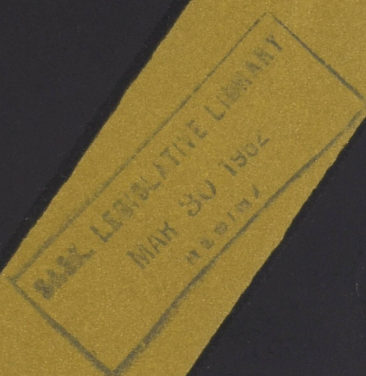




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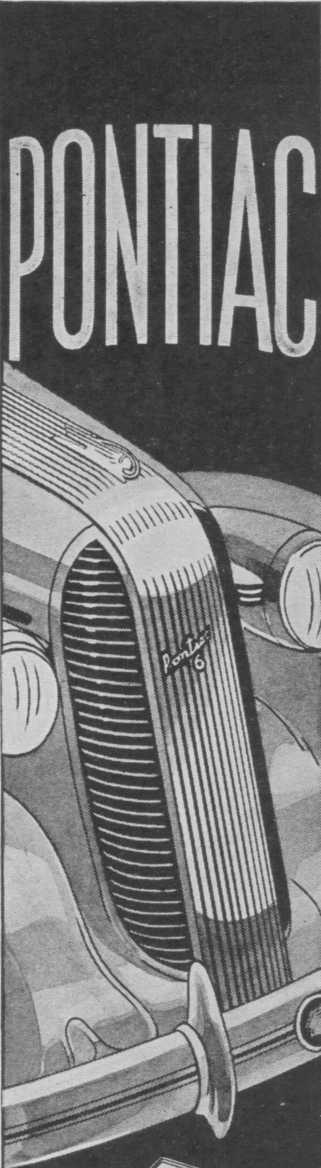
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Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

VOLUME 3

APRIL, 1936

NUMBER 4

Contents

Frontispiece	PAGE
Editorial	223
Notes on Recent Cases	225
Major-General Sir Samuel B. Steele, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.	235
Mercy Flight	
<i>by Flight-Lieutenant C. R. Dunlap, R.C.A.F.</i>	241
Radio in the North	
<i>by A/Sergt. R. S. Wild</i>	248
Bucketitis	
<i>by D/Corpl. C. W. Harvison</i>	250
Police Dogs and Their Training	
<i>by R. Arundel, Ex-Supt. Yorkshire W. R. Constabulary</i>	254
His First Night Guard	
<i>by Ex-Const. Erik McVeity</i>	263
Routine Patrol, Latitude Seventy-Five	267
Mess-Catering	
<i>by Const. A. L. Als vold</i>	270
Admissibility of Confessions in Criminal Cases	
<i>by H. A. Powell, K.C.</i>	272
The Brown Shield Trophy, R.C.M.P. vs. R.C.A.F.	275
Old Timers Column	277
Review of Other Police Journals	279
Division Notes	281
Obituary	284

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MAJOR-GENERAL SIR SAMUEL B. STEELE, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
N.W.M.P., 1873-1901

King George the Fifth

It is with the most profound regret that we have to record the death of our beloved sovereign, His Majesty King George the Fifth. Throughout the ages of history no king has ever come so close to the multitudes who deplore his loss, not only among his own subjects but also among the people of each race and nation in whom respect and affection were engendered by his perfect example. In every corner of the Empire his death brought to each of us a very heartfelt sense of personal relationship in the passing of our King, of whom it is truly said that he was "The father of his people". By his high and never failing sense of duty; by his kingly modesty; and by his abiding kindness, our sovereign set a path for all to follow. He has gone from us, but in the sadness of his passing, he has left for us the glory of a great and very noble man whose name will remain engraven in our hearts for generations to come.

Editorial

On December 31st, 1935, three Officers of this Force, Assistant-Commissioner J. W. Phillips, Assistant-Commissioner Christen Junget and Assistant-Commissioner A. J. Cawdron, retired to pension, another Officer, Inspector W. J. Moorhead, also retiring on January 31st of the present year.

Long Service of Ex-Officers

Of these Officers, Assistant-Commissioner J. W. Phillips had completed thirty-seven years' service at the time of his retirement, while Assistant-Commissioner Junget and Assistant-Commissioner Cawdron had served for thirty-six and sixteen years, respectively, Assistant-Commissioner Cawdron also having twenty-nine years' experience with the Civil Service and Dominion Police to his credit, prior to the amalgamation of the latter Force with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on February 1st, 1920. Inspector W. J. Moorhead, at the time of his retirement to pension, had completed twenty-five years' service with our organization.

We take this opportunity to extend our felicitations to these ex-Officers of our Force, and to wish them many years of health and happiness in which to enjoy their well-earned leisure, after a lifetime of arduous and responsible duties in the public service.

* * *

In our last issue we published an article entitled "An Arctic Expedition", describing the activities of the Oxford University Exploration Club in Northern Ellesmere Island, of which Sergeant H. W. Stallworthy of our Force was a member. It is exceedingly gratifying to learn that for work performed with this expedition Sergeant Stallworthy has been made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society

Sergeant Stallworthy's record in the Arctic is well known to the majority of our readers; for three years he was stationed at Bache Peninsula, the most northerly Police post in the world, and during his period of duty at this detachment led the extended expedition in search of the German scientist, Dr. H. E. Kreuger, who is believed to have perished in the vicinity of Axel Heiberg Island.

* * *

A two-day scientific crime detection school held in St. Louis, U.S.A., recently, is reported as having met with complete success. This school, the first of its kind ever conducted in Missouri, was attended by more than one hundred officers of the adjoining districts and opened with a typical murder scene in which a dummy was the victim and closed with a complete confession of the suspect after every known Police science had been employed to definitely establish guilt.

Briefly, the subjects and demonstrations included photography of crime scene, sketch of crime scene, search and development of latent finger prints, preservation of cartridge cases and bullets found at the scene of a crime, the use of ultra-violet ray in search for forgeries and secret inks, determination of blood stains from rust stains, etc., the use of moulage in making death masks, tire track and footprint reproductions. These sciences were demonstrated the first day, the class remaining until eleven o'clock at night.

On the morning of the second day, the "suspect" was arrested. That day's subjects included the following: "mugging" photography, taking original finger prints, comparison of original and latent finger prints, chemical development of numbers removed by filing from a gun barrel, comparison and identification of typewriter type, photography and enlargement of latent finger prints, dark room work and the proper method of recording a confession in order that it cannot be attacked in court.

An interesting and instructive tuitional departure of the nature referred to, would undoubtedly also be most advantageous in Canada from the point of view of Police Officer and general public alike.

* * *

Well deserved congratulations are due to Constable J. P. Dessureau of "Depot" Division for his excellent achievement in winning the thirtieth annual *Calgary Herald* road race on December 25th, 1935.

Calgary Road Race The race, which was over a course of 6.147 miles, had thirty-one competitors, twenty-six of whom covered the course. Constable Dessureau completed the course in thirty-five minutes and fifty-seven seconds, which was an exceptional performance considering the slippery condition of the road.

Congratulations are also due Constable J. Kerr of "Depot" Division—winner of the 1927 race—who came in sixth, covering the course in thirty-seven minutes, five and one-fifth seconds.

Notes on Recent Cases

THERE HAS been a sharp increase in the number of applications for naturalization investigated during the year 1935, comparative figures being as follows:

1933	—	15,254
1934	—	17,162
1935	—	23,698

A number of reasons are advanced for this increase, but without doubt the desire on the part of many to become British subjects is largely a result of the passing of the Old Age Pension Act.

A large number of unusual cases are investigated, and frequently it is found that applicants have resided in Canada for 30, 40 and 50 years before applying for their naturalization — one applicant who was interviewed recently, had resided in Canada for over 60 years.

Applicants are questioned regarding any police record they may possess, and occasionally persons known to have been convicted will deny that they have a record. In a recent case, the applicant, who was known to have a record, not only denied that such was the case but volunteered to supply the investigator with a set of his fingerprints. On forwarding these to our Finger Print Branch, it was definitely established that he had served one year's imprisonment for theft; had been convicted twice for contributing to the delinquency of a minor; and had also been convicted on two other Criminal Code charges.

It is also interesting to note that subjects of certain Foreign States, desiring to acquire naturalization in Canada, must first obtain the authority of the Head of the Government of the State of which they are subjects. Unless this is done, the new allegiance of the subject will not be recognized by the authorities of his country of origin.

* * *

One of the most cruel and brutal cases of assault upon a woman was recently disclosed by members of the Force when investigating the death of a farmer's wife in one of the sparsely settled districts of Alberta.

During the early part of 1913, a young immigrant, aged 19, came to Canada from his native country. After working for a while in Montreal, he proceeded to Western Canada, where, in 1914, he took up a homestead and apparently started out to become a good Canadian settler, working his land and erecting the usual small buildings required by a recent arrival in a farming community.

In the Summer of 1921, this individual married a local girl of his own nationality. From then on nothing much was heard of him until 1929, when he came to the attention of the Police owing to the fact that the woman reported that he had shot at her with a rifle and driven her from her home. Although this was a very serious charge, the parties concerned became reconciled and endeavoured to make a fresh start.

The next chapter in this tragedy occurred during the Spring of 1931 when the woman charged her husband with wife beating, and again during

the Fall, charged him with assault causing grievous bodily harm. On each of these charges the husband was convicted. The last assault was so serious that the woman suffered several broken ribs and injuries to her head and face, for which she received medical attention in a nearby hospital.

During the period 1931 to 1934, the cruelty of the husband continued, and the woman found it necessary to leave her home and reside for short periods with her brother.

In the Fall of 1934 the man was convicted of theft, and after completing his sentence, returned to his wife and children at the homestead.

The final tragedy came to this unhappy family when the woman again consulted a local Justice of the Peace regarding her husband's conduct. A Summons was issued and the hearing set for January 18th, the day following the fatal event.

From statements made, it appears that on January 17th, the couple were quarrelling during the early morning. The woman dressed herself and taking one of the six children with her, attempted to leave the homestead, remarking that she was going for good this time. Her husband followed and caught up with her about 200 feet from the shack near a gate.

The investigation shows that the man threw his wife to the ground and poured kerosene on her clothing which he later ignited. By the application of snow she was able to extinguish the flames. On seeing this, the assailant attacked her again, and with a pair of pliers inflicted severe injuries to her head. Leaving her lying in the snow he returned to the house.

Later the husband returned to the scene and observing that his wife was still alive, struck her again with a blunt instrument; he then returned to the barn where he worked for about an hour. Upon looking towards the spot where he had left his wife, the husband noticed that she was sitting up in the snow, and proceeded immediately to her with a stone-boat, in which he transported her to the barn. The woman's hands, arms and feet were badly frozen due to the fact that she had lost her mitts and part of her footwear during the assault. The husband and children applied cold water to the frozen limbs, later removing the wife to the house where, at her request, she was supplied with milk and water.

During the early morning of January 18th the woman attempted to get out of bed but fell to the floor. The husband, with the help of one of the six children again placed her in bed but found that she had expired.

Three days later the husband communicated with a neighbour informing him that he and his wife had been fighting and that he had killed her. He also asked him to notify the authorities, with the result that a member of the Force arrived at the scene of the fatality the following day. An inquest was held, statement taken and an investigation made, the accused being placed under arrest. On January 25th he appeared for his preliminary hearing on a charge of murder and was committed for trial.

On June 4th the accused appeared for trial and on being found guilty was sentenced to hang, this sentence being duly carried out at Fort Saskatchewan on August 21st, 1935.

On July 19th, 1933, the dead bodies of Bramwell Heffernan, aged 12, and his brother Eddie, aged 10, were found along the railway track a short distance from Halifax at about 9.30 and 10.30 P.M. respectively. They were last seen alive about 5.30 P.M. of the same day when they were picking berries.

Bramwell Heffernan's body was lying face down with legs and body on the inside and one arm over the outside of the west rail, while the body of his brother Eddie was found nearby, lying about thirty feet from the railroad. Blood stains were observed commencing from a spot near the track, leading to where the body was found.

The reports of the Autopsy show the cause of death as follows:

- (a) Bramwell Heffernan—Haemorrhage and shock, the result of a penetrating wound of the liver and stomach.
- (b) Eddie Heffernan—Haemorrhage and shock, the result of a penetrating wound of the liver and kidney, associated with some mild concussion of the brain.

In both cases the wounds were in the back and slightly downwards, having apparently been inflicted with considerable force by a pointed instrument about three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

On July 25th an Inquest was held touching the death of the two boys, and the Jury, after hearing many witnesses in connection with the matter, returned the following verdict:

"After viewing the bodies and from evidence produced, we can in no way connect the death of the two deceased—Bramwell and Eddie Heffernan—with a railway train accident and find that the deceased met their deaths from other causes which we are unable to determine, and respectfully suggest that the Attorney-General's Department be requested to make a further investigation."

The theory had been advanced that the boys were killed by a train which was known to have passed the fatal spot during the evening of July 19th, but the investigations failed to disclose any evidence to support this contention, and appeared on the other hand to support a theory that the deceased had met their deaths as a result of foul play.

Investigations were continued by members of this Force, with the result that one of the suspects a coloured man, Daniel P. Sampson, was again questioned as to his actions on July 19th, and later made a full confession, admitting that he had killed the two boys with a knife which he threw away immediately after committing the murder. The only explanation or excuse offered for commission of the crime was that the deceased boys had called him names, such as "coon", "nigger" and "baboon", and had also thrown stones at him when he met them on the track.

On January 8th, 1934, the accused appeared for his Preliminary Hearing on a charge of murder before Stipendiary Magistrate Ian Ross at Halifax, N.S., and was committed for trial. On April 11th, 1934, Sampson next appeared before Mr. Justice John Doull and Jury, at Halifax, being found guilty and sentenced to hang on June 26th, 1934.

The accused appealed to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia against his conviction, stating that it was obvious that he could not have been convicted

except for statements which he had made to the Police, and also to the effect that at his trial evidence was given by several witnesses of the self-accusing statements he had made, although the actual written confession was not tendered in evidence. The Appeal Court was of the opinion that if the confession was to be used at all it should have been used in the correct manner, viz., by being entered as evidence.

The substance of the case was to the effect that Sampson went to the police office, by request, on the morning of December 14th. While there in answer to questions, he told the whole story of the killing, and stated that he had hidden the knife near the scene of the murders. Later in the morning he took the police to the place where he had killed the boys and located the knife. In the afternoon he retold the story and a member of the Force wrote it out in narrative form. It was a summary of his answers to questions and was not alleged to be in the exact words used by him, although it seems to have been very accurately set down. This written statement was produced at the preliminary enquiry. The Magistrate filed it in the office of the Clerk of the Crown, along with the depositions, but it escaped the notice of the Crown Prosecutor. This gentleman was of the opinion, when the trial came on, that it had been retained by the Magistrate and as that official was then absent from the Province, the Crown Prosecutor was unable to secure it, with the result that he instructed the police witnesses to quote to the Jury the confession made by the accused.

The Appellant also claimed that the Crown Prosecutor erred in commenting on the fact that he, the accused did not testify, without doubt having in mind Section 4 of the Canada Evidence Act which reads in part as follows:

"The failure of the person charged or of the wife or husband of such person to testify shall not be made the subject of comment by the Judge or by Counsel for the prosecution."

The Court ruled that the Crown Prosecutor did not contravene the provisions of this Act; however, the verdict was set aside and a new trial ordered.

The accused appeared for his second trial at Halifax during October, 1934, when he was again found guilty. He once more appealed to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia on the following grounds:

That the Trial Judge erred in admitting as evidence the alleged confession inasmuch as it contained reference to another crime.

There were other grounds for the appeal dealing with questions of law.

Sampson had been tried for the murder of Bramwell Heffernan, the statement produced as evidence against him also contained particulars of another offence, namely, the murder of Eddie Heffernan. Counsel for the appellant argued that in view of the fact that the statement dealt with two separate offences it should not have been admitted as evidence in the case of Bramwell Heffernan.

The Appellant was also of the opinion that the Trial Judge had not correctly addressed the Jury on the question of manslaughter, claiming that in assaulting Bramwell and Eddie Heffernan he had been so provoked as to be deprived of self-control. Section 261 of the Criminal Code has reference to the issue in question and reads as follows:

*all
good things
rolled into one—*

SWEET CAPORALS

Captivate



"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked"—*Lancet*

"Culpable homicide, which would otherwise be murder, may be reduced to manslaughter if the person who caused death does so in the heat of passion caused by sudden provocation."

The Appeal Court was of the opinion that no substantial wrong or miscarriage of justice had occurred, and dismissed the appeal.

In view of the fact that the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia was not unanimous, Sampson was entitled to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. He took advantage of this and his appeal was heard during March, 1935. The Court, however, ruled that:

"The provocation sufficient to entitle a jury to find a verdict of manslaughter on a charge of murder is such provocation as would cause an ordinary or reasonable man to lose his self-control. The mental ability of the accused is not properly to be considered in ascertaining the sufficiency of the degree of provocation in question."

The appeal was dismissed, Sampson being executed in due course in the County Jail at Halifax, N.S.

* * *

During November last information was received at our Fort Chipewyan Detachment to the effect that John Harms had killed his partner—one John Anthony—at a point on the shores of Lake Athabaska, in the northern part of the Province of Saskatchewan. A patrol left for the scene of the crime, where it was established that Harms and Anthony had formed a partnership

during 1935 for the purpose of operating trap lines in the district. Later, dissatisfaction arose in connection with the sharing of the season's catch of fur.

It appears that on the day of the shooting the two men had called at the cabin of a neighbouring trapper where they secured a lunch, and during the meal quarrelled considerably regarding the division of some mink fur which they had in their possession. After lunch both men left for their own cabin, and some time later, Harms, the elder of the two, returned to the neighbour's cabin and informed the trapper's wife that she was needed at his cabin for the purpose of administering first aid to his partner. Upon arrival there she found the younger man lying on the floor, apparently dead. The trapper's wife immediately left and fled to her own home, a distance of two miles, being followed by the murderer. Upon arrival at her cabin she barricaded the doors and remained within for four days. Harms remained on guard outside, building a camp fire to keep himself warm during the night-time and sleeping in a sleigh. On the fifth day Harms packed his sleigh and left the premises, but before doing so he instructed the woman to tell the police when they arrived that he would be waiting for them on a nearby island. The woman's husband returned later and upon hearing the facts of the case, notified the police.

On November 29th a patrol left our Detachment to investigate the case, the alleged murderer being arrested on December 2nd at Spring Point, Saskatchewan. The patrol received assistance in apprehending Harms from a plane operated by Canadian Airways Ltd., the pilot of which dropped messages to patrol members conducting the investigation and thereby supplied them with information concerning the whereabouts of the murderer.

