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The RCMP Quarterly

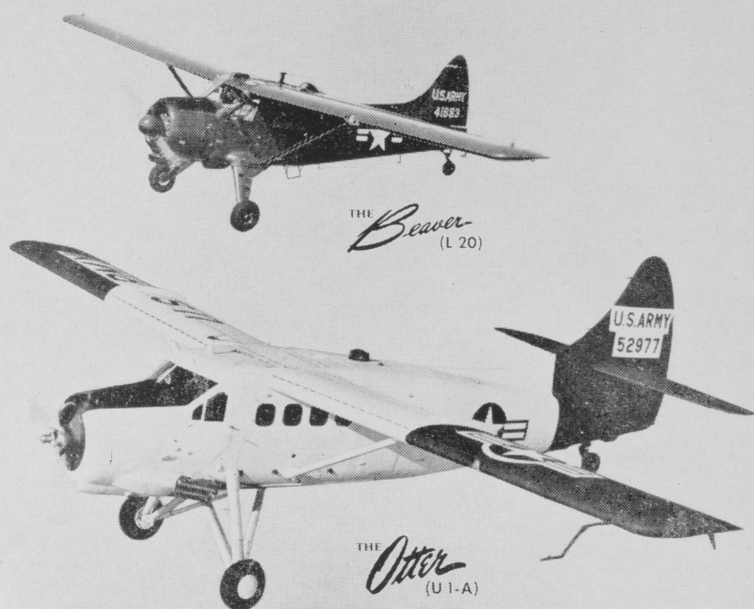
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OCTOBER 1957



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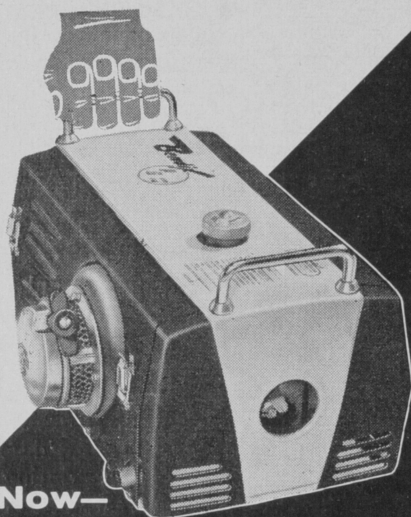
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Black Gold

Two centuries ago adventurous white men were pushing their way into the interior of the North American continent, their lodestars the fortunes to be made from rich and bounteous furs. A century later the trek was still westward, but now they were pioneers seeking land on which to found a new life. The 20th century finds the west with still another and equally irresistible attraction—oil, and the amazing growth of cities such as Edmonton and Calgary during the past ten years reflects the growing importance of petroleum products to the national economy. Our cover picture on this issue presents a scene that is becoming more familiar each year on the prairies.

Although the oil industry is a comparative newcomer to the Canadian scene, attempts were first made to produce oil commercially in Ontario about a hundred years ago. However, oil was first discovered near Calgary in 1914 and at Norman Wells, N.W.T. in 1920. The Turner Valley discoveries followed in 1924, with Lloydminster coming through next 15 years later. But it was the Imperial Oil discovery near Leduc, Alta., in 1947 that gave the first real indication of Canada's tremendous oil possibilities and since then continued exploration has produced several other major fields. Today some experts estimate that this country's oil potential is incalculable.

Improvements in drilling machinery and techniques have brought vast



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changes within the industry during the past 25 years. In 1925 the deepest drilled well was about 7,000 feet and even 5,000 foot wells were uncommon. Today 5,000 foot wells are considered relatively shallow with many oil-fields producing from below the 12,000 foot level. Improvements in well completions and in production practices have effected substantial increases in the yields from wells and allied with other conservation methods, have added greatly to the ultimate recovery of crude oil.

The advent of World War II accelerated Canada's growth toward industrial maturity. In this the tremendous upsurge of interest in the oil industry has played no small part.

Our Slips Showed!

On page 19 of the July *Quarterly* in the caption to the photos of the Musical Ride with the Royal Family, we said that the Ride would appear at the Royal *Winter Horse Show*. This should have read *Royal Windsor Horse Show*. We were not too clear either in saying that "this is the first display of equitation by the Mounted Police Overseas since an RCMP troop participated at a display at Wembley some years before World War II". Actually a troop took part in the Coronation ceremonies in 1953 but their appearances were on a limited scale.

We were also caught napping on page 10 when we identified two groups of personnel stationed at *Melfort*, Sask. This should have read *Melville*, Sask.

By Command of Her Majesty the Queen, an Honorary Distinction was conferred on the Force at an impressive and colorful ceremony on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, on September 21. The presentation was in recognition of the services of members of the RCMP who served with the Canadian Provost Corps in World War II as members of No. 1 Provost Company (RCMP). A scroll was presented to Commr. L. H. Nicholson and the Badge of the Canadian Provost Corps was affixed to the Guidon of the Force. The Minister of National Defence, the Hon. G. R. Pearkes, VC, CB, DSO, MC, M.P. (a former member of the Force) officiated. Units taking part in the ceremony were the First Canadian Guards Battalion, the Canadian Provost Corps Guard, the Army Band, the RCMP Band, the RCMP Guidon and Escort and the RCMP Guard.

Supt. H. A. Larsen Represents Canada at Norwegian Ceremony

IN July a Norwegian-born Canadian, who has earned no small measure of acclaim as an explorer of Arctic waters, returned to the land of his birth to represent his adopted country at a ceremony honoring another noted Arctic explorer. The Canadian is Superintendent Henry A. Larsen, FRGS, Officer Commanding "G" Division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, first man to sail the North-West passage from west to east and first two-time conqueror of this long sought Arctic route. The Norwegian was Otto Sverdrup who, during his voyage as captain of the *Fram* from 1898 to 1902, discovered and explored the islands to the west of Ellesmere Island in the Canadian north which today bear his name.

In recognition of Sverdrup's exploits, the Canadian Government contributed to a monument which was being erected to his memory in Steinkjer, Norway. The monument was unveiled on July 21 by His Royal Highness Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, and Superintendent Larsen represented Canada at the ceremony. On behalf of the Canadian Government Superintendent Larsen laid a wreath at the monument to Sverdrup after he had addressed the crowd as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to be with you today in my old country as official representative of my new homeland, Canada, at the unveiling of the monument to the memory of the great Norwegian explorer Otto Sverdrup which most fittingly climaxes the celebrations which have marked the hundredth anniversary of the town of Steinkjer.

"Let me say here and now that the people of Canada have for many years been great admirers of Otto Sverdrup and are well aware of his accomplishments in the Arctic. The Sverdrup Islands today form very important links in the chain of Canada's Northland and

with the developments of modern means of communication are becoming better known every day to Canadians in all walks of life, who are particularly amazed at the painstaking efforts and the accuracy of the work accomplished by Sverdrup and his men in exploring and charting these many islands.

"Members of my own service, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, have on various occasions during the past 30 years patrolled these islands while carrying out their many and various duties in

Superintendent Larsen laying wreath at Sverdrup monument after unveiling ceremony.

Photo: Martin Knoph,
Steinkjer, Norway





H.R.H. Crown Prince Olav addressing the crowd at Steinkjer event.

Photo: Martin Knoph,
Steinkjer, Norway

the Canadian Arctic. We have Police detachments in several areas explored and named by Sverdrup: for instance, in Alexandra Fjord close by to where Sverdrup spent his first winter, and again in Grisebjord on Jones Sound between Ellesmere and Devon Islands and several of these same detachments themselves bear the name of the locations charted by the explorer. Many of these virgin islands originally explored by Sverdrup are potentially fine hunting grounds particularly well suited to the Eskimos' way of life. In recognition of this fact the Canadian Government has recently seen fit to transport a number of them from the less bountiful areas to the south to these newer and richer fields.

"Otto Sverdrup, of course, was a hero not merely to the people of Steinkjer who will naturally claim him as their son, but to all Norwegian boys, even as far south as Hvaler, where I myself was born, and I may add that to me, personally, he has been both an inspiration and

a shining light during the past 30 years in connection with my own work in the Arctic as a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. I was only once privileged to see the great man in person—in Oslo many years ago. Little did I know then that I would be present here today to pay homage, as a citizen of Canada and on behalf of the Canadian people, in his memory.

"I have also been asked on this great occasion to convey to you a message from the Royal Geographical Society of London who wish to pay today a tribute to the memory of Sverdrup who, as you know, was a recipient of the Society's Royal Medal.

"The message reads as follows:

'On this occasion of commemoration of Captain Otto Sverdrup, the President and Council of the Royal Geographical Society wish to pay tribute to the memory of this great Norwegian Arctic explorer, who was a recipient of the Society's Royal Medal.

'Otto Sverdrup will always be remembered in this country as a prince of Polar navigators whose great achievements, following on those of Nansen and Amundsen, have helped to make Norway one of the leading countries in the world in Polar exploration and research. It is not only Otto Sverdrup's remarkable journey on the *Fram* which will be remembered by posterity, but among his other achievements his great explorations to the west of Ellesmere Land. These added to the geography of the Arctic immense new lands which were charted by Otto Sverdrup with all the care and accuracy which characterized his work.

'For many years the Royal Geographical Society and, indeed, British Polar explorers throughout the world have had close and cherished ties with Norway in Arctic and Antarctic work. Today's ceremony offers the Society a most welcome opportunity, not only of commemorating a great Polar explorer, so much admired and so highly

regarded in Great Britain, but also of expressing the wish that co-operation between British and Norwegian Polar explorers and scientists will continue to flourish and prosper.'

"Your Royal Highness, Your Honor, Mr. Mayor, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is most fitting indeed that the town of Steinkjer should have by this monument honored one of Norway's greatest sons. The Government and people of Canada, appreciative of his exploits, are grateful to have been associated in this tribute. The names of Sverdrup and of Norway will ever be linked with that of Canada through the islands of the Canadian Arctic which bear his name and those of his Norwegian associates who were with him and assisted him in carrying out his expedition. This fact is one more link in the many which bind both our countries in lasting bonds of esteem, friendship and affection."

* * *

Gift to H.R.H. Olav, Crown Prince of Norway

Before Superintendent Larsen left Canada for Norway to represent Canada at the unveiling of a monument to Otto Sverdrup, the Commissioner directed that a gift be obtained for presentation to His Royal Highness Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, to mark the visit of the Force's representative. With this in mind considerable thought was given to the form that this should take. It was felt that the gift should be emblematic of both Canada and the Force and, if possible, executed by the staff.

Bearing in mind the basic requisites, it was decided that the silk embroidered badge as worn on the official blazer would form the centre of a framed picture with a natural wood oil finish. Evolving from this decision a wood turning of bird's-eye maple was made from New Brunswick stock. The badge

was superimposed on an inlaid maple leaf made from white maple, which in turn was surrounded on its extremities by white oak. To complete the picture a one-quarter inch width of black walnut bordered the inside of the frame. When completed the picture measured 12 inches in diameter and the glass opening from inside to inside of walnut was 7 1/4 inches. The back of the picture had an 11-inch diameter recess which was closed in by dark blue Fabrikoid. The backing was held in place by No. 4, three-eighth inch brass screws in a circumference manner. In the upper half of the backing was an opening for the Old English printed card covered by clear celluloid, which read as follows:

Presented to
His Royal Highness Olav
Crown Prince of Norway
by
Superintendent H. A. Larsen, FRGS
on behalf of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
July, 1957

To complete the gift the picture was contained in an eastern birch plywood case with a natural finish. The outside dimensions were 13 inches by 13 inches



Gift presented to Crown Prince Olav by Superintendent Larsen on behalf of RCMP.

by 2½ inches made up of quarter-inch plywood. The cover was held on by three small brass hinges with a brass catch in front. The inside of the box was specially grooved to take the picture and was lined with blue broadcloth, the material used in officers' capes.

In the gift box inserted with the frame was a crested card reading:

This Emblem Frame and Case were made from Canadian Hardwoods by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Case Eastern Birch

Frame Bird's-Eye Maple
 Ring Black Walnut
 Maple Leaf White Maple
 Background White Oak
 Ottawa, Canada July, 1957.

The manufacture and attractiveness of the frame and case are solely attributable to the ingenuity and efforts of certain members on the staff in the Ottawa area.

The gift was formally presented to His Royal Highness by Superintendent Larsen on July 21, 1957. Prince Olav was most appreciative in his remarks of acknowledgment. ● ● ●

Good Work — Well Done!

Service in the Force at any point in Canada provides, perhaps, a wider variety of duties than is ordinarily found in most police departments. This is even more true in the North-West Territories and Yukon where RCMP personnel have to be literally "jacks of all trades". In preparation for this, an advanced training course is conducted at the Charles Camsel Hospital, Edmonton, before members proceed on transfer to their northern assignments. This training pays off when detachment personnel are called upon to pull teeth and administer medicines to combat illnesses among the natives. On more than one occasion at isolated outposts constables have found themselves facing emergencies normally handled by fully qualified medical practitioners. Not too long ago *The Quarterly* reported an operation performed by a constable for appendicitis under the direction, by radio, of a doctor. A similar incident was recently brought to the Force's attention.

Dr. J. M. Hagen of Aklavik has reported the commendable actions of Cpl. R. E. Moore, until recently stationed at Arctic Red River. At a period when his detachment was isolated, the corporal undertook the treatment of a case of breast abscess by radio and finally operated successfully.

* * *

Another action of a highly commendable nature, although under much different circumstances, occurred at Fort Simpson, N.W.T. The incident involved a successful rescue from a gas filled well. On May 15 a Department of Transport employee died while working in the bottom of the 40-foot shaft and an assistant Indian Agent who attempted his rescue was temporarily overcome. A week later a contractor descended into the well and was rendered unconscious by the gas. Two other men who descended to rescue him were also victims of the deadly fumes.

Shortly afterwards Cpl. A. Stewart and Cst. J. A. Trace of Simpson Detachment reached the well and found the three men at the bottom in a helpless state. Corporal Stewart immediately descended the well and placed a rope around each of the men in turn until all three were successfully removed. When the third man was being hoisted to the surface, the rope started to slip and Dr. Nyhus, Department of Health and Welfare, who was accompanying the third man to the surface, called to Constable Trace for help. The constable immediately descended the ladder, got in behind the stricken man and with the assistance of the Corporal, who was also returning to the surface, was successful in completing the rescue.

All three men recovered from their near brush with death. The actions of the three rescuers were highly commendable, but in particular Corporal Stewart's bravery was outstanding for, despite the genuine risk of death, he carried out the rescue operations with intelligence and despatch.

The Quarterly congratulates these members for their excellent service.

The Examination of Exhibits in Suspected Arson Cases

By B. B. COLDWELL, Ph.D.

RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory, Ottawa

Introduction

MOST investigators would agree with Mr. C. S. Morgan¹ that the fear of being caught deters many would-be arsonists. It is therefore important that all fires be carefully studied by trained, competent investigators, firstly, to establish the true cause of the fire and secondly, if a crime has been committed to insure that the criminal will be brought to justice.

To obtain an arson conviction, it is necessary to prove that: (a) a burning occurred, (b) that the burning took place as the result of a criminal agency, and, (c) that the defendant is the criminal agency. Proving the first fact is usually no problem. The difficulties arise in trying to establish that the burning was of incendiary origin and intentionally set by the accused. These facts are almost always established by circumstantial, rather than direct, evidence. In nearly every instance at least a part of the circumstantial evidence will consist of "physical evidence" found at the scene of the fire and in the immediate neighborhood and on the person or in the premises of the suspect. The challenging aspect of arson, which distinguishes it from other crimes, is that the crime itself "destroys", or at least changes into forms difficult to recognize, physical evidence which might materially assist in the investigation. It is in this particular area of a fire investi-

gation that the modern investigator will join forces with the scientist in the laboratory. Experience has shown that this team, working together, is the most successful weapon in the fight against the arsonist. The term "scientist", is used here to embrace individuals who have specialized knowledge in a variety of disciplines, e.g. chemistry, physics, firearms and ballistics, document examination, pathology and medicine. All of these experts, at some time or another, team up with the fire investigator in combating the crime of arson.

We might consider for a moment the separate roles of the members of this team of fire investigators — the field investigator and the scientist. With few exceptions, the scientist rarely leaves his laboratory and visits the fire scene. The reasons are both geographical and economical. Therefore, the collection of the physical evidence is usually a function of the field investigator. Also, he must advise the laboratory what information is required on the material being forwarded for examination. For example:

- (a) does the material contain any inflammable liquid? If so, could the liquid have come from the container labelled exhibit B?
- (b) is the exhibit material candle wax?
- (c) did the burnt paper match labelled exhibit A come from the book of paper matches labelled exhibit B?
- (d) are the bones labelled exhibit A of human origin? If so, from how many persons with descriptive details?

Editor's Note: This article is based on a lecture given by the author at the Thirteenth Annual International Seminar on The Detection and Investigation of Arson, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A., April 29-May 3, 1957.

Only pertinent information concerning the physical evidence should be conveyed to the laboratory personnel. There must be absolutely no suggestion that the laboratory results were or could have been, influenced by other circumstances connected with the fire. There have been occasions where the Court has asked to see the correspondence relating to the exhibits introduced in evidence. The job of the field investigator involves more than the collection of physical evidence. He must organize the investigation, obtain the assistance and co-operation of various individuals and agencies, and interrogate witnesses, suspects, firemen and others. If, as a result of the investigation, a charge is laid, he usually assists the Crown Prosecutor during the Court proceedings. Frequently, he is a principal witness for the Crown. He may be likened to the technical director of a drama who also plays one of the main characters.

The scientist plays a less conspicuous, but no less important part in the drama. Most of his work is done in the laboratory in familiar and congenial surroundings. He deals with tangible, physical materials. His effectiveness as a member of the team will depend largely on his training, experience, facilities and ingenuity. He must be competent in his particular discipline and his ability should be recognized by his fellow scientists. Finally, he must have the ability to explain his findings and express his conclusions in the Courtroom in clear language, understandable to the layman. This is important, and all scientific expert witnesses should bear it in mind.

Laboratory Assistance

There are two main areas where the laboratory can be of assistance to the arson investigator. First, the laboratory can advise on problems relating to the collection and preservation of physical evidence. The scientist has a definite interest in this phase of an investigation since all or part of the physical evidence will come to him for examination. If

the continuity of possession of an exhibit cannot be established, or if an exhibit is overlooked or becomes contaminated through improper collection and storage methods, valuable evidence may be lost. For these reasons, our laboratories, through lectures, publications and personal contact provide investigators with information on proper methods of collecting, handling and preserving physical evidence. For example, materials suspected of containing a volatile, flammable liquid should be collected immediately and stored in clean, air-tight containers and kept in a cool place, if possible. Large glass jars or large paint tins are satisfactory. The important point is to seal the exhibit as soon as possible in an air-tight container to prevent any further loss of the liquid through evaporation to the surrounding atmosphere. Some flammable liquids are very volatile, for example, gasoline which has a flash point of -45°F . Kerosene is less volatile with a flash point between 100 and 165°F . Under similar conditions therefore kerosene would persist longer than gasoline. The use of a flammable liquid to accelerate a fire may not be immediately evident to the investigator. The fire pattern may be inconclusive, the smell may not be detectable or perhaps the accelerant was completely consumed. On the other hand, traces of volatile flammable liquids may persist for long intervals. In a laboratory experiment, gasoline saturated sawdust was placed outdoors in an open box. Identifiable amounts were recovered up to the eleventh day. A house was partly destroyed by fire in the early winter and no satisfactory explanation of the blaze could be established by the local authorities. Six weeks later, a trained fire investigator chopped through a pile of frozen debris at the base of an interior wall and was rewarded by finding a pile of newspapers and strips of wall paper still smelling strongly of kerosene.

Liquids, powders or any foreign-looking substance found at the origin of a

fire should be carefully stored in separate clean, glass jars. A viscous liquid might be sulphuric acid, which is very corrosive, or possibly glycerine. Powders may be explosive materials or very easily oxidized materials or the remains of such materials after burning. Powders should not be stored in envelopes because of the danger of loss and contamination. Different colored materials and materials collected from different areas, should be kept separate from each other. Materials suspected of being explosive should never be handled by inexperienced persons. When transporting suspected explosives, an effort should be made to avoid congested city streets. To ensure continuity of possession physical evidence requiring laboratory attention should be delivered personally to the laboratory, if possible directly to the scientist who will do the examination. Where it is not feasible, exhibits may be sent to the laboratory by registered mail. The investigator should be aware of regulations concerning the transport of chemicals and explosives. Exhibits sent to the Crime Detection Laboratories of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police should be addressed as follows:

From the Atlantic Provinces:

The Officer in Charge,
Crime Detection Laboratory,
R. C. M. Police,
SACKVILLE, N.B.

From Ontario and Quebec:

The Officer in Charge,
Crime Detection Laboratory,
R. C. M. Police,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

From the Western Provinces, the North West Territories and Yukon:

The Officer in Charge,
Crime Detection Laboratory,
R. C. M. Police,
REGINA, Sask.

The reader can refer to the R.C.M. Police Laboratory Manual for details regarding marking, packing, and shipping exhibits to laboratories of the Force. These are a few points to keep in mind respecting physical evidence found at

the scene of a fire. The important point to remember is that the laboratory can advise and assist in this phase of the investigation.

The second important area of an arson investigation where the laboratory can give assistance is in the expert examination of physical evidence collected by the investigator. As indicated earlier, this is the main reason why the investigator joins forces with the scientists. A brief summary of some typical cases will illustrate the results of such expert examination.

Case No. 1

The badly charred remains of a mother and her four children were found in the debris of their burned home. The victims were examined by X-ray at The Attorney-General's Laboratory, Province of Ontario, Toronto, and a metal fragment was discovered in the region of the nose of the adult. On close examination the metal fragment appeared to be the major portion of a .25



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calibre bullet. This bullet fragment, together with a gun taken from the father, was sent to the Crime Detection Laboratory, R.C.M. Police, Ottawa, for ballistics tests. These tests proved conclusively that the bullet fragment found in the corpse of the mother had been discharged from the gun recovered from the father. This is a typical example of expert examination turning up valuable information which might otherwise have been lost. It also serves to illustrate the co-operation between our laboratories and those of other police forces.

Case No. 2

A fur warehouse was destroyed by fire in one of our western cities. In making out his claim, the owner listed bales of various expensive furs but did not include any rabbit furs. Subsequently, the laboratory was asked to examine samples taken from several partially burned bales. They were found to be rabbit fur.

Case No. 3

The laboratory was asked to examine pieces of a fuel line taken from a burnt automobile. Examination proved that the fuel line had been broken by bending it backward and forward until it ruptured. This was significant as the fuel pump on this particular model continued to operate as long as the ignition was on.

Case No. 4

In a western town, quick action on the part of the local fire department saved the home of one of the residents. The fire, of the flash variety, appeared to have been concentrated in a downstairs bedroom. In this room were found a five gallon can, a pail containing some liquid with the odor of gasoline, some clothing having the same odor, a plate coated with a wax-like substance, a four-inch length of material similar to candlewick and a label bearing the name of a particular brand of candles. When these exhibits were removed, clean spots on the floor suggested they must have been placed in the room before the start of the fire. Laboratory examination of the

exhibits established that, (a) the liquid in the pail was gasoline, (b) the clothes contained gasoline, (c) the wax-like substance on the plate was candlewax and (d) the wicking material was candlewick. Apparently, gasoline had been poured on the plate containing the candle. The candle was then lighted and was expected to eventually ignite the gasoline and then spread to the saturated clothing. However, lack of oxygen and quick action by the fire department prevented the spread of the fire.

This example of arson involving the use of an accelerant, is not particularly typical. All too frequently, the fire makes such headway that reconstruction of the details is much more difficult than in the case cited above. Most exhibits in suspected arson cases sent to our laboratories require examination for the presence of an accelerant. Proving the presence of such a liquid may be one of the most important pieces of circumstantial evidence establishing that the burning occurred as the result of a criminal agency. For these reasons we have given considerable attention to methods of recovering and identifying those accelerants encountered most frequently—gasoline, kerosene, stove oil and fuel oil. These techniques are discussed in the remainder of this paper.

Recovery of Accelerants

A variety of methods are employed to recover added accelerant from physical evidence collected at the scene of a fire. They are described and discussed below:

- (a) Immiscible phase flotation—in this method the evidence material is flooded with water. The accelerant, being lighter than water and immiscible with it, rises to the top and is recovered. In general, yields are very poor and small amounts of accelerant may escape detection.
- (b) Extraction—this method involves the continuous extraction of the exhibit material in a special apparatus with a solvent such as petroleum ether. It is time consuming, requiring up

to 30 hours, and the recoveries are generally poor. The extract may be contaminated with foreign materials, complicating the problem of identification. This method should be used only when the exhibit material contains heavy oils, such as lubricating oil.

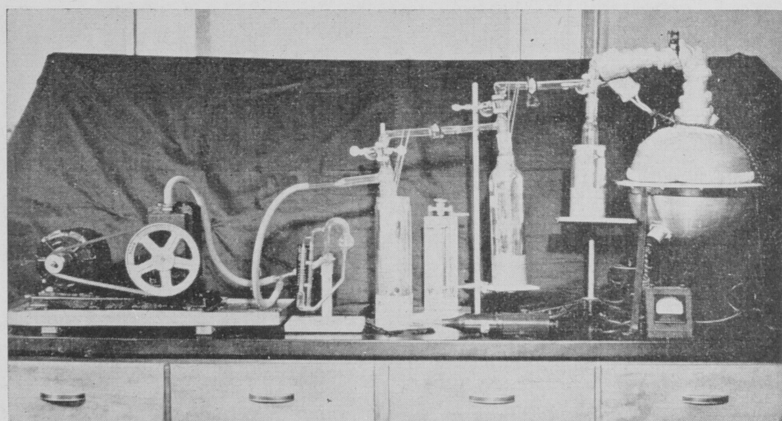
- (c) Distillation — most laboratories processing physical evidence for accelerants attempt recovery by some type of distillation. The distillation methods commonly employed are: *Simple distillation* — the exhibit material is heated to vaporize the accelerant and the vapors are condensed to reform a liquid on passage through a condenser or cooling device. While this method requires simple and inexpensive apparatus, the recoveries are low except for very volatile accelerants such as gasoline.

Steam distillation — the exhibit material is flooded with water and the water heated to the boiling point. Steam from a steam generator, is passed into the boiling water and the vapors condensed as in simple distillation. The condensate, consisting of water and accelerant are then separated. Results are satisfactory with very volatile accelerants but yields are poor with higher boiling petroleum fractions, such as kerosenes and fuel oils.

Variations of this method have been published by Macoun² and by Brackett³. In Macoun's method the exhibit is placed in the boiling flask of the distillation apparatus and flooded with alcohol. After standing overnight, three times as much water as alcohol is added and the contents distilled, the condensate being collected in three 20 ml. fractions in 50 ml. burettes. To each fraction is added 15 ml. of one-sixth saturated potassium dichromate solution and 2 ml. of concentrated hydrochloric acid. The burette contents are mixed and after standing overnight, the hydrocarbons are separated from the aqueous layer by using the burette as a separatory funnel. Brackett modified the usual distillation apparatus by introducing a reflux type trap between the boiling flask and condenser. This allows the condensed carrier liquid to return to the flask while retaining the lighter immiscible accelerant. By a suitable choice of carrier liquids — water for low boiling accelerants, ethylene glycol otherwise — good recoveries were reported in test runs of petroleum products added to surgical cotton.

Vacuum distillation — in this method the accelerant present in the exhibit material is removed by the simultaneous application of suction and

Fig. 1
Vacuum
Distillation
Apparatus for
Recovering
Accelerants
from
Evidence
Material.



heat. The apparatus is shown in Figure 1.

It consists of a five liter boiling flask, enclosed with heating mantles, connected to a train of three cold traps which in turn are connected to a vacuum pump. A variac to control the voltage, pyrometer to measure the temperature and manometer to record the pressure completes the assembly. The cold traps contain successively, beginning from the right of Figure 1, ice and water, brine, and dry ice in acetone, resulting in a temperature drop from 0°C to approximately -50°C. With this arrangement any gaseous products emanating from the boiling flask are condensed to liquids before reaching the pump. The evidence material is placed in the boiling flask, the apparatus connected and the pump turned on. The temperature of the boiling flask is gradually raised by means of the variac which controls the voltage to the heating mantles. The low-, followed by the higher boiling components of the accelerant are gradually distilled and condensed in the cold traps from which they are recovered. Periodically, during a run, the system is tested for leaks with a vacuum tester, such as shown at the base of the middle cold trap in Figure 1. Vacuum distillation has two advantages over other methods of recovery, (a) no liquids are added to the evidence material; it is used as received and recovered unchanged, except for the loss of volatiles, at the completion of the run, (b) the temperature can be regu-

lated at will, thus minimizing the danger of "cracking" the accelerant, decomposing the exhibit material and contaminating the accelerant. The main disadvantage is the time required to complete a run; recovery of a fuel oil may take 30 hours. Much water in the exhibit can be troublesome by freezing in the cold trap and blocking the system.

In Table I are shown the percentage recoveries, obtained by various distillation methods, of accelerants most frequently encountered in evidence material sent to our laboratories for examination. These results were obtained in test runs where the petroleum products were added to sawdust and cotton waste; except in the last column where the results have been taken from the literature. It will be noted that recovery of a low boiling accelerant such as gasoline is essentially the same regardless of the method. The low recoveries of this material are believed due to its high volatility, resulting in appreciable loss during the preparation of the samples and their transfer to the boiling flask. With higher boiling products, vacuum distillation gave much better recoveries than other methods. Brackett³ observed the same trend, obtaining the yields reported in Table I in one hour's distillation time. Both vacuum distillation and Brackett's modified steam distillation method appear to have the advantage over other methods for detecting and recovering common accelerants in evidence material.

TABLE I
PERCENTAGE RECOVERY OF ACCELERANTS BY DISTILLATION METHODS

Accelerant	Steam Distillation	Macoun's Method	Vacuum Distillation	Brackett's Method
Gasoline.....	64	57-64	64	71-77
Kerosene.....	48	26-33	75-95	98
Stove Oil.....	54	17-23	75-90	96
Fuel Oil.....	30	9	90	-

Identification of Accelerants

After the accelerant has been recovered from the exhibit material, there still remain the problems of identifying it, determining its inflammability and comparing it with suspected source material. The usual properties determined are boiling range, refractive index, density and flash point. The boiling range is especially helpful in establishing the type of petroleum product. The interpretation of the result is complicated by the fact that the lower boiling, more volatile components of the recovered accelerant have probably disappeared and also because the boiling ranges of petroleum products overlap to some extent. Even so, the boiling range still remains one of the best clues to the identity of the product. The methods used in our laboratory to identify and compare accelerants are described below:

(A) MEASUREMENT OF BOILING RANGE—the method used depends upon the amount of accelerant recovered from the exhibit.

Less than 5 ml. of accelerant—0.3 ml. of accelerant is measured into a test tube and a micro boiling tube inserted. The test tube is then placed in the well of a cylindrical aluminum block, as shown in Figure 2. The block is heated until bubbles escape at a constant rate from the boiling tube, which is observed through the peep-hole shown in the side of the block. The flame is removed and the temperature noted at which bubbling ceases. This is assumed to be the boiling point at which 10 per cent has distilled. The procedure is repeated and the temperature noted when nearly all the sample has distilled. This is assumed to be the temperature at the 90 per cent point. Some fuel oils discolor so much when heated that it is difficult to record the second temperature because the bubbles cannot be seen readily.

More than 5 ml. of accelerant—the apparatus is shown in Figure 3. Five milliliters of accelerant are weighed and transfer-

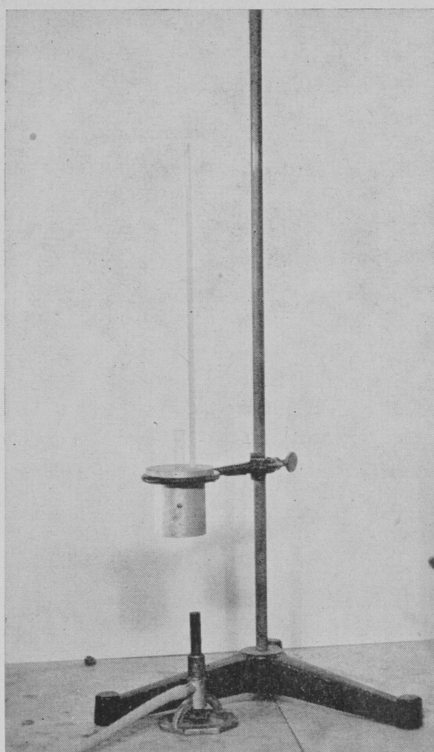


Fig. 2

Semi-micro Boiling Apparatus.

