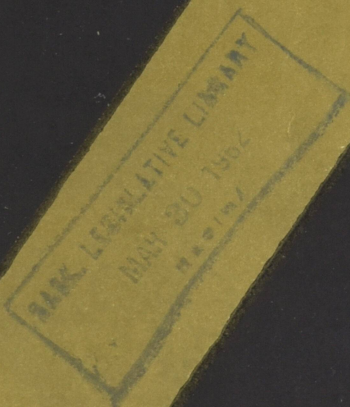




ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

OCTOBER
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Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

VOLUME 5

OCTOBER, 1937

NUMBER 2

Contents

	PAGE
Frontispiece	74
Editorial	75
Notes on Recent Cases	76
Deputy-Commissioner James Wilson Spalding	83
Summary Trial Procedure	
<i>By J. C. Martin, K.C.</i>	85
The Aviation Section	93
The Coronation Contingent	
<i>By Constable R. J. Kidston</i>	97
"Powder and Ball" <i>by Detective-Corporal J. A. Churchman, M.M.</i>	103
The Marine Section—Types of Vessels and their Uses	
<i>by Skipper P. R. F. Milthorp</i>	108
The Peace Officer as a Witness	
<i>by Gerald Fauteux, K.C.</i>	110
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve	
<i>by Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp</i>	120
Prizes for Literary Contributions	123
The Coronation Review of the Fleet	
<i>by Corporal C. P. Harrington</i>	124
New Methods of Gas Attack!	129
The Spectrograph	131
Routine Patrol—Eastern Arctic	132
"Duty" <i>by Mr. F. G. Roe, Edmonton, Alta.</i>	134
R.C.M.P. at Canada's Bisley <i>by Corporal F. J. Smith</i>	135
Cryptogram Contest	137
Book Review	139
Review of Police Journals	140
"Old Timers" Column	141
Division Notes	142
Obituary	148

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DEPUTY-COMMISSIONER J. W. SPALDING
N.W.M.P.-R.C.M.P., 1900-1937

Editorial

Brief reports have recently been received from the Arctic Coast regarding the sinking of the Hudson's Bay Company vessel "Fort James", and the rescue of the crew by the R.C.M. Police Schooner "St. Roch", near Bernard Harbour, N.W.T., on August 5th. Apparently the "Fort James" had become ice-bound on July 27th while proceeding westward to Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T., and had drifted in the ice-pack until August 5th, to a distance approximately three miles north of Chantrey Island near Bernard Harbour. The R.C.M. Police Schooner "St. Roch" was in close proximity to the "Fort James" being en route to the same destination.

Tremendous ice pressure was resisted by both vessels with the result that the "Fort James" was eventually lifted half-way out of the water and turned on her side, the ice meanwhile shearing away the keel and splitting the rudder. The vessel filled rapidly and settled down until her decks were awash, there being only just time to get the crew and an Eskimo family of seven individuals from below decks. In the meantime, the R.C.M. Police personnel on the "St. Roch" had rushed over the ice to assist in the rescue. The "Fort James" remained in her dangerous position for approximately four hours when, on the ice pressure being released, the vessel sank immediately in ten fathoms of water.

The crew of the "Fort James" having been taken aboard the "St. Roch", everything possible was done to make them comfortable. The "St. Roch" then drifted eastward in the grip of the ice pack and at the mercy of a heavy north-west gale, finally breaking loose and proceeding to Coppermine, arriving at that point on August 7th. An examination of the vessel showed that the only noticeable damage sustained by the "St. Roch" was a small split in the rudder. After the gale subsided and ice conditions became more favourable the "St. Roch" left Coppermine, on August 9th, for Tuktoyaktuk, but was again held up by ice near Cape Krusenstern until August 16th, when, conditions having improved, comparatively good progress was made for the remainder of the passage.

As an indication of the severe ice conditions experienced this year it may be of interest to add that the "Fort James", besides having previously proved her value on the Arctic Coast, was the only vessel that had completely circumnavigated the North American Continent. Congratulations therefore are certainly deserved by Sergeant H. A. Larsen, the navigator of the R.C.M. Police vessel, Sergeant J. U. Eddy (I/C Detachment) and by the remainder of the personnel on board, not only for saving the "St. Roch" under exceedingly difficult circumstances, but also for rendering ready assistance to the crew of the "Fort James" under conditions which may, without exaggeration, be described as having been decidedly precarious.



Notes on Recent Cases

A SOMEWHAT UNUSUAL case was recently investigated in Manitoba in connection with the death of "Mike" Mandziuk, a farmer of the Sundown District, who, it is alleged, was shot by his neighbour, John Klym. The two men, who owned adjoining farms situated immediately north of the International Boundary Line, quarrelled regarding the ownership of hay, cut by Klym, which was growing on the road allowance between the United States and Canada. Mandziuk secured a team and wagon, and, while attempting to load the hay cut by his neighbour, was mortally wounded by a 12 gauge shotgun allegedly discharged by Klym, who was later charged with the offence and taken to Headingly Gaol to await trial. Subsequent investigations disclosed the fact that the two men were, at the time of the shooting, standing several feet south of Canadian territory and, therefore, the wounds which caused the death of Mandziuk were inflicted in the State of Minnesota. However, the death resulting from the wounds took place in Manitoba.

A similar situation had arisen during 1934 when one, Oscar La Lier, a person residing in Manitoba, was assaulted and beaten at Sarles in North Dakota, by a resident of that village. La Lier returned to Manitoba where he died some four days later as a result of his wounds. In this case it was ruled that the correct place to hold a preliminary hearing was in North Dakota.

The question of the trial of Klym was made the subject of correspondence between the Attorney General of Manitoba and the State of Minnesota, with the result that application has been made to extradite Klym from Manitoba to stand trial in Minnesota. It is of interest to note that while the offence of murder in Manitoba, as in all parts of Canada, is punishable with death, in Minnesota the maximum penalty is imprisonment for life.

Owing to the great difference between the wording of murder charges laid in Canada and the State of Minnesota, the charge laid in this case is quoted hereunder as of general informative value and interest.

INFORMATION AND COMPLAINT

CANADA PROVINCE OF MANITOBA EASTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT	} THE INFORMATION and complaint of
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of the city of Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba taken this day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven before the undersigned a Judge under the Extradition Act, who saith that he is informed and verily believes that John Klym of Sundown, Manitoba, now in custody in the gaol at Headingly in Manitoba, on the 23rd day of June, 1937, in the County of Roseau in the State of Minnesota in the United States of America did wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously, without authority of law and without excuse or justification, and with a premeditated design on the part of him, the said John Klym, to then and there effect the death of a human being to wit: one Onefrey Mandziuk, kill and murder the said Onefrey Mandziuk, by means of a deadly weapon to wit: a firearm commonly called a shot-gun, loaded with powder and bullets, by then and there shooting the said Onefrey Mandziuk with said shot-gun, and thereby inflicting

upon the body of said Onefrey Mandziuk mortal wounds, of which wounds, the said Onefrey Mandziuk did die on the 23rd day of June, 1937, at Vita, in the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada.

The said informant produces a letter dated July 9th, 1937, from R. J. Knutson, County Attorney, Roseau, Minnesota, to Honourable S. S. Garson, Acting Attorney-General, Winnipeg, and a copy of the said warrant dated the 9th of July, 1937, which accompanied said letter dated July 9th, 1937, from R. J. Knutson, aforesaid.

The said informant prays that a warrant for the apprehension of the said John Klym may be issued under the provisions of the Extradition Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 17) and justice be done in the premises.

Sworn before me on the day and year first above mentioned.

* * *

A case involving the dual crimes of Bigamy and Theft has recently been the subject of investigation on almost a Dominion-wide scale. The defendant, one George Frederick Roediger, arrived in this country in 1910 from Germany, where, during 1900 at the age of 18 years he had been convicted of theft while serving as cook on the S.S. "Deutschland" and served a term of seven months in the Reformatory School for boys.

During 1916, Roediger was convicted in Saskatchewan of cattle stealing, and, in 1923, for an infraction of the Liquor Act. He then left Western Canada, taking up residence at St. Catharines, Ontario, where, during 1926, his wife was found dead under somewhat suspicious circumstances. The Coroner's Jury, however, found that Mrs. Roediger died as a result of poison accidentally taken by her in place of headache powder. Roediger, with the help of a Correspondence Bureau, then got in touch with a lady of Brooklyn, N.Y., whom he married on May 27th, 1928, but this marriage was not a success and he removed to New York, where he again went through a form of marriage on January 1st, 1930. However, shortly after the marriage, the new Mrs. Roediger was found dead in the bath tub. Subsequently the lady whom he married in Brooklyn on May 27th, observed accounts of the death in the newspaper, with the result that she informed officials and Roediger was charged with Bigamy, for which offence he was sentenced to serve a term of two years in the penitentiary.

Upon his release in 1932, Roediger returned to Canada, and, on August 24th, 1935, married a wealthy widow at Barrie, Ontario. This marriage, apparently, was unsuccessful; in any case, at the present time the wife cannot be located. On August 15th, 1936, Roediger was again married, this time to a widow in Winnipeg, from whom, one week later, he obtained \$1000.00 and went for a trip to Toronto, later proceeding to Montreal where he married a young lady of that city on November 31st, 1936. This marriage, however, also was not successful and we find that he proceeded to Vancouver, where, during December, 1936, he married a widow of that city. This association proved very short lived, Roediger proceeding to Edmonton, where, on January 29th, 1937, he married a young French-Canadian lady. In the meantime, wife number five had laid charges against him for Bigamy and Theft and a Dominion-wide search was conducted, his arrest being greatly delayed due to the fact that he had avoided being photographed. However,

he was finally located in Edmonton, placed under arrest, and taken to Winnipeg. On being charged with bigamy and theft, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to serve a term of nine years in gaol.

In the majority of cases Roediger, after the marriage, obtained the transfer of all property to himself or secured power of attorney. Such was the case in connection with the property owned by his wife at Edmonton, but fortunately in this case the transfer had not been completed.

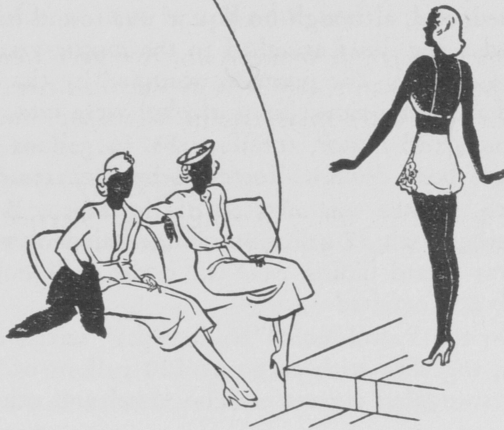
As far as we have been able to ascertain, Roediger went through a form of marriage with no less than seven persons since his first wife died, and in less than six months contracted marriages in Winnipeg, Montreal, Vancouver and Edmonton.

Investigations are at present continuing in regard to the whereabouts of certain of the women to whom Roediger was married at various times, and who, as yet, have not been located.

* * *

Recently one of our highway patrols, when on duty between the hours of 1 a.m. and 2 a.m., observed a car approaching at a most excessive rate of speed. Owing to the lateness of the hour, the fact that a number of cars had been stolen from a near-by city, and the speed at which the vehicle was being driven, our patrol decided to investigate the occupants. The police car was stopped, headlights dimmed, and the electric sign which reads "STOP—POLICE" displayed. The approaching car, however, increased rather than diminished speed and passed the police car without any indication of stopping, and continued for a distance of approximately 800 yards, when the lights suddenly disappeared. Our patrol, thinking that the occupants of the car had merely dimmed their lights, turned and followed them, and on arriving at a point one-half mile from the place of attempted interception, found that the car they had attempted to stop had left the road and had apparently turned over several times and was a complete wreck. A hasty examination disclosed the fact that the car was occupied by three youths and one girl, all very seriously injured. The assistance of a passing motorist was requested and the services of a doctor and ambulance secured, the four persons being removed to a hospital where two of the boys died without regaining consciousness. The third youth, also the girl, suffered severe injuries both internal and external, which will, without doubt, affect them for a very long time, if not for life.

Subsequent investigation was conducted and it was ascertained that the car was owned by a resident of Ontario who was visiting in the adjoining Province of Manitoba and had parked his car, a 1936 coupe, in a business area. This was later stolen by two boys, who removed the Ontario license plates and replaced them with Manitoba plates taken from a coupe parked in the vicinity. They were then joined by another youth, also a girl of seventeen years of age, and proceeded to a city some forty or fifty miles distant. Shortly after leaving they stopped at a tool shed near a Section House, and, breaking open the door, obtained a sledge hammer, with which they broke off the lock at a gasoline pump and secured a quantity of gasoline. One of



"I don't see you at many fashion shows . . ."
 "I'd go to more—if they'd pass around Sweet Caps!"

the occupants of the car remained on guard with a loaded revolver which was subsequently found together with a number of tools usually used by burglars.

The surviving youth declined to disclose his identity to the police, but this was established later by certain tattoo marks on his arm, and it was found that he had been previously convicted in the Juvenile Court.

* * *

The operations of those engaged in smuggling alcohol into Canada in the lower St. Lawrence River have, by reason of the close co-operation of the Land Detachments with the personnel of Patrol Boats operating in that area, been particularly unsuccessful. Several very fast motor boats were put into commission by the liquor interests for the purpose of acting as contact vessels in running alcohol ashore from the "Mother Ships" that bring their cargo from foreign parts to positions just outside the jurisdiction of our Customs laws.

The following list of seizures effected since navigation opened in the St. Lawrence River early in May, 1937, up to the end of August this year indicates that the "Rum Fleet" have had their own troubles.

The first vessel was seized on May 9th, when it was learned that the Motor Vessel "51" had been in difficulties in the Gulf and that one of the crew of three had been drowned. A patrol was made and the boat was found in a wrecked condition on the beach in the vicinity of Petit Mechim with no

one in attendance. While no liquor was found on board there was evidence that such a cargo had been recently removed, and after enquiries had been made several local residents handed over liquor totalling fifty gallons which they had removed from the wreck.

On May 18th, members of Ste. Anne des Monts, P.Q. Detachment, when on patrol, found a quantity of canned alcohol near the shore. A motor boat nearby was searched, and, although no liquor was found on board, the motor was still warm and a row-boat attached to the motor vessel contained seven 2½ gallon cans of alcohol. The premises occupied by the owner of the boat were searched and further quantities of alcohol were uncovered.

The motor boat and liquor, totalling 137½ gallons of alcohol and 12 bottles of gin, have been declared forfeited by Departmental decision.

On May 28th, seizure was effected of the Motor Boat "52" of Mont Albert, P.Q., together with 57 gallons of canned alcohol which had just been landed. A man was found hiding near the cache of liquor. The motor boat and liquor have been forfeited.

On June 7th, the Patrol Boat "Madawaska" seized a motor boat near Mont Louis, P.Q., together with cargo of 120 gallons of alcohol, 36 bottles of gin, and 1200 smuggled cigarettes. The vessel and other exhibits will be forfeited.

On June 9th, the Motor Boat "48" was placed under seizure by Matane Detachment for having landed a liquor cargo consisting of 147 gallons of alcohol which had previously been seized on the shore line near Matane, P.Q. The liquor and vessel will be forfeited.

On July 23rd, Ste. Anne des Monts Detachment seized the Motor Boat "54", after obtaining evidence that it had been used to land smuggled alcohol in the vicinity of St. Joachim de Tourelle, P.Q. This boat will be forfeited.

The Patrol Boat "Advance" on July 31st intercepted the Speed Boat "57" off Cap Chat, P.Q. and, on finding 62 gallons of alcohol on board, the vessel was seized. The vessel and liquor will be forfeited.

On August 9th, Gaspé, P.Q. Detachment seized a twenty-five foot fishing vessel near Cap des Rosieres, P.Q., together with 12½ gallons of alcohol. Forfeiture of the vessel will probably be upheld, but the operators of the boat have not been identified.

The Speed Boat "59" was launched during the first week of July and had been designed specifically for the liquor trade in the St. Lawrence. Her career was quite brief as she was placed under seizure on August 17th, after evidence had been obtained regarding a landing of liquor at Franquelin, P.Q. This vessel will be forfeited.

On August 27th the Patrol Cruiser "Ulna" seized a thirty-eight foot fishing vessel, and 112 gallons of alcohol, approximately one hundred yards from shore, near "Corner of the Beach", Gaspé, P.Q.

* * *

The registration of pistols and revolvers is proving of increasing value both to the general public and the police. Recently we were advised that an Iver Johnson revolver had been found in a freight car in British Columbia

and particulars of the weapon were forwarded to our Firearms Registration Branch, with the result that it was ascertained that the weapon was the property of a Branch of a Bank in one of the Prairie cities, to which it was later returned.

Recently an automatic pistol was found near a village in Nova Scotia, and, on an examination of our records, it was established that the weapon was the property of a resident in a nearby city.

A member of a Police Force in an Eastern city was wounded by a bullet fired from a revolver in the hands of a man whom he later arrested. Details of the weapon used were secured and our records searched, with the result that it was established that the revolver had been registered by a local merchant from whom the weapon, together with a sum of money, had been stolen some weeks previously. Further investigation was conducted with the result that the prisoner has been charged, not only with shooting with intent, but with breaking, entering and theft.

Recently, a pistol found on a prisoner at the time of his arrest, was, as a result of a search of Registration Certificates, returned to the original owner and was also used as evidence to prove that the prisoner had been guilty of the offence of breaking, entering and theft at the premises of the owner of the weapon.

It is of interest to note that one of the largest collections of revolvers and pistols, numbering 358, is owned by a lady. In the collection are to be found many very old weapons, both of American and European manufacture.

There are also commercial organizations owning five hundred or more weapons.

* * *

On July 27th, an interesting case occurred in the City of Fredericton, New Brunswick. An employe at the John Palmer Company, held up the manager, two others of the staff, and two members of the City Force who had been called to deal with the actions of the employe in question, who had become a mental case. The manager and staff referred to, had been lined up against the wall for approximately one hour and the city authorities for a lesser period. The weapon used was an automatic, loaded with seven shells. The City Police were taken unawares, and in order to prevent bloodshed, fell in with the wishes of the demented person until they could grasp an opportunity, should one present itself, to secure him. Constables Evans and Matchett responded to the call sent to R.C.M. Police Headquarters, and, as they could not make entry except by the front door (the building being closed for the day), they took first steps to do so. On approaching the office door, for unknown reasons of his own, the employe emerged, pointing the pistol at Constables Evans and Matchett, and instructing Evans particularly to line up with the others, Constable Evans being in uniform and Constable Matchett in plain clothes. Constable Evans declined, and engaged in a short conversation with the demented individual, during which the automatic was lowered sufficiently to permit the two constables to cover the aggressor who was instructed to drop his weapon. He hesitated but finally permitted himself to be disarmed. One of the points of interest in relation to this case is

that Constable Evans immediately took advantage of the opportunity presented to him, following it up to a successful conclusion; and also the fact that both he and Constable Matchett restrained themselves in the face of extreme danger.

It will be apparent that had the members of the Police Forces concerned, when in the vicinity of the civilian element involved, not kept cool and collected, a major tragedy might easily have taken place. That the demented employe had every intention of proceeding to extreme measures, before arrival of the police, is shown by the fact that he had previously warned the members of the office staff that he intended to shoot them as soon as he had finished a cigarette he was smoking.

* * *

For some time past it has been known that in the Bay of Chaleur, fishermen frequently cached small quantities of liquor by sinking them near the shore from which place they could be recovered later: these methods are quite difficult to overcome but sometimes conditions are in the favour of the law enforcement officers, however, and this was the case with members of Chandler Detachment recently. Corporal Chapados and Constable Damp-house were returning from a patrol at 11 p.m. on July 1st, when they heard the sound of a motor boat approximately five miles out to sea. Their suspicions being aroused they waited half an hour, observing the course taken by the boat. A motor boat was then hired at Gascons and the two members of the Force proceeded to meet the one under suspicion, in the Bay. Soon the craft was located about three miles off shore, and was signalled to stop. Three men were found to be on board with a load of alcohol and brandy. The alcohol tins were tied together with rope which was fixed to a weight in readiness to be thrown overboard on the first sign of a patrol boat, but they were too late to do so on this occasion. The vessel was seized and the men arrested for contravention of the provisions of the Excise Act.

MARINE SECTION TAKE NOTICE!

The other day a retired sea captain, now in the Dominion government service, and a retired officer of a Canadian cavalry unit, were swapping yarns in an uptown lunch room. The cavalry officer remarked that during the Great War he had charge of "off loading" a cargo of horses at Plymouth, England. A horse that had been taken ashore managed to get away from the soldier who was holding it and nine others on halter shanks. The horse ran down the road and was returned some time later by a sailor.

Here is how the sailor described his adventure to his superior officer:

"I saw the horse sailing along with the painter trailing. I came alongside and grabbed the painter from the port side. After several attempts I got aboard about midships but the horse began to roll, pitch and heave. One minute I was amidships and the next I was on the quarter deck and then I was shot back to the stern. A few more heaves and I was overboard. I managed to hang on to the painter and this time I got aboard from the starboard side. Again I was pitched and tossed from amidships to quarter deck and back to stern and again I was tossed overboard. From my position overboard I decided that as it had the wind astern it would not be a favorable situation to get aboard again so I towed it home by the painter and tied it up to the rail. You will find it moored down there by the dock."

—From the "Citizen", Ottawa, Ont.

Deputy-Commissioner James Wilson Spalding

DEPUTY-COMMISSIONER J. W. Spalding was born at Perth, Ontario, fifty-nine years ago and joined the North West Mounted Police, as a Constable, on April 23rd, 1900, at Regina. During his early service with the Force, he was stationed largely in Saskatchewan, at such points as Moosomin, Whitewood, Fort Pelly, and Saskatoon. While on duty in this Province, Corporal Spalding—as he then was—was commended by the Canadian Humane Society for a gallant attempt at rescue of a young boy who had fallen into the Saskatchewan River, but who, owing to the swift water, was swept away and drowned before aid could reach him.

While at Saskatoon, Corporal Spalding was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and, in 1905, took part in the breaking of the Peace-Yukon Trail which the Government of that day required made from Fort St. John in British Columbia through the mountains to the head of Teslin Lake in the Yukon Territory. The party, which was under the command of Superintendent C. Constantine, comprised two Officers, six Non-Commissioned Officers, twenty-two Constables, and two Special Constables. Severe hardships were encountered en route, but each obstacle was, in turn, surmounted by the party.

During the course of his duty on the Peace-Yukon Trail, Sergeant Spalding was promoted to the rank of Acting Sergeant-Major, and, on his

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Means Better Smokes Within the Carton*



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tobaccos than any
other popular brand.

PLAIN OR CORK TIP

British Consols

Cigarettes

return to Regina, was confirmed in that rank. He later proceeded to Lethbridge and Calgary, Alta., where, as a Non-Commissioned Officer, he was stationed for a period of three years. On August 8th, 1908, he married Miss Maud Marie Spurr, a daughter of a well known family of Petrolia, Ontario.