The scene of the crime was later visited and a Coroner's Inquest held, following which a charge of murder was laid against Harms who appeared for Preliminary Hearing on December 12th and was later brought to civilization by aeroplane. On February 4th Harms appeared for trial at North Battleford, was found guilty and sentenced to pay the full penalty for his crime.

* * *

During the latter period of the past year, information was received by our Calgary Detachment that a branch of the Royal Bank, situated in a nearby town was to be robbed during business hours, and that two well-known bad characters had arrived in the vicinity for this purpose. At the time the information was received the two men were endeavouring to secure weapons to assist them in the hold-up. It was also their intention to steal a car and drive to the bank in question.

On being informed as to what was contemplated, members of this Force proceeded to the bank where the hold-up was to be effected and remained there over night. Upon the bank opening for business the following morning, they secreted themselves behind desks, and shortly after taking up their positions a car drove up to the bank. One of the occupants entered the building and walking towards members of the staff, drew two pistols from under his coat and ordered them to put up their hands, which they did. Immediately the members of the Force came from their hiding place, covered the would-be bank robber with their revolvers, and instructed him to drop his weapons. The man partly turned, hesitated, but finally complied.

Unfortunately for him, one of the weapons was discharged in falling, the bullet entering his leg. First aid was administered, and later he was removed to the hospital where the bullet was extracted. Upon his recovery he appeared before a Magistrate, was found guilty of attempted robbery with violence, and sentenced to a term of four years' imprisonment.

* * *

On November 13th, 1934, one James Coleman was convicted of an infraction of the Criminal Code at Le Pas, Manitoba, and sentenced to two years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary. On appeal, however, the sentence of two years was reduced to six months imprisonment.

Four previous convictions had been proven against this man under various sections of the Criminal Code and he was considered an undesirable person.

Upon the expiration of the last term of imprisonment on May 6th, 1935, Coleman was further detained in the jail under a Warrant or Order of the Minister of Immigration, issued under authority of Section 42 of the Immigration Act. This Section reads in part:

"being a person other than a Canadian citizen or a person having Canadian domicile, has been convicted of a criminal offence and has become an inmate of a jail in Canada."

Coleman was interviewed by investigators of the Department of Immigration, and later an Order for his deportation was issued under Section 43 of the Immigration Act.

Coleman applied for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, stating that he was unlawfully detained and was entitled to be discharged from the jail. The Court, however, dismissed his appeal and ordered that he be held in jail under authority of the Deportation Order. Coleman's Counsel then took the case to the Manitoba Court of Appeal, where it was reviewed, the Court making the following ruling:

"The main consideration on this application is that the body to which Parliament has deemed proper to commit power of deportation does not come within and is not part of our system of judicature and that this Court does not, therefore, stand in the same relation to it that it does to the other Courts over whose rulings it has a certain jurisdiction."

Also that:

"After a deportation order is made out or at any time from the moment a person is held for inquiry by the Board under the Immigration Act, there is no power in the Courts to grant bail."

* * *

During the past few months three large distilling plants have been seized in the area covered by the Hamilton and Niagara Falls Detachments in the Province of Ontario. A short account of the details appertaining to each seizure made is given below for purposes of general interest.

(a) The first of the seizures was effected on November 8th, 1935, when members of the Hamilton Detachment proceeded to East Flamboro. In the absence of definite information in regard to the location of the distilling plant, by means of a process of elimination, it was finally decided that one of a number of farm buildings situated about a quarter of a mile from the

highway was the most likely spot where the object of their search might be found.

On approaching these buildings the investigating members detected a smell of fermenting mash, and two men, becoming aware of the approach of the search party, ran from a barn and escaped through a swamp overgrown with willows, which offered them good cover in their flight; one of these individuals being later arrested in the farm house adjacent to the barn where the still was discovered.

Assistance was called and search commenced in the surrounding district. Shortly after this another man was arrested on the highway, dressed in overalls reeking with mash, the muddy state of his clothes bearing mute evidence of his hurried flight through the swamp-lands. Subsequent to arrest he was provided with a change of clothing in order that the garments which he was wearing, when arrested, would be available as exhibits at his trial.

Both men were lodged in Hamilton Jail and charged with "possession of a still".

Search of the barn revealed the following exhibits which were placed under seizure:—a complete still in active operation, of 230 gallon capacity; approximately 5,000 gallons of mash; 200 gallons of illicit alcohol; 1,500 pounds of raw sugar. In addition a considerable quantity of equipment such as vats, steam boiler, pipes, hydrometer were found together with a small store of coal and yeast. The still with all equipment was dismantled, the value at scrap prices of the residue being assessed at approximately \$350.00.

At the time of seizure, a large dog was found in the barn and was held. This dog played a part in identifying the arrested men on account of the amount of emotion displayed when confronted with his erstwhile companions.

The mud-splashed fugitive arrested on the highway subsequently pleaded guilty to the charge under Sec. 164-c, Excise Act, "possession of a still", and was fined \$500.00 and costs and three months imprisonment, or in default of payment of his fine to a further three months.

The charge against the second accused was amended to one of "unlawfully assisting in distilling spirits". On appearing for trial he pleaded "Not Guilty" but was convicted and fined \$150.00 and costs or in default three months imprisonment.

(b) On November 11th, 1935, just three days after the seizure at East Flamboro, members of Niagara Falls Detachment, assisted by the Thorold City Police, seized a large illicit still at Thorold, Ontario.

Our investigations indicated that a still was in operation on farm premises rented to Italians. The approach to the premises was an unfrequented by-road, the buildings being in close proximity to a body of water. The situation of the still was therefore ideal from the protective viewpoint. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the location however, the raid was made at 7.30 P.M., on November 11th, when the still was found in full operation in the barn.

Two men were arrested at the time, and shortly afterwards another arrived in a Pontiac car with quantities of ammonia nitrate, this commodity being used to hasten fermentation of mash; he was also arrested and the car and contents seized.

Shortly after a Dodge car arrived with two further arrivals who were also promptly arrested, but the car was later released as no incriminating goods were found therein. After midnight the tenant of the premises came home and was also placed under arrest.

All six accused persons were placed in Thorold Jail after charges had been preferred against them under Section 164 of the Excise Act.

The barn in question was 27' by 30' with a height of 15' at the eaves, the equipment throughout being up-to-date, the plant having a manufacturing capacity of 20 gallons of distilled liquor per hour. The still was 20' in height, with a diameter of 4' at the base. In addition, 3,500 gallons of fermenting mash were found. The barn had an upper floor or loft which was fitted with vats and tanks, some capable of holding 1,000 gallons. Other goods seized included 35 gallons of alcohol, 1,000 pounds of raw sugar, a steam boiler, and electric motor for water power, and a quantity of piping, tools, etc.

The cases were tried by the local Police Magistrate at Thorold on November 28th, 1935. One of the men arrested at the time of seizure pleaded guilty to charges of "possession of a still"; he was fined \$600.00 or in default 3 months imprisonment, and the other accused \$300.00 or 3 months imprisonment. The fine and costs were paid in each case.

The tenant of the premises pleaded guilty to a charge under Section 164-F, Excise Act, for "Allowing a still to be kept on his premises". He was fined \$100.00 and costs, which he paid.

No evidence was offered by the Crown in the other three cases as the individuals concerned could not definitely be connected with the operation of the still, although their arrival at the building after the seizure had been effected indicated that they were also associated with the plant.

The Pontiac automobile, together with all other equipment seized, is held as confiscated under the Excise Act.

(c) The third still was seized on January 11th, 1936, by members of the Hamilton detachment who were advised by the Ontario Provincial Police that a still had been discovered at Guelph on the occasion of a raid conducted under the Liquor Act. This still was found in a building used as an amusement hall in Guelph, the owner of the property living in private quarters at the rear of the building.

Two men were arrested while actually operating the still, the owner, when interrogated, claiming that he had leased the hall in question to an Italian; to substantiate this statement he produced a lease to this effect. The owner of the building in this instance, disclaimed knowledge of the existence of the distilling plant, but the fact that the one electric meter covered power and light consumption in both the amusement hall and his own living quarters, when taken in conjunction with the fact that the smoke stack from the furnace belonging to the still entered the cellar of the owner of the building through a hole newly made in the cellar wall, discounted the innocence of his plea. Further enquiry disclosed that goods used in the distillation were accepted by the owner of the premises and handed over to the individuals arrested who were actually operating the plant.

The still was of 350 gallon capacity. Other goods seized included 6,000 gallons of mash; 200 gallons of alcohol; steam boiler; vats, tanks and a considerable number of tools and pipes.

The two men arrested at the still appeared before the local Magistrate at Guelph, Ont., charged with "possession of the still". Both pleaded guilty, and on January 21st, 1936, each was fined \$500.00 and costs and one year with hard labour, and in default of payment of fine to 3 months additional imprisonment.

The owner of the premises was charged with "allowing a still to be kept on premises owned by him". He appeared before the same Magistrate and subsequent to pleading "Not Guilty" was convicted, being sentenced on February 2nd, 1936, to pay a fine of \$500.00 and costs and one year with hard labour, or in default of payment of the fine, to a further three months imprisonment.

Essay Competition

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

THE ATTENTION of members of the Force is drawn to the fact that less than one month remains in which to forward literary contributions, in connection with the Essay competition, which closes on May 1st, 1936.

Full particulars governing this competition were published in the July, 1935, issue of the *R. C. M. Police Quarterly* Magazine but are repeated below for the information of those members who have since joined the Force, and who may wish to forward articles prior to the closing date.

The rules covering the competition are as follows:

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

1st prize.....	\$50.00
2nd prize.....	35.00
3rd prize.....	15.00

Major-General Sir Samuel B. Steele

K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.*
(1873-1901)

IN THE drama of Canadian frontier life, in the iliad of Canada's struggle to maintain her post of honour in the British Commonwealth, there is no rôle more interesting, no character more heroic than that played by Major-General Sir Samuel B. Steele. With the mellowing of time there shall grow up in Canada the "Sagas of the Northwest" with their rich stirring stories of the days of the rebellions, of Indian uprisings, of the frontier movement, of the gold rush, of the building of the first great transcontinental railway, of the irresistible spread of British justice over western prairie and mountain by the pounding of hoofs of a scarlet-coated corps which knew no obstacle in the maintenance of law and order. One of the heroes of these "sagas" will be Steele; Steele, the leader, an Empire builder, the embodiment of deliberate justice, one of the greatest rough-riders of them all.

Steele was born at Purbrook, in the county of Simcoe, 5th January, 1851, the fourth son of Captain Elmes Steele, R.N., and his second wife, Anne Macdonald. The family for many generations had a strong military connection. Captain Elmes Steele with five brothers had served as officers in the British Army or Navy against Napoleon I, and a grand uncle, Samuel Steele, served in Canada during the campaigns of the conquest. Steele was educated at Orillia public school, by private tuition and at the British-American Commercial College in Toronto. In January, 1890, he married Marie Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Robert W. de Lotbiniere Harwood, co-seigneur of Vaudreuil, P.Q., by whom he had one son and two daughters.

Steele's life divides itself into three phases: first, the period of his early military training and his colorful career with the N. W. M. P.; then, his service in South Africa as the brilliant commanding officer of the L. S. H., and his no less remarkable work later as divisional commander of the South African constabulary; and, finally, that crowning third phase of a life of service, a phase entered upon at a time of life when most men retire to preserve the remnants of a quickly diminishing vitality. This third period of his life saw him recruit, train and organize thousands of men in western Canada and, until the formation of Canadian headquarters in London in the winter of 1916-1917, direct the co-ordination of Canadian training in England. The five last years of his life, covering the entire period of the Great War, were thus given over to the cause of Empire.

His military career began at the early age of fifteen when, on 6th July, 1866, he was appointed ensign with the 35th Regiment, C.M. (Simcoe Foresters), and qualified at the Royal Military School, Toronto, in infantry, taking 100 percent, in drill and discipline. Shortly afterwards he also qualified in artillery and cavalry. The high marks awarded him and his facility in taking certificates in all three arms of the service, not only proved his great natural ability but also served him in good stead later on, when a member of, or required to deal with, all three arms. Subsequently, he resigned his commission in the 35th Regiment to raise, organize and train

* Canadian "Who Was Who", 1875-1933.

No. 7 Company of the 35th Regiment, C.M. He was then temporary captain but declined a captaincy on the score of his youth, thus displaying the modesty which was one of his strongest characteristics.

He saw his first service during the Fenian raids, 1866 (medal). In 1870, he was sergeant in the Canadian militia, when the Red River expedition was formed, whereupon he joined the 1st Ontario Rifles as a corporal to serve in that expedition, under Colonel (F. M. Viscount) Wolseley (medal with clasp). On the return of the expedition in 1871, he was the twenty-third man to join "A" Battery, R.C.A., Kingston, the first unit formed in the then new permanent force and in 1872 was stationed at Stanley Barracks, Toronto.

On the creation of the Northwest Mounted Police (Royal, 1903) by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1873, Steele joined up as troop sergeant-major and with the first division went to Fort Garry. He took a prominent part in the work of organization and training under the corps' first commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel (Sir) George A. French, who had commanded "A" Battery, R.C.A., and with whom Steele had served. Steele was the youngest sergeant-major, only twenty-two, ever to be appointed in the N. W. M. P. He accompanied the corps on its one thousand mile march to the Rockies in 1874.

His life with this force is the purest example of its duties, its principles, its methods and its success. To its work he gave almost thirty years of his life. During his first ten years he was engaged in policing the plains in the country of the Bloods, Stonies, Sioux and other tribes, stopping Indian warfare, outlawry and the other evils of a frontier country. In 1878 he was promoted inspector. From June, 1882, to November, 1885, except for the three months interval of the rebellion, he had charge of the maintenance of order and acted as magistrate on the line of construction of the C.P.R.

On the outbreak of trouble in the Northwest in 1885, Steele was summoned by General Strange and assisted in the organization of the Alberta field force. He commanded the cavalry and scouts (Steele's scouts) and was present at Frenchman's Butte. He had charge of the pursuit of Big Bear's band and the Wood Crees, defeating them at Loon Lake and breaking up the band. For this action, which practically ended the rebellion, he was mentioned in dispatches and promoted to the rank of superintendent.

In 1887, in command of "D" Division, he was sent on an expedition to the Kootenay district, B.C., to settle some serious trouble among the Indians and whites. The Indians had risen, driven out the government officials and had released from gaol Indian prisoners charged with murder. He remained in this area a year and restored order and concord. He was officially thanked by the government of British Columbia. From 1888 to 1898, he commanded the Macleod district, then one of the most important posts of the Northwest Mounted Police. The only one manned by two divisions, it included the territory of the most warlike Canadian tribes, the Blackfoot, and embraced much of the restless border country, the land of the international horse-thief, cattle rustler, outlaw and smuggler.

He was given charge of the N. W. M. P. posts in the White and Chilkoot passes during the Klondyke gold rush of 1898, and in 1898-1899 his juris-

diction was extended to the whole of the Yukon and B.C. The Yukon required a man of great courage and capacity. Over 30,000 filed through the passes into the great northland in 1898, men of all nations and of all characters. Steele, to the wonderment of all, preserved law and order in the Canadian zone. He was a member of the Yukon council, administered justice, acted as customs official and handled the winter mails. While he could not close the gambling hells, he did stop foul play, frustrated the grafters, rescued the sufferers, and through fines left a full treasury to help distress during the terrific winter. He left in the Yukon a name imperishable for fair play, tact and courage.

The second phase of his career has to do with the South African War. On 1st February, 1900, he was granted leave from the Force and assisted in raising the 1st C.M.R.'s, and accompanied them as far as Halifax as second in command, but Sir Frederick Borden, the then Minister of Militia, recalled Steele to Ottawa to raise and command a corps of mounted riflemen for Lord Strathcona. This corps sailed from Halifax 17th March, 1900, and was commanded by Steele during the whole of its brilliant service in the War. He was given the rank of honorary lieutenant-colonel in the Imperial Army. With the Strathconas he saw service with Sir Redvers Buller's army from June to October, 1900; with General Barton's column during operations on the Gatrang; was present at the defeat of De Wet at Frederickstadt, and was with Colonel Barker's column in the 700 mile pursuit of De Wet. He was created a C.B. in 1900 and an M.V.O. in 1901 and was twice mentioned in dispatches and awarded the Queen's Medal with four clasps.

Because of his ability, experience and reputation he was selected by General Baden-Powell to help in the organization of the South African constabulary on the model of the N. W. M. Police, and from 1901 to 1906 held the command of the Transvaal or "B" Division of the new corps. He thus took part in the second phase of the South African War, the operations in east and west Transvaal against recalcitrant Boers, was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the King's Medal with two clasps. Interesting among his many activities in South Africa was his command of a Boer cordon around the Rand to suppress Chinese outrages, for which he was thanked by Lord Selborne. Steele's judgment, his chivalry to a conquered enemy and his diplomatic administration helped in no small degree to change the unfriendly attitude of the Boers to one of loyalty to the British Crown.

He returned to Canada in May, 1907, after remaining some months in England where he took staff courses and carried out staff work. He was appointed to the Canadian permanent staff on 15th June, 1907, with the rank of honorary colonel, and was given the command of M.D. No. 13, with headquarters at Calgary. From August, 1908, he also commanded M.D. No. 10, with headquarters at Winnipeg. He vacated the command of M.D. No. 13 and took over M.D. No. 10 on 1st May, 1909. From 1st April, 1910, to 30th April, 1912, he was, as well, the officer commanding the L.S.H. (R.C.).

In 1908 he helped to form a branch of the Quebec Battlefields Association in Toronto and was elected its president. In 1909 he was appointed Hon. A.D.C. to the Governor-General. He was elected in that same year to the presidency of the Canadian South African Veterans' Association. He was

interested in mining in the west and was president of the Great Ibex and Slocan Mining Company.

As district officer commanding he did a great deal to organize and train the non-permanent militia. He brought into being the great annual summer camp at Sewell, Man., which he commanded. His work was of inestimable value as it enabled the west at the beginning of the Great War to put forth its maximum military strength as early as possible. Units for the C.E.F. were drawn from this trained militia.

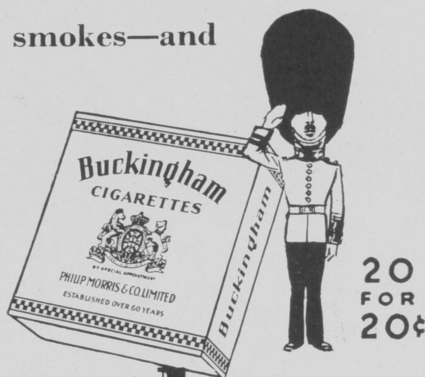
In 1914, on 14th December, he was promoted major-general and appointed inspector-general of western Canada. He was one of the first to offer his services on the outbreak of war, and in his new position put the recruiting and training machinery in western Canada into feverish activity. He raised and trained 7,600 troops from M.D. No. 10, Winnipeg, for the first Canadian division.