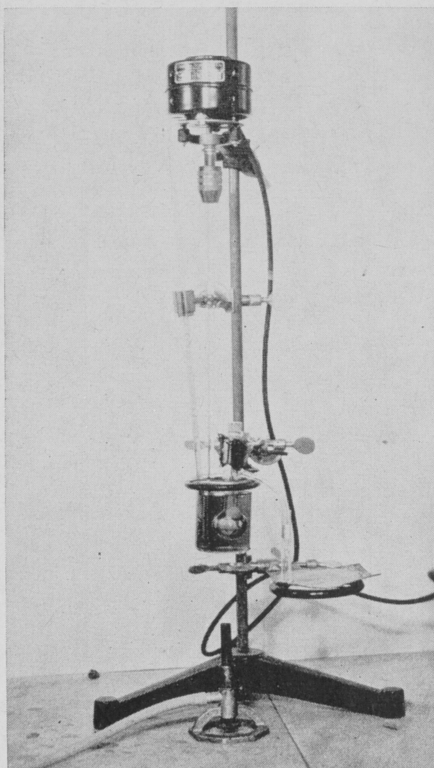


Fig. 3

Macro Boiling Range Apparatus.

red to a small distilling flask. A bubbling tube is then added and the flask assembled in the wax bath which also contains a thermometer and stirrer. Five small test tubes are marked at the 0.8 ml. point, stoppered, numbered and weighed. Test tube No. 1 is placed under the bent delivery tube of the distilling flask and heat applied to the bath. When the test tube is filled to the mark, the flame is removed and the temperature noted at which bubbles no longer come from the bubbler. Test tube No. 1 is replaced by tube No. 2 and the procedure repeated until 90 per cent of the sample has been distilled. The test tubes and contents are reweighed and the weight of accelerant in each tube calculated as a percentage of the total weight of sample placed in the distilling flask.

The boiling range may now be plotted against the percentage distilled by weight. This is more accurate than plotting boiling range against volume distilled, since with this apparatus difficulty was experienced in obtaining reproducible volumetric results. To obtain satisfactory results the thermometer must be permanently positioned relative to the flask, the capillary bubbler should be very small and the delivery tube of the dis-

tilling flask have a small, constant hold-up of condensate.

A plot of refractive index versus percentage distilled frequently gives useful information. When this is desired, the refractive index of fraction one is determined, the contents of tubes 1 and 2 are then mixed and the refractive index of the combined fractions obtained. The contents of tubes 3, 4, and 5 are successively added, the index of refraction being determined after each addition. The results obtained on two kerosenes are shown in Figure 4.

While the boiling point curves suggest these two oils belong to the same class of petroleum product, the refractive indices definitely indicate different compositions. The results obtained on exhibits submitted to the laboratory in a suspected arson case are shown in Figure 5. The exhibits consisted of an oil-can containing some liquid and linoleum suspected of containing an accelerant. By vacuum distillation, 13 ml. of liquid were recovered from the latter.

The characteristics of these liquids shown in Figure 5, as well as others, place them in the kerosene-stove oil fraction of petroleum. In this particular case, it was suggested that the liquid in the linoleum

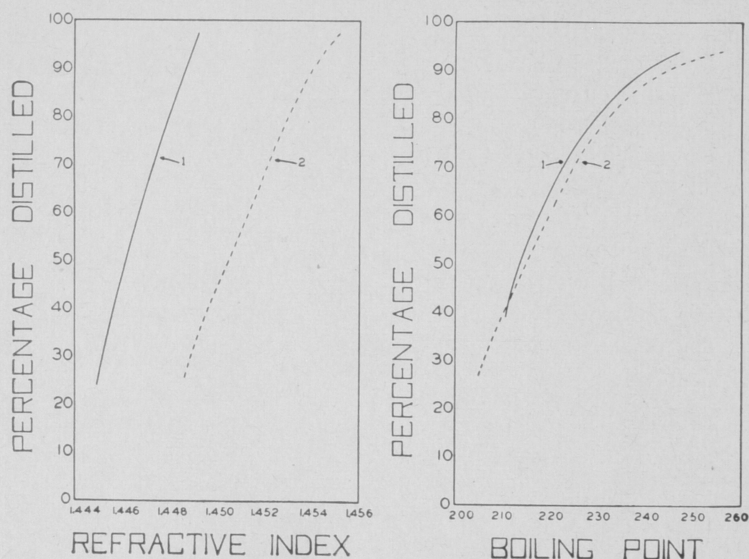
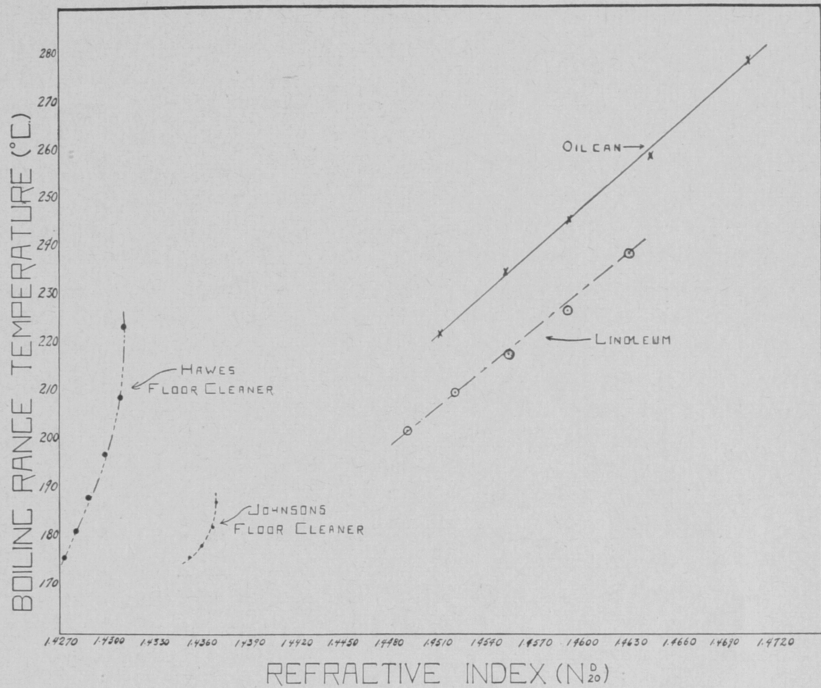


Fig. 4
Refractive
Index and
Boiling Point
versus
Percentage
Distilled of
Two Kerosenes.

Fig. 5
Comparison of
accelerants
in a case of
suspected
arson.



might have come from a floor cleaner. The results obtained on two cleaners are included for comparison.

(B) REFRACTIVE INDEX—in liquids, this property is a function of the chemical composition and is the ratio of the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction made by a ray of light passing obliquely from air through the liquid. In our laboratory an Abbé refractometer is used.

(C) DENSITY—this is defined as the weight of a unit volume of the material at a specified temperature. The Fisher Gravi-

tometer is sufficiently accurate for comparing the densities of petroleum products in cases of suspected arson. It has the added advantage of requiring only a very small amount of liquid.

In Table II, the results obtained in our laboratory using the procedures described above, are summarized for several common accelerants.

From these data, it is apparent that kerosenes and stove oils generally are very similar and difficult to distinguish from each other. For this reason, recov-

TABLE II
SOME PROPERTIES OF COMMON ACCELERANTS

Accelerant	Density (g/cc, 25°C)	Refractive Index (N _D ²⁰)	Boiling Range (°C)
Gasoline.....	0.719-0.744	1.4200-1.4329	84-202
Kerosene.....	0.806-0.809	1.4540-1.4545	195-278
Stove Oil.....	0.795-0.836	1.4492-1.4679	205-285
Fuel Oil.....	0.857-0.866	1.4860-1.4906	245-over 300

ered accelerants of petroleum origin are described as having properties similar to gasoline, kerosine-stove oil, or to fuel oil. Finer separations are not attempted.

(D) FLASH POINT—this is the temperature at which the liquid gives off vapor sufficient to form an ignitable mixture with air near its surface. Conventional apparatus is unsuited for determining the flash points of liquids recovered from evidence materials due to the relatively large volume required for a determination. A micro flash point apparatus, similar to that described by McCutchan and Young⁴, has been found satisfactory although the results obtained on accelerants are usually lower than those recorded using macro methods. A simple qualitative test for flammability may be carried out by placing one or two drops of accelerant on the blade of a spatula and passing it over a flame.

(E) CAPILLARY ANALYSIS—this term, according to Feigl⁵, was first coined by Goppelsroeder for the analytical utilization of the capillary pictures produced by the spreading through filter paper of liquids or solutions. The paper-strip method described by Herd⁶, is useful for comparing products of petroleum origin. An equal volume (one or two drops) of each oil is dissolved in 50 ml. of ether in separate four-ounce wide mouth bottles. A strip of Whatman No. 1 filter paper, 12 inches long and seven-tenths inches wide, is suspended vertically above each bottle with the lower end 2 mm from the bottom. After 16 hours the strips are removed, dried at room temperature and examined in ultra-violet light. Various horizontal bands differing in width, intensity and color of fluorescence will be observed on each strip of paper. The method is empirical, therefore all samples being compared should be run at the same time under identical conditions. The results obtained by this technique on five gasolines are illustrated in Figure 6. It is obvious that the patterns of Esso No. 1 and No. 2 gasolines are distinctly different from others. The reproduc-

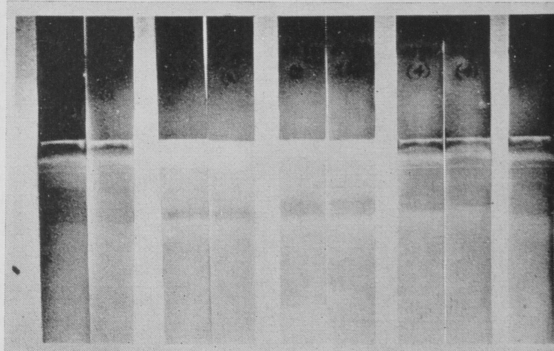
bility of the method is indicated by the similarity in the patterns of duplicate strips. Many details observed in ultra-violet light are not reproduced in a black and white photograph.

Another variation of capillary analysis, particularly useful for the comparative study of lubricating oils and greases, has been described by Schuldiner⁷. Three to five drops of oil or grease are applied to the same spot on a piece of clean, white blotting paper. At periodic intervals the spots are examined in ultra-violet light. Circular bands of varying intensity and color of fluorescence gradually develop, which serve to distinguish between products of different composition.

(F) LIGHT ABSORPTION—the light absorption properties of an accelerant may provide useful information. Fuel oils yield spectra which appear to be characteristic in the region between 3200 and 4000 Å°. The spectra of some high octane gasolines between 2250 and 2800 Å° differ from regular automotive gasolines. Kerosenes and stove oils exhibit no characteristic absorption in the ultra-violet or visible regions of the spectrum.

In practice, the number of properties of an accelerant which can be determined depends upon the amount of sample available. When approximately 0.5 ml. is recovered from evidence material, density, refractive index, boiling range, and a rough estimate of inflammability

Fig. 6
Capillary analysis of gasolines.



are determined in this order. At this stage enough material remains for capillary or absorption analysis, if comparison with another sample is required. When more than 5 ml. is available the boiling range-refractive index data can be obtained with greater accuracy and more detail; the flash point would be quantitatively determined.

The investigator sometimes wants to know if the recovered accelerant came from a specific container or if it is a particular brand of petroleum product. Only in exceptional circumstances can such questions be answered unequivocally in the affirmative. In most instances, the scientist can only reply that the accelerant has properties similar to a certain class of petroleum products, or that sample A and sample B have similar properties and might have been previously associated. Advances being made in the field instrumentation analysis, particularly in gas chromatography and spectral fluorescence analysis may eventually provide the scientist with better tools to cope with these difficult problems.

Summary

The relationship between field investigator and scientist in combating the crime of arson is stressed. The laboratory assists the investigator in two important ways, (a) by advising on problems relating to the collection and preservation of physical evidence, and (b) by providing trained personnel and facilities for the examination of physical evidence. Methods of recovering and identifying accelerants most commonly found in evi-

dence material are discussed in considerable detail. The material is illustrated by reference to actual cases and experimental results from the author's laboratory.

Acknowledgment

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The Customs Act and regulations are often violated in devious ways, but persons breaking the law are not always as straight forward as the woman who telephoned one of our detachments to say that in the early hours of the morning she and another man had crossed the American-Canadian Border in the gentleman's car without reporting inwards to Customs from the United States. It seems that circumstances can sometimes cause persons to disregard the Customs laws. The woman reported that she and her male companion were being chased by the husband after a domestic quarrel. Needless to say the vehicle was seized and released on appropriate penalty for exportation, with the lady and her escort being turned over to Canadian Immigration where they were permitted to leave Canada, to meet again the wrath of an irate husband.



Inside Fort Macleod Replica after the Opening Ceremony by Commr. L. H. Nicholson.

Fort Macleod Replica Dedicated

EXACTLY 83 years ago this month three troops of the North-West Mounted Police reached the Old Man's River near the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. On an island in the river they built the first outpost of constituted law and order in the Canadian West and named it after their leader, Asst. Commr. J. F. Macleod, who was destined to become the second commissioner of the Force. Winter set in before the first buildings were completed and the 150 "rookie" Policemen were left isolated and without hope of reinforcements in the heart of the Blackfoot country. Fortunately that early contact with the Plains Indians, as well as with the lawless elements among the few whites, was in the hands of a man of wisdom, courage and understanding. The "beachhead" of good law enforcement was firmly established there that first winter and the good works of Commissioner Macleod are perpetuated in the thriving Alberta community which today bears his name.

Some years later the original site of

Fort Macleod had to be abandoned because of flood conditions and the Police post was re-located nearer the present town. The Force moved from this post years ago and all the old buildings have since disappeared.

Some time ago the Fort Macleod Historical Association, supported by the town council and the Provincial Government, undertook the project of constructing a replica of the old fort. Some property on the edge of a built-up area of the town adjoining the river-bank was secured. The replica of the fort has been constructed in the form of a sturdy log palisade with bastions at the corners. The enclosure, which is approximately 175 feet by 225 feet, contains an old building constructed of logs taken from a store and warehouse on the original fort site. The walls are 13 feet high with the logs set on a concrete foundation.

July 1 was the day selected for the opening ceremonies of the newly restored fort. A colorful parade, which included costumed chiefs and their families from the Blood and Peigan Indian tribes,

**Kainai
Chiefs
initiating
Commr.
L. H.
Nicholson
into
chieftainship.**

Lethbridge
Herald
Photos



wound through the down-town section of the town and ended in front of the gates of the fort. For the opening ceremonies the Province of Alberta was represented by the Hon. Mr. Hartley, Provincial Minister of Public Works, with Mr. Norman Greer, president of the Historical Association and Mayor Swinarton of Fort Macleod also participating. The official party included Mr. Norman Macleod, son of the founder of the town, and his grandson, Mr. James Cross. Because of the town's close association with the Mounted Police, Commr. L. H. Nicholson had been invited to officially open the new fort by cutting the ribbon stretched across the gates into the stockade.

Following the opening ceremonies, a large crowd poured into the stockade to see the fort's exhibits and to witness what was perhaps the most colorful highlight of the day's activities, when Commissioner Nicholson was initiated into the Kainai Chieftainship of the Blood Indian tribe. The Commissioner was named *Chief Buffalo Child*.

The Fort Macleod Historical Association merits congratulations for the com-

munity spirit which has resulted in the completion of the first step of the project which they undertook some time ago. Some further construction is anticipated toward completing the fort in the near future, and while the site will undoubtedly become one of great attraction for tourists, it is an asset of far more permanent consequence, for it provides a lasting tribute to one of the important chapters in the history of Western Canada as a whole and Southern Alberta in particular. ● ● ●

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Troubled Waters

By Cpl. H. G. SEARLE

In which a detachment man reports the many and varied experiences to be encountered by a posting to a "wet" or "dry" area.

NOT all trouble around an RCMP Detachment involves crime. For instance there is nothing, absolutely nothing, that can cause more turmoil than plumbing and water troubles on the premises.

For some strange reason these watery evils lurk around every detachment ready to haunt each successive occupant with puddle, muddle and mess. To those who dwell therein, bad water, rusty water, no water, or too much water will be their lot. Uproar and confusion shall pervade their lives. Plumbers will be their most constant companions.

The first detachment I lived in was a stately abode situated in a pretty resort village. With its spacious grounds, a picturesque stone well encircled by green lawn, the detachment resembled a grandiose summer home. A mere constable felt quite significant living there. The first hot weather jolted him back to reality by drying up the well. With no water in the well, no money in the bank and a dirty neck, his social standing fell abruptly.

To control this droughty prospect, one could, through an arrangement of pipes and valves, draw water from the landlady's well across the street. This well contained plenty of water but so saturated with iron you could almost grind it. Two washes in this water were sufficient to dye your skin red for the remainder of the summer.

After the change over in wells, life at the detachment became a battle for survival. The idea was to try and exist through summer on a strict water budget until the life saving fall rains started. The landlady's iron juice could only be

used for scrubbing, putting out fires or poison. What could be coaxed, squeezed or choked out of the detachment well, plus rain water, made up the essence of life for us.

Catching rain water was given a high priority among detachment duties. No matter if you were on the telephone, radio, or taking a customer's complaint the cry, "it's raining", meant everything was dropped to scramble outside with a pail, tub, or anything that held water. These utensils were placed at strategic corners of the house and many a rain-drop was caught and in use before it knew what happened.

Strict rules were posted on the use of water and once under the roof of the detachment everyone, whether a resident or visitor came under the water code. A detachment member who left a tap running invited a court martial. For children, an extra flush in the bathroom drew the paddle.

Visitors from wetter areas presented a problem. People who asked for a drink were discouraged by, "we only have some left over rain water, would you care for that?" Overnight visitors who indicated they would like a bath were harder to deal with. You might put off the meek ones by smiling and remarking, "but you don't really need a bath", and thus flattered they dropped the request. The more grimy individuals who insisted on bathing were told bluntly that no one around the place took a bath in the summer, meanwhile ignoring their startled looks.

Official visitors presented another problem. The fellow from the next detachment could easily be dealt with by some-

"Catching rain water was given a high priority among detachment duties."



thing like this: "Len, go easy on the water—remember we haven't a town water supply like you have." As the rank rose more diplomacy had to be used. Such as: "If you don't mind Sergeant, I haven't watered the kids yet today—just leave them a little will you?" Or: "There is only a quart of water left in the well—don't run the tap too long or you might get silt in your glass, Sir."

Getting back to baths, it was tough during dry spells. The lady of the house grabbed all the rain water for washing kids or clothes. This left the men on the detachment dry and high. The motorcycle man by dint of covering a wider area and staying in a hotel occasionally, led a somewhat cleaner life than the other men. The rest of us had to depend on the amount of crime occurring for a bath. When we drove the 50 miles to Halifax to attend Court we would go up

to the barracks afterwards for a bath or shower. If it was a long time between Court appearances we took our baths before attending Court.

One dry day the man who originally picked the place for a detachment came in. Now retired, he had a prosperous and well washed appearance. We asked him somewhat tartly how he picked such a waterless place for the Police. As he explained it, water was not regarded as a necessity during the '30's in Nova Scotia so the outside appearance had influenced his choice.

"I was so busy drawing plans—to scale of course—of the house and every bush and tree around it that I forgot all about what was below ground," he recalled. "There's a shelf of rock under the house which cuts off the water. For this oversight I nearly lost my Acting Lance Corporal rank."

To add variety to our deluge of water evils the basement would flood after the smallest squirt of a rainstorm. We literally suffered from thirst and wet feet at the same time. I sometimes wondered if someone had got the holes in the ground mixed when the house was built. What a nice dry basement the well would have made.

The news of our transfer to a town with a real water system was the first break in the drought. When I handed over the detachment to my luckless successor I tried to warn him of the parched future ahead of him. Just as I had once been, he was awed by his new surroundings.

"Surely this place can't be that bad," he exclaimed. "Why it's beautiful."

"So is the Sahara at times," I told him. "Goodbye, and don't ever pass up a chance to take a bath away from home."

Our transfer turned out to be a jump from the drying pan into the mire. We looked forward to the prospect of having more water than we needed. We certainly had the night the hot water tank burst. One minute the kitchen was dry and peaceful. Then the tank was blowing like a wild oil well. Water rained down on kids, cats, furniture and food. I started a search for the shut-off valve while other members of the detachment bailed furiously. By the time the valve was found more water was spilt on the kitchen floor than we had used the whole year before.

One man volunteered to find a plumber and after a considerable time returned with a glum looking individual. This gentleman waded into the kitchen, scowled at the offending water tank and then went down into the coal bin to inspect the pipes leading up into the kitchen. He returned to the kitchen, stuck one hand out against the wall to lean on and expressed the opinion he could only turn the water off for the night.

"He is an honest man anyway," my

wife said after his departure. "No crook would ever leave that many fingerprints around."

We got a new water tank. We barely had the house cleaned up when the water turned rusty. The old iron pipes fed rust into the water until we began to regain that familiar bronze complexion again. After a half hundred memos to the subdivision and long negotiations with the landlord, new pipe was installed through the house. Then the electrical element in the hot water tank burned out. The plumber couldn't get the old one out and damaged the tank. The landlord had to buy another; his comments almost burned out the element again. After we washed the plumber's prints off the wall this time we thought nothing else would happen.

It did though. It rained steadily for four days and nights and half of it ran into the detachment basement. From a top step view the basement resembled a floating junk yard with cans, fire wood, and an RCMP stetson bobbing around on the waves. Just as we started to drag the waters for the owner of the stetson he turned up to get his hat saying he was soaking it for blocking.

The furnace which sat on a high cement block stuck up out of the water like the conning tower of a submarine. To balance on this isolated island while putting coal in the furnace called for sure footwork. On my first attempt I landed in the water and had to be helped out by one of the men. I thought his prompt action deserved some sort of recognition officially. Headquarters did not agree. They thought there was something fishy about a man "who without thought of personal safety rescued his superior in rank from drowning, while the said superior in rank was engaged in putting coal in the detachment furnace".

But gradually, with the new water tank, new pipes and a full town reservoir, affairs took a turn for the better. Not that it was suddenly smooth sailing. We still collected the plumber's fingerprints

"Just as we
started to drag
the waters. . . ."



occasionally. But the water gremlins had lost their punch or moved on to another detachment.

In retrospect I think it would be a good preparation for the life ahead of him if every Mounted Police recruit was

given a course in plumbing during training. For the men already on detachments perhaps it would help to add a chapter to the "C" Department Instruction book entitled, "How to keep out of Hot Water." ●●●

Playing the part of a good Samaritan can lead to unexpected results, such as the apprehension of a wrong-doer. Two constables in the B.C. interior found it that way, when they pulled off the highway at the sight of a young man obviously having difficulty changing a wheel with a flat tire. It was a dusty job, but soon done, and with the spare safely secured on the car, the Police went on their way.

Something clicked in the mind of one of the constables next morning, when a local garage proprietor phoned in the description of a spare wheel and tire stolen from his lot the previous evening. Thinking back to the young man he had helped with the flat tire, he recalled that the latter had seemed a little uneasy at being thus assisted by representatives of the law, and at the time the two wheels had been too dirty to show any dissimilarity in color.

A quick tour round the environs of the town soon located the young man and his car. Sure enough, a close inspection of the wheel revealed it to be identical with the one reported stolen. Result—conviction on a charge of theft under \$50 and fined \$20.



FORCES TO PARTICIPATE IN B.C. CENTENNIAL

REPRESENTATIVES of Canada's Army, Navy, Air Force and RCMP are plotting strategy of the most important, though peaceful, sort. They are making plans for full participation in British Columbia's celebration next year of its 100th birthday. This participation will take many forms.

For example, Princess Margaret, President Eisenhower of the United States and several other heads of state and foreign dignitaries have been invited to B.C. for its centenary. As well as security guarding, the services will form ceremonial honor guards and handle arrangements for the VIPs. Then, too, they'll be entertaining residents of the province and an expected record amount of tourists during the colorful 100th Birthday Party celebrations scheduled to last the whole year.

While things are still in the planning stages—and the bigger events cannot yet be mentioned—it is known that the Army, Navy, Air Force and RCMP will stage ceremonial displays, parades, tattoos and provide guards of honor. Flying displays will be held. Bands will tour the province.

All these activities and many more planned ones are being master-minded by the Armed Forces Liaison Sub-Committee, one of 17 sub-committees of the B.C. Centennial Committee. Chaired by Cmdr. D. L. Macknight, RCN, its other members are Sqdn. Ldr. A. M. Ogilvie, RCAF; Supt. C. B. Macdonell, RCMP; Group Capt. D. R. Millar, RCAF and Lt.-Col. J. H. Littlehales, Army.

The main committee was set up by the Provincial Government two years ago to stimulate interest in the centenary, to initiate ideas and to co-ordinate the planning of some 300 local centennial committees. Like Topsy, the thing has just grown. Sparked by Provincial Government grants, plans for celebrations of all sorts are being finalized. Permanent centennial projects, to commemorate 100 years of bustling progress, are being planned. They include parks, museums, libraries, restoration of historic sites and landmarks and other recreational facilities.

Community histories will be written. Parades and pioneer-honoring ceremonies will be staged. The some 3,000,000 tourists expected, a 20 per cent jump over

Opposite page—

Members of the Armed Forces Liaison Sub-Committee of the B.C. Centennial Committee. Left to right—Sqdn. Ldr. A. M. Ogilvie, RCAF; Supt. C. B. Macdonell, RCMP; Group Capt. D. R. Millar, RCAF; Cmdr. D. L. Macknight, RCN, committee chairman; Lt.-Col. J. H. Littlehales, Army; L. J. Wallace and L. H. McCance, chairman and executive secretary, respectively, of the B.C. Centennial Committee. (Centennial Committee Photo.)

normal, will see Gold Rush jamborees, fairs, rodeos and street dancing throughout the Province. A museum caravan will travel the Province—so will a full-scale variety road show—the old-time mail stage coaches—and a mobile Industrial Caravan. Eighteen men in three Indian canoes will stage a spectacular re-enactment of Simon Fraser's historic trip down the Fraser River. Pageants re-enacting B.C.'s history and bringing back fabulous Gold Rush and other characters will be staged.

Roughly \$50,000 in prize money is being awarded to artists, writers and musicians for sculpture, song and one

act musical play competitions. A giant totem pole is being carved in Victoria for Queen Elizabeth and an exact replica of the "Royal Totem" will be erected in Vancouver's Stanley Park.

A host of sports events will be held in B.C. They'll include national curling playdowns, the Grey Cup football title match, the \$50,000 Centennial Golf Tournament, national tennis, badminton, boxing, wrestling and lawn bowling championships, an international sailboat regatta, international soccer and many other top-flight athletic spectacles.

● ● ●

Two young men of Richmond, B.C. found themselves in trouble over a little matter of three gallons of gasoline, which in the small hours of the morning, they had syphoned out of a tank of a parked automobile. Appearing in Court later in the day they pleaded guilty. They had no previous record, and the magistrate, no doubt wondering what was lacking in the young men's background which might have contributed in this minor crime, asked if they knew the Sixth Commandment. Somewhat embarrassed they answered that they did not.

The Court thereupon suspended sentence for one year, upon their entering into a recognizance of \$100; a condition of the recognizance was that they appear in Court one week later and repeat the Ten Commandments.

There were none present in Court that day who could remember any similar stipulation in a recognizance to be entered into by a convicted person, but few would disagree that the embarrassment and repetition of these words from the Holy Writ might benefit the young men for the rest of their lives.

* * *

When we give to our community chest we are supporting a wide network of social welfare and health services which prevent and cure social injustice, human misery and unhappiness. It has been estimated that two out of every five Canadian families receive direct service of some kind from one or more of the Red Feather

services supported by our local community chest.



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Building Good Citizens

By CST. P. J. KOURI

GOOD public relations is an important factor in successful police work. The policeman's concern is not only the suppression of existing crime, but the prevention of future crime. Since the greater percentage of police work is done through diplomacy, a good policeman becomes a diplomat and an example to the people around him. Through his influence people learn to respect and willingly adjust themselves to the regulations of our society. Youth, when provided the leadership to direct their behavior along socially desirable lines, will respect the law-enforcement officer and his purpose in the community. Therefore, there is a definite need on the part of the policeman to recognize the part he can play in providing guidance toward law and order among the youth. This applies especially to small communities where no facilities exist to occupy young people in their spare time.

Any program which will help mould the youth into development as good Canadian citizens must have no limitation in age, religion or political beliefs. In most cases, the physical energy and mental attitude of the young are suitably directed by proper parental control and Youth Organizations. However, with the lack of proper activities and facilities to occupy their free time, many will turn to walking the streets and loitering in pool halls, restaurants and so forth, at night. All too often the next step involves them in petty crime.

Hudson Bay, located in eastern Saskatchewan, is a community with a population of approximately 1,300. The majority of the people are hard working, conscientious types who make their living by railroading, trapping or bush work. Like any other community, it also has its share of unfortunate people, as well as the lazy and transient. It is the junction of railways from North, South,

East and West. Since the trains pass through or stop over during the night, the town is quite active, in most instances, until late the following morning.

There was little diversion for the younger set in town, other than a small theatre. For the youth, the situation was simply, "there's excitement downtown, and there's nothing else to do, let's go". As a result, it was the usual thing to see teen-agers walking the streets until as late as 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning. Public school youngsters followed suit and could be seen after curfew in the alleys and darker places endeavoring to escape detection by the patrolling constable. The final results of this were minor breaking and enterings, thefts and other types of mischief, such as frightening old people by knocking on their windows during the night. It required a great deal of time and effort to apprehend the responsible people, and invariably it would be an extremely frightened or defiant youngster. In any case it was a losing battle and it became apparent that some organized properly directed activity was needed to interest the youngsters and teen-agers, and at the same time give them an opportunity to properly direct their physical energy.

This idea was placed before the town council and an arrangement made with the Legion for the use of its hall one evening a week. However, no one volunteered to supervise a weekly activity, and the idea fell back into the arms of the Police. Merchants and tradesmen were enthusiastic about such a program, but that was natural since they were the ones who had been taking losses through mischief and petty thefts. Materials were donated and a box horse, spring board and parallel bars were built by the local tradesmen in their spare time. Logging camp owners donated old mattresses from their bunk-houses in the woods and

brought them to the tailor in town who covered them with canvas. Having the equipment in the hall, the next step was to start the program among the youth, without intimating its purpose.

Wednesday, the town's quietest evening of the week, was chosen and notices were posted in the schools and on the town bulletin board. The response was better than expected, with an attendance of almost 40 the first evening. At the beginning the boys stood at the doors and against the inside walls watching. An informal introduction was necessary and was achieved with the help of a few previously chosen teen-agers who went forward in twos and threes and performed basic gymnastic movements on the apparatus. The others soon followed. Although no attempts at order were made the first evening, things were eventually handled in the same order as a gym class in the RCMP training divisions—with reservations of course. Without realizing it, the youngsters were becoming disciplined, and began to respect their police and what they stood for. There were 83 regular members, including every youngster who had managed to get in trouble previously. Petty crimes soon became noticeably less frequent and popularity of the Police grew correspondingly.

It eventually came to the point where youngsters began reporting petty thefts they had seen committed, with the Police being able to return articles before they were noticed missing, especially in cases of shoplifting. The best reward came when several leaders of the previous trouble-making groups went to the Police office, and asked permission to form a small police club of their own. Approximately two months later they reported a two-week-old theft of \$700 which had not come to the attention of the Police. Through the assistance of these youngsters, all the stolen money was accounted for and the thief apprehended. The pensioner to whom the money belonged had

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Price Delivered \$10.50

NEW STRIPE, PURE SILK, R.C.M.P.

Regimental Ties \$2.50

Approved, Gold Plated

Buttons, set of 4 \$2.00

to be worn with crest

NOTE: The above items may be purchased on a
NET CHARGE, payable at the end of
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MAIL ORDER COUPON

Yes, you may send me the following:

..... CREST(S) \$10.50 ea.

..... TIE(S) \$ 2.50 ea.

..... Set(s) of 4 BUTTONS \$ 2.00 ea.

☐ Net Charge

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\$ Remittance Enclosed

NAME (Please print)

ADDRESS

REGIMENTAL NO.

Delahay's
men's shop

121 BANK STREET

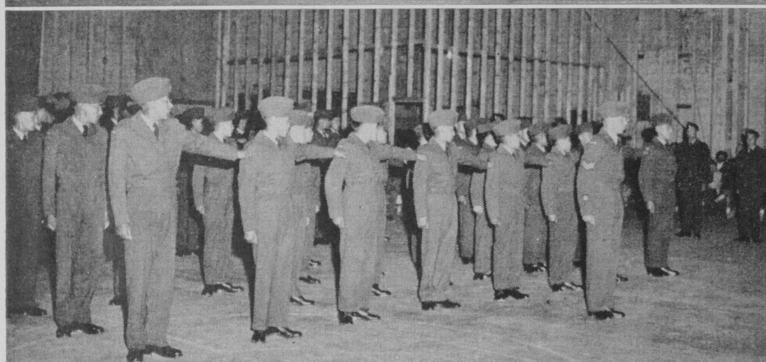
OTTAWA

*Top—*

Senior cadets
of No. 590
Squadron
(Treaty Indians)
after winning
RCAF Provincial
Drill and
Discipline awards
for 1956.

Bottom—

No. 3 Flight
comprised of
youngest
members
of the
Squadron.



not reported the theft, since he thought his pension would be discontinued.

Another example where public relations are furthering the interests of the police is in Prince Albert, Sask. There are six cadet groups in that city. One is an Air Cadet Squadron comprised of Treaty Indians at the Carlton Indian Agency School. This squadron was unable to find enough instructors to supplement its activities. The Cadet Committee approached the Officer Commanding the RCMP Sub-Division and when duties permitted a member of the Force undertook to instruct in drill and gymnastics. After language and other difficulties had been ironed out, the Indian Cadets became apt pupils and were eager to learn. Over 80 cadets turned out for weekly parade. Each of the group became so

proud of his bearing, dress and physical ability, that in less than six months, in addition to the compulsory ceremonial drill, a precision drill and gymnastic display were put on for the officers during the annual inspection. The boys brought to Prince Albert for the first time, the RCAF's top provincial award for drill and the province's first place trophy for discipline, in the same year. These youngsters have come to respect the Police and their abilities. This attitude instilled at an early age, will stay with them as they grow older, and will also pass on in some degree to their families and friends through association.