On April 1st, 1912, Sergeant-Major Spalding was promoted to commissioned rank. As an Inspector, he was in command of Calgary Sub-Division for more than ten years and took a prominent part in civic affairs. Numbering many friends, Inspector Spalding was at one time President of the Canadian Club at Calgary, and also President of the Alberta Military Institute.

Towards the end of 1929, Inspector Spalding was transferred to Regina, to take over command of the Criminal Investigation work of the Province of Saskatchewan. His promotion to Superintendent soon followed, and less than two years later he was appointed to the rank of Assistant-Commissioner and placed in charge of the entire Saskatchewan District. On November 15th, 1932, he was promoted Deputy-Commissioner of the Force and left for Ottawa, where he remained at Headquarters until his retirement on April 23rd, 1937.

Of commanding personality and robust physique, Deputy-Commissioner Spalding is emblematical of the type of North West Mounted Policeman that effectively brought law and order to the growing settlements of the Western Provinces during a period when the comforts of civilization were chiefly notable by their absence, and the daily duties of the Force had to necessarily be performed by saddle horse under such severe climatic conditions as all members of the R.C.M. Police are familiar with, either by personal experience, or by perusal of the records of those historians who have dealt with the period described, in various published works.

Although born in Eastern Canada, it may safely be said that the hard road of experience travelled by Deputy-Commissioner Spalding during his service with the Force, led almost exclusively towards the distant reaches of Western horizons. Reared—insofar as his police service is concerned—in the prairie lands of Saskatchewan and Alberta, he is naturally proud of his place among that more recent band of pioneers who have followed the footsteps of the early "Originals" on the "covered wagon" route of 1874. Similarly, now in 1937, his son, Lance-Corporal F. S. Spalding, who is in charge of Huntington Detachment of "C" Division, follows in his father's footsteps, as a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in an era where the automobile has taken the place of the saddle horse, the fast speed boat the place of the early canoe; where the aeroplane, day by day assumes a place of greater importance, but wherein the old spirit of the Force lives always in that pristine strength and vigour to which the earlier generations who have now gone forward, first gave origin.



Summary Trial Procedure

by J. C. MARTIN, K.C.

DURING THE year ending September 30, 1927, there were tried in Canada 23,563 cases in which indictable offences were charged. Of these 19,479—a proportion of 82.6 per cent.—were tried by magistrates. In 1930, 29,810 out of a total of 34,751—a proportion of 85.7 per cent.—were so tried. For the year ending September 30, 1935, the corresponding figures were 34,971 out of a total of 39,506 cases—a percentage of 88.5.¹

These figures represent the working out in practice of Part XVI of the Criminal Code, the relation of which to other parts appears from the following quotation:

“The scheme of the Code is clear.

Part XIV is headed “Procedure on Appearance of Accused before Justice” and deals with the case of persons accused of indictable offences; according to its provisions the preliminary inquiry provided for results either in the discharge of the accused or his remand for trial.

Part XVI is headed “Summary Trial of Indictable Offences,” and, according to its provisions, the Justice² may, instead of committing for trial or proceeding in the manner directed by Part XIV, try summarily in the case of certain indictable offences. In these cases there is no jurisdiction to try summarily unless with the consent of the accused, except in certain enumerated cases.

Part XV deals with summary convictions and applies, among other cases, to ‘every case in which any person commits, or is suspected of having committed any offence or act over which the Parliament of Canada has legislative authority, and for which any such person is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment, fine, penalty or other punishment.’ (Code 706). The cases to which this Part applies are withdrawn from the operation of Parts XIV and XVI, and a complete code of procedure is laid down in it for the cases coming within its provisions. The only excepted cases are those mentioned in secs. 709 and 732, the effect of which is to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Justices certain cases of assault which, but for those sections, there would be authority to try summarily under Part XV.”³

By way of emphasising the concluding portion of the above quotation, the following is in point:

“The summary convictions part seems to have been framed entirely for proceedings under it, and had no relation to proceedings under other parts of the Code. While I am upon the subject, I may point out that by virtue of Sec. 798 of the Code, the provisions of that Act relating to preliminary inquiries before a Justice and Part XV thereof, shall not apply to proceedings under Part XVI relating to the summary trial of indictable offences.”⁴

¹ Annual reports of the Criminal Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

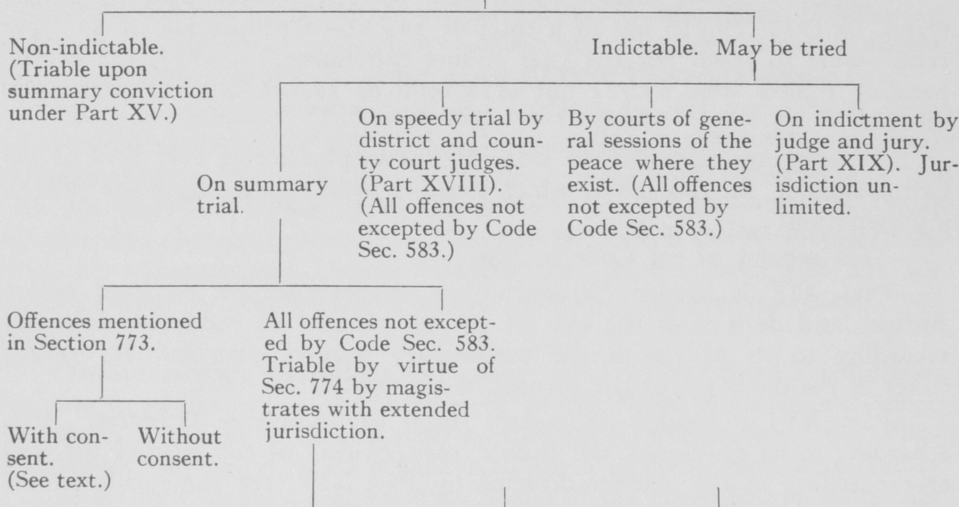
² The word ‘magistrate’ is meant here. A single justice has no summary trial jurisdiction under Part XVI.

³ *Rex v. West*, 25 Can. Crim. Cas., 145.

⁴ *Rex v. Mah Sam*, 19 Can. Crim. Cas., 1.

In other words, Part XV is to be considered a self-contained code—a separate compartment into which is packed the procedure relating to a wide variety of offences which come not only under the Criminal Code and other federal statutes, but under provincial statutes as well. Part XVI relates to indictable offences.

OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA



Speaking broadly—but not absolutely, since exceptions will appear with reference to costs and to appeals—nothing can be taken from one part and put into the other; for example, the limitation of six months for the laying of an information for an offence punishable on summary conviction does not apply to Part XVI. If analogies are to be drawn between the summary trial procedure and that under any other part, they are to be drawn with trials on indictment and not with summary convictions. Yet it must not be forgotten that the method of *commencing* proceedings where an indictable offence is charged is in all cases the same, and is laid down in Part XIII of the Code. That an indictable offence will be tried summarily is not ascertained until the accused appears in court to answer the charge.⁵

A matter of general application which must be noted is that a question of territorial jurisdiction does not necessarily arise under Part XVI, provided that the offence was committed in the province in which the magistrate is sitting. It is enough if he has jurisdiction over the person of the accused. This point is not likely to arise where the magistrate's appointment is for the province; how it has arisen, and how it has been decided will appear from the following extract from the judgment in one of the cases in which it has been discussed:

"The offence was committed at or near Wetaskiwin, outside of the City of Calgary, and it is contended that the magistrate's jurisdiction is limited to Calgary and that he has, therefore, no jurisdiction to try offences committed outside.—

The first objection to the jurisdiction appears to me to be completely answered by Sec. 577 of the Code, which provides that "every Court of

⁵ See diagram.

criminal jurisdiction is competent to try any crime or offence within the jurisdiction of such Court to try wheresoever committed within the Province if the accused is found, or apprehended, or is in custody within the jurisdiction of such Court, etc.”—

By virtue of this section, when the offence is committed outside the territorial limits of the jurisdiction, the mere fact that the prisoner is in custody within such limits gives jurisdiction. The section appears perfectly plain on this point.”⁶

In the application of Part XVI much turns upon Section 773, and that section, not to say the whole Part, has been amended frequently during recent years. Moreover, a great deal of misunderstanding is due to the fact that it applies differently in various parts of Canada. For these reasons, it is indispensable as a first step towards the consideration of the Part, to set out that section in full as it now reads:

773. Whenever any person is charged before a magistrate:

a—with theft, or obtaining money or property by false pretences, or with unlawfully receiving or retaining in his possession stolen property, where the value of the property does not, in the judgment of the magistrate, exceed twenty-five dollars;

b—with attempt to commit theft;

c—with unlawfully wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm upon any other person, either with or without a weapon or instrument;

cc—with committing an assault which occasions actual bodily harm;

d—with indecent assault upon a male person whose age does not, in the opinion of the magistrate, exceed fourteen years, when such assault is of a nature which cannot, in the opinion of the magistrate, be sufficiently punished by a summary conviction before him under any other part; or with indecent assault upon a female, not amounting, in the magistrate’s opinion, to an assault with intent to commit a rape;

e—with assaulting or obstructing any public or peace officer engaged in the execution of his duty, or any person acting in aid of such officer;

f—with keeping a disorderly house or with being an inmate of a bawdy house under section two hundred and twenty-nine;

g—with any offence under section two hundred and thirty-five, (i.e. betting, pool-selling or book-making);

h—with any offence under sub-section 2 of section four hundred and twelve. (This, which used to be known as the Secret Commissions Act, refers to misfeasance by officers or employees whose duty it is to collect fares or tolls); or

i—with any offence under paragraph b of section four hundred and forty-two. (This refers to “three-card monte” and similar games); the magistrate may, subject to the subsequent provisions of this Part, hear and determine the charge in a summary way, but only with the consent of the party so charged, subject to the exceptions provided in section seven hundred and seventy-seven.

⁶ Rex v. Thornton, 26 Can. Crim. Cas., at p. 130.

The exceptions arise from the fact that absolute jurisdiction is conferred upon the magistrate for certain purposes relative to this section. Thus, in all the provinces a magistrate may try summarily without the consent of the accused, the offences mentioned in paragraph f. In this connection, as well as in cases where absolute jurisdiction is vested in the magistrate to try cases under paragraph a, the word 'magistrate' includes two justices of the peace sitting together. In other respects, the situation in the various parts of Canada is as follows:

In Prince Edward Island, the jurisdiction of the magistrate is absolute except in cases falling within paragraph h. Here, by definition, magistrate includes two justices of the peace.

In Nova Scotia, there is absolute jurisdiction in the magistrate in seaport towns when sea-faring persons are charged. There is absolute jurisdiction too in cities with a population in excess of 25,000, to try cases under paragraph a. In this province the definition of magistrate does not include two justices.

In New Brunswick, the position is the same as that in Nova Scotia except that, by a special provision referring to the cities of St. John, Fredericton and Moncton, a magistrate there has absolute jurisdiction over offences within any of the sub-divisions of Section 773 except h. Here again the definition does not include two justices.

In Quebec, the position is the same as that in Nova Scotia.

In Ontario, a magistrate in a city of more than 25,000 population has absolute jurisdiction to try cases falling within paragraph a. In this province the definition of magistrate does not include two justices.

In Manitoba, a magistrate (here again, two justices are not included), has absolute jurisdiction to try any case covered by the section, except those within paragraph h.

In Saskatchewan and Alberta, a magistrate has absolute jurisdiction to try any case falling within the section, except those specified in paragraph h. The same statement applies to the North-West Territories and to Yukon Territory. It applies also to British Columbia, but with the qualification that if, in that province, a sea-faring person be charged in a seaport town with any offence under Section 773, *including* paragraph h, he may be tried by a magistrate summarily and without his consent. In Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the North-West Territories and the Yukon, the word magistrate by definition includes two justices of the peace.

One effect of the exercise of jurisdiction under Section 773 is to lessen the punishment which may be imposed.⁸ As the Manitoba Court of Appeal has pointed out, "The legislature has, however, taken the view with respect to some at least of the offences which may be the subject of summary trial, that when they are so tried instead of being sent to a higher Court, they at once assume a character of less gravity, and that the punishment should then be less severe than that provided in the first ten parts of the Code."⁹

Again, if a person be charged before a justice or justices with any offence under this section, the latter may, if he or they see fit, remand him for trial

⁸ Code Secs. 778 and 779.

⁹ *Rex v. Jones*, 1933, 3 W.W.R. 455.

before the nearest magistrate, just as they might send him for trial before any other court.¹⁰

We may conclude our consideration of this section by noting that an appeal from a conviction made by two justices in a case falling within paragraph a or paragraph f, may be taken to the Judge of the District or County Court in the same way as an appeal from a conviction made upon summary conviction.¹¹ It has been held¹² that this means literally two justices, and that it does not apply to a magistrate having in his own person the equivalent powers. It has been held, too,¹³ that this right is alternative to the general right of appeal to the Court of Appeal which is provided by Section 1012 and following sections of the Code.

The reader should now be cautioned that Section 773, despite its great importance, is not to be regarded as the 'core' of Part XVI. That place belongs to Section 774, and an understanding of the part will be facilitated if the special class of magistrates which it creates be looked upon, in another metaphor, as the pivot about which the part revolves.

For the purposes of Part XVI the word magistrate includes police magistrates, district magistrates, and stipendiary magistrates. There is no significance in the qualifying words. These are merely the designations whereby certain officials are known in different provinces; there is no difference in their jurisdiction. The word includes also the judges of the district and county courts, the judges of the sessions of the peace in Quebec, the judge of the Territorial Court in Yukon Territory, and the recorders in the cities of Montreal and Quebec. The officials mentioned in this latter group, if they sit to hear cases under Part XVI, do so as *magistrates*, and not in the exercise of their respective functions in their own courts.

Thus, for example, the judge of a county court in Ontario may exercise jurisdiction in any one of three ways:

a—He may sit (with a jury), as chairman of the General Sessions of the Peace;

b—He may sit alone for the "Speedy Trial of Indictable Offences" in the "County Court Judge's Criminal Court" created by Part XVIII;

c—He may sit alone as a magistrate for the "Summary Trial of Indictable Offences" under Part XVI.

And in the performance of all three functions, the range of criminal offences with which he may deal is precisely the same, with a distinction in this respect, however, that the exercise of the speedy trial jurisdiction *always* requires the consent of the accused.

To repeat, the range of criminal offences is the same, for Section 774 which, by the way, has no reference whatever to two justices of the peace, confers upon the special class of magistrates comprised in the two groups just specified, and which, for convenience' sake, we may designate as "magistrates with extended jurisdiction," all of the wide powers of trial which by Sections 582 and 583 are conferred upon the Courts of General

¹⁰ Code Sec. 796; and see *Rex v. James*, 23 Can. Crim. Cas., 23.

¹¹ Code Sec. 797.

¹² *Rex v. Brown*, 26 Can. Crim. Cas. 97; *Rex v. Berenstein*, 29 Can. Crim. Cas., 435.

¹³ *Rex v. Smal*, 43 Can. Crim. Cas., 37.

Sessions of the Peace where they exist.¹⁴ Since Section 774 was amended in 1936 so as to include stipendiary magistrates in Prince Edward Island, it now extends to the whole of Canada except the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in those provinces it applies to a police or stipendiary magistrate or recorder in any city or incorporated town with a population of not less than 2,500.

It must, however, be borne in mind that this extended jurisdiction may be exercised only with the consent of the accused, and this election is asked by the magistrate "after ascertaining the nature and extent of the charge, but before the formal examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and before calling upon the person charged for any statement." The concluding words would appear to indicate that the magistrate, having begun a preliminary hearing, may decide during its course to give the accused an opportunity to elect.

The magistrate must then describe the offence and call upon the accused to make his choice. This procedure is formally set out in sub-section 2 of Section 781, but there have been conflicting decisions as to the effect of this provision. It has been held¹⁵ that "it is imperatively essential that every word of the paragraph above referred to shall be read to the accused before his election." On the other hand, it has been held that substantial compliance is all that is necessary, and that where the accused was represented by experienced counsel at the time of his election, a court of appeal will not enquire as to whether this provision was complied with more than in substance.¹⁶

That there are difficulties, most magistrates would probably agree. The writer once heard a Cree Indian interpreter, referring to the accused under such circumstances, say to the court, "He says he understands you if you don't use high English." It is not always easy to put what is, after all, technical procedure into terms which will reach the mind of an accused person who is familiar neither with it nor with the English language. However, what is undoubtedly necessary is that the accused be made to understand that he has a free choice as to the mode of trial, also that, if he elects to be tried by jury, there is a possibility of his being released upon bail while he awaits his trial. Convictions have been quashed for failure to impart this latter information.¹⁷ The magistrate's best course is to read the paragraph and then supplement it with such explanation as the accused may require.

In any case, the magistrate will make a note of the procedure which he follows. If the election is for trial by jury he proceeds with a preliminary hearing and, if the accused is committed for trial, he will note the fact of such election also upon the warrant of commitment. However, notwithstanding an election for summary trial, the magistrate may decide to send the case to the superior court, should circumstances appear which, in his opinion, make it proper for him to do so. But he must make up his mind to this course before he hears any evidence for the defence; if he enters upon the defence he must determine the case.

¹⁴ See *R.C.M.P. Quarterly*, July, 1937, ("How Canada is Organised &c.,") for more specific reference to Secs. 582 and 583.

¹⁵ *Rex v. James*, 31 Can. Crim. Cas., 4.

¹⁶ *Rex v. Crooks*, 4 Sask. L.R., 335; *Rex v. Trisegne*, 45 Can. Crim. Cas., 270.

¹⁷ *Rex v. Durling*, 64 Can. Crim. Cas., 247.

The election, if it is for summary trial, is for trial before the particular magistrate. It may be noticed in passing that this does not apply to a judge holding a speedy trial, since the Code provides that if the judge before whom the election is made is for any reason unable to act, the proceedings may be continued before another judge. In Saskatchewan, where provincial gaols are situated at Regina and Prince Albert, it is the constant practice for prisoners to be arraigned before the District Court Judges in those cities and upon their electing speedy trial, to be remanded for trial before the Judges of the District Courts in the districts whence, respectively, they came.

Assuming that the accused elects to be tried summarily before the magistrate, the latter is required to reduce the charge to writing and read it to the former. It has been held that this requirement is fulfilled by reading the written information already before the court.¹⁸

If the plea is "Not Guilty" the magistrate hears the evidence for both prosecution and defence. All the proceedings must take place in the presence of the accused and in open and public court. Thus, if an adjournment be made, it must be made in his presence and to a day certain, although the Code in this instance prescribes no limit of time which may not be exceeded.

There are no specific directions as to the manner in which the magistrate shall make his record of the proceedings, but it is obvious that depositions are contemplated since he is required to transmit "the depositions of witnesses for the prosecution and for the defence" with his formal record of adjudication to the clerk of the court for the district or county.¹⁹ If the magistrate enters a conviction, it is of the same effect as if made on indictment; if he dismisses the charge, he is required to give a certificate to that effect, which certificate will bar any further criminal proceedings for the same cause.

In 1935 an amendment to the Code cleared away a certain doubt which formerly existed. By virtue of this amendment, a magistrate conducting a summary trial may now order payment of "the appropriate items" of costs as they are mentioned in that part of the Code which deals with summary convictions. Therefore, the cases decided before the passing of this amendment may now be considered obsolete as far, at least, as any question of costs is concerned.²⁰

It remains to be noted that, for a limited purpose, a special jurisdiction has been conferred upon magistrates who have *not* the extended powers given by Section 774. When a person is charged before such a magistrate with theft or any other offence which would fall within paragraph a of Section 773 except for the fact that the value of the property involved *exceeds* \$25.00, and "the evidence in support of the prosecution is, in the opinion of the magistrate, sufficient to put the person on his trial for the offence charged," the court may ask the accused for his consent to be tried summarily. If he consents he may be asked to plead, and, if he admits his guilt, he may be sentenced as if he had been convicted on indictment. If, however, he denies his guilt, the position, despite his consent, is not changed—the proceedings continue to be a preliminary hearing. Shortly, the effect of the section is

¹⁸ *Rex v. James*, 32 W.L.R., 528; *Rex v. Gray*, 15 Can. Crim. Cas., 193.

¹⁹ Code Sec. 793. See also Sec. 1124 as to certiorari.

²⁰ Code Sec. 1044 as amended 1935, Cap. 56, Sec. 18.

to give the accused an opportunity to plead guilty then and there if he wishes to do so.²¹ It will be observed that here the election is asked after evidence for the prosecution has been heard; under Section 781, as already remarked, it takes place "before the formal examination of the witnesses for the prosecution."

Because of the frequent misunderstanding of the procedure relating to the summary trial of offences which are indictable under the Code, the attempt here has been to follow the broad lines of that procedure. Enough has been written to serve that purpose, except, perhaps, to reiterate that the salient features of Part XVI are the powers conferred upon magistrates with extended jurisdiction, and the power (in this instance referring to the limited number of offences set out in Section 773), conferred upon magistrates generally.

To go into further detail regarding the procedure by which a corporation may elect to be tried under this part,²² or that to be followed when the accused appears to be under sixteen years of age,²³ or that to be followed when a juvenile comes before a magistrate charged with theft²⁴—to discuss these matters would, it is feared, obscure those broad lines rather than make them stand out more clearly.

Yet, wide as are the provisions of Part XVI, they do not confer upon accused persons rights which are absolute in all cases to which the part refers; for, when a person is charged with an offence for which, upon indictment, he might be sentenced to imprisonment for a period longer than five years, it is the prerogative of the Crown, as represented by the Attorney-General of the province, to require that the charge be tried by a jury.²⁵

²¹ Code Sec. 776. By virtue of Sec. 776A, magistrates in the Yukon Territory have somewhat wider powers under the same circumstances.

²² Code Sec. 782.

²³ Code Sec. 783.

²⁴ Code, Part XVII.

²⁵ Code Sec. 775.

Mr. Martin's Contributions

In each and every issue of the *Quarterly Magazine*, for some considerable time past, we have been fortunate in being able to publish a literary contribution from Mr. J. C. Martin, K.C., of Weyburn, Saskatchewan.

To state that we are grateful to Mr. Martin for his interest in the magazine, is to express our feelings very conservatively. As all readers of the *Quarterly* are aware Mr. Martin's articles are exceedingly interesting and most instructional from a Police viewpoint; those members of the Force who study them with the purpose of increasing their legal knowledge undoubtedly benefit accordingly. Few persons realize the time and trouble which is necessary for the compilation of such technical literary contributions as those of Mr. Martin and that he has afforded the *Quarterly Magazine* the opportunity of publishing one of his articles in each edition over a considerable period, is a circumstance which is not only greatly appreciated by the Editorial Committee but also by all members of the Force, who, in consequence, have been able to derive interest and educational value from their contents. A new contribution by Mr. Martin entitled, "Summary Trial Procedure" is included in the preceding pages and we are pleased to announce that this will be followed by another article—which is now in process of preparation—in the January 1938 edition of the magazine.

