergeant Alexander Alexander

Ex-Staff Sergeant Alexander, 78, passed away at his home in Macleod, Alta., on February 3, 1940. He joined the Force at Chatham, Ont., on May 4, 1885, at 23 years of age. Before entering the Force, he followed the trade of blacksmith and with the exception of a period of less than a year, in 1892-93, he was employed as a farrier during his whole service of almost thirty-six years.

He was first stationed at Medicine Hat and Maple Creek, and later saw duty in the Yukon during the Gold Rush. From then he was farrier at Regina and Macleod, until 1911 when he was chosen to go with the Coronation Contingent for the late George V. He was pensioned on August 31, 1922, with an "Exemplary" conduct discharge certificate.

The funeral service was held from St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Macleod, and an old friend, Rev. Arthur J. Sinclair, B.A., B.D., officiated. Deceased was buried beside his wife in the family plot in the Union Cemetery.

In the funeral sermon the Minister spoke highly of the courage of the old N.W.M.P. Police, saying that he knew the veterans of the Force were courageous in the hour of duty. He quoted the former member's view on death: "It comes to all of us, we can't avoid it, but we can go out like men with the flag flying". The Minister continued that the flag was now draping the casket of a man who knew the meaning of the word courage.

Five members of the R.C.M.P. attended as an escort of honour to this pioneer of the West, who saw service in the 1885 Rebellion and for such a long period afterwards.

Reg. No. 1974, ex-Sergeant Major William Armer

Ex-Sergeant Major William Armer, 73, of Macleod, Alberta, answered the last roll call on February 21, 1940. He passed to the great beyond after a recent fall believed to have caused a cerebral haemorrhage. Ailing for some time, his death was not entirely unexpected.

Born near Kendal, Westmorland, England, August 18, 1867, the late William Armer, at the age of 19 came to Canada and for a time he worked as warehouseman and lumberman.

He joined the N.W.M.P. on May 17, 1887. After thirty-five years—years packed with adventure—he was retired to pension on August 31, 1922, the same date as the late Staff Sergeant A. Alexander, whose obituary is also recorded in this edition. Mr. Armer resided in Macleod since leaving the Force, having spent most of his service there or at out-lying detachments.

Immediately after signing up in Toronto, Constable Armer left for Regina, N.W.T. The following February he was transferred to Macleod. In 1889, he took charge of Beaver Creek Detachment. This detachment had been moved from the Robert Dunbar and Sons ranch at Olson Creek to one mile below Jerry Paisley's ranch. This was at the request of Dr. McEachren of the Waldron ranch, due to the prevalence of cattle rustling in the vicinity. A year later the deceased was transferred to Big Bend detachment.

On October 12, 1889, when in charge of Macleod Town Station, Armer, now promoted to Corporal, was shot while trying to disarm a bootlegger. One bullet passed through his hand, another entered his thigh.

He was in charge of Porcupine Hills detachment in 1891.

He was wounded again on November 2, 1896, at Cardston, while hunting for the notorious Indian murderer, "Bad Young Man", otherwise known as "Charcoal". This desperado had wounded Indian Agent MacNeill at Blood Reserve and killed another Indian. "Bill" was attending his horse at the stables when a bullet fired from behind a water-trough grazed him. This occurred two days before the fatal shooting of Sergeant Wilde at Twin Butte near the North Fork of the Kootenay. Armer wrote Wilde warning him to take no chance as Charcoal was bad and meant to kill. In spite of this his friend paid the supreme sacrifice at the hands of the Indian.

Later Bill was stationed at Saltcoats detachment for three years. He met Mary Frances Trowell, formerly of Surrey, England, at Saltcoats about 1900. They were married in Lethbridge on October 13, 1904.

As Staff Sergeant, he was in charge of Pincher Creek detachment at the time of the Frank Slide on April 29, 1903.

After some months in charge of Kipp detachment, he succeeded the late Staff Sergeant Chris. Hilliard at Standoff detachment in 1904. At this time Bill made patrols on the adjoining Blood Reserve for the notorious outlaw Ernest Cashel, incorrectly reported to be hiding in the locality. He remained at this post until the fall of 1911 when he returned to Macleod where he was Sergeant Major for the remainder of his service.

In 1901 the deceased headed the escort which accompanied the Earl of Minto through the old rebellion battleground at Batoche and other points. The Earl presented him with a tie pin bearing his monogram and crest.