In May, 1915, Steele, with the rank of major-general, proceeded to England in command of the second Canadian division which he had raised, organized and trained, and on 3rd August, 1915, he was appointed, at the special request of Lord Kitchener, G.O.C. Troops (Imperial as well as Canadian), Shorncliffe Imperial Command. He brought to the highest degree of efficiency the systems of training in England for Canadian troops. He was responsible for the territorializing of soldiers from Canada, their training in reserve battalions and their despatching to line units in France, all from the same areas of recruitment. Thus troops recruited, say in Manitoba, were trained in the Manitoba reserve battalions in England and were eventually sent as reinforcements to Manitoba battalions in the line. He instituted instructional work for senior and junior officers by means of tours in France and courses in England so that all officers would have first hand knowledge of field conditions, terrain and liaison as well as specialist training. Other numerous and important innovations reflected not only his zeal but his practical vision. He instituted and drew up the scheme adopted for the reorganization of the C.E.F. in England late in 1916. Beloved by all troops for his understanding and efficiency, he had no difficulty in maintaining discipline at Shorncliffe. Despite his age he deserved a line appointment, but in keeping with the bigness of the man he never allowed his personal feelings even to tinge the quality of his service to King and country. He was awarded the Allied and Victory Medals and mentioned in dispatches.

He was created a K.C.M.G. on 1st January, 1918. He retired in July, 1918, after more than fifty years of service. He was an Anglican in religion. He published in 1915 a book of reminiscences, "Forty Years in Canada". He died at Putney, London, England, on 30th January, 1919. His body was brought back to Winnipeg and Steele now lies buried in St. John's Cemetery, the repository of so many western Canada pioneers. He was survived by his widow, his son, Major Harwood Elmes Robert Steele, M.C., of Montreal, and his daughters, Gertrude Alexandra (Mrs. Stewart Dudley) of Germiston, S.A., and Mary Charlotte Flora MacDonald Steele, of Montreal.

No more glorious tributes could be paid to any man than those paid to Steele. From all parts of the Empire, but chiefly, of course, from western Canada, came expressions of love and homage. Fifty years of active service,

● Balance of 62 different tobaccos
means smooth, mild smokes—and
throat-easy.



Buckingham

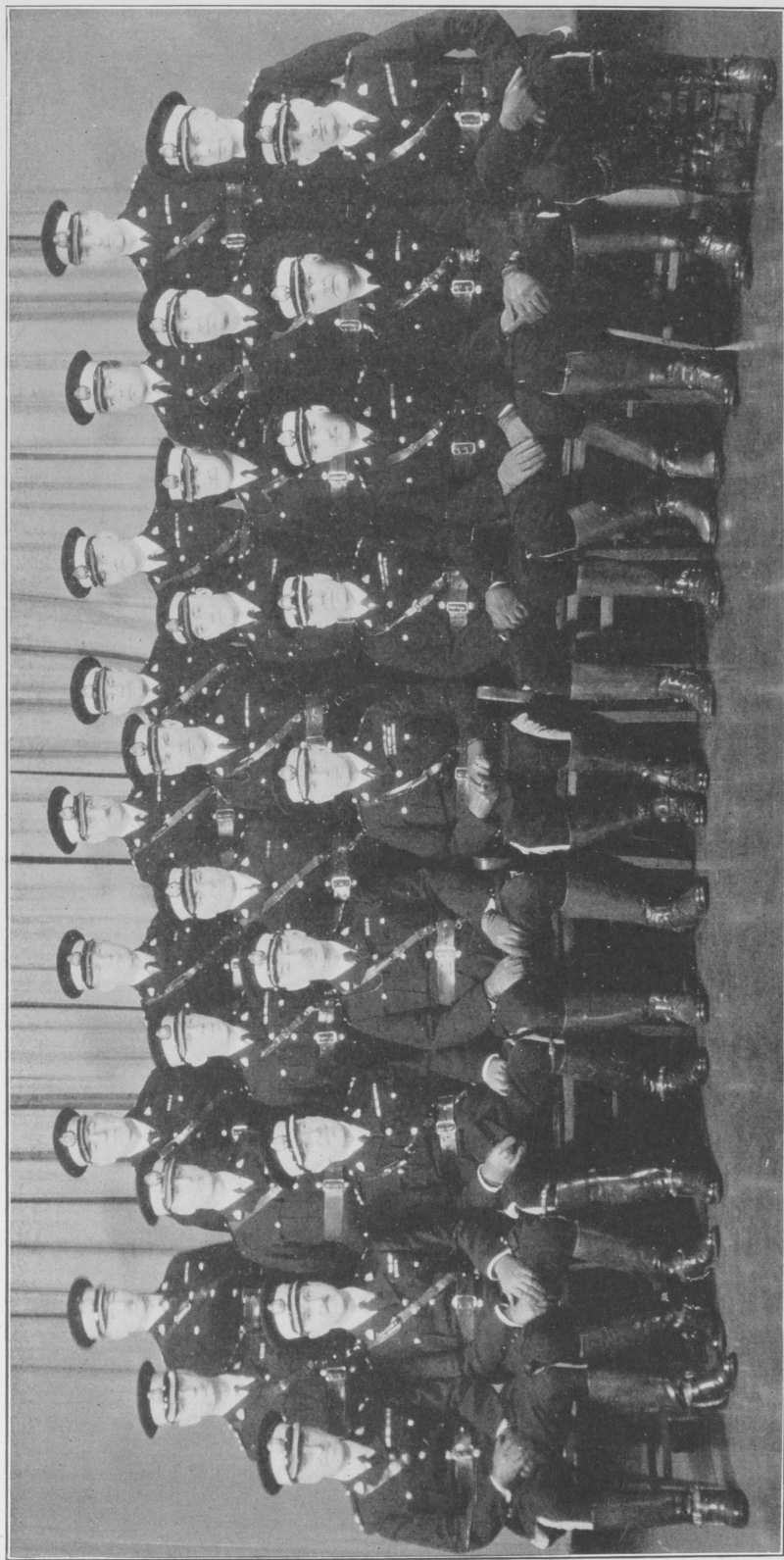
CIGARETTES "Throat Easy"

and how active one needs no effort of the imagination to determine, constitutes a rare and remarkable record. In the west he divided honours with the great and good Pere Lacombe; in South Africa his name and the exploits of the corps he commanded rank in honour second to none; his part in the Great War, while unfortunately not as glamorous as the part of a divisional commander in the field, was of supreme importance.

Steele's fame rests chiefly on his association with this Force. He was the strong man of the west. His coming meant order; his presence meant justice; his name was worth a regiment.

He was a big man physically, standing over six feet, erect as a pine tree, and having a powerful figure. His very presence inspired confidence. Morally, he was as big. No man possessed greater qualities of leadership. He never asked a man to go where he would not lead him. He knew no fear. No finer example of Steele's courage and sense of duty need be cited than his meeting of a strike situation during the construction of the C.P.R. in 1885, when he rose from a sick bed and, rifle in hand, together with a small band of members of the Force, held a bridge and dispersed an angry mob of over 600 striking navvies who were seeking to destroy the railway property.

Steele's name has long been in Canada's hall of fame. It will ever remain an inspiration to the youth of Canada as one of the most distinguished of all Canadian frontiersmen.



THE COMMISSIONER AND OFFICERS, OTTAWA AND EASTERN DIVISIONS

Back row, left to right: *Insp.* J. P. A. SAVOIE, *Insp.* F. A. SYMS, *Insp.* E. CARROLL, *Insp.* P. HOBBS, *Sub-Insp.* A. GOODMAN, *Insp.* J. FRIPPS, *Insp.* A. T. BELCHER, *Insp.* C. E. RIVETT-CARNAC.
 Middle row, left to right: *Insp.* P. R. FORDE, *Suplt.* A. H. L. MELLOR, *Suplt.* C. E. WILCOX, *Suplt.* A. E. G. O. REAMES, *Suplt.* V. A. M. KEMP, *A/Suplt.* E. C. P. SALT, *Insp.* W. W. WATSON,
Insp. R. ARMITAGE, *Insp.* R. G. WARNOCK.
 Front row, left to right: *Suplt.* T. H. IRVINE, *Suplt.* M. H. VERNON, *Asst. Commr.* C. H. KING, *Deputy Commr.* J. W. SPALDING, *Commissioner* SIR JAMES H. MACBRIEN, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Asst. Commr. G. L. JENNINGS, O.B.E., *Asst. Commr.* C. D. LANAUZE, *Suplt.* J. M. TUPPER, *Suplt.* F. J. MEAD.

Mercy Flight*

by FLIGHT LIEUTENANT C. R. DUNLAP
Royal Canadian Air Force

ON THE high unsettled plateau south-east of the town of Vernon, B.C., a party of men were engaged in constructing a dam for an irrigation system. One Sunday the resident engineer, a keen fisherman, had gone fishing alone at a lake about a mile from the camp. He failed to return at the appointed time, so a search party was organized without delay. By careful tracking it was ascertained that the missing man had found the lake but instead of arriving at the west side he had skirted it and approached it from the east. It was evident he had used a raft found at the water's edge, but no tracks leading away from the lake could be discovered. It was known definitely that the engineer had in his possession a box of matches, but nowhere was a smoke signal to be seen.

For three days the search continued. The thick timber and the underbrush made travel slow and difficult. No clue other than the raft could be found. Even bloodhounds were unable to pick up the scent and get on the trail. The natural conclusion was that the fisherman had met his death by drowning.

There were some, however, who refused to believe this and asked the aid of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Headquarters consented and a machine from the Salmon Arm base was despatched immediately. At Vernon, an observer familiar with the country and the details of the search was taken on board and the party proceeded to the plateau.

What seemed hopeless and futile to those upon the ground seemed even more so to the crew of the aircraft. It would be practically impossible to sight a man in such thick timber. The only hope was a smoke signal but there was none to be seen. From low altitudes the shores of all the lakes were scanned in vain.

On the following day every inch of the likely ground was covered systematically. Then, almost in despair, the pilot landed to confer with members of the ground party seen by a lake. What a miserable place to land—a tiny lake, 4,400 feet above sea level, filled with drift and surrounded by high trees! That landing, however, led to a hunch which turned out to be correct.

Working on the assumption that the engineer would strike out at right angles to the lake, the crew of the aircraft decided to fly in a similar direction. Ten minutes by air would be equivalent to a couple of days wandering on foot. Abiding strictly by the hunch, the course was flown as if the objective were directly ahead. The clock ticked off nine minutes, then ten, then eleven minutes; the tendency to turn back was almost irresistible, for surely it was impossible that such a distance had been covered by the lost man.

The height of the plateau was here almost 6,000 feet. The timber coverage was less dense and with renewed hope the crew peered intently towards the treeless spaces. Suddenly something in the centre of a clearing

* *Imperial Oil Review.*

caught their attention! Apparently motionless, it stood out in contrast to the grassy background. The aircraft descended in a glide, three pairs of eyes glued on this object which appeared to change position and on a closer view leaped as if for joy. The joyful feeling was mutual, for in another instant the figure of a man was distinctly visible. The happiness, however, was short lived.

The pilot dived until the observer was easily able to identify his friend. The observer waved his hand in recognition as the aircraft rose up out of the clearing and circled back for the final dive. The pilot raised his arm to signal for the release of the sack of food and the message bag containing instructions, but slowly withdrew it. *There was no longer anyone in the clearing!* Had they flown across the *wrong* clearing? Utterly impossible, but to make sure all clearings were examined with the greatest care.

Why would a person, lost and starving, dash away from salvation? There must be a reason, but could the rational mind attempt to cope with one apparently deranged by privation? The only reasonable deduction was that a mad dash for a lake was being made—the first thought of a lost man being of a landing area. Unfortunately the closest lake upon which the machine could alight was fifteen miles away! Grimly, desperately, the party resumed the search, skirting the vacated clearing in ever-widening circles. Another enemy, time, was making rapid headway against them and defeat for that day seemed imminent. It was cruel to be compelled to turn back at this stage. It seemed as if food and shelter were being snatched from the very grasps of a starving man!

Sufficient daylight remained for making contact with the ground party and flying the leader to the scene of the mysterious disappearance. This meant two more landings in that wretched little lake.

A serious and amazing complication arose. The leader of the ground party refused to fly! He had often remarked that under no circumstances would he ever enter an aircraft, and suddenly confronted with the necessity he refused point blank. Of those present he was the only one who had ever been in the district whence the man had vanished. Forceful argument and persuasion ensued until he reluctantly yielded and entered the machine somewhat nervously. Once in the air, however, he settled down like an old-timer. Furthermore, he experienced no difficulty in picking up his bearings, which is more than can be said for most people on their initial flight. Throughout the whole trip he established his position. He stated that there would be no great difficulty in reaching the designated place on foot, though the trip would be slow, possibly seven or eight hours, for the trail was not direct.

There still being no sign of the missing engineer, the aircraft returned. Arrangements for the following day were quickly made. A ground party of eight was to set out at daybreak. Smoke signals would convey information from ground to air. Details were settled, and with the assurance of a meeting at "Mystery Clearing" at 1.30 p.m. next day, the machine was headed for its base.

Darkness was descending rapidly. Deep shadows from the western hills lay across the valley. Annoying air currents and gusty squalls had ceased. The crew relaxed. The weary pilot stretched both arms above his head

leaving the aircraft for a moment in its own control. A few miles farther on, the street lamps of Salmon Arm signalled that home and rest were near. But what of the engineer, suppose he should not be found again? What a horrible sensation he must have experienced! Rescue, food and friends flourished before his very eyes only to be withdrawn!

Carefully the aircraft felt its way down to the dark and glassy water. The news of the day's searching spread to those along the shore. There was life and while there's life there's hope.

Next day, when the appointed time for the take-off arrived, rain fell in torrents. Thunder clouds filled the sky. No one had thought of interference from that quarter! For more than an hour departure was delayed and when eventually the aircraft was in flight it was necessary to skirt storm clouds throughout the journey to Vernon.

With the observer once more on board, the aircraft ascended towards the high plateau to join the ground party. Nerves were tense. What would the signal be? Two smoke smudges would indicate success—three, failure. Then smoke was seen arising. The aircraft roared across the clearing and simultaneously the three occupants roared with joy. Two smoke signals only! With a steep turn, the plane descended low enough to count the men upon the ground. There were nine instead of eight, and one was dressed like the man seen in this very place on the previous day. There could be no mistake about it. The machine dived again and the white sack containing the food prescribed by one of the town's physicians was dropped from the cabin floor.

The aircraft was triumphantly returning and the spirits of the crew were high, but in the midst of their rejoicing it flashed across their minds that something was wrong in the picture below. Why had so little excitement been displayed by the search party on the ground? Surely they would have made some show of enthusiasm! A turn was made back towards the clearing. A *third* fire was smoking! What could it mean?

The pilot reached for the scratch pad and wrote a message instructing those upon the ground to leave the clearing and enter the bush if the search was still unsuccessful. The note was tucked into the message bag and released as the aircraft again flew low. Almost instantly the clearing was vacated. Yet, there were undoubtedly nine men in that group!

There was a bare chance that the message bag had fallen in the bush and that everyone had gone there in search of it. Another message was dropped. There was no doubt this time about the reply and a sickening feeling possessed the crew of the aircraft. For a moment they were tempted to give up in despair. It had taken fully ten hours to find the missing man in the first instance. Even then the discovery was merely a stroke of luck.

The crew looked down at the party in the clearing. These men were waiting, depending on the aircraft for direction. And somewhere within a radius of three or four miles, perhaps within hearing distance of the noise of the engine, a man was surely approaching death by starvation. Twenty miles away, on the lake shore at Vernon, his wife and family, hopeful after the previous day's good news, anxiously awaited the final word.

The missing man had to be located and that before the arrival of another night. With determination the search was resumed. The ground was care-

fully combed by flying back and forth in close lines, just as a farmer ploughs a field. At four o'clock the aircraft started the first leg of this tedious patrol. Twenty, thirty, forty minutes passed. Not the slightest encouragement. A flight line passed over the men in "Mystery Clearing". They seemed to look imploringly to those overhead. At five o'clock there was still no sign. At five-fifteen hope was steadily on the wane. The aircraft was now so much to the westward that for a man to have travelled the distance on foot since the previous afternoon seemed almost impossible.

A report and instructions to the ground party should precede further action. So the pilot commenced to turn back. As the aircraft banked, the eyes of the crew swept across a clearing already patrolled. Something was there which had not been seen before. With a burst of speed the machine approached for closer investigation. There was the missing man!

Concise instructions to the elusive one were quickly written. *Under no circumstances was he to vacate the clearing, a party of men would be brought to his assistance; food would be dropped from the air on the next dive.* Down roared the aircraft. The message bag landed within a few yards of its objective. The pilot ordered part of the emergency rations to be released. Completing the circuit in a very tight turn, the machine swooped down again and the food went tumbling along almost to the feet of the starving engineer.

Climbing with full power, the aircraft turned to carry the good news and to issue final instructions to the ground party, little more than two miles from the missing man. Several small clearings lay along the most direct route, and it looked as though the intervening distance could be covered within an hour or at the most an hour and a half.

The instructions this time were brief and clear. Never had any message afforded more pleasure to composers and recipients. Like hounds in pursuit of game the ground searchers were off. Flying above the clearing on a straight course the aircraft indicated their direction. It took up a position over the lost man, climbing higher above this point until a suitable altitude was reached whereby the oncoming party could check both direction and position.

This time there was no mysterious disappearance. The aircraft crew could see that the engineer was busy with his food. With an air of great relief the pilot began climbing. Reaching an elevation of 4,000 feet he put his machine in a tight turn and remained at this height. Even the occasional glimpse of the plane through the tree tops would be sufficient to keep the searchers moving in the right direction.

Time passed slowly for the aerial party. It was not possible to see the rescue crew approaching but with binoculars a close check was kept on the engineer. An hour passed; the excitement increased. The shadows lengthened and it became more and more difficult to distinguish objects on the ground. What if darkness should close in before the ground party arrived?

At last, in an adjacent clearing, there appeared a man approaching on the run. The aircraft descended slightly to indicate the position with greater accuracy. Only one more stretch of timber remained to be traversed—about 400 yards. Leading by a wide margin this tall, lanky lad pressed steadily onward. No race has ever presented a spectacle more stirring. Into the last

timber stretch the leader passed. Other members of the band broke into view. The pilot carefully counted them as they appeared. It was necessary to remain aloft until everyone was accounted for.

The aircraft circled lower to witness the final dash. Out of the timber and down the home stretch ran the leader. He saw his comrade and went faster. The weak and starving one used his remaining energy to shorten the distance between them. They met! They embraced! And in the cabin of the aircraft arose a cheer so hearty that the roar of the engine was momentarily drowned.