The Aviation Section

THE VALUE of the aeroplane in police work has been recognized more and more of recent years and most forces have had occasion to employ aircraft at one time or another. It is, however, a new departure for a police force to have its own self contained flying unit which is actually a part of the force and manned entirely by police personnel.

Aeroplanes have frequently been used by the R.C.M. Police but, in the past, it has been necessary to obtain them and the services of the pilots from other sources. The coastal patrols, for instance, have been carried out with Royal Canadian Air Force personnel and machines. Air transportation when required has had to be arranged by charter. Such methods are satisfactory when occasional work is required but, with the more general use of aircraft



Type of aeroplane used by R.C.M.P. Aviation Section

(See text of article for details)

in police work, there is no doubt that it is more efficient, and, in the end more economical, to maintain a special branch of the service for the purpose of supplying air transportation rather than be dependent on outside resources.

The aviation Section of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is designed to meet these demands and to form a nucleus around which further development may take place as found desirable. At present it consists of eight men and four aeroplanes. The members of the Section have been selected from those on the general duties list of the Force who have had previous flying experience.

Sub-Inspector Michelson, who is in charge of the Aviation Section, is an ex-commissioned officer of the Royal Flying Corps, the Royal Air Force, and the Royal Canadian Air Force. He flew in France during the war and has nearly 1500 hours flying time to his credit. Staff-Sergeant Fraser has held

a commission in the Royal Canadian Air Force and has had considerable experience as a commercial pilot. Sergeant Barker is an ex-commissioned officer of the Royal Naval Air Service, the Royal Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force. He served as a pilot during the war, carrying out anti-submarine patrols with seaplanes in co-operation with naval bases in the Mediterranean Sea. Sergeant Barnes has flown commercially in Canada and has had valuable all round experience with land planes. Sergeant Munro has served in the Royal Canadian Air Force wherein he held the rank of Sergeant. He, also, has had considerable experience as a commercial pilot. Corporal Dubuc has done much flying as a private pilot and is an experienced mechanic. Corporal Hart has also flown considerably as a private pilot and is an experienced mechanic. Corporal Grant has served in the Royal Canadian Air Force where he held the rank of corporal; he is an experienced air engineer and holds a private air pilot's licence.

These men are responsible for the care and maintenance of the aircraft as well as flying them. An aeroplane is a complicated contrivance and requires



The R.C.M. Police Aviation Section, at Toronto

constant attention. Before flight the engines must be carefully inspected and tested and the aircraft examined to see that the controls are working properly and that every part is in good condition and proper adjustment. In addition to such daily routine inspections, more thorough and comprehensive checks have to be carried out at regular intervals. These periodical inspections must be made by an air engineer and the full particulars of work done and details of any alterations or adjustments made have to be entered in the aircraft and engine log books in accordance with the provisions of the regulations of the Department of Transport.

The aircraft are of a type known as the De Havilland "Dragonfly", a cabin type biplane fitted with two inverted Gipsy engines, each of which develops 130 horsepower. The total weight of aeroplane and engines is a little less than 2500 lbs. without pilot, fuel, extra equipment or load. Fully loaded, the weight must not exceed 4000 lbs. Accomodation is provided for pilot, co-pilot and three passengers. In addition, a luggage compartment in rear of the cabin provides space for battery, tools, etc. Sufficient gasoline is carried for

about seven hours flight at a cruising speed of approximately 115 miles per hour. The aircraft are fitted with radio for both sending and receiving, consequently direct communication with the ground station can be maintained during patrols.

The accompanying illustrations will give a good idea of the appearance of the Dragonflys. They are finished in R.C.M. Police colours, the wings being yellow, and the fuselage and engine cowlings blue.

Due to the fact that most of the pilots had not flown for several years, it was necessary that they be given a refresher course before proceeding on operations. Therefore, it was arranged that, while awaiting delivery of the aircraft ordered from the De Havilland Company at Toronto, personnel should take refresher flying instruction at the Toronto Flying Club. With this object in view, all the members of the Aviation Section were sent to Toronto a few days after arriving at Ottawa where they had been concentrated from the Divisions in which they had previously served.

During April and the beginning of May, the weather is ordinarily somewhat uncertain and conditions at Toronto proved no exception to the rule. A reasonable amount of flying was done, however, and the bad days devoted to the study of allied subjects, engineering, navigation, air regulations, meteorology, etc. Instruction was obtained also in instrument flying. This is very valuable training which gives a pilot the knowledge and confidence to fly entirely by reference to his instruments when he is unfortunate enough to run into bad weather with low visibility and cannot see the ground.

On May 5th, the first police Dragonfly, CF-MPA, was received from the De Havilland Company and, on the 25th the second aircraft, CF-MPB, arrived. The pilots were now able to obtain practice and experience flying the actual aircraft to be used on operations and, at the same time, to run them in. A new aeroplane, fresh from the factory, is nothing but a mass of wood, metal and fabric. Only after hours of actual flying do the parts become co-ordinated and work together in harmony.

On June 19th, Dragonfly CF-MPA was flown to Ottawa by A/Sergeant Barnes for the purpose of taking the Commissioner on an inspection trip to western Canada. During this inspection patrol, which took less than three weeks to accomplish, stops were made at Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. This is the first time in the history of the Force that the Commissioner has made a tour of inspection in an aeroplane owned by the R.C.M. Police and piloted by a member of the Force.

During the month of June, the aircraft were fitted with radio and tests carried out. The flight was now practically ready to leave for general service and when, towards the end of the month the last Dragonfly, CF-MPD, was received, preparations were made to depart.

On Tuesday, June 29th, the Aviation Section, (with the exception of A/Sergeant Barnes who was in the Western Provinces with the Commissioner), took off from the De Havilland flying field at Toronto for Ottawa en route to Moncton, N.B. where the base for the summer operations was to be established. After delays at Ottawa to collect equipment and at Montreal for radio adjustments, the flight arrived at Moncton on July 7th, three months and seven days after the organization of the Section. During this time, flying courses and instrument flying instruction had been given to

personnel, aircraft had been assembled, delivered, and run in, radios fitted and tested, and a hundred and one details attended to in connection with the organization of the Section. Many problems had been met with and difficulties overcome but so much could not have been accomplished without the whole-hearted co-operation of many already overworked people who were unfortunate enough to find the Aviation Section planted on their doorstep at one time or another.

With the advent of the Aviation Section a new chapter is opened in the history of the Force and the future will show what comes to be written in it. There is need for aircraft to patrol the Pacific coast as well as the Atlantic coast, and transport planes can be used to advantage in every Division of the Force. Undoubtedly the Section will expand and its influence on existing methods of law enforcement will be interesting to watch.

Questions and Answers

A CORRESPONDENT ON Detachment asks if there is any known precedent for a Judge accepting a plea of "Guilty" on a capital charge when sentencing a prisoner to death in connection therewith. Our correspondent draws attention to the recent case, Rex vs. Gordon Bliss, at Fort William, about which considerable argument arose.

It is interesting to note that in the July edition of *"The Journal of Criminal Law"* published in London, England, the case of Rex vs. Hart is referred to. Hart was charged with the murder of his wife and a friend, a Miss Good, and also for attempting to commit suicide. He insisted on pleading "Guilty" and refused the aid of counsel.

Mr. Justice McNaughton thus addressed the prisoner—

"Frank Arthur Hart you are charged with having murdered your wife and Miss Good and having tried to take your own life. I am informed by the Governor of the Prison that you have refused to accept legal advice and assistance in this matter, and you have expressed the intention of pleading "Guilty" to the charges. You understand then that by law if you plead guilty to the charges, the Court will be obliged to pass sentence of death upon you. Before you are arraigned and called upon to plead to these charges I must again offer to you legal assistance and advice in this matter. I, therefore, ask you if you wish to alter your decision or if you wish to have time to reconsider your decision. If you do, such time will be granted to you and I will order the case to be put back."

The prisoner refused to alter his decision and pleaded "Guilty" to each charge, and sentence of death was accordingly passed upon him. However, he was later certified to be insane and was removed to the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum by order of the Secretary of State.

It would, therefore, appear that there can be no doubt as to the proper procedure to be adopted in such rare cases of this nature as arise.

The Coronation Contingent

by CONSTABLE R. J. KIDSTON

TOWARDS THE end of February, there converged on Regina men from every division in the Force; from every corner of Canada; to be moulded into the Contingent which would represent the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI. They came with a diversity of thoughts: thoughts of visiting England for the first time; of returning home again after many years; of the rigours of Regina and of the Riding School; of their good fortune in being chosen, and, with some, the wonder that they had been picked at all.

On Saturday, February 27th, all had arrived, and the next day we refreshed our memories of "Depot" and its routine, prepared ourselves for a period of rigorous training, and settled down temporarily again to barrack room life.

We were a motley crowd when first we arrived in Regina and "Depot" spared few pains to conceal its dissatisfaction with the matter of our suitability for the high purpose required of us. It is to be feared that we gave little more cause for satisfaction when we left, but "Depot"—with its six weeks instructional course, comprising Foot and Arms drill, Physical Training and of course the inevitable Equitation—must take credit for whipping us into a shape that was definitely an improvement on our previous condition.

On the evening of April 13th, it was with mingled thoughts that we carried our bags down to the truck at Regina. His Majesty King George VI was to be crowned; history was being made, and we, as representatives of the Force, were going to take part in it; a very minor part it is true but nevertheless one which imbued in each of us a determination to fulfill the responsibility which had been entrusted to us as representatives of our organization and of those members who had not been so fortunate as to have been selected in our places.

The horses, in the charge of six men, had been loaded into palace cars the previous day and had gone on their way across the Dominion with the same casual attitude of indifference which had characterised them throughout the period of training. Having done it so many times before, they took things far more calmly and seemed to know far more about the whole business than did their riders.

We arrived at Montreal on April 17th and proceeded to the Armouries of the Royal Canadian Hussars. The following day the Contingent drove out to the St. Laurent Station where the horses were waiting to be unloaded. They were in good condition and the unloading was accomplished without incident; but the five mile walk back to the Armouries was comparable, in our minds, with the "March of 1874". The stables and Riding School of the R.C.H. Armouries are built on a most magnificent and lavish scale and the many modern improvements in design and construction were of great interest to us and provided unusual comfort for the horses and unusual convenience in the care and exercising of them. The stables also contained a mascot—a goat—a particularly fine goat with magnificent horns and a sneering, superior cast of eye. He would eat fresh cigarettes but disdained a

butt, and, by the same token, would not molest the usual articles in the stables, but would attack and chew, with evident relish, beautifully cleaned head-gears and highly polished Sam Browne equipments!

A parade, in Review Order, was held on Tuesday, April 20th, for inspection by the Commissioner. Troop Drill movements, and individual riding were closely observed and, later, the Commissioner expressed his satisfaction with the Contingent which gave us some much needed confidence.

On the evening of the following day, the Royal Canadian Hussars held a dance in our honour. The fine gymnasium was turned into an excellent ballroom and the dance, which was well attended, went forward smoothly into the small hours on a flood of good spirits and some beer.

We went aboard the "Duchess of York" on the morning of Friday, April 23rd, and by evening were well down the St. Lawrence, fully convinced, at last, that we were on our way to England. We found that we were the only members of the Canadian Contingent travelling on the "Duchess of York" as the main body were to sail on the "Montcalm" at a later date. During the course of the voyage, the sea, fortunately, was calm and the weather good all the way over and we were able to derive considerable pleasure from the sea air and the novelty of the shipboard life. Although the opportunities were not very plentiful, a few deserted our monastic ranks to indulge in shipboard romances; others tried hard while the remainder merely stood aside with envious criticism!

We had our first sight of land on April 30th, and, remembering the snow-covered streets of Montreal, the appearance of the hills, vivid green in the bright sunshine, brought a thrill of pleasure to every one of us. The ship docked at Liverpool at eight o'clock on the morning of May 1st, and we were met by a small army of press photographers who insisted on "snapping" us from all angles before we were able to leave. In days to come, we learned to dodge photographers and autograph hunters. A mental comparison of the puny looking English railway train, waiting for us on the dock, with the Canadian trains, occasioned some scathing remarks, but, later, when the train reached its full speed, a more respectful opinion was formed!

On May 4th, the S.S. "Beaverhill", arrived at the Surrey Docks with the horses and in the early morning of the following day all members of the Contingent began the task of disembarking them. Despite the long sea voyage, our equine comrades were in excellent condition and showed the care which had been given to them during the course of the voyage.

The next few days were fully occupied by the cleaning of equipment, the meticulous grooming of the horses, and in exercising them in Hyde Park. One day we rode to Chelsea Barracks and there watched a full dress rehearsal of Trooping the Colours. It was an unforgettable and impressive sight as hundreds of Guardsmen, with clock work precision, went through one intricate drill movement after another. The uniformity in the size and appearance of the men was so exact that, as the eye travelled along the lines of black busbies and red coats, with their criss-cross of pipe-clayed equipment, one thought involuntarily of the moving belt of a mass production factory.

A rehearsal of the Coronation procession was held on the 9th and we turned out to ride along the route. Regardless of the falling rain, thousands of people lined the streets and packed the enormous stands, and their

enthusiastic cheers gave us a foretaste of what we might expect on Coronation Day.

The next day we packed up and rode to Olympia, where 7,000 troops, including all the Dominion Contingents, were concentrated under one roof. The mind reeled a little as it contemplated one vast concrete floor above another, each completely covered by row upon row of neat units of "biscuit" mattress and blankets, and, as we moved into our tiny section on one of the floors, we felt as if we were taking possession of plots in a cemetery. Olympia was not designed to accommodate such a large body of men and so it could provide little beyond shelter. To wash and to shave it was necessary to descend several staircases to the long rows of basins, resting on benches, next to the temporary partitions which formed the stalls for our horses.

By discreet investigation, two members of the Contingent found that a short distance away from our sleeping section, was a magnificent suite of rooms, known as the Prince of Wales quarters, and that they contained the only two baths in Olympia. Armed with towels and a firm determination to be clean, these two men, by devious ways, gained entrance to the suite and enjoyed themselves for a short space in hot water and sumptuous surroundings. To gain their goal, they ignored signs of "Keep Out" and "Staff Officers Only", as they crept stealthily around corners, and, at the very last, it was necessary to walk boldly past the open doorway of a room in which, grouped around a table, an impressive array of "Brass Hats" were deep in conference. A short time later, clean and contented after a warm bath, one of the two intruders stepped out of his bathroom—almost into the arms of a magnificent personage resplendent in vari-coloured ribbons and gold braid. The constable stopped in paralytic surprise, but the General misled by the bald head, benign expressionless face, and well-rounded towel-swathed figure, must have taken the constable for a colonial Chaplain, for he gave a smart salute, and a cheery "Good evening, sir". The constable, with admirable presence of mind, returned an equally agreeable "Good evening" and the General passed on. The elation of the moment, however, was abruptly dispelled by the appearance of a Military Policeman, and throwing caution to the winds, the two men dashed wildly down the corridor. The M.P. followed in hot pursuit, but the cunning of the Canadian backwoods triumphed, and, by dodging around corners and up and down flights of stairs, the pursuit was eventually lost!

We were up early on Coronation Day to put the final touches on our equipment and horses and, with every piece of equipment bright and sparkling, we formed up with the rest of the Dominion troops in the street outside Olympia. Four members of the Contingent had gone at an even earlier hour to form the escort for the Prime Minister of Canada. At ten o'clock, after the usual minor delays, the column moved off to the brisk music of several bands and we were on our way to the Great Event.

On all sides people were massed in thousands; the pavements were seas of heads; the stands rose tier upon tier; even the roofs were overrun, and the cheering fell upon one like the rush and weight of a shouting Niagara.

We were halted for half an hour on Constitution Hill, and through the loudspeakers, were able to hear the actual Coronation Ceremony in progress. As we moved slowly along the Procession Route it was only too evident that

our Contingent was being singled out for a truly remarkable reception. It would be foolish to deny it in a spirit of false modesty. Each Contingent received a warm welcome of cheering and clapping; but from each section of the crowd, as we passed it, came such an overwhelming roar of cheering that one might have thought the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to be the central figure of the day. Not one of us was so superficial that he took the acclaim in a personal sense; but each had a new feeling of pride that the traditions and reputation of the Force as a whole should be given such recognition in England.

Throughout the march the horses behaved splendidly. Seemingly oblivious to the thundering cheers, the waving flags, and the sudden movement and clash of arm drill movements, they continued quietly and steadily.

On the Embankment, we passed through an experience of noise which is almost beyond description. Here were massed 6,000 school children. The crowd lining the rest of the Route cheered in sections, but on the Embankment every child yelled and cheered, with the full power of its lungs, at the same time. A continuous tide of sound poured over us—of such intensity and of such tremendous volume, that our ear drums pulsated, and we felt that we were straining our bodies to push through it.

In Regent Street, we were halted for half an hour about noon and there we ate our rations of two bars of chocolate and two lumps of sugar. We were all very thirsty, but there was no opportunity to alleviate this condition and, unfortunately, on a balcony immediately above us, a merry party sat imbibing what appeared to be champagne. One expansive lady was unintentionally most aggravating as she continually waved her glass in our direction and drank our health from it!

We did not get a glimpse of the Royal coach and our view of the procession was confined to the Australians immediately in front of us; those individuals, therefore, who were listening to radios probably obtained a far better impression of the events and sights of the day than we did. Indeed, as the march proceeded, our thoughts and sensibilities, to the exclusion of everything else, became increasingly occupied by our right arms, as, for hour after hour, we held our service rifles at the "Carry".

At last it was over. With numbed arms we returned our rifles to their buckets and leaving the Coronation Route we headed in the direction of Olympia. It began to rain; for almost an hour we rode through a soaking downpour, and it was a sorry, bedraggled troop that entered Olympia.

Scarlet serge and breeches, hat, boots, equipment and saddles—all were sodden; and our underwear, to complete the patriotic motif of the day, was stained red, white and blue. There was no place where we could hang our clothes or dry them. We had only our little plots of blankets on the bare, concrete floor, so there was nothing that could be done except to declodge ourselves and dump our garments in piles. After unsaddling and attending to our horses, a hot cup of tea would have been more acceptable than anything else, but all that was available was a roast dinner, cold from waiting, and a bottle of cold beer. It was a rather dismal finish to the glories of the day.

The next day was a busy one for us. In the morning there was the rush and confusion of packing up and moving back to Hyde Park Barracks but



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after lunch we piled into a bus and drove to Peel House, the training depot of the Metropolitan Police Force. We were most hospitably received but had only time for a hurried tour of inspection and a cup of tea in the Mess before we were off again. From Peel House we drove to a cocktail party given in our honour by Lady Byng. Everything was very pleasant and it must have been gratifying to notice the grace with which the rough but honest Riders of the Plains handled the delicate cocktail glasses and engaged in polite small talk. We had an hour in which to rush back to Barracks, change to overalls, and then drive to the Florence Restaurant where the "Old Comrades" Association entertained us to dinner in a royal and enthusiastic manner. The food was good, the drinks better; the speeches were short and interesting; and we spent a very pleasant evening listening to reminiscences and items in the History of the Force, which are not included in the Regina curriculum.

The Dominion Troops assembled at Wellington Barracks on May 14th, and from there marched in a body to Buckingham Palace for the presentation of medals. It was a fine sunny day, and the long lines of troops in varied uniforms made an impressive sight on the wide green lawn behind the Palace. The medals were presented by Their Majesties the King and Queen, the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent, each of whom, taking separate ranks, slowly passed along the lines to present the recipients with their medals. Following the presentation of medals, the Dominion Troops marched past the Royal Family, who were grouped on the terrace of the Palace, and then dispersed.

We returned to Knightsbridge, saddled up, and rode to the house of the High Commissioner of Canada. The Honourable Mr. Vincent Massey inspected us, spoke a few words of welcome and congratulation, and then, as Lady Byng had done, plied us with refreshments.

The next day we paid a visit to Scotland Yard and although, as on the occasion we visited Peel House, we had little time to linger, we saw much that was of interest. Later the majority of the Contingent went away on leave, while ten men remained to look after the horses. During the following days we rode in Hyde Park every morning, and, except for "stables", were free to explore London during the afternoons and evenings.

May 19th is a day none of us will ever forget. We exercised the horses early in the morning and at eight-thirty were thinking with satisfaction that the main job of the day was done. At nine-thirty, however, we were told that we were to parade in Mounted Review Order, at Buckingham Palace, at eleven-thirty that morning. Nothing was cleaned; the rifles were packed ready for shipment and so was much of the equipment. The ensuing mad scramble can be more easily imagined than described; but, at the appointed time, two Officers and thirteen N.C.O.'s and Constables, were lined up in the Royal Riding School—as smart and shining as on any Regina Parade. We learned that Queen Elizabeth and the two Princesses had expressed particular interest in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and that we were on Parade at the command of Her Majesty. Some of us remembered that, when our Contingent drew near to the Royal Party during the march past on the day of the presentation of medals, the Princess Elizabeth had unobtrusively drawn Her Majesty's attention to us. That simple little incident, we conjectured, was the origin of the Command Parade. It was an honour accorded only to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and to no other contingent, either Imperial or Dominion. This will bear no little satisfactory thought by all members of the Force. As the Royal Party passed down the line, the Queen spoke to each man, and the two small Princesses, with evident delight, gave sugar to the horses when all was over. The Princesses were loath to leave so soon, and the Queen found it necessary to take their hands to lead them to the waiting car; but even then, they kept their heads turned in our direction and their eyes showed the simple and genuine interest which the Royal Party as a whole had evinced throughout the proceedings.

We were up at dawn on the 20th, and rode the horses through the awakening streets of London to the Surrey Docks. The S.S. "Beaverhill" was waiting and we embarked the horses and said good-bye to them and to the men who were to travel with them. Those of us who were left, were then free to go on leave and the Contingent broke up to meet again on the 26th, at Southampton, and to sail on the "Montclare".

We docked at Montreal on June 3rd, and there divided to return to our respective Divisions. It had been a wonderful experience and we would always consider ourselves extremely fortunate in having been chosen for it and for the honour of representing the Force at the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

"Powder and Ball"

by DETECTIVE-CORPORAL J. A. CHURCHMAN, M.M.

IN DEALING with a summary of the early history of firearms it need hardly be stated that the following article is not intended as, in any way, a complete historical account. It is merely a short description regarding certain phases in the evolution of the modern firearm and its propellant as it is thought that the subject may be of interest to members of such an organization as the R.C.M. Police who, in the course of their general duties, have ordinarily to deal with firearms of one variety or another.

The discovery of the propellant preceded the firearm and its origin is shrouded in a mist of uncertainty. It has been said that the Chinese knew of and used what we today call 'Black Powder' before it was ever thought of in Europe, this assumption is wrong, there is no authentic record of the use of explosives in China's earlier civilisation.

