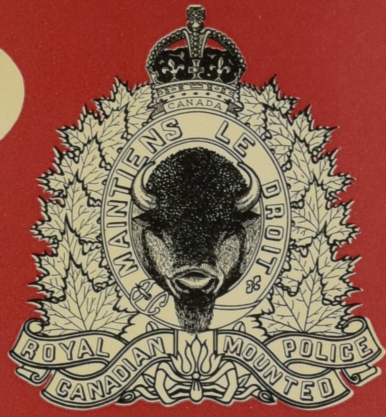
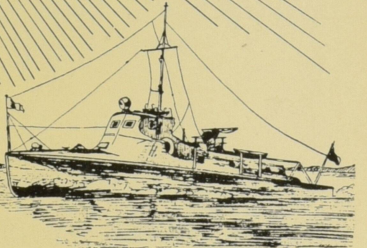
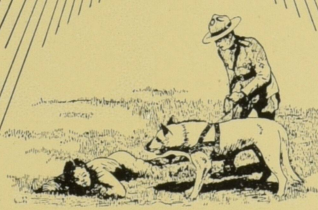
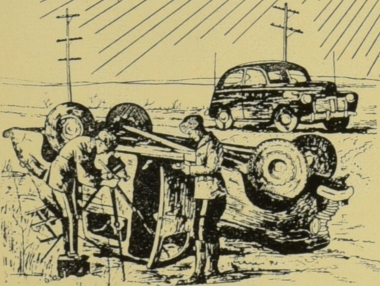
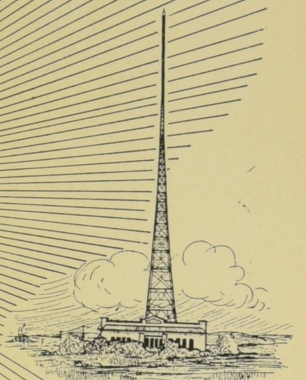
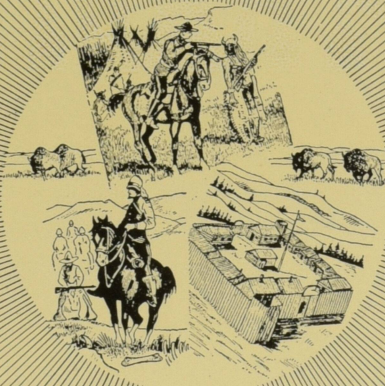
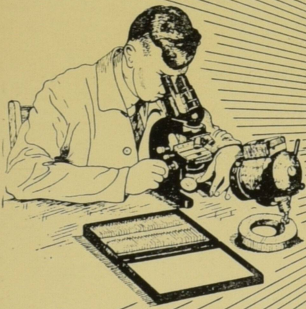
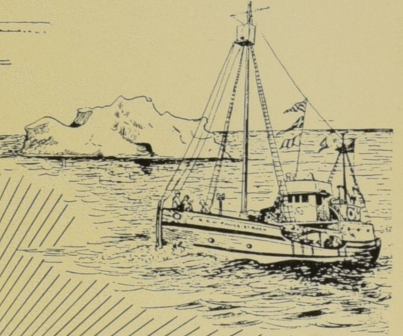
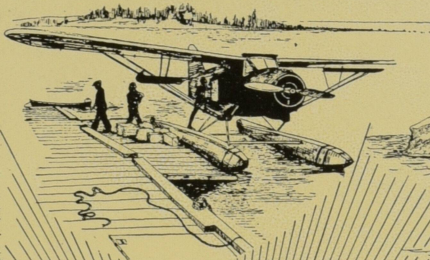
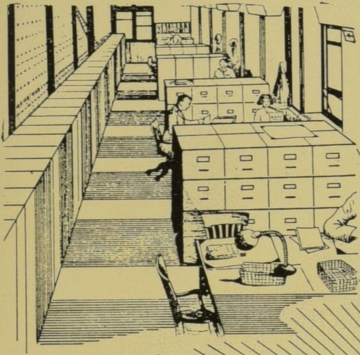
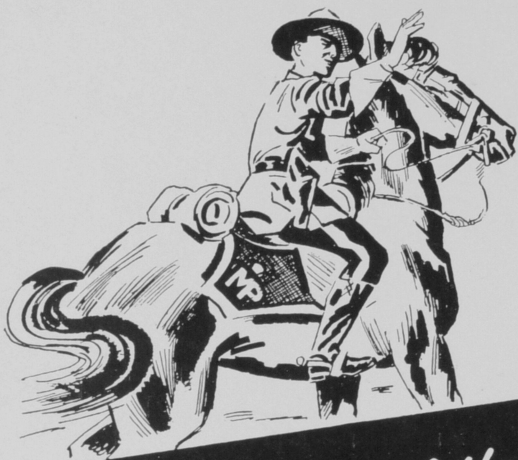


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Photo—Lovell—Exper. Farms Service

Soil Conservation

A year ago the *Quarterly* published an article on the floods of Western Canada. From it we quote: "... the enormous waste of soil brought about in fertile areas by the floods, was of far graver concern, affecting our nation far and wide"

Today one of Canada's greatest problems is that of instituting an adequate program of education to bring home to our urban population the serious consequences evolving from improper land conservation. And this is a problem that concerns all of us for it is one of national economy. This is borne out by the fact that in the ten years between 1939-48 the Dominion Government gave \$63,000,000 to farmers in Western Canada who were impoverished through lack of crops.

The question naturally arises whether this problem should be one for the individual. In general it may be said that a soil conservation scheme and the practices involved in its execution are too far-reaching for the farmer alone to handle. Every contingency important to modern agricultural improvement arises, and these should be woven into a national effort.

The absence in Canada of a scheme of this type



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has been of grave concern to the Agricultural Institute of Canada. This organization—comprising over 3,200 technical and professional men in the agricultural field—has drafted a national policy on soil conservation and land use. The Institute's program is a worthy one and deserves the support of every right-thinking Canadian citizen. Further information may be obtained by writing to the Agricultural Institute of Canada, Confederation Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.

...

This Issue

Cpl. W. E. F. Bell's article Pieces of Colored Ribbon on page 256 is an authoritative work on medals and decorations awarded to members of the Force . . . the mysteries of the Reversing Falls of the Saint John River are explained by Cst. M. R. DeKouchay on page 270. With summer not too far off, Frank W. Rickard's timely piece on Fly Tying on page 292 probably will bring many a rod and reel out of moth balls.

...

Next Issue

The longest patrol in the history of the Force occurred during the investigation into the Radford and Street murders. The July *Quarterly* will present an excellent account of this epic feat of endurance, written by Cst. C. I. Adam. C. P. B. Dundas of Pelly, Sask., is the author of an interesting historical article on Fort Pelly and Fort Livingstone also to appear in the next issue. There will be a legal article too, on Suspended Sentence, by Cpl. E. Knoll of "Depot" Division.

...

Cover Picture

To the staff artist, Sgt. W. W. Skuce, belongs the credit for the cover on this issue of the *Quarterly*. It is worthy of more than a little mention. A study of it discloses the progress of the more than 75 years since the organization of the North-West Mounted Police. From Fort Walsh and the troopers of the early Force shown in the centre panel we turn to the main fingerprint bureau; the Aviation Section; the floating detachment *St. Roch*; a radio tower; a vessel of the "Marine" Division; a police service dog in action; a highway patrol and a laboratory technician.

...

The Crime Detection Laboratories — Their Scope

By S/Sgt. H. H. RADCLIFFE

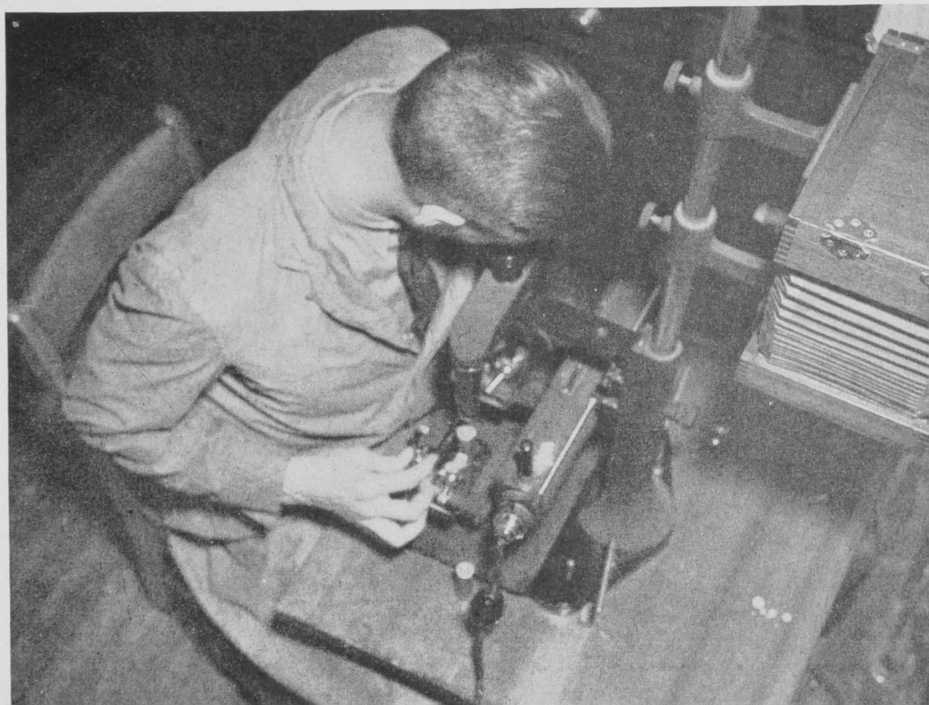
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintains two Laboratories—one at Ottawa, Ontario, the other at Regina, Saskatchewan. This article tells about these Laboratories and the purpose for which they were established.

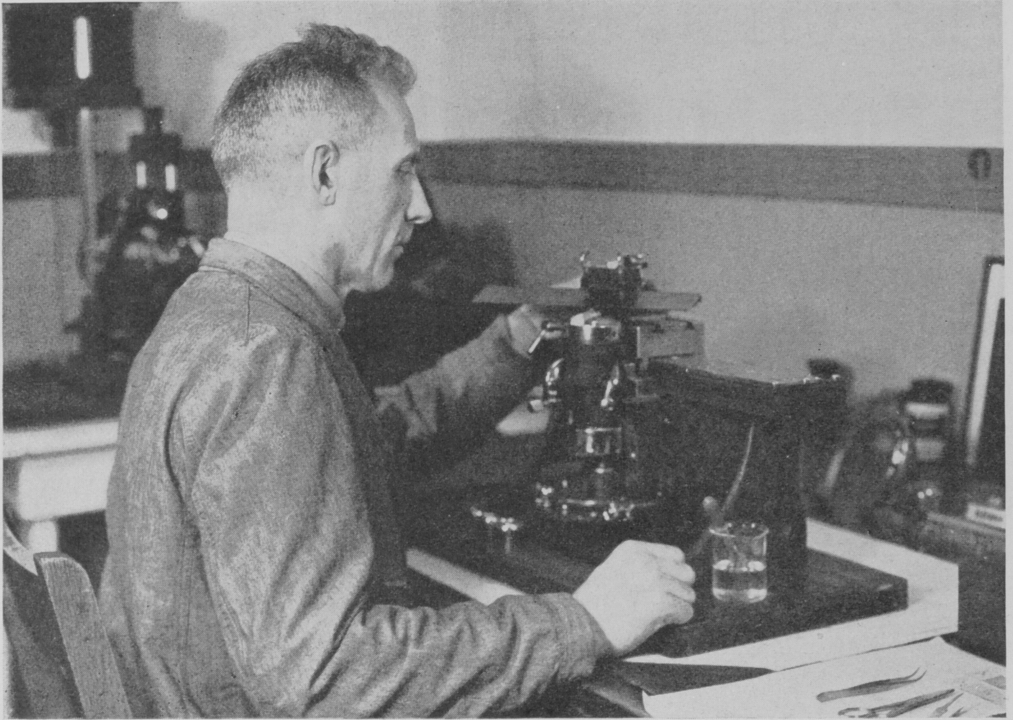
THE RCMP Crime Detection Laboratories are centres where the Dominion Government, through the Minister of Justice and the Commissioner of the Force, makes available to law-enforcement agencies in Canada those benefits of science which may be utilized to advance successful investigations of criminal offences. "Science", which may be defined as "knowledge co-ordinated, arranged, and systematized", is acquired by observation, research and experiment. Such studies in various fields of scientific research can only be made by trained technicians who have available to them

the necessary resources and equipment. Personnel of the RCMP Laboratories are afforded every opportunity for special courses of study in order that they may at all times be up to date in their techniques, while they lack nothing in the way of equipment to facilitate their work. The cost of operating similar laboratories by smaller police forces would be prohibitive.

The laboratories do not in any way take the place of trained, experienced police investigators. These latter must be quick to appreciate the potential evidence value of anything found either at scenes of crimes or which may be

Forensic
Ballistics-
Examination
of
Cartridge
Cases





Histology—Preparation of Tissue Specimens

connected even indirectly with an investigation. Once these objects are in their possession, they are known as exhibits, and may be forwarded to the laboratories for examination. From the observations and correlation of facts learned by these examinations, the laboratory technicians are enabled to draw conclusions, which are then available for presentation. In other words the laboratory technician is complementary to the field investigator, the two combining to produce effective results in investigations.

The results of laboratory examinations may furnish proof to affirm or deny questioned matters, thereby being of direct value to prosecution or defence. This applies either in inquiries or in presentations before the Courts. In some cases such proof may be of indirect value by narrowing the field of investigation or by indicating the direction of future action without undue waste of time and effort.

Members of the laboratory staffs frequently give evidence in Court pertaining to examinations of exhibits made by them, and to their findings or conclusions. In such instances they are classified as "expert" witnesses as defined by custom and legal definition. The Courts have been pleased to accept such evidence because it is based on scientific principles and presented in an absolutely impartial manner. This is particularly so when the technicians always establish the basis or premise from which they arrived at their conclusions. Whenever possible, photographs are used by these experts to illustrate their oral testimony, and in this manner the Courts are enabled more readily to appreciate the technical aspect of the evidence.

During the past fiscal year exhibits in over 800 cases were submitted to the laboratories, and these involved the technicians in 148 court appearances as witnesses. This required them to travel almost 96,000 miles, covering Provinces



Spectrophotometer—Identification of Elements

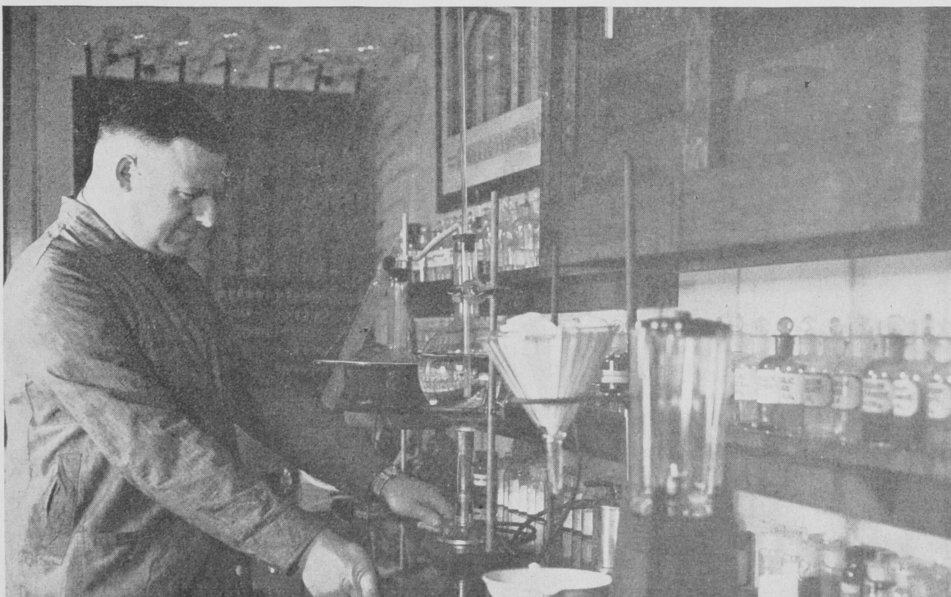
from coast to coast. These cases, apart from those originating from RCMP investigation, were submitted by 99 other police forces and government departments.

A confidential manual, "The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Crime Detection Laboratory Manual", is issued for the information of all police forces and other law enforcement agencies in Can-

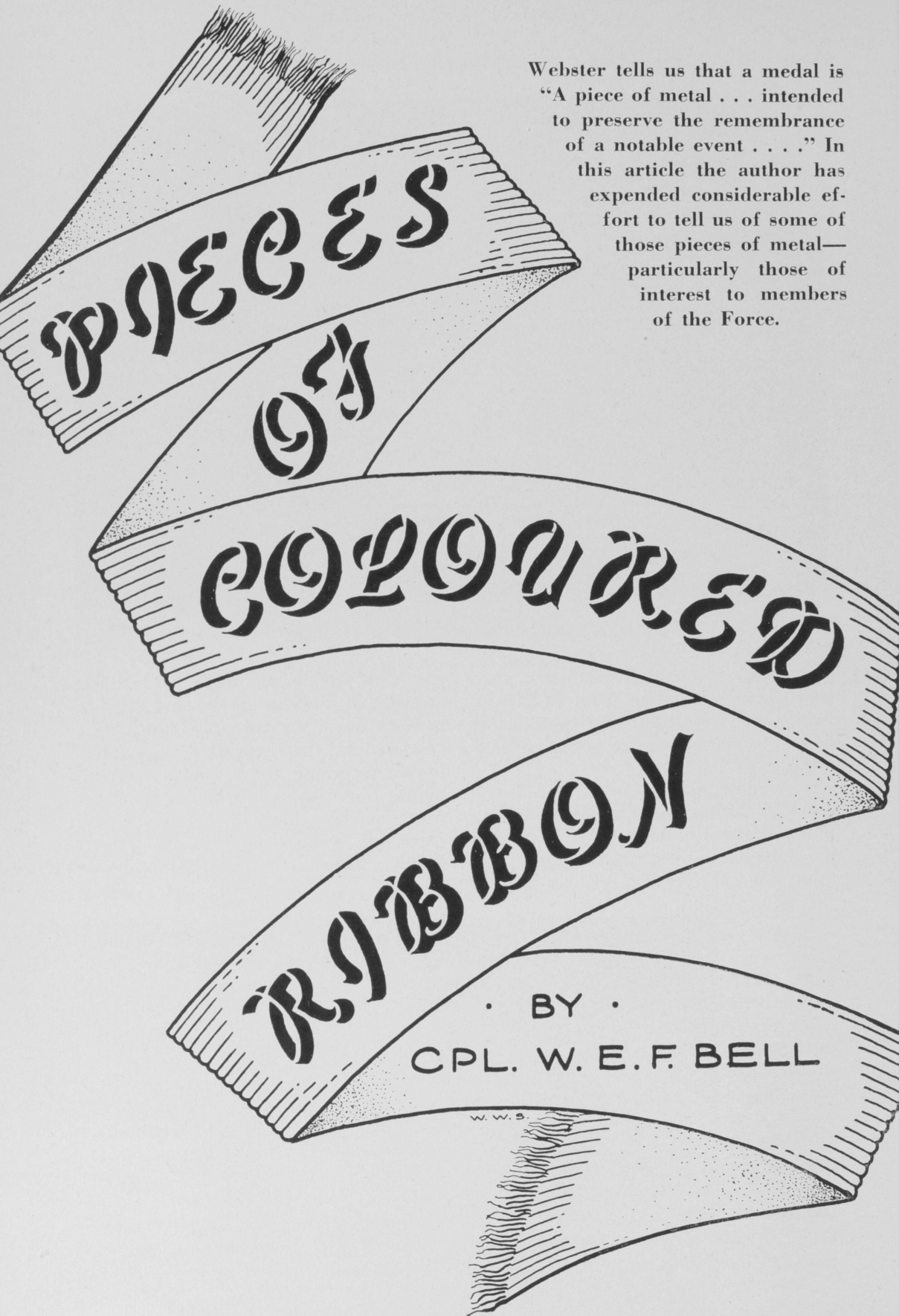
ada. This booklet sets forth the facilities available at the laboratories, and explains in some detail the assistance that can be rendered by them, together with directions concerning the submission of exhibits. The manual is available upon request to the Officer in Charge, Crime Detection Laboratory, R.C.M. Police, Regina, Saskatchewan, or Ottawa, Ont.