The direct results of such "spare time" activity are higher moral standards—a good means of preventing and lessening crime.

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Indians Honor Police Dog

IN North Vancouver's Capilano Reserve, Indians of the Squamish tribe, donned colorful tribal ceremonial costumes one day last June, and to the accompaniment of tom-toms performed a dance in tribute to a hero about to be honored in customary Indian fashion. Centre of the grand ritual, held in the Council meeting-room, was seven-year-old Police Service Dog "Rip". Nearby was a tiny Indian tot, Benjamin Joseph, 2½, hereditary Chief of the tribe whom Rip had located in heavy bush near Cloverdale after a large party of searchers had scoured the area in vain.

When the drum of tom-toms ceased, announcing the end of the dance, Chief Mathias arose and addressed his assembled people in the Indian dialect. Summoning Rip and his master Cpl. I. E. Hall to the fore, he then expressed in English, the gratitude of the child's parents and that of members of the Reserve toward Rip for finding their hereditary Chief. As a tangible expression of good will, Chief Mathias handed the dog's master a certificate and a buckskin collar (made for the occasion by Benjamin Joseph's seven-year-old sister), first reading the document which praised Rip's work in simple yet eloquent terms:

"Our certificate to German Police Dog 'Rip' is presented along with an Indian dog collar to thank him for finding alive, a little boy who was lost 14 hours in the bush, assisting our Indian people as well as the police force and scouts. Because the young lad who was lost is by inheritance Chief of the Squamish tribe, we name 'Rip' in the Indian language 'Squamick—Chief of the Dogs'."

Veteran of many Police duties, Rip is approaching "pensionable" service. Five years ago he had the misfortune to suffer an injury which has left him with im-

paired eyesight. Police work demands a high standard of performance of canines, on occasion taxes their peculiar faculties to the limit. And yet, with retirement beckoning, Rip's latest display of proficiency does not suggest the performance of a dog who has seen better days.

When Rip arrived at the spot where the child was last seen, on a gravel road near Lions Gate Bridge, there were several small footprints at various places along the roadway but no actual trail because of the number of searchers who had been in the area. Ranging out over well trampled ground and circling deep into the woods, Rip somehow managed to pick up the scent. Within two hours of commencing the search he led his master through a dense brush thicket, down into a narrow ravine where, straddling a log, young Benjamin Joseph was found, dirty and hungry but suffering no ill effects from his night in the woods.

Keen, willing and persistent even when tired, Rip has enjoyed a career marked by a goodly number of exceptional achievements and his latest accomplishment does not come as too much of a surprise, but the recognition awarded Rip by the Squamish tribe last June is an honor his handler can look on with just pride.

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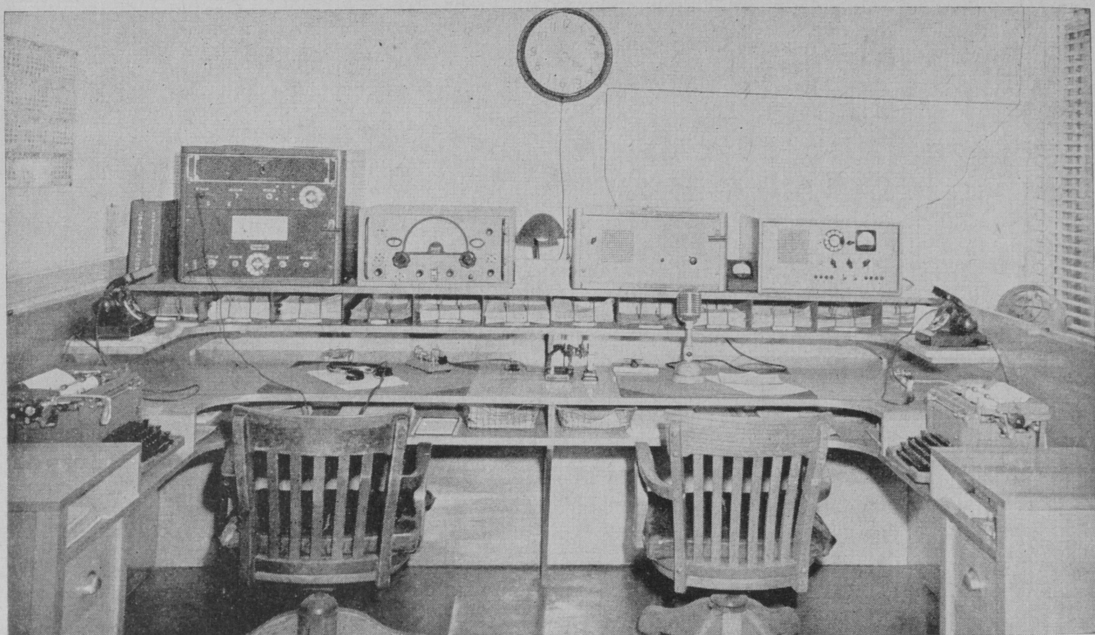
- AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE
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● PATRICIA BAY, B. C.

EASTERN PASSAGE, N. S.



"FOUR POINTS EAST"

By SGT. E. R. HARTLING

UNTIL recently the communications office on the third floor of "H" Division Headquarters building was similar in appearance to any other radio office. The radio control equipment occupied most of the workable space on the two desks. Perhaps the office was more cluttered than is usual and one was always bumping one's legs against some of the furnishings. It was during the winter of 1956 that plans were instituted to have a more efficient desk installed. A revised version of the horseshoe type used in Department of Transport radio stations was most suitable for the space available. Supports that curved inward were used in place of the conventional legs, so that the radio operators could move without fear of bruised shins. Pigeon holes of a convenient size for the various message logs were included. All wiring was hidden and the many telephone lines used as control loops installed in neat terminal boards, but readily available for test purposes, should the need arise. The illustration shows the result of many discussions and much planning.

Back in the Fall of 1949 the Force's Maritime radio system had its first beginning and it has steadily grown until today it is one of the finest in Canada. Radio-equipped detachments now number 31 and there are 64 cars also radio-equipped. Although Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island all have different frequencies, inter-communication is possible by a system of relays and switches. The radio operator on duty can, with a flick of the wrist, talk to Moncton or Charlottetown in seconds. Border detachments may, in the same manner, talk to their neighbors. Add the "Marine" Division ships to this system and one can visualize the scope of the network.

Many instances have been recorded of this radio system playing a vital role in an important operation, notably a bank robbery at Kingston, N.S., and more recently the Springhill Mine disaster. "Marine" Division ships, on their many errands of mercy, have used it to good advantage.

In the Winter of 1950 and Spring of 1951 the radio system was further ex-

panded by the addition of a point-to-point or radio telegraph (key) circuit, linking it with Ottawa. Eventually, stations were established at Fredericton, Montreal and Toronto. When Newfoundland joined Confederation another station came into being at St. John's. Some difficulty was experienced in relaying messages to Sydney, N.S., via voice channel, so this point was also added to our key circuit. "Marine" Division ships, which were, of course, already equipped with this type of apparatus, switched their existing communications to tie into the net and became another member of the growing family.

Today, all that now remains is keeping up to date by renewing existing circuits with more modern equipment and from time to time adding a station or car here or there, as the need arises. Whatever it may be the Maritime radio system stands ready to do its part. It is now an established fact that messages originating at Ottawa and addressed to Halifax, Charlottetown, St. John's, Newfoundland or for the "Marine" Sub-Division can be speedily handled at the "H" Division Headquarters station. The radio operator at Ottawa knows that he has only to touch his key and we stand ready to accept message traffic for relay to the "Four Points East". ●●●

The Rev. Frank H. Morgan, BA., BD., pastor of MacKay United Church, Ottawa, was appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Force on June 1, 1957.

Responding to a telephone call in an eastern city two police constables apprehended three men fighting on the street outside a house in which a wedding reception was being held. Upon placing the three men in the police car the constables found themselves surrounded by approximately a dozen women, intent upon seeking the release of one of the prisoners. After discussing the situation, the constables acceded to the request and released the prisoner. Cricket? Not quite, but the poor unfortunate turned out to be the bridegroom!

SUGGESTION AWARD

Asst. Commr. George B. McClellan is shown here making a presentation of a compact set to Mrs. E. E. Umbach of "K" Division Headquarters. The award was in appreciation of a suggestion made by Mrs. Umbach to simplify instructions to stenographers in "K" Division. It marked the first occasion when an employee of the RCMP has received some award under the Suggestion Award system open to the Public Service of Canada.



The Murderer was a Gentlemen!

BY THE STAFF

Not all confidence men or tricksters are vicious criminals, but this story from the past tells about one poseur who disguised his ruthlessness behind the façade of a fop.

ENGLAND of the '80s was an England troubled with unemployment where ambitious men were looking far afield for opportunities unavailable at home—and where not rare advertisements similar to this one could be counted on to draw response:

"Canadian farmer, university man, six years in the Colonies, desires to form co-partnership with younger son having small cash capital. No experience required except in handling horses and work will consist of supervising hands. Farm of 400 acres, is in good hunting country with plenty of ground and feathered game; trout and salmon waters. Applicant can spend three months on farm before concluding arrangements. Eight hundred pounds will purchase half interest with good annual profits."

The note of "social exclusiveness" so apparent in the above sample directed the appeal of these ads to young gentlemen of well-to-do families. The "farm-pupil business" was a heartless exploitation by which many a youngster was lured to America with rash promises of easy living and prosperity, usually as "supervisor" on a "thriving" farm. In 1890, with public indignation simmering over the prevalence of the swindle, a young victim of the "business" turned up dead in a swamp near Eastwood, Ontario. In Britain and America the case stirred sentiments and provoked criticism; in Canada it created an unprecedented sensation.

At first, discovery of the hidden corpse in a densely thicketed section of Blenheim swamp, had caused little more than mild rural fascination with local speculation as to the identity of the victim who was obviously a stranger. Most

residents of the Eastwood district believed it to be the remains of a wandering pedlar who had fallen among ruffians and been killed for his possessions.

No sooner had Canadian newspapers commenced to widen interest in the find than a man from Niagara Falls, Ont., turned up to identify the remains, offering the story that the deceased had been his friend and companion. Some of his statements so aroused suspicion that he was arrested on a charge of "murder". Within a short time two continents were following newspaper reports and months before the proposed date of trial, a majority seemed thoroughly convinced that the accused gentleman from Niagara Falls was a fiend and a murderer. To intensify the issue, rumors were spreading about the existence of an organized agency bent on enticing young gentlemen to America for the purpose of defrauding them and, if necessary, murdering them to cover up.

A reporter for the *Saturday Globe* of Utica, New York, ventured this opinion in accord with current sentiment: "If the accused is guilty, he is at once the most accomplished, dangerous and bloodthirsty cut-throat it is possible to conceive and no punishment too severe is possible. If the accused is innocent, he is surrounded by the most convincing and damaging evidence which ever endangered the life of a suspected man."

While the accused, Mr. J. Reginald Berchell, rested securely in a jail cell in Woodstock, his composure was a cause of much comment and it was a remarkable feature that was to stay with him throughout the following months. There were striking peculiarities about the man

that made him seem uncomfortably out-of-place with his surroundings. In addition to the fine clothes he wore even in the dingy obscurity of a jail, and the dapper moustache he attended with unfailing regularity and pride, there were actions that betrayed a suggestion of innate dignity, or that this was at least no common criminal. Altogether, he was a rather comely young fellow, with neat dark hair, piercing blue eyes and gleaming white teeth on display through a broad friendly smile. It was not difficult to conceive how at one time this affable and distinguished-looking gent had posed as an English lord in the town of Woodstock, captivating everyone with his presence.

It was during the early Fall of 1888 and for a period prior to that time that Berchell had lived in Woodstock under the title of "Lord Somerset". Everything about him—dress, manners, speech, and worldly knowledge—bespoke a man of education and noble birth. Town and neighboring country folk would feast their eyes whenever he drove by with his splendid four-in-hand, his pretty, fair-haired wife at his side. Their delight in having a "real lord" in their midst was somehow enhanced by a certain gratitude for the stimulating source of conversation his presence provided and it was widely gossiped that the monied class were pleased to open their purses just for the honor of his friendship.

Fun loving "Rex" Berchell, who squandered his means on champagne suppers, had one failing—a habit of neglecting to pay for such common commodities as board and liquor. His usual excuse was that he was expecting remittances from home but they just hadn't arrived. While the bills mounted steadily, no one, of course dared to press a man of such gentility to pay, or to refuse him service. His sudden departure for England in the Fall of 1888 was mourned chiefly by those whose pocket-books were lighter than they had been before his appearance in Woodstock.

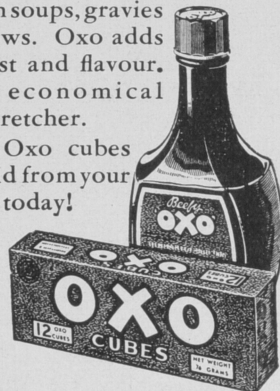


Delicious Oxo made with hot water or hot milk helps soothe and relax you, lets sleep come easier.

Oxo is non-fattening! High in proteins but low in calories, Oxo is often recommended to people on low-calorie diets. Oxo is wholesome. It's made from prime lean beef and other pure ingredients.

Serve invigorating Oxo often. Use it in soups, gravies and stews. Oxo adds new zest and flavour. It's an economical meat stretcher.

Buy Oxo cubes or liquid from your grocer today!



OXO (CANADA) LIMITED

In England, Berchell inserted the following advertisement in a London newspaper:

"A gentleman who owns an extensive farm in Canada desires to meet with some gentleman's son and make arrangements for the latter to go out with him to Canada and learn the business. Must have 500 pounds to extend stock but 5% interest will be paid till partnership is effected. Healthy climate, highest references, etc."

From a host of enthusiastic applicants, he chose two. Both were scarcely more than boys in years. One, Douglas Raymond Pelley, was the son of a noted clergyman and closely connected with nobility. The other was Frederick C. Benwell, son of a retired colonel of the English Army, connected by blood with some of the best families in Great Britain—and destined to end up dead in desolate Blenheim swamp.

While expounding on the joys of living in Canada and the opportunities available there, Berchell glibly talked of his "wonderful electro-illuminated farm near Niagara Falls with its promising stock of blooded horses". Benwell, in agreeing to go, made it clear that he would hand over his share after he had seen the farm; Pelley paid \$850 right away in return for the promise of his fare and 22 per cent of the profits of the farm for his services on the place.

On Feb. 14, 1890, the steamer *Britannic* docked at New York with the two young hopefuls in the company of Berchell and his wife. Two days later they reached Buffalo and spent the afternoon sight-seeing and discussing plans for the morrow. Mr. Berchell slyly suggested that they play a practical joke on the employees of his farm by dropping in on them unexpectedly, adding that it would be a good chance to see how they conducted affairs during his absence. Everyone was in favor—Pelley and Benwell, the two aspiring business men, were anxious to see their investment. Berchell then decided that the place might not be in

fit condition to receive a lady; he and Benwell had better proceed ahead and tidy it up.

Passengers on the train who noticed the pair talking and joking together, saw them get off at Eastwood, a small village near Woodstock, where the much talked-about farm was supposed to have been. The morning was cool and bright as they started out on a brisk walk through the country. Down an unfrequented road, where the few persons who saw them stared questioningly, the two men of distinction swung jauntily along. It was all familiar territory to the man who, in the role of an English lord, had often hunted small game near the gloomy swamp ahead.

When the same serene Berchell returned to Eastwood station a few hours later he was alone. By chance, he met a young lady from Woodstock who recognized him as the notable "Lord Somerset" of 1888; flashing a characteristic gleaming smile, he greeted her and stopped to talk. Afterwards, he caught the train to Buffalo and arrived there late in the evening.

Asked the whereabouts of his companion, Mr. Berchell explained that Benwell was not pleased with the farm and had gone on up the country, hastening to add that his farm superintendent had let out the place some time ago to a tenant on a short lease and this tenant had actually rendered the house unfit for occupancy. It was then agreed that they would stay in Niagara Falls, Ont., until repairs were made. While there, Mr. Berchell used every pretence to delay a visit to the farm, much to the aggravation of his left-over partner's growing impatience and distrust.

More than a little doubtful of Berchell's integrity, Pelley hardly entered into such pleasantries as daily sight-seeing tours with any of the carefree abandonment of a vacationer. By his troublesome questions, he made it apparent that he was not going to throw up his hands in

despair and leave, without calling Berchell to account for his \$850.

It was around this time that two woodsmen found the corpse of a stranger in a densely thicketed section of the swamp near Eastwood. The victim's pockets were empty and death had been the result of two bullet wounds in the skull. With no apparent hope of positive identification the body was buried.

Then, after a brief interval, the discovery at the scene of a cigar case engraved with the name "F. C. Benwell" provided a link to the identity of the dead man. This led to a disinterment of the body and a reopening of the investigation. From the cut and material of his clothing, it was now seen that the man was more likely to have been an English gentleman than a pedlar. A close examination showed that from each of his garments a small slip had been cut out, where the article would be most likely to bear the owner's name, indicat-

ing more surely the probability of foul play and that the perpetrator had taken pains to conceal the identity of his victim.

Newspapers brought word of the Eastwood find to Berchell who sent Pelley on a wild-goose chase to New York after some baggage, and to search for Benwell, while he rushed to Princeton where the remains were resting. After he had identified his former associate, Mr. Berchell was interrogated and allowed to return home. In the course of further investigation, authorities became convinced that this man—who seemed to be the only one who had known the deceased—knew more about the manner of his friend's death than he chose to reveal. As a result, Berchell was taken into custody soon after his return to Niagara Falls. Arrest came at a most inopportune time for the active gentleman as it interrupted hurried preparations he had been making for a departure.

When Raymond Pelley arrived back



Player's Please

THE MILDEST BEST-TASTING CIGARETTE

from New York, he told authorities how he and Benwell had been enticed to come to Canada to share the profits of a farm which apparently didn't even exist. Looking back on his more recent "sightseeing" days with the Berchells at Niagara, he recalled with horror how frequently he had found himself being led down a neglected flight of stairs to the river's edge and into one lonely spot after another. Other witnesses supplied missing details, all of a condemning nature. Some proved that Berchell owned not a square foot of land in Canada. Farmers living near the swamp had seen Berchell walking along the road in the company of a young gentleman, and there were others who had seen him returning to the Eastwood station alone. Later he had been seen on the train to Buffalo. Berchell's own story as to his whereabouts did not correspond. He denied having had anything to do with Benwell's misfortune.

Some of the most damaging evidence came from Colonel Benwell, father of

the deceased, who had received a letter informing him that his son was delighted with "the farm" and requesting that he forward a sum of money for investment. The letter had been written and mailed by Berchell three days after his return from Eastwood. The keys to the boy's baggage had been found on Berchell when he was arrested.

Almost everywhere the Berchell case was a popular topic of conversation, but nowhere was interest so great as in Woodstock. Since almost everyone had expressed sentiment in the case, the task of securing a satisfactory jury promised to present a problem.

Meanwhile, Berchell relaxed in the privacy of a jail cell and passed the hours reading, smoking, and telling comic stories in a casual way. Seldom in the course of his conversation with guards and visitors did the subject of his trial arise; he talked mostly to amuse. Even in near seclusion he dressed in excellent taste with diamond ring and pin, saw to it that his shoes were always of a high lustre, insisted on clean linen daily, and attended to his carefully waxed and twisted moustache with conspicuous pride. Later, when under closer confinement and allowed but few visitors, the prisoner took a sudden fancy to drawing and, showing a bold preference for "naughty" subject material, busied himself with decorating his cell with lewd products of his imagination.

In spite of all odds, Berchell's chances of clearing himself were considered by some to be exceedingly good in view of the impressive array of able legal talent which had been assembled on his behalf. G. T. Blackstock, a leading English lawyer, Hallmut and Ives of London, and Fincke, McKay and McMullen, a leading local law firm had been hired to work on the defence.

County Crown Attorney Ball, on the other hand, expressed his utmost confidence in the Crown's ability to convict Berchell of the crime charged.

Coroner McClay declared similar cer-



*Welcome to the Queen
and Prince Philip
on their
visit to Canada
in October!*

tainty. In his opinion the chain of evidence against the accused was the most complete he had ever known, with the important exception that no one had actually seen the crime committed. As implied by Mr. McClay, the circumstantial evidence, while strong enough to justify a strong suspicion, was not complete. Many people, at one time bitterly certain of Berchell's guilt, later became conscious of this weakness in the prosecution's case. The murder weapon had not been produced, nor were there any grounds to show that Berchell had carried a firearm either before or after the murder. Also, proving that the prisoner was within one-half mile of the place did not prove that he was there. A detective for the defence stated: "Why, we will not only prove that he did not commit the crime, but that it was impossible for him to have done so." At the same time, lawyers for the defence expressed complete confidence in the accused's innocence and in their ability to clear him of the crime.

Conflicting contentions made a fierce legal battle appear imminent. A week before trial, there was country-wide speculation on the termination of the case. Many in Woodstock who still believed Berchell guilty were no longer certain of his conviction. In the outlying country, there were those who looked on the enormity of the crime and bluntly advocated that the prisoner be hanged as an example, regardless of lack of positive proof. Any leads suggesting that parties other than Berchell might have been responsible for the crime had all been disproven through conscientious investigation.

Every Sunday, as interest and tension mounted with the approaching trial, hordes of souvenir hunters from nearby towns visited Blenheim swamp to hack chips from the stump near which Benwell's body had been found and fabulous prices were being offered for the crude drawings the prisoner had created in his cell.

FOR THE INDIVIDUAL

BLAZERS—BLUE FLANNEL

Single or Double Breasted
Made to measure.....\$45.00

APPROVED RCMP CREST
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The trial hall in Woodstock, with a seating capacity of 400, was expected to accommodate 100 witnesses, as many jurors and the lawyers and press men, but it was announced that there would be no room for any of the estimated 10,000 spectators seeking admission. The week-end preceding opening day of trial was a hectic one in Woodstock, with lawyers, witnesses, and newspaper men converging on every hotel until they were all filled to capacity.

On Monday, September 22, country-wide attention centred on initial proceedings. Berchell was arraigned and pleaded "not guilty". Then the Crown proceeded to present its case. An important preliminary included the dismissal of one troubling element of uncertainty. If it was to be assumed that the murderer, after shooting his victim, had dragged the body over 50 yards through a thick, almost impassable part of the swamp, cut name slips from each of his garments and emptied his pockets, it was a matter for dispute whether Berchell would have been able to walk the five miles distance to the swamp, commit the crime, finish it off in the elaborate manner outlined, and having done so, return in time to catch his train—he had been away from Eastwood station for little more than two hours and a half. A surveyor who had produced a scale plan of the swamp area was introduced and it was shown conclusively that the lapse of time between trains was sufficient to allow for the committal of the crime, even in the manner described.

Then evidence was shown that Benwell and Berchell were seen together on a Grand Trunk train on February 17. They were also seen near Princeton about 11 o'clock the same day. One witness swore to hearing two pistol shots in Blenheim swamp at about 1.30 o'clock. The prosecution dwelt on every aspect and not until it had woven a tight web of evidence about the accused did it finally rest its case Friday afternoon.

With an unexpected few surprise moves or startling revelations, the defence set out to prove an alibi. Witnesses declared that at approximately the same time the murder was supposed to have been committed, they saw two men at Blenheim swamp but they were not Berchell and Benwell. Another witness swore that he saw Berchell at Woodstock about the time of the murder. Attempts to cast doubt on the prosecution's convincing reconstruction of the murder, as supported by 75 reliable witnesses, were all in vain; finally, what seemed like desperate attempts to cast aspersions on the character of witnesses for the Crown were frowned upon. Able representatives for the defence made a determined stand but the evidence of guilt was overwhelming.

The jury's responsibility was to decide whether this evidence was sufficient to warrant a conviction. Having heard the judge's impartial charge, the panel retired at 9.53 p.m. and at 11.30 returned with a verdict of "guilty".

To those who had been watching the progress of the trial, the conviction of Berchell came as no surprise. The *Saturday Globe* carried these comments on the verdict: "The details brought out in the Court room revealed a crime so cold-blooded and premeditated that the jury to pass upon the case found no difficulty in fastening guilt upon the prisoner. No one saw Berchell strike down his victim but the chain of circumstantial evidence pointed so unerringly to the accused that no other verdict was possible. . . ."

Berchell's whole behaviour changed in such a way as to suggest that his attitude of indifference before the trial might well have been attributed to a simple confidence in acquittal. He began to talk a great deal about the case, dropping hints, and relating a story which though plausible enough, carried little weight under prevailing circumstances. From the beginning of his imprisonment he had emphatically denied having had anything to do with the murder. Now he admitted

complicity but denied actual responsibility.

A petition requesting commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment met with considerable response throughout Ontario; another came from England bearing a list of several thousand names. At the same time, cranks of all descriptions were turning up from near and far claiming to be the guilty ones. Despite agitation, the Court's decision held firm; Berchell was due to hang on November 14.

Meanwhile, the condemned man spent restless days and nights in pursuit of a new pastime. This time it was writing and a month before his scheduled execution, his completed autobiography was put up at auction in Woodstock jail and sold at a high price to representatives of two newspapers, one American and the other Canadian.

Berchell's behavior, which had changed so noticeably following his trial, gradually gave way to that calm, rather arrogant demeanor which in the first place had stamped him, in the minds of many, as one coldly capable of murder. On more than one occasion he was heard to express the view that he would rather die on the gallows than in some other sudden manner such as through a train accident, and perhaps this callous philosophy reflected a great deal the character of its originator.

A great deal of sympathy was shown for Mrs. Berchell, wife of the condemned man, who had remained faithful to her husband throughout the course of his trouble. At one time she had been held on bail as an accessory but was later released when a Grand Jury had failed to indict her for lack of evidence. In the end, she had done everything humanly possible to seek a reprieve for her husband.

On the morning of Nov. 14, 1890, the once popular "lord" of Woodstock met quick death on the gallows in just retribution for his crime.

The district surrounding Woodstock and neighboring Eastwood has since prospered into a flourishing farming country and its industrious people supply dairy produce for markets near and far. There, one would expect that the story just told would be a familiar one—that the colorful escapades of "Lord Somerset" had even perhaps been transformed into a folk tale and thus perpetuated. But such is not the case and the attention of *The Quarterly* was first drawn to the story by an American reader through copies of reports from a long extinct weekly, the *Saturday Globe* of Utica, N.Y. Mute Blenheim swamp guards its secret well, and perhaps there are those now living on its very threshold who have never heard of the event, once held to be the most sensational crime in Canadian criminal history. ● ●

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Recent Cases . . .

R. v. Elliott

Narcotic Drugs — Undercover Work

IF there are degrees of iniquity that can be used in appraising those who traffic in narcotics, high in vileness must be placed on those who prey upon the inexperience of the young, greedily callous to the moral decay inherent in the addiction they foster or the depravity they breed. The potential gravity of illegal traffic in drugs makes it necessary the sentence imposed should not only adequately punish the convicted person but impressively indicate to others similarly inclined the danger they court. On this evidence I can see no other alternative but to impose a sentence of nine years on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently to each other and to that now being served by you."

Magistrate J. A. Hanrahan stared at the prisoner's box as he spoke. His words were distinct, deliberate and decisive. In the quiet Court-room each word blotted the silence and each sentence impelled the listeners to glance at the man to whom they were directed.

Lee Elliott sat alone in the box looking at the bare wall in front of him. His expression had not changed during the trial nor was it changing now. Elliott was a large man, six feet tall and well over 220 pounds in weight. He was extremely dark; his large face showed the features of the Negro. His hair was short, dark and curly, neatly cut and combed. His dark blue suit was in sharp contrast to the white starched shirt.

Lee Elliott was not listening to the magistrate's words; he was not able to comprehend the situation as it stood now. He could not realize how George Saunders could be a policeman. Saunders, a lanky boyish-faced kid wearing blue draped pants and the jacket to match with the long lapels, who wouldn't go into a tavern, but preferred to stand out in the street in the wind and rain. The one who wanted the marihuana for parties with the other school kids on the week-ends in Detroit. The kid his friends had said was O.K.—how could he be a Mounted Policeman? He was the Detroit High School Student who wanted the drug to re-sell among the other students. What about that cab driver, was he a Policeman too? Lee had heard all the evidence from where he sat in the prisoner's box but he did not understand how it could have happened.

There were four members of the Windsor Detachment of the RCMP attending the trial. They were well aware of the situation on this day—Apr. 4, 1956—and they had been for the past nine months, from the beginning of this investigation.

During July, August and September of 1955 the members of Windsor Detachment received numerous complaints from the public that teen-agers in the area were obtaining marihuana cigarettes. Each complaint was investigated but nothing was learned as to the source until

the beginning of September. It appeared at this time that the drug was being obtained in the Negro section of Windsor and Lee Elliott became the focal point of the investigation. His activities were watched closely and he was found to be the source of the distribution of marihuana cigarettes among the teenagers in the district.

During the morning of September 9, one of the younger members of Windsor Detachment, dressed in draped trousers, a flashy sports shirt and wearing a school boy brush-cut left Windsor bound for Detroit where he made several telephone calls. He was George Saunders a Detroit High School Student who had heard that Elliott may be able to help him purchase marihuana cigarettes. Elliott had heard of the good possibilities of the market in Detroit among the students and agreed to meet Saunders in Windsor that afternoon. Saunders was to arrive at a designated street corner in a checker cab at 2 p.m. that day. The members back at the Detachment immediately borrowed a cab from the company and found a taxi-driver's cap that just happened to fit one of the members and Saunders, the cab and its driver arrived at the corner at 2 p.m. sharp.

Two other members of the Detachment who were watching from concealment just down the street saw Saunders alight from the cab and pay the driver. Elliott came from the doorway of a nearby tavern and approached Saunders. The cab drove away. Saunders and Elliott strolled up and down the street talking earnestly. After several minutes money was seen to have changed hands, then Elliott hurried down the street and disappeared into an alley to re-appear a short time later where he stood for several minutes looking up and down the street. He then returned to where Saunders was waiting and handed him a small package. Saunders then walked quickly away. The two members who had watched the transaction followed Saunders for several blocks then picked him



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up in their police car. He had successfully purchased two marihuana cigarettes from Elliott with the marked money he had been carrying.

The morning of September 20, again found Windsor Detachment a bee-hive of activity. That afternoon George Saunders was again slated to arrive in Windsor from Detroit. Another cab was obtained and made ready for the occasion. The odd-shaped cabby's hat was again passed around among the members of the Detachment and it was extremely fortunate that the man who had worn it previously was not engaged in other matters and he again chauffeured Saunders to the meeting place. This time however, Saunders instructed the cab driver to remain at the scene to take him back to Detroit. Five cigarettes were purchased this time with the cab driver sitting in the ringside seat and two other members watching from not far away. The whole thing went off without a hitch with just one exception, and that was a red-hot argument between Saunders and the cab driver over whether or not Saunders meant it when he said "keep the change" when he paid a dollar bill for the 60 cents cab fare.

Three days later was planned to be the climax of the investigation. Ten cigarettes were to be purchased by Saunders who was to pass Elliott ten dollars in marked bills and the cab driver was again to witness the transaction. Elliott then was to be arrested on the street in possession of the marked money. This however did not materialize. September 23 was a dull rainy day. At intervals the wind swept down the street driving the rain in sheets against all who might venture forth on such a day. At 2 p.m. a lone cab cruised the area and crawled to a stop at the deserted corner. George Saunders alighted from the back of the car and ran through the wind and rain to the shelter of the front of the large tavern on the corner. Elliott was nowhere in sight. Saunders held a short conversation with a stranger who ap-

peared in the tavern door and shortly afterwards Elliott appeared beside the stranger. Elliott did not leave the doorway but instead stood there shouting at Saunders. He told him that he was suspicious that police may be in the area and that if any deal was to be made it would have to be done inside the tavern. Saunders shouted back explaining that he was only 18 years of age and would become involved with the police should he get caught in a tavern. So there it was—Elliott would not come out and Saunders would not go in. There was no deal made that day.

Saunders made attempts to contact Elliott in the ensuing weeks. None of these was successful as it appeared that Elliott had left Windsor for a short trip and was not expected back until the middle of October. Elliott did come back however, and his return brought near death to one of his close associates. On October 12 Elliott appeared at the same tavern doorway where he had met Saunders and started a drunken brawl with a friend. The fight ended in Elliott stabbing his friend several times in the neck and back with a switch-blade knife. Elliott was arrested by the Windsor Police Department and charged with two counts of wounding under s. 216 of the Criminal Code. Elliott appeared before Magistrate J. A. Hanrahan in Windsor City Police Court on October 26 and was sentenced to two years imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. Elliott was then sent to Portsmouth Penitentiary to serve his term.

Two charges of "trafficking in narcotics" s. 4(3)(a) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act were laid against Elliott on Feb. 29, 1956 in Windsor City Police Court and a warrant for his arrest was issued. Mr. W. E. Kelly was appointed Crown Counsel and he immediately made application and was issued with a Magistrate's Order to return Elliott to Windsor to stand trial. He was returned from the penitentiary March 28 and was brought before Magistrate

Hanrahan the next day. He was remanded without bail until April 4, the day of his trial.

The trial is now over and the case concluded, but the lesson it taught will long be remembered, not only by the

public or the police but by Elliott and his would-be successors. The lesson it would appear has been well accepted as Windsor Detachment to this date has received no further complaints involving marihuana and the young.