The National Library in Paris, France, has a manuscript written by Marcus Graecus dated 845 A.D., describing an explosive of the same components as our present day 'Black Powder'. The compound consists of six parts saltpetre, two parts sulphur and two parts charcoal. Historians tell us that the Arabs knew of this compound about the year 1000 A.D., but there is apparently no authentic record. Roger Bacon (1214-1294), the English philosopher, is also credited with the discovery of this explosive, he makes mention of it in his manuscript "*De mirabili potestate artis et naturae*", and his formula calls for five parts charcoal, six parts saltpetre and six parts sulphur; there is just a variation in the component quantities. It has been suggested that Roger Bacon obtained his formula from the Arabs, but if he did, there is no saying how or when. It is interesting to note that present day 'Black Powder' is made up of seventy-five per cent saltpetre, fifteen per cent charcoal and ten per cent sulphur; there are variations of course depending on the use to which it is intended to be put.

Nothing more was accomplished until the next century when, in 1313, a Franciscan Monk of Germany, by the name of Berchtold Schwarz, invented firearms. It has been humourously recorded that he was mixing the black powder compound in a mortar when a spark somehow ignited the contents and the lid was blown off. This may or may not have been the case, nevertheless the short range heavy piece is still known by this name. The earlier models were exactly like a mortar in design—just a pot. Prior to this date firearms were not known and immediately subsequent to the date of Schwarz's discovery we find armies in the field using firearms. When the Bohemians attacked Metz, in 1324, they found the defenders using firearms. The English used firearms about this time but they were not recognised as part of the army's regular equipment till about Queen Elizabeth's reign.

The term "Gun-powder" no doubt comes from these early days. At first it was finely ground, so fine that it really was a powder. Later it was discovered that a granulation was much more efficient and improvements in its manufacture followed. But the name stays; what should be referred to as the propellant is still described as "powder", regardless of whether it is fine, medium, or coarse.

This black powder is seldom used today but was the only explosive known until late in the eighteenth century. No real progress was made until after the discovery of nitro cellulose in 1845 by Schonbien and the discovery of nitro glycerin by the Italian Sobrero, the year following. For quite some time nitro glycerin was used in medicine only, for the treatment of angina pectoris, but after the middle of the nineteenth century discoveries followed rapidly and by a blending of these components a variety of explosives were evolved. Nitro Cellulose and nitro glycerin in their crude state were found to be useless as propellants, the detonation was so violent that more often than not the gun would burst, leaving the projectile in the barrel. Research continued and other ingredients were added and the burning time increased. These explosives form the basis of our present day smokeless rifle and revolver powders.

The early type of weapon invented by Schwarz was the shape of a mortar and the projectile was the arrow, which, of course, had to be padded to fit the bore; then followed the hand gun, (not the pistol which was not brought out until about 1540 when Caminelli Vitelli made his first models at Pistoia, whence the weapon derives its name). The first hand weapon was made late in the fourteenth century and was merely a tube, which, to facilitate handling, was fixed to a rod and fired by means of a slow match applied to a flash hole on top of the section holding the charge. The match had to be lit whenever action was pending and spare lengths were carried slung to the belt. Some of these early weapons were really hand cannons, the outside diameter of the barrel of the heavier models being as much as four inches.

Improvements were made to the weapon by replacing the rod with a wooden stock which was notched to fit over the shoulder: this weapon was known as the 'Harquebus' or 'Arquebus'. The new firing position called for other changes, the flash hole was replaced by a pan on the off side and the slow match was held in a goose neck shaped split pin which was lowered to the priming powder in the pan by movement of the "tricker". This no doubt was the forerunner of the modern weapon part known to us as the 'trigger'.

The wheel-lock provided a less cumbersome means of ignition. The tricker released a spring which rotated a serrated wheel, causing sparks to fall into the pan when the cock holding pyrites was brought against it. In those early days the manufacture of such a contraption entailed considerable cost and time and the use of the weapon was consequently confined to the rich. The flint-lock which succeeded the wheel-lock was much simpler in construction and, as time went on, and improvements and refinements made the action of the gun more certain, it became the popular weapon. The flint-lock remained the British arm until well into the nineteenth century. "It was only a flash in the pan" is a saying that has survived from the old flint-lock days.

Many of these flint-locks bore beautiful and artistic designs. The guns were ornamented to such an extent that barely an inch of wood or metal was left untouched. There is no doubt the gunsmith of those days prided himself in his art; time and volume of production could never have been considerations. Beautiful specimens are to be seen in museums in almost every country. A great number of foreign, mostly eastern models, if my memory

serves me well, are to be found in the Wallace Collection in London, England. Other collections carry interesting specimens by European makers.

Gold and silver wire and plate, ivory, whalebone and an assortment of rare woods were used in the manufacture of each weapon. The imagination of the designer must have been allowed to run riot in some cases. Inlays emblematic of the hunt and chase, the stag and the fox, with hunters afoot or mounted mingling with designs carrying the moon, draped flags, cannon, swords, lances and armour, can always be found, even such small parts as the trigger and the hammer having been worked on. Some specimens have the design on the smaller parts in relief and the sights are often moulded from precious metals.

I was fortunate in being able to handle a very fine flint-lock dating from the reign of Charles the First whilst in Shrewsbury last year. The only real indication of its age lay in the royal cipher on the barrel where the Knox form is found on our service rifle. (By the way, it may not be generally known but the name was not Knox but Nock, a gun-smith who devised this method of correct and true lining up of barrel, breech and center portion or body of the rifle). I was invited to try the mechanism of this weapon. It was really as smooth as any gun on the market today. The barrel was in quite good shape, the designing on the barrel and stock a treat for the eyes. There are fake or duplicates of antiques to be picked up. Anyone with a weakness for antiques would do well to acquaint himself with the proof marks of the various manufacturing centers and government proving houses.

It is not, however, every country that has such a system; the United States for instance have not, though some manufacturers may and do so mark their weapons, to facilitate foreign trade. The idea originated in England just three hundred years ago, in 1637, when the Gun Makers of London obtained their charter and formed what was known as the Gun Makers Company, through whose hands all weapons, domestic and foreign, had to pass. Other European countries followed suit later.

It has been said that the breech loader is a comparatively recent innovation. This is not so. The ancients had a breech loading cannon. I have seen sketches of two types, one a crude piece with a wooden plug in the barrel base held by an upright from the carriage or cradle, the other had a detachable section to the barrel base, which when loaded would be replaced. The great trouble was to seal the chamber and barrel and prevent gas escape. For this reason the idea was dropped but its advantages were realised and while attempts were made to perfect a breech loading system nothing was accomplished till about the middle of the eighteenth century when Lt. Colonel Ferguson of the 71st Highlanders invented a rifle, the breech of which could be opened and closed by a single turn of a steep threaded screw or plug actuated by a turn of the trigger guard. This, however, was not taken up by the authorities and the muzzle loader survived a while longer.

A variety of ideas regarding breech loading and systems of ignition, both extraneous and contained in the cartridge, were in vogue during the first years of the nineteenth century. The muzzle loading flint-lock Baker was the arm of the British Army until about 1838, when the first of the percussion type rifles, the Brunswick, came along. This latter weapon was also a muzzle loader but had a peculiar adaption in that it took a belted ball,

a sphere with a band around it. The muzzle was notched to take the band and guide it into the two deep grooves in the bore. The new system of ignition was the invention of the Reverend Alexander John Forsyth. The gun was bored to take a tube containing a compound of chlorate of potash, sulphur and charcoal, and this was fired by a blow of the hammer.

The Brunswick was followed by the Minie rifle which was also a muzzle loading percussion type weapon. The soft lead bullet used weighed 680 grains with a bore of approximately .7 of an inch, the stopping power of this "hunk" of lead can be appreciated when compared with our present day .45 or .455 calibre revolver bullets which are respectively 255 grains and 272 grains. The velocity of the Minie was calculated to be 1,200 foot seconds. Minie pursued a line of investigation regarding the bullet. He wanted a bullet to 'set-up' and seal the bore by expanding into the grooves. This he accomplished by giving the bullet a hollow base. A later bullet of the same design practically, had a plug of clay or some such material inserted in the hollow base. When discharged, the gas forced the plug into the hollow and caused the comparatively thin walls of the bullet base to expand.

The British Army used the Enfield for a few years, and, in 1867, took up the Snyder principle, converting the Enfields to breech loaders. This was the first breech loading center fire weapon issued. The bore was .577 and the hard lead bullet of 530 grains had a velocity of 1200 foot seconds. This was followed by the Martini Henry in 1871, the bore of this weapon was .45 and the bullet of 480 grains had a slightly greater velocity, 1,350 foot seconds. It was this Martini, I dare say, that Rudyard Kipling referred to in "The Young British Soldier", when he wrote:

"When 'arf of your bullets fly wide in the ditch,
Don't call your Martini a cross-eyed old bitch;
She's human as you are—you treat her as sich,
An she'll fight for the young British Soldier. . . .

The mention of "grooves" reminds me of a question put to me recently. I was asked about the origin of rifling. I have since then done some considerable research in order to answer this question more fully. It appears rifling was known early in the sixteenth century, but the first scientific investigations were made by Benjamin Robins in the first half of the eighteenth century. Robins is credited with being the first to make a study of matters ballistic. He built his ballistic pendulum and studied velocities, he also found that due to its last contact with the bore the ball received a rotary motion, then he found that a ball from a rifled barrel was more steady in flight and would strike with the face that was foremost when fired. The trouble in those days lay in the fact that to gain full effect from rifling, the ball must fit the grooves snugly, and the fouling after the first shot made the forcing of the ball down the barrel a very slow and tedious job. The early rifles were made specially for hunters and marksmen and were never used in the field where rapidity of fire was often of greater importance than accuracy.

The cartridges of these days are very interesting, but let us return to the beginning. At first powder and shot were carried separately, but early in the seventeenth century King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, to speed up loading, ordered that his troops make up powder and ball into cartridges or packages, each with one ball and the correct measure of powder to prime and charge the musket. I have one of these so called muzzle loader cartridges, it is simply

a cylinder of paper containing the ball and powder, they would tear off or chew off the end of the cartridge and pour a little of the powder into the flash pan and the balance down the muzzle then ram home the ball. At one time they rammed down paper and all, this had the effect, to a certain extent, of cleaning the bore. Then other models were constructed that made it unnecessary to pour powder into the pan, sufficient would trickle through the vent from the bore when the charge was rammed home.

Forsyth's invention of the percussion method of firing brought a number of new designs and ideas in cartridges. After the cap and ball days we find a cartridge designed by Dreyes for his needle gun. This had the ball separated from the charge by a wall or wad holding the priming compound. The gun which was used by the Prussians till about the middle of the nineteenth century, had a needle or long firing pin, which, when released, would penetrate the cartridge case, pass through the powder and strike the priming compound thereby firing the charge. One great fault was the long firing pin, characteristic of this particular weapon, which, through wear or erosion, often broke.

Sharp, an American, produced a cartridge holding bullet and charge, the case was punctured at the base to admit the flash of the percussion cap. Westley Richards, the gunsmith of Bond Street, London, produced a similar cartridge at about the same time; incidentally this firm is still in business and it was Westley Richards who worked for the introduction of legislation for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the "Old Country".

The Lefeueux pin-fire cartridge is also interesting; it has a metal shell containing the priming compound at the base, the firing pin protrudes through the shell wall near the base, when struck it fires the primer thereby igniting the charge. These cartridges were rather dangerous. I have a specimen in my collection; it is quite evident that unless handled with extreme care an accident might easily result from a careless tap of the pin.

The rim-fire cartridge also had its day. Cartridges of this type for the larger calibers of hand guns are still to be found. I have a number of them, there is nothing of any great interest about them. The .22 cartridge of today is the only survival of this type. It has been improved on considerably, of course.

The French Chassepot cartridge is very much the same as the Dreyes in principle with the exception that the priming compound lay behind the powder instead of between the powder and ball.

The British were reluctant at first to cast the muzzle loader, failing to see much advantage in any of the variety of ideas embodied in the continental makes. Finally, however, they converted the Enfield to the Snider breech loading action of 1867, the cartridge for this improved weapon being of the center fire type. Five years later the Martini Henry, a breech loading center fire rifle of .45 in. caliber taking a bullet of 480 grains of hardened lead with a velocity of 1350 foot seconds, was adopted. The first shells were of wrapped brass on a metal base holding the primer, later the drawn brass solid shell was adopted.

I believe I have now reached the line of demarcation in this admittedly brief history of firearms; about the middle of the nineteenth century manufacturing of arms was started on a modern industrial basis, and this is the point where I must end.

The Marine Section—Types of Vessels and Their Uses

by SKIPPER P. R. F. MILTHORP

TO THOSE members of the Force removed from contact with the Marine Section, it might be of interest to know why different types of craft are used in Preventive work and their advantages and disadvantages in certain areas.

Obviously, rum-running or smuggling will always be carried on while there is any money to be made in the game, and is something that cannot be entirely stamped out by Marine Preventive work alone—and though, in quite a few instances, results have more than justified the final result in a materialistic way—most of the work is, as the name implies, "Preventive."

The Atlantic coast of Canada affords an extensive rendezvous for the rum-runner with its rugged coastline, and much thought has therefore been given to the allocating of different types of craft to suit the area of patrol.

The larger type of cruiser such as the "Fleur de Lis", "Laurier" and "MacDonald" are probably the most familiar to members of the Force in general. These vessels comprise part of our deep sea fleet and perform the outside work, often going many miles off-shore to ascertain where the rum-runners are to be found. Naturally these vessels are built to withstand the additional hardships of rough weather which, at times, they are bound to meet.

This section of the fleet is perhaps the least exciting, being so far off-shore that they can seldom be in "at the kill". Actually they harass the rum-runner possibly more than any other type, trailing them for miles, causing extra expense, and cutting down the profits and generally putting them to a lot of inconvenience. There are some exciting occasions however, and the crews of these cutters can tell of breathless moments when chasing a rum-runner at night through heavy smoke screens, zig-zagging first across one bow then across the other, diving under the stern, full ahead, full astern, all the skill of hare and hounds is employed by both in their efforts to outwit each other. Often, when daylight approaches, it is with a feeling of triumph that the cutter's crew can smile at the look of disgust on the rum-runners' faces, doubtless caused by the waste of fuel and other unavailing expense. All this work means terrific strain on the engines and as much credit goes below to the perspiring Engineer of the Watch who handles more gear shifts in an hour than the average ship's engineer would handle in months.

Our intermediate type, or more correctly our semi-cruisers, such as the "Acadian", "Interceptor" and "Captor", might be referred to as the "Mystery Ships" of the fleet. These particular vessels have the habit of turning up anywhere and cause the rum-runner nearly as much concern in trying to guess where he might next be contacted, as if they were being tagged all the time. While hardly large enough to cope with the rigours of off-shore patrol, they are built to withstand heavy weather, and can, if necessary, ride out an average gale.

With this type of craft it is possible to dodge in and out of narrow channels where a larger craft could not go. These vessels naturally come in for their share of excitement, usually being inside the limits and in a better position to break up contacts.

The rum-runner, aware of the fact that he may at any moment be intercepted inside the limit by one of these vessels, makes his contacts well outside the territorial limits; thereby giving the contact boat more scope in which to work.

Finally we come to the Patrol Boats, more commonly referred to as the "Mosquito Fleet." These boats are usually stationed in an important area and keep the place clear. It is with extreme risk that a launch dares approach an area covered by one of these boats.

Though not expected to go off-shore, Patrol Boats do valuable work covering the inside of a suspected area; instances have been known where the rum-runner has broken through the first line of larger cruisers and finally been caught by the Patrol boat. Their speed, and the difficulty of being seen at night, make them the "Ghost Fleet" in the view of the rum-runner.

These boats are better able to keep a check on small fishing craft in and around harbours, checking their licenses and registers. The Coxswains can also gather valuable information at times and pass it on to the larger vessels, or act as a liaison between shore detachments and cruisers.

It might be gathered from the above description of vessels and their purposes, that Preventive work alone is the aim of the Marine Section, but much humane work has also been rendered by all types in helping vessels in distress. In this respect the larger cruisers come in for a large share of such duty being better able to combat the elements. The smaller craft have, however, done splendid work in this way, when larger vessels have not been available.

Large or small, the R.C.M.P. Marine Section vessels combine together in building up a formidable and efficient cordon around the coast, and though every point of the compass is a road, the rum-runner has all his work cut out to break through; should he be lucky enough, then the members of the land detachments have still to be dealt with.

July 1934 and 1935 Editions of the Quarterly Magazine

Members of the Force who have either copies of the July 1934 or July 1935 editions of the *Quarterly Magazine*, which they do not require, are asked to send these to the Editor, at Headquarters, Ottawa, as soon as possible.

Since publishing the Index to volumes 1-4, with the July 1937 edition, a number of requests have been received from contributors who desire to complete their sets of the magazine and who require either one or both of the editions mentioned above.

As both the July 1934 and July 1935 issues are now out of print and cannot be supplied from the Editorial office, the foregoing request is made in order to meet the demands of our contributors and enable them to bring the series now in their possession up to date.

The Peace Officer as a Witness*

by GERALD FAUTEUX, K.C.

ENTERING INTO any Court of our land, one will notice that a trial is not conceivable, unless with the presence of the following actors:—

- 1.—“Her Majesty the Law”.
- 2.—“His Honour the Judge”.
- 3.—with or without “the gentlemen of the jury”.
- 4.—“The learned counsels for the Crown and defence”.
- 5.—“The witnesses for prosecution and defence”.
- 6.—The most silent, but the most interested actor: “The prisoner at the bar”.

Above all those personages, stands in a symbolic attitude, majestically white gowned, blindfolded, a scale in one hand, a sword in the other, a stately Justice.

She represents the first institution of a country. In her trusts the accused, and for society she stands as the bulwark of civilization.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS and KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW are her only considerations.

The first is brought to her by witnesses and the second is brought and argued by the lawyers on both sides.

Liberty or Life of the accused, rights and protection of society are at stake.

Their fates will be sealed by her judgment, which is to be final as the expression of human justice.

What they will report to her under the sanctity of the oath, is of primary importance. It will be the basis of her judgment, because, as it was said by Bentham: “The witnesses are the eyes and ears of Justice”.

No matter how good, perfect, complete be the investigation of the case, it is entirely useless if the facts thus and then discovered are not reported to her: THE TRUE KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS is missing and nothing but a miscarriage of justice can be reached.

I propose then to summarize before you what the duties of a witness should be. And speaking before persons engaged in the prevention and the prosecution of crimes, I shall focus the subject and entitle this lecture: THE PEACE OFFICER AS A WITNESS.

SEEING, HEARING AND TOUCHING THE TRUTH, it shall be the aim of the peace officer TO BRING IT TO COURT.

In performing this duty, the witness will have to go through three phases, which I propose as sub-divisions of this study:—

- 1.—THE PERCEPTION OF THE FACTS:
- 2.—THE CONSERVATION OF THE FACTS:
- 3.—THE EXPRESSION OF THE FACTS.

*A recent lecture given to members of “C” Division, Montreal, P.Q., by Mr. Gerald Fauteux, K.C., former Crown Prosecutor for the district of Montreal.

1.—THE PERCEPTION OF THE FACTS: What has the witness seen, heard? This takes place during the commission of the crime or pending its investigation.

Attempting to tell you how the investigation should be made would be definitely presumptuous, on my part. I only deal with the subject in the measure in which it relates to the duties of the witness; bearing in mind that the investigator has no reason of existence if he is to keep for himself and neglect to bring to justice the facts gathered by his investigation.

OBSERVATION is, at that stage, the first quality of a witness.

It is that quality which will be attacked by the cross-examiner in Court.

It is well to report here a passage that I find in a book entitled "On the Witness Stand" by Von Munsterberg:—

"Most errors of testimony are due to defective observations, the deflecting influence of suggestion and pleasures of the imagination".

I may also read to you an experiment made by Edgar James Swift, Professor of Psychology at Washington University:—

"Professor Swift states that upon one occasion when the regular work of one of his classes was in progress the following scene, which had been carefully rehearsed, was suddenly enacted before the eyes of the students who were seated in a semi-circle.

An altercation was heard in the corridor, then the door burst open and four students, two young men and two young women, dashed into the room. Miss R, immediately after entering, dropped a brown paper package on the floor. This package contained a brick so that the occurrence might not be too inconspicuous. K. flourished a large yellow banana as though it were a pistol, and all struggled across the room to the side opposite the door where Professor Swift himself was seated among several members of the class. He stood up at once, protesting at the interruption, and as he arose he threw a small torpedo on the floor. H. fell back crying, "I am shot" and was caught by Miss R. All then hurried out through the open door, Miss T. picking up the brown paper package which had been dropped near the door by Miss R. The entire scene occupied less than thirty seconds, and it was startling to the class, all of whom jumped up and crowded back against the wall, believing that it was a real riot.

The twenty-nine students of the class were then told that the scene had been "made to order" and were asked to write out in detail their memory and observation of what had occurred.

Three of the actors were actual members of the class, and Miss R., although not a member of the class, was a senior, prominent in college activities, and all of the class knew her.

Of the twenty-nine witnesses to the transaction, only three remembered that four persons had entered the room, and although no disguises were used, not a single person recognized all of the actors. Many described the occurrence as that of a "mob" or "crowd". Seven students recognized three, eleven recognized two, seven recognized one, and four recognized no one; yet all the actors were persons they met every day. Surprising as these figures may seem to those who think

that even under excitement they could recognize an acquaintance, whom they had seen at least three times a week for eight months, the results are nevertheless too favorable to observation and memory, for recognition by elimination of those present played an important role. Eight "saw" persons who not only took no part in the performance but were not even present. Of these eight, one "saw" a former member of the class who had withdrawn about three months earlier; and a young woman who had never been in the class and was not present was "seen" by two. The descriptions of clothing were so general as to be worthless for purposes of identification, and if details were given they were generally found to be inaccurate. Only one witness spoke of the brown paper parcel. No one saw Miss T. pick it up. Several students "saw" the flash of a pistol, and one young woman wrote that they were attempting to hold back a man with long black hair. This evidently referred to H., since the other young man, R., had light hair and followed H. into the room. H's hair, however, was short, and the description was that of a young Italian who had been a member of the class early in the year but who withdrew several months before the experiment. Later this student in her deposition actually named that Italian as among the participants. FIVE OF THE REPORTS DID NOT CONTAIN A SINGLE ITEM OF TRUTH OR FACT. Three witnesses saw nothing except a confusion and a mob bursting into the room. Six others were unable to testify to more than the identity of one of the participants. To these, all else was a blank.

Professor Swift draws this conclusion from his experiments: Identification is always fundamental in criminal cases, and positive recognition by well intended uninterested persons is commonly accepted unless the abili is convincing. In our drama experiment the observers were all well acquainted with the participants, yet they were surprisingly incompetent as witnesses. Their minds were prepared, had the event involved a real crime, to recognize one against whom there might appear to be corroborative evidence. The "witnesses" proved to have had little definite knowledge of what actually happened and had a crime actually been committed, their testimony should have had slight value; YET IT WOULD HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BECAUSE THEY WERE EYE-WITNESSES. Only a few identified actors, and in several instances these identifications were so uncertain as to be readily transferred to some one else under the influence of suggestion".¹

The ordinary witness will never be reproached for the lack of his observation. He was not sent to the theatre of the crime for the purpose of seeing what was going on or for investigating what happened. His presence, at that place, is only casual. Moreover, he does not know, at that time, that some day he will be called to testify as to what he has seen and heard. Finally, he has never been in Court before.