**Toxicology
Isolation
and
Detection
of
Poisons**



Webster tells us that a medal is
"A piece of metal . . . intended
to preserve the remembrance
of a notable event" In
this article the author has
expended considerable ef-
fort to tell us of some of
those pieces of metal—
particularly those of
interest to members
of the Force.



AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author wishes to acknowledge: the encouragement given him by Inspector Nevin when the article was first discussed, also the assistance received from Assistant Commissioner Armitage, Officer Commanding "H" Division: the courteous assistance of Mr. E. H. Coleman, Under Secretary of State for Canada and that of Mr. F. J. Dodd of the Department of the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, London, England. He also wishes to thank ex-Sgt. G. S. Howard for the help given in correlating the facts and also Cpl. and Mrs. Bill Warner of "L" Division for their patience under impertinent questioning.

The pertinent historical data was obtained from the Encyclopedia Britannica and the Colombia Encyclopedia while other data was obtained from General Orders, The RCMP Quarterly and the Scarlet and Gold issue of 1947.

FROM time to time the pages of this magazine have recorded the award and presentation of various medals to members of the Force. The story of the circumstances governing the award is given, together with a few words about the presentation ceremony and possibly some congratulatory remarks from the official making the presentation. These medals are not lightly won. In fact some men never live to wear them, and in each case they are rich in tradition.

Today, there are three medals of particular interest to the Force. One is indigenous to the RCMP and two are available to non-members. They are the RCMP Long Service Medal, the Polar Medal and The King's Police and Fire Services Medal.

The study of the origin and history of medals may be divided into two parts—medals and decorations. The latter were, in their earlier stages, the insignia of the various Orders of Chivalry or Knighthood and could be classed in a separate category.

Some students of numismatics claim

that the "Eagle" standards carried by Roman Legionaries were actually a form of medal, although there is little historical data to support this viewpoint. Others claim that the Chinese used a form of military medal as early as the Han Dynasty (1st century, A.D.). But the Western world does not appear to have followed suit to any great extent until early in the 16th century, some of the first known examples becoming fairly common during the reign of Henry VIII.

In varying forms and values they were ordered by the King to commemorate certain personal services, both to himself and to the State. One of the earliest known English war medals is the Armada Medal, struck in 1588-89 by order of Queen Elizabeth. Actually, two medals were struck, similar in design, one being larger than the other. They depict on one side a galleon riding the seas, and on the other, England surmounting fire, flood and destruction. These were known as the Ark In Flood medals and were awarded with gold chains of varying values, or without chain, according to the rank or degree of the recipient, although there appears to have been some confusion in the method of selecting those eligible.

The period 1625-49 (Charles I) and that of 1649-60 (Cromwell-Commonwealth) were prolific in this form of award, but with little discrimination as to recipient, or services—which were mostly of a personal nature—rendered. The first actual form of distinction came by Act of Parliament of Feb. 22, 1648, when a particular type of Naval award was instituted. The first instance of what we now know as a War medal came into being by Act of Parliament of Sept. 10, 1650, when the Dunbar medal was struck, commemorating Cromwell's victory over the Covenanters at Dunbar. The regulations governing this award stipulated that it be granted only to those who took part in the battle, and that it would be the same for all, irrespective of rank.

The Naval award was in the form of a more specialized medal, to be known as the Fire Ship Awards, and carried bars indicative of the various Fire Ship actions in which the recipient participated. This led to the system, during the era of the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars, of issuing one medal covering a fixed period of time or a particular campaign, bearing bars commemorating particular actions or years.

Although the medals are not rare, some of the bars are extremely so, chiefly because in those days only the survivors could claim them. As the action involved was definitely hazardous, very often there were few survivors. In fact history records where in two such actions there were but three survivors in the one and but one survivor in the other. The practice of posthumous awards had not then been brought into usage. One either survived to claim the bar, or, in modern parlance, one had "had it".

During this period (Napoleonic era), the Hon. East India Company was also authorized to issue medals for conspicuous service to the Company in India. As the campaigns in that country were spasmodic and sporadic, the practice of issuing a General Service type of medal, with commemorative bars, grew, and is today the accepted policy, although the issuance of bars for battles in particular wars or campaigns fell into disuse after the South African War of 1900-02. The King's Medal and the Queen's Medal with particular battle bars, were the last of that type.

Some of the medals cover long periods of time and indicate almost continual warfare:

The Navy Gold Medal: 1794-1815

Naval General Service: 1848, for period 1793-1840

The Army Gold Medal: 1808-1814

Waterloo: 1815

Army General Service: 1848, for period 1793-1814

India General Service: 1793-1826.

Another practice which came into being early in the 19th century was the institution of Long Service awards. This goes back to 1831, at which time the Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was instituted. Other organizations followed suit at different times, establishing awards, a few of which are quoted here: Naval Long Service and Good Conduct—1831; Army Long Service and Good Conduct—1833; Volunteer Forces Long Service and Good Conduct—1894; Militia Forces Long Service and Good Conduct—1904; Imperial Yeomanry Long Service and Good Conduct—1904; and the Honorable Artillery Company Long Service and Good Conduct—1906.

The Long Service Medal of the RCMP, though a junior, enjoys the distinction of being individual to the Force, moreover, the length of service necessary to obtain it is comparatively one of the longest.

* * *

The art of the medallist attained its highest degree of perfection in France, particularly during the Art Renaissance of 1870, although some rare and beautiful specimens had been struck prior to that date. Several of these are still preserved in private and public collections.

The art had deteriorated in England, primarily because in her many wars and campaigns she had been so prolific in the striking of medals that quality had been neglected. The year of the Renaissance, however, saw some improvement, but France continued to produce most of the finer specimens. Many of them came from the hands of Roty and Wiener. The latter, a Belgian who died in 1899, has been classed as the last great medallist of note.

In the hands of the masters, emphasis was placed on shadow and background, thus enhancing the beauty of the whole design. The steel dies were cut entirely by hand with great care and precision, stressing beauty and not quantity. Today, a matrix of from 12 to 14 inches is made from which the steel die is cast.

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A process invented early in the 19th century is then used to reduce the die to the required size. Thus through invention, the beauty of the skilled master gave place to an early form of mass production. In more modern times, an effort has been made to balance art and production as far as possible.

The chief forms of the early days were circular, oval, square and rectangular. The advent of the cross form appears to have occurred with the introduction of the Victoria Cross, and in England it apparently was the forerunner of the many cross designs of today. The star pattern was a later innovation, though it had existed for many years in connection with Orders of Chivalry and Knighthood.

Early in the 19th century it was realized that: "Peace hath her Victories, no less renowned than War." Great services were being rendered to humanity at large by individuals and groups of public spirited people everywhere—in

the fields of discovery, science and humanity. A desire to accord recognition of these services developed into the various awards of the Royal Humane Society, the Albert Society's Gold and Silver Medals, the Stanhope Gold Medal, the Carnegie Hero Fund and, greatest of all, the Nobel Prizes in the fields of peace, education, science, art, medicine and literature.

By Royal Warrant of his Majesty, the late King Edward VII, dated July 7, 1909, the medal to be known as the "King's Police Medal" was instituted. Both police and fire service members are eligible for this award, or in other words "members of the Constabulary Forces and Fire Brigades throughout His Majesty's Dominions and in territories under His protection or jurisdiction". Of silver, it was circular in shape, having on the obverse the effigy of the reigning sovereign and on the reverse in the foreground, the figure of a watchman, helmeted and robed, supporting a two-



The King's Police and Fire Services Medal

Medal loaned to *Quarterly* by D/Sgt. Robert Bayne, Ottawa City Police

handed sword in the crook of the right arm, a lighted lantern at his right foot and resting on the ground, supported by the left hand, a shield bearing the inscription "To Guard My People". In exergue, the words "For Distinguished Service" were engraved, and in the background a fortified city. This medal was worn on the left breast, taking precedence over campaign medals, following upon any decorations worn by the wearer, and is considered a decoration. It was supported by a riband of dark blue edged with narrow borders of silver.

The wording of section 3 of the Royal Warrant stipulated that "... the Medal shall only be awarded to those of Our Faithful Subjects and Others who have either performed acts of exceptional courage and skill or exhibited conspicuous devotion to duty as members. . . ."

By Royal Warrant of Oct. 3, 1916, the riband was changed by the addition of a central white stripe. This ribbon is still used for the "Distinguished Service" awards. A further Royal Warrant dated Oct. 1, 1930, changed the effigy

of the sovereign on the obverse to that of the crowned and robed figure.

On Dec. 12, 1933, a Royal Warrant was published which instituted a division in the form of award of the medal. Hitherto, there had been but one medal, awarded under the conditions as laid down. The new warrant decreed that henceforth, there would be a separate award for members qualifying by reasons of acts of conspicuous gallantry. To this end, a second medal was instituted, similar in format to the first but on the reverse the words in exergue should read "For Gallantry" while the riband bore a thin red line through the centre of each white stripe. Thus, we now have two medals, one for "Distinguished Service" and one for "Gallantry", each with its own riband.

On May 25, 1936, and again on Dec. 15, 1936, other Royal Warrants were published dealing with certain other amendments, then by Royal Warrant of Mar. 14, 1938, His Majesty King George VI caused special provision to be made governing the award of this medal to

Canadian Police and Fire Services. By this warrant, on appropriate recommendation, the award in Canada was limited to those "For Gallantry" and it should be noted that all Canadian recommendations were postponed between the years 1933-38 because of these proposed changes. On May 27, 1941, a further Royal Warrant changed the title of the medal to "The King's Police and Fire Services Medal" and on Sept. 2, 1941, the Royal Warrant under which all Canadian awards are made today was published. It is headed Government House, Ottawa, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1941, and states in part:

"Whereas by Royal Warrant of His Majesty King George VI, bearing the date 14 day of March 1938 His Majesty was pleased to make certain provision for the award of the King's Police Medal to members of Police Forces and Fire Brigades in Canada;

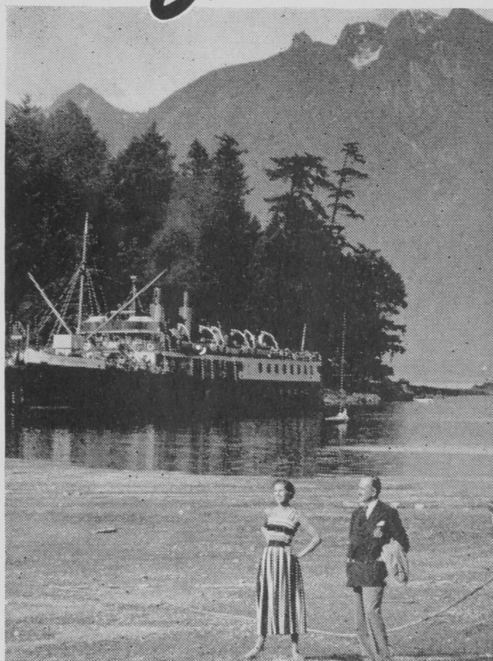
"And whereas by Royal Warrant of His Majesty King George VI bearing the date 27 day of May 1941, certain clauses of the aforesaid Warrant were amended for the purposes of providing (a) a change in the designation of the Medal which henceforth will be called "The King's Police and Fire Services Medal" and (b) a change in the designation of the Public Services concerned, in accordance with the following provisions of the said Warrant:

"Now know ye that We do by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, abrogate the First, Second and Third clauses of the said Warrant of the 14th day of March, 1938 and in lieu thereof, substitute the following clauses:—

"Firstly it is ordained that "The King's Police and Fire Services Medal" shall hereafter be awarded to those of Our Faithful Subjects and Others who have either performed acts of exceptional courage and skill or exhibited conspicuous devotion to duty as members of a Police or Fire Service within Our said Dominion of Canada, only on a recommendation to Us by one of Our Ministers of State for Our said Dominion of Canada."

There follows certain other provisions governing the maintenance of a list of the names and ranks of the various re-

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cipients, the publication of the award in the *Canada Gazette* and the record of the deed by which the medal was won. Provision is also made for the award of a bar or bars to members who may already be holders of the award.

These orders are in turn followed by Appendix "A", of which sections 3 and 8 are worthy of particular attention. Section 3 states: "The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed 12. In very special circumstances which, in His Majesty's opinion, would justify an exceptional grant, His Majesty may award medals exceeding the aforementioned number." Section 8 of Appendix "A" is absolute in its requirements, stating that: "The qualifications for the grant of the Medal for Gallantry shall be as follows: 'Conspicuous Gallantry in saving Life and Property, or in preventing crime or arresting criminals; the risks incurred to be estimated with due regard to the obligations and duties of the officer concerned'."

It will be noted that from 1909 to 1933 only one medal was available to all Police and Fire Services in the Empire.

In 1933 two branches of the medal came into being, one for "Distinguished Service" and one "For Gallantry", the latter having the thin red line in the white stripes. There were no awards made in Canada during the period 1933-38, and today only the "For Gallantry" awards are made to Canadians. There have been 47 awards of the medal to Canadians since its inception in 1909, ten to firemen (one recently). Of the 47 in all, 32 have been awards for gallantry since 1938.

Eight members of the RCMP have won this coveted decoration, one for distinguished service and seven for gallantry.

Sgt. Major (Ret'd Asst. Commr.) T. B. Caulkin.

For "Distinguished Service" as a member of a famous patrol in the Hudson's Bay area. He was the first member of the RCMP to win this award. (*Scarlet & Gold*, 1947)

Insp. (now Asst. Commr.) Robson Armitage.

For "Conspicuous Gallantry" on Mar. 8, 1939, when in mufti and unarmed he tackled and arrested an armed bandit in Ottawa. During the struggle, Inspector Armitage was fired at twice and escaped serious or fatal injury only because of defective ammunition. (*Scarlet & Gold*, 1947)

Reg. No. 11979 Cst. (now Cpl.) Lionel F. M. Strong.

For "Gallantry" in effecting the rescue of a child struggling in the icy waters of Charlottetown Harbour, P.E.I. in 1942.

Reg. No. 12963 Cst. (now Cpl.) W. H. Warner, 1945.

Reg. No. 13610 Cst. T. J. Keefe, 1945.

For "Conspicuous Gallantry" in effecting the arrest of two armed criminals at Charlottetown, P.E.I. with a total disregard for personal danger. During this arrest, Constable Warner was fired at four times while charging one of the criminals and succeeded in overpowering him, while Constable Keefe engaged the attention of the other, then attacked him and overpowered him. (*RCMP Quarterly* 1945)

Reg. No. 10288 Cpl. Joseph W. Pooke, 1945.

For "Gallantry" at Athabaska, Alta., in effecting the rescue of a child from a burning building. Despite being beaten back several times by the flames, he eventually fought his way in and carried the child out. His gallant effort was in vain, however, as the child died from burns received before the rescue was effected. (*RCMP Quarterly* 1945)

Reg. No. 14056 Cst. Roy Chester Shaw, 1946.

For "Gallantry" in entering a blazing building in a vain attempt to rescue an infant child. Despite being beaten back several times by the flames, he eventually succeeded in getting into the building and carried the child out just a moment before the roof collapsed. (*RCMP Quarterly* 1946)

Reg. No. 11973 Cpl. Hugh Cecil Russell, 1947.

For "Gallantry" in making several descents into a gas-filled well near Gunn, Alta., in a vain attempt to rescue two men overcome by the fumes. He succeeded in getting them out, but both

were dead. (G.O's Pt. 1, No. 269 and *RCMP Quarterly* 1948)

There is another medal which some members of the Force wear, not quite so well known. It is the Polar Medal, another which is not lightly won. A small group received it, the crew of the *St. Roch* when it negotiated the North-West passage, first from West to East, then from East to West, the only ship to accomplish the double feat. The Polar Medal is an award which has over a hundred years of endeavor and suffering in its history, and recalls to memory such men as Cabot, Frobisher, Gilbert, Davis, Hudson, Baffin, Barrington, Mackenzie, Parry, Cook, Franklin, Ross and countless others.

The details of the origin of this medal are interesting.

Arctic Medal. 1818/1855. (1st Arctic Medal)

Awarded by Queen Victoria in 1857. On the obverse, the head of the Queen, wearing a tiara with legend, "Victoria Regina". Reverse, a ship blocked in ice, icebergs to left and right, foreground a sledging party.

Above are the words "For Arctic Discoveries" and, in exergue, the dates 1818/1855. The riband is white and the medal is issued without clasps.

This award was first referred to in an Admiralty order of Jan. 30, 1857. It was given to the crews of Her Majesty's ships employed in Arctic exploration; also to the officers of the French Navy and to such volunteers as accompanied those expeditions; also to those engaged in expeditions equipped by the government and citizens of the United States of America; also to the Commanders and crews of the several expeditions which originated in the zeal and humanity of Her Majesty's subjects and finally to those who served in the several land expeditions, whether equipped by Her Majesty's Government, the Hudson's Bay Company or from private resources.

The medal is worn on the left breast and takes rank as a war medal. It is octagonal in shape, 1.3 inches across and has affixed to the upper edge, a five-pointed star to which is attached a ring for suspension.

Arctic Medal. 1818/1855. (1st Arctic

Arctic Medal. 1818/1855. (1st Arctic
Awarded by Queen Victoria in 1876. Obverse, a bust of Queen Victoria, crown-

The
Polar
Medal



ed and wearing a veil, with a legend "Victoria Regina" and the date 1876 beneath the bust. Reverse, a ship packed in floe ice, and above is an Arctic sky with fleecy clouds in a clear horizon. The ribbon is white and the medal awarded without clasps.

The award of this medal was recorded in an Admiralty order of Nov. 28, 1876, and is specified: "to all persons of every rank and class who were serving on board Her Majesty's Ships *Alert* and *Discovery* during the Arctic Expedition of 1875-76 and on board the Yacht *Pandora* in her voyage to the Arctic regions in 1876."

Polar Medal. 1904 (Antarctic Medal)

Awarded by His Majesty King Edward VII in 1904. Obverse, the bust of the reigning sovereign in navy uniform. Reverse, foreground, sled and travellers, with steamer *Discovery* in the background (Capt. R. F. Scott's expedition of 1904). Riband is as for 1st and 2nd Arctic medals, all white. Medal is similar in shape to 1st Arctic and is awarded in silver or bronze, with dated clasp, for Arctic and Antarctic exploration service. It was first awarded to Officers and men of the *Discovery* whether belonging to the RN or not.

Thus, this award is quite old and stems from the efforts of valiant hearts, to whose honored company, we may now add the names of these men of the Force:

Reg. No. 10407 S/Sgt. (now Insp.) H. A. Larsen, FRGS, Medal 1943, Bar 1946.

Reg. No. 8406 ex-Cpl. M. F. Foster, Medal 1943.

Reg. No. 7756 ex-Cst. W. J. Parry, Medal 1943.

Reg. No. 10155 Cst. A. J. Chartrand, Medal 1943 (Posthumous).

Reg. No. 10607 Cst. (now Sgt.) F. S. Farrar, Medal 1943.

Reg. No. 12704 Cst. (now Cpl.) G. W. Peters, Medal 1943. Bar 1946.

Reg. No. 12740 Cst. (now Cpl.) P. G. Hunt, Medal 1943. Bar 1946.

Reg. No. 13013 Cst. (now Cpl.) E. C. Hadley, Medal 1943.

Reg. No. 14583 ex-Cst. J. M. Diplock, Medal 1946.

Spl. Cst. R. T. Johnsen, Medal 1946.

Ex-Spl. Cst. O. Andreasen, Medal 1946.

Ex-Spl. Cst. W. M. Cashin, Medal 1946.

Ex-Spl. Cst. J. S. McKenzie, Medal 1946.

Ex-Spl. Cst. F. Matthews, Medal 1946.

Ex-Spl. Cst. G. B. Dickens, Medal 1946.

Ex-Spl. Cst. L. G. Russill, Medal 1946.

* * *

Another award obtainable by members of the Force is the Long Service Medal. It is young in years, having been instituted by His Late Majesty King George V in 1934. The period of time required to receive it demands that the recipient make the Force his life career.

The original considerations of this award were by Order in Council P.C. No. 2619 of Dec. 6, 1928, at which time it was recommended that two medals be instituted, one as a decoration and the other as a Long Service Medal. This, however, was not acted upon, and it was not until Jan. 14, 1933, that any further steps were taken. On that date, by Order in Council P.C. No. 29, the Committee of the Privy Council authorized "... a silver medal designated The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal be instituted and awarded to officers, non-commissioned officers and constables of the RCMP, after not less than 20 years' service in the Force, as laid down in the attached regulations which may be amended from time to time by the minister in control of the RCMP, as may be considered necessary, or in the interests of the Force, as therein set forth".