* * *

Fourteen Hours With "Satan"

JUNE 18, 1957, will be a day long remembered by Police Service Dog "Satan's" handler. At 4.30 p.m., the day before the O.C. Truro Sub-Division was advised by the O.C. Moncton, that Wilfred Joseph Gauthier, an inmate of Dorchester Penitentiary, had escaped from a work party on the Prison Farm. As the dogmaster at Moncton was on leave, the assistance of "Satan", stationed at Truro, was requested to aid in the search.

Road blocks had been set up on all roads around the prison and on No. 2 Highway at the Nova Scotia-New Brunswick border, and were manned by both prison officers and RCMP personnel. After arrival at the scene, the dog was used, without success, until the late evening in the area where Gauthier was last seen. As there didn't seem to be much more the dog could do that night, and it looked as if he might be quite busy the next day, he was rested until morning. Road blocks were maintained throughout the night, and Gauthier's description was circularized by radio, TV and newspapers, so the public were well aware of the search.

Around 4.15 a.m. on the 18th, a car went through a road block on No. 2 highway near Dorchester without stopping and nearly ran down a prison officer. It stopped about 300 yards down the road, and when the prison and RCMP officers got to it, there was no one in it. It was still quite dark and it was impossible to see on which side of the road the driver had disappeared.

A call was put in for the dogmaster, who was a few miles away and when he arrived with "Satan", the dog was given scent from the front seat of the car. He followed a track leading across a field into a brush-covered gully, across another field and then into the woods. The track continued through the woods and the searchers saw footprints in muddy places. Some five miles later, and after crossing two dirt roads, "Satan" stopped tracking and started pawing at the ground, where a still-burning cigarette butt was found. The track was again continued and about a half-mile farther on, "Satan" lifted his head and dragged the dogmaster around a tree where he found himself face-to-face with two youths.

They were quite surprised at the sight of the dog and extremely indignant at being tied together with "Satan's" leash. It had taken the dog an hour and a quarter to work the track at a fast trot. The suspects gave their names as Ronald Brown and Samuel Ball, and said they had been hitch-hiking from Ontario. Ball, who did most of the talking, claimed no knowledge of the car and said they had gone into the bush to sleep, a distance of some four or five miles from the highway.

They had some \$70 in bills and change, and after they were escorted to the highway, they were turned over to Moncton C.I.B. Later in the day, after some questioning, Brown admitted to breaking into a store at The Range with Ball, stealing

some money and later stealing the car.

The road blocks were continued that day, and "Satan" was used to check different reports that came in. At 6.30 p.m., a call was received at Sackville Detachment from a woman who said she had seen a man answering Gauthier's description, cross a field and enter the woods about two miles out of Sackville. "Satan" was taken to the scene and indicated a track leading across the field and into the bush. The dog continued tracking through dense bush and swamps, occasionally stopping to pick up pieces of newspaper. After about 2½ miles of tracking, the dog came out on a field where a group of sheep were grazing. They tried to get into the act and were a bit of a hindrance to the dog, but nothing like the two large pigs which were on the other side of the next fence that was crossed. These were, undoubtedly, two of New Brunswick's largest and most inquisitive pigs, and it took the combined efforts of both "Satan" and dogmaster, aided by a few well-placed missiles, to discourage them from taking over the track. Another fence was crossed and after a short distance through the bush, "Satan" tracked right up to the escapee, who was hiding under a tree.

He was still in prison garb but had a piece of a rubber cape over his shoulders. He had slit pockets in the lining of his jacket and in these were concealed, a file, knife, small piece of wire mesh, and a short piece of cord. He also had a

skinned partridge wrapped in newspaper, and it was pieces of this paper that "Satan" had picked up. Gauthier had killed two partridges with stones and had eaten one of them raw, and a can of sardines which he had taken from the prison. His main complaint, other than being caught, was the flies which had kept him awake all night.

Upon reaching the highway, the dogmaster tried to flag down some passing cars to get word to the nearest road block. This was a bit too much to ask any motorist, owing to the publicity the escapee had had. The cars would slow down, but as soon as the occupants got a good look, they sped off. Possibly, this was due to the fact that Gauthier was lying on the ground nearby out of sight of any motorist and the dogmaster was dressed in mud-spattered khaki pants, a khaki hunting jacket, and answered the description of Gauthier fairly well, even to the color of hair. Within a matter of minutes, a few Police cars arrived on the scene, having been told by passing motorists that Gauthier was trying to flag down a car on the highway.

It was a busy and profitable day for "Satan". In a matter of some 14 hours, he had worked two tracks totalling about nine miles, and had captured one definite and two possible candidates for Dorchester Pen.

(Submitted by Cst. K. W. MacKay, Dogmaster, Truro Sub-Division.)

* * *

R. v. Pozzolo, et al

Breaking, Entering and Theft

DURING the night of Sept. 17, 1956, the premises of the Excelsior Motors, Drumheller, Alta., were illegally entered and firearms valued at nearly \$1,000 were stolen. A check of the scene revealed one identifiable fingerprint, but no other evidence of value.

A few days later members of the

RCMP Calgary Detachment learned that a quantity of new rifles and shot-guns were being sold by unidentified criminals. A youthful constable, new in the area, was detailed to meet the suspects and endeavor to purchase the firearms. Through a contact the undercover man was introduced to three men in a Calgary

hotel who agreed to sell him 12 rifles and shot-guns. Under the surveillance of investigators he and the three men left the hotel in a privately owned light truck and drove in an easterly direction. About five miles from Drumheller the truck turned off the highway and stopped near a grove of trees, where the stolen guns were removed from the bush and loaded into the vehicle. At this moment the

Police car, which had been following the truck from Calgary appeared on the scene and took the suspects into custody.

The culprits, who were identified as William Pozzolo, Martin Kosko and Alex Bone, admitted the offence and were sentenced in a Magistrate's Court in Drumheller to two years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

* * *

Robert Conn—Accidental Death

THE mineral wealth known to be in the Yukon and North-west Territories has always attracted men with an adventurous spirit. Many are richly rewarded for their efforts, but occasionally nature exacts its toll from those who seek to unfold her innermost secrets. The following case is of one prospector who paid the price in his battle with nature and the elements.

During the night of July 14-15, 1956, Robert Conn, 46, was returning to his camp after a prospecting trek high in the mountains in the Haines Junction Area, Yukon Territory. Conn was accompanied by a companion named Herbert Keith. While crossing a glacier, Conn fell through a crust of snow into a deep crevice and was unable to climb out again. His companion rendered all possible assistance, but the crevice was undercut and Mr. Keith's efforts were to no avail.

The crevice was about 30 feet deep and it was dangerous to approach due to overhanging snow. Conn asked his partner for the pick-hammer that they carried and it was let down to him by a piece of light rope. A few minutes later he said that he had dropped the pick and that it was freezing cold as he was already soaking wet from dripping water. Every effort was made to pull him up with the light rope and he managed to

get up a few feet several times, but kept slipping back again. As it was impossible to do anything further with the limited equipment available, Mr. Keith returned to their camp to get a heavy rope, an axe, some sandwiches, and dry clothes for his partner. He returned to the scene of the accident some hours later and found his partner alive but in a weakened condition. Keith continued his efforts at rescue but was unable to make much progress, as his partner, Robert Conn, was too weak to assist much in the operation. The attempts at rescue were exhausting to Mr. Keith, a man of 55, as he was completely without any form of assistance. Loops were placed at intervals along the rope that had been lowered into the crevice, but Conn had lost the strength to avail himself of this means of escape and Keith was unable to bring his companion out of the crevice without help.

In the early hours of July 15, Mr. Keith had to abandon his attempts at rescue and leave the scene to obtain assistance. Before leaving, he left the sandwiches with Conn. It was a further ordeal for Keith to proceed over the rough country to Haines Junction Detachment, but he eventually arrived there in the early afternoon and reported the accident to the local RCMP Detachment.

Attempts were made to obtain the use

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of the RCAF Ground Search and Rescue helicopter from Whitehorse, but due to an accident a short time before this aircraft was not available. Arrangements had to be made to attempt the ascent of the mountains, to the scene of the accident, by foot. A rescue party was immediately organized consisting of the NCO in charge of Whitehorse Detachment and the following members of the RCAF: Sgt. A. Wall, Cpls. K. White and J. F. Bourden, and LAC L. W. Murphy. Upon arrival at Haines Junction, this group was joined by Mr. Keith and a constable from the local detachment. The party was transported to Mile 1022, North-west Highway System, by Air Force vehicle where it was joined by D. E. Thompson of Watson Lake, Y.T., foreman for the CNT crew at Mile 1022. Mr. Thompson had in readiness a four wheel-drive powered wagon, and the rescue party managed to reach about 16 miles closer to the location of the accident by this truck, over almost impassable terrain using wheel chains and the winch at the front of the vehicle.

By the time the party reached the jumping-off point, darkness was setting in. The RCMP and RCAF members set out immediately with the necessary equipment, including a stronger rope, crampons, and ice axes. The ascent of the mountainous country was difficult but uneventful, being about six miles with a climb of about 3,000 feet. The route was for the most part over muskeg, through scrub, buck brush and finally over about two miles of moraine. The jumping-off point for the foot party is known locally as Cub Creek. This is above the tree line, about 3,500 feet elevation.

The crevice was attained in the morning of July 16 by a group of exhausted men. Rescue operations commenced immediately. The Police NCO equipped with crampons, ice axe, and supported by ropes was lowered into the crevice. He found that it took a bend at about

the tenth level, running slightly under in a northerly direction; nothing, therefore, could be seen from the crevice's edge. Mr. Conn was located but was found to have died from exposure. The body was brought to the surface with difficulty.

Reaching the limits of the glacier at 6.30 a.m., the party then struggled over the two miles of limestone moraine. Due to the heavy load that the members had to carry, coupled with the ruggedness of the terrain, no more than about 100 yards could be travelled at a time without a rest. This first stage of the trip was completed at noon and after a break for lunch the trip was resumed at 1 p.m. and continued through to that evening. Difficulties were encountered with the

buck-brush which was thick and unruly and next to impenetrable; ravines that had been easier in the ascent now proved trying. At 9 p.m. the starting point on Cub Creek was reached. After crossing fast water, knee deep, a loose gravel barrier 300 feet high was encountered. The top of this precipice could never have been gained without the assistance of Mr. Thompson and his four-by-four truck. The winch on the front of the vehicle was again put to use and the obstacle overcome.

Although tragedy struck in this instance, it is gratifying to find that in emergencies men will willingly sacrifice comfort, suffer hardship and face danger in an effort to help fellow creatures in distress.

* * *

R. v. Giroux, et al

Conspiracy — Smuggling

IT is ironical but true that during austere periods governments are forced to enact temporary legislation which make conditions ripe for smuggling. The latest incident of this nature in Canada occurred in 1952 when as a result of an increase in taxes, Canadian cigarettes were retailing at a cost of \$4.70 per 200. The same quantity of cigarettes could be obtained in the United States at a cost ranging from \$1.55 to \$2.25 and could be retailed in Canada at prices ranging from \$3 to \$3.75.

As soon as the Canadian cigarettes increased in price there was an upsurge in the smuggling of American cigarettes. RCMP patrols were augmented all along the International Boundary and as a result there was a great increase in the number of American cigarettes seized—in 1951 some ten million U.S. cigarettes had been seized; in 1952 the total was more than double that of the previous year.

Despite these added enforcement measures, it soon became apparent that they were not having a deterrent effect on

smuggling as a whole for the simple reason that the right people were not being arrested. In other words, the people found in possession of smuggled goods were merely hirelings; the financial backers, as well as the major operators who were controlling the smuggling, were remaining in the background. Since the only way to stop this organized crime was to prosecute the powers behind the scenes, the investigation was directed toward securing sufficient evidence against them to enter charges of conspiracy.

Two NCOs from "C" Division Headquarters, Montreal, were assigned to this investigation. Their first step was to visit all border detachments, to learn as much as possible about the activities of persons known to be engaged in smuggling American cigarettes. Their efforts were fruitful. It was established that at least two well organized gangs were responsible for distributing large quantities of smuggled cigarettes in areas such as Sherbrooke, Drummondville, Sorel,

Three Rivers and Montreal. One of these rings was controlled by Paul Emile Giroux of Sherbrooke and his assistant Conrad Proulx, while the other was headed by Nil Boulet of Sherbrooke. Their main sources of supply on the American side of the border were also known.

These rings were well organized and went to great lengths to avoid Police patrols. Deliveries were made to Canadian contacts anywhere along the International Boundary but preferably in a farmer's field. On some occasions cigarettes were smuggled across the border in horse drawn carts and farmers' tractors and trailers. The cigarettes were usually transported to a cache situated close to the border and a few days later would be moved again. Before making any effort either to pick up or deliver American cigarettes, the smugglers would patrol the roads for hours at a time to assure themselves that no patrols were in the vicinity. Caches were seldom used for any great length of time and the drivers were never allowed to pick up their loads at the cache. This was done by one or two trusted people in these gangs. The drivers were always given last minute instructions as to where they should pick up their load and the location of its destination. Usually they were told to proceed to a certain area, park in a certain place and there they would be contacted by someone. This someone would take the car which the "driver" had in his possession and would return some time later with the load. As for delivery, they were usually told to proceed to a certain designated spot, park the vehicle there and lock it. The drivers were told when to return to pick up the vehicle.

The automobiles used were invariably registered fictitiously. When a driver was hired he was given specific instructions not to reveal any information to the Police if he was caught and that if he co-operated, his expenses, including his fine, would be paid. Once a driver was

convicted he was never used again. Some of them, presumably because they realized the cars and goods were expendable if seized by the Police, would endeavour to crash road blocks.

Results obtained by the investigators during their trip to the border detachments were sifted and studied. It was found that files contained few photographs of the persons connected with these large smuggling rings. A system was put into effect immediately whereby all persons arrested in connection with cigarette smuggling would be photographed and copies circulated to all detachments. During subsequent investigations, these photos proved to be of great value on many occasions.

It was decided that the next step would be to await the arrest of any one of the individuals known to be engaged in this smuggling and to question him. They did not have long to wait and surprisingly enough the first was none other than Nil Boulet. After lengthy questioning a complete statement was obtained from him, in which he outlined all his activities since he had begun smuggling American cigarettes.

From there on the investigation, although it suffered a few setbacks, progressed satisfactorily. There were tales of hijacking at the point of a gun obtained from a Provincial Game Warden, hijacking by people wearing uniforms of Provincial Game Wardens and posing as police officers. On more than one occasion some of the members of one of the rings sold U.S. cigarettes to customers and later stole them.

It soon became evident that there were other groups composed of individuals who had joined together for the purpose of smuggling and distributing American cigarettes. Since they operated from different districts, other investigators from Montreal, Drummondville, St-Jean, Coaticook, Knowlton and Lacolle Detachments were later detailed to assist. During the year it took to make the

investigation they travelled thousands of miles, interviewed over 200 people and examined and seized over 6,000 exhibits, consisting mostly of long distance toll slips. As a result, it was established that during 1952 and 1953 2½ billion U.S. cigarettes and 20 tons of American oleomargarine had been smuggled into and sold in Canada. These figures do not include the smuggled goods which were seized.

The evidence obtained was mostly in the form of statements and when compiled into a brief, there were some 600 pages. This evidence enabled Police to recommend conspiracy charges, as well as others against the Customs Act. Since these individuals operated on quasi-province wide basis, it was considered advisable to break this large conspiracy into five smaller compact conspiracies. This made the prosecutions easier to wield and allowed the Courts to follow

their wide ramifications with more facility.

As prosecutions progressed other individuals were drawn into the net. In fact, a sixth ring of smugglers, involving eight other people, was established. They had smuggled, among other things, nylon stockings to the value of \$115,000 into Canada. More than 60 convictions were obtained for conspiracy alone in addition to those registered under the Customs Act. Fines ranging from \$200 to \$1,000 were imposed and in some cases jail terms were added. More than \$32,650 in fines was collected. Police also seized four vehicles and a tractor and trailer for having been used in violation of the Customs Act.

After Giroux and Proulx testified at the preliminary hearings of co-conspirators, they were charged with perjury and convictions were obtained. This served notice to other witnesses of what

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would happen if they failed to testify in a truthful manner and it had a salutary effect.

The ultimate aim of the whole investi-

gation, which was to disrupt and terminate the activities of smugglers who had organized into gangs, has been achieved.

* * *

R. V. Jarrett, et al

Safebreaking — Gazette Photos — Tire Marks — Footprints

THE kindly old philosopher who comforts distraught people with tales of others' woe might recite, as an illustration, the plight of four Halifax youths who experienced their share of grief all in one day's misadventure. While motoring to Shelburne, N.S., their troubles began—a flat tire. Then the motor of their 1946 sedan developed a loud knocking noise which suggested a broken connecting rod. Later that day, the same dauntless quartet robbed a Shelburne furniture plant of an office safe which they dumped on the back seat of their ailing car. Presently they were struggling to push a stalled vehicle up Shelburne's King Street hill, when who should stop to lend a helping hand but the town's Chief of Police!

Returning to his furniture plant office at approximately 8.50 p.m. on Oct. 27, 1956, to make a long distance telephone call, Mr. Archibald King, manager of Ven Rez Products Company, discovered the office safe missing. A call to Shelburne Detachment of the RCMP brought a patrol to the scene at once. A quick check revealed that entrance to the plant had been gained by jimmying a Yale lock with a knife or some similar instrument. On the ground near the front door of the building there were scuff marks and footprints; tire marks showed the arrival and departure of a vehicle with a right rear tire worn smooth in the middle with a slight tread on the edges.

Informed of the break-in, the Shelburne Police Chief recalled the stalled sedan on King Street hill. While aiding the distressed travellers, he had noticed their tough appearance and seeing a large black object on the back seat, covered

with blankets, he had immediately become suspicious. Questioned, the driver claimed he was from Saint John, N.B. heading for Halifax. After leaving them, the Chief had jotted down their licence number.

Several detachments in the district were alerted for the suspect car, while the Shelburne Detachment NCO, in company with the Town Chief, travelled the route which it was believed the car had taken. Meeting the Bridgewater patrol, they returned to Shelburne, checking all wood roads and side roads along the way, but without result.

Knowing the suspects had encountered motor trouble, and assuming they had sought mechanical service, Police made a check of local garages on the day following the break-in. A Shelburne garage attendant told of four youths in a 1946 Dodge sedan stopping at his garage the previous night at approximately 6.30 p.m. to have a connecting rod replaced. Refused, they later returned and purchased five dollars worth of gas. An hour afterwards, they had appeared once more to ask for the services of a tow truck. They were again denied service because the attendant felt he would not be paid.

On the morning following the robbery, when a Lockport car dealer reported that a car had been stolen from the home of one of his employees, Police considered the possibility that the occupants of the sedan had been forced to abandon their car and steal another. Later the same morning, Shelburne Detachment received a call from Sable River—a 1946 Dodge sedan had been found, abandoned just off the main highway (No. 3) at Alledale. In the glove compartment, was a

done on a car which answered the description of the one used by the suspects; another Shelburne garage man claimed having met the hapless travellers. A truck, stolen from the yard of a home on No. 3 highway, one mile east of Lockport on the same night, was found abandoned about 150 yards down the road, facing in the direction of Liverpool. Just as the discoverers of the safe had noticed the suspect car parked on the Rockland road on the night of the robbery, so too a Rockland woman returning home from Lockport, accompanied by her 16-year-old son, had seen the car parked on the side of the road. As she approached two men had waved her on. From RCMP *Gazette* photos, these witnesses were able to identify one or two of the suspects. The names of all four were eventually determined.

Investigators decided that sufficient evidence was available to show that John Arnold Jarrett, Norman Lloyd Jollimore, Ronald Ernest Warner, all of Halifax, had accompanied Gerald Anthony Smith, also of Halifax, to Shelburne in his 1946 Dodge sedan, and also evidence to connect the car with the actual opening of the safe. Mr. N. W. White, LL.B. was consulted as prosecuting officer, the facts of the case were reviewed and on Nov. 2,

1956, charges were preferred before Mr. James Bower, J.P. at Shelburne and warrants to apprehend were obtained. A few days later, authority was granted for the return of the four subjects from anywhere in Canada.

When extensive enquiries in the Halifax area failed to reveal the whereabouts of the four, it was believed they had left the province and the search turned elsewhere. On November 23, Smith and Jollimore were arrested in Toronto. Less than a week later John Jarrett was picked up in Chicago, U.S.A., and shortly afterwards, Warner was arrested in Toronto.

Before being returned to Nova Scotia, Smith, Jollimore and Warner appeared in Magistrates' Court, Toronto to answer a charge of "shoplifting". Found guilty, Warner was sentenced to three years. The others were acquitted.

On Dec. 18, 1956, all four appeared before Provincial Magistrate C. R. Rand at Shelburne, N.S., and pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking, entering and theft (safebreaking) under section 291-1(b) of the Criminal Code. On conviction, Gerald Smith was sentenced to two years in the Maritime Penitentiary at Dorchester, N.B., while Jollimore, Jarrett and Warner were each given three year terms.

* * *

R. v. McDonald, et al

Migratory Birds Convention Act

DR. Allan Secord, a prominent Toronto veterinarian, who is also well known as a sportsman and a conservationist, has a farm of some 100 acres, located about 30 miles north-east of the city. This property is situated in a quiet district and there are two springs which feed a lake about 17 acres in size.

In the Fall of 1948 a male Canada Goose arrived at the Secord farm with an injured wing. Dr. Secord captured the goose and repaired its wing; the bird remained on the farm all Winter and

was fed grain by the doctor. Dr. Secord obtained a permit to propagate Migratory Birds and has to make an annual return in this connection.

In the Spring of 1949 this goose headed north, returning to the Secord farm in the Fall with a young female Canada Goose. The two geese remained on the farm, or in the district, all Winter, were fed grain regularly by Dr. Secord, and in the Spring of 1950 headed north. That Fall the pair of geese returned to Secord's and brought one or two young geese

with them to spend the Winter. Each Spring thereafter the geese would leave the Secord Sanctuary and head north for the Summer but in the Fall returned bringing additional young birds with them. In the Fall of 1956 the flock totalled 14.

No doubt this increase in the flock of geese at Secord's can be attributed, in part at least, to the fact that the doctor always supplied an abundance of grain during the winter months. Over the years Dr. Secord has spent considerable time with the geese which visit his property and as a result they have become so tame that he has been able to call them and they would come to him and eat grain out of his hand. Numerous people have visited the Sanctuary to see these geese and the flock has become a familiar sight around the district during the late Fall and Winter months.

Since the first goose arrived at Dr. Secord's farm in 1948 the residents of

the area, and any hunters in the district, have never shot at the geese; on Dec. 29, 1956 the story was a different one. When Dr. Secord reached his Sanctuary, late in the day, he failed to see the familiar sight of his birds and on visiting the lake he could see tracks of people in the snow, discharged shot-gun shells, and signs of blood where marks had been made as if the geese had been dragged through the snow. This was immediately reported to the local Ontario Provincial Police Detachment and also to the Provincial Game Warden. On December 30 the Game Warden visited the Sanctuary and when he discovered it was Migratory Birds which had been killed, or were missing, he advised Dr. Secord to notify the RCMP.

On January 2 Dr. Secord reported the facts to the Mounted Police and an investigation was commenced. Considerable snow had fallen since the offence obliterating any tracks which would assist the

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investigators. Several persons in the district were interviewed but little information of value was obtained. The license numbers of a few suspected cars were all checked out satisfactorily.

In the meantime the local press and radio stations had given considerable publicity to this matter and as a result there was considerable controversy over the act committed by the unknown hunters on the Secord Sanctuary. On January 4 the Toronto Anglers' and Hunters' Association offered a reward of \$500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the killings.

The following day, Dr. Secord received an anonymous phone call advising him of the license number of the car used in the commission of this offence. On January 7 the investigator learned that the license was registered to Allan Herbert Youell, 1799 Danforth Avenue, Toronto. Youell was interviewed and gave a statement to the effect that on December 29 he had gone rabbit-hunting in the district of Dr. Secord's farm. He was accompanied by two Toronto companions, Ross Colin McDonald and Frank William Underwood. Youell stated that McDonald had shot four Canada Geese on property, which he now knew belonged to Dr. Secord, that he had been given one of the birds which he had eaten for New Year's dinner. Underwood was next interviewed, readily admitted being on the hunting trip and confirmed that McDonald had shot four Canada Geese on the Secord farm. McDonald had given him two of the geese. McDonald gave Police a complete statement admitting he had shot the four geese; he was prepared to accept full responsibility for the offence. Through newspapers and radio, he had learned of the investigation and that guns were being checked. As a result he had thrown his almost new .12 gauge Browning automatic shot-gun into Lake Ontario, so that the investigator would be unable to locate it for comparison purposes. The

.12 gauge shot-guns owned by Youell and Underwood were placed under seizure, as well as Youell's auto.

The three young men were charged in Oshawa Court under the Migratory Birds Act for killing or taking a Migratory Bird, during a time when the season was closed, (this particular area was closed on December 15). McDonald was fined \$100 and costs, while Youell and Underwood were each fined \$50 and costs. The car was ordered returned to Youell but the shot-guns were confiscated. The defence submitted by the accused was that they were not aware that the property in question was a "Bird Sanctuary". The prosecution pointed out to the Court that with all the publicity given to this offence it was possible that other people would find their way to Dr. Secord's property and shoot other geese unless an example was made in this case. The magistrate stated that he felt the property was properly posted to indicate that it was a "Bird Sanctuary", that this case had received considerable publicity and that every person should now be aware of the location of the property. If any person appeared before him in the future for a similar offence, committed on Dr. Secord's property, he would consider imposing a jail sentence instead of a fine.

One goose which was shot and injured by McDonald, and not located by him, was recaptured by Dr. Secord on the date of the offence. The bird had a broken wing and it required a 2½ hour operation by Dr. Secord to repair the damage, by drilling holes in it and inserting a stainless steel pin. Approximately seven weeks after the operation the wing had healed sufficiently to permit the goose to fly again. Dr. Secord is of the opinion that this shooting has set his work at the Bird Sanctuary back several years as the geese now number four whereas there were 14 in the flock before the shooting.

(Submitted by Sgt. G. I. E. Brown, RCMP, Toronto.)

Old-timers' Column

"Turkey" McLeod



Memories of a picturesque old-time member of the Force will be revived for some older veterans by the picture above of the gravestone over the last resting place of "Turkey" McLeod. McLeod joined the NWMP in 1875 and died at Grouard, Alta., on Dec. 2, 1915, after serving more or less continuously in the Force as a Constable and Special Constable.

Reg. No. 886 Torquil McLeod originally came to Canada as a member of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1871 he served in the Manitoba Provincial Police in Winnipeg. Later he joined the Provisional Battalion at Fort Garry and from May 1873 to February 1875 worked on the Boundary Commission at Fort Dufferin.

During the Riel Rebellion, while on duty from Swift Current to Battleford, "Turkey" was afflicted with snow blindness and he was

plagued with failing eyesight for the rest of his life. Although McLeod served at many points throughout Western Canada, he was best known in the Peace River country. In March 1898 McLeod left the service of the Force for a short time to join a mining and trading company which had organized a party to go to the Yukon by the overland route. The ill-starred expedition got as far as Peace River Landing by September and was then broken up. Left to his own resources "Turkey" had to make his way back to Edmonton as best he could, where he was engaged as a Special Constable in the Force once again. After serving at Fort Saskatchewan for some time as cook in the Sergeants' Mess, McLeod went to Lesser Slave Lake Detachment in 1909 and remained in that territory until his death six years later. He was a colorful old-timer and typical of many of the men who joined the Force in its earliest days.

Memories of "Turkey" McLeod were revived for *The Quarterly* by a reader who came across a small graveyard in a deserted countryside a few miles north of Grouard. Finding McLeod's gravestone he sent the photo to *The Quarterly* in the hope that it would revive some story from the Force's early days in the West. ●●●

* * *

Early Surgeons of the North-West Mounted Police

By DR. J. B. RITCHIE, Regina, Sask.

Dr. John George Kittson was the first surgeon to be appointed to the North-West Mounted Police. He was born Aug. 16, 1844, at St. Paul, Minn., the son of Commodore Norman Kittson, and had a famous ancestor of two or three generations before by the name of Alexander Henry, who enriched not only himself but his company, the North-West Fur Company, by his careful and assiduous dealings with the Indians of the North-West Territories, in buying furs "for a song", trading extensively in rum, rifles and other items of questionable character.

In his youth Kittson and his family moved to Berthier, Que., to get away from the "bothersome" times of the American Civil War, and in the year 1864, when he was 20 years of age, he began the study of medicine at McGill Medical School, gradu-

ating as M.D., C.M., in 1869. He subsequently returned to his home town of Berthier and began the practice of medicine there as a general practitioner, with a leaning toward surgery. He was not much of a correspondent either at McGill or Berthier, but by his friends he was known to be of a quiet, studious nature, was not athletic, nor was he much of a mixer in social activities. He had, however, adventurous blood in his veins from Alexander Henry, loved wild western stories of life among the Indians and their struggles to maintain their hereditary land and their nomadic way of life.

It was known that he was a lover of poetry and he liked nothing better than the poetry of chivalry such as that of Sir Walter Scott who, through his mother, had medical ancestors and came of a Border family. In his first years of practice, Dr. Kittson fell deeply in love, and in the girl's letters to friends she told how Kittson was fond of quoting long sections from Scott's poems such as *The Lady of The Lake*.

Like Sir Walter Scott, his love affair was broken off . . . Kittson, the quiet, adven-

turesome, young medico was not quite certain that he was for the quiet town life of a country doctor, and he was thus torn between seeing the world before marriage or the immediate life of domesticity. . . .

Shorn of his loved one . . . because of his indecision and uncertainty about the really big issues of life, he was temporarily depressed. Presently he arrived at a final decision.

An advertisement in the local and Montreal papers was asking for recruits for a North-West Mounted Police Force, authorized by the Dominion Government, with special appeals from that silver-tongued orator, the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald. Recruits, 300 of them, including officers, military and medical, mounted on horses and amply supplied with equipment, were required urgently to proceed at once to the western Canadian plains to suppress lawlessness, protect the Indian aborigines and show them kindness and justice, save them from the ravages of American fire water, be a neighbor to the few settlers, guard the surveyors and the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway line, befriend the remittance men in the foothills, and prevent the wanton slaughter by American adventurers of the buffalo, the source of the food and clothing supply of the Indians and the Metis. . . .

And so on the Orders of the Force, Apr. 3, 1874, Dr. John G. Kittson was appointed by Order-in-Council as Chief Surgeon to the North-West Mounted Police Force. On appointment he proceeded to Dufferin, Manitoba (now called Emerson) and accompanied the expedition to the Rocky Mountains. At the last minute he recruited an assistant surgeon at Dufferin, Dr. Richard Barrington Nevitt, B.A., M.D., a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto, and the two accompanied the six companies of troops, numbering 300 men, across the prairies in the summer and fall of 1874. Assistant Surgeon Nevitt continued on past Wood Mountain, in south-central North-West Territories near the boundary, Fort Walsh, the Cypress Hills, on past the Belly River with the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, to establish the fort which later bore his name, near the infamous Fort Whoop-up, the main trading post of



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Surgeon Kittson returned with Colonel French and the main column to Swan River . . . the place chosen as the North-West Mounted Police Headquarters, and spent the winter of 1874 and 1875 at Dufferin. . . .

In August 1876, Headquarters were transferred to Fort Macleod . . . but as there was a most important post at Fort Walsh in the Cypress Hills, on account of the invasion of thousands of Sioux Indians following the Custer massacre, Surgeon Kittson was left at Fort Walsh and Wood Mountain in southern North-West Territories, south and west of the present city of Moose Jaw. The records of the Police show that he remained there until 1879. His service at Fort Walsh was during a period when that place was the most important post in the Territories, with Sitting Bull's Sioux in their refuge at Wood Mountain nearby. During this period Surgeon Kittson was very active in general service and special service. It would seem that he filled the duties of a general service officer in addition to acting as Chief Surgeon for all the North-West Mounted Police posts in the North-West Territories, and travelled in all kinds of stormy and blizzardly Winter and Summer weather countless thousands of miles on horseback to the other posts of Fort Macleod, Wood Mountain, Fort Qu'Appelle, Swan River, Battleford and Edmonton, advising on surgical and medical treatment.

In 1879 the Department of Indian Affairs undertook to pay half of Surgeon Kittson's salary, indicating the wide extent of his work amongst the Indians. He frequently treated Sitting Bull and his thousands of warriors, and his generous and kindly treatment of these very warlike Indians did much to gain great respect for the red-coated Mounties of the Great White Mother, Queen Victoria. This kindly dispensation to friend and enemy alike, associated always with the disciplinary officers, principally Cols. A. G. Irvine and Walsh and Commissioner French, kept the Sioux . . . on Canadian territory without a casualty on either side.

Through his kindly, quiet and persuasive temperament and outstanding services he was always known as the "Great White

Medicine Man" and proved to be an excellent liaison officer between the federal and Police authorities and the Indians. . . .

Surely the name of the quiet, unassuming, tactful, peace-loving Chief Surgeon of the North-West Mounted Police should be held in respect by the citizens and Indians of western Canada, and considered without reserve as western Canada's "number one" medical practitioner. He did not indulge in much correspondence to advertise his great medical achievements, but his works will always live after him and will be revered by all who were associated with him. . . .

Surgeon Kittson resigned from the Force in January 1882 and returned to St. Paul, Minn., where he practised privately for a little over two years. He passed away at St. Paul on May 10, 1884 . . . his comparatively early death induced by the hardships, the great responsibilities with the Force he loved so much, and the continuous strain of his duties, principally medical, but political, military and diplomatic as well. He was buried in St. Paul. . . .