Sprawling exhausted upon the ground, the two awaited the rest of the party who arrived within the next ten minutes. Camp would be made there for the night, in fact a fire was already being started. Those in the 'plane were filled with the desire to join the group below and take part in the celebrations. Their mission, however, was to strike out at once for Vernon with the good tidings.

The long delay and the approaching darkness had destroyed the confidence of those gathered at the lake to receive the news. As the 'plane glided to the surface of the water hardly a word was spoken. Then, as the pilot taxied rapidly towards the shore, something about the style of the approach filled the waiting ones with renewed hope. The group surged forward. The engine stopped; the crew descended to the floats. Still no word was spoken, but with the nodding of the pilot's head the good news was known. Cheer after cheer filled the air.

Appreciation to the crew of the aircraft was expressed with much feeling. It was difficult for them to break away from the happy throng, but the return to Salmon Arm had to be made before complete darkness settled down.

On their homeward flight, they discussed the highlights of the search. Why had there been no smoke signal from the missing man? What was the meaning of the mysterious disappearance? What was the cause of the smoke smudge misunderstanding and why had there been nine men in the clearing instead of eight?

Two days later, at a reunion of the members of both search parties, these questions were answered. Exhausted after the day's fishing and his efforts to find the trail the engineer had built himself a fire, curled up beside it and in a very short time was sound asleep. The fire died and with the passing of its heat the sleeper, tossing restlessly, crushed and lit the box of matches in his coat pocket. Awakening, he tore off the coat and trampled out the blaze. But the real awakening came a moment later, for as the blaze disappeared so did all the matches.

The first thought of the lost man at the sight of the seaplane was of a lake on which a landing might be made. Somewhere in his wanderings he had seen a large body of water, which, for all he knew, was near at hand. As he gazed at the machine above him, someone waved an arm from the window of the cabin door. Jumping to the conclusion that this was a signal to proceed in the direction of the aircraft's flight, he dashed at full speed, without a moment's hesitation, towards the imaginary lake.

Smoke smudges can play tricks. During the delay by inclement weather of the aircraft's arrival the fires had burned low. Because of the direction of

the wind the noise of the engine barely preceded the aircraft to the clearing and gave insufficient warning for adequate restoking. So with the heaping on of green boughs smoke belched forth from only two of the fires.

But why were there nine men in the clearing? At the time of departure that morning there were nine on hand to make the trip. The leader considered for a moment and decided that the number was immaterial. And so it would have been had fate not intervened.

For the benefit of those who sometime may have to join a search party the following generalizations are made. The most successful clues often sound ridiculous in the first instance. The lost person is seldom discovered near the obvious place to search. For east read west and for west read east, is a good theory. In other words, never localize or confine a search entirely to the obvious areas. And furthermore—to emphasize the moral of this tale—convey instructions immediately, before even so simple an act as waving a hand!

The Educated Mountie

by CONSTABLE A. C. NIXON

"I'll study Biology,
Also Psychology,
Botany, Syntax, and Germs,
I'll brush up on Cato,
Confucius and Plato,
And converse in classical terms.
I'll soak up Geology,
Also Pathology,
No one's more willing than I,
I'll learn Infant Feeding,
And follow Good Breeding,
And Science Domestic I'll try.
I'll be Academic,
Precise and Abstemic,
Of Knockabout Brawling and Strife,
And bear to my Station
A Cosmic Relation,
With a broad teeming Knowledge of Life.
Instead of the Fistic,
I'll study the Mystic,
Hypnotic Mesmeric I'll be.
When I grab a collar,
'Twill be as a Scholar,
And not as a Low-Brow, you see.
In Science and Letters,
I'll be of the Betters,
And then, as a matter of course,
I'll gargle some Borax,
And spray well my Thorax,
And go get a job on the Force!"



The one thing you cannot substitute in the party menu: the perfect "mixer" that never loses its unique personality.

42

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Radio in the North

by A/SERGEANT R. S. WILD

WITH THE arrival of higher powered radio receiving sets and equipment, the old myth of the loneliness of the North is fast disappearing. Air mail and air travelling has also done its share towards reducing the feeling of isolation in those parts which once were considered cut off from all touch with the outside world for many months of the year.

Of all the new innovations and improvements, however, radio has, without doubt, proved the most useful, particularly with the advent of short wave reception on the usual standard broadcast receivers, for with this added advantage, reception is now possible during the long periods of daylight encountered in these Northern posts, whereas, under the old standard broadcast band conditions, radio reception ceased entirely with the approach of the continuous daylight period.

No longer do the members on detachment have to wait for the very infrequent mail service to bring them news, for now, at almost any time of the day or night, news of world-wide importance, as well as entertainment to suit all tastes, can be obtained by the turn of a switch and the change of a dial. The writer has had a certain amount of experience, both on the "outside" and in the North, with radio receivers, and those who have never listened to a radio in the Far North would be amazed at the number of stations which are heard from. During the "short days" entertainment is received at most of the Northern Posts from Europe, all parts of Canada and the United States, and for anyone ambitious or interested enough to stay up well into the small hours of the early morning it is possible to receive concerts from China, Japan and Australia—all these on the standard broadcast band. With the use of short wave reception on the standard broadcast receivers it is possible to receive most of those countries mentioned during the daylight hours when the standard band is silent owing to light conditions.

At Aklavik, in the Northwest Territories, where the writer was previously stationed, experiments were made in the use of short wave telegraphy using the bands allotted to the amateur operators, *i.e.*, 14000 Kc. (20 meters); 7000 Kc. (40 meters) and 3500 Kc. (80 meters), although much of the work was done on the 7000 Kc. band. Owing to the conditions then existing in the far North only very low power was available, so that the transmitter itself consisted of a single 201B (receiving tube) operated with a plate voltage of 135 volts obtained from "B" batteries. The circuit used at first is what is known as a "tuned plate tuned grid" circuit. The antenna used was the well known (to amateurs) Hertz Zeppelin, having a flat top of 132 feet with feeders approximately 45 feet long, spaced 12 inches apart. Fairly consistent operation was had with the Police Schooner *St. Roch*, which was then frozen in at Tree River, some 600 miles air line from Aklavik, and good signal strength was reported. A twice-a-week schedule was maintained, with a few breaks on account of interference from higher powered stations, during the whole of the winter. A schedule was also maintained with the members of the Polar Year Party working at the Coppermine, but with poor success, mainly caused by conditions at the Coppermine and the equipment in use at that end, which consisted of a transmitter and receiver made up

from old broadcast receiver parts. A number of messages were also handled for the University of Michigan Polar Year Party operating on the West shore of Greenland. Contacts were made with other amateurs in Sweden, England, Canada and the United States.

To those interested in amateur radio many enjoyable hours can be spent "working" with other amateurs all over the world—they being particularly interested when they know that the operator is stationed in one of the remote Arctic detachments.

The possibility of inter-detachment communication seems very feasible, although, of course, consistent operation could not be guaranteed unless some arrangement could be made for a fairly high power rating to be used. The construction of radio transmitters, both voice and telegraph, has now reached a stage where little difficulty would be experienced, even by the most unskilled, providing the initial installation is made by one familiar with the work.

There is no doubt that considerable time and labour could be saved by the linking up of detachments by short wave radio; mail patrols could be regulated in this way so that one detachment would be aware when the mail was leaving another detachment and so make arrangements to meet the patrol, without the necessity of starting out with a more or less indefinite date in mind and perhaps having to spend several days at a point waiting for the arrival of the incoming mail, which has happened more than once on the Arctic Coast. Changes in Game Regulations, which are often of great importance to members on detachment, could be transmitted without loss of time; corrections in returns, etc., could be made in the same manner, thus saving months of waiting for corrections to be sent back from Headquarters. There are endless other advantages to be obtained from such means of communication, and although the initial cost of the necessary equipment might appear high, there is little doubt but that it would amply repay such cost over a period of time.

Radio has made wonderful progress since it was first brought to public notice in the shape of the old familiar crystal sets and it is likely that the future will bring us greater improvements, for the minds of many clever men are working steadily to improve both reception conditions and to secure greater distance with a minimum of power and equipment.*

*An extract from a recent report received from the Officer Commanding the Western Arctic Sub-Division with Headquarters at Aklavik, N.W.T., is to the following effect:

"At the time of compilation of this report, news of the death of His Majesty King George the Fifth has been received direct from London by short wave radio, the announcement broadcast from England at approximately 12.30 A.M. on January 21st, being received at Aklavik at 4.30 P.M. (Pacific Standard Time) of the preceding date. We, therefore, received the news of His Majesty's death as soon as information was broadcast from England and before many citizens of London, who would first hear of the passing of our Sovereign, on awakening the next morning."

When it is realized that Aklavik, N.W.T., is situated well within the Arctic Circle at a comparatively short distance from the Alaskan boundary, the significance of this extract, insofar as it pertains to the advantages of radio, will be appreciated. Prior to the advent of this form of communication and during the time of the World War many of the inhabitants of the Northwest Territories were not aware, in some cases for a period in excess of one year, of the outbreak of hostilities.

Bucketitis

by D/CORP. C. W. HARVISON

MONTREAL is slowly recovering from a recent attack of Bucketitis, a recurring and malignant disease brought on by a visitation of parasites usually known as Bucketeers and Highbinders. Possibly 'recovering' is not just the word that should be used, since Montreal is not so much cured as she is being allowed to recuperate by the main body of parasites in order that they may swarm down again.

As this malady is not peculiar to Montreal, and as an outbreak in any part of the country affects the entire Dominion, a few notes on the methods of these swindlers may be worthwhile.

One of the amazing things about the Highbinder is his chameleon-like ability to change to suit his surroundings. During the boom years when luxury of furnishings was the order of the day in brokerage houses, Bucket-shops blossomed in surroundings rivalling the wildest dreams of a Hollywood director. The master bucketeer and his salesmen lived up to the best motion picture ideas of what the well dressed broker should wear. Even the stenographers were picked to blend with the luxurious atmosphere.

All that has changed. Barnum's old "one a minute" friends have grown wary. Through bitter and costly experience the dupe has been brought to realize that the fancy trappings were just so much window dressing. Show him one of the Hollywood offices today and he at once puts one hand on his money and the other on his watch. Now, before parting with his money, he must be shown that an organization is under thrifty, efficient management.

The modern trend in bucket-shop fixtures was apparent in the offices of a company whose president and sales staff, together with a sizeable roll of Canadian currency, left Montreal very hurriedly a few days ago. The suite was in a small, unpretentious office building. There were none of the mahogany and brass fittings, the ankle deep rugs, fancy drapes or beautiful oils that used to ostentatiously proclaim their opulence. The cold, green office furniture, the plain, shining linoleum, the absence of superfluous fixtures, all spoke quietly of thrifty, business-like management. Even the stenographers, local employees left behind in the rush, appeared sternly capable, but were far removed from their sisters of the old bathing beauty days.

The Bucketeers' offerings change as quickly as his stage settings. If public interest is in gold stocks he at once becomes a wizard of the mines. Let public fancy shift to Oil Royalties, Television or Radio and he lends his uncanny genius to these fields and discovers methods whereby he can let the investors in on the ground floor of Get-Rich-Quick propositions from which the element of gambling has been removed—in much the same way as loaded dice remove the gamble.

As an example of this versatility take the well-worn tale of "Raysol". This company had its beginning several years ago when a boom in Oil Stocks started a group of financial wizards drilling frantically for oil in Ontario. After going down more than 4000 feet they struck—not oil, but clear, cold water. Now even the most persuasive Bucketeer finds difficulties in selling

large quantities of water as oil, yet here they were with a nicely drilled, but unobliging well. The situation called for masterly handling.

About that time the newspapers were carrying frequent articles on the great curative powers and value of Radium. The unwelcome water was promptly bottled and labelled "Raysol—(Radium in solution)", and sold at fancy prices. The label carried a certificate from a leading University stating that the water had a certain Radium content. Circulars were distributed containing alleged testimonials from patients who had been cured of practically every human illness except hydrophobia.

Up to this point such a chronicle would appear to parallel that of a quack medicine racket rather than that of a Bucketeer, but the inventive philanthropists whose minds first formed the idea were thinking of bigger and more profitable things. A company was formed to handle the distribution of Raysol and, of course, the public was to have the opportunity of purchasing these shares.

Fortunately a bulletin was published by the Better Business Bureau before sale of the shares could get under way. The bulletin carried a letter from the University mentioned on the Raysol labels, and confirmed the statement that the water had a certain radium content. It was pointed out, however, that this content was approximately the same as that of the Atlantic Ocean and considerably less than that of the Mediterranean Sea.

These slippery gentlemen are also adepts at devising methods of organization to overcome new legislation passed to curb their activities. It takes months, sometimes years, to build new laws and great care must be taken that, in attempting to stop fraudulent financing, nothing is done that will injure legitimate enterprise. It takes the bucketeer with the help of shyster lawyers, only a few days to find loopholes and to swing back into action.

In past years a Highbinder only required an unpaid printer's bill to establish his right to sell the gaudy shares he offered, but tightening regulations have since gradually necessitated a more basic foundation to his business than was essential during former periods of activity, to have something to support the issues.

This brings to mind the case of the imported fancy capitalist who was active in Montreal when some of the regulations went into effect. Since he specialized in gold mines it became necessary that he acquire property on which to locate a "mine". Accordingly he purchased a few acres of barren, rock piles in the north country, for a trifling sum. Being now the proud possessor of a mining property he proceeded to build a "set-up" that would afford him as much protection as possible.

One of the elevator boys in his building, a stenographer, and an unknown party, were convinced that they should form a mining company and acquire his valuable property. This they did and in payment for the property he received some thousands of shares in their company. As he was not an Officer of the mining company, and was not responsible for the development of the holdings he was free to do as he pleased with these shares.

Now everything was set for the killing. A bucket-shop sales office was organized, "sucker lists" were purchased from a firm in the U.S.A., a "boiler-room" or battery of telephones was installed, "dynamiters" or high-pressure

salesmen were secured and thousands of shares were sold before the authorities closed in on the office.

When arrested, this bucketeer complained bitterly of the stupidity of authorities who failed to understand his methods of high finance. Misunderstanding seems to have dogged his footsteps, for after his release from prison he returned to Germany where he was later arrested on account of further financial adventurings. When last heard of, this gentleman was in durance vile in Brazil. Officials there had failed to understand the activities of a company organized by him to recover the lost gold of the Aztecs.

Of a different type are the companies organized on the strength of some invention or device which may, or may not, have some practical merit, but which possesses exceptional sales appeal. The sales appeal of the article is utilized to sell stock in a company interested in its manufacture and distribution, but such a company never gets to the production stage, despite heavy stock sales.

To this class belongs the steam motor car company that sold thousands of shares in the U.S.A. and Canada. Demonstrations were held and show-rooms established throughout the country and a great deal of public interest aroused. The sale of the shares boomed, but no cars were manufactured except the demonstration models.

When public interest lagged it was announced that a Toronto Taxicab Company had decided to use only steam-operated cars. Such proof of the practicability of the cars sent the sale of shares soaring again. Later, as sales again dropped, a bus company in the U.S.A. issued the statement that only steam powered vehicles would be used in its coast to coast service. Both the taxicab and the bus company were organized by the man who controlled the sale of the shares and it is not surprising to learn that neither concern ever operated.

It is interesting to speculate in regard to what chance of success some of these companies would have under honest directorates. That the bucketeer may often neglect to take advantage of opportunity is shown by the experience of a group of swindlers in New York City. These men were awaiting trial in connection with the sale of shares in an oil company. As a last minute defense they had, following their arrests, started a crew drilling on their hopeless holdings in California. Imagine their astonishment and joy on receiving, the day before that set for their trial, a telegram advising them that the well had blown in a real gusher. Imagine also their wild scramblings to get back the shares that they had high-pressured on to the public.

One essential adjunct to the successful operation of a bucket-shop is the Tipster Sheet. It is through the operations of these supposedly independent publications that the bucketeer secures unique "sucker-lists" compiled from enquiries made by persons who have taken the "Free Investment Service" bait. Often the enquirer will submit a list of the securities he holds and asks for advice. What could be easier for the bucketeer than to "switch" or "reload" the victim.

It is through the Tipster sheet that the bucketeer creates the impression that there is a market for the shares he feeds the investors. It is very useful, also, in building up the demand for his offerings.

Partly because of increasingly stringent regulations which necessitate more elaborate set-ups, and partly because of experience and expediency the bucketeers have gradually banded together. The individual stock swindler is rapidly disappearing. Today we find huge, powerful organizations operating chains of bucket-shops for the sale of shares in companies just as worthless as, but more complicated than, the issues of the old days.

Take the organization that was most active in the recent attack. Controlled by several men with international reputations as stock swindlers, this group manipulated at least two tipster sheets, a holding company, three so-called mining companies and a number of brokerage offices in Montreal alone. In one instance they paid a man Fifty Thousand Dollars for the use of the good company name he had built up through fifteen years of selling real securities. Ironically enough this man was later convinced that he could make a fortune by going right in the business with the highbinders. He was "clipped" of the Fifty Thousand Dollars and left to face the music after they had left the country.

The Montreal end was only part of this great organization. In Toronto, tipster sheets and several bucket-shops formed part of the chain which extended to England and the continent where more tipster sheets, bucket-shops, and even a so-called bank, operated.

The difficulties facing the authorities in checking the ramifications of an organization such as this are obvious. Also obvious is the terrific pressure that the swindlers can bring to bear on their prospective victims, through this chain.

These financial racketeers consider themselves the aristocracy of crookdom. Certainly in the matter of organization they are in a class by themselves, and in utter lack of sympathy for their victims and in the absence of all decency they have few equals among criminals.

During the past few months in Montreal a bucket-shop took \$65,000 from four elderly ladies, three of them widows. The fourth, unmarried, nursed her invalid father and had charge of his life's savings of \$16,000—enough for the simple needs of the future of both. All this money was stolen by the mean, lying trickery of these financial vermin.

In another case a stock swindler admitted after his arrest that it had been his practise to follow the "Death Columns" of the local newspapers and in this way secure the names of widows as prospects. This man, however, had a fine sense of decency, since, as he explained, he had always waited a month to allow the widow to recover from her bereavement (and to get the insurance) before he started "to work on her". Surely alongside scoundrels of this type a burglar is comparatively a gentleman.

It seems possible that as time goes on the changing laws may bring us into closer touch with these financial acrobats. In the meantime do not smile too confidently as you reflect that your financial affluence is safe from the grasping propensities of these individuals. Following the recent death of one of the most experienced financial men of the U.S.A. it was found that during his lifetime he had invested over three million dollars in utterly worthless securities.

Police Dogs and Their Training*

by R. ARUNDEL

Ex-Supt. Yorkshire W. R. Constabulary

IN MANY countries trained dogs of a special breed have been adopted as "aids" to police forces not merely in the actual investigation of crime but in its detection as well. From authentic reports that have reached us we have no doubt that these dogs, in the hands of persons who understand them thoroughly, have proved unusually efficient through being gifted with high sensory perceptions not given to man himself.