As a result of this recommendation, a Royal Warrant dated Mar. 6, 1934, was published and is reproduced here:

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of The Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come,

Greeting:

WHEREAS it is Our desire to reward the long and meritorious service of members of Our Royal Canadian Mounted Police:

We do by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, institute and create a new medal to be awarded to any duly qualified Officer, non-Commissioned Officer or Constable of Our Royal Canadian

Mounted Police in accordance with the following Rules and Ordinances:

FIRSTLY,—It is ordained that the Medal shall be designated and styled “The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal”.

SECONDLY,—It is ordained that the “Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal” shall consist of a circular Medal of silver, one and a half inches in diameter, with Our Effigy on the obverse, and on the reverse, the Crest and Motto of Our Royal Canadian Mounted Police, surrounded by the Legend “For Long Service and Good Conduct”.

THIRDLY,—It is ordained that the Riband of the Medal shall be of Royal Blue with two yellow stripes, one eighth of an inch wide and one half of an inch apart.

FOURTHLY,—It is ordained that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Ser-

vice Medal may be awarded to any Officer, non-Commissioned Officer or Constable who bears an irreproachable character and who has completed not less than twenty years' service.

FIFTHLY,—It is ordained that the Medal shall be awarded under such regulations as to grant forfeiture, restoration and other matters, in amplification of these Our rules and ordinances, as may be issued by the Minister in control of Our Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Given at Our Court at St. James, the Sixth day of March, one thousand, nine hundred and thirty-four, in the Twenty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

Nearly 15 years have passed since that momentous occasion, and many men have come and gone, while the principle of service lives on. ● ● ●

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal



There Is A Santa Claus!

Two stories to show that other people are aware of "D" Division's annual "good deed".

IN THE January *Quarterly* the article Operation Citizenship told of the toy-making project undertaken by the headquarters staff of "D" Division, RCMP, Winnipeg. Here are two news items to show what other people think of the volunteer scheme that for two Christmases has brought joy to many underprivileged children in Manitoba.

In publishing part of the first story the *Quarterly* wishes to acknowledge both the kind permission of its author Margaret Hood of Winnipeg, and that of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation which first broadcasted this report a few days before Christmas, on the Canadian Chronicle, a quarter-hour English language program of which 16

editions are broadcast weekly by the CBC International Service.

Margaret Hood reports from Winnipeg on the Mountie Toy Shop:

The brightly coloured wooden clown whirled dizzily, sliding up and down the wooden ramp of his sturdy base. Spotted wooden horses and varicoloured cloth giraffes looked on admiringly. Brilliantly painted steel-shod sleds . . . gay rocking horses, little carts pulled by rakish-looking elephants, beautiful dolls, handsome wooden jigsaw-cut animals . . . there they were, hundreds of them, artfully displayed in the sunny auditorium of the RCMP barracks in Winnipeg.

All these toys had been made, painted, and finished by members of the Winnipeg division, a voluntary contribution of time,



energy, and ingenuity that is going to make a great many Manitoba children very happy this Christmas.

From all over the province, RCMP officers sent in contributions to help buy materials for the project. Local business firms helped out with donations. Personal funds were dipped into, and more than 50 members of the staff, together with about 20 girls of the secretarial staff, have worked hard in the preparation of the lovely toys.

A dozen gay stuffed clowns, soft and brilliantly coloured were donated by an 85-year-old lady, a relative of a staff member. She wanted to be *in somehow* on the toy project.

Everyone pitched in, the men making repairs on the old toys, and constructing new ones . . . the wives and stenographers doing the fine work of sewing and finishing.

Lists of deserving children have been compiled over a period of time, names being submitted by the Mounties on duty in various areas of the province. And when the time comes to hand out the gifts, the Mounties are going to do it themselves. The toys will be shipped to various detachments in the Province from where the officers will personally distribute them to the children they know. This project ties in with the work of the Youth and the Police program. The whole effort contributes to the establishment of better understanding between children and policemen.

Santa Claus this year, to some Manitoba children, will be a tall, clean-shaven, smiling man . . . in a red coat, yes . . . but wearing jingling spurs and a wide-brimmed Stetson hat!

The other story we reprint from the *Dufferin Leader*, a Manitoba weekly newspaper which was sent to the *Quarterly* office by an interested subscriber.

Santa's Deputies Leave Gifts for Many Children

Santa Claus doesn't always wear a scarlet suit with ermine trimmings . . . on Christmas morning, 1949, two of his counterparts were seen driving around town dressed in brass buttons, fur caps, blue pea jackets and yellow striped breeches. . . . They visited the homes where Santa Claus, in his mad Christmas Eve rush, had only paused momentarily or had been obliged to overlook entirely. In these homes the two strangely dressed men left an assortment of toys and nuts, for 30 little people whose ages ranged from babyhood to 12 years. There were sleighs, jigsaw animals, Christmas stockings, spring rocking horses, acrobatic monkeys, stuffed cloth toys and, in the case of some of the older children, a special package of chocolate bars wrapped up with a silver quarter. . . .

The two gentlemen . . . left a trail of happy youngsters in their wake and took home with them pleasant memories of childish smiles and a lot of good wishes for their own Merry Christmas.

All the toys were the products of the RCMP personnel and their distribution to the youngsters is a practical demonstration of the thought the Force has been trying to instill into the minds of young people all over the country: "We're on your side." ●●●

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ONTARIO

CANADA

The Eskimos' Friend



THOSE of us who of late have had the pleasure of Inspector Larsen's company know him as a man who still retains his natural shyness and modesty in the face of the great honors recently bestowed on him by His Majesty the King and the Royal Geographical Society. Proud of those honors he is, and proud also of the men who served under him on the journeys which won such high recognition.

During his Arctic travels, this well-known navigator accumulated a unique collection of motion-picture film, many hundreds of feet long. After his return home from each northern trip, he eyed the gathering pile and each time resolved that something must be done about it so that his friends and fellow-members could be shown something of his travels in Canada's Arctic. These resolutions came to a head in the spring of last year, when with the aid of a willing assistant the films were spliced together and three full reels of color and data were ready.

"Well, now they can be shown," mused the Inspector. "What more fitting than a screening of them for brother officers and members at 'E' Division

Headquarters — and perhaps a few of their friends!" With a twinkle in his eyes, he added: "Let them see that our men on the *St. Roch* and on northern duty really work hard. They don't spend the long winters just loafing around."

The plan was carried out and on an evening sometime later the showing took place.

Inspector Larsen's surprise was readily manifest when he arrived in the hall to find well over 100 people present, including members, their wives, families, friends and acquaintances.

And so began one of the most touching and interesting experiences many of us have ever known. The inspector's own commentary more than made up for the lack of sound-track, interspersed as it was with shafts of his own inimitable brand of humor. There was no humor, however, in his remarks when speaking of a group of Eskimos who had fallen on hard times. In a voice marked with deep compassion, he drew attention to their drawn faces, their worn, shabby, inadequate clothing and equipment.

That evening left us with many memorable impressions. Our host displayed

an amazing knowledge of all aspects of Canada's far northern reaches—navigation, ice and weather conditions, geographical formations, the many and varied kinds of animal and plant life, the history of Arctic exploration for more than a century past, and above all, the native Eskimos.

Only a deep and abiding interest in their happiness and well-being could have thus placed on the screen before us these intimate scenes depicting their habits and mode of life. We did not need to be told that here was a man whom the Eskimos called their friend.
E.S. ●●●

Lakes Named to Honor Ex-Officers of Force

MEN of the North-West Mounted Police who brought law and order to the Canadian West during its pioneer era will be commemorated by place names on Saskatchewan maps.

This was announced Jan. 27, 1950, by A. I. Bereskin, controller of surveys for the natural resources department, who said the place names—Dickens Lake and French Lake—had been officially adopted by the Canadian Board of Geographical Names, Ottawa. French Lake is situated about 45 miles north-east of Lac la Ronge, and along with Dickens Lake, is one of the larger lakes in the area, according to Mr. Bereskin.

Dickens Lake has been named after Francis Jeffrey Dickens, third son of novelist Charles Dickens. After serving in the Bengal Police he came to Canada in 1874 and became an inspector in the NWMP. As commanding officer of Fort Pitt, he played an important role in the North West Rebellion in 1885. He died in Moline, Illinois in 1886, and the lake which has been named in his honor lies about 50 miles north-east of Lac la Ronge.

French Lake honors both Sir George Arthur French, first Commissioner of the NWMP and his nephew, former Insp. F. H. French, ISO, of the RCMP now residing at Melville.

From Mar. 21, 1917 to Jan. 29, 1918, Inspector French, along with Sgt. Major T. B. Caulkin and four Eskimos, was engaged in the Force's longest recorded

patrol, the Bathurst Inlet Patrol by way of Hudson Bay, Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake, Lake Perry and the Arctic Ocean, covering a total of 5,153 miles, 4,055 in actual travel the rest in hunting and seeking native camps. The Imperial Service Order was awarded him for his work on this patrol, which eventually led to his being invalided from the RCMP in 1925. ●●●

—From: *Province of Saskatchewan, Bureau of Publications, Regina, Sask.*



The Reversing Falls at Saint John

By

Cst. M. R. DeKouchay

Among the natural wonders abounding in Canada—magnets that attract thousands of tourists—the awe-inspiring Reversing Falls at Saint John holds an unique place.

THE Saint John River, known also as the “Rhine of North America”, after flowing through approximately 450 miles of majestic scenery culminates in the world famous reversing falls. Its source in Maine, U.S.A., the river drains an area of approximately 26,000 square miles, and is fed by a great number of large tributaries and inland lakes. This waterway forms the international boundary between eastern United States and Canada, and is navigable by steamers as far as Fredericton, 85 miles from its mouth at Saint John. It was named Saint John River by Sieur de Champlain, famous French voyageur in commemoration of the day on which he discovered it—the feast day of St. John the Baptist.

There are many historical points along Saint John River. Caton's Island, about 20 miles from the mouth of it, was the setting for the first religious ceremonies (1611) held by the French in Acadia, now known as New Brunswick. In 1785 Fredericton, situated on the Saint John River, became the capital of the province. Fort Nerepis is also on Saint John River, approximately 11 miles from its mouth, where in 1749 the French built a fort hoping to discourage the English from

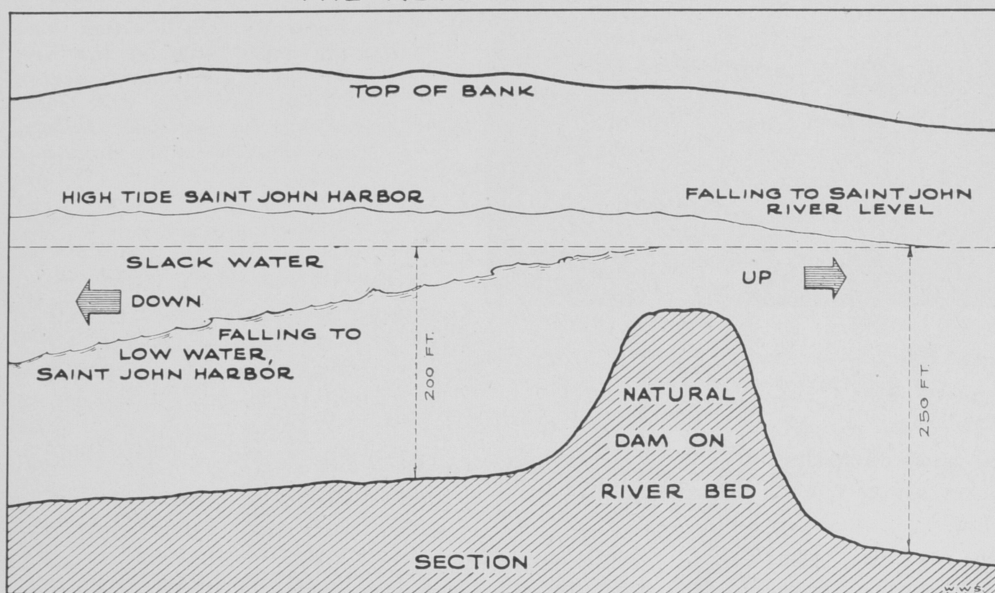
settling in the area. Then in 1778 Fort Howe was built at Saint John by the English, for protection against the Americans who were carrying on a series of raids in an attempt to capture Fort Cumberland in Chignecto. It was later abandoned in 1821.

The Kennebecasis River, with its mouth at the famous reversing falls, assumes majestic proportions below Hampton about 25 miles from Saint John, flows through rolling hills and branches out into smaller tributaries. With its sandy beaches and hills it provides some of the most spectacular views in the province.

The reversing falls, and the magnificent cataracts at Grand Falls 220 miles from the sea, are the most striking features of Saint John River. However there are many varieties of scenic beauty which make this watercourse remarkable. The reversing falls and the suspension bridge there have attracted much attention. The original bridge was erected in 1853, but was damaged in a storm and replaced by the present steel structure in 1915.

The peculiarity of the falls is that they reverse. Part of the time the water rushes upwards, then changes its course and flows in the opposite direction. They are located at a point where the river narrows to a width of 350 feet, where the limestone banks are nearly 100 feet high and the bed of the stream consists of sharp rocky ledges. The falls are caused by the tremendous rise and fall of the tide in the Bay of Fundy. At low tide the river waters, suddenly compressed into a narrow gorge at the outlet of

• THE REVERSING FALLS •



THE ABOVE SECTION SHOWS THE REASON FOR THE
REMARKABLE PHENOMENON OF THE REVERSING FALLS
WHERE THE SAINT JOHN RIVER ENTERS THE BAY OF FUNDY.

the river, foam and swirl angrily out to sea. At half tide, or slack tide, because there is about a 28 foot depth, the river water and water from the ocean balance each other for a brief period. At high tide the ocean water races inland as fiercely as the river water flows seaward at low tide. Watching the falls at slack tide, one can see the gradual change as the water reverses and forces its way up the Saint John River. Six hours after low tide, the turbulent water forces its way exactly in the opposite direction.

During low tide the river falls to the lower water level of the Saint John Harbor, a drop between the river and the bay of about 15 feet. During this stage an incredible volume of water rushes down, plunging and roaring through the gorge, leaving a confusion of eddies and whirlpools in its wake. In approximately three hours and 50 minutes slack tide occurs, and a change takes place as the mighty roaring waters become calm, a serene picture as still as any millpond, and at this time, with the

waters of the harbor at river level, the course is navigable by even the frailest craft, or by large boats, for about one hour. However, this peaceful situation does not last very long. High tide heralds an inward rush of water which rises past the river level. This struggle takes place twice every 24 hours, a phenomenon that may better be understood by referring to the diagram.

* * *

Associated with the origin of the falls is an Indian legend: Gluscap of the Maliseet tribe (Algonquin), ever watchful over the interests of the Indians, controlling the forces of nature as well as all animals, was informed that Big Beaver was annoying some of the other animals. Gluscap cautioned the offender to stop, but the beaver continued to misbehave, and Gluscap launched into action. Big Beaver, learning this, fled to the mouth of Saint John River and built a dam so high that the whole country above it was flooded for many miles, forming a huge lake. Gluscap searched for the



The Reversing Falls in action showing the angry water of the river flowing out to sea; the calmness of slack tide and the disturbance caused by the sea water running over the river at its mouth.

Low Tide



Slack Tide

High Tide

beaver, but could not find him. When he arrived at Saint John and saw the dam, he struck and broke it with his mighty club, and the great rush of water which followed carried part of the dam outside the harbor where it became deposited, forming an island (now called Partridge Island). The great lake above the dam was reduced to a much smaller body of water and at present is known as Grand Lake. The split rock seen below the falls was believed by the Indians to be Gluscap's club, which he threw there after smashing the dam. The legend relates further that Gluscap finally caught and killed Big Beaver.

The reversing falls create an immense attraction to tourists; about 12,000 from United States and Canada visit the area during a three-month period each year. At the suspension bridge there is an information bureau where numerous questions are asked by the onlookers, and many have expressed profound wonder



at seeing logs float over the falls and sucked under by turbulent waters, never to appear again. Small boats and craft which occasionally break loose, drift over the brink and disappear in the mighty current as it foams and swirls along, pulled under to destruction.

The reversing falls, like many other tourist attractions in New Brunswick, rank high as a grand spectacle; and as a fascinating show, directed and produced by nature, it possesses an unique quality which is hard to find elsewhere. ●●●

This Day and Age

An elderly gentleman changes his views concerning a situation he judged incongruous.

By

Cpl. W. H. MORGAN

“**W**HAT’S all this talk about Youth and the Police?” shouted Mr. John Citizen, as he swaggered into the detachment office. “I hear it on the radio; I read it in the papers; my family talks about it at the table; my daughter Mary says she’s going to marry a Mountie, and my son, Harry, says he’s going to be one. There’s something cockeyed somewhere. Why, in my day —”

The corporal in charge of the detachment leaned back in his chair, tempted to smile at the outburst; but he didn’t. He listened attentively until his visitor from Littletown finished, or at least until he paused for breath, then broke in gently: “Please sit down, sir. Maybe we can straighten things out. Would you mind telling me why you object to the police helping to organize good sport and recreation for young people, and being friends with them?”

“Well,” replied the caller, seating himself, “when I was a youngster we got along all right without any policeman showing us what to do. Policemen weren’t welcome at our house because every time they came, there was someone in trouble. I don’t think it’s right to give youngsters high and mighty ideas. I got along without having a policeman tell me how to live, and—” Mr. Citizen’s big fist landed heavily on the desk—“by dander, my family can do the same.”

“I think,” said the corporal, “I see your point. But isn’t it possible that when

you were a youngster, if a policeman had dropped into your house more often as a friend and explained some of the laws of the country to you, you might have avoided—trouble, as you put it?”

“Well I—” the visitor hesitated, staring blankly.

“And,” continued the corporal, ignoring the interruption, “don’t you think if he had been more of a friend, a friend you felt you could trust, that you and your chums, who evidently got into trouble with the law, may have avoided it?”

“That’s—that’s not the—,” sputtered the other, but the corporal continued.

“And don’t you think it’s better for your children, and other children in the community to be friendly with the police, rather than get into trouble unknowingly? I’ll bet when you were a youngster you were told that if you weren’t good, the police would get you. Isn’t that right? You were always afraid of them?”

“Yes,” came the answer slowly, “but I don’t see how showing pictures, playing games and such like are going to teach youngsters the laws of our country and what’s right or wrong.”

The corporal tapped the desk with his fingers. “Look at it this way. You’ll admit, of course, that you don’t trust anyone until he has proven himself to be your friend. That’s what we want—the friendship of our young people, and we find that organizing sports and sponsoring recreation is the best way to get it. Later if a youngster has a problem,

he's not afraid to discuss it with us, and it is then that the boy or girl learns about our laws and how to become a better citizen.

"Another thing, policemen, as servants of the people are duty bound to do whatever they can to help promote good citizenship. There are times when we are also bound to enforce the laws, laws you indirectly help to make, by bringing a violator before the courts. This, of course, is a necessity and brought on in many cases by the individual concerned. So, if by some example or word of advice, we keep a youngster from being brought before the courts now or later

in life, don't you think we have gone a long way towards making better citizens?"

There was a short silence, then Mr. Citizen spoke slowly "Corporal, I—I'm sorry about busting in the way I did. But in a way I'm glad. I guess I'm just not up to the newer ways of living. The next time those pictures are shown at our schoolhouse, I'll be there!"

"Good," and the smile that had strained at the corporal's face a few minutes before, now beamed forth.

As Mr. Citizen left, he muttered to himself: "Let's see, Harry will be seventeen this fall. Hmm —"

● ● ●

Movies Accepted as Court Evidence

MOTION pictures were admitted as evidence in court here Tuesday for what is believed to be the first time in Canada.

Chief Justice Farris in Supreme Court Chambers admitted the films as evidence on the same basis that "still" photos are used in court, to "explain the evidence given by witnesses".

"To admit them as evidence in themselves of an act, is not the correct thing to do because they can distort," he ruled.

(From the Vancouver Daily Sun, Feb. 15, 1950.)



**"No dull days
with me . . .
I always have a
NUGGET
shine."**

Give leather a
long, bright life
with Nugget
Shoe Polish.