For all these reasons, he is definitely entitled to a large degree of indulgence.

¹ The Art of Cross-Examination, Francis L. Wellman, p. 137 to 139.

This indulgence cannot be claimed by a peace officer whose duty it is to SEE, to HEAR and to REPORT, if he wants to be, as he is sworn in, "The eyes and the ears of Justice".

What should be observed? EVERYTHING.

A peace officer should not say: "This is important and this is not important".

At this stage of the investigation and specially when a group of peace officers are investigating, an isolated fact which may seem to be of no value, may, when examined together with others found by other peace officers, during investigation, or even discovered later, during or by the examination of witnesses at trial, prove to be the key of the case for the Crown or a rebutting answer to the theory of the defence.

Criminals usually remove important traces of their crimes. They usually pay no attention to small details, which are of no value, unless connected and examined with others.

It is in that field, of *small details*, that the observer will find his way to the truth.

DISCRETION is also an important quality at that stage. A peace officer may be sure that if anything can be found in his conduct, in his statements, during this stage of investigation, to suit the theory of the defence, it will be brought against him at trial.

His statements may be distorted to suit the purposes of the defence and even, if denied by him, this lack of discretion will supply an element of contradiction between his version and the version of the accused.

The defence then will only have to mention the theory of the doubt and judgment will be given in favour of the accused.

The more inexperienced the peace officer is, the greater care should he give to satisfy and to even exaggerate in the satisfaction of these two duties of OBSERVATION and DISCRETION pending investigation and also at the time of arrest.

A peace officer shall remember that the time of arrest, is, from a psychological point of view, the most important moment for a keen observer to bring out facts, statements from the accused or others in his presence.

It is the time when the hands of the law reach the accused and create an unusual disturbance in his life. His judgment is usually weakened and dominated by the fact of his arrest. He is liable to have a reaction, to lose his control and utter words, which may shift some evidence, up to then of equal value to the Crown and to the defence, against him.

Even the demeanour of the prisoner may have a significance, as it was judged in England in a case of *Rex. vs. C.*

Before concluding on that point, I will give you two cases, the first showing good observation and the second showing bad observation, in regard to facts which were, at the time of their happening, of no significance.

GOOD OBSERVATION: *Rex. vs. de B.* In that case, the accused was charged with manslaughter for having, in the City of Outremont, killed a girl while driving a motor car.

When arrested, the accused contended having no knowledge of hitting anyone. He was more or less under the influence of liquor.

He spent all the night in jail, without anyone speaking to him. In the morning he was brought with a witness and officers in a car to the Coroner's Court.

Up to then, no mention had been made as to the sex of the victim. On his way to the Court, the witness stated to him: "What you have done is very serious". To which he answered: "I am very sorry for the poor girl, but I do not remember anything".

This statement, with other evidence, was held to be conclusive as to the killing of the girl by the car of the accused. It was also definite as to the driving of that car by the accused himself and the actual knowledge of what was going on at the time of the accident.

BAD OBSERVATION: *Rex. vs. A.* This was a murder case. On a Monday night a girl was found murdered in a rumble seat of a car parked on Lajeunesse Street, in Montreal.

Through the verification of its license, the owner of the car was soon located.

It happened that one police station had, two days before, a visit from the owner who had reported the disappearance of his car. Immediately after the discovery of the car, the officer in charge of the station in that district, sent for the owner, who was brought to that station, to be there and then made aware of the discovery of his car.

The owner appeared to be very surprised and pleased that his car had been discovered. No mention had been made up to then as to the street where the car had been discovered. The owner was then asked to go to another police station located in the district where the body was discovered.

On his way from the first police station to the second, the owner, speaking to the officer accompanying him, stated: "I cannot understand how my car has been found on Lajeunesse Street".

This was definite evidence that the accused knew, before notified of even its discovery, where the car was parked. Consequently his surprise was nothing but staged.

All these details appeared in the various police reports made by different officers and it was not until the gathering and the studying of these various reports before trial that this evidence of primary importance was discovered.

All the officers responsible for these various reports being questioned as to their definite accuracy were ready to swear to them, but when made aware of the importance and the consequence of their reports being read together and in view of the fact that it could bring the execution of a man, doubts, as to the accuracy of their reports, entered in the mind of one of them to such extent that the evidence could not fairly be used against the accused.

Fortunately for society, a blooded finger print, which proved to be the one of the owner, was found under the handle of the right hand side door of the car and he was convicted.

This, nevertheless, shows the importance of good observation, discretion and moreover conservation of the facts noted.

2.—CONSERVATION OF THE FACTS: I said before and I do not hesitate to repeat, because of past experience, the peace officer does not investigate for himself, but for Justice. So whatever facts or statements he has gathered at the time of the investigation will have someday to be reported and have, meanwhile, to be preserved and noted.

The memorizing of what was gathered by the observation is then as important as the gathering itself. But memory should be aided with notes.

Accurate notes have to be taken at the first opportunity. During the period of investigation, the facts gathered have to be present in the mind of the investigator to allow his intelligence and judgment to establish connections, relations between a fact memorized and another freshly discovered.

It goes without saying that these notes are most important at the stage of trial. It is then that the memory of the witness will be subject to a real test; a test that will be at a date remote from the date of investigation and in circumstances which are nothing but unfavourable to the operation of memory.

Here again indulgence will be given to the ordinary witness, but never to a prosecuting peace officer.

It is then that the taking of notes, accurate and complete, proves of a definite value. Accuracy in the notes, specially as to DATES, HOURS, PLACES, PERSONS PRESENT and most specially as to the WORDS uttered are of a primary importance.

A peace officer, in regard to these things, will never have any excuse for not being able to swear the truth to any of these facts. He is paid by the country for the prosecution of crime; he is sworn in for that purpose and the place where crime is prosecuted is IN THE COURT, where the words uttered under oath by the witness will decide of the liberty or the life of the accused. It will be too late for the witness to remember when judgment will be rendered.

So, concluding this second point, I say that a peace officer during his investigation must never lose sight that he has to report all the facts and statements to the Court to make a case and that it may be only at that time that significance may be given to a very trivial detail of the investigation.

Do not rely on your memory and remember this statement of Edward James Swift: "My experiments have proved to me that, in general, when the average man reports events or conversations from memory and conscientiously believes that he is telling the truth, about one-fourth of his statements are incorrect, and this tendency to false memory is the greater the longer the time since the original experience".

3.—THE EXPRESSION OF THE FACTS OR TESTIMONY: This is to be done in Court. It is then that the peace officer will really become a witness, with the full meaning of the word.

A month or more may elapse between arrest and trial.

The witness should not wait until he is called on the witness stand to give some consideration to the duties he is then and there to perform.

As soon as he is advised of the date of trial, he shall carefully examine his notes, refresh his memory and be ready to give evidence.

If in charge of the case, the officer shall adopt the practice of drawing up a brief on the case.

The brief should contain, in the first part:—

a—The name, occupation and address of the accused;

b—The date and hour of the crime;

c—The place of the crime (the district, the city, the street and number, if any);

d—The nature of the crime, to wit: the sections of law which have been violated.

If a car has something to do with the case, its license number should also be mentioned in this first part with the name and address of its owner, properly verified.

These are facts to which a quick reference has to be repeatedly made during trial, where their accuracy is of the first importance.

In the second part, in a column, should appear the name, occupation and address of each witness with a short notice as to their character, such as "hostile", "friendly", "intelligent", "timid" etc., in one word an indication which will give an advance knowledge to the lawyer of the type of these witnesses, who are not officials, and suggest to him the method to be used in the examination of each of them.

In another column, opposite the name of the witness, should appear an outline of the facts to which the witness will testify.

In making this resume, never mark as certain what is dubious or something dubious as certain.

A non-expedient question may bring a bad answer. A bad answer is enough to unduly complicate or upset a case. If chances are to be taken in the examination of witnesses, it is to the lawyer to take them and not to you.

Suggestions to him are in order as long as they are given as suggestions and not with the colour of certainty. Give him the facts exactly; beware of exaggeration.

Making a brief may appear to be complicated and, at the beginning, to be a difficult and annoying work. But it will be valuable to the officer in charge of the case as well as to the lawyer.

To the officer: It will give him the habit of giving in precise and concise terms the picture of the case. It will give him the satisfaction of seeing whether or not certain links in the evidence are missing or could be reinforced.

To the Lawyer: It will give him perfect opportunity to study various questions of law attached to the kind of evidence to be submitted.

Certain types of proof will never be allowed if presented in one way; but objection to them will be overruled, if presented in another way.

Question of evidence is, in law, a question of public order and the lawyer has the responsibility to see that the law of evidence is strictly followed.

In the last term of Assizes, in Montreal, a murder case had to be closed before its end and adjourned to the next term because, in pressing a witness with questions, the Crown made the prohibited proof of character.

For both of them, the brief will show all the weak spots of the case and may suggest remedies. Having thus everything ready, it will prevent surprises from the adverse party.

Delays in calling witnesses, delays in questioning them, conversations between the peace officer and the lawyer, while the judge and jury are waiting, recalling witnesses two or three times to say what they could have said on the first occasion, all these things work against the party who is responsible for them. Consequently, they have to be avoided. A good brief will prevent their happening.

Satisfying the judge and jurors that the case is well prepared conveys the idea of the importance of the case to the minds of the judge and jurors and this is the first element of victory.

But if you have not given serious attention to the preparation of the case, why should you ask more from the judge and jurors in the hearing of it.

WHILE IN COURT: Before or after giving evidence, the peace officer shall remember that **OBSERVATION** and **DISCRETION** are there also important. He shall be attentive as to what is going on, but he shall be silent.

Questions may be put to him by lawyers, friends, witnesses of the adverse party, or even by the accused. The officer should politely decline to answer them.

Whether these questions are material or not to the case, the witness does not and cannot know; he is, at that time, unaware as to the theory of the defence.

Whether or not the accused and his lawyer are entitled to an answer to these questions is for your lawyer to decide. At that stage, he is the one responsible and he shall be, then, the only one in charge.

These rules are so important that it is held to be definitely against professional ethics for a lawyer of one party to speak to the witnesses of the other.

The attitude of the peace officer on the witness stand:

a—*Physically:*—The attitude of the witness is by no means a detail. "From times immemorial", says Norbert Savay, in a book entitled "The Art of the Trial", "the external appearance has been considered to be an index to the inner man".

As a famous French author said: "Quand un homme entre dans mon bureau, je le juge par ses habits et quand il en sort, par son esprit".

b—*Morally:*—The impartiality and equanimity shall be the first and only inspiration of the witness. He will remember that even a mere appearance of partiality or of desire and ambition to win a case always works against him, no matter how truthful he may be.

On no consideration shall he be permitted to be partial and he shall also refrain the slightest idea of ambition to win a case; they may cause some injustice.

He will bear in mind that no injustice in the world is as heavy in consequences as those committed in the House of Justice and by those who are appointed and sworn in as her first defenders.

Do not load your conscience with an injustice, however slight; you shall carry it always with your daily work.

c—*Intellectually*:—Impartiality and equanimity of heart does not mean intellectual weakness. The witness will remember the old saying "Where justice is weak, crime is rampant".

His mind shall not be diverted for any consideration from the anxiety to have all the truth, and nothing but the truth, reported to the Court. He shall be on the alert to testify with accuracy and to, at all times, verify and correct the evidence given by other witnesses.

In a human desire to save a friend, a witness for the defence may even, in good faith, effect the truth. The officer shall always be on the look-out with an impartial but a keen and a firm mind.

The form to be used in giving evidence:—As to the form in which evidence shall be given and to show which form shall be avoided and which one shall be taken, I find no better way than to give you the seven types of witnesses, as classified by Norbert Savay:—

a—Loquacious;

b—Reticent;

c—Timid and embarrassed;

d—Defiant or smart;

e—Trained or drilled;

f—Normal.

Let me briefly comment on these various types:—

b—*Loquacious*: This witness will give to the cross-examiner the best weapon to destroy his own evidence. Truth is simple and need not be reported in a talkative way. This type of witness is to be avoided.

b—*Reticent*: Why should a witness be reticent, if he is telling the truth. What is he hiding? . . . The judge and jurors will say: "What is he hiding?" and the answer will be: "Nothing but something which he has interest to hide and which, consequently, if it was given out would work in favour of the accused. It is the duty of the witness to report all the facts, not only those favouring conviction, but even those that favour an acquittal. He shall not be concerned in the result of the case; his sole duty being to report the facts and let the judge appreciate them.

c—*Timid and embarrassed*: Inexperience is the only possible excuse for such a type of witness.

d—*Defiant or smart*: Such a witness will never convey the idea of impartiality with his speech. Let the cross-examiner be smart. Be courteous to him, no matter what he says; he will soon be exasperated.

e—*Prejudiced*: This is the type of witness that a peace officer has no right to be.

f—*Trained or drilled*: This does not mean that this type of witness is necessarily in bad faith. He usually is in good faith, but due to a lack of

confidence in himself, he has before trial summarized what his evidence should be and is decided to stick to it, no matter if he makes mistakes or not.

g—Normal: This is the ideal witness. A witness of equanimity, poise and uniform courtesy. He is not afraid to admit mistakes, great as they may be. On the road to the truth, he will forget his own person and will not hesitate to respect the right of way of Justice.

And if he has followed the above rules, during investigation and the preparation of the case, his mistakes would be nothing more than slight.

Conclusion

Preaching you so hard on the care to be given at any time to the truth, I would necessarily find myself in default were I not to pay here a tribute to the members of your Force, for its high and well deserved reputation in that regard.

It is that reputation that you are carrying during the investigation and at the stage of trial.

Do not forget that the whole credit of the Force is made out of the added credit of its members.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer shall remember the significance of his uniform. He shall always bear in mind that it is not Mr. John Doe who is on the witness stand, but a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. His individuality is entirely covered and forgotten by the credit attached to one of the world's finest police Forces.

The flag of the country hides in its folds the three transcendentals of its institutions: to wit: its legislative power, its executive power and its JUDICIARY POWER.

The peace officer is the humble, but the living and sleepless soul of this judiciary power. Let him always remember that a fragment of this flag has been taken to make his uniform.

Let him remember that while on duty, uniformed or not, he shall always be at "attention".

This should be the inspiration of his physical, moral and intellectual attitude during the perception, the conservation and the expression of the facts, so humble as the case under consideration may be.

Ending this lecture as begun and going back in the trial Court, I say that each of the actors to which I referred has his own responsibility. It is a responsibility which cannot be shifted to others, under any consideration.

Let the judge, the jurors, the lawyers, the accused take their individual responsibilities, but be sure to accept your own.

Be a normal witness. If you follow this advice, whether the case is lost or won, it is no more your responsibility. Be true to yourself and you will be true to justice and duty.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve

by SUPERINTENDENT V. A. M. KEMP

FOR SOME time past the question of re-organizing the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve has been under consideration.

Section 28 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, until the last Session of Parliament, authorized the formation of a Reserve by the enlistment only of Officers and men who had previously served in the Force. During the 1937 Session, however, Section 28 of the Act was extensively amended, with the result that the Reserve was authorized to consist of men not necessarily those having former service with the Force. Other amendments to the Act provided, among other things, for the appointment of Non-Commissioned Officers, and prescribed for periods of training.

Upon the necessary approval being given to this amendment, steps were immediately taken to secure a sufficient number of men to undertake the initial training. For this purpose the general applications for engagement on file at Headquarters—which numbered several hundred men qualified for permanent enlistment—were gone over, and invitations extended to those who were already on our general waiting-list, to join the Reserve. A number of these young men who were in employment, preferred to retain their civilian status and declined enlistment in the Reserve. The call for recruits in the Reserve was sent to some 500 men, and, as a result, 278 Reservists were enlisted for training.

Due to the special facilities available, Training Centres were established at Fredericton for the Maritime Provinces and Gaspé Peninsula, at Rockcliffe for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, at Regina for the Prairie Provinces, and at Vancouver for British Columbia. Actual training of the Reserve commenced simultaneously at all four centres on July 2nd, and was concluded on August 31st.

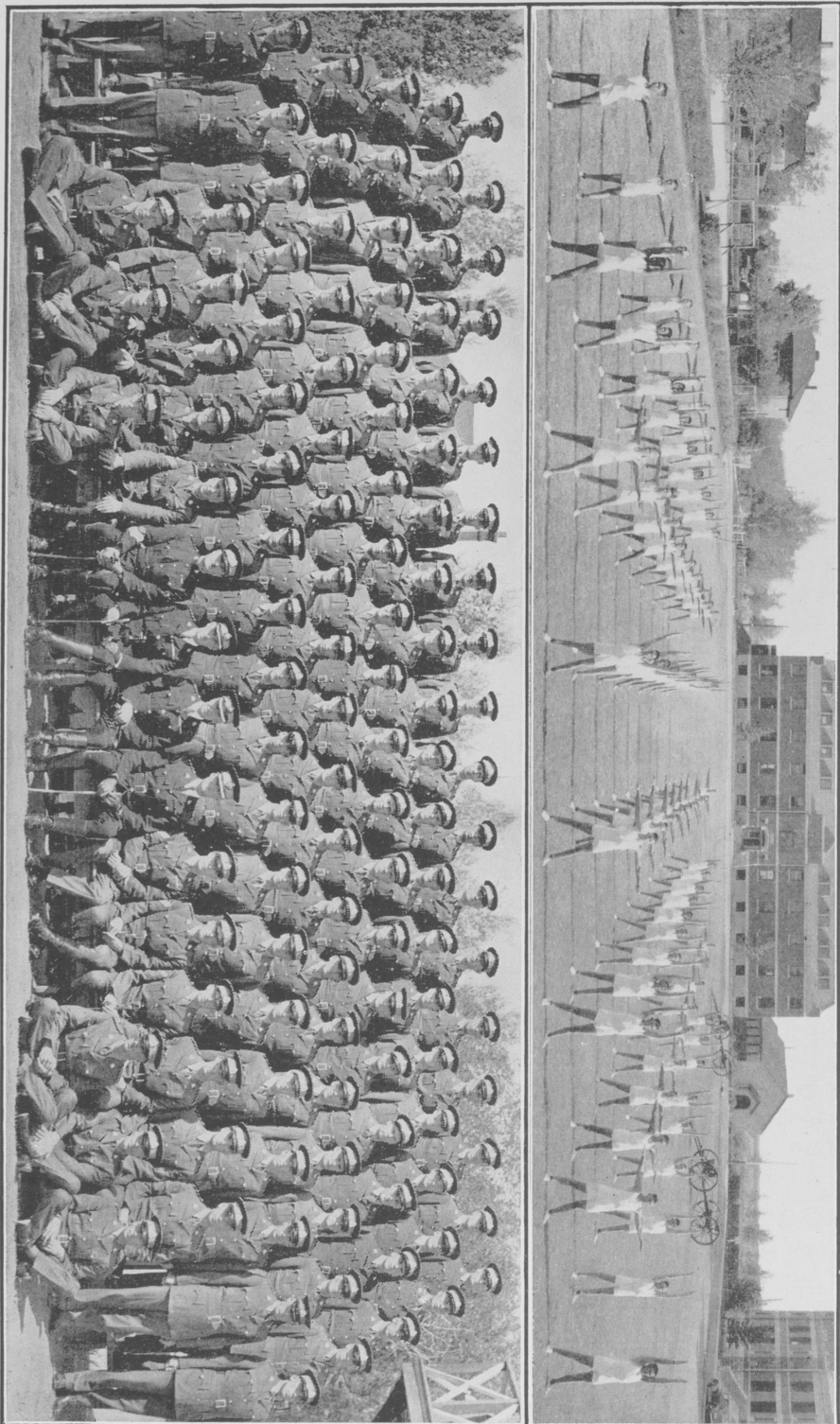
The Syllabus of Training provided for a variety of subjects, including Physical Training and Foot Drill, lectures on Police work, Constables' Manual, Jiu-Jitsu, general training in discipline and Revolver Manual, and lectures on the History of the Force.

From each training centre have come reports of the keenness and zest with which every man approached the question of training.

The Reserves at each point were inspected by the Commissioner and it was noted that each class presented a very smart aspect, quite in keeping with the training carried out by the members of the Force generally.

The Officer Commanding "F" Division, who inspected the Reservists prior to their departure from the "Depot", stated that he has rarely, if ever, seen men make such progress with seven or eight weeks training as had members of the Reserve at Regina.

The results obtained at the conclusion of the training indicate that the Reserve has proved to be a distinct success.



The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve—"Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan

Photographs published by kind permission of Messrs. Butler & Runnalls, Regina.

It is interesting to note that no member of the Reserve has been convicted in Orderly Room for any breach of discipline.

At the conclusion of the training course, some 100 recruits for the Permanent Branch of the Force were enlisted, of which 80 were taken from among the Reservists. It has not been possible to enlist for permanent service, at the present time, every member of the Reserve, but with the continuation of the policy of selecting a percentage of the recruit material for the Force from the Reserve, those who were not successful in securing enlistment this year have every chance to hope for engagement at a later date.

On the preceding page two photographs are published which show Reservists, who were stationed at "Depot" Division, and indicate the beneficial results obtained, and definite advance made, during the short period of summer training carried out by members of the Reserve in their first year.

Should a situation arise requiring additional police assistance, this Force now has at its call a number of men who have received two months' concentrated training. Unless so called up, the Reserve will not again assemble until next Summer when training will be resumed.

An Extract from a Recent R.C.M. Police Patrol Report— Chesterfield Inlet to Baker Lake, North West Territories

"We were off to an early start April the 23rd, and reached Baker Lake Narrows where we camped at 8 p.m. in an old igloo. The next morning we set off through deep snow, and, at 4 p.m., reached a native camp, at the east end of the Baker Lake, consisting of five families. These natives were in good health and had sufficient food for their needs.

The next morning we started off through wet, deep snow that soon took the ice off our muddled komatik. We were accompanied by a native from the camp we had just left who was going into Baker Lake to trade. All day we waded through deep snow with the dogs just about exhausted. At 10.00 p.m. the wind which had been blowing from the southwest, suddenly changed to the northwest where it blew a gale right in our faces. The other native soon disappeared in the darkness ahead as he had practically no load on a small komatik. Our team soon barely crept along and when the dogs finally stopped we were about to build an igloo as Sikinik was not sure just how far the post was away, and the gale made further progress impossible. A shout from the darkness to our right started us off again and we found we were less than a hundred yards from the Post which we could not see. The other native had reached the Post and informed the Police of our coming and they had shouted to guide us in. If they had not done so we would have found ourselves in an igloo practically alongside the Detachment when the storm abated. Members of the Revillon and Hudson's Bay Trading Companies who were visiting our Detachment were unable to go home a half hour later to their respective dwellings a short distance away owing to the intensity of the wind."