Police dogs were used to assist in bringing to justice the breaker of laws when the word Police was almost unknown. The first Police dog was the bloodhound, a breed of great antiquity and of majestic appearance and demeanour, remarkable for his large pendant ears, bloodshot haw, and sonorous note. This hound, held in high esteem amongst our ancestors, was used to recover any game that had escaped from the hunter, or had been killed and stolen out of the forest. But it was still more employed in hunting thieves and robbers by their footsteps.

Coming to more recent times, but still before the establishment of Police Forces, bloodhounds were used in certain districts lying between England and Scotland which were infested with robbers and marauders; a tax was laid on the inhabitants for maintaining them, and there was a law in Scotland that whoever denied entrance to one of these dogs should be treated as an accessory to the crime. In the latter part of the 18th century several associations for the prosecution of felons procured and trained bloodhounds principally for the detection of sheep stealers. Today this hound is in use by various Police Forces, notably Wiltshire, West Sussex and the North Riding of Yorkshire for tracking criminals and missing persons, and several striking instances of success are on record.

In one capacity the bloodhound can boast superior skill over all other breeds, *i.e.*, picking out a line of scent, and here I may remark, in making a selection from these hounds, always chose the one with the most wrinkles about the skull and cheeks, and loose skin on the neck. Apart from his powers of scent the bloodhound possesses few qualities to recommend him as a Police dog, though owing to the almost supernatural abilities a credulous public ascribe to him, he acts as a useful deterrent to crime in the neighbourhood where he is kept. His worst fault is his ineradicable timidity; an express thundering over a bridge, or a man threatening with a stick, are often sufficient to turn him from the trail. If given corporal punishment or even harshly-spoken to, he will frequently sulk and refuse to work, and there is no other breed that is shy and nervous to such an extreme degree. Somerville (1692-1742), dealing with this hound, writes:

Unerring he pursues till at the cot
Arrived, and seizing by his guilty throat
The catiff vile, redeems the captive prey,
So exquisitely delicate his sense.

* Reprinted from *The Garda Review*.

Whilst being quite prepared to admit the unerring pursuit and delicate sense, whatever bloodhounds were capable of in Somerville's time, it would be difficult to find a present-day bloodhound who would seize anyone, or could even be relied upon to defend his master when attacked.

After the "Peeler" came into being the "canine detective" suffered eclipse for a time, and it is on the Continent we first hear of him again. Fiction has made us familiar with the French Police dog, but it was in Germany that the subject was studied in the most thorough manner.

In 1896 experiments were made with various breeds and ultimately the GERMAN SHEEP DOG (known in this country as the ALSATIAN WOLF DOG) was selected as possessing the most intelligence necessary for the purpose; a process of select breeding and intensive training was undertaken, and now every Police division in Germany has its kennel of these trained dogs.

The breed was introduced into this country after the War, and in some quarters is a great favourite for Police work. Here a word of warning may be useful. The vogue of this breed in England led to the importation of lowgrade dogs, the name alone being sufficient for many buyers. The name "Alsatian" is no guarantee of high intelligence, any more than is "Airedale", and both may be dull-witted and of no utility as either Police or watch-dogs.

The GREAT DANE is another breed originally imported from Germany, and though not always to be depended upon when other dogs are near, is without doubt a capital bodyguard, though hardly adaptable for general Police work.

The AIREDALE in many quarters has proved of great value for all round Police work. He is used in the L. N. E. R. Docks at Hull, Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, and since his advent there has been a marked decrease in thefts, fires and wilful damage. These canine dock detectives undergo a thorough training, and may be said to rank among the most efficient Police dogs in the world. This breed has also proved its worth in the suburbs of Liverpool, and to many a rural Constable he is an invaluable assistant, and on the Continent, where he is also used for Police duties, can hold his own with any of the native variety. Colonel Richardson, Commandant of the War Dogs' School, where dogs of all breeds were trained during the war, has expressed the opinion that as a bodyguard the British Airedale was the master of them all.

The MASTIFF. One of the oldest British breeds kept to guard person and property ever since the Romans landed in Britain. The popular impression that the Mastiff when loosed from his kennel is a dangerous brute, is a wrong one. A well-trained Mastiff—his training calls for considerable tact—may be taken anywhere, and he is more trusty than any of the larger breeds. For Police work in general the old English Mastiff is not so suitable as the BULL-MASTIFF. This breed since it was first evolved has been a great favourite with gamekeepers as a protection against poachers. It is only of recent years that the Police have taken him up, and it was not until 1925 that the National Bull-Mastiff Police Dog Club was founded with the idea of specially training him for Police work. Faithful, fearless but not ferocious, with a good nose for tracking, he should be a success. Indeed, those Constables who have already adopted him, say they want no other dog and are unanimous in their

opinion that for Police work he is quite on a par with the Alsatian or the Airedale.

The RETRIEVER has been described by an expert as prepared to take on any class of work required of him as a "general utility dog". He makes a good guard, and, trained for waterwork, is a very suitable breed for Constables whose beats are in close proximity to waterways. He has also good scenting powers and is endowed with both pluck and sagacity.

The KERRY BLUE TERRIER. This blue-grey, shaggy-headed breed, is another that has been found adaptable for Police work, as he is usually full of intelligence and vitality. It has been said, and with truth, that he makes the greatest fighting machine in the world when the necessity arises.

These do not exhaust the list; there are others one might mention, one, perhaps, in particular, the DOBERMANN PINSCHER, spoken of as the dog with the human brain. But whatever breed is one's fancy, it should ever be borne in mind that the individual dog is of much more importance than the breed. Specimens of all breeds are to be met with, loose, flabby, slack-loined lymphatic animals, delicate feeders without energy or spirit, who are a waste of time to attempt to train. Also, it should be remembered that for reasons given in the following section, whilst a thoroughbred is the best selection, pedigree and performance are two very very different things.

Choosing a Dog

The best selection is undoubtedly a thoroughbred. There is a very prevalent theory that mongrels are more intelligent than thoroughbreds, and though some particular mongrels may be intelligent, they are only the exceptions that prove the rule that a crossbred at best is never to be depended upon; and for one good dog thus obtained there will be found on an average twenty very indifferent or bad dogs; in fact, you generally find united the worst qualities of the two without any of the requisites, possibly for which the two breeds are most highly prized. Select a middle-sized breed. The larger breeds are too heavy, too slow, too dangerous, and their upkeep is expensive. The smaller breeds are too weak and their insignificant appearance make little or no impression on the malefactor. Choose a young dog, and preferably a bitch, as they are more affectionate, easier to teach, less trouble in the lead, and oftener with a finer nose. It should not be more than nine weeks old and of parents that were sharp and courageous. Choose also one of the smooth-haired breed, as long-coated dogs are hampered in their duties in wet or damp weather, etc. The head should be large, as dogs with small heads seldom show superior intelligence or smartness. The teeth should be intact and unblemished; in fact, of snow-white colour in young dogs. The lower jaw must never project or stand far behind the upper one, or extend too much behind the ears. The fangs should be short, which give more power. The colour of the nose is indifferent, but it should always be moist and cool. The eyes should be clear; matter, slime or scurf are signs of disease. For Police work a dog with a medium-sized neck will be found to answer best. The paws should be short and well closed, and the front feet vertical. The chest should be broad and large, and the hind legs strong, with long muscles.

As it is of the utmost importance to be able to judge whether a young dog will be likely to turn out useful for Police purposes, there are three things it is first of all necessary to know. Whether the dog has

1. A perfect eyesight.
2. A perfect ear.
3. A perfect nose.

And it is only by the closest observation that these three qualities can be detected, but the livelier the dog is the better the chance of success.

The following training exercises show in detail the methods to be used for securing the requisites outlined in previous section.

1. The object of training exercises is to teach the young dog, which up to now has been attached to his master only out of selfishness, that he really has a master whom he always must keep in his eyes, whom he always must follow and obey. After the dog has reached the age of six months he has to be taken out into the street only in the leash; that is to say, he must learn to follow his master properly when in leash, and must be taught "street manners".

Carefully and slowly has the training to be started, the dog to be watched continuously and treated with great kindness in order to get to know all his capabilities, aptitudes and peculiarities. Great care must also be taken to avoid any haste, or to tire out the dog with over-exercise, and on no account has any exercise to be interrupted, otherwise the very foundation for future training may get undermined.

2. The exercise should be taken in an empty room or place surrounded with walls. If through necessity the exercise has to be performed in the open, a wall or close fence should be chosen; even a house which easily can be walked round will do at a pinch. People or other animals are never to be allowed to be present nor even to be seen.

3. The implements for training begin with training-leash and training-collar. If the dog is tender and sensitive, a training-collar without pricks had better be used.

EXERCISE 1.—First degree in "leash-walking". Word of command: "COME".—The object of this exercise is to teach the dog to be attentive to the trainer, to suppress all notions of sexual desires and other "doggy" bad habits. Then also to get him accustomed to his master's walk and step in order that later on he can follow without leash in the most populous and crowded places. The manner of teaching the dog: Go to the kennel, talk to the dog and let him out; conduct him into the exercise room, then put him on the training-collar in such a way that the pricks of the collar are on the top of the neck. Leash the dog and put the loop of the leash round your shoulders. In doing all this you are facing the door, whereas the dog stands in front of you facing to the right. This position is called the "Right Front Position". Then with the left hand get hold of the leash closely to the neck. Say "Come", and turning right about you walk closely to the wall so that your left hand nearly touches the wall. Naturally the dog now gets obstreperous and perhaps begins to whine, but no notice has to be taken. Without speaking a single word, you proceed along the wall three or four times round the room according to size. Owing to you having the leash in

your left hand and closely to the dog's neck he is bound to follow behind your left leg. You stop, talk, and pet the dog, and after a few seconds repeat the order "COME" and go through the exercise as before. Never talk during the exercise. Should the dog lay down, then speak to him kindly until he gets up and follows; if he refuses, say "Come" and drag him along. The pains caused by the pricks in the training-collar will soon teach him to submit. After about ten minutes' exercise stop just at a time when the dog is doing well, stroke and pet him and take off the collar (all in the exercise room), and give your scholar a "tit-bit". Then play with the dog and make much of him until he has recovered from his astonishment or fright. Then take him back to the kennel, which he must not leave again all day.

Exercise the dog during ten minutes in the mornings of five successive days and then proceed to the following exercise.

NOTE:—No dog should be exercised twice a day unless, perhaps, the morning exercise was less tiresome, when then exceptionally he might be exercised a second time at nightfall.

EXERCISE 2.—Second degree in "leash-walking". Word of Command: "COME".—The object of this exercise is to teach the dog, which during the former exercise was forced on account of the wall to walk slowly behind your left leg, to follow and walk in the same manner when there is no obstacle to prevent his rushing forward. Method of teaching: Proceed as in Exercise No. 1 up to the word of command, "Come", then turn and walk along the wall, your right hand nearly touching the wall. If the dog gets in front of your left leg, turn left about without saying a word, and without stepping too hard on the dog's toes, because very little pain will teach the dog to understand that he was in the wrong place. Proceed, walking a little stretch with the wall touching your left hand, thus forcing the dog to keep his place as in Exercise No. 1. Turn again and keep the wall at your left-hand side, and as often as the dog gets in front of your left leg repeat the above manoeuvre. Should the dog, feeling hurt, yell or whine, do not take the slightest notice of it. Practise about a quarter of an hour on five successive days. After each practice take off the collar, give the dog a "tit-bit" in the exercise room, and when the dog has altogether quietened down, take him back into the kennel.

EXERCISE 3.—Third degree in "leash-walking". Word of command: "COME".—The object of this exercise is to increase the dog's attention to the trainer, and to his movements. The close following behind the left leg gets more impressed on the dog's mind by making frequent turns to left and right.

Method: Put on the training-leash, go to the kennel and fasten collar to dog, and after the dog is quiet get hold of the leash in the prescribed manner (see Exercise 1), give the order "Come" and lead the dog into the exercising room, then go through the exercises of 1 and 2 for fifteen minutes. Repeat the exercise for five days. After exercise pet the dog, give him a "tit-bit" and take off the collar. After the dog has quietened down take him back into the kennel, where he must stay.

NOTE:—Should the dog be slow, find difficulty in the frequent change from right to left, get over-excited, then repeat for the first two days Exercise No. 1 only.

EXERCISE 4.—Fourth degree in "leash-walking". Word of command: "COME".—Object of the exercise: The dog, which has by now learned to

follow closely to the knee of the left leg, must learn to stick to his post under all conditions, whether the trainer walk slowly or fast, whether he turns to the left or the right, and whether he turns slowly or abruptly.

Method: Always fetch the dog out of the kennel in the prescribed manner (see Exercise 3). After the order "Come", walk to middle of exercising room, and walk fast and slowly alternately, turn now to the left, now to the right, now winding your way from left to right and vice-versa. Take great care that the dog keeps his nose to your left knee. If the dog transgresses, use the above described means to remind him of his duties. Then after a few exercises along the wall, practise in centre of room. Practise for fifteen minutes and repeat on five successive days.

It is of the greatest importance that the dog should be proficient in these exercises.

EXERCISE 5.—Fifth degree in "leash-walking". Word of command: "COME".—Object of exercise: The dog, which has now learned to walk in the leash with his nose closely to the trainer's left knee when alone in a room far from human beings or other animals, has now to learn to do the same in the open.

Method: Fetch the dog with collar and leash as prescribed out of the kennel, and take him for a half-hour's walk. Walk in a straight line there and back in a quiet and little frequented street or place. Take the greatest care that the dog has his nose closely to your left knee and that you hold the leash as prescribed, because it must become the dog's second nature to be absolutely obedient, attentive and subject to you if you are to have success in future training exercises. After returning to the kennel, take off the collar, pet the dog and give him the accustomed "tit-bit". Exercise one-half hour and repeat on three successive days.

EXERCISE 6.—Sixth degree in "leash-walking". Word of command: "COME".—Object of exercise: To ensure perfection in leash-walking".

Method: Take the dog from the kennel in the usual way and take him again for half an hour's walk in a quiet and unfrequented street or place, but change frequently your walking speed, now hurrying, now walking slowly, frequently turning right or left about. Always have the greatest care to hold leash in the left hand, and in the orthodox manner. Show disapproval of all faults the dog makes. If the dog is too hasty the best way to cure him is to turn quickly left about, and tread slightly on his toes. After finishing the exercise, take the dog back in the prescribed manner. Exercise for half an hour and for five successive days.

NOTE:—The dog leaves the kennel only for practice from Exercise 1 to end of Exercise 6. Exercise only during the forenoon, never at noon time when it is hot, nor shortly after feeding time. Be sure and bear in mind that the dog only knows the one word "Come", and thus do not expect him to obey any other call or whistling.

EXERCISE 7.—Last degree in "leash-walking". Word of command: "COME".—The object of this exercise is to perfect the dog in leash-walking under all conditions.

Method: Fetch the dog as usual and take him for a walk through busy and crowded streets and thoroughfares. Watch that you hold the leash

properly in the left hand, and that the dog's nose is in its proper place. After a while, select a quiet unfrequented open place, pet the dog, make a great fuss of him, then take off the collar, and let him loose to jump and play about. Should the dog do anything wrong, do not call or whistle, nor shout, chide or punish him, as he knows only the one word "Come". Wait patiently until he comes, or call him in a pleasant and friendly manner by saying "Come", and return, after adjusting the collar and ordering "Come", in the usual manner to the kennel. Take such walks daily until the time of proper training has arrived.

EXERCISE 8.—Training to follow the scent.—The object of this exercise is to force the dog to use his nose, and to find his master by aid of the scent, and also to teach him at the same time that he should always keep his master in sight.

Method: This exercise is the same as No. 7, only choose a place for training where shrubs, holes, walls or hedges are handy for hiding purposes. As soon as the dog has started gambolling, hide yourself, but unobserved by the dog. Wait patiently in your hiding-place until the dog has found you, never mind how long it may be. The dog, as soon as he misses you, will anxiously look about, but, not seeing you, will rush to the place where he last noticed you, and not finding you there, will instinctively put his nose to the ground, trying to find you by the help of the scent. As soon as the dog has discovered you he will exhibit great joy, and equal joy must be feigned by you, and also make sure of having brought a "tit-bit" with which to reward him. Repeat this exercise during all your walks, always choosing a new hiding-place, but after about three days' practice it will be difficult for you to find a hiding-place, because by then the dog has learned by experience that he must keep his eyes on you permanently, even when at play.

EXERCISE 9.—Training the dog to bark inside the kennel when ordered. Word of command: "SPEAK".—Object of exercise: To teach the dog to bark when ordered so that later on he will call and give signals, and the exercise is also a preparation for teaching the dog to call for assistance after discovering the wanted man, or to draw attention when meeting with something strange or suspicious.

Method: You start this exercise as soon as the dog has got accustomed to your daily walks, and is overjoyed when you approach him with leash and collar in hand. Enter the kennel, make a great fuss of the dog, and put on the collar, talking to him all the while. Suddenly take off the collar, and, leaving the dog behind, walk in the direction you are accustomed to take for your walks. The dog will get excited, and will start whining; then stop and call the dog, and almost without exception he will start barking. Stand still immediately; start praising him, saying, "Well done", "Nicely", "Speak". Return to the kennel, make much of him, and give him his well-earned "tit-bit", and whilst praising him put on the collar and start forthwith the daily walk. Next day, when approaching the kennel for the daily walk, give command, "Speak". If he does, praise him and reward him with a "tit-bit", put on collar and take him for his walk. If he does not bark on command "Speak", repeat the word four or five times, and if he still refuses, repeat proceedings as described above until you succeed in getting him to bark on the word of command. Never omit to give the dog his "tit-bit" when earned,

and do not forget to give him his walk. Another way of teaching a dog to bark on command is to put him with another dog already trained, and placing the two dogs side by side, order the trained dog to bark, after which pet and make a great fuss of him. Envy and the power of imitation will soon teach the other to bark when told.

EXERCISE 10.—To bark in the exercise room. Word of command: "SPEAK".—This exercise will teach the dog after he has understood to bark inside the kennel (because he wants to get out for his anticipated walk) that he must bark always on the command "Speak".

Method: Go to the kennel in the usual way, let the dog bark several times, put on the collar, and go into the exercise room; then take off the collar, and, standing in front of the dog, command "Speak". If he obeys the command, pet and reward the dog, put on his collar and take him for his walk. If the dog fails to respond, return slowly to the door, all the time ordering him to "speak". Finally leave the room, close the door, and order him to "speak". After a while knock at the door, commanding him to "speak", and as soon as he barks enter at once, pet and reward him, and after ordering him to "speak" again, put on his collar and take him for the accustomed walk. This exercise should be repeated until the dog barks at the first word of command inside the exercise room.