OX-BLOOD, BLACK, AND ALL SHADES OF BROWN

2-50

**DID YOU "NUGGET" YOUR SHOES
THIS MORNING?**

History Making in 1895

By

EDWARD J. DONOVAN

From our storied
past comes this
account of a year's
activities in an ever
changing land.

AFTER Confederation as year succeeded year, the land known as the North West Territories, that huge buffalo pasture of yesterday, the great wheatlands of today, adjusted itself time and again to meet the challenge of progress. Each period brought changes; settlers came, some to stay and achieve the realization of their dreams, others to admit defeat and move on when their goal demanded hardships beyond their endurance. Ever shifting, ever changing. A turbulent panorama of a country passing from childhood into youth.

Gradually the West was settling into its appointed niche, destined to rank high as a production centre of cattle and farm produce. Wheat, oats, barley and cheese, mutton and beef were shipped out of the Territories. Trade and commerce continued to climb upward.

But one thing was as unalterable as the unending stretches of the prairies. The Mounted Police rigidly maintained the course they had set to administer justice. From time to time certain innovations had to be made, but only those necessary to render efficient and exemplary service.

The year 1895 was in this respect no different than other years. Problems and difficulties arose; changes took place. And perhaps the greatest of these was the considerable reduction in strength of the Force effected in the interest of economy. To add to the problem, conditions were such that more patrols than ever were necessary. Yet very few recruits were taken on, certainly not

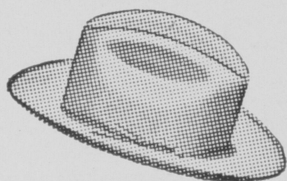
enough to provide sufficient replacements in the dwindling manpower that eventually dropped to 721.

Another difficulty was the shortage of horses. Most of the ranchers influenced by the general trend towards raising draught horses, acted accordingly. Animals suitable for police work were hard to get. The Force bought 79, but even these weren't enough, and at "K" Division 76 horses had to do the work of 89. Yet all territory received regular police visits.

The problem of bygone years, the Indian situation, was no longer the Force's chief worry. More and more these foreigners in their own land were adapting themselves to the white man's way of living. There were fewer cases of destitution among them, and reports from the various divisions indicated that from a criminal viewpoint, the Indians were less troublesome than their white brethren. Ranching was preferred by them, although they farmed much of the hay needed by the police at Regina and other posts. They also engaged in freighting and helped in construction work. Many, no doubt, longed for the old buffalo days when they could roam the plains at will, but unquestionably their lot in life was vastly improved in numerous ways. Many had acquired modern furniture and built substantial homes. And to fit them properly for their new environment, the Indian Act early in the year stipulated that the education of Indian children was to be compulsory.

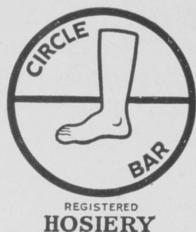
The winter generally, was mild, and in this respect aided the Force in con-

**The OPEN ROAD
by STETSON**



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

•



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tinuing its rigid patrol system that called for hours in the saddle. In fair or stormy weather this work had to be done in a country so immense that it was no easy task to trace a man or locate stolen cattle. On one occasion a cattle thief named Brewster led the police a chase of 800 miles. He was eventually overtaken at Green Lake, a small body of water north-west of Prince Albert.

Referring to patrols, Commissioner Herchmer stated, "Patrols call on all settlers on their route, taking particulars of any complaints they may have, and making inquiries concerning suspicious characters seen in the vicinity; whether any stray animals have been seen, and whether any animals are diseased. All along their route they ride through any herds of cattle, or bands of horses, and look them over." He added further that as a rule the visits of the patrols were very welcome to the settlers, many of whom asked advice affecting disputes with neighbors, and other personal matters.

The police made it a point on every occasion to be friendly, year by year widening their circle of acquaintances.

Indeed the Mounted Policeman's day was a full one. When not engaged on criminal investigations, fighting prairie fires or patrolling, there were other things to take up his time. Drill regulations were observed at every opportunity, but the heads of all divisions expressed regret that more time could not be expended in this important routine.

Two hundred Lee-Metford carbines were purchased and new cartridge belts ordered for them. One hundred and fifty went to "D" Division to replace outdated Winchesters, 20 went to the Yukon Detachment established in July and the others remained at Regina. At "D" Division, Inspector Primrose educated the men in the intricacies of the new weapon.

Assisting in repair work also took its toll of the policeman's time. The barracks and buildings throughout the Force



Player's always



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Fresh!

PLAIN OR
CORK TIP

received general additions and improvements. Paint was used effectively. Some structures were torn down and rebuilt, the north barracks building at Regina being modernized with a stone foundation. At this time electricity was in use in only three places, Prince Albert, Calgary and Lethbridge. All other posts depended on coal oil lamps for lighting purposes.

During January two important changes in the distribution of the Force occurred when on the 14th "H" Division amalgamated with "D" under the name of "D" Division with headquarters at Fort Macleod and with Superintendent Steele as officer commanding; on the 17th "B" Division joined with "Depot" Division, the resulting single division was called "Depot" with headquarters at Regina under the supervision of Superintendent Perry; the actual change at "Depot" took

place on January 16, and as regards the returns was dated from the 1st. This arrangement reduced the Force to eight divisions which were divided equally between the two districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta—four in each.

At the turn of the year a case of wholesale cattle stealing at Prince Albert was undergoing thorough police investigation. The field of operations included Calgary where Insp. Z. T. Wood who himself figured in the investigation of several cattle rustling cases, and who later distinguished himself in the Yukon, was stationed. At that time horse owners were in the habit of sending out parties in charge of bands of horses to trade off for cattle, grain, cash or other commodities. A man named Dalgleish and a companion, both residents of Calgary, started out on one of these expeditions. Later, it was discovered that several carloads

Editor's Note

Because of the Divisional changes in 1895, as well as the possible confusion arising from the readers' efforts to connect the Force's present territorial boundaries with those of former days, the following is a list of the Divisions and their headquarters in the year dealt with in this article:

"A" Division	Maple Creek
"C" Division	Battleford
"D" Division	Fort Macleod
"E" Division	Calgary
"F" Division	Prince Albert
"G" Division	Fort Saskatchewan
"Depot" Division	Regina
"K" Division	Lethbridge

There was reduction of two divisions—"H" amalgamating with "D" at Fort Macleod, and "B" with "Depot" at Regina.

of cattle were missing. Suspicion pointed to the absent men.

S/Sgt. A. F. Brooke of "E" Division handled the matter, and on January 3 was busy making inquiries; he had already learned that a halfbreed named McBeth was also involved. Painsstaking sifting of events and careful investigation all through January and part of February brought results. Three-fourths of the missing cattle—some had been sold—were located west of Calgary, 650 miles from where they had been stolen. On February 23, Dalgleish and his companion were arrested at Calgary, a day or so after McBeth had been apprehended at Kildonan near Winnipeg.

At the trial on April 1, which lasted 11 days, McBeth was sentenced to a term of three years, Dalgleish to one year and the latter's companion was acquitted.

In some instances valuable time was lost and energy expended for naught when men of the Force were called out by unthinking settlers on foolhardy errands. Such was the case when on January 17 a report from settlers at Saskatchewan Landing stated that some Indians camped at Miry Creek were

suspected of killing cattle. A sergeant, two constables and a scout were sent out from Maple Creek. They found the camp abandoned, but a well-defined trail along the Saskatchewan River showed them the way. Forty-four Indians, men, women and children were overtaken, but a complete search for cattle was futile. Nor were there any signs, not even a hide, that any cattle had been there recently. It was assumed that the settlers, objecting to the Indians settling so near, had started rumours.

A mutually beneficial spirit of co-operation existed between the Force and law-enforcing bodies of the United States. This was proved when Daniel Campbell, a forger and thief, who absconded in 1893, was arrested in Chicago. He was brought back in January to Whitewood, the scene of his crimes, a little town east of Regina. Inspector Constantine who later established the Yukon Detachment, had worked on this case, and it was partly due to his efforts that a satisfactory conclusion was obtained. Campbell was sentenced to three years in Manitoba penitentiary.

The end of January saw the Saskatoon Detachment of "F" Division moved across the South Saskatchewan into new buildings just completed near the railway station. Formerly the detachment quarters were in the town on the south side of the river. The new location was much more convenient and accessible, dispensing with a considerable amount of ferrying back and forth across the stream.

February was a changeable month and in some places continued mild. An occasional snowfall cushioned the lowlands and the foothills, zigzagged down through tall cottonwoods along the banks of the West's waterways, found rest in the brush and on the unending expanse of pasture. Ideal weather prevailed for the winter herd that was established at Jackfish Lake in "C" Division. All horses of the division needing rest and change were placed there until spring. But some localities felt the biting

sting of a usual winter, and on his trip from Lethbridge, commencing February 9, to relieve Inspector Brown at Wood Mountain, Inspector Williams encountered deep snow and blizzards. He arrived at his destination in May.

The beginning of February ushered in a case that afforded the Force opportunity to act in one of its many charity roles. A party of Blood Indians consisting of a blind man 80 years old, four squaws, four children and a baby in arms reached Writing On Stone, "K" Division, in a pitiable condition. The deep snow was too much for the destitute party, and they couldn't go on. The police fed them, then notified the Indian agent who sent a well-equipped group of Indians to conduct the unfortunate travellers to their reserve.

In the same division, also during February, the eccentric wanderings of two Americans named Elliott and Laird attracted police attention and involved some heavy patrol work. The two strangers accompanied by a young Englishman arrived at Medicine Hat with a car containing nine horses and other equipment which they had entered as "settlers' effects" for Calgary. Their effects, it was discovered, were mostly rifles, revolvers and saddles. They unloaded at Medicine Hat to feed and water, then got permission from the Canadian Pacific Railway agent to look over the immediate country, explaining that they intended to settle in the vicinity instead of proceeding to Calgary. Their movements aroused suspicion, and two patrols, one from Lethbridge, the other from Maple Creek were detailed to investigate. The patrols met near Kennedy's Old Post on the boundary and learned that Elliott and Laird were at a ranch just across the line. The would-be settlers refused to recross the boundary, nor would they give any satisfactory account of themselves. Subsequent inquiries brought no light on the mystery.

In referring to the incident, the Commissioner wrote: "I have always thought they started out with the idea of committing train robbery, or some other extensive depredation, and were frustrated on account of wrong information, the Canadian Pacific Railway being much further from the boundary than they expected, and that they did not know much about the police."

On the 15th a change in division personnel occurred when Superintendent Gagnon arrived at Maple Creek to take command of "A" Division, replacing Superintendent Moffatt, who three days later took over the supervision of "F" Division at Prince Albert. Superintendent Cotton, officer commanding at the latter point, went to Battleford and on the 25th assumed charge of "C" Division.

As the month waned, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh visited Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan in Superintendent Griesbach's domain, "G" Division. The Lieutenant-Governor also went to Calgary in February.



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The month of March confirmed all signs that an early spring was intended. The first day marked the first prairie fire in "K" Division. A passing train started the flame that burned across country to the Dunmore line, a narrow gauge railway which connected Lethbridge with Dunmore junction on the Canadian Pacific Railway, 110 miles east. The police and a party from Lethbridge travelled 15 miles and extinguished six or seven miles of fire.

Numerous tasks cropped up for the Mounted Police. Trapping season opened, and a complaint from the Indians regarding the indiscriminate use of poison by white trappers in the Athabaska and Peace River districts called for an investigation.

In the Lethbridge district about 100 head of cattle from Spring Creek had wandered across the boundary line. They were rounded up and brought back, and because of their wanderings were placed in quarantine for two months.

In the same division, the middle of the month brought one of the few cases in which an Indian resisted arrest and shot at the police. An American settler named Berthelote reported one evening at the small settlement of Coutts on the international boundary, that his horse, a saddle, bridle, two rifles and a gold watch had been stolen. Next morning two corporals saddled up and started out in what was to be a two day hunt over a roundabout trail.

The tracks of two horses were followed westward for about 20 miles on the south side of the boundary. The route turned north and crossed the Milk River west of the Milk River Ridge Detachment. The pursuit continued and passed south of a place known as Pot Hole Canyon, crossing the St. Mary's River. From then on, melting snow and numerous cattle tracks partially obliterated the trail, but Corporal Carter from the St. Mary's Detachment who took up the chase persisted and caught up with the fugitives at the Belly Buttes just as the sun was dropping behind the cone-shaped mounds.

Carter's quarry were not two white men as supposed, but "Night Gun", a Blood Indian and his squaw. Night Gun raised a pistol but fortunately the hammer fell on a dud cartridge. He pulled the trigger again and this time a thunderous explosion resulted. The bullet missed its mark, and speaking of it afterwards, the Corporal said he believed the Indian just meant to scare his horse. Both Indians were arrested, and all the stolen goods, except the watch, were recovered. Night Gun had operated on the time-piece, probably to see what made it tick, and thrown the case away. He was later sentenced to two years in Regina prison.

To the east at Medicine Hat plans for the transfer of ownership of the ferry there to the North West Government were concluded and acted upon. The weathered transport on the Bow River, constructed in 1888 and owned by the police, showed signs of old age and wear, yet it was still serviceable, and provision was made that the Force could use it free of cost at any time.

East of Battleford the Batoche Detachment in "F" Division, occupying a rented house some distance from the ferry across the South Saskatchewan, moved on March 14 to more commodious buildings better situated. One advantage was that the new location overlooked the ferry where the coming and

going of people could be readily observed.

A day before the month ended the gallantry of Cst. L. C. Trustram of "K" Division reaped the approval and praise of many, including Superintendent Deane, his officer commanding.

In the latter part of March, the water of Milk River is always cold. That year early-melting snows had turned the river into a raging torrent that lashed angrily at its banks, a troublesome obstacle to travellers going from Writing On Stone to Coutts, and the only crossing was a ford. On this occasion two Mounted Police constables with a heavy wagon trailing a buckboard were making use of the ford. In the wagon was an old man named McEwen on his way to Montana.

In midstream the wagon lurched into a hole, rolled over and, half under water, began to drift slowly with the current. Constable Trustram acted quickly. He stripped, plunged into the icy water and started swimming. Several times he miss-

ed, carried away by the strong current, but eventually succeeded. Using a rope he had brought from the wagons on the shore, Trustram aided by the other constables, brought McEwen to land and safety. Later Trustram was awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Society.

March faded into the past as on the 31st a disastrous fire took place in Regina. The Court House, the valuable law library there and some important files were destroyed. The police, mystified by the unexplained origin of the conflagration, investigated and subsequently brought to justice a man named Curran who not only caused that fire, but was guilty of starting others which had created an uneasy feeling of insecurity throughout the town. After a three day trial Curran was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Thus in this manner, day by day and month by month, past members of the Force played a vital part in molding the history of the Canadian West. ●●●

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Donald —

THE LITTLE CRUSADER

A touching little story of a small boy with a mission.

By Sgt. C. W. BISHOP

DONALD was quite a big man, all of six years of age! But his tender years and the fact that he was a stranger to the Big City did not deter him from setting forth alone that cold December day to visit Santa Claus. For Donald was the oldest of the family and it was just up to him to carry the messages of his two little sisters and baby brother to Santa, else how was Santa to know what they wanted.

Little did Donald realize the troubles that can beset a lone traveller in a strange city. And when he was found wandering beside the cold grey exterior of the Justice Building, Donald was shedding the odd small tear, and he was cold and rather dejected. Things brightened up for him in the warmth of an "A" Division CIB office. In a comfortable chair, and surrounded by friendly faces the little fellow began to discuss his problems.

Was he lost?

Why no, he was just looking for Santa Claus!

Where did he live?

My what a stupid question! Everyone knew Donald . . . his mummy knew him and his daddy knew him and . . . he lived away out that way.

What did he want Santa Claus to bring him for Christmas?

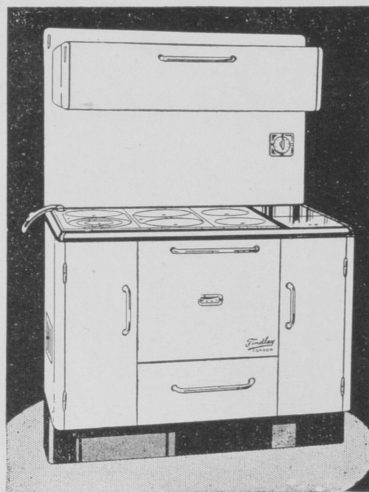
Well, seeing that he was a big boy now, he thought he would like a nice big steam shovel and a truck.

Donald was soon returned to his worried mother, and then it was found

that the family was almost destitute. There was little furniture in the home, and this information was relayed to the Ottawa Branch of the Lions Club. The response of the service club was magnificent. Soon the family had an extra bed and mattress, blankets, linen for the children, an electric stove, kitchen table and chairs.

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A cash collection netted \$25 from members of "A" Division CIB and their wives, the CIB stenographers, and the Sergeants' Mess. It seemed that everyone wanted to help, and as the spirit of the venture took hold, gifts of new and used clothing for the children appeared; two new dolls were supplied by one woman; an NCO struggled in with a case of old toys and a touch of bright paint transformed these into a sight to gladden the heart of any child; and Santa didn't forget Donald—he got his steam shovel and truck. A large hamper was filled with a chicken, ham, puddings, two sacks of vegetables, pounds of butter and lard, fruits, everything to make a Christmas dinner complete. Some new toys were purchased for the four children and covered in brilliant wrappings by the stenographic staff. Everything was delivered to the family on the day before Christmas.

As all Christmas stories should, this one has a happy ending. The festive season became one of real joy to that

couple and their little family. And the thanks of a grateful mother was recompense enough for those who were responsible for the effort.

A touching enough story you say? But common stuff at Christmas? Perhaps. But think back to the moving spirit behind the story—little Donald. Six years of age, a stranger from another part of Canada, he now lived in a suburb eight miles from the centre of Ottawa. Things weren't so good at home; the bright spot on the horizon was the hoped-for visit from Santa Claus, and Donald just had to tell the old fellow what his little sisters and brother wanted. Somehow, on a cold December day the little boy made his way to Ottawa via a transportation system of buses and street-cars that would be a puzzle to an adult stranger. That he made it might indicate that old Saint Nick himself was looking after this little crusader.

Certainly Donald believes in Santa Claus. ●●●



MACDONALD'S
"EXPORT"

CANADA'S
FINEST CIGARETTE



Prompted by the likelihood of misunderstanding in respect to an important phase of fire-arms identification, the ballistics expert at the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory in Regina, treats this phase to prevent erroneous impressions being formed in the light of past literature.

By
SGT. A. MASON-ROOKE

AN interesting and informative article¹ on the subject of axial bullet engravings appeared in the January 1948 issue of the *RCMP Quarterly*. A technical abstract² on this article states that these engravings—"may be observed on bullets fired from

¹"Axial Bullet Engravings" by Sgt. W. W. Sutherland, *RCMP Quarterly*, January 1948, Vol. 13, No. 3, page 259.

²Police Science Technical Abstracts and Notes by Joseph D. Nicol at page 110 in *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* (May-June 1949). Vol. 49, No. 1.

revolvers in the areas left by stripping of the bullet as it enters the barrel".

Scope for misunderstanding in respect to the nature of axial engravings is apparent in the light of this statement.

That misunderstanding exists is not surprising, in view of the paucity of material manifested by most texts respecting interpretive phases of firearm signatures. On the other hand one outstanding and authoritative work³ which treats the matter particularly well, fails to mention the effects described as axial engravings under that or any other name. Reason for the omission must be left to conjecture. Another text⁴ in attributing the effect of more than one abnormal projectile—land interaction—to a "skid mark at the front end of the land furrows"⁵ which one may infer to be the result of stripping, omits to differentiate the consequences of each separate abnormality. Of the probative value⁶ of the "skid mark" the same text says, "They mean nothing and are of no utility whatever in helping to identify an individual weapon as they are not by any means always present on bullets fired from the same weapon."⁷

Since the abstract and texts in mind are not infrequently perused by the legal profession for guidance in cases involving the identification of firearms, the confusion resulting from these statements can be appreciated by firearms examiners testifying in the courts. Hence the expediency of distinguishing axial engravings from the effects of "stripping" in the interpretation of firearm signatures. This necessitates a concept of primary projectile motions in the bore, a subject in some respects, baffling to the learned and the wise.

³"Identification of Firearms" by J. D. Gunther and C. O. Gunther. Publishers John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York.

⁴"Identification of Firearms and Forensic Ballistics" by Major Gerald Burrard, DSO. Publishers Herbert Jenkins Ltd., London.