Later in the fall of that year he had charge of the escort that attended the Duke and Duchess of York during their visit to Banff. The Duchess of York, the present Queen Mother, personally presented him with a tie pin with the White Rose of York centered by a diamond.

Two years after, Armer spent a month in charge of the escort provided for Lord and Lady Grey when they visited Bull Park in the Gap. The party was forced to leave the Gap owing to a raging forest fire which to this day has marred the scenic beauty of this picturesque spot. Earl Grey presented Bill with a silver tobacco box as a token of appreciation.

In 1924, Mr. Armer was in charge of the Jubilee parade celebrating Macleod's 50th anniversary of the arrival of the North West Mounted Police.

Ex-Sergeant Major Armer was awarded the long service and good conduct medal on September 13, 1935, in Macleod.

From the time when Edward MacNeill, formerly of the Indian department of the Blood and Crooked Lake Reserves, was wounded by "Charcoal", 'til Bill's death, the two were good friends. About a quarter of a century ago, Bill said:

"Mac, we've been old friends for many years. If I die first I want you to come to my funeral and if you die first I'll come to yours."

Though he celebrated his eightieth birthday on February 20, this year, Mr. MacNeill braved the trip from his home west of Standoff through bitterly cold weather to fulfill the pact, and also to act as pallbearer. He said of his old friend:

"I liked him because he was always pleasant and jolly, not vicious or mean in any way. He was well liked both by the Indians and the Whites."

Those who knew Armer—the number was great—will agree that this tribute is no more than the truth.

A uniformed detail of five members of the R.C.M.P. attended the church and graveside services. Flowers from various organizations and sympathizers graced the casket. The church was crowded. Many old timers were there, anxious to pay last respects to one who had spent so many years among them. Interment was made in the family plot at Union Cemetery, Macleod.

Surviving are his widow, two sons and six daughters.

Press Clippings

A PUBLICATION of far more than professional interest is the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly*, of late enlarged and improved. For the layman the *Quarterly* has a fine picture of the famous force doing its job, and if there is a conspicuous absence of the "Mountie" of movie tradition there is in its place a matter-of-fact but still absorbing story of intelligent police work. *Ottawa Journal.*

A Song and Its Reward

"WHISTLE while you work" is a popular musical maxim which promises those who follow its advice beneficial results.

"Sing while you work" may not have such happy consequences.

A recent report received by the Excise Seizures branch from the R.C.M. Police relates how members of that Force were endeavouring to locate an illicit "still" in a district in Nova Scotia. After travelling through several miles of swamp they came to a thicket of shrub spruce covering several acres of land. Voices lifted in lusty song came to the ears of the officers who approached the place. They found a "still" in full operation and succeeded in arresting three of the joyous songsters who later appeared before a magistrate and were each sentenced to fines of \$250 or five months in county jail. There is no information whether they are still singing but if they are it is probably the prisoner's song. *The National Revenue Review.*

Members of R.C.M.P. in Three Fighting Services

THE Royal Canadian Mounted Police force is represented in Canada's three fighting services—the navy, the army and the air force.

Although Mounties may not obtain their discharge for the purpose of enlisting in the fighting services, more than 300 out of the 2,500 men on the Force at the start of the war are now on active service. The 300 were transferred to the fighting services. *Ottawa Citizen.*

Carry On

IN THE *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly* for October, 1939, an Editorial is devoted to this same question (The Police in Wartime). It is there shown how admirably a Government can deal with problems of this kind when it takes fully into account the feelings of the Police themselves. Having already borrowed its title for our own editorial, perhaps we may again draw on this fine article for our conclusion: That members may best demonstrate their individual patriotism and loyalty by taking as their guide the familiar motto: "CARRY ON."

New Zealand Police Journal.

King Talks to Men Met on Dominion Tour

THE KING yesterday (January 26, 1940) spent five and a half hours with the the Canadian Division which recently arrived in England.

Wearing the uniform of a Field-Marshal with a fur-collared British warm, his Majesty motored to Aldershot with an escort of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in khaki.

At the Canadian headquarters he was received by Major General A. G. McNaughton, G.O.C. Canadian Forces, and Mr. Massey, High Commissioner for Canada.

As the King stepped from his car he recognized Sgt A. Drummond-Hay, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who acted throughout the Royal Tour of Canada as one of his Majesty's bodyguards. Later the King met Company Sgt-Major C. Graham who was in charge of a squad of Mounted Police motor-cyclists during the Dominion visit. *Daily Telegraph, London, England.*

Frank McGarvey, *Manager*

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