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE ON THE AUTHOR

Dr. Ritchie served as a private soldier in the First Great War during 1915, returned to Manitoba Medical College in Winnipeg and graduated in the late fall of 1916. He re-enlisted as a captain and was posted to the Frank Sanatorium, Frank, Alta., where he was associated with the late beloved Dr. Bert Baker, who later became Superintendent of the Central Alberta Sanatorium in Calgary (the institution which now bears his name). While at Frank, 1917-18, he became interested in the historical background of the West and personally visited all the places mentioned in these articles. Later when he began practice in Regina he travelled over many of the trails used in the early days by traders, Indians and the Police. . . .

During his travels he acquired information from the old-timers particularly about the early doctors and has also added to his store of knowledge through conversations with retired North-West Mounted Police officers and men in his home city of Regina.

(Reprinted in part from the May 1957 issue of the Historical Bulletin, issued quarterly by the Calgary Associate Clinic.)





DIVISION BULLETIN

“Headquarters” Division — Ottawa

Births To Reg. No. 13681 Sgt. and Mrs. R. A. Huber, a daughter, Heather Hean, on May 27, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16039 Cst. and Mrs. W. F. Kroeker, a son, Randall Wilson, June 13, 1957, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 16085 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Mockler, a daughter, Susan Mary, on June 26, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15508 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Olson, a son, John Myles, on July 29, 1957, at Campbellton, N.B.

To Reg. No. 16266 Cpl. and Mrs. E. E. James, a daughter, Dianne Ruth, on Apr. 9, 1957.

To Mr. and Mrs. Radych (civilian Chemist), a daughter, Joan Laurie, on July 30, 1957.

Marriages Dr. R. A. Rockerbie to Miss Donna Patricia Towill at Saskatoon, Sask., June 15, 1957.

Reg. No. 16682 Cst. H. G. Van Dusen to Miss Marian Irene Farquhar at Regina, Sask., Aug. 10, 1957.

Arrivals The Ottawa Crime Detection Laboratory welcomes Csts. R. G. Brook and F. T. Tweed from “E” and “F” Divisions respectively, who are taking up document examination work. To the Identification Branch: Readers’ Section, Cst. R. W. Sannes from “E” Division; from Saskatoon Sub-Division, Cst. D. P. Michelsen; Cst. J. E. Olson, to Crime Index; from “A” Division Cst. W. G. Martin, to *Gazette*; Cst. A. R. Jespersen from “K” Division to Scenes of Crime; to Fingerprint Section, Cst. G. W. Hosker from “H” Division, Cst. E. L. McPhee from “A” Division; Sgt. H. McDonald from “Depot” Division to the Adjutant’s Branch.

Dr. R. A. Rockerbie from Ottawa Lab. on May 24, as Toxicologist in the Regina Lab.; Miss D. S. Wright joined the Serology Section on April 8; Cst. M. G. Bafia joined the Lab. staff May 31; Mrs. L. M. Schmidt (stenographer) on June 3; Miss A. J. Lovely (stenographer) on August 6.

Transfers From Scenes of Crime Section, Cpl. P. Mardell to Sydney, N.S. and Cst. L. J. Lewis to Truro, N.S. To “F” Division, Cst. C. G. Coates, Crime Index. To Kamsac, Sask., from Fingerprint Section, Cpl. S. H. Pond.

The New Crime Detection Laboratory recently opened at Sackville, N.B. has been increased to its proper strength with the transfer from Ottawa of S/Sgt. W. W. Sutherland, as NCO in charge. Other personnel making up

this new unit are Cst. W. B. Robertson, Mrs. R. A. Rouen, Miss D. B. Gillies and Miss S. M. Snetsinger. Work is now undertaken in serology, chemistry (in its several branches) physical chemistry, firearms examination and document examination. The document examiner, Cpl. A. M. Headrick took up his duties earlier.

Departures Reg. No. 15927 Cpl. E. D. Westhaver purchased his discharge August 21. He intends to study law at Dalhousie University. Reg. No. 19040 Cst. P. Thatcher purchased his discharge July 10, and Mrs. A. Wickham left on April 9. Miss E. Posehn transferred to I.E.B. “Depot” Division, on July 9, 1957.

To Pension An informal presentation was made to Reg. No. 12124 S/Sgt. J. Lamb by the Officer Commanding, Supt. M. F. A. Lindsay, of a lawn cot and auto top carrier from personnel of the Adjutant’s Branch, and an electric saw, drill and sand kit from the Sergeants’ Mess. This was in tribute to Staff Sergeant Lamb’s retirement to pension on July 17, 1957, on completion of 29 years’ service.

On September 28, Reg. No. 10996 Sgt. L. W. Hopkins retired to pension on completion of 26 years of service. Hailing from Major, Sask., he engaged in the Force at Regina on Aug. 24, 1931, served in “D”, “O”, “A” and “H.Q.” Divisions. Prior to taking leave pending retirement, Sergeant Hopkins was presented with a billfold of money from his fellow workers in the Fingerprint Section of Headquarters where he has served for many years.

Illness Those who have recently been in hospital, undergone surgery and returned to duty are: Sgts. H. J. Carroll and F. A. Baker, Cpls. R. P. G. Peterson, A. Wood, E. E. Grant and J. Ray and Csts. R. W. Antosik, K. McEwen, W. Gillissie and Cst. T. Church. Everyone is glad to see Sgt. M. Harrington back to work again. After a long tedious period in hospital undergoing treatment for a bad leg fracture, “Mike” is able to get around quite well now without his cane.

Civil Staff News On August 2, Mrs. L. Robillard retired from Crime Index Section. In mid-September Miss Joan Proudman resigned from Fraudulent Cheque Section and is now residing in Kingston, Ont., attending a general Arts course at Queen’s University.

Curling The construction of the new RCMP Curling Club commenced in the latter part of June and is now well on the way toward completion. The new building is situ-

No, it's not Jackie Parker!—it's Jack Watkins (Reg. No. 11810) Sergeant Major of "HQ" Division, now on leave pending retirement to pension. On September 6 the Sergeants' Mess held a "smoker" in his honor and among the gifts presented to him was this sketch of himself in the uniform of his favorite football player—a reminder of the stimulating sessions held regularly by the Mess "Quarterback Club".

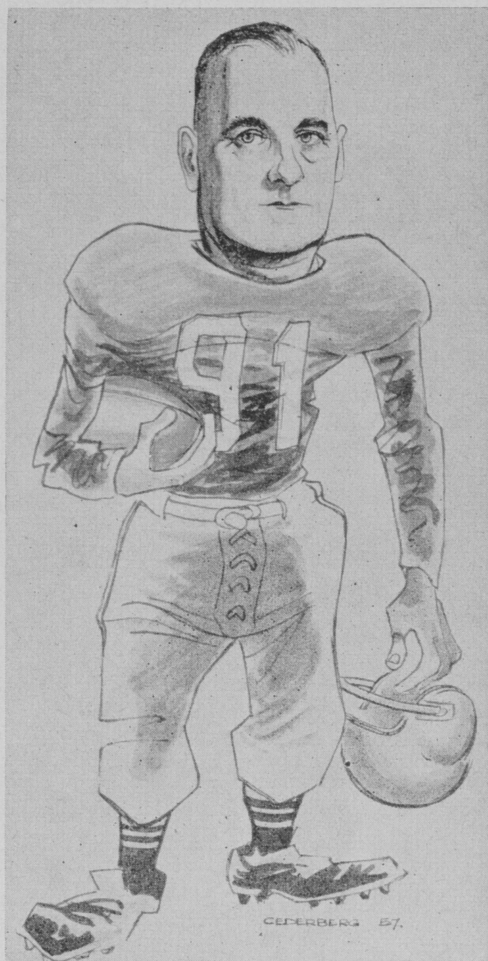
ated on the "N" Division training grounds and will have four sheets of ice plus a suitable club house overlooking the ice surface. All members of the Force, in Ottawa, would be well advised to look over this new Curling Rink as it is a far cry from our beginner's step in the old club house three years ago.

Golf Members of the golf club have continued to show a great deal of enthusiasm, and have been rewarded, on the whole, with favorable weather.

An 18 hole medal play tournament was held at Buckingham, P.Q., on June 18. Handicaps were based on the Atlantic System. S/Sgt. J. Dean, a first year golfer, was declared the winner with a gross score of 149 and a net score of 71. A 79 turned in by Inspector Mudge was low gross.

During July a match play tournament commenced. The club was divided into flights for this competition, with a championship event and a consolation event in each flight. Insp. G. W. Mortimer won the first flight with Sgt. L. Newman taking the consolation event. Sgt. H. E. Brownhill was second flight winner with Insp. F. B. Woods-Johnson winning the consolation bracket.

Shooting At Bisley, England, this year, Sgt. E. C. Armstrong won the Corporation of the City of London Cup in a shoot-off on the 1,000 yard range with a score of 49 out of a possible 50, something of a record for this particular competition—then seeking further acclaim went on to tie for the Donegal Cup. On his return to Canada, Sergeant Armstrong entered the DCRA match and placed 15th in



the Bisley Aggregate, thereby winning himself a place on the 1958 Canadian Rifle Team.

During the National matches in August, at Connaught Range, a pistol team composed of S/Sgt. E. Davies, Cpl. J. R. Zavitz and Sgt. E. C. Armstrong won the Canadian Service Pistol Championship and the James Boa Cup.

"A" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 16779 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Sweet, a son, Thomas Edgar, on Mar. 8, 1957, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 17068 Cst. and Mrs. H. P. Greaves, a son, Mark James William, on Apr. 19, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15352 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Hameluck, a son, Ronald Albert, on May 3, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15782 Cst. and Mrs. J. R.

Waugh, a son, Richard John Adrien, on May 10, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17864 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Whelan, a son, Michael David Gerrard, on May 16, 1957, at Kirkland Lake, Ont.

To Reg. No. 18323 Cst. and Mrs. C. A. Poytress, a son, Michael Glen, on May 29, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17256 Cst. and Mrs. R. L. LaValley, a son, David Mitchell, on Aug. 3, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17596 Cst. and Mrs. T. S. Coxen, a son, Thomas Robert, on July 17, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17191 Cst. and Mrs. F. H. Pinnock, a son, Stephen Gerard, on July 11, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Frere, a daughter, Carol Anne, on July 14, 1957, at Ottawa.

Marriages Reg. No. 18630 Cst. F. A. McAuley to Miss Elizabeth Patricia Blais on July 22, 1957, at Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 18318 Cst. C. F. Bursey to Miss Patricia Margaret Sawler on July 6, 1957, at Kentville, N.S.

Reg. No. 17936 Cst. E. G. Grant to Miss Marjorie Elaine MacQuarrie on June 29, 1957, at Windsor, N.S.

Reg. No. 18226 Cst. D. F. Guerrette to Miss Irene Hatkowski on May 18, 1957, at London, Ont.

Reg. No. 18600 Cst. L. G. Larose to Miss Joan Coates on July 10, 1957, at Hatley, Que.

Reg. No. 18537 Cst. R. H. Lees to Miss Anne McEwen Munro on June 5, 1957, at Moose Jaw, Sask.

Reg. No. 17688 Cst. J. R. L. Vaillancourt to Miss Norma Jean Barter, on May 20, 1957, at Ottawa.

Reg. No. 17659 Cst. E. S. Vineyard to Miss

Elizabeth Anne Silmsen on June 29, 1957, at Cornwall, Ont.

Reg. No. 18596 Cst. J. A. P. E. Thivierge to Miss Marie Denise Ferron on Apr. 22, 1957, at Amos, Que.

Reg. No. 18180 Cst. Y. L. Labossiere to Miss Lise Mary Buzzel on June 9, 1957, at Sherbrooke, Que.

Reg. No. 18015 Cst. A. J. Monsebraaten to Miss Shirley Margaret Stevenson on May 25, 1957, at Cavendish, P.E.I.

Reg. No. 13099 Cpl. M. R. Stewart to Miss June Beatrice Portugese on July 20, 1957, at Ottawa.

Reg. No. 16256 Cst. S. Lawryk to Miss Yvette Saumur on July 1, 1957, at South Porcupine, Ont.

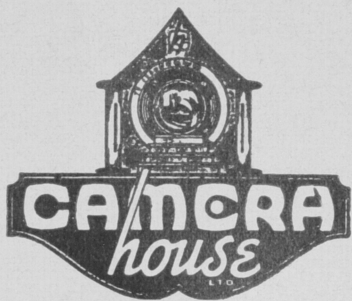
Arrivals Supt. D. O. Forrest from "J" Division; Cst. R. Soucy from "C"; Cpl. J. C. Hamill from "Depot"; Cst. D. F. Guerrette from "F"; Sgt. M. J. Nadon from "C"; Cpl. J. S. Weir from "B"; Cst. A. J. Monsebraaten from "O"; Cst. B. Dawson from "B"; Cst. R. H. Lees from "O"; Cst. J. C. P. R. Pageau from "C"; Csts. D. B. Smith, R. A. Potvin, I. J. Monteith (re-engaged); Cst. J. H. Bradley from "HQ" Division; Cst. E. G. Grant from "H"; Cst. F. A. McAuley from "HQ"; Cst. L. G. Larose from "C"; Cst. J. S. Shanly from "D"; S/Sgt. C. S. Hogg from "D"; Cst. Y. L. LaBossiere from "C"; Sgt. C. Rachel from "D".

Departures Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette to "HQ" Division; S/Sgt. J. E. M. Hanna to "D"; Sgt. R. P. Malloy to "D"; Cpl. W. D. J. Mawer to "B"; Cst. J. S. Bradley to "E"; Cst. V. J. Aquilina to "HQ"; Cst. W. C. Martin to "HQ".

Dance On the evening of July 26 a farewell party was held in honor of Supt. and Mrs. J. H. T. Poudrette at Spadina Barracks. Dancing to the music of the RCMP Orchestra was thoroughly enjoyed by the large crowd. The large number of members, friends and guests in attendance bore testimony to the popularity of Superintendent and Mrs. Poudrette. During the course of the evening the dancing was interrupted for a brief period as Insp. H. S. Cooper, as master of ceremonies, made a short but appropriate speech of farewell to the couple in which he aptly expressed the feelings of all who knew or came in contact with them. Mrs. Poudrette was presented with a lovely floral gift.

Supt. and Mrs. D. O. Forrest were welcomed to the Division by Inspector Cooper and Mrs. Forrest was presented with flowers as a welcoming gesture. Those working in the mess had every reason to be proud of the delicious buffet lunch which they prepared and which was consumed with obvious relish.

Stag During the evening of June 14, a stag party was held at Spadina Barracks for the



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following members prior to their transfers: S/Sgt. J. E. M. Hanna, Sgt. R. P. Malloy, Cpl. W. D. J. Mawer, Csts. E. L. McPhee, W. C. Martin, V. J. Aquilina and J. H. C. Vermette.

Picnic On July 17 almost 400 adults and children attended the "A" Division picnic held annually at Long Island. As the picnic is primarily for children, a midway and numerous rides were set up for their entertainment. The kids could throw darts at balloons, baseballs at bottles or ride the circular swings, the live ponies, and any number of other attractions. Hot dogs, ice cream, pop were in abundance and in this department only did the kids have stiff competition from the adults. It was a grand day all around.

Sports During the summer months Cst. J. McNaughton of Pembroke Detachment has been active with the North Renfrew Baseball League. Constable McNaughton has won the batting championship for the second year in succession, this being the first time that the trophy has been awarded to the same player for any two years.

Long Service Presentations Supt. D. O. Forrest was the recipient of the Bronze Clasp and Star. Reg. No. 10240 S/Sgt. C. C. Wilson was presented with the Silver Clasp and Star and Reg. No. 12627 S/Sgt. L. Gilchrist was presented with the Bronze Clasp and Star by Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette on July 26 during a social evening at Spadina Barracks.

North Bay Sub-Division—Changes Cpl. M. V. McComas from North Bay Sub-Division H.Q. to Division H.Q. replaced by Cpl. E. A. Simpson from Division H.Q. Cst. G. S. Vineyard from Cornwall Detachment to South Porcupine. Cst. H. B. McAllister from South Por-

cupine Detachment to "HQ" Division replaced by Cst. J. S. Shanly from "D". Cpl. S. W. Drader from Manitowaning Detachment to Division H.Q. replaced by Cpl. N. S. Fontanne from Division H.Q. Cpl. M. S. X. Theriault from Amos Detachment to Division H.Q. replaced by Cpl. J. G. A. Jutras from Noranda Detachment. Cst. R. Soucy to Noranda Detachment from "C" Division. Cst. P. T. Legare from Val d'Or Detachment to Division H.Q. replaced by J. W. R. Duguay from Division H.Q. Csts. G. D. Nicholson and L. W. Leadbetter of "Marine" Division to Sault Ste. Marie Detachment. Csts. P. D. Wendt and T. O. Lewis from Division H.Q. to Sault Ste. Marie Detachment for temporary duty.

South Porcupine During the evening of July 31 a social gathering took place in honor of Cst. H. B. McAllister transferred from South Porcupine Detachment to "HQ" Division. At the conclusion of the evening he was presented with a desk pen on behalf of the members of "A" Division with whom he had served for the past six years.

Noranda Prior to the departure of Corporal Jutras to Amos a social gathering in this member's honor was held at the Canadian Legion Hall, Rouyn, Quebec.

Sudbury Cst. I. S. Anderson is actively engaged in Scouting activities as Assistant Scoutmaster of the 14th Sudbury Boy Scout Troop.

North Bay On the evening of July 20, an informal gathering was held in honor of Cpl. M. V. McComas prior to his transfer to Division H.Q. A monogrammed leather wallet was presented to Corporal McComas by the Officer Commanding, North Bay Sub-Division, on behalf of those present.

"Air" Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. A. D. Allard, of Ottawa, on June 14, 1957, a daughter, Donna Lorraine, aged 13 months (by adoption).

To Reg. No. 13989 S/Sgt. and Mrs. D. W. "Don" Mills of Prince Albert, Sask., on July 30, 1957, a daughter, Lynne Louise, age 3½ months (by adoption).

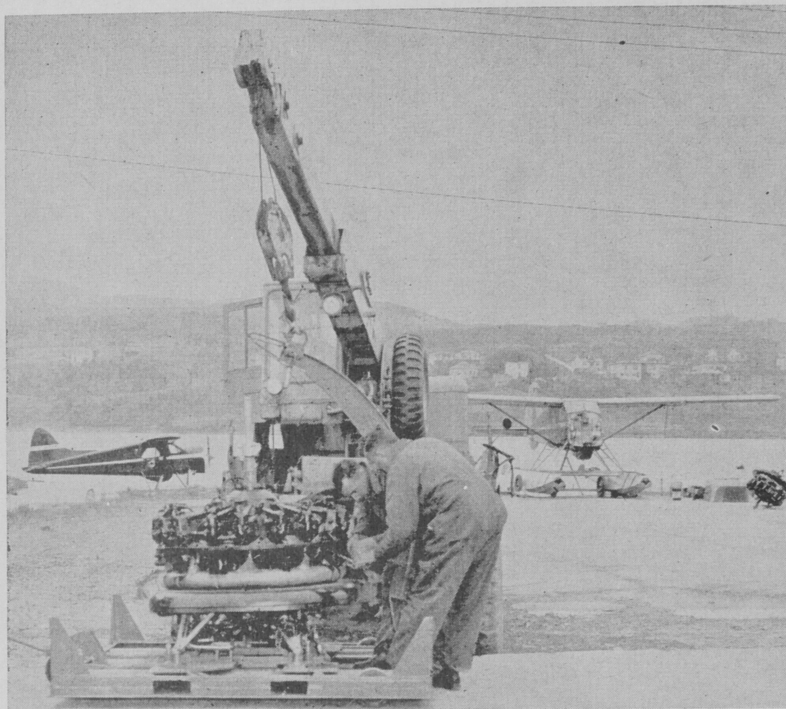
Marriages Reg. No. 17757 Sgt. Harold Bourne Fallis to Delcie Emma Rosetta Gray, on June 8, 1957, at Maymont, Sask.

Deaths Our deepest sympathy is extended to S/Sgt. B. Ruhl who suffered the loss of his wife, Margaret Carr Ruhl, at Edmonton, Alta., on June 23, 1957.

Arrivals Cst. H. P. Greaves reported on temporary duty to the "Air" Division from "A" Division, Ottawa on August 6. He is replacing Mr. Herb Ayers, who we regret to report has found it necessary to undergo a further ope-

ration on his leg which necessitates his absence for a few weeks. We are pleased to report that he is convalescing favorably.

Departures S/Sgt. A. N. Beaumont was transferred from "Air" Division, Winnipeg to Richmond Detachment of "E" Division, (British Columbia) effective August 1. Staff Sergeant Beaumont is known to many members of the Force through his tour of duty in the "Air" Division. First based at Vancouver as captain of the Beaver aircraft CF-FHW, he was latterly captain of Beaver CF-MPM based at Winnipeg. He was instrumental in organizing the original Aviation Section of the B.C. Provincial Police and was a member of the B.C. force since before World War II. Staff Sergeant Beaumont served with the RCAF during wartime, ending his last tour on night-fighters. He had over 5,500 hours in his flying log-book and some of



Routine engine change being carried out on DeHavilland Beaver aircraft on shores of Quidi Vidi Lake, Newfoundland. S/Sgt. M. W. Ney, left, and Spl. Cst. C. M. Ross.

these flights were rescue missions, for at least one of which Staff Sergeant Beaumont received a commendation. Our best wishes go with Staff Sergeant Beaumont in his new field of endeavor.

New Canadian Record During his annual leave early this summer, Spl. Cst. R. F. "Rusty" Chapin attended the summer meet of the Cunnim Glider Club of Calgary, which was holding trials at the Cook ranch flying field, east of Pincher Creek, Alta. During these trials Rusty was successful in breaking the Canadian glider height record with a mark of 19,650 feet. Special Constable Chapin is the aircraft technician responsible for the maintenance of the RCMP Beaver aircraft based at Regina. He also holds a pilot's licence and is quite active with the Glider Club in Regina. Until recently he owned and operated his own aircraft.

Flights of Interest On June 30, the RCMP Beaver based at Winnipeg, piloted by Sgt. E. G. Varndell, located and picked up a 75-year-old man, Henry Parenteau, at South Point, Lake Winnipeg and flew him to Grand Rapids on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, 300 miles north of Winnipeg. Mr. Parenteau of Cedar Rapids, Man., had been reported missing in a boat for four days on Lake Winnipeg. The RCAF also assisted in the air search with several aircraft.

On the East Coast the DeHavilland Beaver aircraft piloted by Sgt. Jack Austin, while en route from Placentia to St. John's on July 30,

was requested to look for an unknown object in the sea thought to be a submarine. A landing was made to investigate and the object turned out to be thousands of jellyfish with the sun shining on them.

New Aircraft A new DHC2 Beaver (CF-MPS) is the latest acquisition of "Air" Division. To be fitted with floats or retractable wheel-skis in season, this plane will be based at Fort Smith, N.W.T., to complement the existing Norseman aircraft there. Crew will be Sgt. Gordon A. Fallis, formerly spare captain, and Spl. Cst. Stan Kubin, formerly stationed at Prince Albert, Sask. This aircraft brings to seven the number of DeHavilland Beavers in "Air" Division and makes a total of 13 aircraft in the whole division. It will make use of the existing hangar and workshop owned by the Force at Fort Smith.

Transfers Spl. Cst. Alf Garvin from Fort Smith, N.W.T. to Prince Albert, in August; Sgt. E. G. Varndell from Ottawa to Winnipeg, during the summer of 1957, vice S/Sgt. A. N. Beaumont, where he will act as pilot of the Winnipeg-based Beaver aircraft. Spl. Cst. Gordon Bartlett was transferred from Churchill, Man., where he has had the responsibility for the maintenance of the "Otter" aircraft for the past three years, to Patricia Bay, B.C., where the Grumman "Goose" aircraft is based. With this posting Special Constable Bartlett and his family

move from the verge of the Arctic barren lands, with its barely three-month summer season, to the evergreen West Coast, where the

temperature rarely drops below freezing. Insofar as the "Air" Division is concerned, this is from one climate extreme to the other.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 16711 Cst. and Mrs. E. W. Ferguson at Hampden, Nfld., a daughter, Kimberley Ann, on June 22, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17935 Cst. and Mrs. E. T. Yeomans at Harbour Grace, Nfld., a son, Glenn Currie, on Feb. 28, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16220 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Ford at St. John's, Nfld., a daughter, Margo Dale, on June 4, 1957.

Marriages Reg. No. 17834 Cst. R. F. Knickle, St. John's, Nfld., to Miss Elizabeth Hatcher of St. John's, on July 27, 1957.

Reg. No. 17699 Cst. J. J. Lawlor, Cartwright, Labrador, to Miss Noreen Murdock of Lower Napan, N.B., on July 6, 1957.

Reg. No. 16765 Cst. L. W. Barrett, Fogo, Nfld., to Miss Mary Brown of Fogo, on June 26, 1957.

Reg. No. 18032 Cst. L. G. Crowe, Corner Brook, Nfld., to Miss Cynthia Butt of Harbour Grace, Nfld., on July 9, 1957.

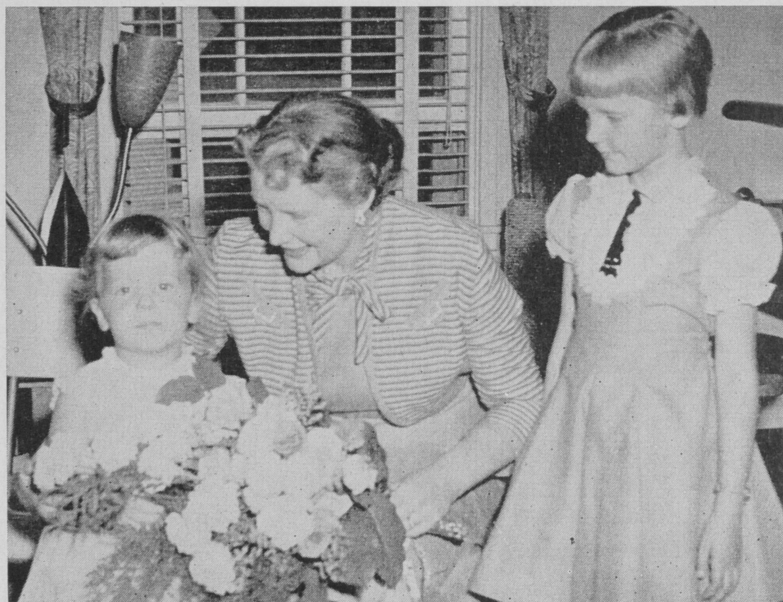
Reg. No. 17809 Cst. G. H. Powell, St. John's, to Miss Audrey Abbott, St. John's, on June 29, 1957.

Get-Togethers Socials held recently included a dance in the gym at which bowling prizes were presented and stag parties in the mess in honor of Sgt. G. L. Clark and Csts. R. F. Knickle and G. H. Powell. The former

en route Moose Jaw with his Newfoundland wife and four little "Clarkettes" after an interestingly long, enjoyable and fruitful tour of duty in this division. The other two men were feted because they had gone the way of all true mainlanders by reaching "the point of no return" in their "Newfie romances". Appropriate souvenirs were presented at all "get-togethers".

Inspection Team The Inspection Team of Deputy Commissioner Rivett-Carnac, Inspector Hurlow and Staff Sergeant Fahey spent the last week of July in this area and then departed via RCMPS *MacBrien* for Corner Brook, visiting several sea-side detachments on the way.

Au Revoir—Welcome After having spent five years in this Division, Insp. E. Porter, his wife and daughters, Brooke and Erica, departed by motor car on August 12 for Calgary, via road and ferry. On the Friday previous, at a tea party in the mess building attended by upwards of 50 members and their wives, Supt. A. W. Parsons, on behalf of the division, bade God-speed to the Porter family and extended at the same time a hearty welcome to his replacement, Insp. E. H. Stevenson, his wife, and daughters Heather and Wendy. The climax of the gathering was when wee Wendy Stevenson presented a magnificent



Wendy
Stevenson,
Mrs. E. Porter
and Erica Porter.

bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Porter and then, as the picture shows, decided she would much rather share the bouquet than surrender it altogether!

Corner Brook Sub-Division After more than three years in operation, Corner Brook Sub-Division now makes its bow to Quarterly readers. Here, in this small west coast Newfoundland city of approximately 20,000 inhabitants, situated at the head of a Norwegian-like fiord, where the climate is more Canadian-like than elsewhere in this country, and where lordly 30 pound salmon can be taken in Summer within a stone's throw of the detachment, and moose or caribou bagged nearby in Winter; the Force operates along very much the same lines as in the mainland pulp and paper making communities. An active recreation-revolver club is in existence. Teams are entered in Inter-Division shoots, regular dances are sponsored, and other club activities given every attention. The Officer Commanding is Insp. E. A. Pennock, the detachment NCO is Staff Sergeant Forward, and the sub-division NCO Sgt. P. S. Hobbs who came from Winni-

peg to replace Sgt. J. H. Poole, MC, who was transferred to Regina to undertake criminal law instructing.

Super-Special Constables This sub-division is somewhat unique in that it boasts an active Ladies' Auxiliary. These good females have been known to perform spiritual as well as corporal works of mercy in addition to the ordinary duties which "falstaffs" expect of their womenfolk the world over. Their executive consists of Mrs. R. Haynes (president), Mrs. R. C. Richards (secretary-treasurer), and Mesdames E. L. Noseworthy and M. R. LeGrou (executive members).

The Prodigal's Return After having served his time in "B" and earning transfer to "J", Cst. J. F. Dickie recently made history when he returned to Corner Brook Sub-Division with his wife to resume, by his own election, duties in this province. It is understood that Cst. D. Moss also made similar history when he returned to St. John's Sub-Division from "A". All of which adds up to prove the truth of the old saying—"The grass being just as green on this side of the fence as on the other".

"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 15811 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. G. Noiseux, a daughter, Marie Mercedes Lise, at Huntingdon, Que. on July 22, 1957.

To Reg. No. 14769 Cpl. and Mrs. J. F. G. Gauthier, a daughter, Susan Louise, at Megantic, Que., on June 21, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15929 Cpl. and Mrs. J. L. Belliveau, a son, Joseph Charles Gerard, at Seven Islands, Que., on May 28, 1957.

To Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Turbide, a daughter, Marie Georgina Louise, at Montreal, Que., on Apr. 22, 1957.

Marriages Reg. No. 16149 Cst. J. P. J. L. Thibault to Miss Louise Geoffroy of Drummondville, Que., on June 29, 1957.

Reg. No. 17133 Cst. J. J. G. L. Dupont to Miss Rolande Fiset of Quebec City, on May 18, 1957.

Reg. No. 17423 Cst. J. M. Leduc to Miss Gail Ann Kirkland of Magog, Que., on June 15, 1957.

Reg. No. 17472 Cst. J. L. J. M. Bussieres to Miss Louise Lavoie of Quebec, on May 18, 1957.

Reg. No. 17642 Cst. A. D. G. Baril to Miss Carmen Doyon of Stanstead, Que., on May 4, 1957.

Reg. No. 18600 Cst. L. G. Larose to Miss Joan Coates of Ayers Cliff, Que., on July 10, 1957.

Transfers to Other Divisions Insp. J. R. R. Carriere as D.P.O. in Winnipeg, Insp. W. L.

Higgitt and Cst. R. J. Fraser to "HQ" Division. To "A" Division, Sgt. M. J. Nadon, Csts. J. C. P. R. Pageau, Y. L. Labossiere, J. A. E. G. Sauve, J. L. G. Charron and R. Soucy. S/Sgt. H. F. Law to "O" Division, Hamilton.

Arrivals in "C" Division From "G" Division, Insp. R. J. Belec and Cst. M. Leblanc. From "J" Division, Sgt. J. M. Pelletier. From "A" Division, Csts. J. C. H. Vermette, F. J. Bosse, J. A. Frenette and M. M. Henrion. From "Depot", Csts. J. A. M. Lapointe, J. L. J. D. Bernard, P. R. Clay, G. R. Leclerc and E. L. Noel. From "N" Division, Cst. J. F. R. Latour and from "E" Division, Cst. J. E. O. Latour.

Fastball A fastball team has been organized by the members of Montreal Post and is playing in the Tri-Service Fastball League, consisting of five teams in the Montreal District. HMCS *Donnacona*, HMCS *Hochelaga*, RCAF Lachine, 25th Canadian Ordnance Depot (Army) and RCMP. Our team is formed of the following members: Csts. D. A. Pearce, A. G. Anderson, J. E. M. Marcotte, J. N. G. Renaud, A. G. A. Babineau, J. R. M. A. Pouliot, R. L. Corey, R. P. Graziano, J. L. J. G. Dupont, J. R. Jodoin, J. R. G. R. Crevier, J. E. O. Latour, J. V. Cain, J. O. U. Duguay, and J. Forey. Under the able guidance and coaching of Cst. Paul Rodrigue, the team won all its 18 scheduled games and is in the play-offs.