⁵"Identification of Firearms and Forensic Ballistics" by Major Gerald Burrard, DSO, at page 143.

⁶Value to establish the individuality of a firearm apart from all others of same make and type.

⁷"Identification of Firearms and Forensic Ballistics" by Major Gerald Burrard, DSO, at page 143.

"Stripping," states Gunther, "is said to take place when the bullet is moving with a motion of translation accompanied by a motion of rotation less than that provided by the rifling."⁸ By the term "rifling" in this definition, it is apparent the author refers only to the "lands" in the bore.

Force propelling a projectile acts to produce a motion of translation alone. The bullet's engagement with the driving edges of the "lands" of the rifling produces the "moments of force",⁹ which induce the bullet's motion of rotation. Provided the diametric dimension of the bullet conforms sufficiently well to that of the bore and the bullet's surface substance is of a tenacity¹⁰ which will withstand torsional stress encountered during its passage through the rifled bore without shear¹¹ at areas contacting driving edges of the lands, then stripping does not occur. This is the ideal attempted by arms and ammunition manufacturers. The effect of driving and the whole engraving left by the trailing edges of the lands, parallel one another on the fired bullet's surfaces. The effect of trailing and driving land edges, together with the depression between, is termed the land engraving.

⁸"Identification of Firearms" by J. D. Gunther and C. O. Gunther at page 47.

⁹The "Moment of Force" is the tendency of that Force to produce rotation of a body.

¹⁰The attraction which the molecules of a material have for each other, giving them the power to resist tearing apart.

¹¹The effect of external forces acting so as to cause adjacent portions of material to slip past each other. When so acted upon the material is said to be in shear.

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Often, especially in the case of jacketed projectiles, the bullet's diameter is such that its surface does not contact the bottom of the grooves in the bore; or contact may take place but intermittently. These effects are evinced first by the complete absence of any groove engravings, or, as short groove-contact patches occurring near the centre of the fired bullet's surface between adjacent land engravings. Stripping does not necessarily take place in these instances if the second proviso mentioned is complied with.

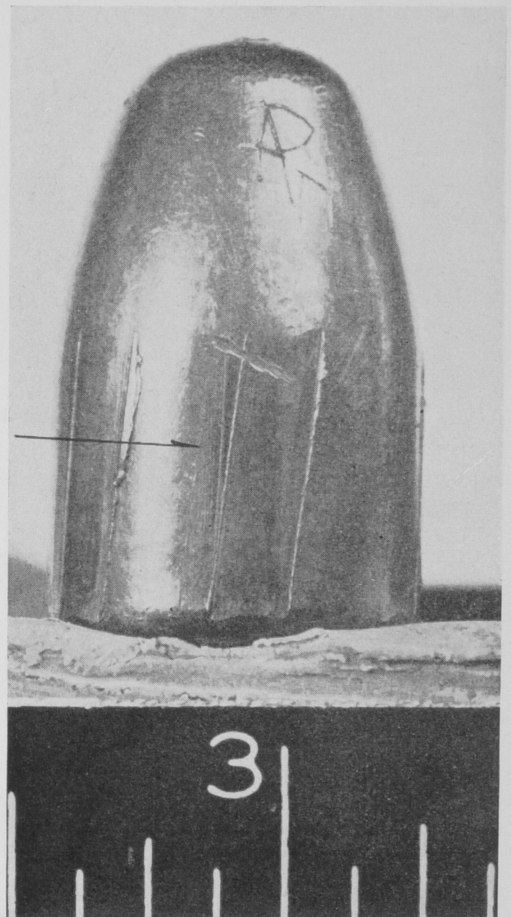
That stripping is due exclusively to a land-bullet interaction therefore needs no further elaboration. Its effect is denoted by lack of parallelism between driven and trailing edges in the land engraving. If the condition is particularly acute, metal may be stripped completely from about the bullet's circumference.

With the exception of revolvers, the initial stages of projectile motion in rifled firearms, take place in that portion of the barrel termed the leed, situated between the breech chamber and the bore rifling proper. The purpose of the leed is to serve as an introductory medium to the lands of the rifling. The dimension of those portions of the chamfered lands in the leed are such that they commence at infinity and gradually attain stature in ramp form till their full development occurs at the commencement of the rifling proper. That portion of the chambered lands in the leed should not therefore be construed as part of the rifling proper. Keeping in mind the causes of stripping, it is at once apparent that the abnormality does not occur in the leed, but at the commencement, as well as subsequent to the commencement, of the rifling in the bore.

Should stripping not take place in the case of auto-loading pistols using ammunition with relatively strong metal-jacketed bullets, the initial motion of the bullet is nevertheless one of translation

—though necessarily momentary—at the instant of contact with the leed. Full rotation as provided by the rifling does not take place till the chamfered lands are sufficiently developed in the leed to provide contact areas between the bullet's jacket and driving land edges, to withstand the reaction which supplies the "moments" inducing rotation. Thus the bullet's motion initially is one of translation alone, changing to combined motions of translation and increasing rotation till, if stripping still be absent, it will have attained the rotation provided by the lands at the time of contact with the rifling proper. Any tendency to stripping in the leed in such cases, is displayed by a bevel occurring at the forward end of the trailing land edge engraving toward the nose of the bullet.

Fig. 1



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The graphic development of the motions just described—caused by an accidental characteristic in the leed (usually a prominence) situated at, or adjacent to, the trailing or “free” edge of a chamfered land so as to engrave a fired bullet at the commencement of its cylindrical surface—is depicted as a scratch, commencing in a direction parallel to the axis of the bore and progressively altering direction until it is parallel to the engraving made by the driving edge of the land. A group of such accidental characteristics are then the true “axial engravings” described by Sutherland in his article.

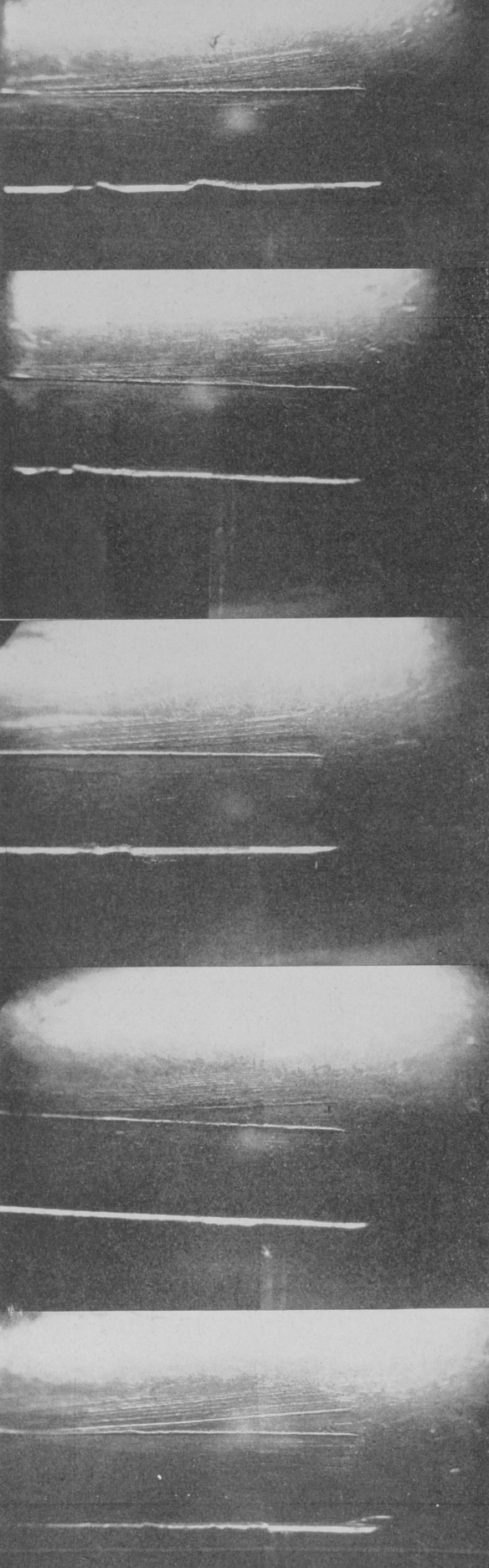
It is indeed unusual to find axial engravings free from obliteration on bullets fired from revolvers, even if jacketed bullets are used. This is attributed to the bullet attaining higher velocity at the moment of bore contact in the leed owing to greater free initial

motion of translation in its passage from the cylinder. Those characteristics in the leed creating axial engravings have their effect lost by cumulative subsequent bore contact at the areas in which such effects are present, by extensive stripping and, as frequently happens with revolvers, lack of bullet and bore axes coincidence. If lead-alloy bullets are used—as normally—these usually being of groove diameter or greater, the axial engravings naturally are obliterated.

Fig. 1 depicts axial engravings on the surface of the “evidence” bullet involved in a murder¹² which occurred in Winnipeg, Man., in January 1946. Another murder¹³ was committed in September of that year. That the same pistol was used in both killings was established by the re-occurrence of these axial engrav-

¹²R. v. Vescio (McGregor Murder) Winnipeg City Police Case.

¹³R. v. Vescio (Smith Murder) Winnipeg City Police Case reported, 91 C.C.C. 123.



Top to Bottom—

Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

ings on evidence bullets found at the scenes of the two crimes. The weapon eventually came into possession of the firearms examiner in August 1947, after it was seized in connection with a hold-up in a different city. Its significance was realized only when test bullets fired from it were compared with the evidence bullets held in connection with both murders.

In the second murder case, which was finally determined in the Supreme Court of Canada, the evidence showed that the pistol was fired several times subsequent to the murders. In addition nine test bullets were fired from it as examination progressed. All tests exhibited the re-occurrence of the same axial engravings.

Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, depict a comparative microscopical study of these distinctive axial engravings present in five consecutive areas between adjacent land engravings on test bullet (left) and the evidence bullet (right) connected with the first murder. Note particularly:

- (a) The almost entire absence of any groove engravings; the bullets bottomed in the grooves but intermittently.
- (b) The complete lack of stripping shown by parallelism of trailing and driving edges of land engravings.
- (c) The surface area of the bullet between axial engravings and trailing land edge engravings displays an entire lack of bore contact. Since this is the area in which the consequences of stripping are manifest when present, is further proof needed to show that axial engravings and the effect of stripping are not synonymous?

The firearm used was a 9 mm parabellum calibre Browning auto-loading pistol, manufactured by J. Inglis Co., Canada. Test bullets fired from 256 similar firearms, forwarded by various police forces in all but one Province of Canada, were compared with the two evidence bullets before the arm was identified as the one used in the murders. Could the probative value of axial engravings be put to better practical test? ● ● ●

(Photo—
Vancouver
Daily
Province)



Prime Minister Nehru Visits Vancouver

THE lower mainland of British Columbia has a large East Indian population, greater in fact than the rest of Canada. Because of this it was particularly appropriate that the Mayor of Vancouver extend an invitation to Prime Minister Nehru to visit the city during his North American tour.

The official party arrived at the RCAF Airfield near Vancouver in a United States Army plane on Nov. 2, 1949, and was welcomed by representatives of the Federal and Provincial Governments and Mayor Charles E. Thompson. Detachments from the Armed Forces took part in the ceremony of welcome. The Guard of Honor was composed of an RCAF detail, an Army battery fired the 19-gun salute, and the musical background was provided by the Navy Band.

Though his stay was brief—a little over 24 hours—the distinguished guest accomplished much in the time at his disposal; a civic banquet and service club

luncheon at the Hotel Vancouver, presentation of the keys to Vancouver at the City Hall, and a tour through the city with a stop at the University of British Columbia. Withal Mr. Nehru found time to visit the Sikh Temple and meet a large number of his countrymen.

From the time of his arrival at the airfield until his departure by the same aircraft on the following day, a personal escort of two uniformed members of the RCMP accompanied the Prime Minister whenever he left his hotel suite. An additional number of uniformed members occupied adjacent rooms to the official party in keeping with the usual surveillance and precautionary measures taken during state visits of this nature.

Our visitor throughout his stay impressed all who were privileged to be in attendance on him by his courtesy, quiet-spoken manner, and that subtle blending of Asiatic and Occidental charm which few but himself have been able to achieve.

E.S. ●●●

It Happened in the Force

A Calgary *Herald* columnist paid tribute last fall to the enthusiasm of an RCMP constable from Edmonton who was determined to show Calgary people that it took more than a little inclement weather to interfere with his golfing prowess. The incident occurred during the second day of the Alberta Police Golf Association Tournament. An early morning blizzard had cooled the ardor of most players but our hero arrived on the links—at 7 a.m.—in heavy buffalo coat and skis. To complete the picture he teed up his ball on a cone of snow.

Unfortunately the hardy Edmonton policeman was alone in his enthusiasm. The tourney was cancelled.

A Cool-headed Bird

Extract from Inspection Report: "... three seized motor vehicles in heated storage; one Bald-Headed Eagle in cold storage. . . ."

* * *

A corporal spent hours cleaning and dusting his apartment pending the return of his wife who had been away a few weeks. Everything was trim, neat and shipshape, and the young husband was pleased with both himself and his work.

A neighbor's wife dropped in to use the phone. She inadvertently left a lipstick-smeared cigarette butt in a flower pot, and of course the returning wife found it almost before she unpacked her bags. The corporal's self-satisfaction in his efficiency as a housekeeper melted away in exasperated mutterings and explanations which were in vain till the neighbors came to his rescue.

* * *

One recruit of several years ago came up with a neat solution to the saluting problem. During his first three days in barracks, occupied exclusively with drawing kit and doing fatigues, he had been warned repeatedly by everybody to be sure and salute when he saw the Officer Commanding. After finishing fatigue duty on his first Saturday morning, the rookie decided to take a shower before dinner. Unfortunately the O.C. chose that moment for his weekly inspection. Curiosity impelled him to draw back the shower curtain. He was rewarded by the snappiest, as well as the wettest and soapiest salute in the history of the Force.

* * *

Humor may be found in situations that sometimes approach the tragic, as evidenced by an excerpt from a report sent in by an Associate Editor.

The unfortunate who tells the story was the victim of a shooting accident. He had been cutting logs for a farmer, and had taken his rifle along in case he ran into a bear in the bush. The weapon

* * *

was left cocked, leaning against a stump, and the accident occurred when the logger prepared to go home for the night. As he dragged the weapon towards him across the stump, the trigger apparently caught on a twig and the shot struck the man in the chest. He started to cough blood and called his brother, who was nearby. His story continues:

"When I saw the blood from my mouth I thought I was going to die so I told my brother to give my best regards to my father and wife and then I jumped on the work horse we had been using that day and I rode out to Mr. M...s farm."

The Associate Editor reports that a local wag said: "While 'Golden Slippers' and a 'Sweet Chariot' have been favorably recommended in song as means of transportation to a heavenly abode, this was the first occasion that the lowly work horse has been used for such a purpose. I wonder if 'Dobbin' was christened 'Pegasus'?"

* * *

Because he had never had instruction in Equitation, a junior constable on a large western detachment begged to be excused from participating in the town's anniversary parade. On the big day, the rookie in civvies, watched from the sidelines as his four fellow-members proudly led the cavalcade through the town on rented horses. To say the least, the young man was greatly chagrined to discover that riding was greatly overrated. Because of barrack room stories he had missed a golden opportunity to appear before the public mounted, and in all the splendor of Review Order.

When the horsemen returned to the detachment for lunch, he slipped out for a closer look at the nags, patted one or two and decided they were really very nice things and quite docile. "Why," he mused, "shouldn't I show the townspeople that I too am a good horseman." He thought it would be a good idea if

the sergeant would let him ride one of the horses back to the livery stable. Oddly enough the NCO thought it was a good idea too.

They tell me the natives of that Western town still speak in awed tones of that young Mounted Policeman's ride through their main streets. They are quick to admit that our young hero had the best grip (on a horse's neck) they had ever seen.

* * *

O.C. to corporal on parade: "How long have you had that Stetson?" "Fourteen years sir," answered the NCO proudly. O.C. (shortly): "You didn't take very good care of it."

* * *

Two cross-eyed policemen, marching past each other, collided.

1st policeman remarked angrily: "Look where you're going."

2nd ditto sarcastically: "Go where you're looking."

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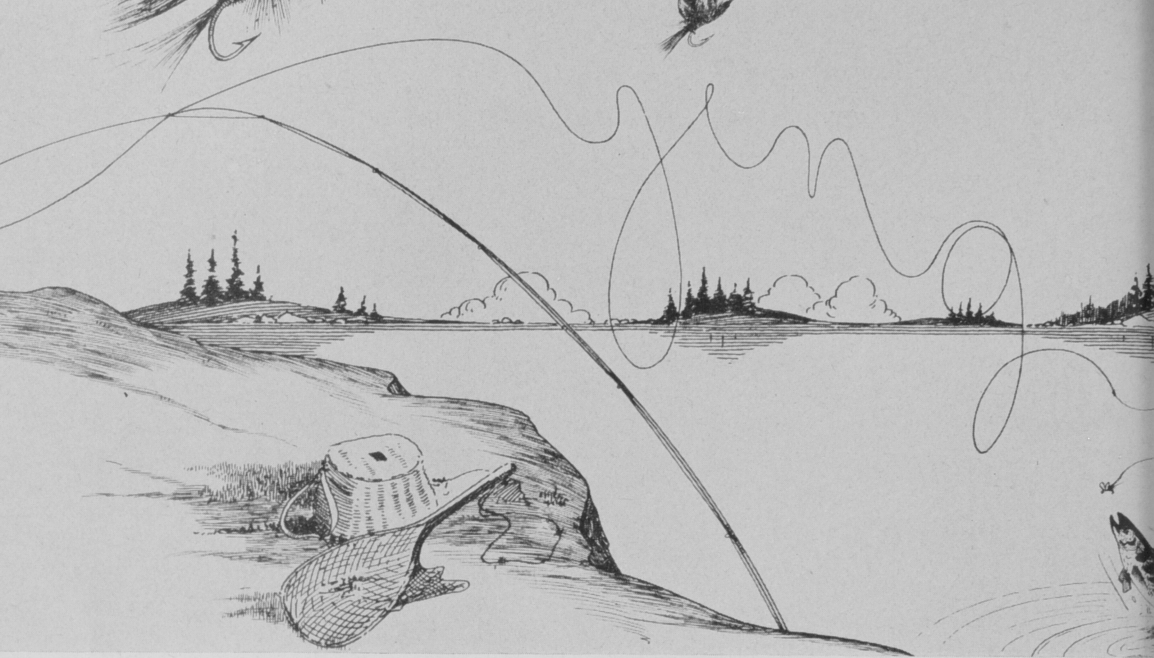
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CANADA



by FRANK W. RICKARD

**Fly tying is a hobby
that is both profit-
able and pleasur-
able; one that is
dear to the heart of
the true fisherman.**

FLY tying is not a modern art. In fact it is very ancient, how old we may never know. Theocritus, about the year 200 B.C., wrote of fishing "with the bait fallacious suspended from the rod", which leads one to believe that some sort of fly or lure had been used. Then Martial (43-104) wrote:

"Who hath not seen the Scarus rise
Decoy'd and caught by fraudulent flies?"
and Aelian, a Latin author in the early part of the 3rd century, tells how the Macedonians caught fish "with speckled skins" fishing from the banks of the River Astraeus, with a fly called the "Hippurus", which was an imitation of a fly native to those parts. He describes it in these words: "Which was about the size of a hornet, but imitated the color of the wasp. They (the fishermen) fasten crimson wool round a hook, and

fit to the wool two feathers, which grow under a cock's wattles, and which in color are like wax."

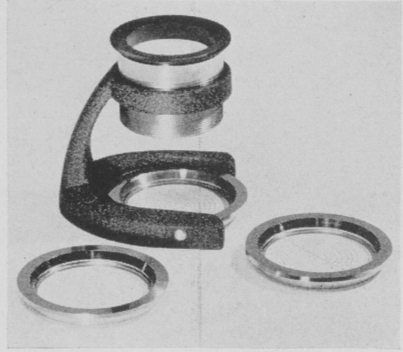
Then the "Father of Angling", Izaak Walton, (1593-1683) gave to the world his "Compleat Angler", in which full directions are given on every type of fishing, as well as the names of flies, instructions on tying them, and the months in which each fly was to be used.

Since then many books on fly tying have been written in the Old World as well as on this continent, and each has something to recommend it.