EXERCISE 11.—To bark in any room. Word of command: "SPEAK".—The object of this exercise is to make the dog understand that he has to bark, not because he gets rewarded, but because he has been ordered to do so.

Method: Take the dog out of the kennel in the usual way and into a barn, stable, living-room, or any other large but enclosed room and proceed as in the last exercise. If the dog does not answer to the command "Speak", leave the room, when he is sure to respond. Afterwards pet him, but the "tit-bit" should be omitted, though, of course, he will get his walk. This exercise should be repeated until the dog responds to the command "speak" in any room.

EXERCISE 12.—To bark in the open. Word of command: "SPEAK". The object of this exercise is to make the dog perfect in responding to the command "Speak" and to make him understand still more that he must always obey.

Method: Let the dog bark first inside the kennel, then in the exercise room, after that in some other enclosed room, and take him for his walk to the place where he enjoys his usual gambolling; then, standing in front of him you command "Speak". If he responds, pet him and let him romp about as usual. If, however, he does not respond, put on collar and leave the place, return after a few minutes and again proceed as before.

Repeat this exercise until the dog responds to perfection in his accustomed place for romping and gambolling. Afterwards try him first in quiet and secluded but different places, and finally in places frequented by strangers. And do this until the dog obeys your command "speak" anywhere.

EXERCISE 13.—To get the dog to bark on command and without commanding him when observing any suspicious object: The object of this exercise is in the first place a primary lesson for such dogs that show reluctance to respond to the word of command "Speak" in the open. The other object

of this exercise is to teach the dog to make use of his acquired ability, not only when ordered to "Speak", but also to use it as a means of communication with his master when he finds or perceives something strange, extraordinary or suspicious. In other words: This exercise is intended to be the foundation for the dog's sense of duty.

Method: In the open place, where you have been hiding often, and where the dog had to find you, place a "dummy" and fasten to its right arm a string about eight yards long, then pass this string through a ring about a couple of feet above the dummy figure, and then lay the string in the direction you intend returning with the dog. Fetch the dog in the accustomed manner, but let him "speak" well, first inside the kennel, in the exercise room, and inside some other enclosed room as well. Then conduct him to the playground, and about 50 or 60 yards off the dummy figure take off the collar and start running towards the dummy. The dog will follow you and soon discover the figure, and as soon as he sees it give orders, "Speak". If the dog is slow and stupid and does not respond, call him to you, speak to him friendly and pet him, then take hold of the string, and having drawn the dog's attention on to the dummy figure, raise slowly the dummy's right arm. If the dog still remains mute, despite that he gets excited, as he surely will, order him to "Speak", and let him give plenty of tongue. Immediately after pet him, give him a "tit-bit", put on the collar and take him to some other ground for his daily gambol and romp.

This exercise has to be repeated often even after the dog has learned and freely gives voice (speaks) without command when finding the dummy.

NOTE:—To get the dog well grounded in the performance of his duty, practice with him daily, even after he has well learned all the lessons, but always be sure that he is punctual and prompt in the execution of all commands. Further, as often as possible let him accompany you, and try to get him accustomed to all kinds and all manners of surroundings, from the thronged thoroughfares of the noonday to the quietness and loneliness of the midnight street.

(To be continued)

Destruction by Fire of Whitehorse Detachment, Yukon

Members of the Force who have served in the Yukon will learn with regret that the Whitehorse detachment barracks was consumed by fire on the morning of February 15th, 1936, the building and contents being totally destroyed. At the present time no particulars are available in regard to the origin of the fire.

Whitehorse detachment quarters were all that remained of the original "H" Division buildings erected shortly after discovery of gold on the Klondike. Whitehorse is situated directly on the old "Trail of '98" and the Police quarters had many historic associations with the adventurous days of the gold rush.

His First Night Guard

by EX-CONSTABLE ERIK McVEITY

FRESH FROM the training depot at Regina, Our Recruit is transferred to Calgary, Alberta. His hours of riding, drilling, gymnastics and study have intensified his desire to prove his mettle, or, to use the popular phrase, "to hit the trail to high adventure". He has enlisted in the Force with all the eager responsiveness of youth answering the call to arms. The romantic appeal has so extravagantly fired his mind that thoughts of a possibly monotonous routine have been blotted out. There comes an awakening, or realization, that it takes many, many dull shades to enhance the one or two life-giving colours in a completed picture. Are they really dull shades?

Finding himself stationed at Calgary, the recruit learns that he has been detailed for duty as guard at the Assistant Receiver General's offices, on the midnight shift, from twelve to eight a.m. This is sometimes called the bugbear shift.

The streets of Calgary are well nigh deserted when he begins his vigil; silence has already set in; every noise is magnified. From outside is heard the steady tread of the city constable walking his beat. The silence becomes oppressive and provocative, as with it come thoughts of bed, bed with one muffled in gray blankets, sleeping away the hours in blissful ignorance of such things as Night Guards. He refuses, of course, to entertain the probability that he would be just reporting in off pass, after an evening's entertainment.

But thoughts of sleep are conducive to drowsiness so he resolutely banishes them and parades up and down, stamping his feet to stimulate alertness. He examines his revolver frequently, each time thoughtlessly wondering if it is loaded. It always is, on duty of this nature, but one cannot be sure and such a breach of Rules and Regulations with its Orderly Room prospect cannot be taken lightly, even if burglars give the place a wide berth.

The silence grows. Queer how silence can become almost deafening! The noise of a disjointed taxi-cab tearing down the street becomes actual music: a wide open throttle and a shrieking horn suddenly taking on all the charm of a musical instrument in talented hands.

The thought of food comes, and he contemplates the lunch he has brought. If he rations the coffee in the thermos by taking mouthfuls at regulated intervals it will last out the shift. The sandwiches prepared by the Barracks Cook somehow or other do not appeal. The alternating layers of cold beef and jam lack that tempting quality so essential to a perplexed appetite. But there is no sense in just gazing at them. He succumbs. Shall it be a jam?—one bite,—No! It must be a beef then. Two desperate bites: Never! He sweeps them aside and stamps around again; consults his watch. Time to make a tour of inspection, besides,—shades of Roman Sentinels!—there is a time clock to punch every hour.

With his tour of inspection over and faithfully recorded on the time clock, he dwells upon the rub of it all. Visions of scarlet-coated men riding

free and wide the pathless prairie, the hazardous trails of the Rockies, as they make their patrols. Pictures of fur clad Mounties mushing their dogs on and over the bumpy ice fields of the Arctic, in a frenzied rush to make the Post lest it entail another night's camp on meagre rations. There pass before his eyes in an alluring kaleidoscope, all the romantic episodes of the men who have worn the scarlet and gold.

Such stimulating thoughts are arrested by a noise which increases his pulse beat, sending his hand flying to his holster. The feel of it is assuring but the alarm is short lived. The noise continues and he realizes that it is made by mice . . . Through the tall windows he discerns a grayness in the sky, sighs and trudges along, time clock in hand—that infernal time clock.

Have you ever watched, scrutinized and prayed over a sunrise? A sunrise on the prairies is a thing to behold. Long, tenuous salmon hued petals stretching across the pale grey-blue sky, deepening as the minutes tick on until the sun bounces upon the rim of the cool flat land, stirring the subdued earth to a paean of praise. Pippa knew just such a sunrise. To watch a sunrise through a weather stained window up over the dark shadows of greyed buildings unto a murky clouded heaven does not seem inspiring, unless you are doing a guard at the A.R.G's and it is approaching the hour of seven. Unless you have you will never appreciate the appealing qualities of sombreness. It is a thing to gaze upon in wrapt contemplation as Time matches its leaden progress with the Dawn's leisurely unfolding.

With one tour after another stamped upon the time clock and the night nearly stored away, Our Recruit consults his order board. At seven o'clock, or thereabouts, he is to admit the janitor when he rings the Night Bell and identifies himself. At eight he is to be relieved by the guard "next for duty", return to barracks, report in, get rid of that beastly time clock and then to bed. Blessed eight a.m., you are as far away as next pay day and just as certain, but man is such an impatient animal!

From five to seven are the trying hours. Sleep is so compelling. Our recruit paces about sharply and stamps his feet more definitely. He sings, perhaps the sound of his voice will scare off sleep?—but no, the thermos is drained; he bathes his eyes in cold water.

In the midst of his ablutions he is startled by the loud clanging of the Night Bell, shattering the silence and making him jump higher and faster than his shadow. In a moment reason returns and with it the realization that it is nearly seven o'clock. It must be the janitor seeking admission. It is also time for the final tour of inspection.

The janitor is an old man, his stoop makes him appear small of stature, his skin is tanned by the outdoors, his bushy white hair and moustache emphasize the weather-beaten face. For a man of his years he is very alert. Perhaps he has been a soldier? His identification card declares that he is D. Davis. In response to his too cheerful good-morning our recruit dashes off to make his tour of inspection. On his return, somewhat cheered by the prospects of the next hour, he finds the janitor in a talkative mood.

To indulge in an animated conversation at seven in the morning after a good night's sleep is a feat in itself, but to be an active party to one after a sleepless night is nothing short of heroic. The janitor's gesture is decidedly



MACDONALD'S

Smoke a **FRESH** *cigarette*

**BRITISH
CONSOLS**

**COSTLIER
MILDER
TOBACCOS**

PLAIN OR CORK TIP

one-sided: our Recruit's mind is in other fields; he wishes he hadn't thrown away those sandwiches, and hadn't so impulsively finished the coffee.

"Are you the new Mountie?"

It requires a minute for this question to penetrate. Nod.

"Your first Night Guard?"

Nod.

"Did you know I was in the Force, years ago?"

This statement brings him around. This old chap once a Mounted Policeman! The light of curiosity in the recruit's eye is all that is required by D. Davis.

"Have you ever heard of 'Peach' Davis?"

"Peach" Davis? "Peach" Davis! Why yes, surely not,—dimly remembered bits from the official histories of the Force float through the Recruit's mind. Something about the early days of the West . . . But the janitor is speaking.

The tale Peach Davis now tells is his epic. It is likewise a purple passage in the annals of the Force. He has told it many times before, for how else could he tell it with the appropriate gestures and feeling of an actor? Perhaps he has too great capacity for detail?, but years have passed to intensify every shading. Our Recruit listens; sleep seems to have lost its influence.

"Constable Davis", it is his Officer Commanding speaking, "you will leave tomorrow morning for Battleford as escort for Bear's Head and Poor Man and their bands. They are being transferred to a new reservation. You will be in charge of the rations. Report to the Officer Commanding at Battleford on your arrival".

"Yes, sir", and Constable Davis prepared for his allotted duty. He knew that it was not as casual as the instructions sounded. The Indians, hundreds of braves, women and children, were restless, suspicious of this interference with their inherent right to roam as they willed. They had always looked upon the Cypress Hills as their home, a principle in itself recognized by the Government when a Reserve had been selected for them near Maple Creek. And now they were being peremptorily ordered to another reserve nearly four hundred miles to the north. The lot of one man called upon to enforce this transfer might not be so pleasant.

Several days of travel with his recalcitrant band taught Constable Davis that he must use strategy if he were to make headway. He placed the Chuck Wagons at the head of the straggling procession and told the Indians that if they did not follow and observe order they would not receive any rations. This did the trick, even the rebels knew the pangs of hunger and they fell into line with the more complacent trekers. After days and days of trying and gregarious supervision and mile upon mile of fatiguing travel, Constable Davis and his charges reached their destination.

There was silence when Peach Davis had finished his tale; it had been spell-binding until suddenly our Recruit becomes aware that the street cars are noisily grinding their way up the streets to Calgary. There is the hum and clatter of a city making ready to begin its day of business. Motor car horns now obnoxiously exploit the peace. The Night Bell clamors loudly—it is the relief guard; it is eight a.m.—the Night Guard duty is at an end for one day.

Our Recruit speedily turns over his Post. As he is about to leave he asks his famous narrator a parting question:

"Did you ever do Night Guard duty?"

"Did I ever do Night Guard duty? Say, I did just about nothing else!"

"Good Grief!" and our Recruit hastens to the barracks, reports in and dashes for bed.

"He did nothing else!" With this thought occupying his mind he falls asleep and dreams, not of Constable Davis, nor of rebellious Indians, but that the O.C. has ordered him to stand guard over a shipment of jam and beef sandwiches and time clocks!

Routine Patrol, Latitude Seventy-Five

DURING THE spring period of the past year a patrol consisting of two members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, an employed Eskimo, two sleds and twenty-six dogs left their winter habitat at Craig Harbour Detachment, on the south coast of Ellesmere Land, over the sea ice in an attempt to reach Dundas Harbour, approximately one hundred miles due south, where an isolated trading post is established.

Shortly after leaving Craig Harbour it was discovered by personnel of the patrol that the entrance to Jones Sound, which ordinarily is frozen over during the spring period of the year, was devoid of ice and that open water extended in the direct path of the patrol.

To avoid this obstacle it was necessary to change the direction of the route to be taken by the patrol to a course almost at right angles to that which had been proposed in the first instance, and, subsequent to proceeding westwards for a distance of thirty miles, to return east again, south of the open water.

Travelling west and slightly southward, therefore, the end of the first day found the patrol at the extreme end of the open water area from which point progress could be made again to the south-east. Camping at the edge of the open water at the termination of the day's travelling, the patrol left early the next morning on its return journey along the southern edge of the open sea. For a short distance conditions proved favourable, but after a period of two hours, rough ice was encountered necessitating recourse being had to the thin ice at the edge of the open sea. Here, though more hazardous, conditions were improved on account of the comparatively recently formed smooth ice at the floe edge and in a short time a considerable distance was covered.

After thus travelling parallel to the open water on the young ice for a further considerable period, the patrol was ultimately forced to change its direction to one of a more southerly nature and to cross extensive stretches of rough ice, thereby necessitating extremely arduous labour on the part of the men and dogs, and the surmounting of glacial barriers with the heavily laden sleds. Snow and wind from the north did not add to the comfort of the patrol during this particular period of travel.

During the afternoon of the same day the patrol reached a point close to the north shore of Devon Island but again found itself faced by open water and thin ice which existed between the main pack and the Island shore. After crossing this area with difficulty, the patrol then proceeded in an easterly direction towards Belcher Point and along the shore ice which adjoined the north shore of Devon Island, between the high cliffs of the Island and the area of open water which extended to the north-west.

Conditions soon became very unfavourable, the area of ice described ultimately narrowing to a width of three feet, the space available being just sufficient to allow passage of the loaded sleds between the vertical cliffs on the one side, and on the other, the open sea.

To add to the difficulties of the patrol at this juncture, a hard drift of snow which sloped towards the sea had formed in the narrow path of the sleds, and on account of the fact that immersion of the loads in the water would have resulted in disaster to the patrol, it became necessary to cut niches in the ice for the runners to prevent the sleds slipping down the angle into the water.

Progress was made along the shore of the Island for some distance in this manner but conditions gradually became worse and are best described in the words of the Non-Commissioned Officer of the party:—

"The march continued with one man walking in front and one behind the lead team, the second team and native following behind. When difficult places were reached, and they occurred often, it was necessary to stop and have all men help each team over. Finally after another four miles of this gruelling work, and when only about five miles from Belcher Point, a place was reached where a section of the ledge had broken off entirely, leaving a rocky point jutting out of the water. All members left the sleds and walked on ahead for about a quarter mile examining the ledge. It was found that in this quarter mile it would be necessary to unload the sleds no less than five times and to carry everything over a rough boulder-strewn shore or to dig a way with axes over the broken and obstructed ledge. Either procedure would have meant a day's work—to cover a quarter mile. Beyond this quarter mile lay another five miles of somewhat similar, and in places, possibly worse conditions."

In view of the impossibility of the patrol reaching its objective under the conditions described, it was decided to return part way over the route travelled during the outward journey and to make for Cape Sparbo, where, it was considered possible, access might be had up the cliffs to the top of the island, via one of a series of glaciers which existed in the vicinity, and the journey be thus continued to Dundas Harbour overland, instead of by Belcher Point.

Returning westward again, therefore, the patrol passed several glaciers prior to reaching Cape Sparbo but found none possible of access on account of the height and vertical nature of the cliffs of the Island and the sheer fall of ice at the glacier edge.

As a consequence of all means of egress from the Island shore being effectively blocked to the South and East by reason of topographical and climatic conditions, it was decided, at this juncture, to rest the patrol for a short period, all members being lame from the arduous travelling conditions experienced along the shore of Devon Island.

The fur clothing of the men had also become wet during the course of the patrol and the question of drying their apparel necessitated consideration. Finally, to carry out this purpose, a length of cord was hung between two seal harpoons, the clothing was hung on the line and a primus stove lighted beneath. After having effectively accomplished their purpose by the improvised method described, the members of the patrol left their temporary encampment to take a series of photographs, for record purposes, of a herd of musk oxen which was in their immediate vicinity.

The reactions of this rare variety of animal to probably its first sight of man are described as follows and are, undoubtedly, of interest:—

" . . . the native and I walked about three miles towards the herd and reached a point within a hundred yards of the animals. On our approach the herd split up into two sections and formed into circles, heads outermost, with the calves inside the rings. It seems to me that this position of defense would be too formidable for their only enemy, the wolf, to break. Also their habit when travelling of moving abreast in line instead of following a leader, with stragglers behind, must be another safeguard."

Returning to camp in the afternoon and retiring early, the members of the patrol were aroused during the night by the advent of a storm which threatened to remove the tent from the ice ledge on which it was situated but with the assistance of additional ropes and the manual efforts of the party this was prevented.

The next day, after a final unsuccessful attempt had been made to find a fissure whereby the sleds and their loads of provisions and equipment could be transported to the Island top, it was decided that further travelling in the direction of Dundas Harbour was impossible and the patrol, therefore, was forced to begin its homeward journey to the site of the police Detachment on Ellesmere Land, situated in a latitude which may almost be described as being within the virtual shadow of the Pole.

After many minor difficulties and delay caused by rough ice on the return route which necessitated frequent detours from the direct line being made, the objective was finally reached after some days' travel. It appears safe to assume, after the rigours experienced on the open ice in a temperature well below the zero point, that the first sight of their northern home, as Craig Harbour again came into view, was one that was appreciated not only by all members of the returning patrol, but also by that subsidiary, yet, nevertheless, indispensable canine element, the Northern sled dogs.

An Unusual Customs Seizure

An unusual Customs Seizure was effected at Vancouver, B.C., on August 12th, 1935, when 26 Java Finches were seized after having been brought ashore by a gentleman returning to Canada, from the Orient.

The entry of these birds into Canada is forbidden by the Customs Tariff, and the owner was placed in a position where he had to make a difficult decision, as the only alternative to destruction of the birds was exportation to the country of origin. After giving the matter consideration, the owner finally had the birds destroyed.