Valleyfield All-Stars vs RCMP On August 14, the Montreal fastball team were guests of

"La Ligue de Balle Molle de Valleyfield" who had organized an all-star fastball team in order to compete with our team. Before an attendance of 2,000 the RCMP team was edged out by the Valleyfield All-Stars 2-1. It was a hotly contested game with the three points registered being unearned runs. Constable Anderson had 15 strike-outs and pitcher Bigare of Valleyfield had 12. A battery consisting of the following, inaugurated the game: pitcher: Asst. Commr. J. R. Lemieux; catcher: Valleyfield Chief of

Police L. P. Marleau; batter: Mr. Arthur Vinet; umpire: Mr. Romuald Theoret with Insp. R. J. Belec, Sgt. J. T. J. Ouimet and Cpl. O. R. Aubry on bases. Following the game, a reception was held at the New Balmoral Hotel and members of the Force were guests of Mr. Arthur Vinet, proprietor, and Mr. Gaspard Crepin of Valleyfield. Also host to the club was Mr. Emile Perron. A floor show provided the entertainment and a feast of corn on the cob rounded off the evening most successfully.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 15894 Cst. and Mrs. J. P. R. Beaudette, Dauphin, Man., a daughter, Diane Louise, on Feb. 28, 1957.

To Reg. No. 13727 Cpl. and Mrs. A. H. Clark, Oak Point, Man., a son, Randall Gregory, on Apr. 17, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17100 Cst. and Mrs. R. H. Roth, Winnipeg, Man., a son, David Ronald, on Apr. 25, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15166 Cpl. and Mrs. C. M. Walker, Gimli, Man., a daughter, Gayle Dawn, on Apr. 30, 1957.

To Reg. No. 14421 Cpl. and Mrs. V. H. Marchbank, Teulon, Man., a daughter (by adoption), Cynthia Susan, on May 2, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17022 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Cairns, Swan River, Man., a son, Kelly Andrew, on June 1, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15965 Cst. and Mrs. E. D. Sears ("Marine" Division), Kenora, Ont., a daughter, Linda Gayle, on June 18, 1957.

To Reg. No. 14252 Cpl. and Mrs. A. G. Larson, Killarney, Man., a daughter, Nancy Ann, on June 26, 1957.

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- R.C.M.P. sterling silver crest: .75 (not illustrated)

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To Reg. No. 14243 Sgt. and Mrs. J. A. P. G. Paquette, Winnipeg, a daughter, Susan Gail, on July 20, 1957.

Marriages Reg. No. 16088 Cst. W. G. Cozens, Selkirk, Man., to Miss Rose Sommerfeld, of Winnipeg, Man., on May 3, 1957.

Reg. No. 15190 Cst. J. A. O'Malley, Virden, Man., to Miss Marjorie Irene Pasaluko of Pine Falls, Man., on June 1, 1957.

Reg. No. 17485 Cst. A. G. R. Hayden-Luck, Emerson, Man., to Miss Joan Marshall of Winnipeg, on June 8, 1957.

Reg. No. 18625 Cst. A. E. Pluckwell, Winnipeg, to Miss Bonnie Ruth Glover of Ottawa, Ont., on June 8, 1957.

Miss Yvette A. Fourneaux, Personnel Office, Winnipeg, to Mr. George L. Dorrins, of Winnipeg, on June 15, 1957.

Reg. No. 17733 Cst. N. J. G. Searle, Swan River, Man., to Miss Marjorie Ross Miles of Ochre River, Man., on June 29, 1957.

Reg. No. 17510 Cst. H. A. Fink, Dauphin, Man., to Miss Barbara Wynes of Churchill, Man., on July 4, 1957.

Reg. No. 17825 Cst. J. W. Dafoe, Fort William, Ont., to Miss Joan Frances Beenham (Winnipeg Sub-Division steno), on July 27, 1957.

Departures It is with regret that we bid farewell to our C.I.B. Officer, Supt. J. M. Bella, who has been posted to the National Defence College at Kingston, Ont. Although Superintendent Bella returned to this division only 2½ years ago, he was well known, having previously been Personnel Officer as well as O.C. Dauphin Sub-Division. Our best wishes are also extended to the following: S/Sgts. A. N. Beaumont and C. Stanyer to "E" Div., C. S. Hogg to "A" Div.; Sgts. C. Rachel to "A", E. Hodgson to "O", S. H. Suttill to "K"; Cpl. J. R. Galbraith to "F"; Csts. W. P. Benedek, G. P. Frame, D. A. McLean, M. A. Mohr, C. J. Fugard to "G" Div.; Cpl. D. Jordan and Cst. R. D. S. Ward to "HQ"; Csts. J. S. Shanly to "A" and J. A. Hornett to "O". Cst. J. P. McArthur was discharged and Miss Joan F. Beenham, Winnipeg Sub-Division stenographer, and Miss Ruby M. Taylor, Highway Traffic Office steno, resigned to get married.

Arrivals This division welcomes two officers, Supt. F. S. Spalding, transferred here from National Defence College, Kingston, as C.I.B. officer, and Insp. J. R. R. Carriere, from Montreal, as D.P.O., vice Insp. P. Mertens. We also extend a welcome to the following: S/Sgt. J. E. M. Hanna and Sgt. R. P. Malloy from "A" Div.; Sgts. E. V. Carter from "E" Div. and R. J. Wall from "K"; Cpls. G. M. Mantle from "F", J. H. Biensch from "G" and A. J. Watson from "O"; Csts. W. Sihikal from "F",

J. W. Peel from "H", W. Yakemishin from "G", P. V. Redman (re-engaged), J. G. Forbes from "Depot", F. L. Kobie (re-engaged), T. Janakas from "F", R. J. Douglas from "E" and D. G. Miller (re-engaged); Spl. Cst. E. J. Bowen, civilian employee J. A. Jones, Mrs. Jennie C. Ernst, stenographer, and Misses Donna J. E. Stewart and Rosa Hunt, stenographers.

Pensioned On May 21, 1957, a gathering was held in the "D" Division Recreation Room to honor Reg. No. 10417 S/Sgt. J. E. McCardle and Reg. No. 11496 Sgt. R. P. Dripps upon their retirement from the Force. Each had 28 years' service, mostly in Manitoba. Sergeant Dripps is a former member of the Manitoba Provincial Police. The Officer Commanding commended them on their long and faithful devotion to duty, and on behalf of members of the Division, presented Staff Sergeant McCardle with a mantel clock, and Sergeant Dripps with a movie camera. On another occasion the two NCOs were entertained in the Sergeants' Mess, when Staff Sergeant McCardle was presented with a desk set and Sergeant Dripps with a 35 mm camera.

Deaths Our sympathy is extended to Cpl. H. J. Gardiner upon the death of his father, Mr. H. J. Gardiner, in Ottawa on July 4, 1957, (see Obituary Column) and to friends and relatives of ex-Sgt. R. R. Scotney and ex-Cst. W. Bannerman, who passed away earlier this year. Both were well known in this division, having served here for many years prior to their retirement.

Social During the Commissioner's recent visit to this division, the Officer Commanding, officers and their wives, had the pleasure of entertaining him and Mrs. Nicholson at an informal gathering in the Officers' Mess. At another reception, at which the Officer Commanding "D" Division was host, Commissioner and Mrs. Nicholson were afforded the opportunity of meeting Lieutenant-Governor J. S. McDiarmid, provincial and municipal dignitaries, the Judiciary, and senior representatives of the Armed Services.

Prior to Superintendent and Mrs. Bella's departure, they also were entertained by the Officer Commanding, officers and their wives in the Officers' Mess. Suitable gifts were presented to the guests of honor as a reminder of their stay in Winnipeg.

On July 16, a smoker was held in the Dauphin Sub-Division recreation room in honor of Sergeants Shook and Suttill, Corporal Klaassen and Constables Keele and Urton, prior to their transfers. A presentation was made by Insp. J. H. McClinton, officer commanding the sub-division.

The officer commanding, Winnipeg Sub-

Division, has inaugurated the practice of holding bi-monthly suppers, at which he and his staff meet and enjoy the stimulus of good food and pleasant surroundings. For the sake of variety, an effort is made to select a different restaurant and type of meal for each occasion. To date, these get-togethers have proven most enjoyable.

Rifle and Revolver Club The 75th Annual Prize Meeting of the Manitoba Provincial Rifle Association was held at the St. Charles Rifle Ranges, Winnipeg, July 24-28. Sgt. Major C. T. Hanman, Cpls. G. L. Dalton and D. W. McGibbon, and Csts. T. Lucko and D. C. Rivers participated. These members won two trophies—the Wingrove Cup, as a team shooting in the Winnipeg Free Press match, and also the Shea's Silver Challenge Cup, in an open squadded team match at 600 yards. Sergeant Major Hanman, Corporal Dalton and Constables Lucko and Rivers placed on the provincial team which participated in the DCRA matches at Ottawa, August 12-17. "D" Division members of the Manitoba team entered all matches, posting respectable scores in each event. Sergeant Major Hanman and Constable Lucko placed high in the Bisley Aggregate, while the other two shots both completed the second stage of the Governor-General's Match, also placing within the

top 20 prize winners in the Newcomer's Aggregate. Interest in shooting within this division is increasing, and we are looking forward to a particularly active indoor season.

Golf The Annual RCMP-Liquor Control Board tournament was held at the Elmhurst Golf Club on June 19. Friendly rivalry was quite keen, but the Liquor team again proved too powerful. Nice weather, together with good companionship and a fine dinner, assisted in making the occasion a most enjoyable one. This yearly get-together has become increasingly popular, and we look forward to meeting again next year.

On July 27, members of Portage la Prairie Detachment and this Headquarters staff were guests of the RCAF at Portage la Prairie. There were participants from points in Saskatchewan and Alberta, producing some fine golf. It is reliably reported that the Officer Commanding Winnipeg Sub-Division had a personal field day in that he broke 100 for the first time in his golfing career. Having set this pattern, he has since duplicated the feat with ease. Corporal Spriggs of Portage la Prairie Detachment tied for second place in the tournament with a score of just two over par. It was a most enjoyable day, terminated with a dinner and refreshments in the evening.

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“Depot” Division (Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 15695 Cst. and Mrs. J. G. Forbes at Regina, Sask., on May 23, 1957, a son, Glen Carson.

Marriages Reg. No. 16919 Cst. E. K. Williams to Miss Mary Mertick at Regina, Sask., on June 15, 1957.

Reg. No. 16787 Cst. D. F. Leedham to Miss Betty Ann Prested at Regina, on Aug. 17, 1957.

Bereavement The sympathy of all members of the division is extended to the family of Spl. Cst. George J. Pyne on his untimely passing on June 12, 1957. The funeral was held in the RCMP Chapel on June 15 with the interment at the RCMP Cemetery.

Retirement A party was held in the Sergeants' Mess on June 28 to honor Reg. No. 12126 S/Sgt. E. H. Thain, who is retiring to pension. Supt. H. A. Maxted, O.C. “Depot” Division, presented three pieces of luggage to Staff Sergeant Thain and an overnight bag was presented to Mrs. Thain, by Sgt. J. C. Coughlin. “Ted” Thain will be missed by his many friends in “Depot” and throughout the Force, not only as a friend, but also for the fine services he has rendered for so many years from behind his desk in our Q.M. Stores. His present address is, c/o Mrs. R. W. Medlar, 225 West 16 Ave., Vancouver 1, B.C.

Departures On August 2, a farewell gathering was held in the Sergeants' Mess for S/Sgt. E. Knull and Sgt. H. MacDonald who have been transferred to “N” and “HQ” Divisions respectively. Cpl. K. J. Jensen has been posted to the training staff of “N” Division and Cst. J. G. Forbes to “D” Division, Winnipeg.

Arrivals We welcome Cpl. E. B. Jensen, recently transferred from “N” Division to our training establishment and Cpl. G. W. Fridgen formerly of “A” Division to our Q.M.S.

Rifle and Revolver Club The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association was held at Dundurn, Sask., July 24-28 and eight members of this division attended. These members, Insp. H. Robertson, Sgt. H. McCallum, Cpls. L. W. Paige and R. L. Stewart,

Csts. W. M. Gibson, D. M. J. Langevin and W. A. Glover and Spl. Cst. A. D. Brown all qualified to represent Saskatchewan at the DCRA matches in August at Ottawa. Corporal Paige led the club in individual winnings and took the City of Weyburn Match at 900 yards, winning it in a shoot-off after tying for first place with W. E. George of Saskatoon, both shooting possibles. The Walker Team Match was won by the members who brought it to our division last year—Corporal Paige, Constables Gibson, Langevin and Glover. The club will feel the loss of Cpl. “Blackie” Paige, our secretary, who is being transferred to “K” Division. We wish him the best of luck and hope that he continues to stimulate the shooting as he has done in this division. Sgt. G. A. Cutting was a member of the Dominion Rifle Team that participated at Bisley this year.

Sports A successful softball league was held consisting of teams from A, B, P, Q, S and U Troops and two staff teams. Winner was “S” Troop. Following this league, the staff members accepted challenges from Troops, C.P.C. Class and from both hard and softball teams from the city of Regina. In ten games the staff team failed to win only two games. In all, a fine ball season was enjoyed, under ideal weather conditions.

Bowling In the bowling season finals, the winning team was “Head-Pins”, Cst. D. M. J. Langevin (captain), Asst. Commr. C. N. K. Kirk, Cpl. J. W. Warbey, Cst. E. W. Tyler and Miss Esther Poselin. Winners in the ladies' division: high single, Miss Donaldda Ford; high three, Mrs. H. Robertson; high average, Mrs. W. D. Pomfret. Winners among the men: high single, Cst. F. W. Rowbotham; high three, Insp. H. Robertson; high average, Sgt. W. D. Pomfret.

Music The band has presented concerts at the barracks on Wednesday evenings throughout the Summer which have attracted good-size audiences and proved popular. In addition several engagements have been played in smaller centres in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.



“Depot”
Division
bowling
winners.

“E” Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 15430 Cst. and Mrs. T. Ciunyk at Queen Charlotte City, B.C., on Nov. 8, 1956, a daughter, Margaret Anne.

To Reg. No. 15381 Cpl. and Mrs. D. O'B. Gore-Hickman at Victoria, B.C., on Feb. 28, 1957, a daughter, Sandra Lee.

To Reg. No. 15089 Cst. and Mrs. L. W. MacGregor at Vancouver, B.C., on Mar. 9, 1957, a daughter, Barbara Louise.

To Reg. No. 18329 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. K. Deevy at Vancouver, on Apr. 9, 1957, a son, Christopher Anthony Charles.

To Reg. No. 18371 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Weber at North Vancouver, B.C., on Apr. 16, 1957, a daughter, Dana Ann.

To Reg. No. 14625 Cpl. and Mrs. F. H. Carron at New Westminster, B.C., on Apr. 18, 1957, a daughter, Deborah Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 15638 Cst. and Mrs. J. G. Long at Vancouver, on Apr. 21, 1957, a son, Robert Alan.

To Reg. No. 17600 Cst. and Mrs. B. Massine at Burnaby, B.C., on Apr. 28, 1957, a daughter, Debra Bernadette.

To Reg. No. 14693 Cst. and Mrs. S. M. Craig, at Port Alberni, B.C., on Apr. 29, 1957, a daughter, Phillis Gale.

To Reg. No. 15038 Cst. and Mrs. P. G. McClellan at North Vancouver, on May 11, 1957, a daughter, Brenda Mae.

To Reg. No. 16889 Cst. and Mrs. S. R. Langdon at Nanaimo, B.C., on May 12, 1957, a daughter, Loree Gail.

To Reg. No. 13705 Cpl. and Mrs. J. J. E. R. Boissonneault at Nelson, B.C., on May 16, 1957, a daughter, Rosalie Lucille.

To Reg. No. 16618 Cst. and Mrs. H. D. Evanson at Victoria, on May 18, 1957, a daughter, Maureen Patricia.

To Reg. No. 16138 Cst. and Mrs. G. S. Callaghan at Vancouver, on May 23, 1957, a son, Neal Warden.

To Reg. No. 16843 Cst. and Mrs. J. Becker, at North Vancouver, on May 25, 1957, a son, Robert John.

To Reg. No. 15267 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Levitt at Williams Lake, B.C., on May 29, 1957, a son, William Rodrick.

To Reg. No. 15246 Cst. and Mrs. D. A. Grayling at Victoria, on June 6, 1957, a son, Kevin Douglas Arthur.

To Reg. No. 16517 Cst. and Mrs. H. H. Howk at Whitehorse, Y.T., on June 6, 1957, a son, Eric Charles.

To Reg. No. 17338 Cst. and Mrs. N. P. G. Schiml at Burnaby, on June 7, 1957, a son, Norman Mark.

To Reg. No. 14240 Cst. and Mrs. J. V.

Hennebery at Nakusp, B.C., on June 7, 1957, a daughter, Hilary Mae.

To Reg. No. 17164 Cst. and Mrs. A. V. Scully at Quesnel, B.C., on June 11, 1957, a daughter, Kelly Ann.

To Reg. No. 15355 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Whetstone at Vancouver, on June 13, 1957, a son, Danny Edward.

To Reg. No. 15131 Cst. and Mrs. C. Yule at Prince Rupert, B.C., on June 19, 1957, a daughter, Judith Ann.

To Reg. No. 19146 Cpl. and Mrs. G. E. Lewis at Campbell River, B.C., on June 22, 1957, a son, George Douglas.

To Reg. No. 15717 Cst. and Mrs. R. L. Nesbitt at Chilliwack, B.C., on June 23, 1957, a son, Gordon John.

To Reg. No. 16046 Cst. and Mrs. K. G. Mills at Nanaimo, on June 28, 1957, a daughter, Melanie Jeanette.

To Reg. No. 16780 Cst. and Mrs. G. C. Scorgie at Nelson, on June 30, 1957, a son, Douglas Cameron.

To Reg. No. 17454 Cst. and Mrs. S. F. Thompson at Kamloops, B.C., on July 8, 1957, a son, Stewart Bradley.

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To Reg. No. 18482 Cst. and Mrs. M. J. Brown at North Vancouver, on July 12, 1957, a daughter, Gail Marie.

To Reg. No. 17674 Cst. and Mrs. H. J. Hryciw at Kamloops, on July 16, 1957, a son, Brian Scott.

To Reg. No. 17084 Cst. and Mrs. E. Boechler at Creston, B. C., on July 17, 1957, a daughter, Catherine Marie.

Marriages Reg. No. 18143 Cst. D. W. Maulsby to Miss Dorothy Lillian Ball of Ponoka, Alta., on Apr. 6, 1957, at Ponoka.

Reg. No. 18602 Cst. W. G. Gale to Miss Margreta Rosa Tugnum of Smithers, B.C., on Apr. 20, 1957, at Smithers.

Reg. No. 17691 Cst. J. A. Venner to Miss Diane Louise Alexander of Oshawa, Ont., on Apr. 26, 1957, at Campbell River, B.C.

Reg. No. 10566 Spl. Cst. L. D. N. Musclow to Miss Janice Agnes Keith of Vancouver, B.C., on May 6, 1957, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 17715 Cst. T. A. Moses to Miss Doris Margaret McKay of Vancouver, on May 7, 1957, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 18522 Cst. F. J. Jenkins to Miss Gail Valerie Swan of Whitehorse, Y.T., on May 10, 1957, at Whitehorse.

Reg. No. 17490 Cst. J. H. Stevens to Miss Lily Anne Babington of Wells, B. C., on May 18, 1957, at Wells.

Reg. No. 17738 Cst. A. Marchuk to Miss Margaret Grace Young of Indian Head, Sask., on May 20, 1957, at Regina, Sask.

Reg. No. 18036 Cst. H. B. A. Hopps to Miss Dorothy Isobel Nora Day of Ottawa, Ont., on June 1, 1957, at Ottawa.

Reg. No. 18112 Cst. C. S. W. Fuller to Miss Norma Joan Martin of New Westminster, B.C., on June 4, 1957, at New Westminster.

Reg. No. 15676 Cst. D. J. Berkey to Miss Lillian Verna Young of Edmonton, Alta., on June 8, 1957, at Edmonton.

Reg. No. 15186 Cpl. B. C. Johnson to Beulah May Miller of Vancouver, on June 15, 1957, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 15526 Cst. A. P. Wight to Dorothy Eva Weatherby of St. Stephen, N.B., on June 15, 1957, at St. Stephen.

Reg. No. 18285 Cst. W. M. Saunders to Renie Constance Christakos of Prince Albert, Sask., on June 22, 1957, at Prince Albert.

Reg. No. 17482 Cst. P. R. Evans to Shirley Ann Dittrich of Hope, B.C., on July 6, 1957, at Hope.

Reg. No. 17817 Cst. R. I. Richardson to Dorothy Jean Beattie of Kimberley, B.C., on July 6, 1957, at Kimberley.

Reg. No. 17810 Cst. E. J. Rodger to Audrey Lorraine Hyde of Cranbrook, B.C., on July 6, 1957, at Cranbrook.

Reg. No. 17668 Cst. L. A. E. Morrison to

Violet Primrose Powell of Alert Bay, B.C., on July 8, 1957, at Alert Bay.

Reg. No. 17806 Cst. N. S. Shaigic to Joyce Constance Reynolds of Vancouver, on July 20, 1957, at Terrace, B.C.

Departures The usual spate of midsummer moves has seen an unusually large number of "E" Division members leaving for other provinces. Our best wishes go with the following: Insp. H. J. Spanton, Sgt. P. H. Bourassa (Personnel Branch), Csts. R. G. Brook, J. A. Douglas, W. G. Rohr and R. W. Sannes to "HQ" Division; Cpls. W. G. Campbell, R. N. Milmine, Csts. C. Mears, M. Divernichuk, C. L. Sundell, I. D. McSporran and M. D. Nelson to "G" Division; Sgt. M. R. Godfrey to "F" Division; Cst. J. E. O. Latour to "C" Division and Cst. M. Tusa to "O" Division.

Arrivals Like the departures, this list too has been heavy. A hand of welcome is held out to the following: Insp. M. W. Jones, from "HQ" Division to Vancouver; Insp. I. C. Shank, from "K" Division to New Westminster; S/Sgt. C. Stanyer from "D" Division to Victoria, Traffic Branch; Sgt. W. A. Braun from "HQ" Division to Victoria, Radio Branch; Cpls. S. Service, A. R. Bates and D. E. Stevens from "HQ" Division to Vancouver; from "A" Division, Csts. A. R. Tassie to Powell River, G. F. Mayer to Campbell River, and F. C. Bradley to Vancouver; from "K" Division, Sgt. J. Friederich to Vancouver Sub-Division H.Q., Cst. J. E. L. O'Hara to Prince George and Cst. J. R. Warner to Prince Rupert; from "F" Division, Cst. W. M. Saunders to Prince Rupert; from "Air" Division, S/Sgt. A. N. Beaumont to Richmond; from "G" Division, Cpl. E. E. Jones to Duncan, Cpl. J. E. Decker to Gibson's Landing, Cpl. R. J. Hunter and Cst. F. J. Jenkins to Prince George, Csts. R. W. Green to Penticton, B. I. Greenwood to Nanaimo, W. L. Drake to Kamloops, M. Prentice and J. E. Locker to Vancouver and W. P. Semenoff to Campbell River.

To Pension Our best wishes for future happiness go with the undermentioned who retire to pension on the dates shown: Insp. C. H. Harvey—Nov. 1, 1957; Reg. No. 11982, Cpl. J. A. Bryson—Sept. 30, 1957; Reg. 11141, Sgt. C. Rawsthorne—Nov. 3, 1957; Reg. No. 11112 S/Sgt. E. J. Dean—Oct. 27, 1957.

Recreation We have word from Prince Rupert that our team in the local softball league wound up the season in a play-off berth but was knocked out by the league leaders in the semi-finals.

The increasingly popular monthly golf tournaments were held in Victoria in July and August, winding up the season preparatory to the big Annual Invitational event in September. Here are the results of the season's divot-cutting, under low gross and low net headings:



RCMP Vancouver curling rink receiving Association of Chiefs of Police and Fire Trophy. *L. to R.*—Sgt. J. W. Duggan, Cpl. D. B. Davies, Cst. R. E. Owens and Insp. E. S. W. Batty. *Extreme right:* J. E. Belanger, President of Quebec Police and Fire Chiefs Association, who made the presentation.

first flight, Cst. K. O. Alexander, 91; Sgt. M. R. Godfrey, 74 1/6; second flight, Cst. L. A. Davidson, 104; Cst. W. J. Stanton, 74 2/3; third flight, Cpl. L. B. Excell, 111; Cst. T. Sniezek, 71 2/3; fourth flight, Sgt. W. J. Currie, 120 1/3; Cst. D. Hemphill, 70 1/2. Low gross was a tight struggle among the top shot makers, and resulted in a tie between Supt. J. R. W. Bordeleau and S/Sgt. J. O. Hall. The playoff on August 27 saw the latter beat Superintendent Bordeleau 2 and 1, leaving Cpl. W. J. Clancy winner of championship flight, low net, with 72 5/6.

Shooting There has been the usual activity among pistol shooters in the Victoria district. A team consisting of Cpls. G. W. Tomlinson, J. H. Bishop, Csts. R. Walker and T. R. M. Fullerton competed in the South Vancouver Island Rangers Annual Invitational Shoot in July, and placed second in the team match. Corporal Bishop on top of his form, placed first in five events in the expert class, with Corporal Tomlinson duplicating the feat in the marksman class.

A week later, with Cst. G. W. K. King in place of Corporal Tomlinson, the team took part in the Annual Victoria City Police Revolver Club meet. Each year this popular event attracts many of the top shooters of the North American continent, and this July the competition was of the highest calibre yet seen. Corporal Bishop, again shooting well, took first in the expert class in the .38 National Match Course with a score of 278 x 300. In one of the feature events, the Chief Constables and Magistrates' match, the Officer Commanding "E" Division, Asst. Commr. C. W. Harvison, placed third.

Social We seldom have news of formal events in the summer season, but there were informal gatherings of outstanding interest in

various parts of the division, prompted by the departure or transfer of sub-division commanders. With the farewell of Insp. and Mrs. H. E. Bloxham to Nelson Sub-Division, the departure of Insp. and Mrs. W. M. Taylor from Prince Rupert to Victoria, and Insp. and Mrs. E. S. W. Batty from Vancouver to Nelson, detachment members from far and near gathered to pay their respects. A similar large group met in the Work Point Garrison Mess at Victoria to pay tribute to Insp. and Mrs. C. H. Harvey on the occasion of this officer's going on leave to pension.

Youth Activities Interesting reports have come in from some of our isolated Detachments. At Namu, a temporary summer post, Cst. V. G. Meyer has been active in teaching swimming and water safety to local children. Bella Coola Detachment, in the persons of Csts. R. W. Melson and R. G. Bell, has had such good results in the formation of a Scout troop that a second troop and two Wolf Cub packs are planned. In Kitimat, Cst. D. C. Brown found his spare time fully occupied in organizing a soapbox derby which was run off on Dominion Day. Residents of Nukko Lake received willing help from members of Prince George Detachment in the formation of a club to provide entertainment for local children and teen-agers.

In Victoria, Spl. Cst. Bill Munton, not content with the fine work he has been doing at the crippled children's sanitarium, has been giving extra curricular lectures in first aid to a local group of young nursing cadets. Though Bill refuses to take any credit, we are sure his expert coaching had much to do with the girls winning two cups in the St. John Ambulance Association Annual Field Day in Victoria, and also with their winning the provincial championship at Cumberland a week later.

"F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 16881 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Neidig of Maple Creek, Sask., a daughter, Anne Lavynn, on Apr. 2, 1957.

To Reg. No. 14593 Cpl. and Mrs. R. C. Falconer of Prince Albert, Sask., a daughter, Valerie Janice Tordis, on May 9, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15707 Cst. and Mrs. A. K. Bergh of Saskatoon, Sask., a daughter, Cynthia, on May 25, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15176 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. L. Foster of Glaslyn, Sask., a son, Russell Allan, on May 27, 1957.

To Reg. No. 14604 Sgt. and Mrs. E. R. Lysyk of Saskatoon, a daughter, Patricia Ann, on June 5, 1957.

To Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Constable (Radio Operator) of Regina, Sask., a son Miles Bradley, on June 1, 1957.

To Reg. No. 14725 Cpl. and Mrs. K. E. Campbell of Regina, a daughter, Jane Elise, on June 22, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16074 Cst. and Mrs. S. H. Ginther of Nipawin, Sask., a son, John Donald, on June 27, 1957.

To Reg. No. 13518 Cpl. and Mrs. C. P. Rodriguez of Langenburg, Sask., a son, Arthur Read Trent, on July 1, 1957.

To Reg. No. 12479 Sgt. and Mrs. H. M. Mann of Uranium City, Sask., a daughter, Deborah Leigh, on July 9, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15414 Cst. and Mrs. R. N. Baynes of Lloydminster, Sask., a son, John Paul, on July 10, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16153 Cst. and Mrs. A. M. Kuiack of Saskatoon, a son, Timothy Jon, on July 13, 1957.

Marriages Reg. No. 18529 Cst. W. H. Gray of Prince Albert, Sask., to Miss Dorothy Dupuis at Prince Albert, on May 9, 1957.

Reg. No. 17687 Cst. J. S. MacLean of Prince Albert, to Miss Edith Graham at Porcupine Plain, Sask., on May 11, 1957.

Reg. No. 17049 Cst. W. E. Catton of Carlyle, Sask., to Miss Dorothy Elaine Antoine at St. James, Man., on May 17, 1957.

Reg. No. 16868 Cst. E. F. N. Reed of Weyburn, Sask., to Miss Elsie Ann Nazarewich at Moose Jaw, Sask., on May 18, 1957.

Reg. No. 17660 Cst. D. H. Heaton of Estevan, Sask., to Miss Norleen Edna Koch at Regina, Sask., on May 18, 1957.

Reg. No. 18056 Cst. G. L. Hemmingson of Yorkton, Sask., to Miss Marleine Joyce Hawe at Regina, on July 6, 1957.

Reg. No. 16775 Cst. W. P. Tyrrell of Yorkton, to Miss Joan Smith at Central Butte, Sask., on June 8, 1957.

Reg. No. 17463 Cst. R. R. L. Ostrum of Kamsack, Sask., to Miss Marjorie Eggleston at Bowsman, Man., on June 11, 1957.

Reg. No. 18319 Cst. R. M. Culligan of Yorkton, to Miss Emma Louise Gowan on June 15, 1957.

Reg. No. 17746 Cst. R. A. Harvey of Foam Lake, Sask., to Miss Kathleen Doris Kazakoff at Pelly, Sask., on June 18, 1957.

Reg. No. 16872 Cst. A. A. Wachowicz of Melville, Sask., to Miss Rita Cecilia Churko at Yorkton, on June 22, 1957.

Reg. No. 17692 Cst. W. Ormshaw of Melfort, Sask., to Miss Violet Lily Semko on June 22, 1957.

Reg. No. 15890 Cst. J. Boston of Melfort, to Miss Yvonne Shirley Cunningham at Melfort on July 5, 1957.

Reg. No. 17820 Cst. J. P. Buckley of Morse, Sask., to Miss Jeannine Marie Nogue on July 11, 1957.

Reg. No. 15573 Cpl. R. E. Moore of Saskatoon, Sask., to Miss Bella Ethel Erickson at Shell Lake, Sask., on July 16, 1957.

Reg. No. 18220 Cst. H. J. Duerksen of Moose Jaw, Sask., to Miss Irma Buhr at Gretna, Man., on July 20, 1957.

North Battleford Sub-Division—Shooting

Three members of the sub-division placed on the Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association Ottawa team, following the annual matches at the Dundurn Ranges. They are Csts. S. A. Juniper, M. B. Wilson and C. P. Miskiw who competed in the DCRA matches held at Connaught Ranges, Ottawa in August.

Retirement Presentations on retirement to pension were made to S/Sgt. and Mrs. J. Sixsmith on May 18, when a large group of members of the Force and civilian friends gathered at the North Battleford Armouries. "Joe" has since taken up his duties as Deputy Chief of the newly formed North Battleford City Police Department.

Prince Albert Sub-Division—Social Members of the sub-division held a farewell party on June 5 for Cpl. and Mrs. P. L. "Scotty" Watt prior to his retirement on pension after 25 years' service. Presentation of a chime clock was made to the guests of honor by Insp. J. J. Atherton, sub-division O.C. "Scotty" and his family have since taken up residence at Uranium City where he will be employed by Lorado Mines. The best wishes of all members of the sub-division are extended to them in their new position and home.

A farewell stag party was held at Prince Albert on July 6, in honor of Spl. Cst. S. Kubin, Air Engineer ("Air" Division) prior to

his transfer to Fort Smith, N.W.T. He was presented with a suitable gift.

Regina Sub-Division—Retirement Personnel of the sub-division sponsored an informal gathering held at the "Depot" Division Auditorium on May 31, in honor of Reg. No. 10849 S/Sgt. M. B. "Curly" Sharpe, who, after completing 27 years' service—and obtaining a set of contact lenses, considered at this point no mean achievement!—took his pension. A pleasant evening was spent with the guest. Supt. J. A. Peacock, "F" Division C.I.B. Officer and Insp. F. W. Joinson, sub-division O.C., both spoke highly of the services of the departing member and presented him with a fine set of luggage. Staff Sergeant Sharpe has now established residence at Medicine Hat.

On July 19, an informal gathering was held at the "Depot" Auditorium in honor of Reg. No. 8856 Cst. J. Spirit who also was retiring to pension. Inspector Joinson presented Constable Spirit with a suitably inscribed gold watch. At the same gathering a farewell send-off was accorded Sergeants Cunningham, Parker, Wight and Corporals Ross and Zimmerman, all of whom are being transferred out of the sub-division.