It is probably safe to say that more people have taken up fly tying as a hobby since 1941, than in the 50 years preceding, some of the reasons for the increase being that many hospitals, especially those for veterans in the United States, taught fly tying extensively. More and more fishermen have turned to this art, for they have found that the pleasure derived from their favorite sport can be increased by utilizing the long winter months in making their own lures. Again, the cost is not great, the space required to tie flies and store supplies is small, and finally, fly tying is not hard. Anyone can in a short time learn to tie

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a fly, and then it is a case of “practice makes perfect”.

About three years ago Dr. Ivan H. Crowell was appointed Director of Handicrafts for the Province of New Brunswick—a post he has capably filled. He added fly tying to the list of crafts already being taught and many have taken advantage of this course.

Men from many walks of life have taken up fly tying, from students to ministers, most of them “fishermen by profession, having of necessity to labor at some other job”. Several young ladies who took this course at the handicrafts centre are now employed as teachers of it and other crafts in various hospitals of the province.

A good light, a vise, a pair of hackle pliers and a pair of small, sharp-pointed scissors (those with curved blades preferred) are all the tools needed. Many other implements and gadgets may be used, and some are very helpful. In fact

if one has started with such aids, he will find it difficult to get along without them. Some of the older tyers do not use a vise; they hold the hook with the thumb and finger of one hand.

In Walton’s time, hair from pigs, cows, bears, camels and other animals was used to make the bodies of the flies, but today other materials are used, such as wools, silk floss, silver and gold tinsel, angora, chenilles and different types of fur. Silk or nylon threads, dressed with wax to ensure a strong job, are used in tying the fly. The neck and saddle hackle feathers of a cock are used to form the hackle or legs of the fly, and the wing quill feathers of a duck, goose or swan, and tail feathers of turkeys, as well as breast feathers of ducks, especially the grey and bronze feathers of the Mallard, are used to form the wings of most trout flies. The feathers for wings should be in pairs; that is, one from the right and one from the left wing of a bird, so that

**Some of the operations involved
in the art of fly tying**

when placed together both tips will point the same way. Many wings, especially on the streamer type of fly, are made from the hair of grey squirrels and fox squirrels, polar bear, buck, kip or calf tails and so on.

Salmon flies are much more complicated and harder to tie than trout flies, and as a rule softer feathers are used in the wings. The cost of these feathers is also much greater, because they are from birds whose habitats are all over the world. They include: the beautiful golden and silver pheasants of India and China; the gorgeous peacock, also from India; the jungle cock, with its white or cream-colored and spotted neck, a game bird of India; the green or Amazon parrot from the banks of the Amazon; the red-breasted crow of New Granada; the macaws and toucans from the West Indies and Guiana; chatterers with their powder and deep blue breasts, from Guiana and Cayenne; the bustards of Asia and Africa. (In Iraq the speckled bustard is now on the protected list, and the wing feather fibers of the oak turkey are used as a substitute in fly tying.)

The noble turkey is America's gift to the fly tyer, as well as the widgeon, teal and pintail. The summer duck, also known as the Canada duck—now quite scarce, and on the protected list in this country—and the Mandarin duck of China with markings the same as the summer duck except that its feathers are larger, are substituted for the ostrich of Australia and Africa. The swans of England and the scarlet ibis also contribute.

The thrill a fisherman experiences when he hooks and lands his first fish on a fly of his own creation, is indescribable. And from then on, as he fishes along the stream of his choice, with a box of his own handiwork, he solemnly repeats the angler's prayer:

"Lord give me Grace to catch a fish, so
big that even I,

When talking of it afterwards, may never
need to lie."

● ● ●

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Do You Know?

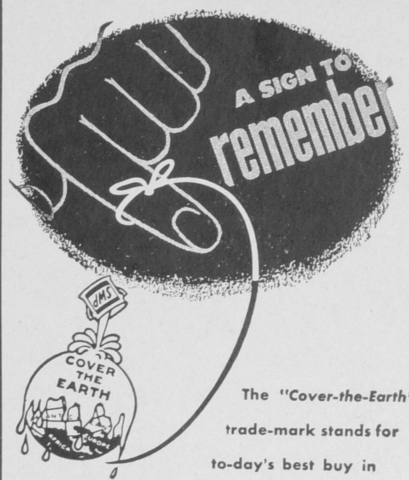
In 17th-century Britain it was a serious offence for a man to kiss his wife or daughters on Sunday. . . .

Although kissing on a Sunday is no longer illegal in Britain, except where the woman is unwilling, when it is considered a serious assault, it is forbidden in cars. It is not expressly forbidden by name, but it is rightly assumed that a man kissing a girl and driving a car at the same time cannot be doing both efficiently, and that it is his driving which suffers.

The same rule holds good in the U.S.A. In an amusing case in Boston, a motorcyclist Policeman gave evidence that the woman kissed the man continuously for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, while travelling at an average speed of 40 m.p.h.

The Magistrate not only suspended the woman's licence for seven days, but ordered that on each of them she should kiss her friend for five minutes continuously, to be timed by a policeman!

(From: *Police Chronicle and Constabulary World*, Mar. 3, 1950).



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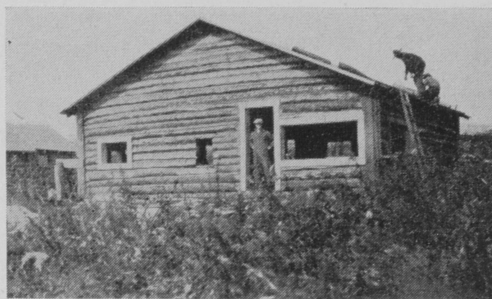
A Northern Patrol

A routine patrol report reveals something of the solitude endured by those who serve in the North.

TYPICAL of statements in the numerous reports submitted by northern detachments of the RCMP, the following few paragraphs afford a glimpse of the rugged, lonely existence of northern detachment life.

The report in question came from Old Crow Detachment in the Whitehorse Sub-Division, Yukon Territory. It concerned a patrol of a routine nature, one of several made by the detachment over the same route during the year. The corporal in charge, with a constable, left on Apr. 27, 1949, with two dog teams. Their task was to examine the north-west section of Old Crow Flats, and Indian camps. The report continues:

"We were carrying three weeks' supplies, including dog food, for it was quite possible that we might encounter as much as a week of poor travelling weather, caused by sudden warm spells. This is common in May. For the experience and hardening they would gain, we took along five young pups. Our patrol, while of a general supervisory nature, was mostly to ensure that no unauthorized persons had crossed into the Yukon from Alaska in the ratting (muskrat) area.



Old Crow Detachment

"The trip was similar to others at this time of year. Due to the usual April snows and winds, we had a good deal of heavy trail-breaking to do. We also lost some days when we ran into storms and then extremely warm weather. We could have travelled in the blizzard, but there was no point in doing so. The country is semi-barren and with vision at zero we would not have been able to examine the area properly. On the outward journey, snow conditions prolonged to five days what is normally a two-day trek. The course was so poor that neither men nor dogs could follow the old trail bottom on the lakes.

"Several days were spent patrolling the lakes which lie on Old Crow Flats within a few miles of the Alaskan boundary. This is the only area where Alaskan trappers or natives might be found, a fact proven by past experience. There are few 'rats' on the Alaskan side of the boundary, but the fact that we make from two to four patrols annually through this district has prevented illegal trapping by natives from across the border.

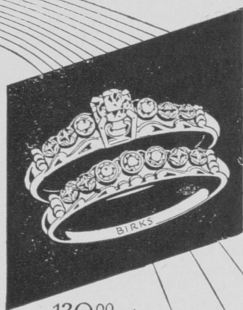
"We followed one of the regular routes, and returned the same way, stopping at quite a number of Old Crow native camps. No cases of need or illness were encountered, no complaints received, nor did we hear of any lawlessness. For the most part the natives reported very poor muskrat hunting due to flooding by overflow, and freezing of the rat 'pushups'. Only one or two trappers reported good results.

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"Signs of game were not plentiful. Only on one occasion were caribou tracks seen, very old, and there were no moose trails. We found a few fox tracks, also markings of one or two wolverines. Mink tracks were fairly numerous, but I don't think there are many mink here—this time of year they travel great distances. Ptarmigan were unusually scarce, only a half dozen birds in all were flushed.

"Our return to Old Crow was delayed by warm weather. It compelled us to do most of our travelling just after midnight when a crust had formed sufficiently to carry dogs and loads. By seven or eight in the morning, the daily thaw ruined the crust, and progress again became very difficult. By this time, water in the creeks was flowing on top of the ice. Potato Creek, which is really a small river, was 'carrying' so much water that the dogs had to swim, and we had to ford, carrying our loads to keep the

equipment dry. We arrived at Old Crow during the early hours of May 16."

* * *

As both members of the detachment were absent on this patrol, the corporal, an amateur radio enthusiast, took along his portable radio transmitting and receiving set, a unit weighing approximately 30 pounds. He operated on amateur frequencies on telegraphy under his amateur call VE8AC and at times was able to communicate with his wife at the detachment where she transmitted and received under her own call, VE8AD. A complete radio fadeout on the medium wave communication frequencies for about nine days, caused results which were "the most disappointing ever experienced in portable radio operation on patrols".

During their 20-day expedition, the men journeyed 265 miles, and averaged about 20 miles on days when travelling conditions were suitable. ●●●

Glory in the Arctic

THE ancient drama of discovery has no more thrilling story than the voyage of Sir John Franklin. More than a century ago he explored Canada's distant north and the coastlines of its Arctic islands. His three trips, the last of which ended in disaster, are recalled by still another attempt to find his body and solve the hundred-year-old riddle of his final expedition. This time the hunt (was) by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, headed by two of their famous members, Insp. H. A. Larsen and Chief Engineer S. L. Burton.

On his first two voyages (1819 and 1825) Franklin worked overland from the Hudson Bay into the Coppermine and Mackenzie River territory. One return trip alone totalled 5,550 miles. The story of those adventures made a classic of travel. On his third voyage in 1845 he commanded the *Erebus* and the *Terror* for the British Admiralty in his search for the North-West Passage to the Pacific. Traces of his expedition show that he found the key to it, but he and his 129 men were lost. They threaded the Lancaster Sound, thence sailed south to what was later named King William Island. There they were locked in by the polar ice, "moving on a palaeocrystic sea".

From 1848 onward, when no word was received from him, expedition after expedition sailed into the North-West in search. The Admiralty sent some, Lady Franklin financed others. The Arctic north of the Canadian mainland is dotted with islands and interlaced with bays and straits bearing the names of these intrepid men. . . .

To appreciate the indomitable character of such men and their complete disregard of danger, we should think of their little sail-driven ships, feeling their way through unknown waters, past ice cliffs which towered above their masts. They had to devise their own Arctic equipment, without benefit of anyone's previous experience. There is a modern yardstick, too, to measure the scope of their deeds. A Federal party is preparing to make hydrographic charts of Chesterfield Inlet in the Hudson Bay, and the job on this 300-mile water strip alone will take several seasons.

By modern contrast, the RCMP party going by air from Edmonton to Cambridge Bay, engages in a trip of a day or so. But the RCMP, which makes a daily chore of patrolling the Arctic, does so with the same intrepidity as the explorers of old. Beyond every horizon in Canada, our history and development record the stubborn glory of the pioneers. The grim century-old hunt for Sir John Franklin is not only for his body. It is in the hope of adding to our knowledge the geographic and scientific findings which he made on his last voyage.

(From the *Toronto Globe and Mail*—July 28, 1949.)

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POSTAGE STAMPS OF CANADA



Postmaster General G. Edouard Rinfret announced recently that a new 50-cent postage stamp issued on March 1 will replace the current design of this denomination.

The new issue postage stamp displays a scene that typifies activities in the oil-fields of Alberta. The advance made in the discovery and development of natural oil is recognized as one of the most significant post-war contributions to Canada's economy. The new stamp is the same size as the previous 50-cent issue, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1", and is green in color.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE STAMP



In 1935 Canada issued a ten-cent stamp of "carmine rose" size 37 mm x 25 mm depicting a member of the RCMP mounted. Head rope, brow band, saddle blanket and baton are easily discernible. The Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman is seated correctly and wears Sam Browne and bandoleer. The carriage of both horse and rider is proud and alert. One star is visible on the man's left sleeve.

The background is a prairie summer scene, and at the left, in the distance, the ground rises slightly. In the lower left corner appears "R.C.M.P.". The date can be found in the lower right corner.

The entire stamp is carmine rose, a color which shows the horse and rider to the best advantage. There are several other features which make this stamp unique, and these can be found by close examination.

This issue is still on sale.

W.D.B.M.



Supt. H. H. Cronkhite

SUPT. Howard Hooper Cronkhite died at the Ottawa Civic Hospital on Dec. 28, 1949. Those few prosaic words usually spells *finis* to the average career but such cannot apply to one whose life was consecrated to the service of Canada, and particularly to the Force to which he belonged. His work will indeed live after him.

It is not easy to write of men such as Superintendent Cronkhite. A resumé of his almost 30 years of service to the Force reveals nothing of the man's personality; or the esteem in which he was held by public officials as well as the populace among whom he worked for so long; the affection he engendered in the hearts of the men who served under him. And there is something especially tragic in the way fate chose to end in such an untimely way the career of a

man apparently in the prime of his life—that illness should sap the strength of the rugged frame that had defied the rigors of our northern clime.

Howard Hooper Cronkhite was born in Parry Sound County on Jan. 21, 1898. On Oct. 1, 1915 he enlisted at Lethbridge, Alta., in the Canadian Expeditionary Force with the 82nd Battalion and eventually served in France, Belgium and Germany with the First Canadian Machine Gun Corps. He was demobilized on May 9, 1919, and for his war service held the 1914-15 Star, General Service and Victory Medals. On Feb. 5, 1920 he joined the RNWMP at Calgary as regimental number 9024. Three months later he was promoted to corporal.

There followed a lengthy period of northern service which began on July 1, 1923. Twelve years later he was trans-

ferred to "E" Division. But during his stay in the North, two changes had occurred in his life—he was promoted to sergeant on Apr. 1, 1928 and on September 3 of the same year he married. His wife—who with one son William Albert survive—was the former Katherine Veronica Barton, a Victoria girl who was a nurse at the Dawson General Hospital.

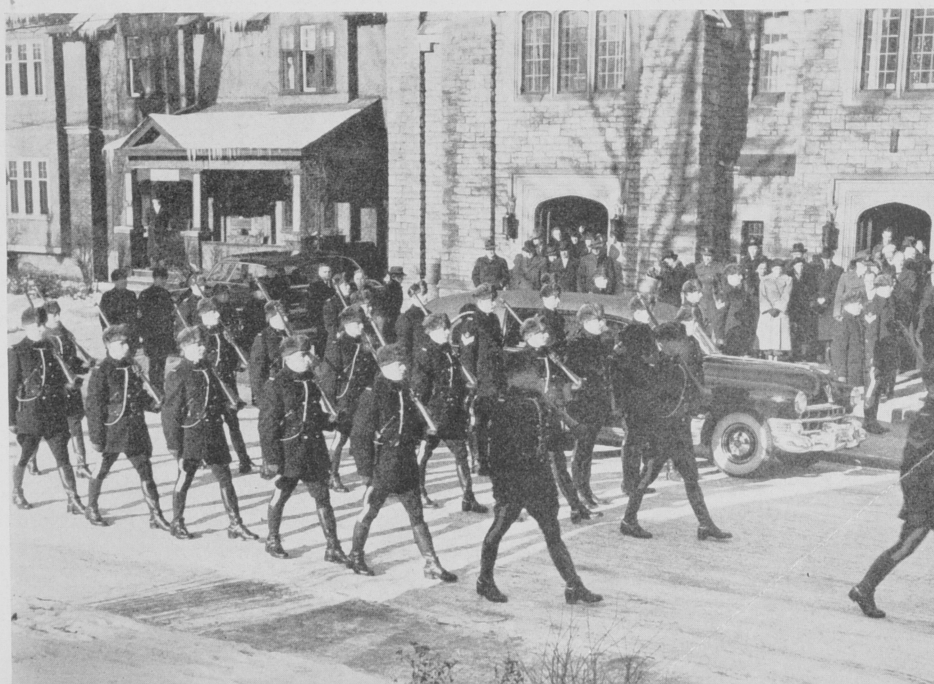
From Vancouver, transfers took him to Lethbridge, Blairmore, Edmonton and Banff, Alta. On Nov. 1, 1940 he was promoted to sub-inspector, and two years later to inspector. From July 1, 1942 until his transfer to the north again in August 1943, he was officer commanding Swift Current Sub-Division. Then for five years he was in charge of Whitehorse Sub-Division. On June 28, 1948 he was appointed to the command of "G" Division, and was promoted to the rank of superintendent on May 1, 1949.

During his long service, Superintendent Cronkhite's experience embraced every phase of RCMP life, from troop leader on a Mounted Section to his last position in charge of the policing of all Canada's vast northland. And it was shortly after returning from an inspection tour of the northern division that he became ill. In an editorial the *Ottawa*

Journal paid tribute to the late Superintendent Cronkhite, and we take the liberty of reprinting a portion of it. ". . . his last post must have been at once the most interesting and most responsible.

". . . The men from "G" Division patrol the vast areas of the North West Territories and Yukon, dealing very often with Indians, and Eskimos whose knowledge of the white man's law is rudimentary and who see in a Mounted Policeman the very agent of the King himself, an infallible upholder of justice. Here is no haven for the policeman of the strong arm, the bullying voice, the aggressive countenance. Here is the opportunity for diplomacy, wisdom, and the patient capacity of the teacher. . . . Here is the demand for courage in facing loneliness, in travelling the far snow-swept trails, in making plain and enforcing the law with unbending determination.

"The command of men who seek such duty cheerfully is a privilege the Police grant only to those long tested in the service, officers who have shown humanity as well as skill, patience as well as courage. And that is the measure of the loss we mourn today." ●●●



RECENT CASES

Search of Persons on Arrest

A JUDGMENT handed down by the Ontario Court of Appeal on Dec. 30, 1949, *R. v. Brezack*, and reported in Ontario Reports 1949, page 888, will be of interest to all those engaged in enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

In this case two members of the RCMP after watching the accused for some time were satisfied that he was in the act of carrying narcotics to be distributed to addicts. They seized him and one constable caught him by the throat to prevent him swallowing anything he might have in his mouth. The policeman then proceeded to explore the interior of the accused's mouth with his finger in order to recover the drug that he assumed was there. Brezack bit the constable's finger several times. No drug was found in the man's mouth and

a search of his clothing did not reveal any narcotics on his person.

The accused had his car parked a short distance from where he was apprehended and while searching it, the police located five capsules containing narcotics.

For biting the constable's finger the accused was charged with assault under s. 296 (b), Cr. Code, and convicted before a Magistrate. Upon his appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal, Chief Justice Robertson stated in part in his judgment:

"In my opinion, as I have already said, the evidence in this case supports the finding of the magistrate that the constable was engaged in the lawful execution of his duty as a peace officer in making the arrest, and that the attempt to search the inside of appellant's mouth was a justifiable incident of that arrest. That the appellant was liable to arrest without a warrant is, I think,



beyond question, and the evidence—and particularly the evidence afforded by the capsules containing a narcotic, found in appellant's motor car a few minutes later—strongly supports the reasonableness of the constable's belief in the information he had received, that the prohibited drug would be found concealed in appellant's mouth.

"It is important to observe that the search that was made is justifiable as an incident of the arrest. The constable who makes an arrest has important duties, such as to see that the prisoner does not escape by reason of being armed, and to see if any evidence of the offence for which he was arrested is to be found upon him. A constable may not always find his suspicions to be justified by the result of a search. It is sufficient if the circumstances are such as to justify the search as a reasonable precaution. In my opinion there was an arrest here when the constables seized the person of the appellant. The evidence would indicate that they did not inform him immediately that he was arrested, and of the cause of the arrest.

"While s. 40(2) of The Criminal Code says that, 'It is the duty of every one arresting another, whether with or without warrant, to give notice, where practicable, of the process or warrant under which he acts, or of the cause of the arrest', it is well known that, in making arrests in these narcotic cases, it would often be impossible to find evidence of the offence upon the person arrested if he had the slightest suspicion that he might be searched. Constables have a task of great difficulty in their efforts to check the illegal traffic in opium and other prohibited drugs. Those who carry on the traffic are cunning, crafty

* * *

A Skeleton in a Strawstack

A man had died!