Mess-Catering

by CONSTABLE A. L. ALSVOLD

"The Sergeant-Major wants you." The Assistant Division Orderly pokes his head in through the barrack room door.

"Who, me?"

"Yes, you."

There seems to be no doubt that I am wanted. I hasten into the august presence, wondering what I have done now.

"You sent for me, Sir?"

"Yes", the Sergeant-Major looks up. "You will take over the job as Mess-Caterer right away."

My startled sensibilities fail to immediately grasp the full portent of this significant information.

"I beg your pardon, Sir."

The Sergeant-Major looks pained, but eventually succeeds in conveying to me the idea that I am henceforth to do the mess catering.

"But, Sir", I suggest, "there must be some mistake. I don't know the difference between lamb stew and roast beef."

"That will do, Constable." By the raised eyebrows of my superior I gather that my remark has been classified as undue verbosity.

The scene thereupon shifts abruptly to the mess room, where a slightly baldheaded Constable with a strained facial expression may be seen sitting at a vacant table surrounded by a large number of journals, ledgers, cashbooks, and a vast heap of invoices. However, the difficulties of bookkeeping necessitous to my new vocation are mastered in due course, and now remains only the simple matter of providing an attractive, well balanced and varied menu which will keep within the allowance laid down by the powers that be, and at the same time, will satisfy:

- (a) the medical officer (who insists that soup made from stock be provided at every noonmeal).
- (b) the cook (who insists that he cannot provide soup made from stock at every noonmeal).
- (c) the clerical section (which refuses to eat if not fed on pate de foie gras and asparagus tips).
- (d) the mounted section (with a preference for steak and onions).
- (e) the recruits (who have appetites like horses).

The painful discovery is soon made that this requires putting a number of hitherto latent braincells to work, as well as sharply reducing the number of hours spent in a horizontal position.

However, as was said by some visionary or other in the early ages of history (presumably another Mess Caterer):—"Nothing is impossible", and when I glance over the following extracts from my diary, the sacrifice of a few pet hobbies pales into insignificance when compared with the satisfaction of knowing that I have been able not only to serve my fellow men, but also to serve them at the rate of so much per meal, as per Rules and Regulations, paragraph so and so—and, of course, the necessary amendments.

Thursday.—Messwaiter complains that there is no hot water and why don't I do something about it.

Listen for 15 minutes to member with culinary knowledge explaining proper manner of preparing white sauce.

Friday.—Get frantic report from cook that the stove has broken down and it's only an hour to supper time and what'll he do.

Save situation by serving cold meat. At supper abused by members who threaten to register complaint if they have to eat cold meat every acidulous day of the week.

Monday.—While doing up books for the day discover that allowance is overdrawn. Decide to serve prunes and beans more frequently.

Tuesday.—Informed by Messwaiter that kitchen orderly has broken plate and two saucers and if this kind of thing is going to continue I had better get some tinplate.

Watch recruit consume half bottle of "H.P." sauce at dinner. Decide not to furnish "H.P." in future.

Wednesday.—While shaving, hear signs of tumult in mess where breakfast is just starting. Hasten to investigate. Discover cause of uproar to be pot on serving table apparently containing boiled sawdust. Sample same. Tastes like boiled sawdust. Interview cook. Am told that this is the edible bran I bought in a fit of economy the other day. Recall that I forgot to tell cook to mix bran half and half with rolled oats.

Find it necessary to keep out of sight for remainder of day.

Thursday.—Receive present of measure of soft feed and neatly tied bundle of hay as reminder of yesterday's breakfast.

Saturday.—Am waited on by deputation from clerical section and presented with carefully worked out plan for menu of somewhat lighter calibre. Meeting interrupted by member of mounted section with complaint that he is losing weight rapidly, and can't I do something about getting a little more substantial food on the table.

Suddenly remember that I have to phone a dealer right away.

Sunday.—Notified by member that there was a cockroach in his soup. Tried the old gag about there being no extra charge for meat in the soup (no success).

Monday.—Obtained fly-tox from Quartermaster Sergeant, and put kitchen staff to work. Informed by kitchen staff that cockroaches sit up and laugh when treated with fly-tox.

Wednesday.—Off night guard this morning. To bed at 7 A.M. At 10 o'clock awakened by married member who wants to buy 3 pounds of butter on repayment. Lie awake rest of forenoon trying to figure out scheme for getting even with married member.

Thursday.—Receive demands for shrimp salad and molasses. Promise to see what can be done. Decide that nothing can be done.

Friday.—Work to 11 P.M. balancing mess books. Had figured on surplus of 40 dollars. Discover surplus is only 14 cents. Take 2 aspirins and so to bed.

Admissibility of Confessions in Criminal Cases*

by H. A. POWELL, K.C.

It is now well settled that the admissibility of any statement or admission by a prisoner is a preliminary or subsidiary question for the trial Judge alone to determine.

The authorities for this proposition are very numerous, definite and conclusive, among which is the Privy Council case of *Ibrahim v. The King*, [1914] A.C. 599. Lord Sumner says at p. 610:—

“There was no evidence to the contrary. With *Reg. v. Thompson* before him, the learned judge must be taken to have been satisfied with the prosecution’s evidence that the prisoner’s statement was not so induced either by hope or fear, and, as is laid down in the same case, the decision of this question, albeit one of facts, rests with the trial judge.”

Again, at p. 613:—“I am not aware of any distinct rule of evidence that, if such improper questions are asked, the answers to them are inadmissible, but there is clear authority for saying that the judge at the trial may in his discretion refuse to allow the answers to be given in evidence.”

In *Rex v. Knight* (1905), 20 Cox C.C. 711, it is laid down:—

“When a statement has been made by a prisoner in answer to the questions of a person in authority it is in the discretion of the judge to admit or reject such a statement.”

In *Myers v. Gough*, reported in L.J. Newspaper, July 7, 1917, the present Chief Justice of England delivering the considered judgment of the Criminal Court of Appeal says:—

“It cannot be said as a matter of law that the absence of a caution makes the confession inadmissible. The Trial Judge must exercise his discretion.”

In *Reg. v. Garner* (1848), 18 L.J.M.C. 1, Erle, C.J., says at p. 2:—“It is a question for the Judge at the trial to determine whether the words amounted to an inducement or not.”

In *Rex v. Voisin*, [1918] 1 K.B. 531 at p. 539, Lawrence, J., delivering the judgment of the Court says:—“We read that case” *Rex v. Best*, [1909] 1 K.B. 692, “as deciding that the mere fact that a statement is made in answer to a question put by a police constable is not in itself sufficient to make the statement inadmissible in law. It may be, and often is, a ground for the judge in his discretion excluding the evidence; but he should do so only if he thinks the statement was not a voluntary one in the sense above mentioned, or was an unguarded answer made under circumstances that rendered it unreliable, or unfair for some reason to be allowed in evidence against the prisoner. Even if we disagreed with the mode in which the judge had in this case exercised his discretion, which we do not, we should not be entitled to overrule his decision on appeal.”

* From Vol. XLII, C. C. Cases.

Reg. v. Thompson, [1893] 2 Q.B. 12. The judgment delivered was that of Coleridge, C.J., Cave, Hawkins, Day and Wills, JJ. At p. 16 the judgment says:—

“The material question consequently is whether the confession has been obtained by the influence of hope or fear; and the evidence to this point being in its nature preliminary, is addressed to the judge, who will require the prosecutor to show *affirmatively*, to his satisfaction, that the statement was *not* made under the influence of an improper inducement, and who, *in the event of any doubt subsisting on this head*, will reject the confession.”

Further authorities bearing on this point will be cited in discussing the fourth proposition.

The function of the trial Judge in deciding on the admissibility in evidence at the trial of an admission made by the accused, is analogous to the function of a trial Judge in deciding on the admissibility of secondary evidence of the contents of written documents. It suggests also in one respect the trial Judge's function in deciding the admissibility of evidence in cross-examination of a witness to impeach his credibility. The question may from the standpoint of the law of evidence be admissible; but the trial Judge in the exercise of his discretion, either in order to expedite the trial or for other good reason, has power to shut out the question.

Confusion is likely to arise in one's mind from the apparent paradox frequently met with in the cases (some of which have been already cited) that admissions or confessions may be admissible by the strict rules of evidence, and yet may be rejected by the trial Judge. The consideration of the dicta to this effect would open up a very extensive sphere of inquiry, the vaguely defined but wide field of judicial discretion. But whether the power of the trial Judge so to reject be recognized as a limitation of a rule of evidence or as a regulating or dominating power conferred upon a Judge to prevent the process and procedure of Courts from being abused or the principles of fair play and justice from being violated, it is unnecessary to inquire.

Suffice it to say that this jurisdiction has beyond all question been conferred upon the trial Judge. The cases illustrative of this statement are very numerous and so far as modern jurisprudence is concerned are unquestioned and unshaken.

Proposition “D”. The trial Judge in arriving at a conclusion as to the admissibility in evidence of a statement, admission or confession made by the prisoner must look to all the circumstances connected with the making of it. This proposition is founded on a great number of cases. The question the Judge has to solve is really a psychological one. To summarize the authorities:—The trial Judge should “take into consideration the age, experience, intelligence and character of the prisoner”; his susceptibility to influence of hope or fear; his understanding of the language he uses and of the language that is directed to him; and his appreciation of the circumstances in which he is placed. In the case of an intelligent, strong-willed and courageous man one might regard it as absurd to suppose that any suggestions made or questions asked, would induce him to make any statement, admission or confession directly suggesting his guilt or which through its untruthfulness might throw discredit upon his avowals of innocence; and yet St. Peter

himself, in order to escape impending danger counterfeited rage and engaged in convulsive denials, false and disloyal to his Master. Suggestions or questions put to a person of weak mind or timid nature or nervous disposition might so upset or confuse him that his statement, admission or confession should not be received as voluntary. The prisoner's surroundings, his being in the presence of a number of people, especially strange people, might produce "stage fright" and lead him to evasive or untruthful statements. Again through vindictiveness towards another person, or desire to screen another person, he might, to effectuate his purpose, make untrue statements which, proven false, would unfavourably affect towards him the mind of a jury. Again the language in which communications may be made to him and which might evoke his statement, admission or confession, possibly might through a mere tone of voice or facial expression inspire the accused with fear or hope. Again, their being under arrest might so unnerve or upset some people that they would have very little appreciation of the conversation directed to them or of the answers they might make in reply. "Again the fact must not be lost sight of that there is a strong disposition often displayed by persons engaged in pursuit of evidence to magnify slight grounds of suspicion into sufficient proof."

Taylor on Evidence, 11th ed., vol. 1, p. 582, n. (c) quotes a passage from Lord Macaulay's History of England, which is very apropos in this connection:—

"Words", says he, "may easily be misunderstood by an honest man. They may easily be misconstrued by a knave. What was spoken metaphorically may be apprehended literally. What was spoken ludicrously may be apprehended seriously. A particle, a tense, a mood, an emphasis, may make the whole difference between guilt and innocence."

In *The State v. Fields* (1823), Peck (Tenn.) 140, the Court observed at p. 142:—"how easy it is for the hearer to take one word for another, or to take a word in a sense not affixed to it by the speaker! And for want of an exact representation of the tone of voice, emphasis, countenance, eye, manner, and action of the one who made the confession, how almost impossible is it to make third persons understand the exact state of the mind and meaning of the one who made the confession. For these reasons, evidence of confession, though admissible, is yet received with great distrust, and under the superintendence of very solicitous apprehensions for the wrong it may do."

(To be concluded)

The Brown Shield Trophy

R.C.M.P. vs. R.C.A.F.

THE RIFLE and revolver competition between this Force and the R.C.A.F. for the above trophy took place on Thursday, March 5th, 1936, when the R. C. M. P. retained the Brown Shield Trophy by a margin of twenty-nine points.

The competition was keener this year and as a consequence higher scores were registered by each team. This keenness was also illustrated by the fact that no less than five members of the teams were tied for the grand aggregate with 189 points each. The following are the teams' scores:

R.C.M.P.

NAME	RIFLE	REVOLVER	AGGREGATE	AVERAGE
1. Cpl. Goodfellow, N. E.....	97	92	189	94.5
2. Cst. Hunt, W. B.....	96	93	189	94.5
3. Cst. Blais, J.....	96	93	189	94.5
4. Cst. Skuce, W. W.....	94	95	189	94.5
5. L/Cpl. Tutin, E.....	93	93	186	93
6. Cpl. Doane, J. A.....	95	89	184	92
7. Cpl. Smith, F. J.....	97	86	183	91.5
8. Cpl. Christie, C. A.....	98	84	182	91
9. Cst. Nichol, W. M.....	92	89	181	90.5
10. Cst. Wilson, C. C.....	93	88	181	90.5
Team Totals.....	951	902	1853	92.65

RESERVES

11. Cst. Dawson, M. K.....	89	84	173	86.5
12. Cpl. Christie, W. J.....	84	81	165	82.5

R.C.A.F.

NAME	RIFLE	REVOLVER	AGGREGATE	AVERAGE
1. Cpl. Spence, J. B.....	93	96	189	94.5
2. A.C.2 Slinn, W. E.....	96	91	187	93.5
3. L.A.C. Griffin, C. M.....	98	88	186	93
4. Cpl. Bowman, P. A.....	94	90	184	92
5. Sgt. Thomas, R. I.....	93	90	183	91.5
6. Sgt. Hunter, J. D.....	95	88	183	91.5
7. Sgt. Bell, T. H.....	98	83	181	90.5
8. Cpl. Webster, F. C.....	94	85	179	89.5
9. A.C.2 Scott, H.....	92	84	176	88
10. Sgt. Bowker, R.....	96	80	176	88
Team Totals.....	949	875	1824	91.2

RESERVES

11. L.A.C. Dalton, S. J.....	94	81	175	87.5
12. Flt. Lt. Weston, J. E.....	93	75	168	81

Comparison with last year's scores, which follow, shows improvement by both units.

R.C.M.P.

1935

R.C.A.F.

RIFLE	REVOLVER	AGGREGATE	AVERAGE
931	872	1803	90.15

RIFLE	REVOLVER	AGGREGATE	AVERAGE
930	846	1776	88.8

Corporal Goodfellow, having emerged the winner in a shoot-off tie over Constables Hunt, Blais, Skuce and Corporal Spence, was awarded the Grand Aggregate Shield, which was originally donated for annual competitive purposes by Mr. A. C. Brown of Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Other trophy winners were:

R.C.M.P.—Cpl. Christie, C. A., High Rifle..... (98)

Cst. Skuce, W. W., High Revolver..... (95)

R.C.A.F.—L.A.C. Griffin, C. M., High Rifle..... (98)

Cpl. Spence, J. B., High Revolver..... (96)

L.A.C. Griffin defeated Sergeant T. H. Bell in a shoot-off match, a score of 98 having previously been registered by both members in the competition.

The match was keenly contested throughout and an excellent feeling of camaraderie prevailed between the competitors of both teams.

At the termination of the competition, Inspector E. Carroll of our organization, received the Brown Shield Trophy on behalf of the winners, and expressed his appreciation of the excellent showing made by the contending teams during the course of the shoot.

Lieutenant E. Haines, M.B.E., R.N., again acted as Range Officer on the occasion of this shoot, while Sergeant W. H. Edsell of the Grenville Regiment fulfilled the duties of statistical officer. Our thanks are due to both these gentlemen for assisting very materially in the general success of the competition and also to W.O. 2, F. N. Brooks (R.C.A.F.), and Corporal J. Heeney (R.C.M.P.), for helping to make the evening an entire success.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal Presented to Veterans

Four Veterans of the Force were presented with the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal at Macleod, Alberta, on September 19th, 1935, by Supt. W. V. Bruce, the Officer Commanding, Lethbridge Sub-Division.

Veterans who received their Medals on this date were: Reg. No. 683, Ex-Staff-Sergeant C. Hilliard; Reg. No. 136, Ex-Staff-Sergeant A. Alexander; Reg. No. 1974, Ex-Sergeant-Major W. Armer, and Reg. No. 4471, Ex-Corporal F. G. Moses.

Presentation of Long Service and Good Conduct Medals also took place at Edmonton and at Ferintosh, Alta., on August 27th and September 11th, 1935, respectively, when Reg. No. 1709, Ex-Staff-Sergeant J. D. Nicholson, and Reg. No. 866, Ex-Corporal W. W. Ashton-Smith, received Medals, the former award being made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, and the latter by Inspector J. O. Scott, Commanding Vegreville Sub-Division.

These six Ex-Members gave to the Force an aggregate of one hundred and sixty-seven years of Service.

"Old Timers" Column

IN OUR last issue of the *Quarterly* Magazine we published an account of a reunion dinner which was held on November 9th, 1935, at the Florence Restaurant, Piccadilly W.I., by former members of the Force now living in England. Since going to press a list of names of "Old Timers" attending the dinner has been received from Reg. No. 4767, Ex-Constable H. F. O'Connell, who resides at "Pincher Creek", 7, Sevenoaks Road, Orpington, Kent, England, which will undoubtedly be of great interest to contemporary ex-members who have retired from service and are now resident in the Dominion.

The list of those attending the Reunion Dinner follows:

Lt.-Col. A. N. O'Kelly, D.S.O. (Chairman) (Reg. No. 3052).
Capt. H. St. John Mungavin (Hon. Secretary) (Reg. No. 3467).
Brig. Gen. E. Morton, C.B.E. (Reg. No. 2367).
Capt. Michael J. O'Leary, V.C. (Reg. No. 5685).
Capt. Frank S. Pearson, M.C. (Reg. No. 3730).
Mr. James Fullwood (Reg. No. 160).
Mr. T. E. Hockley (Reg. No. 3460).
Mr. G. S. Redwood (Reg. No. 5722).
Mr. E. N. Bird, M.M. (Reg. No. 4915).
Mr. J. C. Baguly (Reg. No. 5418).
Mr. C. W. Ingram (Reg. No. 9545).
Mr. G. K. Withers (Reg. No. 5749).
Mr. E. Turnbull (Reg. No. 5436).
Mr. W. H. Sharman (Reg. No. 5443).
Mr. H. Harvey (Reg. No. 5708).
Mr. W. Fieldhouse (Reg. No. 4914).
Mr. G. V. Banfield (Reg. No. 5252).
Mr. J. W. Butters (Reg. No. 2080).
Mr. M. H. V. Byrne (Reg. No. 10320).
Mr. F. R. Bevan (Reg. No. 10744).
Capt. H. B. Collet (Reg. No. 4390).
Mr. F. S. Bayly (Reg. No. 4469).
Mr. R. H. Bailey (Reg. No. 1885).
Mr. F. C. Randall (Reg. No. 2248).
Mr. L. W. Elliott (Reg. No. 660).
Mr. W. J. Blocksidge (Reg. No. 6166).
Mr. W. G. Pearce (Reg. No. 5848).
Mr. G. E. Lukey (Reg. No. 3230).
Major R. Newton May (Reg. No. 4171).
Capt. E. F. Boulton (Reg. No. 4353).
Capt. T. V. Fleming, M.C. (Reg. No. 4040).
Mr. H. F. O'Connell (Reg. No. 4767).