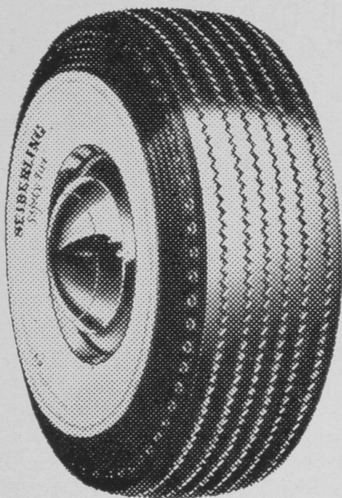
Saskatoon Sub-Division—Shooting S/Sgt. N. F. Bennett, Sgt. S. J. Leach, Csts. K. Mc-

Kenzie and R. C. Harrison attended the annual prize meeting of the Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association at Dundurn Military Camp, July 24-28. Competition at this Meet has reached a point in the Expert Class where an average score of 47 points is needed to insure a place on the provincial team travelling to Ottawa. Constables Harrison and McKenzie gave a creditable account of themselves, finishing high up in the Grand and Ottawa Aggregates. The four members, who have had previous experience on the Connaught Rifle Ranges, made the Provincial Team and competed at the DCRA Meet at Ottawa in August.

With the foregoing members forming the nucleus of a No. 7 rifle team, there are expectations of a fairly powerful shooting group for the coming winter indoor .22 rifle competitions.

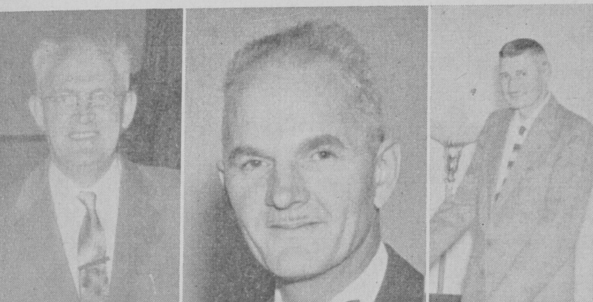
We are pleased with the showing of Cpl. T. J. Peck of Eston Detachment and Cst. A. K. Bergh of Saskatoon at the annual revolver practice. Both scored possibles of 200 and it is hoped that in the division shoot-off one of them will journey to Ottawa to vie for the Connaught Cup.

Social Our second annual picnic, sponsored by the Recreation Club, was well attended at the Outlook Park on August 1. Swimming,



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L. to r.—Staff Sergeants Sixsmith and Sharpe, Sergeant Erskine, recent “F” Division retirements.

children's sports, a ball game for the adults, and a bountiful lunch aided in bringing this event to a successful conclusion. Special thanks are due to Corporals Barker and Stephenson and Constable Tapley for their untiring efforts. And again we are indebted to Mrs. Stephenson of Outlook and Mrs. Tingle of Rosetown, who were in charge of the supper arrangements.

Yorkton Sub-Division — Retirement On May 24 a smoker was held in honor of Reg. No. 12075 Sgt. A. M. Erskine upon his retirement to pension after 23½ years' service. Insp. G. R. Engel presented a handsome golf bag to Sergeant Erskine who has taken up duties in Regina with the Saskatchewan Motor Club.

Farewells On July 19 a further farewell gathering was held in Yorkton to bid adieu to Sgt. F. B. Weeks upon his transfer to Regina Town Station; Cst. T. Janakas to “D” Division Winnipeg; E. Civ. F. G. Reid to “F” Div.

Communications Section at Regina; and Cst. D. A. Sandberg upon his pending move to Moose Jaw. Suitable gifts were presented to each member by Inspector Engel on behalf of all members of the sub-division.

Sports The seventh annual sub-division golf tournament and picnic was held at Yorkton's Deer Park Golf Course on June 23, with the largest tournament participation to date. A heavy downpour dampened the proceedings somewhat but not our spirits and the event was again a great success. The men's low score honors went to Cst. J. D. Berryman, while the ladies' low was won by Miss Pat Kiggins. Again it is our pleasure to report that Miss Kiggins won the 1957 Saskatchewan Ladies Junior Golf crown and congratulations are extended to “Pat” on her golfing achievements.

Social The seventh annual Yorkton sub-division ball was held at Lakeview Lodge on May 31, with the Regina RCMP Dance Orchestra in attendance. An enjoyable evening of dancing commenced with the Grand March led by Assistant Commissioner and Mrs. Kirk and Inspector and Mrs. Engel.

“F” Division Headquarters A luncheon was held in the RCMP Officers' Mess, Regina on June 19, in honor of Brig. H. W. Love, Commander, Headquarters Saskatchewan Area, prior to his posting to Ottawa, with officers of the Force and Armed Services in attendance.

“G” Division

North-West Territories and Yukon (Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15841 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. Moulton, a son, Kevin Arthur, at Whitehorse, Y.T., on June 8, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15634 Cpl. and Mrs. H. Milburn, a son, Richard Lorne, at Whitehorse, on July 12, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16976 Cst. and Mrs. G. C. Ambrose, a son, George Randall, at Whitehorse, on July 17, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16954 Cst. and Mrs. T. J. Garvin, a daughter, Linda Kristine, at Yellowknife, N.W.T., on Apr. 14, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15337 Cpl. and Mrs. V. D. R. Wilson, a son, Karl Thomas, at Toronto, Ont., on Mar. 6, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15532 Cpl. and Mrs. H. K. Hodgson, a daughter, Cheryl Anne, on Jan. 20, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16942 Cst. and Mrs. B. J. Gillespie, a son, Russell George, on Mar. 24, 1957.

Marriages Reg. No. 17779 Cst. D. Dornian to Miss Angela Alberta Cox at Whitehorse, Y.T., on June 14, 1957.

Reg. No. 17348 Cst. G. B. Warner to Miss Patricia Joan Price at Aklavik, N.W.T., on July 5, 1957.

Reg. No. 17371 Cst. C. W. Nolan to Miss Inez Walker at Calgary, Alta., on July 12, 1957.

Social On May 17, all available members of Whitehorse Sub-Division, their wives and girl friends, gathered at the Army Sergeants' Mess for a social evening and to say “au revoir” to the following members who were leaving the Yukon after having served in the North for three years or more: Cpls. H. D. Ferguson and C. L. Restoule to “K” Division; Cpl. H. T. Nixon to “G” Division Headquarters; Cst. C. M. Tomas to “J” Division; Csts. C. W. Nolan and D. K. Manning to “D” Division; Cst. J. H. D. MacDowell to “H” Division; Csts. R. G. Moulton, G. F. Wegelin and C. D.



"G" DIVISION FAMILIARIZATION COURSE

Front row, l. to r.—Sgt. E. R. Lysyk, Cpls. W. G. Campbell, R. N. Milmine, R. H. Martin, Sgt. K. D. Smith. Second row—Csts. D. A. McLean, I. D. McSporran, K. J. Downey, L. D. Minion, B. P. Sims, J. C. A. Quintal. Third row—Csts. C. D. Richardson, W. L. Kelly, C. W. Saunderson, W. S. Craig, R. S. McClure, W. P. Benedek. Fourth row—Csts. C. L. Sundell, E. J. Giesbrecht, D. L. Rumpel, J. M. McPhee, A. Kozak, G. P. Frame. Rear row—Csts. M. A. Mohr, L. R. Bates, J. H. Wilson, C. W. Mears.

Magnusson to "F" Division and W. F. Semeno to "E" Division. On behalf of the subdivision, Insp. J. T. Parsons presented each member with a small memento of the North. Our best wishes go with these members in their new postings.

Visitors Members stationed at Aklavik were honored by a brief visit to the barracks by the Hon. and Mrs. George Hees and party. Mr. Hees, Minister of Transport, was visiting northern settlements and stopped here on July 23 between visits to the new townsite and Tuktoyaktuk.

Special Note Supt. H. A. Larsen, Officer Commanding "G" Division, had the honor of being selected to represent Canada at the unveiling of a monument in commemoration of the great Norwegian explorer Otto Sverdrup, at Steinkjer, Norway on July 21, 1957. For

details of Superintendent Larsen's trip to Norway, please see page 99.

Training A fifth annual familiarization course for northern reliefs was held in Edmonton May 21-31 for 25 members proceeding on transfer to the Yukon and Western Arctic. Each morning the members attended classes at the Charles Camsell Indian Hospital and during these classes would don masks, arm themselves with syringes and needles and invade the corridors looking for needle material. We have every reason to believe that a huge sigh of relief went up when the patients found that the classes had finally come to an end. The course this year was supervised by Sgt. E. R. Lysyk of "F" Division assisted by Sgt. K. D. Smith of Whitehorse. These two members lectured the class in the afternoons on "G" Division matters.

"H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 14753 Cpl. and Mrs. C. H. Johnson, a son, Philip Charles, at North Sydney, N.S., on June 25, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15783 Cst. and Mrs. G. W. Hosker, a son, Geoffrey Bryan, at Detroit, Mich., on May 29, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16828 Cst. and Mrs. D. W. Harrison, a daughter, Jeanne Kay, at New Glasgow, N.S., on May 24, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16143 Cst. and Mrs. E. W. Pendergast, a son, James Herbert, at Truro, N.S., on May 27, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17314 Cst. and Mrs. R. C. Stevenson, a son, Robert Charles, at Halifax, N.S., on July 17, 1957.

To Mr. and Mrs. L. Powley (Radio Technician), a son, Kramer Donald, at Halifax, on Aug. 15, 1957.

Marriages Reg. No. 16024 Cst. F. A. Howe to Miss Irene Francis Phillips of Glace Bay, N.S., on May 18, 1957, at Halifax, N.S.

Reg. No. 16903 Cst. G. F. O'Connell to Miss Genevieve Purcell of Mulgrave, N.S., on June 18, 1957, at Halifax.

Reg. No. 15983 Cst. F. J. R. Stiles to Miss Sylvia Lida Mailman of Kentville, N.S., on June 8, 1957, at Kentville.

Reg. No. 17612 Cst. J. Nisbet to Miss Bertha Bailey at Saltsprings, Pictou Co., N.S., on June 1, 1957.

Reg. No. 17550 Cst. S. G. McNaughton to Miss Doris May Walker of Bridgetown, N.S., on July 7, 1957.

Reg. No. 17058 Cst. G. W. Gibbs to Miss Dorothy Marie Mooney of Yarmouth, N.S., on June 22, 1957, at Yarmouth.

Reg. No. 17414 Cst. C. R. Hine to Miss Barbara Maxine Marion Beck, B.A., B.Ed., of Lunenburg, N.S., on July 2, 1957, at Lunenburg.

Reg. No. 18579 Cst. L. K. Orr to Miss Catherine Ilsley MacMichael of Shubenacadie, N.S., on June 1, 1957, at Shubenacadie.

Reg. No. 18266 Cst. C. R. Craig to Miss Mary Redmond of Glace Bay on July 23, 1957, at Glace Bay.

Reg. No. 17936 Cst. E. S. Grant to Miss Marjorie Elaine MacQuarrie, R.N., of Curry's Corner, N.S., on June 29, 1957, at Windsor, N.S.

Reg. No. 18318 Cst. C. F. Bursey to Miss Patricia Margaret Sawler of Lakeville, N.S., on July 7, 1957, at Billtown, N.S.

Reg. No. 16953 Cst. L. H. Winters to Miss Janet Dechman Cameron of Armdale, N.S., at Armdale, on Aug. 24, 1957.

Reg. No. 17556 Cst. L. J. Mascotto of "G" Division to Miss Valanne May Fraser of Armdale, at Armdale, on June 29, 1957.

Arrivals A warm welcome is extended to Insp. D. O. Bartram and his family on their transfer to Truro Sub-Division on July 4, 1957. We are also pleased to welcome Sub-Insp. C. A. Loughheed and his family to Halifax who arrived from Fredericton on August 15.

The following members, transferred to this division are also warmly welcomed: Cst. R. A. Vaughan to "H" Division H.Q. on completion

of his studies at the University of New Brunswick. Cpl. P. Mardell of "HQ" Division, a recent arrival at Sydney. Cst. J. H. McDowell, from "O" Division, to Sydney Sub-Division. Cst. W. H. Canam to Dartmouth Detachment after a tour of duty in "G" Division. Cst. A. W. Stairs from "A" Division to Halifax Sub-Division. Cst. L. J. Lewis, from "HQ" to take over Truro Sub-Division Identification Branch. Csts. C. L. Craig, F. A. Redding and K. C. Dunn from "Depot" Division.

Departures Our best wishes go with the following, who have recently been transferred to other divisions: Insp. and Mrs. R. J. Herman who departed in July for "Marine" Division Headquarters in Ottawa. Insp. and Mrs. J. A. F. Young and their daughter Wendy, who were moved to Lethbridge, Alta., on July 9. Sgt. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor, from Kentville Detachment to Regina Sub-Division of "F" Division on August 20. Csts. C. J. Dickey, A. D. Batstone, C. R. Hine, G. W. Hosker and H. N. Holton, all transferred to "A" Division. Cst. C. D. Tiller to "K" Division. Csts. E. G. Grant, C. F. Bursey and C. R. Craig transferred to "A" Division. Cst. J. L. O'Halloran to "G" Division. Cst. E. B. Young to "N" Division. Cpl. and Mrs. H. M. Smart who left on transfer to "O" Division on July 10 from Guysborough Detachment. Cst. W. G. Kelly to "G" Division in July.

Bereavements Members of the Division were saddened to hear of the deaths of ex-Cpl. J. R. L. Phinney on June 5 and ex-Cpl. C. D. MacKenzie on June 30.

Sympathy is extended to the following members: Asst. Commr. and Mrs. J. Howe on the death of Mrs. Howe's mother at Ottawa on May 27, 1957. Cpl. J. S. W. Sauriol on the death of his father on June 14, 1957. Civil Servant Winnifred E. Roche on the death of her sister on August 20, 1957. Sgt. F. H. Finney on the death of his wife on August 21, 1957. Cpl. H. G. Searle on the death of his father on August 22, 1957.

Bowling "H" Division H.Q. Bowling League concluded another successful season with a dance and social evening at Thornvale Barracks on June 21. Prizes and trophies won by contestants were presented by Supt. F. A. Regan, the recipients being: high team—J. Wilson, (captain), T. Purcell, J. Douglas, K. Taylor, N. Entwistle and L. Winters. High single: men—W. Marnes; ladies—Mrs. M. Parkins. Other events were won by Cst. W. Arsenault, Cst. R. O. Walling and B. Smith, each of whom received an individual trophy.

Shooting Although little competitive shooting took place among members of our H.Q. and Sub-Division Rifle and Revolver Clubs, we were well represented in the Nova Scotia Rifle Association Provincial Shoot by Sgt. N. Credico,

Cpl. H. G. Scott and Cst. J. D. M. Jordan. All placed well up in the money and Constable Jordan took first place in .22 hand-gun, first place in .38 hand-gun and won the aggregate.

Softball An RCMP team was entered this season in the Halifax Industrial Twilight League comprised of entries from the Halifax City

Police and several commercial establishments. The team was made up of members of the Force from the immediate Halifax area and during the months of July and August played a regular league schedule of games.

Exhibition games have also been played with local service organizations.

"J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 16127 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. Murrant, at St. Stephen, N.B., on Dec. 5, 1956, a son, John Stephen.

To Reg. No. 15925 Cpl. and Mrs. A. R. LeCocq, at Rexton, N.B., on Mar. 24, 1957, a son, Joseph Stephen Daniel.

To Reg. No. 16811 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Dubeau, at Edmundston, N.B., on May 4, 1957, a son, Joseph Pierre.

To Reg. No. 17189 Cst. and Mrs. M. F. Barrie, at Minto, N.B., on May 15, 1957, a daughter, Cynthia Louise.

To Reg. No. 16836 Cst. and Mrs. C. A. Roy, at Fredericton, N.B., on May 17, 1957, a daughter, Nicole.

To Reg. No. 17045 Cst. and Mrs. T. H. Morton, at Plaster Rock, N.B., on May 17, 1957, a son, William James.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. C. V. Armstrong, at Saint John, N.B., on May 22, 1957, a son, Peter Coughlan.

To Reg. No. 16250 Cst. and Mrs. K. S. Hall, at Saint John, on May 30, 1957, a daughter, Heather Barbara.

To Reg. No. 12732 Cpl. and Mrs. D. S. Johnson, at Newcastle, N.B., on May 31, 1957, a son, Andrew Steele.

To Reg. No. 16853 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. E. Michaud, at Bathurst, N.B., on May 31, 1957, a daughter, Marie Louise.

To Reg. No. 17210 Cst. and Mrs. N. W. Mulock, at Bath, N.B., on June 5, 1957, a son, Gregory Norman.

To Reg. No. 16986 Cst. and Mrs. J. F. M. Dubois, at Moncton, N.B., on June 12, 1957, a daughter, Marie Carole.

To Reg. No. 15080 Cst. and Mrs. D. E. Harrison at St. Stephen, on June 13, 1957, a son, Christopher John.

Marriages Reg. No. 16134 Cst. P. M. Grover to Miss Patricia Ann Pollard at Fredericton, N.B.

Reg. No. 17175 Cst. F. F. Fedor to Miss Mary Loanna Lahy (steno for "G" Division QMS) at Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 17730 Cst. J. K. Wood to Miss Alyse Patricia Smalley at East Florenceville, N.B.

Reg. No. 17720 Cst. R. E. MacMonagle to Miss Dorothy Marguerite MacNabb (our C.I.B. steno for six years) on June 22, 1957, at Fredericton.

Reg. No. 17037 Cst. M. F. Schmidt to Miss Joanne Honora Hurley, on June 29, 1957, at Blissfield, N.B.

Reg. No. 17179 Cst. R. N. Horner to Miss Margaret Joan Hanna, on June 29, 1957, at Bathurst, N.B.

Reg. No. 18182 Cst. B. R. Nielsen to Miss Alice Theresa McGillicuddy, on June 29, 1957, at Lancaster, N.B.

Reg. No. 17944 Cst. J. F. Dickie to Miss Helen Price, on July 6, 1957, at Sussex, N.B.

Transfers To the following officers go our best wishes on their departure: Supt. D. O. Forrest to "A" Division as Officer Commanding, Insp. J. A. Couillard to "A" Division as Officer in charge of Interior Economy and Sub-Insp. C. A. Loughheed to "H" Division as Duty Officer.

Arrivals The division welcomes Supt. L. Bingham from "N" Division as Officer Commanding and Cpl. R. F. Wellings from "L" Division to C.I.B. Readers.

Pensions Best wishes are extended to Reg. No. 11469 S/Sgt. D. T. Griffiths, Reg. No. 11606 S/Sgt. L. V. Brown and Reg. No. 11132 Cpl. C. A. E. Taylor who have recently retired to pension.

Staff Sergeant Griffith, Supervising NCO, "J" Division Headquarters, left on retirement

L. to r.—Staff Sergeants Griffiths and Brown, Corporal Taylor, retired to pension.



leave on July 1, 1957. Born at Birdton, N.B., on June 17, 1903, he engaged in the New Brunswick Provincial Police in September 1926 and served with that force until its amalgamation with the RCMP in April 1932. All his service has been in the Province of New Brunswick.

Staff Sergeant Brown, Fredericton Sub-Division NCO, left on retirement leave on June 11, 1957, after 27 years' service. Staff Brown was born at Saint John, N.B., on May 23, 1902, joined the New Brunswick Provincial Police on Aug. 11, 1930 serving with that force until April 1932, when he was engaged in the RCMP. Staff Brown served at Fredericton and Saint John.

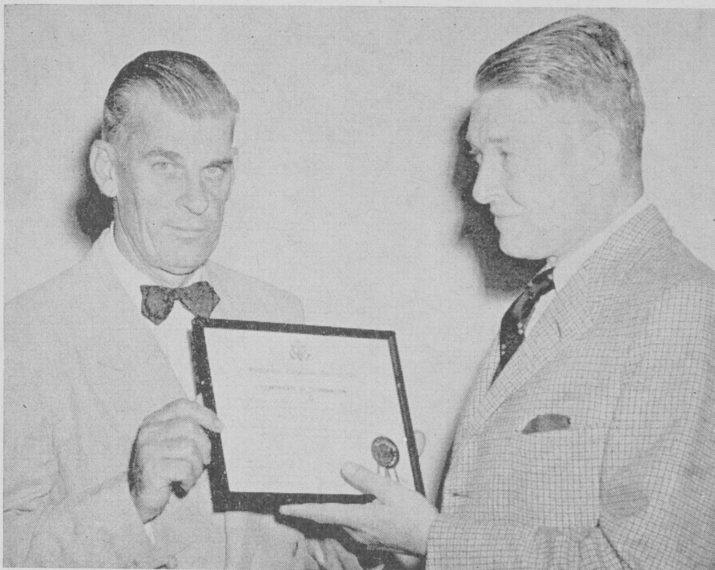
Corporal Taylor, i/c Communications Branch, left on retirement leave on June 25, 1957 after 25 years' service with the Force. Corporal and Mrs. Taylor have left on a trip to England. He was born in Tiptree, Essex, England, on May 25, 1908 and came to Canada in June 1929. Engaging in the Force on Nov. 2, 1931, he served at Port Arthur, Ont., and Halifax, N.S. He served Overseas with the No. 1 Provost Company and after the war was posted to "J" Division where he served at Tracadie, New-castle and Fredericton Detachments.

At an informal gathering of members in the "J" Division Mess, Superintendent Forrest, Staff Griffiths, Staff Brown and Corporal Taylor were presented with appropriate gifts.

Shooting For the fourth successive year, Cpl. W. M. Beatty, Sussex Town Detachment, won the DCRA Grand Aggregate in the 91st Annual Prize Meet of the New Brunswick Rifle Association held at the Sussex Rifle Range on August 1. Corporal Beatty finished with the score of 718 out of 800. He was also awarded

the Lieutenant-Governor's Trophy for winning the Grand Aggregate, the Governor-General's Silver Medal and the Walter and Ruth Mitchell Trophy for winning the DCRA Aggregate. At the conclusion of the shoot, Corporal Beatty received congratulations from Brig. E. C. Brown, commanding N.B. area and was presented with the prizes. Corporal G. A. Lewis, Perth Detachment, won the Pickerell Shield for revolver shooting at the Sussex meet and was presented with the trophy by Brigadier Brown. The Pickerell Shield has been held by various members of this division since it was first presented in 1947 with the exception of one year, a year that the RCMP did not enter a revolver team. In 1955, the shield was held by Sgt. Major H. A. Hunter who tied with Cpl. A. M. Hughes for first place in 1956.

Prior to the NBRA shoot Corporal Beatty won two out of three matches at the Provincial Rifle Association meeting at Squaw Point Rifle Range, P.E.I. He was awarded the Village Restaurant Trophy donated for the highest aggregate in the two days shooting. His individual awards were the Roger Hardware Trophy and the Artillery Association Trophy. In the City of Charlottetown Match, he tied for first place. Corporal Beatty together with Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon (Rtd.), ex-Sgt. J. D. O'Connell and Cpl. A. M. Hughes made up the DCRA team for N.B. in the recent annual shoot in Ottawa. Corporal Beatty has consistently made an excellent showing during the past four years in shooting and has won the respect of all by his ability to recover after making the occasional bad start, and by his quiet and confident manner in coaching those of less experience.



"Certificate of Co-operation" awarded to the RCMP being received by Supt. D. O. Forrest, representing the Commissioner, from Col. R. Marx, Chief, Maine State Police, June 18, 1957.

Courses Cpl. E. R. Madill and Cst. R. A. Vaughan recently completed a one year non degree University Training Course at the University of New Brunswick. The former obtained four first division marks and one high

second division and the latter obtained five first divisions. Constable Vaughan has since returned to duty in "H" Division and our congratulations are extended to these members for their splendid efforts.

"K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Marriages Reg. No. 18568 Cst. J. Saganski to Miss Ann Josephine Connelly, on May 25, 1957 at Drumheller, Alta.

Reg. No. 17711 Cst. W. K. Hoover to Miss Patricia Ann Labenovich, on June 8, 1957 at Calgary, Alta.

Reg. No. 17135 Cst. N. A. Bromberger to Miss Lorna J. Morrison, on June 29, 1957 at Calgary.

Reg. No. 17377 Cst. C. S. McGinnis to Miss Elaine Patricia Cook on July 20, 1957 at Calgary.

Lethbridge—Farewells Inspector Shank, Officer Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division, left July 23 on transfer to command New Westminster Sub-Division. We wish him and Mrs. Shank the best of luck at their new posting.

On Wednesday, June 26, the ladies of the Sub-Division gave a tea in honour of Mrs. Shank at the Lethbridge Flying Club, at which time she was presented with an engraved rose bowl on behalf of all members of the Sub-Division on the eve of her departure to New Westminster, B.C. Mrs. McLauchlan, wife of Reg. No. 12581 S/Sgt. D. P. McLauchlan, was also present at the tea and was presented with a cup and saucer as a going-away gift, prior to her moving to Regina with her husband.

On Wednesday, June 19, a dinner was held in honor of Reg. No. 11031 Cpl. A. E. Dickinson, who was retiring to pension after 25 years' service, and Reg. No. 12581 S/Sgt. D. P. McLauchlan, being transferred to Regina. A handsome travelling bag was presented to Corporal Dickinson and a leather brief case to Staff Sergeant McLauchlan. Other retirements to pension: Reg. No. 12946 Cpl. R. J. Heppell, who accepted a position with the Provincial Department of Justice, Lethbridge, and will reside here permanently—and Reg. No. 12630 Cpl. J. Belzer who is joining the Provincial Livestock Branch at Edmonton, effective September 3. We wish all of these members the best of luck and health in their retirement and in their new occupations.

Arrivals We welcome Insp. J. A. Young and family, who arrived at Lethbridge on July 22 to assume command of the Sub-Division. Inspector Young is an expert pistol shot and we look forward to a great deal of activity within our Rifle and Revolver Club during the

coming months. Our local shooters had better look to their laurels.

Sports Members of Sub-Division Headquarters have formed a fast-ball team and while not entered in any organized league, they have played several games purely for sport. The calibre of play is certainly high and possibly some consideration may be given to venturing into league competition next year.

On June 16 members of the Lethbridge Rifle and Revolver Club were hosts to revolver teams from Lethbridge and Medicine Hat City Police Forces. The occasion was a competition which was held in our range to compete for the G. B. McClellan Trophy, kindly donated by the Officer Commanding "K" Division for annual competition by pistol teams from police forces in Southern Alberta. The Medicine Hat Team, under the able leadership of Sgt. "Bill" MacKenzie, was successful in carrying away the honors and the trophy with a score of 1162 out of a possible 1500. Sergeant MacKenzie also captured the rest of the jewellery, making the highest score in each individual match and the highest aggregate score. Our congratulations to the Medicine Hat Team who are indeed a good bunch of marksmen. Following the competition, a dinner was held at the Flying Club, after which three excellent films on revolver shooting (loaned by the F.B.I.) were shown. It is hoped to continue competitions of this nature at least once a year or more often throughout the Sub-Division, in order to foster a closer spirit of good will between various police forces.

Reg. No. 17085 Cst. R. A. Dzikowski of this Sub-Division left for Ottawa on August 2 to compete for the Connaught Cup as a representative of "K" Division and to attend the DCRA Matches. We wish him the best of luck in all competitions and would like to see the Connaught Cup brought back to Lethbridge.

Social A picnic was held in the St. Mary's district on June 23 for all members of the Sub-Division, approximately 150 people, consisting of members, their wives and children attending. The highlight of the picnic was the softball game between senior NCOs and Constables from the Highway Patrol and Detachment. It seems that the former group is slowing up a little, probably due to advancing years(?).

Nevertheless, with the assistance of the Officer Commanding as umpire, the senior NCOs managed to polish off the young fellows in short order. There is no doubt that the picnic was an outstanding success so far as the small fry were concerned: the records indicate that no less than 300 hot dogs, 200 Dixie cups and 200 bottles of pop were consumed!

Edmonton—Presentations A pleasant surprise party in honor of Cst. J. R. "Spike" McLean was held at the Namao Air Base Sergeants' Mess on June 21. Constable McLean, who has been a popular member of Edmonton Sub-Division for several years, was no more surprised when he was taken to the party than the attending members at the party were when they learned that "Spike" was about to marry. The NCO i/c Edmonton Detachment, S/Sgt. R. Mulcaster presented the guest of honor with

a suitable gift. On June 29 Constable McLean and his charming lady, Miss Gladys Marion Baker, were married. Sincerest good wishes are extended to Constable and Mrs. McLean.

Sgt. H. M. Silver, for many years a member of this division, during most of which time he was in charge of the Drug Detail, recently left the Force to go to pension. Members of the General Investigation Section, during a short farewell, presented Sergeant Silver with a camping "coolerator", a most useful item on picnics and vacation tours. Presiding over the presentation was S/Sgt. J. M. Molyneux. At another gathering in the Headquarters Sergeants' Mess, Sergeant Silver was the recipient of a silver tray suitably engraved, presented by Staff Sergeant Molyneux on behalf of Mess members. Best wishes to the departing sergeant and his wife for a happy, prosperous future.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Births To Reg. No. 16782 Cst. and Mrs. A. R. Fischl, a son, John Albert, on May 29, 1957.

Marriages Reg. No. 17329 Cst. D. J. Hender to Elizabeth Jean MacGregor, on July 2, 1957, at Kingsboro, P.E.I.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to Sgt. T. J. Keefe and Cpl. G. H. L. McKinnon on their promotions.

Arrivals A welcome is extended to Cst. W. R. Armour recently transferred from "N" Division.

Departures Cpl. R. F. Wellings was transferred to "J" Division on June 30. The best

wishes of the members of the division were tangibly expressed in the presentation by the Officer Commanding of a suitable gift to this NCO. Prior to his departure he was a guest of honor at a "smoker" which was held in the wardroom of HMCS *Queen Charlotte*. Sergeant Keefe and Corporal McKinnon took advantage of this occasion to play "host" in the celebration of their recent promotions. An enjoyable evening was had by the members and our appreciation is extended to the committee in charge and also to the Commanding Officer of HMCS *Queen Charlotte* through whose kind co-operation the accommodation was made available for this social event.

"Marine" Division

(Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 19112 Sgt. and Mrs. A. E. Reid, a daughter, Gayle Irene, on May 22, 1957.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. A. G. Long, a daughter, Susan Adell, on May 24, 1957.

To Reg. No. 18634 Sgt. and Mrs. J. S. Kenny, a daughter, Catherine Maureen, on June 20, 1957.

To Reg. No. 19146 Cpl. and Mrs. G. E. Lewis, a son, George Douglas, on June 22, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15965 Cst. and Mrs. E. D. Sears, a daughter, Linda Gayle, on June 18, 1957.

Marriages Reg. No. 19134 Cst. G. E. Eye to Miss Dorothy Evangeline Guild on June 15, 1957, at Saint John, N.B.

Reg. No. 19282 Cst. G. H. Wilson to Miss Bernadette M. Pothier on July 20, 1957, at Yarmouth, N.S.

Spl. Cst. L. D. N. Musclow to Miss Janice Agnes Keith on May 6, 1957, at Vancouver, B.C.

Of Things to Come Superstition always reigns with those who go down to the sea in ships, such as "a lull before a storm". Lo and behold our bashful George (Cst. G. A. Smith employed at "Marine" Division H.Q.) has taken the initial step in presenting Miss Lorna Maybey, Milidgeville, N.B. with a diamond.

New Members A welcome is extended to the following special constables who have joined this Division: J. E. G. Gagne, E. J. Jerrett, P. A. Reese, A. Rapaz, J. G. Companion, C. A. Rose, J. J. MacDonald, J. E. Lownds, J. F. C. Luttrell, T. J. Keogh, S. G. McLennan, L. G. F. LeBlanc, A. D. Fraser, L. M. Watt, R. C. Sutherland, N. J. Muise,

K. R. C. N. Hall, G. V. Thompson, C. Cross, M. A. Roberts, F. S. Prest, E. H. Toombs, J. W. Porter, J. W. King, W. A. Laws, C. Taylor, E. G. Parsons, A. J. MacDonald, M. M. Roy, J. V. Gallant, W. F. Foster, F. A. Goodwin, D. S. Ross, D. G. MacNeil, J. Milnes, D. B. Alyward, E. E. Walker.

Pensioned Best wishes for a happy and leisurely life in the future is extended to Reg. No. 12255 Cpl. J. V. McDuff and Reg. No. 12252 Cst. R. J. Cook, who commenced retirement leave on July 22 and 23 respectively.

New Construction Another new "Detachment" Class Patrol Boat, RCMP *Detector*, commenced patrol duty on the Atlantic Coast during the month of August 1957. This new 65-foot patrol boat, built by Shelburne Shipbuilders Limited, Shelburne, N.S., was launched June 28, being officially christened by Mrs. Beanlands, wife of S/Sgt. S. A. Beanlands. In addition to Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Beanlands, "Marine" Division was represented by Insp. and Mrs. A. R. Asch, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. K. S. Creaser, S/Sgt. and Mrs. N. C. C. Roberts. RCMPs *MacBrien* was also at Shelburne on day of launching with NCOs and crew members in attendance at the ceremony.

Detector remained at Shelburne for about three weeks for completion of construction and installation of machinery, proceeding direct to Halifax, under her own power, on July 24. Complete trials were carried out at Halifax, with all equipment performing in a satisfactory manner. The ship departed for Saint John, N.B., early on August 24, arriving the follow-

ing day. She will replace the *Interceptor* on command to "J" Division.

This patrol boat is approximately the same size as the RCMP *Interceptor*, constructed in 1955 as replacement for old type "Detachment" Class Patrol Boats. Changes were made in general layout, which resulted in considerable improvement, particularly in NCOs accommodations and outside appearance. Light metal alloy was used extensively for deck fittings, including mast and funnel. Forward accommodation provides comfortable quarters for four men, with large clothes lockers, shower and washroom. Combination galley-dinette is fitted with electric refrigerator and oil burning range, also convertible settee to form an additional berth.