Who was he? How did he die? When? Murder? Such were the thoughts of the investigators who viewed the corpse in a Manitoba strawstack in May 1949. Dressed in heavy winter clothes the skeleton reclined in a natural position, buried in the straw. Yet the skull was some distance away, a heavy cap still

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and unscrupulous almost beyond belief. While, therefore, it is important that constables should be instructed that there are limits upon their right of search, including search of the person, they are not to be encumbered by technicalities in handling the situations with which they often have to deal in narcotic cases, which permit them little time for deliberation and require the stern exercise of such rights of search as they possess.

"The appeal is dismissed."

pulled down over the ears. Examination showed a distinct fracture of the occipital region.

There was little flesh or skin left on the bones. The man had worn no mitts or gloves, and his hands had been exposed to the elements, leaving them in a condition which made fingerprint identification impossible. There were a few

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papers in the coat pockets, and a wallet contained an identification card and 31 cents. A five dollar bill was found in a trouser pocket. But stains from decomposing flesh and dampness had completely obliterated the writing on card and papers. The task of establishing the man's identity appeared to be a hopeless one.

As a start, the investigators called in the Entomological Department of the University of Manitoba. A large number of fly chrysalids were found throughout the body cavity. Entomologists decided that these flies had not hatched this year, thus indicating that the body must have been in the stack the previous summer. When this fact was coupled with the heavy clothing worn by the deceased, it was safe to assume that the body had been there since some part of the winter of 1947-48.

The possibility of murder was eliminated when the corpse was examined by the Assistant Professor of Anatomy at the University. He offered the opinion

that the skull fracture was caused by internal pressure, rather than an external blow. This was probably due to the freezing of the semi-solid brain substance, the expansion of which would be sufficient to crack the bone. This theory also linked the presence of the dead man in the strawstack, with the winter of a year ago. But the doctor's report went further. It said that the deceased was of the Alpine race, which includes Ukranians. His age was estimated between 35 and 40 years, and his height was approximately 5'7½". The doctor also commented that the man's physical peculiarities included a left shoulder that may have been carried higher than the right, or that he might have inclined his head towards the left side. There were no bone injuries, other than the skull fracture.

In the meantime inquiries throughout the district showed that no local residents were missing. But a farmer remembered giving a lift to a man wearing similar clothing in March 1948, and the stranger had been driven to within a mile of where the body was found. Before they parted, the local man had given the stranger five dollars, and he recalled that the hitch-hiker had placed the money in his pants pocket. The transient had said he was going to the Gypsumville District. There it was learned that Harry Tkachuk had not been seen for sometime.

Born in Russia in 1904, Tkachuk had lived in Manitoba since 1946, when he moved there from Saskatchewan.

The missing man was well-known to the RCMP of the district, for since the summer of 1946 he had been arrested five times on vagrancy charges. After each release from jail he returned to his old haunts and habits—begging and sleeping in the fields. On one occasion he was arrested after spending the night in a strawstack in 15° below zero weather. *He was last released from jail on Mar. 3, 1948.* A description of Tkachuk on the forms used to record his arrests showed a physical peculiarity

of "right shoulder carried low". This coupled with his general description, tallied extraordinarily with the opinions of the University's Anatomical specialist.

Meanwhile the dead man's papers and wallet had been sent to the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory at Regina, where it was hoped that some of the writing might be restored. The laboratory report showed that as a result of using both ultra violet and infra red photography, the name "Harry Tk--h-k-Moose Jaw" had been found on the identification card. Previously illegible writing on an envelope had been raised to show a Saskatchewan address. And a Post Office Money Order receipt was found to be numbered 268-67880.

Post Office authorities said that this Money Order had been purchased at Claresholm, Alta., on Apr. 29, 1949. This testimony didn't check with the assumption that the man had died in March 1948. When asked to corroborate their previous statement, the Post Office reported that a Money Order with the same number had been sold at Moose Jaw in January 1944. Unfortunately since the records had been destroyed at that point the names of payee and purchaser were unknown.

It seems logical to assume that the dead man was Harry Tkachuk, but the investigators are continuing their in-

quiries, seeking to uncover some more positive means of identification. But there are several interesting features about this case. In the first place the approximate time of death was established by the presence of the fly chrysalids. The possibility of foul play was eliminated by medical testimony regarding the skull fracture. And at the same time the doctor was able to give the police a remarkably accurate description of the deceased. The curious coincidence of the duplication of Money Order numbers was unique. It was shown just how valuable complete descriptions can be, and lastly the importance of the work done by crime detection laboratories in deciphering mutilated writings was emphasized.

Editor's Note: It is interesting to note that the description of the skeleton given by the doctor, and that of Tkachuk taken from police records both noted the peculiarity of the right shoulder position. Had not the peace officer taking the transient's description recorded this, the doctor's observations of it would have had little bearing on the identification.

Peace officers are reminded to file a complete description whenever possible, as the information might assist them or a brother policeman at some future date.

* * *

The "64" Dollar Question

IN March 1949 the RCAF Service Police submitted a hotel accommodation receipt to the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory at Ottawa, for examination by the Document Section. It was suspected that some of the writing on it had been tampered with or altered.

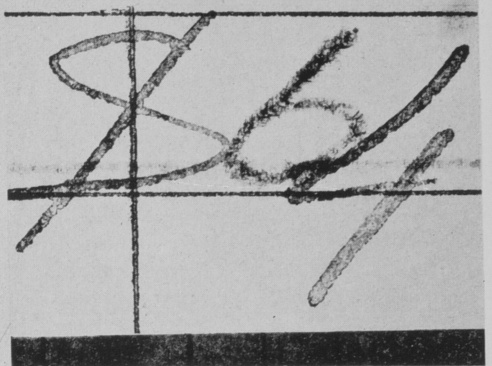
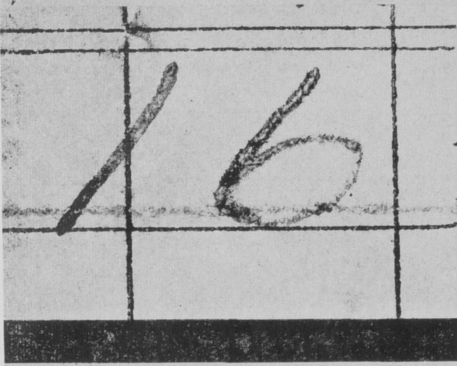
The receipt had been folded both vertically and horizontally, the folds intersecting in the centre of the document. Visual and microscopical examinations were made, and as a result the

following conclusions were reached:—

(a) The figures "6" where they appear in "16" (days), "\$64.00" (sub-total) and "\$64.00" (total) were written in ink of a different color to that used to write the balance of these entries.

(b) The quality of the ink lines of the figures "6" referred to, compared with that of the other writings, indicates the use of a different pen.

(c) The "6" of the "\$64.00" (sub-total) was written after the "\$" sign, and after the writing of the figure "4".



Q

PHONE 3-2224

Ottawa, Ont., Aug 1948

Mr. McNeill

To KING EDWARD HOTEL Dr.
Corner of Somerset and Sussex Streets

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

16 DAYS ROOM 24 RATE \$44.00

TELEPHONE

LAUNDRY

VALET SERVICE

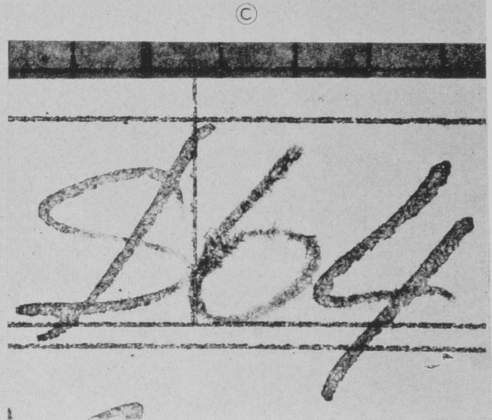
KING EDWARD HOTEL

TOTAL \$64.00

Signature W. B. Dick

THANK YOU

A. W. S. Proulx



(d) The "6" of the "\$64.00" (total) was written after the writing of the "\$" sign.

(e) The ink stroke across the "17" in the central portion of the exhibit was made after the receipt had been folded vertically. The "24" (room) was written before this fold was made, as were all other hand-written ink lines which intersect this fold.

Photographic charts were prepared in order to illustrate the examiner's observations.

CHART No. 1

This consists of a photograph of the exhibit receipt "Q" and the three areas in which the figure "6" is questioned, "A", "B" and "C".

Each photograph illustrates the differences in quality of the ink strokes of the figures "6", and that of the related writing.

Photographs "A" and "B" illustrate the unnatural absorption of the ink where the lines of the figure "6" cross the horizontal fold of the paper. This degree of absorption is not present in the related writings, evidence of the fact that the figures "6" had been written

subsequent to, and the other writings prior to, the folding of the paper.

Photographs "B" and "C" show that the writing lines, where they are intersected, or come in contact with the lines of the figures "6", appear to be broken.

CHART No. 2

This contains a photograph of the questioned receipt and an enlarged photograph of the central portion of it. These are marked "Q" and "D" respectively.

The absorption of ink into the fold of the paper in the area of the strike-out across the figures "17", and absence of this feature in the writing lines of the figures "24", is evidence that the stroke across the "17" was written after the vertical fold was made, and the "24" prior to this fold. There is a lack of this heavy absorption in the other writing strokes which cross this fold.

The accused appeared before RCAF Court Martial on Apr. 4, 1949. The formal evidence of the document examiner was not required, but his deposition was included in the evidence for the prosecution. The defence subse-

Ottawa, Ont., Aug

1948

Mr. MacNeill

To KING EDWARD HOTEL Dr.
Corner of Bessmer and Sussex Streets

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

16 DAYS ROOM 24 RATE \$64.00

TELEPHONE

LAUNDRY

VALET SERVICE

KING EDWARD HOTEL

For Room and Board TOTAL \$64.00Signature W. S. Martin

THANK YOU

G. W. S. Rogers

~~15~~ ~~16~~ ~~17~~ ~~18~~ ~~19~~

ROOM

24

quently entered a plea of guilty, and this was accepted by the court. A sentence of 60 days detention was awarded.

(Prepared for the Quarterly by Cpl. N. W. Duxbury, of the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory, Ottawa.)

*

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R. v. McDowell et al

Foreign Exchange Control Act—Co-operation and Co-incidence

WHEN Niagara Falls City Police arrested two Toronto people after a serious traffic accident on July 1, 1949 they unwittingly were the originators of a successful investigation into breaches of Canada's currency regulations. While checking the personal belongings of a woman passenger in the car, the city police found \$333 in American currency in her purse. The local RCMP detachment was notified.

To the latter investigators, Mrs. Macklem said she and Mr. Joseph McDowell, the car owner, in company with an American woman had attended the races in Hamilton the previous day. According to her story the American money belonged to the other woman, who had asked Mrs. Macklem to carry it in her larger purse. The money was to be returned to the American woman in Niagara Falls before she crossed the border on her way home. While questioning Mrs. Macklem, the police discovered that she was also carrying a bank deposit book belonging to McDowell. This disclosed that he had an account with the Genesee Valley Trust

Company in Rochester, New York, in which he had deposited money not reported to the Foreign Exchange Control Board. Three deposits the previous year, one in July and two in October were for \$2,668.20, \$2,740 and \$2,400 respectively. McDowell admitted not reporting this money—commissions received on business transactions with American firms.

Mrs. Macklem was charged under s. 22 (1) (a) of the Foreign Exchange Control Act; "Having acquired the ownership or possession of foreign currency on or prior to June 30, 1949, at the said city of Toronto and elsewhere, did fail to declare the said foreign currency to an Authorized Dealer of the Board." On Sept. 12, 1949, before Magistrate J. B. Hopkins of Niagara Falls, Mrs. Macklem pleaded guilty to the charge through her lawyer, W. S. Martin, K.C. She was fined \$300 and costs, or in default of payment, ordered to serve 30 days in jail. The fine was paid.

McDowell was convicted on two separate charges under the Foreign Exchange Control Act:

- 1 At Toronto, Ontario and elsewhere prior to July 11, 1949, having acquired the ownership or possession of foreign currency, at the said City of Toronto and elsewhere, did fail to declare the said foreign currency to an Authorized Dealer of the Boards, s. 22 (1) (a).
- 2 Did, during the month of October 1948, on two separate occasions at the City of Toronto and elsewhere, unlawfully export foreign currency from Canada without a permit, contrary to s. 25 (1) (a).

On both counts the Toronto man pleaded guilty through his lawyer W. S.

Martin, K.C., on Sept. 12, 1949, before Magistrate J. B. Hopkins, at Niagara Falls. On the first charge he was fined \$2,000 and costs, or in default of payment ordered to serve six months in jail, and on the second charge he was fined an additional \$2,000 and costs, or six months in jail. The magistrate also assessed the accused Crown Counsel fees. A third charge under s. 19 (c) of the F.E.C. Act was withdrawn. The fines were paid.

F. W. Griffiths, K.C., appeared for the Crown in both prosecutions.

* * *

R. v. Robichaud

Theft of Money

FORTUNATELY all criminals are not afforded opportunities similar to the one given the principal in this case, Phillip Robichaud. Usually the apprehension of a thief involves painstaking police work, but in this instance Robichaud accomplished his own downfall—he talked.

On Aug. 23, 1949, Henry McMurtrie reported that he had been robbed of \$5,000. A fairly prosperous dairy farmer of Springhill, N.B., he apparently had little faith in banks, for he told of keeping thousands of dollars in a trunk in his bedroom. He was extremely vague about how much money he really had, at one time saying he knew he had \$14,000 early in the summer, and didn't miss the \$5,000 until August 19. Yet he also said that he was robbed some time between Aug. 31, 1947 and Dec. 31, 1948.

At any rate McMurtrie finally expressed suspicion of Phillip Robichaud whom he had employed in September 1948. Robichaud had quit the farm in December that year, and in February 1949, according to gossip, was in Toronto. In May it was reported that Robichaud was staying at tourist cabins in the Springhill district. When he worked for the farmer, he had slept in a bedroom

next to his employer's. Because of this and the fact that Robichaud was familiar with the household routine, McMurtrie was of the opinion that his ex-employee had returned to the farm and stolen the money while he, McMurtrie, was absent.

After taking a statement from the complainant, RCMP investigators from Fredericton drove through the surrounding districts in hopes of finding Robichaud at one of the many tourist settlements which dot the countryside. Finally they located a man who said that Robichaud and a companion were staying in one of his cabins. The two tenants were absent at the time, but as they had not checked out, and their cabin contained much of their luggage, the police decided to wait their return. Two constables from Fredericton were detailed to keep watch on Robichaud's cabin.

At 2.30 next morning a phone call to the detachment disclosed that Robichaud and his partner were being held at the tourist camp. Upon being questioned, Robichaud not only admitted the theft, but gave a detailed statement covering the crime and his movements thereafter. According to his story, he had taken \$11,000 from the farmer's trunk shortly



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BROOCH \$2.00

LAPEL BUTTON \$1.50

MAPPIN'S
JEWELLERS

ST. CATHERINE AT METCALFE

MONTREAL

after he began working for him in the fall of 1948. After quitting his job in December, he had enjoyed himself, spending freely both in the Maritimes and later in Toronto. He now owned a car, which he had purchased in Toronto, and said he still had a large sum of money stored in a rented room in that city. In addition \$521 was found in his pockets. His companion was not implicated in the theft.

One of the investigators repaired to Toronto and there found \$1,510 in a trunk in the room the self-confessed criminal had rented. Appearing before Magistrate W. Limerick at Fredericton on Aug. 31, 1949, Robichaud elected trial by the magistrate, pleading not guilty to a charge of Theft of Money, s. 386, Cr. Code. Crown prosecutor was Ralph Limerick of Fredericton. After McMurtrie, the farmer, had given evidence at the trial, Robichaud was told he could question him. Instead he said:

"It was \$11,000 I stole from you, not \$5,000."

The statement he gave to police admitting the crime, was ruled not admissible as evidence, but Robichaud destroyed this point in his favor by his actions in his cell. The trial had been postponed for a week. In an effort to introduce the accused's admission of guilt, a local resident agreed to spend a night in the cell. To him and to another inmate, Robichaud bragged of his activities. At the next hearing on September 7, part of this evidence was admitted into court, but when the accused took the stand his only statement was to claim part of the money found at Toronto.

On September 14, Magistrate Limerick found the accused guilty of the charge, and on September 23, sentenced him to two years in penitentiary. In addition the magistrate ordered that all the money found on Robichaud and in his Toronto

room be turned over to the complainant, as well as the car. The convicted man was also ordered to pay McMurtrie \$1,000 compensation.

* * *

R. v. Eerkiyoot et al

Assisting to Commit Suicide

THE primitive, semi-savage existence that still prevails among some of the Eskimo tribes in the remote, lonely wastes of Canada's northland is revealed in some of the terse official reports covering this crime.

First news of the incident came from L. A. Learmonth an archaeologist of the Royal Ontario Museum, who was working in the Fort Ross District. In a letter that reached the RCMP Cambridge Bay Detachment on Jan. 11, 1949, he reported that a young Eskimo, Eerkiyoot, had killed his mother, Nukashook, during the summer of 1948. It was believed that he had been helped by Ishakak, another native. The locale of the crime was Eelounaling, a tribal settlement about halfway between Thom Bay and Fort Ross on the east coast of Boothia Peninsula.

On February 4 two constables from Cambridge Bay left by RCAF plane for Fort Ross, but when the airmen were unable to locate a prearranged landing place they returned to their base. Ten days later another flight was made, and this time the pilot made a successful landing on a stretch of sea ice marked out by E. W. Lyall, a trader.

A week later the two policemen, Mr. Lyall who was to act as interpreter, and an Eskimo guide left the trader's camp on the trek to Eelounaling. They arrived there four days later and found both suspects had left the village. Eerkiyoot returned home next day, but the other Eskimo had gone on to Gjoa Haven, a King William Land trading post. Said the constable's laconic report: "Effort was made to locate the body of Nukashook, but same was not done due to drifts of snow 15 to 20 feet in depth where her grave was reported located."

Because the plane was to return for them on March 7, the two constables hurried back to the landing strip at Lyall's camp, taking Eerkiyoot and his wife with them. At that time the young Eskimo was not under arrest, a precautionary measure necessitated by potential hostile reactions from the other natives. It was decided that one constable would return to Cambridge Bay in the plane as an escort for the native couple. The other policeman was then to go back to Eelounaling, apprehend Ishakak, and bring out the body of the dead woman. While writing the first report on the investigation on March 16, the constable reported that the aircraft had not reappeared and food was getting dangerously low. But a few days later a plane brought in supplies and returned to Cambridge Bay with Eerkiyoot, his wife, and the constable.

On April 18 the other investigator accompanied by Mr. Lyall returned to Eelounaling. Soon they had uncovered the body, partly decomposed and frozen stiff, but still recognizable. It was removed to Spence Bay on April 24. A month later the policeman and a native guide, set out from Spence Bay for King William Land, from where they hoped to continue on to Cambridge Bay with their grisly passenger. Unfortunately a severe epidemic of influenza was raging through the native settlements there, and the populace was in a sorry plight. Hope of continuing his journey was abandoned by the policeman, and on June 29 he returned to Spence Bay. But his patrol was not in vain, for he brought back Ishakak as a prisoner.

In the meantime one of the Eskimo witnesses had died, but from others and Ishakak the story of the crime was pieced

together. Nukashook had apparently suffered from an advanced case of tuberculosis. Her naturally disagreeable disposition was aggravated by the illness and she became a general nuisance to the other natives. She complained frequently and often said she wished she were dead. Apparently the woman made life miserable for her son and his wife too, and when she asked him to help her to die, Eerkiyoot agreed, and enlisted the aid of Ishakak.

Finally on August 25, an air force plane flew in Dr. J. H. MacDonald from Edmonton and the Officer Commanding RCMP Fort Smith Sub-Division, to act as coroner. The inquest was opened that day, but then adjourned while the doctor performed the autopsy. His report said that the woman had died from strangulation, but that in her advanced state of illness she might have lived only a short while—from three months to a year.

Next day the aircraft transported the official party and Eskimo witnesses to Cambridge Bay where the inquest was reopened. The inspector was empowered under s. 69 of the North West Territories Act to hold the inquest without the customary coroner's jury, and gave the following as his reasons:

- (1) The isolated position of Spence Bay.
- (2) The advanced state of decomposition of the body, making it inconceivable that it be transported to Cambridge Bay, 350 miles away.
- (3) Insufficient qualified persons at Spence Bay to form a jury.