Prizes for Literary Contributions

FOR A PERIOD of more than four years the *Quarterly Magazine* has depended for its subject matter upon voluntary contributions submitted for publication by members of the Force and such other individuals as have given their time and ability to add interest to our publication.

The *Quarterly Magazine* is essentially very much of a "spare time" proposition on the part of persons connected with it, either contributors or members of the Editorial Committee, and, if the present standard is to be maintained, it is essential that members of the Force who have literary ability, continue to submit articles for publication from time to time. As an incentive in this connection, therefore, it has been decided that in future, two prizes of \$15.00 and \$10.00 respectively, will be awarded for the two best articles appearing in each edition of the *Quarterly* and submitted by Non-Commissioned Officers or Constables, (within the meaning of the R.C.M. Police Act), or members of the Marine Section, which in the opinion of the Editorial Committee contain the most information of general interest and are also satisfactory from the point of view of prose style, and ability. Literary contributions to be eligible for these prizes may be descriptive of, or deal with, any subject which would ordinarily be suitable for publication in a magazine having the scope and purpose of the R.C.M. Police *Quarterly* and may be of either a serious or humorous nature, as desired by the authors. It need hardly be said, that such manuscripts must be entirely the original work of the contributor, and, that if quotations are made from volumes of reference, credit must be given in all instances.

It is appreciated that in the past various members of the Force have gone to considerable trouble in compiling articles which have not been published in the Magazine for one reason or another. The sincere appreciation of the Editorial Committee is tendered to such contributors, as are also the regrets of the Committee for not being able to take advantage of the contents of all manuscripts submitted. As will be realized some articles which are received for publication cannot be as suitable for purposes of inclusion in the magazine as others, and, it has, therefore, been unavoidable in various instances that certain articles have not as yet been published.

The sincere thanks of the Editorial Committee are also offered to those individuals who have submitted literary contributions in the past and who have been more fortunate insofar as publication of their manuscripts are concerned. With the incentive of the two prizes of \$15.00 and \$10.00 each, referred to above, it is hoped that more will be heard from those friends of the magazine, in the future, who have literary capabilities.

Subsequent to a decision being arrived at by the Editorial Committee, regarding the two best articles in each edition of the magazine, the names of the prize winners will be published in the next issue.

This Competition will be effective as from the January 1938 edition of the R.C.M. Police *Quarterly Magazine*.

The Coronation Review of the Fleet

by CORPORAL C. P. HARRINGTON*

ALIGHT RAIN was falling, on May 19th, as we boarded the train for Pirbright, the town where we would meet the remainder of the Canadian and Colonial troops that were going to the Review. The train was packed, but fortunately, we managed to find an empty compartment, just as the guard's whistle sounded. The trip was without incident, and getting off at a little station near the camp, we found we had been beaten, by a nose, to the last taxi-cab. However, making the necessary arrangements with the driver, to pick us up on his next trip, we started to look around the little village. We did not get far before we saw a small tea-shop, where we had rather a nice breakfast for about nine cents each, and had scarcely finished it before the cab returned. We jumped in, and were driven to the camp itself, a huge affair, with long lines of huts and tents. As we got off, we saw, a short distance away, one of the small new tanks, going like mad over the bumpy ground. It reminded me for all the world, of some crazed, prehistoric monster. I heard later, that they have no trouble at all, doing thirty-five miles per hour, and when one takes into consideration the tremendous weight of these metal pachyderms, such a speed is undoubtedly surprising.

Machine guns were zipping on the range, not far away, and a heavy gun was having its muzzle raised and lowered monotonously, by the crew. We were offered a ride in a tank, and were about to accept, when Major Wilkes—who looked after us splendidly on our trip—came along. We were told off to our respective buses, handed huge lunches, and left for Portsmouth and the fleet. The cloudy sky over London had been left far behind, and we had good weather from now on.

The bus stopped at last, in the Royal Naval Dockyards, at Portsmouth. Directly across from us was the old "Victory", and lying tied to the dock, in the opposite direction, was the Royal Yacht, "Victoria and Albert", a really beautiful ship. Men of every colour and race, with uniforms ranging from field khaki to brown shirts and sandals, were mingled in colourful array, on the wharf.

Tentative arrangements were made for us to go on board the H.M.S. "Hood", and having a little time at our disposal, we went to the Museum. These dockyards were apparently referred to first, in a letter from King John, in A.D. 1212, which mentioned something about building a mud wall around them. The highest-paid man on the job received about three shillings, (approximately seventy-five cents) a week, with a shilling extra for food!

They have articles in this wonderful Museum, from a breech-loading gun, of the swivel type, used about A.D. 1400, to things of the present date. I looked about for the bow and arrows, and sure enough, found them, but

*During the visit of the Coronation Contingent to England this year at the time of the Ceremonies, certain of the personnel of the R.C.M. Police were fortunate enough to be present at the Coronation Review of the Fleet and to view the proceedings from the vantage point of H.M.S. "Hood". Of these members, Corporal C. P. Harrington, of "D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba, took advantage of the occasion to enter the events, as he saw them, in the form of a diary, which in view of the undoubted interest his description contains, is published in this and the following pages.

I was a little disappointed when I found they had been brought over by a sailor from Australia, in 1906. We had to leave before we had seen a quarter of the relics, and we were just in time to get our final instructions regarding H.M.S. "Hood".

The mine-layer that took us out to the line of battle cruisers, turned sharply, when it approached the H.M.S. "Nelson", the Flagship of the Home Fleet, and then continued down the line of huge floating forts, H.M.S. "Rodney", and "Ramillies", where we crossed over to the world's largest, fastest and heaviest battle cruiser, H.M.S. "Hood".

Climbing to the white, scrubbed decks, a Petty Officer guided us below, and we certainly needed a guide, as it seemed miles to the mess rooms. Here, tea was offered to us by our hosts. A loudspeaker attracted my attention, and I was informed that it was used for giving orders. They have one at every strategic point on the ship. When the fleet is together, they have music broadcast by the bands on the battle cruisers, and also concerts.

Later, we had a walk about the deck. The sky was almost clear now, and we saw the rehearsal of the Fleet Air Arm. The planes came roaring overhead, six squadrons in formation, and so close and unwavering were they, in their positions, it looked as if they were paper cut-outs pasted to a moving sky. This was equally true when they came to their saluting position.

That evening, we had a wonderful dinner, and then the stories began, told in a breezy, world-travelled manner. An Officer would be telling of some experience, when another would break in, "That wasn't at Malta, Bill, that was at Gibraltar—or was it Bombay?" These Navy fellows speak of harbours, almost a world apart, in the same way we would speak of a theatre down town.

It was late when we broke up. Following one of our guides, we were shown to a large space directly under the quarter deck. We had hammocks, which I had seen when they were rolled up, and they looked like a pile of over-grown sausages. Imagine twenty or thirty beds, mattresses and all, in a box about the size of our ordinary hospital cots. They are slung to hooks fastened in the ceiling. Aside from a slight difficulty in getting in, they proved to be surprisingly comfortable. It had been a long day, starting at London, and ending in a hammock on board the "Hood".

The next morning, May 20th, we were awakened from a sound sleep, and forgetting for a moment, where I was, I almost fell out of my hammock. We were given quite a hearty breakfast, and then went up on deck wondering what the weather would be like, but it was perfect—King's weather.

Chief Petty Officer Withers then took us to the Fighting Top. This reaches up about one hundred and ninety-five feet above the sea, and controls the whole ship. But should it be blown away, there are still a number of places for control left, and further isolated stations, after these. It was a wonderful place to see the one hundred and forty-five ships of the British Empire and the eighteen ships of the Foreign Powers. I decided I would make a special effort to get to the Fighting Top when the fireworks and searchlight display took place that night, if I could get permission.

We went below again and had lunch, afterwards polishing vigorously for the King's Review that afternoon. We had taken off our spurs when

coming aboard, for this, apparently, is as traditional as saluting the quarter-deck when coming on board ship. I regretted this, as with breeches and high riding boots, minus the spurs, we looked as incongruous as a car with a saddle on top.

We lined up at about 2.40 p.m., on the top-deck just above the quarter-deck, where the Marines, that fine body of men, were being paraded. All around the ship was a cordon of sailors. The order came through loudspeakers to all parts of the boat, "Stand by to dress ship!" This was just as the Trinity House vessel, "Patricia", followed closely by the Royal Yacht, "Victoria and Albert", and with the "Enchantress" bringing up the rear, sailed out of the nearby harbour.

We were given the necessary instructions on how to raise our hats for the three cheers, and were cautioned not to cry "Hurra", but "Hurrah". A double line of sailors, just below us, received the same orders from their officer. As Their Majesties' boat approached, we were given the order to "Dress ship!" The Marines presented arms and we sprang to attention. I was watching the sailors, in their loose-fitting, comfortable uniforms. When they got their order, they broke lines, doubled forward, forming an unbroken chain, with their hands crossed on the top cable of the guard rail, and with their feet wide apart. A good position, this, and no unnecessary strain.

As the "Patricia" came abreast, we were given the signal, and off came our hats. This was carried through in drill time. The hat was seized at the count of "one", with the right hand. At the count of "two", it was held up, and slightly forward, at the full length of the outstretched arm. When cheering, there was a longdrawn "one", in which the hat was circled forward, and to the left, and at a sharp "two", it was snapped into its original position. At the same time we cried, "Hurrah"!

We could see the other cruisers carrying on with the cheering, and viewed from a distance, the way the hats were all waved together, and then brought sharply into one line of white glistening ovals, was a wonderful sight. We had been standing quite near to the small calibre guns that fired the Royal Salute, and each time they went off, the concussion made our thin red line rock. I wondered then, what it would be like to be near the big fifteen-inch guns, when they fired!

After the inspection was over, we were taken on a trip to the engine rooms. These develop about 144,000 h.p., and the four propellers they drive weigh about twenty tons each. At full speed, this 45,000 ton ship travels at 37 miles per hour, and one gallon of fuel oil is said to carry the vessel approximately three yards!

We arrived on deck again, just in time to see the Fleet Air Arm fly past. All this time, a number of huge liners, S.S. "Laurentic", "Rangitiki", and others, were slowly going along the lines, crowded to overflowing with guests. Then down we went for dinner.

At 10 p.m., we were all on deck for the illuminations, fireworks, and searchlight display. I couldn't begin to do this spectacular show justice. Better men than I, have tried it and failed. How the Officers and men must have worked on the elaborate details! Fortunately, we managed to get up in the Fighting Top, but only after several had received bad bumps from the

narrow gangways, as all the lights had been put out on board. However, we were well rewarded.

As my eyes became accustomed to the darkness, I could see the grey shape of the "Hood" below me, and the rough outlines of the fighting ships in our immediate vicinity. Signal lamps were still busy, and we were able to pick out the "Iron Duke" in our rear, and the "Repulse" in front of us, as the yellow beams, flashing the Morse Code, struck them. Soon even these were stopped, and we were in complete darkness.

A signal was snapped over the wires, and suddenly the whole harbour was a blaze of lights, each ship of war picked out in detail, from waterline to the very roof of the Fighting Top, with electric lights that shone with startling brilliance. Even flags, masts and smoke-stacks, had their own illuminations, with their fiery counterparts reflected in the still sea. It was a breath-taking sight! The lights remained on, for ten minutes, and then were snapped out as suddenly as they had appeared.

During the next ten minutes of darkness, I could hear quiet orders being given from below, on the ship. Then the rockets rushed forth, to burst like a million tiny stars against the night sky. These were followed by showers of fire from a myriad of Roman Candles, and then a slight lull. Suddenly, swishing sounds were heard in all directions, and the first of the larger rockets burst, red. The second roared up to the heavens, white, and then, blue. Timing was perfect throughout the whole of the Empire's Fleet, and the effect was wonderful.

There was another lull of ten minutes; we needed it! Then, at a sharp order from down below, the huge twin search-lights, of 120 million candle power each, woke up, shooting their piercing beams to the skies. Thin layers of clouds crossed them, like wisps of fluffy wool. Then the beams began to widen out, and so gradually and well-timed, did the whole fleet carry out this manoeuvre, that it looked like the action of one searchlight reflected from an enormous mirror. The lights dipped and rolled about the heavens, in unison, until we were almost dizzy with trying to follow their gyrations. At last they dipped, and settling on the decks of the ships opposite, remained still.

As a faint but audible cheer was sent wafting over the water by the guests of the Fleet, we heard the ship's bell strike midnight. The end of another perfect day, and a sight that I shall never forget.

At 6 a.m.—May 21st—we were awakened by one of the Chief Petty Officers rolling our hammocks. We went up on deck first, and found the sun streaming down from a cloudless sky. After breakfast, we climbed, with the Gunner's mate, into the revolving turret of two of the great fifteen-inch guns, each of which weighs about 100 tons; the revolving turret complete weighs about 900 tons. Three men are employed about the gun, when firing. One, at the ear-phones (thick, soft rubber covers the receiver, to exclude all sound), his position being slightly forward from the breech, and just inside the metal shell of the turret. Another looks after the breech, (a huge piece of metal, this, nearly the height of a man), and although he stands within a foot of it, when actual firing takes place, he apparently gets the least shock from the explosion. The third man's position is an unenviable one, for he stands on a platform, directly in rear of, and in line with the breech. A

steel lever between his legs is moved forward and back, to load the shell, and charge it into the gun. When the explosion occurs, this huge chunk of metal leaps back a full six feet as if it would crush the life from him but stops about a foot away, then meekly slides back to its original position.

The guns are fired by electricity from the control room in the Fighting Top. There are eight of these guns, on the "Hood", situated in four turrets. Roughly, the procedure for firing one of these guns starts with the loading. The men handling the charges in the powder-room, place a charge, consisting of four cannisters with cloth coverings, on brackets which then rise to the shell-room above. Here a crane picks up the shell, and transfers it to the hoist, where it is placed, by the men in this compartment, above the charge brackets. Compressed air then brings the hoist up near the gun. The second man has the breech open. As the shell comes in line with the gun, the third man moves the lever forward, a flexible steel ramrod leaps out, and thrusts the shell into position, in the gun. Pulling back, the lever returns the ramrod, and the hoist goes upward, until the first quarter of the charge is in line with the breech. The lever is again thrown forward, and the charge is pushed into place, just behind the projectile—what an awful mess there would be, if that narrow steel ramrod, pushed too hard, against those mammoth charges! Similarly, the remainder of the charges are rammed home. The breech is then closed, and the man on the telephone reports.

Up we go to the Fighting Top, where the range, speed, and course of the target, are being plotted with the aid of the most intricate and up-to-date instruments. It would take a volume to describe these. Then, as the guns bear on the target (which we will presume is just within range), a button is pressed, the charges explode, and the projectile, about one ton in weight, is on its 17-mile flight to its mark, travelling at a speed of 1,670 miles per hour. The whole process, from loading, sighting, and firing, to reloading, can be done in about half a minute.

About 11 a.m. we had our last meal on the vessel, then thanked the Chief Petty Officers and men, for this unforgettable visit, and climbed into a waiting boat, which took us back to the Naval Dockyards. Here we were invited on H.M.S. "Victory", and later had tea on board. Just as we came off the ship, we saw the Royal Yacht tie up. A twenty-one gun salute was fired, and amidst a great cheering, Their Majesties boarded their private train for London. This was a fitting climax to such a memorable occasion.

Single Fingerprint System

An investigation made recently discloses the value of the Single Fingerprint System which is in force at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Bureau of Identification at Headquarters, Ottawa. During 1932, two milk bottles discovered at the scene of a crime and on which fingerprints had been found, were received from a Police organisation in Ontario. The prints were developed and photographed but as no Single Fingerprint System was then in force it was impossible to identify them. In July, 1937, identification was, however, made and it was established that the individual responsible for the offence was a criminal with a long record who had previously been convicted of a large number of serious offences. Had the Single Fingerprint System been in operation when the milk bottles were received in 1932, identification would have been made at that time.

New Methods of Gas Attack!

A CERTAIN MORNING in early summer, the day dawned with a promise of intense heat. At six-thirty a.m., the Night Guard, aroused from his slumbers by the muttered invective of the relief, sleepily stretched himself, and slowly went to a softer bed to continue his interrupted rest. One hour later the neighbourhood of the sleeping quarters of the detachment personnel was startled by an inferno of discordant sounds, proclaiming that R——, first class constable, a notoriously early riser, was taking his morning bath. The less ambitious, disturbed by this evidence of another day, turned off alarm clocks and slept once more—in short, a usual morning in the Sub-Division Headquarters Post. There was no indication of the stirring events which were to follow shortly

The initial cause of the ensuing debacle was the bursting of a tear gas bomb in the Administration building, shortly after half past eight. The reason for this explosion, at a time when the administrative staff were preparing for their morning's leisure, is still shrouded in mystery, although numerous theories have been put forward. The highway patrol, suffering from the delusion that they work harder than other men, cynically maintain that the administrative staff were unaccountably bored by their normal idleness and deliberately created this diversion. The members of the relief branch, as victims of the same delusion, support this theory but, possessing sullied minds, argue that the object was twofold and that the reactions of the female of the species, in the person of the stenographer, was the ultimate design. While the truth will perhaps never be known, these versions appear to be inadequate in the light of later evidence of a plot so Machiavellian in its subtlety, that, if true, no parallel exists in modern times.

Whatever the cause, the result must have startled even the hardened habitues of the "sanctum sanctorum". As the evergrowing cloud of gas from the bomb rapidly filled the rooms, the staff, spurred by sudden acute discomfort and the momentarily expected arrival of the O.C., struggled unsuccessfully with refractory windows. The sub-division clerk, with an unexpected burst of speed which filled experienced judges of form with grave doubts as to their infallibility and caused a rapid mental revision of odds, closed the inner door of his office and prepared for the long task of striking the defunct bomb "off-charge", before his memory failed him. The filing clerk, abandoning the hopeless struggle against the windows and his usual sang-froid, gathered the files, daily left in conspicuous positions to give the uninitiated the impression of unremitting toil, and hurriedly threw them into the cabinets where they were at once irretrievably lost. The senior N.C.O. with a reputation for gallantry at stake, and heedless of the tears coursing down his cheeks, assisted the stenographer to gather those articles so dear to the feminine heart, by searching the floor for a lost lipstick, while the lady in question alternately dried her eyes and repaired the damage with powder and rouge before venturing into the revealing sunlight. Such was the situation upon the arrival of the O.C.

Let it be at once known that no time was lost by him in superfluous inquiries! Hurriedly masking his face with a handkerchief, he boldly entered

the building by the front door to grope his way to his office and its expected sanctuary, only to find that the door had been left open by an absent-minded janitor and the room filled with the noxious fumes. There was no time for recriminations. The company gathered in the stenographer's office and, led by the O.C. made a concerted rush for the front door and safety, only to find it locked. The head gardener, a practical but short-sighted man, seeing what he took to be smoke, had promptly closed it before proceeding at a brisk trot to the nearest garden hose. Foiled in this attempt, the fugitives retraced their steps and, in desperation, combined their failing strength against a window on the other side of the building. Slowly it was forced open. Even in extremity, the unwritten law of the sea prevailed, the stenographer being the first to leave. Clutching a vanity case in one hand, and, with becoming modesty, her skirts in the other, she was assisted to safety by willing hands. The O.C., an ardent golfer, with a choking cry of 'Fore', executed a perfect swing and followed through and landed on the green outside. The senior N.C.O., throwing decorum aside, scrambled wildly through the opening and came heavily to rest with his head in the lap of the prostrate stenographer. Apparently exhausted by his efforts, he remained in this position until removed. The remainder of the company, being of equal rank and careless of seniority, attempted to leave together, and, becoming firmly wedged, engaged in a vituperative and lurid analysis of each others' parental hereditary characteristics, history, and fate, until extricated by sheer force.

We, of the Detachment staff, enjoying the customary post-breakfast siesta in another building, received our first intimation of these events by means of a telephone call from the senior N.C.O. In dulcet tones came the inquiry 'Had we an electric fan?' Guileless and unsuspecting, we admitted having the only one in the Post, and, in a few well chosen words, added our praise of its performance. Could it be borrowed for a short space of time for urgent reasons? "For without charity we are as nothing worth", said the Apostle and conscious of quiet virtue, we dispatched it in haste to the Administration building to dispel the lingering fumes. Slowly the rooms were cleared and the trivial round commenced once more. But we watched and waited in vain for the return of the fan. Days of intense heat dragged slowly by and we found no relief from it such as before our charity and simplicity. Slumbering in its cool comfort, however, were the victims of the explosion. Or perhaps the perpetrators? We are still wondering!

Infractions of Motor Vehicles Acts

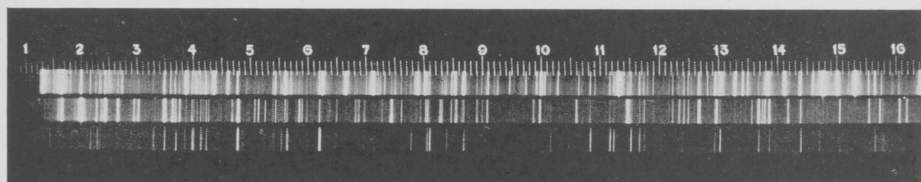
A comparison of the mounting number of infractions of the various Motor Vehicle Acts coming within the jurisdiction of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the last five months, is of interest. In April, 310 cases formed the subject of inquiry, in May—749, in June—1,090, in July—1,101, and in August a high total of 1,165 infractions was reached. Figures extending over the Provincial areas under police jurisdiction of this Force, for the month of September are not yet available.

The Spectrograph

A METAL, WHEN it is vaporised and suitably excited in a flame, can be made to give out light. The light from each element is characterised by being composed of certain radiations (identified by their wave-lengths) different from those in the light from other substances. There may be very many or only a few such radiations present. This light is always definitely characteristic of the metal used, but except in certain simple cases the unaided eye cannot appreciate this; the spectroscope or the spectrograph are necessary adjuncts for accomplishing such discrimination.

The spectrograph sorts out the various radiations and ranges them as lines upon a photographic plate strictly in order of their wave-length, so that a measurement of the position of a line upon the plate determines its wave-length and hence leads to the identification of the substance emitting it.

The photograph reproduced below was taken with a Hilger Spectrograph. The top portion represents a counterfeit fifty cent piece; the middle portion a genuine fifty cent piece; and the lower portion a copper electrode standard. For the test, two genuine coins were suspended and a high tension spark passed between them. The light thus produced passed through a slit in the spectrograph and was recorded on the photographic plate, this being later developed and processed. The counterfeit coins were treated in a similar manner, the light rays produced being recorded on the same photographic plate in order to facilitate a comparison of the two coins.



A study of the photograph shows that copper appears very faintly at 8.65 on the standard, slightly heavier on the genuine coin, and is present in increased quantities in the counterfeit. At 4.6, an element appears in the counterfeit coin which is not in the genuine. At 11.5 and also at 2, silver appears faintly in the counterfeit but is more pronounced in the genuine. At 10.61 aluminum appears in the counterfeit but is not present in the genuine. It will be further observed that an element appears at 10.01 in the counterfeit which is not in the genuine.