The dinner on the occasion referred to, was held under the auspices of the "Old Timers" Association in England, of which Lt.-Col. Andrew O'Kelly, D.S.O., is chairman, and Capt. H. St. J. Mungavin, Hon. Secretary. Among

those who were unable to attend the dinner, through force of circumstances, and who sent messages were:—

Lt.-Col. Frank L. Cartwright, C.B.E., D.S.O., (Ex-Inspector,
N. W. M. P.).

Rev. J. Foster Stewart (Reg. No. 399).

Mr. John Griffiths (Reg. No. 2460).

Capt. G. E. D. Hyatt (Reg. No. 5547).

Major E. E. Turner (Reg. No. 4692).

We very much regret to hear that Mr. H. Hamilton Smith, who had been on guard over Louis Riel in Regina, and had intended to be present at the dinner, died during August of last year; Mr. Hamilton Smith was represented at the dinner by his son who is also an ex-member of this Force.

PENSIONED

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

Asst. Commissioner C. Junget—December 31st, 1935, 2748 Satellite St., Oak Bay, Victoria, B.C.

Asst. Commissioner A. J. Cawdron—December 31st, 1935, 50 Marlborough Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

Asst. Commissioner J. W. Phillips—December 31st, 1935, 226 Charles St., Belleville, Ont.

Insp. W. J. Moorhead—January 31st, 1936, General Delivery, G.P.O. Plymouth, Devon, England.

Reg. No. 11304, Cst. Langevin, J. H. H.—November 30th, 1935, 180 Champlain St., Hull, Que.

Reg. No. 7517, Sgt. Petty, O. G. (M.M.)—December 31st, 1935, 3 Crossway, Argyle Rd., Ealing W13, London, England.

Reg. No. 5233, Sgt. Baker, E. G.—January 3rd, 1936, Clifton Hotel, 1125 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 9876, Cst. Connell, P. B.—January 23rd, 1936, 117 Percy St., Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 9133, Cst. Stiff, E.—January 31st, 1936, 44 Rockcliffe Way, Rockcliffe, Ont.

Reg. No. 9067, Sgt. Robbins, H. R.—February 10th, 1936, 66 Evelyn St., Ottawa, Ont.

Review of Other Police Journals

The Garda Review. February, 1936.

The Garda Review, the official organ of the Irish Civic Guard, is a monthly periodical published in Dublin, Ireland, and is printed partly in English and partly in the Irish language.

Many articles and items of interest are contained in this magazine, which is effectively illustrated and includes a legal section where questions and answers to queries are recorded to better and more detailed advantage than is the case in the majority of contemporary publications.

For those subscribers who desire reading of a lighter nature, the magazine contains an entertaining story by H. Ashton-Wolfe, entitled "The Silent Oboe", while "Queer Crime Stories of 1935" by "Watchman" is descriptive of some unusual examples of criminal ingenuity which occurred during the past year.

"Divisional Notes" also include interesting information of a local nature pertaining to Ireland, while "Important Judicial Decisions" affords further data of informative value.

The magazine is a large one and contains more than one hundred pages of material from cover to cover.

The Police Journal. January-March, 1936.

The *Police Journal* of London, England, continues to uphold its position as one of the best Police magazines published, the January-March issue of the present year maintaining the excellent standard set by previous editions.

The Journal is to be congratulated on the publication of a new series of articles entitled "All About Finger Prints" by Superintendent H. Battley, the Officer in Charge of the Finger Print Branch and Record Office, New Scotland Yard. The article appearing in the current issue of the magazine is the first of what should prove to be a very interesting and instructive series. It is well illustrated.

The article on "Obtaining Information" is the result of years of experience, is helpful, and is also very much to the point. The author's remarks on being a good observer are very apt and conclude with the remark, "Always guard against yourself thinking you are smart or clever." It is written by Detective-Sergeant A. Cain of the Special Branch, Metropolitan Police, and we will look forward to his next article on "Interviewing".

"Simple Photography for Policemen" is another good practical article. It covers day and night photography and the writer promises advice in photographing motor accidents, air accidents, and finger prints, in his next contribution.

Science again comes to the assistance of the Police as Doctor F. W. Martin of the Medico-Legal Department of Glasgow University explains in "A Simple Method of Taking Casts of Firearm Barrels".

T. H. Spencely of the Liverpool City Police always tells a murder story well and "The Sack Murder" is no exception to the rule.

—C. D. LaN.

Book Review

"*Policing The Arctic*", by MAJOR HARWOOD STEELE, M.C.

The most recent addition to the list of books dealing with the activities of the Mounted Police is entitled "*Policing the Arctic*", published by Jarrolds of London, under the authorship of Major Harwood Steele, M.C., of Montreal, son of Major-

General Sir Sam Steele of imperishable memory, not only in the annals of the Mounted Police, but also in the broader annals of the Dominion of Canada.

Major Steele, by permission of the Commissioner of the R. C. M. Police, has had full access to the records of the Force, and also has had personal contact with many serving members and ex-members who have intimate knowledge of most of the events described in this book. The first few chapters of "Policing the Arctic", which, by the way, is extremely well illustrated, describe, in easy yet vivid terms, the first penetration of the Far North by the Mounted Police in the early days of the Klondike Gold Rush, and then gradually, chapter by chapter, unfold the story of the persistent push forward, ever northward, until the farthest hinterland is acquainted with the law of the white man as brought by the Mounted Police.

The book is written in an admirably restrained fashion. Major Steele has avoided the temptation to rhapsodize and has described a veritable Odyssey of the North in a style that carries conviction in every line, so that even without the foreword by the Commissioner, every reader will realize that here is authentic history. From cover to cover the book makes fascinating reading and the old saw that "Truth is stranger than fiction" has never been better exemplified than in these interesting pages.

The only criticism one can offer is that the price of the publication, of approximately \$5.00, is a somewhat high one, and it might have been better had the book been published at a price to suit every pocket. However, this may be rectified in later editions.

"Policing the Arctic" is recommended to all and is considered an important addition to Canadian historical literature.

The value of the book is greatly enhanced by an excellent index and list of authorities.

—A.H.L.M.

Officers of "A" Division Ottawa and Eastern Provinces, R.C.M. Police November, 1935

On page 240 of the current issue of the Magazine is published a photograph of twenty-six Officers of the Force, which was taken on the occasion of the Commissioner's Annual Conference of Officers of "A" Division and the Eastern Provinces, at Ottawa, Ontario, on November 18th and 19th, 1935.

This group includes Officers from Montreal, Que., Fredericton, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Toronto, Ontario, as well as members of "A" Division and Headquarters staff at Ottawa, and is believed to be the largest assemblage of R. C. M. Police Officers included in a single photograph.

Division Notes

ON JANUARY 28th, members of all Divisions of the Force attended the various services held throughout Canada, in memory of our beloved Sovereign, His Majesty King George the Fifth.

* * *

"A" Division

On December 5th, members of the Division entertained their friends at a dance and euchre in the Hollywood Gardens, Ottawa. About one hundred and forty couples attended and spent a very pleasant social evening.

On December 19th, an athletic exhibition was held in the Division Barracks, members of the City Police, the Ottawa Boys' Club and our own organization taking part in the various light, medium and heavyweight boxing and wrestling bouts which were presented. Decisions were not given but the contests were none the less keen and by way of variety, the spectators were treated to an amusing exhibition of blindfold boxing and a pillow fight.

The Rifle Club held a Christmas turkey shoot on December 18th, concurrent with the regular weekly competition. Three turkeys were awarded on merit—one to the best score in each class—and three to those who were fortunate enough to draw the name of a winner. Seventy-three members took part in this shoot.

The annual Christmas Tree was held in St. George's Hall on December 21st, when all children of members of the Division, from the ages of two to twelve years inclusive, received presents. The list included the names of 177 boys and 167 girls. This is an increase of nine over last year when the list showed 158 boys and 177 girls. Refreshments were provided and the large hall was crowded to capacity. The Parks Branch, Interior Department, very kindly furnished humorous moving pictures for the occasion and the children were also greatly entertained by the music and dances of Miss Alice Manion and the Misses Joan, Bernice, Laurain and Beverley Prot. The age of the eldest member of this talented quintet is only fourteen years.

Constables E. Stiff and P. B. Connell retired to pension at the end of January, after having completed twenty-one years of service. On the evening of February 25th some seventy members of the Division assembled in the Club Rooms, Regal Building, where Constable Stiff and Constable Connell were each presented with a silver tea service and the good wishes of their comrades.

Division Orders for February 15th contained an item to the effect that Constable G. E. Fraser had been granted the general living allowance. No explanation was given but the reason for issuance of this Order was the marriage of Constable Fraser to Miss Marie Fink of Ottawa, on February 8th, culminating a romance that began at Mattawa, Ontario, where Constable Fraser was stationed during the summer of 1933. The best wishes of the Division are extended to Constable and Mrs. Fraser.

"H" Division

The "H" Division R. C. M. P. hockey team is again making a name for itself in the Garrison League. Champions last year, the team is well out in front again this season and is assured of a place in the play-offs. To date we have only lost one League game and in addition, have played and won several exhibition games with various local teams. A visit was paid to Windsor some time ago, where we met the Windsor team and held them to a 6-6 tie. The outcome of this game was pleasing as the Windsor team is one of the strong contenders for the Senior Provincial title this year.

As an innovation, bowling has been taken up this season and found to be very popular. A four-team league was organized, each team consisting of five men. Games are bowled weekly at the Imperial Alleys. The "Midnight Hawks", captained by Constable Thurston, took a strong lead at first but have gradually been overtaken

by the "Dawn Patrol", captained by Constable White. These teams meet in the final game on February 28th to decide the league championship and we expect an interesting contest. Constable White has the high single string to date while the same member is tied with Constable Thurston for the high three-string total.

Two teams are shooting in the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League and in addition, we have teams entered in the D. C. R. A. and Dominion Marksmen Indoor Competitions. In the Garrison League (Senior Division) our team is at present leading in the aggregate and is tied for first place with the 6th Machine Gun Battalion team in the Probert Cup Competition. This team has also made the high team score for the League to date—481x500. In the Junior Division our team had a poor start but has steadied down now, and on February 20th, registered two wins. O/D Starr, a member of this team, distinguished himself last match night by scoring one point less than a "possible". This should give him an excellent chance for the cup offered for the highest single score in the Junior Division.

"J" Division

A Christmas Tree entertainment was provided for the children of members of the Force on December 28th, at which some 41 children under the age of 16 were present. Both screams of excitement and expectant looks on the children's faces were very marked when Santa Claus arrived down the chimney, complete with bags, boxes, etc., and for the next hour there was much tearing of paper and excited comment as presents were opened. Tea was served to the children and their parents and our thanks are heartily extended to single members of the Division for their splendid co-operation and assistance.

Two teams, one rifle and one revolver, have been entered in the D. C. R. A. Indoor Series and one team in the Dominion Marksmen .22 rifle competition. The first shoot in these matches was held in January, the revolver scores being highly satisfactory. It is expected that every member will qualify for a silver spoon if able to hold his present average. Owing to the fact that the old building which we have been using as an Indoor Range was completely razed by fire on February 15th, we are very much handicapped. However, we will endeavour to carry on in the hope that we may have a new Rifle and Revolver Range erected in the future.

On the 27th of December, the second of our monthly dances was held and proved extremely enjoyable, many favourable comments being heard from our guests regarding the festive occasion and the effective decorative scheme of the Drill Hall; approximately 120 persons were present.

"K" Division

On November 14th, 1935, the last meal was taken in the Lethbridge Mess.

Since 1885—the date is believed to be August 1st, messes have been in operation at the Lethbridge Post, which, until April 1st, 1932, was the Headquarters of "K" Division (Southern Alberta District). At first there were three messes, Officers', Sergeants' and Constables'. Gradually, methods changing with the times, they have been closed until at last, only the men's mess remained. Now, with the strength of single Constables living in barracks reduced to five, economy demands that the mess be closed and the old barracks building, which has been "Home" to so many, be locked up. Quarters for the single men have been provided in the upper storey of the Sub-Division office building.

As a fitting conclusion to many happy meals, the cook, H. Parry, prepared a sumptuous repast. Not only did he prepare the meal, but he visited the various merchants with whom the mess has dealt in times past, and they showed their appreciation in material manner, making a veritable banquet possible. Truly, every comestible necessary to make the occasion a complete success appeared on the table.

At the conclusion of the meal several short speeches were made and Inspector Hutchings, appearing for the Officer Commanding, who was, unfortunately, absent

through force of circumstances, made a presentation to the cook, which had been contributed to by all members of the Sub-Division Headquarters, as a mark of their esteem.

Civilian employee Parry had been with us for four years at the time of closure of the mess and was very highly regarded by all who came in contact with him.

"N" Division

The new building at Rockcliffe Barracks is rising rapidly. Commenced in October, 1935, it should be ready for occupancy towards the latter part of next May. The plans of the new building provide for everything that will make the barracks attractive. Each barrack room, of which there will be six, will have sleeping accommodation for sixteen men, a separate room being provided for each N.C.O. in charge of the respective dormitories. Provision has also been made for a gymnasium and a large recreation room, the absence of which has been a great drawback in the present quarters. There will be little or no regret at leaving the present quarters. The old frame building is alleged to have been in existence for over forty years and is hardly habitable now.

The Ottawa R. C. M. Police Hockey Team has done remarkably well. On conclusion of the Regular League Schedule on February 26th, the team finished in second place, the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps being the winners by a single point.

The play-off games commenced on Saturday, March 1st, R. C. A. F. "Depot" competing with R. C. E. for third place, the R. C. A. F. winning the game by 7 to 1. On March 4th, the R. C. A. F. "Depot" defeated the R. C. M. P. in the semi-finals, by a score of 2 to 1, after twenty minutes of overtime play.

Considerable credit is due both to the members of the team, and to the team's executive, for the very fine performances of hockey skill which we have been fortunate enough to view during the course of the season's schedule.

"Depot" and "F" Divisions

Reg. No. 12745, Constable J. P. Dessureau, who is at present stationed at "Depot" Division, won the *Calgary Herald* Christmas road race on Christmas day at Calgary.

Together with Constable J. Kerr (who came in sixth), Constable Dessureau had been training at Regina for the event and when competing at Calgary, covered the distance of 6.147 miles in 35.57 minutes.

When presenting the prizes, Major Spencer, Managing Director of the *Herald*, said, "This was one of the best run and tightest finishes ever staged in the thirty years the *Calgary Herald* Christmas race has been held. Considering the snow and the five above temperature, it was a remarkable exhibition."

Constable Dessureau was presented with a replica cup and gold watch, his name being inscribed on the trophy cup kept at Calgary.

Members of personnel in process of instruction at "Depot" put on an excellent exhibition of boxing in the gymnasium at the barracks on the evening of January 10th, 1936, the popularity of this event being illustrated by the enthusiastic support of many visitors from the city. Contestants in the boxing bouts on the occasion of the exhibition had been well trained by Constable Coughlin.

Superintendent C. H. Hill, M.C., has proceeded on leave to England and Inspector A. S. Cooper has assumed command of "Depot" Division during his absence.

A great deal of interest is centred around the ice rink this winter. With enough squads in barracks, together with the staff, to put on a number of teams sufficient to make a league of our own, the friendly rivalry of the contending teams has been conducive to a very sporting spirit being displayed and has also been illustrative of some excellent exhibitions of skating.

Obituary

Ex-Inspector Sydney George Mills

Mr. Sydney George Mills died at Hamilton, Ontario, on March 12th, 1936.

Engaging in the North West Mounted Police as a Constable on March 29th, 1883, Mr. Mills was promoted to the rank of Corporal on December 29th, 1884, to Sergeant in March, 1885, and to Inspector on September 15th of the same year. On February 29th, 1886, Inspector Mills resigned his Commission from the Force.

Prior to engagement in the N. W. M. Police, Inspector Mills had served with the 13th Battalion of Infantry, being discharged with the rank of Sergeant. During his service with the N. W. M. Police he was stationed at Regina, Fort Saskatchewan, Macleod, and Maple Creek, and was a member of the draft of recruits engaged at Toronto, which proceeded west by rail to Sarnia, thence by boat to Duluth, and by train to Bismarck, U.S.A., reaching Canada via the Missouri River. While a member of the North West Mounted Police, Inspector Mills was associated with Superintendent S. B. Steele and took part in active service during the Riel Rebellion.

For some years past, the late Inspector Mills had suffered a total loss of sight but, notwithstanding this disability, had conducted an Insurance business in Hamilton over an extensive period.

The death of this Ex-Officer will be mourned by many old friends in the Force by whom he was held in high esteem.

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Regimental No. 42, ex-Sergeant Frederick Alexander Edgar

The death occurred at Rossland, B.C., of Wm. Frederick Alexander Edgar, who passed away recently, aged 89 years.

Mr. Edgar first joined the North West Mounted Police on March 24th, 1874, at Fort Garry, Man., and accompanied the Force on its westward march across the plains to the forks of the Bow and Belly Rivers; he was subsequently stationed at Fort Brisebois, or the City of Calgary, as it is now known.

Mr. Edgar was born at Lancaster, Glengarry County, Ont., on June 18th, 1846, and prior to joining the Northwest Mounted Police, saw service in the East with the volunteers organized to repel the Fenian Raiders.

After completing six years service with the Northwest Mounted Police, Mr. Edgar took his discharge from the Force on March 24th, 1880, with the rank of Sergeant, and returned to his old home in Ontario. Shortly afterwards he left for the West again and resided at Butte, Montana, later proceeding to Victoria, B.C., the Slocan Valley, and finally to Rossland, where he spent the last months of his life.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to the relatives and friends of one of the original pioneers and veterans of our organization.

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Regimental No. 1013, ex-Constable Thomas White

On December 31st, 1935, Mr. Thomas White passed away at Calgary, Alberta, aged seventy-three years.

Mr. White first joined the N. W. M. Police on March 26th, 1884, and after completing five years' service, took his discharge in 1889. While serving with the N. W. M. Police, in 1885, Mr. White was actively engaged during the Riel Rebellion.

On October 16th, 1889, Mr. White re-engaged in the N. W. M. Police for a further period of one year, taking his final discharge from the Force in 1890.

Subsequent to retirement, Mr. White proceeded to British Columbia and more lately, to Alberta, where he resided for some years prior to his death.

Our sincere sympathy is extended to the relatives and friends of this veteran of the N. W. M. Police who first saw service with our organization in the early days of the North West Territories.