The engine room is large, with convenient layout, entry direct from wheelhouse and escape hatch to truck deck. The main engine is a 400 h.p. Cummins Diesel Engine fitted with 2-1 reduction gear, turning a 36 inch propeller at 900 r.p.m. Ample electric current for all purposes, including a modern Decca Radar, is supplied by a 5 K.W. generator driven by a 15 h.p. Lister Diesel Engine.

The *Detector* carries one 15-foot moulded Plycraft speed boat fitted with buoyancy material in accordance with steamship regulations and equipped with a 20 h.p. Mercury outboard motor complete with remote control and steering wheel. One standard type 16-foot rowboat is also carried. A specially designed centre line davit provides improved facilities for lowering boats from either side.

Accommodation for two NCOs is located

The new RCMP Patrol Boat *Detector*.



aft with entrance from the main deck. This compartment has two comfortable berths, large clothes lockers and separate washroom. Mattresses throughout are foam rubber and the ship is heated by an efficient automatic oil burning furnace.

Wheelhouse is large and well equipped with electronic aids to navigation such as radar, echo sounder, ship-to-shore telephone and F.M., R/T RCMP circuits. The steering gear is hand hydraulic and the main engine has automatic wheelhouse controls.

“N” Division

(Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14912 Cst. and Mrs. R. C. Culton, on July 15, 1957, a son, Robert Lindsay.

Arrivals Insp. J. B. Harris, from “K” Division to command “N” Division. Sub-Insp. R. V. Currie, from Headquarters Division as Training Officer. S/Sgt. E. Knull, from “Depot” Division to head the lecturing staff. Cpl. K. J. Jensen, from “Depot” to join the lecturing staff. Cpl. R. R. Canning, from “Depot” on command to the training staff. Cst. E. B. Young, from “H” Division to join the drill staff.

Departures On July 5, the staff gathered in the recreation room to bid farewell to Supt. L. Bingham and to meet his successor, Insp. J. B. Harris. Later, in the evening, Superintendent and Mrs. Bingham were guests at a dance held in their honor in the auditorium.

Insp. H. C. Russell has been transferred from “N” to “J” Division. He came to this division from Headquarters in March 1956 as Duty Officer and later held the combined positions of Duty Officer and Training Officer. On August 13, the staff assembled to wish him the best of luck in the future and to meet his successor, Sub-Insp. R. V. Currie.

Cpl. E. B. Jensen was transferred from “N” to “Depot” Division on July 29. At “Depot” he is continuing his duties as a lecturer on the training staff. Corporal Jensen came to this division from “F” Division on June 1, 1950. Prior to his departure he was honored at a staff get-together in the recreation room and presented with a token of the division's esteem. He and Mrs. Jensen and their family will be missed by their many friends in the Ottawa area.

Retirements Reg. No. 11759 S/Sgt. H. S. Graves, Senior Training NCO at “N” Division left on retirement leave on August 18. Staff Sergeant Graves engaged in the Force at Edmonton on Aug. 18, 1932 and took his recruit training at “Depot” Division. Going to the field he was employed on general duties at Winnipeg, Regina, Lethbridge, Edmonton, Smoky Lake, Peace River, Grand Prairie and Netekewin. He enlisted in No. 1 Provost Company (RCMP) Apr. 23, 1940 and proceeded overseas seeing action in England and on the continent and rising to the rank of Lieutenant.

On his return to Canada after the war, he was posted to “A” Division for a short period and then transferred on Sept. 1, 1946 to “N” Division where he remained until his retirement. A bingo and dance was held in the auditorium on August 16, in his honor and that of his wife, Chris, whom he married Overseas. Among those in attendance: Commr. L. H. Nicholson and Mrs. Nicholson, Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette, Insp. F. B. Woods-Johnson, J. B. Harris and H. Robertson. Insp. J. B. Harris presented Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Graves with going away gifts from the division and spoke of the excellent service the retiring NCO had given the Force. He and Chris are proceeding to Scotland on the *SS Empress of Britain* on retirement leave and the good wishes of the division go with them.

Visitors Welcome visitors were S/Sgt. and Mrs. C. W. Anderson who were in the Ottawa area for the wedding of their daughter.

Members of the staff were happy to have the opportunity of seeing Insp. H. Robertson, who visited here while attending the DCRA shoot at the Connaught Ranges.

Courses Cst. E. A. Hayes to the RCAF SIT course at Station Trenton.

Miscellaneous We were fortunate in having the RCMP (Ottawa) Band give two evening performances on the grounds at “N” Division this summer. In spite of the unusually large numbers of Ottawa Valley brand mosquitoes present, both concerts were well attended and much enjoyed.

Fourteen boys representing the Imperial Cadets Association (Britain) who were in Canada for the DCRA shoot arrived here on August 16, to witness our recruit training. They were conducted by Lt. W. R. Parsons of the Canadian Army and met by CSM W. Taylor. The boys saw 36 Troop under Corporal Morin on equitation and 38 Troop under Sergeant Curtain on P.T. Following this they visited the museum and showed great interest in the articles displayed. It is recorded that their fancy was particularly caught when they visited the recreation room and made contact with the hot coffee and hot chocolate vending machine. These have apparently not yet invaded the British Isles and were a source of wonder to the group.

Commissioner Nicholson congratulates Corporal Zavitz, winner of the Connaught Trophy in shoot-off to decide the Force's top shot.



The gardeners, under the direction of Sergeant Major Taylor, have put in a busy season and the grounds are in excellent shape. Flowering crabapple and other ornamental trees have been added to the elms, maples and poplars to make the lawns and gardens more beautiful than ever.

The curling rink is beginning to take shape and the odd devotee of the game from "downtown" may be seen out here in the evenings "looking it over".

With one wet exception, the troops out on mounted and dismounted field exercises have had pretty good weather this year.

The State Carriage has not been called upon as much as it was last year, but has been out once with its usual complement, escorting the

Japanese Ambassador, to present his credentials to the Governor-General.

The members on the musical ride will be arriving at "N" Division from their tour of the Old Country on September 18. Cst. J. A. Berthiaume of the riding staff reports that correspondence from members of the ride, shows that they are in good spirits and are having great success with their performances.

Sport The Connaught Trophy, donated by H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, 1911-16, was won again by Cpl. J. R. Zavitz of "N" Division after a shoot-off with S/Sgt. E. Davies. Both members posted a 197 out of 200 in the regular shoot and Corporal Zavitz came up with a 22 to Staff Sergeant Davies 14 in the extra target. Commissioner Nicholson presented the trophy.

"O" Division

(Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 17421 Cst. and Mrs. D. M. Crimp, a daughter, Karen Ann, on Mar. 27, 1957 at Hamilton, Ont.

To Reg. No. 14768 Cst. and Mrs. G. K. Skatfeld, a daughter, Glenann Elizabeth, on June 8, 1957 at Hamilton.

To Reg. No. 15118 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Harvey, a daughter, Valerie Ann, on June 9, 1957 at Hamilton.

To Reg. No. 16850 Cst. and Mrs. F. E. Evans, a son, Kerry Lindsay, on June 19, 1957 at Toronto, Ont.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. L. E. Young, a daughter, Katherine Anne, on July 4, 1957, at Toronto.

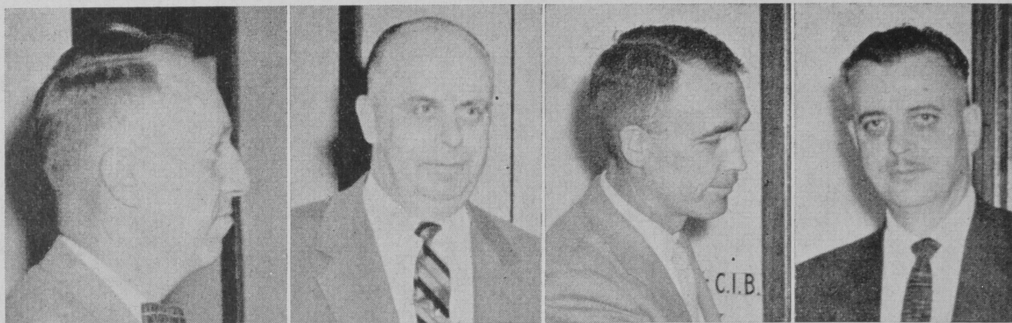
To Reg. No. 16043 Cst. and Mrs. F. H. Fullerton, a son, Steven Frederick, on July 1, 1957 at Niagara Falls, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15594 Cst. and Mrs. B. Toews, a son, Kenneth John Bradley, on July 31, 1957 at Toronto.

Marriages Reg. No. 17041 Cst. R. C. McLean to Miss Eleanor Kathleen McLaughlin, at Palmerston, Ont., on May 25, 1957. To reside in Toronto, Ont.

Reg. No. 18015 Cst. A. J. Monsebraaten to Miss Shirley Margaret Stevenson, on May 25, 1957. To reside in Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 17728 Cst. J. S. Garrow to Miss



Left to right—Sergeant Carson, Corporal Watson, Staff Sergeant Birkett and Sergeant Kirkman, all recently honored on leaving "O" Division. Staff Birkett has retired to pension.

Elizabeth Phyllis Burroughs at Edmonton, Alta., on May 25, 1957. To reside in Toronto.

Miss Joan A. Taylor, civil servant, to Reg. No. 17865, ex-Cst. P. C. Gilliat, at Toronto on June 8, 1957. To reside at Markham, Ont.

Deaths Ex-Sgt. Harry Allen, former Patrol Sergeant at Toronto, passed away on June 20, 1957, at Windsor, Ont., after a lengthy illness. Since going to pension, he has been employed at Hiram Walker & Sons Ltd., Windsor, and was an active member of the RCMP Veterans' Association.

Bereavements Members of the Division extend deepest sympathy to the following: Cpl. C. J. K. LaBrash, Toronto, on the death of his mother at Saskatoon on July 6, and Cst. G. M. Johnston, Fort Erie, Ont., on the death of his mother at St. Catharines, on July 21.

Arrivals A warm welcome is extended to the following personnel: Cpl. C. K. Thompson from "K" Division; Csts. J. T. Herndon, R. C. S. Irvine from "Depot" Division; Sgt. W. J. MacPherson, Csts. R. F. Bowers, G. M. Johnston from "F" Division; Sgt. E. Hodgson from "D" Division; Cpl. H. M. Smart from "H" Division; Cpl. C. E. Boone from "G" Division.

Departures Members of "O" Division offer best wishes to the following who have been transferred to other divisions: Csts. E. A. Trewella to "G" Division; A. J. Monsebraaten, R. H. Lees to "A" Division; Sgt. W. P. M. Kirkman to "F" Division; Cpl. A. J. Watson to "D" Division; Sgt. W. A. Carson to "E" Division.

Softball The Toronto Headquarters softball team entered the local Civil Service Softball League. In a recent trip to Ottawa the team split a double-header with the "A" and "HQ" team at the "N" Division diamond, losing the first game 6-1 and coming back to win the second by an identical score of 6-1. Team

manager is Bill Moskaluk, coach Cpl. Herb Smart and captain "Red" Power.

Bowling The C.I.B. team, captained by Jack MacDougall, finished at the top of the league and went on to win the trophy. Mary Sydney won ladies' high singles (345) and high cross (780). Bill Moskaluk won the men's high single (324); Will Powell won the men's high cross (757). Insp. K. M. Lockwood presented trophies and spoons to winners at a bowling party held on June 14. An excellent buffet prepared by Miss Mayrs and the mess staff was enjoyed by all.

Rifle and Revolver Club Last Winter, two teams within London Sub-Division were entered in the Inter-Divisional Pistol and Rifle competition, one from Windsor Detachment and the second consisting of members from sub-division H.Q. staff and London Detachment. The stein for divisional high aggregate rifle score was won by Sgt. J. H. Craig, London, and Cst. H. C. A. Franks, Windsor, won a spoon for divisional high team aggregate rifle score. S/Sgt. H. J. F. Ade, London, and Cst. J. G. Wilson, Windsor, each won a spoon for attaining divisional team aggregate pistol scores. A team from London was also entered in the DCRA. However, the enthusiasm exceeded the success.

Social On June 21 a farewell party was held for S/Sgt. E. I. Touchie, at Windsor, prior to his departure for Toronto, and it was well attended by his friends, representatives from enforcement agencies in the Windsor and Detroit districts, and members of the Force from neighboring detachments. He was presented with a token gift to remind him of his many friends in this area.

On July 10, all members and staff of divisional headquarters gathered to bid farewell to Sgt. W. P. M. Kirkman and to Cpl. A. J. Watson prior to their departure for "F" and

"D" Divisions respectively. The Officer Commanding presented a brief case to Sergeant Kirkman and a pen and pencil set to Corporal Watson.

On July 12, a farewell party was held in the Sergeants' Mess to honor Sergeant and Mrs. Kirkman and Sgt. and Mrs. W. A. Carson on transfer to "E" Division. Sergeant Kirkman was presented with a gladstone bag while Sergeant Carson received a set of pewter mugs suitably engraved. Both ladies received flowers. Buffet supper was served in the usual excellent manner.

On August 2, Sergeant Carson, a long-time member of this Division, was honored at a headquarters gathering. He was presented with a gladstone bag by the Officer Commanding, on behalf of the staff.

Pensioned On June 14, a farewell party in the Sergeants' Mess honored S/Sgt. and Mrs. T. T. Birkett on the Staff's retirement to pension. He was presented with a golf cart by members of the mess while Mrs. Birkett received a bouquet of flowers. We expect to see Staff and Mrs. Birkett at future mess functions as they will reside in Toronto. On June 17, the Officer Commanding presented a set of golf clubs to Staff Sergeant Birkett with headquarters staff present to bid farewell.

On June 1, a farewell party was held for Cpl. and Mrs. W. Howe at the Officers' Ward Room of HMCS *Prevost* London. On behalf of all members of London Sub-Division and "O" Division, Insp. H. C. Forbes, the Officer Commanding, presented "Paddy" with a camera and Mrs. Forbes presented Mrs. Howe with a bouquet of flowers. Before settling down to civilian life in Niagara Falls, Ont., Corporal

Howe is returning to the Emerald Isle to visit his "kin folk".

General July 16 was the date of the Tenth Annual Frontier Field Day held by the International Border Agencies, which is comprised of representatives from the FBI, U.S. Customs, U.S. Immigration, U.S. Border Patrol, Canadian Customs, Canadian Immigration and the RCMP, and was held on the grounds of the Lakewood Golf Club, Windsor. Activities commenced with a revolver shoot between four-man teams from the FBI, U.S. Customs, Border Patrol and Windsor Detachment RCMP. The trophy for the shoot was taken by the team from the Border Patrol with a record score of 1009. The high individual score was made by Insp. J. C. Foreman, Border Patrol, a member of the 1956 U.S. Olympic revolver team, who scored an impressive 281. The second high individual score was made by Cst. J. G. Wilson, Windsor Detachment, and the third by Agent T. Stacey, FBI. The golf tournament attracted the most competitors with the Canadian Customs capturing the trophy and the majority of the prizes. The trophy awarded to the best foursome between the FBI and RCMP was again won by the Detroit office of the FBI. The Police team was composed of Corporal Serada and Constable Brewer of the Chatham Detachment, Corporal Munro of Windsor and Constable Pike of Point Pelee. Our American visitors walked off with all the honors in the U.S. vs Canada events, the softball game and tug-of-war. The evening was taken up with a banquet and entertainment. Heads of many of the departments from both sides of the border were in attendance at the banquet.

Book Reviews

DAWN IN ARCTIC ALASKA, by Diamond Jenness. Thos. Allen Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 215. \$5.50.

Of late there has been a rash of books about the North, many of which have been written by observers who have flown in, looked about, and flown out again. Here is one by a man who has lived the life of the Eskimo—sharing his food, his living accommodations, his hardships. He has lived with them, not as a guest, to be treated with deference, but as one of them, a member of the community. The result is a book with a keen insight into the Eskimo character, interwoven with an appreciative view

of their hard lot in life.

Dr. Jenness, a noted Canadian anthropologist, began his Arctic researches in 1918 with the Stefansson Expedition, spending the first winter alone with the natives on the north coast of Alaska. It is of this winter that he writes. It is interesting to note that the previous year he had been travelling in tropical New Guinea, making a study of the natives of that region. He was chief of the anthropology division of the Canadian National Museum in Ottawa for 20 years, and Deputy Director of Intelligence for the RCAF during World War II. Honors and fellowships have been

conferred upon him by societies in many countries.

"Dawn in Arctic Alaska" paints a series of vivid, day-to-day pictures of life in the North. Tremendous hardships are dealt with matter-of-factly, but the reader can scan between the lines and realize just what this remarkable man went through. Nor is he ever guilty of condescension to the Eskimo. Indeed, says Dr. Jenness, "the Eskimos have set a standard that we of the so-called civilized world sorely need to emulate in this era of atomic warfare and mass destruction".

A friend of the author, Italian artist Giacomo Raimondi, has illustrated the book with fine pencil sketches, most of them taken from photographs made by the author. These add a great deal to the text, and to the over-all appreciation of the book.

This review would do an injustice if some mention were not made of the author's self-effacing style of writing. The manner in which he tells his tale is such that the reader must feel, along with this reviewer, that here is a man one would like to have for a friend.

R.C.K.

FOOL'S GOLD, by Erik Munsterhjelm.

The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 250. \$3.50.

A northern trapper, who turned prospector when news broke of a fabulous gold strike on the shore of Lake Athabaska, Erik Munsterhjelm knows from experience the thirst for sudden wealth. "Gold fever is a sickness—a sickness of the mind—and only time cures it, sometimes," he says. For apparent good reason, a veil of cynicism occasionally shrouds his recollections of gold rush days, main topic of this his latest book on the North. Happily, however, the type of story which might be expected to degenerate into something of a personal hard-luck tale, remains generally on a more elevated plane and develops instead into a pleasing descriptive commentary on northern life and a worthy record of an event of considerable economic importance. Consequently the author's bitter definition does not echo the general tone of his work; although it records a gamut of emotions, his writing is saved from being a tedious appeal for sympathy by virtue of a healthy concern in the course of events as a whole and an unsparing interest in the plights and

adventures of fellow beings—not to mention a quick appreciation of the humorous.

Munsterhjelm's gallery of real-life characters features such interesting people as Gus, who, too trusting by nature, loses a sensational find to a glib-tongued trickster and ends a despondent man; brawny, violent, John Harms, covetous principal in a sorry incident of drunken lust culminating in murder; "Don Quixote", castigator par excellence, who revels in heaping abuse on the head of his husky little partner "Sancho"—to mention only a small faction in this treatise of enticing wilderness and roaring mining towns. Bustling with specimens from all walks of life, lured together by a common craving, "Fool's Gold" is a story of intense rivalry, enhanced in value and interest because of its authenticity, related in an engaging and thoroughly unpretentious way.

Perhaps the most bitter irony of such episodes as the Athabaska Gold Rush (1934-39) is that some unfortunates, deserving a break, search a lifetime without success while others, less scrupulous, make fortunes only to squander them. An expert woodsman, fond of the rugged life of the North, Mr. Munsterhjelm conveys in his writing the impression that he entered upon his once-in-a-lifetime venture largely for the thrill of participation although he by no means belittles the fact that the possibilities of economic gains greatly influenced his decision. Like many others of his kind, he emerged rich only in experience. After doggedly seeking precious pyrites and quartz veins with only moderate success, writer Erik Munsterhjelm (author of the "The Wind and the Caribou") seems to have at least made a "strike" in the realm of literature of the north country with this latest appealing effort.

M.G.R.

THE INVESTIGATION OF DEATH,

by Donald Karl Merkeley, M.D., Med. Sc.D. (Forensic Medicine), Pathologist, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A., Ryerson Press, Toronto. Pp. 138. \$5.

The author has not been pretentious in his presentation. He states from the beginning that the book is "primarily for the police officer who, along with his other duties, is called upon to assist in the investigation of deaths". Keeping an open mind

on the subject, the author successfully fulfils his primary aim.

Dr. Merkeley immediately sets the mind at rest for those of us who, on picking up a "medicolegal volume", expect it to be filled with long, tedious, medical terms. On the contrary, he has restricted his medical jargon to a minimum and has set out his volume in clear, concise terminology, understandable to the layman.

The author has covered his subject in 12 chapters, each covering a certain aspect of sudden deaths and points to be remembered in their investigation. It is understandable that much of what is covered may be of general knowledge to the experienced investigator, but to the young untried police constable there is considerable information that he will find of use.

The book has merit but if the buyer expects it to cover in great detail the investigation of death he will be disappointed. Furthermore, it has little use in laboratory reference libraries, being as the author states, primarily for police officers engaged in general investigative duties, and not intended to be a technical manual. D.N.B.

ETHICS IN POLICE SERVICE, by Don L. Kookan. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. Pp. 58. \$3.

Reviewing the record of certain American police forces in the past 30 years, and their complete switch from brawn to brains, the author touches on the complex nature of present day police work involving the close co-operation of the police with the professions of medicine and law. He points out that this was brought about by the common need for the protection of the public. Tracing the problem of protecting the public, Professor Kookan talks about ethics of the police service. His book, in reality, is a code for policemen and those concerned with police administration to follow if they are to have police work on a high standard in our modern society.

Professor Kookan, formerly a State Policeman and a Federal Investigator, is now an Associate Professor of Police Administration and was recently appointed Director of the Indiana University Security Training Institute. D.N.C.

—OBITUARY—

Reg. No. 6329 ex-Cst. Joseph McNamara, DCM, 68, died July 14, 1957 at Toronto, Ont. He joined the RNWMP Sept. 24, 1914 and was discharged "time expired" Sept. 23, 1915. He was stationed in Regina, Sask. In World War I he served Overseas, was seriously wounded and awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. From 1919 to 1923 he was a member of the Ontario Legislative Assembly for Toronto Riverdale.

Reg. No. 5862 ex-Cst. William Douglas, 70, died Aug. 18, 1957 at Victoria, B.C. He joined the Force Aug. 18, 1914 and served until Aug. 17, 1916, rejoined Aug. 28, 1918 and served until July 9, 1919. On Nov. 24, 1919 he again re-engaged and was discharged to pension Nov. 23, 1946. He served at Regina, Sask., Macleod, Alta., and Esquimalt, B.C. In World War I he served Overseas with the RNWMP Siberian Cavalry Draft.

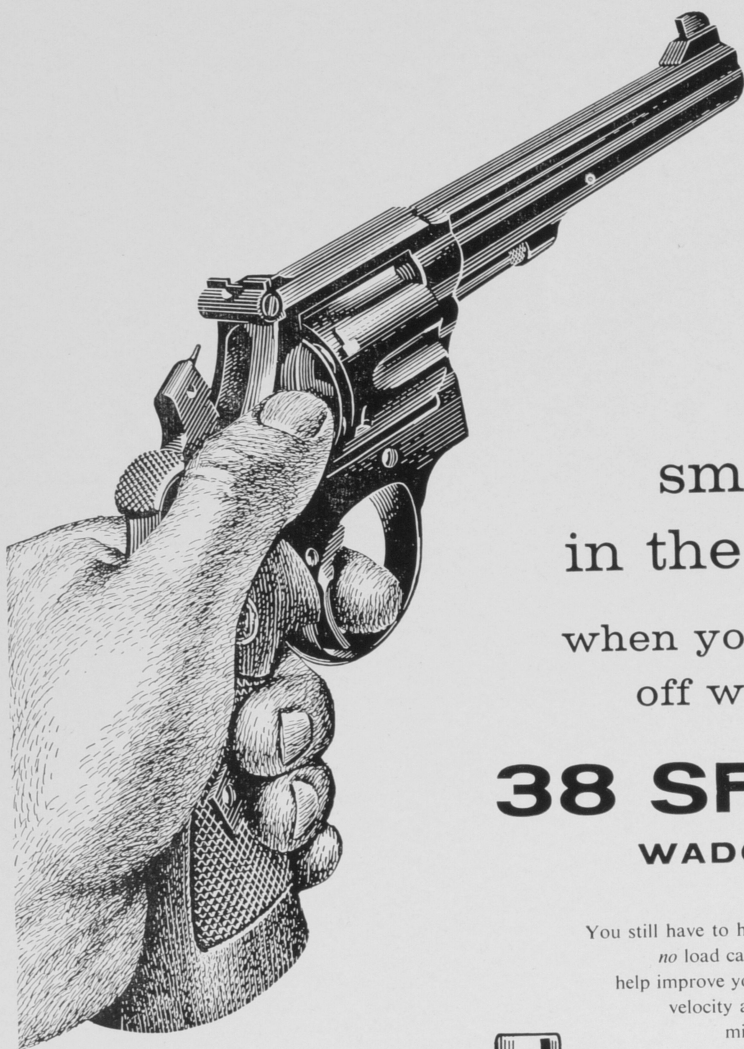
Reg. No. 9679 ex-Sgt. Frederick Anthony Lake, 60, died July 17, 1957, at Montreal, Que. He joined the RCMP Nov. 27, 1920 and was invalided to pension Dec. 31, 1944. He served at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, and Headquarters, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 11648 ex-Cst. Stanley Solomon Kempton, 59, died June 7, 1957, at Yarmouth, N.S. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was invalided to pension Oct. 12, 1947. He served at Shelburne, Digby and Yarmouth, N.S. Before joining the Force he was a member of the Preventive Service Jan. 15, 1931 to Mar. 31, 1932. In World War I he joined the C.E.F. Oct. 30, 1915, served Overseas and was demobilized Jan. 31, 1919.

Reg. No. 11736 ex-Cst. Percy Louis Boudreault, 62, died June 6, 1957 at Charlottetown, P.E.I. He joined the RCMP May 1, 1932 and was discharged "time expired" Apr. 30, 1935. He served at Georgetown, P.E.I. and was a member of the P.E.I. Provincial Police for five months before that force was absorbed by the Mounted Police.

Reg. No. 10950 ex-Sgt. Harry Allen, 50, died June 19, 1957 at Windsor, Ont. He joined the RCMP July 7, 1931 and retired to pension Nov. 30, 1953. He had been stationed at Regina, Sask., Toronto, Fort Erie, Kirkland Lake, Timmins, Camp Borden and Owen Sound, Ont.

- Insp. Henry Raymond Butchers (Rtd.), 67, died June 21, 1957, at Montreal, Que. He joined the RCMP Feb. 1, 1920, was appointed a commissioned officer on Sept. 15, 1936 and retired to pension June 1, 1946. Before becoming a member of the Force he had served with the Dominion Police from Sept. 22, 1909. All of his service was in the Fingerprint Section at Headquarters, Ottawa, and from July 15, 1940 Inspector Butchers was the officer-in-charge of that section. During World War I he joined the C.E.F. Jan. 24, 1916, served Overseas and was demobilized May 19, 1919.
- Reg. No. 4803 ex-Cpl. Reginald Francis, 73, died June 15, 1957 at Sidney, B.C. He joined the RNWMP Nov. 18, 1908 and was discharged "time expired" Nov. 17, 1917. On Jan. 15, 1919 he re-engaged in the Force and was discharged to pension Jan. 15, 1920. He served at Regina, Sask., Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton, Alta., Port Nelson, Gretna, Man., Fort William, Ont.
- Reg. No. 9111 ex-Cst. Harry James Gardner, 72, died July 4, 1957 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RCMP Feb. 1, 1920 and was invalided to pension May 30, 1944. Before engaging in the Force he served with the Dominion Police from Jan. 13, 1916 to Jan. 31, 1920. He served continuously in "A" Division, Ottawa.
- Reg. No. 8465 ex-Cst. Bernard Urquhart Murray, 57, died June 4, 1957 at Merritt, B.C. He joined the RCMP July 28, 1919 and was invalided to pension July 27, 1934. He also served as a special constable from June 25, 1940 to Dec. 3, 1940. During World War I he joined the C.E.F. Sept. 5, 1918 and was demobilized July 25, 1919. In the Force he was stationed at Regina, Sask., Vancouver, Fernie, Esquimalt, Victoria, B.C., Ottawa, Ont.
- Reg. No. 5792 ex-Cst. Alex MacAulay, 64, died Mar. 29, 1957 at Fort William, Ont. He joined the RNWMP Apr. 6, 1914 and was discharged "time expired" Apr. 5, 1917. He served at Regina, Battleford and Kerrobert, Sask. Mr. MacAulay was a member of the Fort William City Police, which he joined in 1918.
- Reg. No. 11465 ex-Cst. William Bannerman, 73, died Apr. 24, 1957 at Winnipeg, Man. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was retired to pension Sept. 11, 1947. Prior to engaging in the Force he served in the Saskatchewan Provincial Police from June 1, 1920 to May 31, 1928 and the Manitoba Provincial Police from Aug. 9, 1928 to Mar. 31, 1932. He had been stationed at Melita and Minnedosa, Man.
- Insp. Levite Andre Gagnon (Rtd.), 83, died June 6, 1957 at Montreal, Que. He was appointed an Inspector in the Force Apr. 1, 1932 and retired to pension July 15, 1933. Before joining the RCMP he had been Divisional Chief of the Customs and Excise Preventive Service for New Brunswick since May 17, 1927. He was stationed at Saint John, N.B.
- Reg. No. 12282 ex-Boatswain Harry Gilbert Holmes, 55, died Aug. 9, 1957, at HMCS Naden Hospital, B.C. He joined the RCMP "Marine" Division Apr. 1, 1933 and transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy Sept. 30, 1939 after the outbreak of World War II. In the Force he served aboard the *Preventor*, *Seatarie*, *Interceptor*, *Tenacity*, *Vigil II*, *Laurier* and *Guardian*.
- Reg. No. 3052 ex-Cpl. (Lt.-Col.) Andrew Nolan O'Kelly, DSO, 84, died July 11, 1957 at East Grinstead, England. He joined the NWMP Apr. 28, 1894 and was discharged "time expired" Mar. 4, 1903. He served at Regina, Prince Albert, Duck Lake, Saltcoats and Yorkton, Sask. He figured prominently in the "Almighty Voice affair" (see *Quarterly*, July 1957) and served in the South African War with the 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles.
- Reg. No. 9128 ex-Cpl. Jean Baptiste Charron, 61, died June 30, 1957 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RCMP Feb. 1, 1920 and retired to pension July 27, 1947. Before joining the Force he had served in the Dominion Police from July 26, 1919 to Jan. 31, 1920. In World War I he served in the C.E.F. from May 3, 1918 to July 3, 1919. He had been stationed in "A" Division, Ottawa.
- Reg. No. 10374 ex-Sgt. Ronald Henry Walker, 53, died Aug. 6, 1957 at Long Beach, Cal. He joined the RCMP Dec. 22, 1927 and was invalided to pension Sept. 30, 1947. He served at Regina, Broadview, Craik, Esterhazy, Yorkton, Wadena, Foam Lake, Kamsack and North Battleford, Sask., Edmonton, Lethbridge, Vegreville, Alta., Halifax and Sydney, N.S.
- Reg. No. 6475 ex-Cst. Ransome Shepherd, 64, died June 18, 1957, at Oliver, B.C. He joined the RNWMP Oct. 28, 1915 and purchased his discharge Mar. 14, 1919. He was stationed at Sprague, Stuartburn, Man., Regina, Sask. During World War I he served Overseas with RNWMP Cavalry Draft "A". From 1938 to 1945 he also served several periods of engagement as a special constable.
- Reg. No. 10156 ex-Sgt. William Huston Maffett, 52, died July 14, 1957 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RCMP Jan. 20, 1926 and retired to pension Mar. 31, 1953. He served at Regina, Bengough, Sask., Granville, Y.T., Vancouver, B.C., Ottawa and Rockcliffe, Ont.



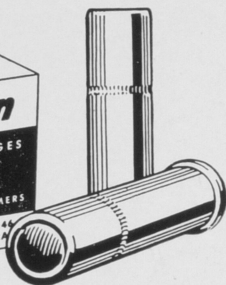
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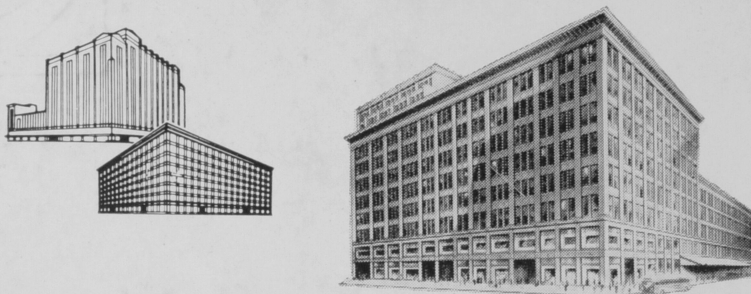
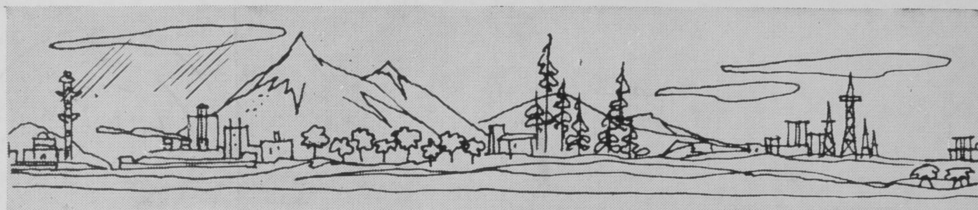
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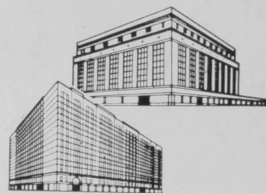


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