The Spectrograph is of great value to manufacturers engaged in the production of steel and other metallic articles, and, there is no doubt that it will prove of increasing value to police forces throughout the country in connection with the detection of crime. It provides a simple, certain and speedy method by which one may detect the whole of the metallic constituents in any metals or alloys. It is of particular value in connection with the detection of counterfeit coins, metal filings, and comparison of other metallic exhibits.

Routine Patrol—Eastern Arctic

ON FEBRUARY 3rd, 1936, a patrol party consisting of A/L/Corporal Gray, Special Constable "Koomanapik", and an Eskimo guide named "Kippomee", with two dog teams, left Pond Inlet Detachment, N.W.T., to patrol to Pingitkalik, situated on the north-east coast of Melville Peninsula. Special Constable "Kilikti" and his son "Ningyoo", with one dog team, accompanied the party for the first two days in order to assist the teams through deep snow. Mr. A. Stephenson of the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Pond Inlet also accompanied the party, driving his own team of dogs.

The object of the patrol was to make a routine inspection of the natives in the district; to take vital statistics and game returns, and generally to carry out the duties of the R.C.M. Police in the far north, these being almost all-embracing.

The route of the first part of the journey was west from Pond Inlet on Eclipse Sound, then south to the end of Milne Inlet. Deep and soft snow was encountered in places for the first eight days out. At times it was necessary to relay the loaded sleds through the worst places. On February 10th, the patrol reached the end of Milne Inlet, having covered approximately only one hundred miles since leaving Pond Inlet. Owing to the heavy hauling the dogs were already showing signs of strain.

On February 11th, a land crossing, commencing at Milne Inlet near Philip Creek and running south-east by south to a bay at the North end of Foxe Basin, was commenced. The start of this crossing was made at Philip Creek, after a detour of the falls at the mouth of the Creek had been made. This land crossing occupied eight days, the patrol being storm bound two days out of the eight. Travelling conditions were generally bad on account of deep snow, and to make matters worse the supply of dog feed had run low and the dogs were on short rations. Numerous tracks of caribou were seen but only two animals were actually viewed. On February 18th the patrol reached Foxe Basin and camped on the sea ice.

On the following day they turned west, travelling on Murray Maxwell Bay. For the next five days the weather was stormy and the patrol made slow progress, being held up for two days. During this time efforts were made to kill seal for the dogs, but without success. The dogs were very hungry. One had to be destroyed, and another collapsed and had to be carried on the sled.

On February 25th, the patrol reached a native sealing camp of eight families, established on a small island about ten miles south west of Jens Monk Island and a supply of meat was purchased for the Police teams. The patrol spent two days here, resting the dogs, and taking vital statistics and game returns. One day's trip from this point brought the patrol, on February 27th, to Ogloodik where eighteen families of Eskimos were situated. These natives had just sufficient meat for their own immediate use; that had been their state all winter. A number of them were suffering from colds. On the following day the patrol left Igloodik and arrived at Pingitkalik, approximately thirty-five miles distant. Here there were fourteen families of natives,

all well supplied with meat. At Pingitkalik the natives live in permanent igloos built of rocks and stones, situated in low-lying sand hills. This is in contrast to the snow igloos of other natives, which are necessarily only temporary. The natives here had made large kills of caribou, walrus, and seal, during the previous fall and winter, and after making caches of the meat for their future use they had been able to spare some for their less fortunate brethren at Igloodik. Three dogs were purchased here to augment the police teams.

Vital statistics taken at Igloodik and Pingitkalik showed that during the past year there had been two deaths and nine births amongst the natives.

Pingitkalik was the turning point of the journey, the patrol having covered approximately 500 miles since leaving Pond Inlet.

On March 2nd, after resting two days at Pingitkalik, the patrol commenced the march homewards. They returned to Igloodik the same day. During the next two days they travelled north to Gifford River on Baffin Island. Travelling was generally good during the period mentioned, but, the following two days, the patrol was again storm bound. On March 7th, a land crossing was commenced, approximately 60 miles in length, from Gifford River north to Berlinguette Inlet which joins Admiralty Inlet. Berlinguette Inlet was reached four days later, after a fairly hard crossing, including another day storm-bound in camp. The route now lay approximately 90 miles due north on Admiralty Inlet to Yeoman Island, and from there 30 miles east to Moffett Inlet. These laps of the journey occupied three days. Travelling conditions were good. At Yeoman Island the patrol visited a camp of four native families, and at Moffett Inlet they visited another camp of nine families. Both these camps were well supplied with meat when the patrol arrived, but it was learned that the former natives had all but starved during the winter when they were camped at the south end of Admiralty Inlet. The natives at Moffet Inlet, having learned of the plight of the others went to their aid and brought them to Yeoman Island.

The patrol had now to make another land crossing, of approximately 75 miles, from Moffet Inlet east to Eclipse Sound adjoining Pond Inlet. This was commenced on March 15th, and Eclipse Sound was reached after five days travel. Arduous conditions were met with on account of deep soft snow, and when the patrol did reach Eclipse Sound both dogs and men were very tired. Two days later the patrol arrived back at Pond Inlet. They had travelled approximately 1020 miles in 48 days.

Mounted Police in the North West Territories

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is the only Police Force operating in the North West Territories and is responsible not only for the enforcement of all laws but also for the fulfilment of multifarious duties on behalf of various Departments of the Canadian Government. Twenty-three permanent Detachments and two summer Detachments comprising a total personnel of 55 members of the R.C.M. Police exercise jurisdiction over an area of 1,309,682 square miles, patrols being carried out by air, boat, or dog team, the latter means of transportation being the most frequently used.

"Duty"

by MR. F. G. ROE, Edmonton, Alta.

"Inspector Fitzgerald and his comrades, Royal North West Mounted Police—1911"*

"It is supposed that the guide lost his bearings."

The guide stopped short in bitter black despair;
The storm-lashed leafless branches moaned and tossed;
The snow-dust swirled; then, "God!"—half curse, half prayer—
They heard his muttered sob of anguish—"Lost!"
And at the word their hearts within them died,
As brave men likewise have been known to sink;
And then the tonic of their native pride
Came back to brace them—"Wait, boys; let me think."
"A week before . . . or was it but a week? . . .
They left that cruel God-forsaken stream . . .
Two days . . . it *was* two days . . . they kept the creek
Toward the Height of Land . . . it seemed a dream . . .
And then . . . O God! have mercy . . . he recalled . . .
Two creeks bore upward . . . had he made a slip? . . .
Was this the right one?"—Petrified, appalled,
He strove to search his memories of the trip.
"The one he knew . . . or thought he knew . . . and still? . . .
That blinding storm . . . it numbed one's very frame! . . .
He'd swear he recognized that cut-bank hill . . .
And yet . . . the *coulée* didn't seem the same . . .
'Two days along the creek', that half-breed said . . .
'Then . . . strike across toward the Height of Land . . .
But now . . . three . . . four . . . five . . . six . . . a week had sped'
Their weary *traverse* once again he scanned—
'He'd heard of fellows turning 'round and 'round . . .
He used to laugh . . . and then . . . the other day . . .
He thought he knew that bit of scrubby ground . . .
But even then? . . . he hardly dared to say . . .
They'd got the mail . . . and mighty little grub . . .
(He'd give them both for one good thorough warm)
They might as well camp down among the scrub
As waste their strength in that infernal storm . . .'
And who dare hope to picture, who may know,
What time the Storm-King's furies mocked and roared,
The horrors of that death-camp in the snow,
The hopes now shattered and again restored!
Those fruitless days of struggle, pain, and stress,
Striving to think their senses judged aright;
Those formless wastes of tortured barrenness,
Those mad delusions of the Arctic night!
The stricken guide by fell remorse assailed;
His agony of soul, when fortune failed,
Who'd staked their all upon a cast—and lost!
The sickness that is born of hope deferred
Methinks accepted each his equal share;
Nor will I deem they spoke one single word
To make that burden harder yet to bear . . .

*Inspector F. J. Fitzgerald, Constable R. O'H. Taylor, Constable G. F. Kinney and Special Constable S. Carter died of starvation, in the performance of their duty, on the MacPherson-Dawson patrol, February, 1911.

R.C.M.P. at Canada's Bisley

by CORPORAL F. J. SMITH

TO MARKSMEN all over the Dominion the date of August 9th is an important one, signifying the opening of Canada's classic rifle meet held at Connaught Rifle Ranges, Ottawa, Ont., under the auspices of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

To those attending, it is deemed just as worthy to term it Canada's Bisley as that Mecca of Empire marksmen held yearly at Bisley, England.

Again this year there was a representation of several members from the R.C.M. Police, each succeeding year showing a slight increase in numbers attending. A most courteous welcome was extended not only to those having previous experience to their credit and who are familiar figures on the Ranges, but also to the Tyro's who are given every encouragement and assistance.

The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association was founded in 1868 with the object of gathering together marksmen from all over the Dominion in annual competitive rivalry, to establish and encourage a higher standard of efficiency and interest with the small arms weapon.

The Commissioner has encouraged members of the Force to attend these annual series by granting leave of absence to those who have qualified through proficiency attained in the various rifle and revolver clubs throughout the Force, or from associate membership in Provincial or other similar organizations.

The following are those who attended this year:

Sergeant J. D. O'Connell, "J", Fredericton; Sergeant D. L. McGibbon, "Depot", Regina; Sergeant J. Leatham, "Depot", Regina; Sergeant D. E. Forsland, "K", Lethbridge; Corporal F. J. Smith, "A", Ottawa; Corporal N. E. Goodfellow, "A", Ottawa; Corporal J. A. Doane, "A", Ottawa; Corporal W. C. Chisholm, "O", Sarnia; Corporal J. A. Churchman, "C", Montreal; Constable H. J. Blais, "A", Ottawa; Constable C. C. Wilson, "A", Ottawa; Constable F. C. Sullivan, "E", Vancouver; Constable J. Cullen, "H", Halifax; Constable P. L. Bentley, "H", Halifax; Constable W. Beatty, "A", Kingston.

Whilst our members did not capture any major awards, it was noted that Corporal N. E. Goodfellow and Constable F. C. Sullivan shot extremely well, almost making the 1938 Bisley Team. Constable Sullivan had the misfortune to run into grief during the City of Ottawa match, placing him out of the running and being listed at forty second for replacement on the Bisley Team. Corporal Goodfellow maintained a top place in match after match until the last range of nine hundred yards in the final match, where he also ran into misfortune after a week of almost perfect shooting and was displaced at the last lap to thirty-fifth place on the Bisley Team replacement list. "Better luck next year" was his only remark to this most keen disappointment.

Each and every individual won several cash prizes, carrying away a total of over ninety-nine awards, seventy-two in the rifle competitions, seventeen in the revolver series and Corporal W. C. Chisholm was the winner

of nine awards in the small bore competitions, he being the holder of several championships in this type of shooting and concentrating mainly on these events.

Constable F. C. Sullivan won the Minister of National Defence Prize of twenty-five dollars, and Constable J. Blais placed third in the same event, winning ten dollars.

Sergeant J. D. O'Connell and Sergeant D. E. Forsland, both recognized revolver marksmen of the Force, garnered several awards in the revolver competitions, Connaught Ranges providing an excellent outdoor range. It is felt that next year a team from this Force could be entered as well as individual entries and with due application should gain recognition.

The selection of the finest rifle shots of His Majesty's Forces in Canada and the R.C.M. Police is also undertaken at the D.C.R.A., for the purpose of forming the team to be sent to Bisley, England, to represent Canada in the inter-Empire competitions of His Majesty's Forces. The eighteen marksmen having the highest aggregate score of six matches are selected in order of scores by the executive committee. These matches are fired one each day of the meet, and are namely The MacDougall, Banker's, MacDonald Brier, Governor General's (1st stage), City of Ottawa, and, ending with the most important match of the shoot, The Governor General's (final stage).

It is indeed a thrilling climax after a week of concentrated effort on the part of these hundreds of marksmen, present from all over the Dominion, to shoot the final stage of the Governor General's match, this necessitates the firing of fifteen rounds at the nine hundred yards range, the spectators are roped back to avoid any distraction to the marksmen on the firing mound and the final battle is waged for supremacy in Canada's shooting world. As the register keeper intones the value of each marksman's shot, Bull's-Eye, Five, etc., so rises the spirit of conquest in the heart of those reaching their goal, but to those who almost have the objective in their grasp and encounter grief at this stage, the register keeper's "Inner four or Magpie, three" creates a feeling of bitter disappointment surmounted only by the sportsman and gentleman with the remark, "Better luck next year", and so ends Canada's classic rifle shoot for 1937.

The main individual object at Bisley, England, is to secure the King's Prize, the most outstanding award to riflemen of His Majesty's Forces in the British Empire, consisting of a medal presented by His Majesty the King, to be worn for life, and a cash award of twelve hundred and fifty dollars. It might be of interest to note here that this premier prize for the 1937 meet went to Officer Cadet D. L. Burney, Cambridge University, with the score of 283 x 300. Beside the cash award, the King's Prize also carried this year, the National Rifle Association Gold Medal, Gold Badge, and Coronation Medal. Sergeant T. A. Jenson, Alberta Light Horse, was the highest on the Canadian team, finishing in tenth place with a score of 276 x 300, seven points below the winner.

In conclusion it is pointed out that far and above any monetary consideration, was the wealth of knowledge and experience gained for future application, each and every member making every conscientious effort to do his best to gain honour and prestige for himself and the Force.

Cryptogram Contest

THE RESULT of the Cryptogram Contest published in the July 1937 edition of the *Quarterly Magazine* clearly shows that only proficient cipher students were able to offer a correct solution, and to encourage a study of the method used, a full explanation is given below.

The system demonstrated is known as the "PLAYFAIR" code, and is used a great deal in sending code messages where great secrecy is desired, as without the key word, or words, messages are exceedingly difficult to decipher. The key words used in the July contest were "MANX POLICE", and the clue was given in the sentence preceding the code. To decipher the message a square is made five letters by five letters, and, in two agreed upon rows, (1 and 2 in this case), the letters of the key words are placed, the rest of the squares to contain all other letters of the alphabet not contained in the code words. The letters "I" and "J" occupy one square.

M	A	N	X	P
O	L	I	C	E
B	D	F	G	H
K	Q	R	S	T
U	V	W	Y	Z

It will be remembered the code message published in the July edition of the Magazine reads as follows:—

"A note was received at Police Headquarters in the Isle of Man as follows:—

This information is from a friend who will always play fair with the Manx Police:—

‘AENX BIT FLIBVX
EXQFEIT FWIM BIWMFQW
XLPK FNXQ MR HBMT.N.P.
KLBXV GU SWNX DXXF’ ”

To decode the message the letters of the code are divided into pairs and the following system adopted:—

1. If the pair of letters appear in the same horizontal line, substitute the letter immediately to the left viz:—NX=AN. When a letter appears on the extreme left of the line take letter on the extreme right of the same line.
2. If the pair of letters appear in the same vertical column, substitute the letters immediately above, viz:—OK=MB. When one of the pair appears at the top of the column, substitute the letter at the bottom of same column.
3. If the pair of letters appear on opposite corners of a rectangle, substitute the letters at the opposite corners of the rectangle, viz:—OS=CK.

By following these simple rules the decoded message reads as follows:—

PLAN FOR HOLDUP CASHIER IRON FOUNDRY NEAR
BANK AT FOUR P.M. TODAY BY RYAN GANG.

Only seven correct solutions were received, and as the first two—after due allowance was made for time taken in transit of the *Quarterly Magazine* through the mails—were considered of equal merit, the Editorial Committee have been pleased to award two book prizes instead of one, to:—

Reg. No. 11975 Constable W. R. Bordeleau, "C" Division, Montreal, P.Q.

Reg. No. 11880 Constable R. S. McLaren, "A" Division, Ottawa.

Successful results were also achieved by the following, to whom congratulations for arriving at a correct solution are extended:—

Skipper-Lieutenant J. W. Bonner, "H" Division, Halifax, N.S.

Reg. No. 11569 Sergeant C. J. Widgery, "H" Division, Halifax, N.S.

Reg. No. 12284 L/Seaman H. R. Hoar, "H" Division, Halifax, N.S.

Reg. No. 12792 Telegraphist M. J. O'Connor, "H" Division, Halifax, N.S.

Reg. No. 11635 Constable W. H. Morgan, "J" Division, Moncton, N.B.

The code for the present "*Quarterly*" is based on the same system as above, and key words appear in the following text:—

"The R.C.M.P. Constable on duty at the Royal Canadian Mint reports the finding, near the vaults, of a small sealed package containing a number of typed sheets of quarto paper, and a marked slip of which a true copy is given:—

SWBDDT — KOSTOQ — BXEOIQ — SWOUKS — TDTBPA

HOKLYT — APCEDC — HHODAH — QEMPFM — DTBTAH

APOCKX — SWOUKS — UMALDT — SCFLKL — SMZKZM.

The usual procedure for awarding the prize is varied as follows:—

All solutions submitted must be accompanied by another code message, and the best code sent, in the opinion of the Editorial Committee, together with the correct solution of the above Cryptogram will entitle the sender to the prize. The winning code will be subsequently published in the *Quarterly*. All codes submitted must be of a known system, the decode to be attached in a sealed envelope. Solutions to reach the Editor of the *Quarterly Magazine* on or before November 30th, 1937.

Two-Way Radio Telephone to the Arctic

OTTAWA—Canada.—The recent two-way radio-telephone conversation between Roy A. Gibson, Director of Lands, Parks and Forests, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, and Major D. L. McKeand, Officer-in-Charge of Canada's Eastern Arctic Patrol aboard the R.M.S. 'Nascopie' in Bellot Strait, was a practical demonstration of the value of radio as a means of communication between isolation and civilization. Bellott Strait separates Boothia Peninsula, the most northerly tip of Canadian mainland, from North Somerset Island, and recently was the scene of an event of historical significance when the schooner 'Aklavik' from Cambridge Bay in the Western Arctic, met the 'Nascopie' and effected intercommunication through a Northwest Passage, the dream of navigators for four hundred years.

Ever since the Eastern Arctic Patrol sailed from Montreal in July to visit points in Hudson Bay and the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, daily tests in two-way radio-telephone communication between the expedition and Ottawa have been carried out by representatives of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

—From *Canadian Resources Bulletin*.

Book Review

The Story of Secret Service. By RICHARD WILMER ROWAN. Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., New York, U.S.A. \$3.50.

As its name implies, this volume deals with the history of Intelligence Systems and the activities of espionage agents in all countries of the world over a period of thirty-three centuries. As stated in the book, the tremor of the footsteps of the espionage agents of history, might not register upon the most delicate seismograph but the influence of their acts can accumulate hurricane force. An instance of the necessity of "inside" information being available in time of war is given early in the volume and is illustrated by the lost opportunities of the Allies' first attack upon the Dardanelles during the Great War. On this occasion, it is said, the Turkish defences in the Strait had been battered to pieces to such an extent by the guns of the Anglo-French Mediterranean Fleet, that the Turkish Government, believing the Allies would take Constantinople, had already commenced to move into Asia-Minor. Owing to the lack of information in regard to what was happening behind the enemy front, the advantage, however, was not followed up and the victorious attacking fleet steamed away and did not return. Even one agent properly situated, and able to forward intelligence to the Allied fleet regarding the result of the attack, might have rendered subsequent failure at Gallipoli unnecessary, and thus have saved literally tens of thousands of lives. As it was, for lack of information on this occasion the opportunity was lost with such results as have already formed the subject of historical record.

The "Story of Secret Service" comprises more than 700 pages of enthralling reading matter. From these pages can be seen the manner in which the presence or absence of efficient intelligence systems has effected the thrones of kings and governments during the course of the last three thousand years and their destinies decided according to the value of the information obtained by espionage agents, passed on and ultimately carefully digested by the recipients. At the time of Oliver Cromwell, John Thurloe, his lieutenant, had so efficient a Secret Service in fact, that Sagredo, the Venetian Ambassador, is said to have stated, "There is no Government on earth which divulges its affairs less than England, or is more punctually informed of those of the others," a concise and fitting tribute to the members of the Service, who at risk of their lives, and without thought of public acclaim or distinction, had brought about so great a degree of efficiency by their work as to merit the Ambassador's remark.

In more recent times the "Dreyfus" case is described, as is the case of Mata Hari, the famous courtesan and espionage agent who was condemned to death and executed by the French authorities during the Great War; also that of Reserve Lieutenant Carl Hans Lody of the German Intelligence Service, whose demeanour and composure when awaiting execution in the Tower of London, was such as to command the utmost respect. A part of Lody's conversation with the British officer guarding him, is given on page 501:—

"At the last moment when the time had come the condemned agent said to Lord Athlumney, the Provost Marshal: 'You would not, I suppose, care to shake hands with a spy?'"

"No, I don't think so," the British officer replied, "but I shall be proud to shake hands with a brave man."

These, however, are only individual instances among a thousand others, described in the "Story of Secret Service", and to appreciate the tremendous mass of information in this book, it is necessary to spend many evenings perusing the contents with care.

The interest, however, is at all times so great as to well repay the individual—to whom literature of this variety appeals—for the hours spent in assimilating the subject matter contained in the pages of this volume. R-C.



Review of Police Journals

The National Police Review. September, 1937.

Canada's National Police Magazine in its September issue includes a most interesting article descriptive of two-way radio for automobile purposes, as used by the Guelph Police Department, between station and patrol car. According to Chief Constable Harold Nash, of Guelph, Ontario, two-way radio in police cars is only slightly more expensive to install than the more frequently used one-way apparatus. The benefits of the two-way system are at once obvious, enabling as it does, a constable in the patrol car to receive instructions from his Headquarters, to acknowledge receipt of orders thereby ensuring that immediate action has been taken, and to keep in continual contact with the transmission switchboard so as to inform Headquarters how matters are progressing. This is how the system operates:—

"The desk sergeant receives a complaint at the station. He flips the transmitter control switch; he is on the air and the officers in the car have the message in a few seconds. They are speeding to the scene of the crime instantly, at the same time acknowledging the call by repeating it to the desk Sergeant. The cruiser car may be within a few blocks of the scene of the trouble but it is never more than a few minutes away. The present Police System in general use despatches calls in the same way, but is Headquarters absolutely sure that the car receives all messages or that they are understood without the necessity of confirming by telephone?"

The important point is that all times, with the two-way system, the patrol car is in actual radio-telephone communication with Headquarters with consequent obvious advantages from the law enforcement standpoint.

With the use of such two-way radio equipment Chief Constable Nash believes that a chain of local provincial stations could be installed and broadcasting carried on from a central station with the result that information could be relayed over a large area and thus reduce the possibility of the escape of a criminal using a motor car, the most usual form of transportation used today.

Chief Constable Nash extends a cordial invitation to all police officers to travel to Guelph and see and hear the two-way radio equipment installed for local police use. There appears to be no doubt whatever but that if such a system as that advocated by Chief Constable Nash was universally adopted, it would prove a most effective deterrent to crime and result in the more speedy apprehension of escaping criminals. At Guelph, such cars as are equipped with this system have the added advantage of not only being able to communicate direct with local Headquarters, but can also talk, if necessary, between car and car as well. The ultra high frequency used is said to make it impossible for the ordinary radio set to receive the messages transmitted, thereby obviating the possibility of the escaping car—if radio equipped—becoming aware of the activities or plans of the occupants of pursuit cars.

It is also interesting to note that the equipment used at Guelph was designed and built by Constable W. H. Millman of the City Police Force. R-C.

"Old Timers" Column

MANY OLDER members of the Force who knew him, will learn with satisfaction that the memory of Dr. Mewburn has been honoured and will be kept fresh for future generations by a Cairn, erected at the scene of much of his work—the Galt Hospital, Lethbridge, Alberta.

The Cairn, which was unveiled June 9th, 1937, is fittingly inscribed; the plaque bears the notation "Erected by old time Friends".

Lt.-Colonel Frank Hamilton Mewburn, O.B.E., was born in 1858 at what is now Niagara Falls, Ontario. During the Northwest Rebellion he served as Medical Officer and received the Rebellion Medal. Later he commenced practice at Lethbridge, Alberta, where, in 1886, he was appointed Honorary Surgeon of the Royal North West Mounted Police.

Dr. Mewburn, although well past the military age, saw service in England during the Great War, 1914-1918, where his great surgical skill found full scope. He was honoured for his service by His Majesty King George V, in November, 1918, being invested with the Order of the British Empire.

Lt.-Colonel Mewburn died at Edmonton on January 29th, 1929, where he was buried with full military honours.

At the unveiling of the Cairn at Lethbridge, the R.C.M. Police was represented by the Officer Commanding "K" Division, who spoke briefly regarding the late Lt.-Colonel Mewburn's connection with the Force. Ten other uniformed members were present as well as a number of ex-members living in the southern part of Alberta. Among the latter were ex-Sergeant-Major Armour, ex-Staff-Sergeant Alexander, ex-Sergeant-Major J. A. Webb, ex-Staff-Sergeant J. Allan, ex-Sergeant-Major T. Nicholls, and ex-Staff-Sergeant G. E. Blake.

* * *

Due to unavoidable circumstances, it has not been possible to publish the photograph of the "Old Comrades' Association" banquet which was held in London, England, at the time of the Coronation Ceremonies, in the present issue.

The photograph referred to will, however, appear in the January 1938 edition of the *Quarterly Magazine*, in due course.

PENSIONED

The following members of the Force have recently retired to pension. Their present addresses are given in each case:—

Reg. No. 5694, Sergeant-Major F. Anderton, M.B.E., Whitbourne, Newfoundland.

Reg. No. 11468, Staff-Sergeant J. Skelton, 8055 Hudson Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 4214, Sergeant W. E. Ashworth, 13 Tilny Road, Southall, Middlesex, England.

Reg. No. 4479, Sergeant B. G. Meyrick, 3450 West 39th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 5266, Sergeant H. G. Balsdon, c/o W. S. Farley, Glenside, Sask.

Reg. No. 7373, Sergeant J. E. Margetts, M.S.M., Forbes, P.O., Ontario.

Reg. No. 4950, Lance-Corporal J. D. Clanchy, 21 and 22 Montague Street, London, W.C.I., England.

Reg. No. 9123, A/Lance-Corporal J. Doherty, 552 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 4736, Sergeant F. W. Mann, 6 Henry Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Division Notes

"A" Division

ON JUNE 25TH, a general meeting of all members of Division H.Q. was held and committees were elected to look after the various lines of sport and entertainment for the ensuing year.

On July 28th, the Annual Picnic was held at Luna Park, Hull, P.Q. The weather was ideal and a very successful program of sports—which was arranged to include events for adults as well as for juveniles—was engaged in.

The duties of the members of the Division are such that only a part were able to attend the first picnic. This was so successful that the committee decided to follow the example set last year and a second picnic was held, on August 10th, at Heart's Desire on the Rideau River. The second picnic was held so as to include as many as possible of those who were prevented from attending the first. This picnic was exceptionally well attended and the committee is to be commended on certain improvements made in the previous arrangement of the refreshment booth. The program was a duplicate of the first.

On both occasions buses were chartered to take the members and their families to and from the picnic grounds.

Several members took part in the D.C.R.A. matches at Connaught Ranges, and while none were successful in realizing every rifleman's ambition, a place on the Bisley team, they all had a very enjoyable time with some excellent scores to their credit.

"Depot" and "F" Divisions

Members of the Force with memories of the grand old soccer-playing days at the Barracks, will be interested to know that the "Charity Cup" of Saskatchewan has come back to its old resting place.

Since those old days, Soccer has not only been much in favour until this year, when, due mainly to the efforts of Constable Blues, a team was 'got-going' which again brought back the Saskatchewan Provincial Cup, and at present is giving every indication of winning the League. We have to thank 'Ikey' Morrison of "A" Division for lots of support while on leave in the city.

* * *

A pleasing ceremony was performed on August 25th, 1937, in front of the Officers' Mess, when the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, the Hon. A. P. McNab, presented Coronation Medals to the recipients of "F" and "Depot" Divisions, just prior to the annual sports.

The annual sports, this year, were an unqualified success. They were held in time to allow the Reservists—who were successful in carrying off a good percentage of the prizes—to participate before leaving at the end of the month. The Reservists, under the direction of Sergeant Robertson, also put on a display of Physical Training, finishing up with four sets of Tableaux in front of the Grand Stand.

The band of the Regina Rifles was present and the sports were conducted with a quickness and dispatch very satisfying to a crowd of about two thousand individuals.

The children were provided with ice cream and soft drinks, while the Officers' and Division Messes catered to their many friends with tea.

Mrs. A. P. McNab kindly presented the prizes to the winners of the various events.

"G" Division

On July 10th, the R.M.S. "Nascopie", the Hudson's Bay Company vessel, left Montreal, P.Q., with R.C.M. Police reliefs for Eastern Arctic Detachments on board. Port Burwell, N.W.T., was reached on July 19th, and a summer Detachment opened at that point. Prior to arrival of the vessel at Port Harrison, P.Q., it was learned that a regrettable accident had occurred, near Port Harrison, on May 26th. According to reports, Constable W. G. Boorman of that Detachment, in company with natives, was hunting seal for dog feed, and, while placing his rifle in the boat, the weapon accidentally discharged, killing him instantly. The natives immediately took the body to Port Harrison, where on May 28th, it was interred. On August 4th, upon the arrival of the R.M.S. "Nascopie", a burial service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. H. A. Turner, who was on board the vessel. All members of the Force then at Port Harrison took part in the funeral ceremonies, and other officials of the Government and local residents attended.

The first lap of the 12,000 mile cruise was completed on August 7th, when the vessel reached Churchill, Manitoba.

Leaving that point, on August 13th, for Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T., the "Nascopie" arrived on August 15th, and was welcomed by the natives who held their annual gala celebration.

With the southern stage of the cruise completed, the "Nascopie" is now making the most trying part of the trip to Craig Harbour, N.W.T. During the present voyage, daily tests in two-way radio-telephone communication are being carried out between the "Nascopie" and Ottawa. It is expected that the vessel will return to Halifax, N.S., where she will winter, at the commencement of October.

"J" Division

A Summer Training School for Reservists was established at Fredericton on July 1st and closed August 31st. A total of 58 attended the classes in July, and 57 in August, and thoroughly enjoyed the course of instruction, unquestionably deriving both educational and physical benefit therefrom.

* * *

Three Dragonfly planes arrived at Moncton, on July 7th, in charge of Sub-Inspector T. R. Michelson. The Preventive work previously performed by the Royal Canadian Air Force will now be carried out by personnel of the R.C.M. Police.

* * *

Unusual heat has been experienced this summer in New Brunswick, but, at Fredericton, we are fortunate in having the St. John River at our back door, so it is natural that swimming and boating form the major part of sport activity. Tennis and softball were also played, and—with regard to tennis—quite a few of the members here have joined the local club, the grounds of which are close to the Barracks. In this particular sport sphere, a member of the Reserve has been successful in winning a position in the play-off for the tennis club championship; two of our members also entered for the Provincial play-off.

* * *

On August 26th, the Annual Water Sports were held in the afternoon. About one hundred and twenty people were present and all thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The events were keenly contested and those participating certainly earned their laurels.

The fancy diving caused a great deal of amusement; some of the competitors stretched things a certain amount, and ended up by giving exhibitions of falling into the water in a comical sort of way, one such incident depicted a dying swan—but that is another story! The tub race was very funny, and, had there been milk

in the tubs, it is within the bounds of possibility the entries might have been serving cheese at the end of the race. The tilting event was quite exciting, some of the competitors were living five hundred years ago by the looks on their faces; blood and wounds, death and destruction seemed to be the governing factors—but a sudden cold douche at the end, dissipated all such knightly notions. There were other items on the programme equally humorous and a few not in it at all—for instance the submerging of the float. At one time it looked as though the announcer on the top of the high dive was going to give an exhibition of swimming with his clothes on—but it didn't come off—much to the disappointment of the spectators! Supper was served on the bank of the river, and subsequently a soft ball match was played between the Reserves and members of Headquarters' Staff. The Reserves won—the least said about this the better. Finally a Corn Boil and Marshmallow Roast was enjoyed before a huge bonfire.

The Tozer Trophy, open to all members of the Division, was won by Reserve Constable R. G. Stewart.

The children particularly enjoyed the outing—they have not yet stopped talking about it.

* * *

Sergeant J. D. O'Connell, the Division Quartermaster, attended the Quebec Provincial Rifle Meet at the Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, during the 5th, 6th and 7th of August. He was successful in winning the Lieutenant-Governor's Match and first money.

During the week of August 9th, the D.C.R.A. Meet was held, also at the Connaught Ranges. Sergeant O'Connell tied with seven others for first place in the Life Membership Match, but was eliminated at the thousand yard range.

Our Quartermaster is receiving many congratulations on his successful shooting, having covered his expenses with prize money, but the crowning glory is that on September 6th, he became the father of a bouncing girl!

In August, Coronation Medals were received for the following members of "J" Division:—Inspector J. D. Bird, Inspector R. Bettaney, S/Inspector T. R. Michelson (Aviation Section), C.P.O. W. G. LeMesurier (Marine Section), Sergt. F. Lucas, Sergt. W. H. Williams, Sergt. G. B. Lacey M.M., Sergt. H. W. Stallworthy, Sergt. F. J. Whitehead, Corpl. J. E. Sirr, Corpl. J. H. Young, Corpl. J. H. Pettigrew. These medals have been suitably presented at the various places throughout the Division where the members are stationed. In Fredericton, a parade was held on September 3rd, when the Hon. A. A. Dysart, K.C., Premier of New Brunswick, presented medals to Inspector R. Bettaney and Corpl. J. E. Sirr. He was accompanied by the Hon. J. B. McNair, K.C., Attorney General, and both heartily congratulated the recipients.

"K" Division

The Cricket Team of "K" Division, Edmonton, is still doing well, and, although a number of games have been lost by a small margin, the standard of success is above that of previous seasons.

The team has unfortunately lost the services of Constable Watkins who is now on Northern Service, while our amiable and most efficient Captain, Constable A. B. Johns, is on an Instructional Course at Ottawa, and will be lost to the team for the remainder of the season.

However, A/Asst.-Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock, Commanding "K" Division, has now again taken up cricket after a long period of retirement from the game, and has already shown that he has lost none of his old skill with the willow as his score of 54 Not Out in a recent match against Edmonton Cricket Club, amply testifies.

On 2nd June, 1937, a game was played between a team representing "K" Division, and the Law Society in Edmonton, which resulted in a win for the Police, the scores being: Law Society, 86, Police, 88 for 4 wickets. Included in the Barristers' Team were Senator W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Hon. J. W. Hugill, Attorney-General of Alberta, and the ex-Attorney-General, Hon. J. F. Lymburn. After the game, a banquet was held at the King Edward Hotel which was attended by His Honour Lieut.-Governor J. C. Bowen, a very pleasant evening being enjoyed by the assembled guests.

Again, on July 28th, another social game was played against the Edmonton Academy of Medicine, the Police winning the match also by scores of 74 for 4 wickets to a total of 66 runs for the opposing team. This game was also voted a unanimous success and it is hoped that it will be repeated and that the match with the Academy, and the game with the Law Society, will become annual affairs if possible.

Constable E. C. Parker was selected to play for Alberta against the touring Marylebone Cricket Club from England but found it impossible to be present at Calgary at the time of the match; nevertheless it is an honour that a member of the Division was offered this opportunity.

* * *

The Fourth Annual Tournament of the Alberta Police Golf Association was held over the Bowness Golf Club course, at Calgary, on the 6th and 7th of August.

The entry list compared favourably with former years and indicated that there was no falling off of interest in this annual event. All the "Originals" were present together with a sprinkling of enthusiastic "Youngsters".

The entry list included such well known Alberta policemen as: Lt.-Colonel D. Ritchie, Chief Constable, Calgary City Police; A/Asst.-Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock; Captain J. Taylor, Chief Constable, Medicine Hat City Police; Mr. A. G. Shute, Chief Constable, Edmonton City Police; Inspector W. J. Stevens, C.P.R. Police; and Detective-Inspector S. Wallis, Lethbridge City Police.

The weather during the first day of the tournament was very inclement, but, fortunately, the second day, matters improved in this respect and the tournament was concluded in the sunny weather for which Alberta is famous.

The performanec of the "K" Division Headquarters Team, competing for the "K" Division Recreation Club Golf Cup, was disappointing, and resulted in the consequent relinquishing of the Cup which the team has held for the last two years. This was due partly to the fact that the Bowness Club has sand greens to which our men are unaccustomed. This year the team of the Calgary City Police was successful in winning the team trophy and will retain possession of it for a year. Headquarters' team is confident that the trophy will take its proper place in "K" Division next season!

The winner of the trophy donated by the Calgary Clearing House, emblematic of the championship of the Alberta Police Golf Association, was S/Constable M. A. Nisbet of Calgary Sub-Division, R.C.M. Police. Nisbet did not win this coveted trophy without a hard struggle with that perennial finalist, Sergeant R. Jennings of the Edmonton City Police, who emerged from the conflict as "runner-up". Nisbet was 4 down and 6 to go, quite a deficit in any golf game, when he successfully turned the tables and squared the match at the 18th, taking his redoubtable opponent to the 20th green before finally vanquishing him. S/Constable Nisbet has reason to be proud of his victory, as anyone who can defeat Sergeant Jennings at golf may be considered to be one of the best players in the Province.

The winner of the Championship Consolation was Corporal J. Smith, R.C.M. Police, of Okotoks. The first flight was won by Corporal K. Shakespeare, R.C.M.P.,

Edmonton, the runner-up being Inspector J. Stevens, C.P.R. Police of Calgary. The first flight consolation was won by A/Asst.-Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock, R.C.M. Police, Edmonton.

The following members of the R.C.M. Police were also successful in winning prizes in their respective flights: L/Corporal D. Cameron, Constables McAdam, Keen, Bailey, Putnam, Hammond and Amy.

Following close of play, a banquet was held in the Club House, there being approximately 100 guests, among whom were: Colonel G. E. Saunders, D.S.O., C.M.G.; His Worship Mayor A. Davison of Calgary; Police Magistrate Sinclair, and Police Magistrate Millar; and Mr. Jeff Dover, Manager of the Calgary Brewing and Malting Co., a former member of the Police force.

Immediately following the banquet, the annual meeting of the Alberta Police Golf Association was held, a decision being arrived at to hold the tournament in Edmonton in 1938.

Sergeant R. Jennings, of the Edmonton City Police, was unanimously elected to the Presidency of the Association for the ensuing year to succeed the retiring president, A/Asst.-Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock, who has been President for the past two years.

Corporal K. Shakespeare was elected Secretary of the Association to succeed Mr. W. Kemp of the Calgary City Police who has been Secretary since the inception of the Association.

Mr. A. Davison, Mayor of Calgary, presented the prizes and the evening was later drawn to a very successful conclusion by participation in "community" singing.

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On July 10th, the United Church at Vegreville, was the scene of a colorful wedding when Miss Ruth Victoria Balaam became the bride of Constable M. W. Jones.

The ceremony was attended by the members of the Vegreville S/Division Headquarters and surrounding detachments.

The wedding reception held in the Alberta Hotel, Vegreville, was attended by fifty guests, after which the bride and groom left on their honeymoon to the Pacific Coast.

"N" Division

During the summer, the members of the Mounted Section have, on a number of occasions, represented the Force at various points in Eastern Canada. At the same time the home field has not been neglected. On June 24th, members of the Canadian Medical Association were guests of the Division at a Gymkhana at the Barracks and two handsome silver cups, donated by the Association, were presented to Constables S. F. Hall and N. O. Jones for their performance in tentpegging and jumping.

From August 12th-15th, thirty-five mounted men under the command of Inspector Bullard, attended the Exposition at King's Park in Montreal. On August 17th, a Musical Ride was presented at Connaught Park in Ottawa, at the closing of the racing season. On August 26th, the Mounted Section left for Toronto to attend the National Exhibition, for a period of two weeks. Mounted men were also on duty at the Sherbrooke Centennial and on the occasion of the recent visit of the Imperial Airliner "Cambria", to Ottawa.

During July and August, 80 Reservists have been under canvas at Rockcliffe. While lectures on various police subjects have occupied the greater part of the recruits day, Physical Training, Jiu-Jitsu and Foot and Arm Drill has not been neglected. A fine type of young man has enlisted in the Reserve and excellent results were obtained

in the examinations. At the termination of the period of training of the Reservists, a gala Sports Day was held, some notable results being achieved by the competitors. The events included 100 yard, 220 and 440 yards races, as well as novelty races of all kinds. Reserve Constable DeLisle won the Grand Aggregate with a fine performance.

One of the oldest members of the Division, Sergeant J. E. Margetts, M.S.M., retired to pension during the month of August. "Teddy" Margetts—as he is known to all—will be fondly remembered by many members of the Force, and is taking up farming in the Rockcliffe vicinity.

"O" Division

The personnel of the Aviation Section, temporarily attached to "O" Division, for Refresher Courses, have departed from Toronto for duty in the Maritime Provinces. During their stay, they made a host of friends for themselves and the Force. Congratulations are in order to Sub-Inspector Michelson on his promotion and best wishes are extended to the members of the Section.

* * *

During the summer months, two very successful picnics were held at Centre Island, on June 9th and August 13th. There was a large turn-out on each occasion and a splendid programme of sports, etc., was run off. A very interesting and keenly contested softball game was staged between two teams representing the "Benedicts" and "Simon Pures", the latter emerging victorious with a strong last inning rally. Following refreshments, presentation of prizes, novelties, etc., brought the day's proceedings to a termination.

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The members of the Division, both married and single, have evinced a keen interest in softball and a number of excellent games have taken place. It is hoped to mould a team sufficiently strong for entry in one of the local leagues next year.

Best wishes are extended to Constables Lechowicz, Yeomans, and Needham, who have joined the ranks of the "Benedicts". Constable Lechowicz was married to Miss Mary R. Volick at Windsor, Ont., on June 26th; Constable Yeomans was united in marriage to Miss Olive M. McGregor at Ottawa on August 25th; and Constable Needham married Miss Ursula Kennedy, at Sarnia, during the last week of July.

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Corporal Chisholm continued his good shooting in the smallbore competitions during the 1936-37 Indoor Season, winning the Dominion Grand Aggregate with a total of 1798 out of a possible 1800. He also won the Ontario Championship and the Ontario Grand Aggregate, with gold medals. Congratulations are certainly in order to this N.C.O. for the remarkable results achieved by him.



Highland Bagpipes for Musical Ride

A new innovation was successfully attempted on the occasion of the Fifty-First Annual Highland Games recently held at Vancouver, B.C., under the auspices of the St. Andrews Society when a Musical Ride was performed by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to the accompaniment of a pipe band instead of the more usual variety of musical instrument commonly used on such occasions. This departure from the customary procedure proved so successful, the music of the pipe band fitting in suitably with the movements of the Musical Ride, that it was repeated during the course of the Highland Games and proved most appropriate to the occasion.

Obituary

Regimental No. 12093, Constable William George Boorman

Constable W. G. Boorman was accidentally killed on May 26th, in the Port Harrison, P.Q., vicinity, when his rifle discharged on a seal hunting expedition.

Constable Boorman had been a member of the R.C.M. Police since November 15th, 1933, and prior to leaving on northern service at Port Harrison in 1936, had been stationed at Vancouver, B.C. He was highly regarded by both the native and white population at Port Harrison and his untimely death will be sincerely regretted. On the arrival of the S.S. "Nascopie" the Hudson's Bay Company relief ship at Port Harrison, on August 4th, a funeral service was held by the Rev. H. A. Turner, which was attended by all residents of that point and by the various Government officials and passengers travelling on the vessel.

Our deep sympathy is extended to the parents of Constable Boorman who reside at Winnipeg, in their tragic loss.

Regimental No. 9131, ex-Constable Alfred Reginald Smith

Mr. A. R. Smith, who retired to pension from the R.C.M. Police, on August 14th, 1936, died at Ottawa, Ontario, on August 6th, 1937, following a long illness. At the time of his death he was 46 years of age.

Ex-Constable Smith first joined the Dominion Police on November 3rd, 1919, and continued his duties with the R.C.M. Police, as a member of "A" Division, when the two organizations were amalgamated on February 1st, 1920.

Mr. Smith was an ex-soldier, and during the Great War enlisted with the Canadian Mounted Rifles during March 1915. Proceeding to France in the same year, he served in that country and in Belgium with the 4th C.M.R.'s for more than three years, returning to Canada at the termination of hostilities where he was demobilized on March 28th, 1919.

Mr. Smith is survived by his widow and two children, to whom our sympathy is extended.

Regimental No. 12485, Constable John Stephen Moore

Constable J. S. Moore was accidentally killed on August 22nd, on the Calgary-Banff Highway, when he lost control of the motorcycle he was riding and came in collision with an automobile in the vicinity of Canmore, Alta.

Constable Moore at the time of the accident was following a car and on losing control, swerved from behind the vehicle in the path of another automobile proceeding in the opposite direction. He was seriously injured and died soon afterwards in the Banff-Springs Memorial Hospital. Immediately prior to his death he had been stationed at Calgary Detachment. He was 24 years of age.

Constable Moore joined the R.C.M. Police at Ottawa on November 20th, 1934, and besides Calgary had also served at Banff and Field, B.C. Before joining the Force he had been a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force (Non-Permanent), for a period of between two and three years.

Our sincere sympathy is extended to Constable Moore's parents, who reside at Sherbrooke, P.Q., in their tragic loss.

Regimental No. 11393, Constable Arni Sveinson Arnason

Constable A. S. Arnason died at Willow Bunch, Saskatchewan, on August 8th, 1937. Constable Arnason had been a member of the R.C.M. Police since April 1st, 1932, and had been stationed in Saskatchewan during his period of service. He was also an ex-member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, having served in France with the 223rd and 50th Battalion, during the Great War.

He is survived by his widow and one child to whom our sympathy is extended.