As the short northern summer was rapidly drawing to a close, it was imperative that arrangements for the trials of the two men be completed quickly. Accordingly on August 28 the RCMP officer left in an RCAF plane for Yellowknife to confer with Crown Counsel J. Parker and Stipendiary Magistrate A. H. Gibson. From the evidence disclosed at the inquest it was agreed that there was insufficient evidence to warrant murder charges. Therefore under s. 269 of the

criminal code the two Eskimos were charged with aiding in the commission of a suicide.

On September 2 and 3 the trials of Eerkiyoot and Ishakak were held at Cambridge Bay. The evidence showed that Nukashook had asked her son to help kill her. He had called in Ishakak for assistance and both men had helped her from her bed to the rope Eerkiyoot had strung over the ridge pole of the tent. Then the woman had placed her head in the noose, and while Ishakak steadied her shoulder, the son pushed down on her head until she died. The jury found Ishakak not guilty of the charge, but Eerkiyoot was convicted. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the RCMP detachment at Cambridge Bay.

It is interesting to note that almost eight months elapsed from the time the first reports of the crime reached the police until the date of the trial. For part of this time no word reached the outside world of the fate of the young constable who appeared to be wandering around the top of the world in company with a dead body and an alleged murderer. And it was August 8 when the reassuring news that he was at Spence Bay awaiting transportation, reached headquarters at Ottawa.

Another interesting feature of the case is the distances involved in gathering a judicial party for the inquest and trials. The magistrate and prosecutor were from Yellowknife and the police inspector who acted as coroner was from Fort Smith. Doctor MacDonald who performed the autopsy was flown in from Edmonton, and the defence counsel, T. D. McDonald, was appointed from Ottawa by the Department of Justice. The co-operation of the RCAF in supplying vital air transport played a major role in completing this case too, and the comforting presence of the radio-telegraph service of the Hudson's Bay Company assisted the investigators in making contact with the outside world.

R. v. Davison et al*Breaking, Entering and Theft—Co-operation
Between Police Forces*

A BRANCH of the Royal Bank of Canada in Winnipeg was broken into on the night of Oct. 22, 1947, and jewellery, cash and securities stolen from safety deposit boxes. In addition, an unsuccessful attempt was made to enter the bank's main vault. The haul was a rich one—the securities alone, largely War Savings Bonds, totalled approximately \$200,000.

Winnipeg City Police investigated the crime and as a result four well-known local criminals were arrested—James G. Davison, John Michaelis, Michael Stefanik and Alex Poroznuk. The first two pleaded guilty in Winnipeg City Police Court and were sentenced to six years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary. Stefanik and Poroznuk elected trial by a higher court and were released on bail of \$25,000 each. Subsequently, on information supplied by Davison and Michaelis, about half of the securities were recovered.

While Poroznuk and Stefanik were out on bail, it was learned that they were trying to sell their shares of the stolen bonds in Winnipeg and in Eastern Canada. Eventually Poroznuk jumped bail, was traced through Ontario to Toronto where he was arrested in May 1948.

In April of the same year, an RCMP investigator learned that John Andrick, a Winnipeg underworld habitue, was attempting to dispose of stolen bonds. Andrick was known to be an intimate of Stefanik's, and plans were laid to obtain evidence.

Two adjoining rooms were reserved in a local hotel. In one, a special constable of the Force, posing as a "buyer" was to meet the criminal, while from the other, detectives of the city police would listen in on what took place. In order to convince Andrick that the purchase was a genuine business transaction, the special constable was provid-

ed with a statement on hotel stationery showing that he had \$15,400 in cash in the hotel safe.

The arrangements were that Andrick and the undercover man would meet in the hotel beer parlor. This scheme fell through when Andrick arrived accompanied by two strangers who attempted to engage the special constable in conversation. The latter left immediately, but later received a telephone call from Andrick, who followed up by visiting the "buyer" in his room. The two discussed the selling price of the bonds, and finally came to an agreement. Andrick was to deliver \$22,000 worth of securities next morning, for which he would be paid \$11,500.

At the appointed time, Andrick arrived, but without the bonds. He explained that his partner did not trust him, and wished to make delivery himself. The buyer agreed to this, then shortly afterwards, Andrick appeared again, this time with a paper-wrapped bundle which he tossed on the bed. The package contained bonds and while examining them, the RCMP representative gave a prearranged signal, summoning from the next room the city detectives, who arrested Andrick. Later, in the lobby downstairs, they arrested Stefanik who apparently had been waiting for Andrick to complete the sale.

In this manner, members of the RCMP assisted Winnipeg Police in recovering \$21,850 in securities. Later the bank reported that most of the stolen bonds had been accounted for.

Stefanik and Poroznuk were both tried and convicted, the former being sentenced to eight years and six months, while Poroznuk received a sentence of seven years. For attempting to dispose of the stolen property, Andrick was ordered to serve two years and six months in prison.

DIVISION BULLETIN

Party Line of The Force

“Headquarters”, Ottawa

Marriages Spl. Cst. F. Thompson was married on Dec. 23, 1949 to Miss Edith Moodycliffe of Regina, at Ottawa.

Farewell Cpl. C. C. Bryson and his wife were guests of honor at a “good-bye” party held by members of the Band on the

occasion of “Cliff’s” departure for Regina with the 35 members who now comprise the new Regina Band.

A silver mounted ceremonial baton suitably engraved was given to Cliff as a token of regard and good wishes.

“A” Division

Births On Nov. 30, 1949, to Reg. No. 11144 Sgt. Major and Mrs. W. G. Lloyd at Ottawa, a son, Robert Charles.

On Jan. 14, 1950, to Reg. No. 12574 Cpl. and Mrs. G. Stein of St. Regis Detachment, a daughter.

Marriages Reg. No. 13126 Cst. R. M. Handford and Miss Lila R. McGarvey in

McLeod Street United Church at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 2, 1950.

Volleyball A volleyball team comprised of members of Headquarters Sub-Division and “A” Division is entered in the Ottawa City League. The team won the first half of the league schedule handily,



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POLICE HELMETS in FELT or CLOTH COVERED
PITH HELMETS POLO CAPS

ALSO A WIDE RANGE *for the* CIVILIAN TRADE

Canadian Representatives

BLAKEY & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO 1

and is assured of a play-off spot for the championship.

The personnel of this team changes from time to time because of other commitments and it has been a problem to get the best players together each night. However, "A" Division has three regular stand-bys in the persons of Sgt. G. M. Glanville, Cpl. J. F. Smith and Cst. J. Korntoff. Glen Bethel, FBI Liaison Officer, also helps out in the odd game when circumstances permit. As this Division has no gymnasium all our home games are played at the RCAF Station at Rockcliffe.

Basketball In November 1949 the YMCA Senior Basketball League, consisting of 12 teams from different sections of Ottawa, commenced operations. A team made up from the ranks of "A" Division and Headquarters personnel is entered in this league, and is sponsored by "A" Division Social and Athletic Club which supplied uniforms and memberships for the players. Under the able coaching of Glen Bethel, the team opened the season in fine style, and at the end of the first round was tied for first place with ten wins and one loss. And in two exhibition games with a team from "N" Division the "A" Division squad emerged victorious.

Jim Stewart of our team is scoring leader of the "Y" League with 150 points. The players are: Glen Bethel, H. Tadeson, R. Gavin, D. Guttman, M. Hopkins, T. Feaver, M. Hanna, J. Turnbull, D. Gore-Hickman, J. Stewart.

Shooting The shooting season of the "A" Division Rifle and Revolver Club opened on Nov. 1, 1949, and the weekly shoots held during November and December determined the averages of the members. A chicken shoot during the last week of 1949 aroused considerable interest. Weekly team and spoon shoots started on January 9, and 11 teams are competing with the rifle and ten with the service revolver.

The great interest shown by both rifle and revolver enthusiasts seems to grow as the season progresses. Some of the keenest of our members are the ladies, of whom there are 13, Civil Servants employed by the Force in the Justice Building. They are using rifles only. Spoons are awarded weekly for the highest scores in each class in both rifle and revolver. Rifle scores are noticeably higher this year due, no doubt,

to the new BSA rifles now used by the club.

Teams from the club are also competing with other organizations. Since the beginning of the year five competitions with other rifle clubs in the Ottawa area have been held and our members made a very creditable showing by winning four out of the five. A home series was fired with the Wakefield Rifle Club, the first match in the RCMP range on January 11. Spoons bearing RCMP crests were awarded to the high scorers, Mr. C. D. Chamberlin of Wakefield for a score of 198 x 200, and Sgt. J. R. McFarland with 200 x 200.

A return match was fired January 31 on the Wakefield range and the "A" Division Club established an all-time record for that range with a score of 1984 x 2000 for a 10-man team. The Wakefield Club was not far behind with a score of 1980 x 2000.

Spoons with Wakefield Club crests were presented to high scorers on each team, Sgt. C. C. Wilson, Sgt. J. R. McFarland and Mr. D. Kennedy all with 200 x 200. Both matches ended on a pleasant note with the home club playing host to the visitors during an enjoyable period of refreshments.

On January 20 a match was held with the members of the RCASC 1st Corps Troops using No. 7 Rifles, and was fired on the RCMP range. On January 25, the NDHQ Rifle Association defeated our team in a match fired on the RCMP range. The competition consisted of one target with the No. 7 Rifle and one with a .22 Match Rifle. The scores were: NDHQ 1940 x 2000 and "A" Division 1937 x 2000.

On February 2 a team of five men and five girls, competed against a similar group from the Post Office Department Rifle Club. One target was fired with a sporting rifle and one target with the BSA Match Rifle. Our girls came through with flying colors led by Miss Florence Cosgrove of the Preventive Service Branch with a score of 180 x 200.

In addition to the weekly competitions, which must be fired with the club rifles, a special match is held in which any .22 calibre rifle can be used. In the first 12 competitions fired, Sgt. J. R. McFarland led the field with a score of 1198 x 1200. Next was Sgt. C. C. Wilson with a score of 1194 x 1200.

"B" Division

Visitors Jan. 20, 1950: Sgt. R. C. Gray, Headquarters "C" Department Policy Instruction Office, who gave an instructional talk on the new Policy Instruction Book; S/Sgt. D. W. Dawson and Cst. J. W. Crawford, Aviation Section. Feb. 3, 1950: Asst. Commr. R. Armitage, Officer Commanding "H" Division; Sgt. J. H. Reid and Cst. J. W. Crawford, Aviation Section. In February: members from the Personnel Section, Ottawa.

Sporting Activities Cpl. T. Guthrie, in charge of St. John's Detachment, is the sole representative of the Force in the Avalon Curling Club of St. John's. The corporal waxes enthusiastic about the Maritime style of curling, but states he sorely misses the dividing boards between rinks—no opportunities for house-cleaning shots. In the hockey realm, and a member of the St. John's Hurricanes, is Cst. A. R. Bates. Playing the good brand of hockey he displayed while with the RCMP team in Halifax, Constable Bates has proved to be a valuable asset to the Hurricanes.

Youth and the Police The beginning of this organization in St. John's, Nfld., came about when a sports announcer, on a local radio station, reported that three or four groups of young boys in the city required supervision and organization into an athletic association. As a result of arrangements between the radio announcer and Sub-Inspr. W. G. Fraser, 24 boys between the ages of 11 and 14 years, met in the RCMP gym on the night of Friday, Dec. 2, 1949. The boys were divided into three groups representing different sections of the city, each with its own captain. The groups play volleyball and basketball, and also do setting-up exercises. Supervisors and

instructors are Sub-Inspr. W. G. Fraser, Sgt. D. J. Carroll, Csts. A. R. Bates, A. S. Nickerson, G. L. Clark and J. Pinto. The boys meet Monday evenings at 6.30, and on Saturday mornings at 10.30. One other team has been added to the organization, and there are now 35 boys attending this group. The boys' efforts to play hockey have been hampered by lack of ice, and as a result all activities have been confined to the gymnasium.

On Feb. 2, 1950, Sgt. D. J. Carroll addressed approximately 150 children—the sons and daughters of United States Air Force personnel stationed at Pepperrell Air Force Base, St. John's. Sgt. Carroll told the children about some of the early history of the Force, and showed them the film of "The Connors Case". The American youngsters were obviously delighted by the evening.

Rifle, Revolver and Recreation Club The Rifle and Revolver Range was completed a short while ago in the basement of the division gymnasium. Plans are being made for the formation of Inter-Divisional Rifle teams, and a group to compete against the Newfoundland Constabulary, the United States Air Force, and civilian clubs.

Buildings—Kenna's Hill The conversion of building No. 2 at Kenna's Hill, which is to be used for "B" Division Headquarters, is progressing favorably; it is hoped that it will be ready for use in the very near future. The conversion of another building into apartments for local personnel will be undertaken soon. Equipment for the establishment of a mess at this headquarters is being received from day to day, and it is hoped that this too will be in operation before long.

"C" Division

Births To Reg. No. 11548 S/Sgt. and Mrs. J. A. L. Arsenault, a daughter, Claire Louise, on Nov. 25, 1949.

To Reg. No. 14178 Cst. and Mrs. J. O. F. Chasse, a son, J. E. F. Yvan, on Nov. 24, 1949.

To Reg. No. 13952 Cst. and Mrs. J. G. P. E. Lecavalier, a son, on Dec. 30, 1949.

To Reg. No. 13775 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. J. C. Lepine, a daughter, Marie Marguerite Louise, on Jan. 20, 1950.

Annual Supper Dance Over 750 guests attended the annual supper dance, held in the ballroom of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Nov. 4, 1949. Asst. Commr. and Mrs. J. Brunet were host and hostess for this event which was held under the

patronage of Major-General the Hon. Eugene Fiset, CMG, DSO, ED, EM, LL.D, FRCS, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and Mrs. Fiset.

The scarlet tunics of members of the Force and the full dress uniforms of the three services provided a dashing and colorful effect was augmented by the stirring music of the RCMP dance band. Groups of Viennese waltzes, played before and after supper by the full band, and which have become a feature of the Ball, emphasized the prevailing atmosphere of romance. Supper was served at 11.30 p.m. in the Rose Room and each table was adorned with a vase of roses.

Christmas Dinner This annual event which all members look forward to, took place on December 22 in the Division Mess. It was attended by 264 regular, Reserve and ex-members of the Force. The Officer Commanding's table was occupied by several guests of honor. Appropriate Christmas decorations interspersed with the Force's colors, all blended pleasingly with the full dress uniforms of the members.

A full course Christmas dinner of turkey and all the trimmings was enhanced by the excellent service. After the toasts, the Officer Commanding extended his annual greetings and brought out several points of timely interest to members of this division.

The evening concluded with a floor show presented by a group of Montreal artists.

Staff Dance The barracks became lively again on January 14 when the Sports and Social Club held a Staff Dance which was attended by nearly 250 guests. The good humor prevailing, the decorations, the tasty food and the excellent music contributed to the success of this event.

Barn Dance On February 11, a stranger entering the Division Mess could not have recognized it as such. As a matter of fact it had been turned into a barn for the St. Valentine Barn Dance. Even the perfume (not Chanel No. 5) was floating in the air; the Sergeant Major's cartoons adorning the walls made a hit. But what was really outstanding was the farmers' garb worn by the guests; the loud-colored checked shirts and the gay printed gingham of the ladies together with straw hats and jeans created a unique color scheme. The "Sheriff" was even present—prominent in badge and toy pistol—to maintain order. Under the direction of Billy Bushell an expert in calling square dances, the westerners cut quite a caper during the evening. And there was not a bone left for the farm dog when supper was over. Products of the farm were also drawn as door prizes. We felt miserable for the "city-slickers" who came to our dance; but they were well received and we even had the orchestra play some modern music for them.

"D" Division

Births To Insp. and Mrs. E. Porter, Winnipeg, Man., on Dec. 20, 1949, a daughter, Erica.

To Reg. No. 13154 Cst. and Mrs. A. R. N. Bruce, Portage la Prairie, Man., on Oct. 10, 1949, a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ray McMurray (Civil Servant), Winnipeg, Man., on Nov. 10, 1949, a daughter, Brenda Christine.

To Reg. No. 13144 Cst. and Mrs. C. E. McArthur, Teulon, Man., a daughter, Bonnie Heather.

To Reg. No. 14250 Cst. and Mrs. A. C. Harvey, Winnipeg, Man., a daughter, Lynne Louella.

To Reg. No. 14468 Cst. and Mrs. H. K. Joudrey, at Dauphin, Man., on May 22, 1949, a daughter, Marilyn.

To Reg. No. 13835 Cst. and Mrs. W. E. P. Bach at Ethelbert, Man., on July 8, 1949, a daughter, Judith Ann.

To Reg. No. 14450 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. Lapointe at Dauphin, Man., on Oct. 3, 1949, a daughter, Diane Frances.

Marriages Reg. No. 14563 Cst. R. F. Pollock to Miss Ida Marcotte of Sherridon, Man., on Aug. 3, 1949, at Coderre, Sask.

Reg. No. 14221 Cst. L. J. Klaassen to Miss Lois Hawthorne, R.N., of Ochre River, Man., on Sept. 3, 1949, at Wasagaming, Man.

Dance The Annual "D" Division Dinner and Dance was held on Dec. 2, 1949, at the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg. The dance was under the patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of

Manitoba, R. F. McWilliams, Asst. Commr. and Mrs. J. D. Bird, the commanding officers of the various armed forces stationed in Winnipeg, the mayor of Winnipeg and the consuls who are resident in the city. The flags of the countries represented by these consuls were attractively displayed, and the ballroom and dining room were decorated with lances, pennons and other symbols representing the Force.

Those in attendance included a representation from industry, business, law enforcement departments of the Provincial Government and many other persons of prominence in Winnipeg and district. As well as being the highlight of the social season in the city, this event does much to further public relations and to extend the goodwill of the Force throughout the province.

Christmas Tree The annual Christmas Tree was held in the auditorium at "D" Division and as usual Santa Claus was on hand to distribute gifts to the children of members of the Force. An attractive lunch was served by the stenographers, and during the program cartoon pictures were shown, to the delight of the children. The public address system kept the youngsters informed of the progress of Santa Claus until his actual arrival via the chimney and fireplace.

A short time before this event, the nine Eskimo children and two Eskimo special constables of the Force who were flown out of the North on November 23, suffering from polio, were entertained and taken on a tour of the barracks. They are well on the way to recovery and were able to enjoy this visit. They have been patients in the



Eskimo visitors at "D" Division include the following: Special Constables "Simon" and "Jimmy"; Cathy, Marcussie Clungetah, Maurice, Philemon, Simeen, Alchuk and Thomas.

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King George Hospital under the care of Mrs. Cosgrove, Ward Supervisor and Miss Shepherd, Hospital Supervisor. It was of particular interest to members of the Force to talk to "Simon", special constable from Chesterfield Inlet and "Jimmy", special constable from Eskimo Point. The latter was particularly anxious to see Cst. R. J. J. Ball, now stationed at Winnipeg Headquarters, but who was previously with Jimmy at Eskimo Point. Unfortunately Constable Ball was out of town on duty.

The Eskimo children were invited to the Christmas Tree but again fate intervened and on the day the party was held they were quarantined with measles. However, when the quarantine was lifted, their presents were taken to the hospital and presented to them.

It is very gratifying to report that few of the polio victims will suffer after effects, although Clungetah is permanently crippled and had to be carried during the visit. Simon has had his arm in a cast, but there is every indication that it will be practically normal at the conclusion of treatment.

New Year's Eve Party The New Year's Eve party was its usual success. The

evening's entertainment concluded at midnight when balloons, hats, whistles, noise makers and other novelties were dumped from the balcony on the dancers, adding to the merriment of the evening. Approximately 140 people were present.

Elk Dinner Last year a noted nimrod of the Division allegedly shot an elk and presented the animal to the staff in Winnipeg for a dinner. This event was received with so much enthusiasm that it was thought it should be repeated again this year. Unfortunately the elk season was not open in Manitoba, thereby creating the problem of securing one elk.

In a very accommodating manner some residents near Riding Mountain National Park took it upon themselves to do some hunting out of season and it transpired that the animals shot by these persons included several elk. Through the co-operation of the Game Branch, a portion of one of the carcasses was turned over to the Force for disposal and it must be said that the staff disposed of it in a very creditable manner.

Most of the credit for the banquet's success should be given to Frank Long, our Division Cook, who so ably prepared the fine meal. The Officer in charge of Detectives and his staff handled arrangements for the evening, and their efforts were appreciated by all who attended.

General The Winnipeg Police Association Curling Club is active again this year and two rinks from the Force are enthusiastic, if not successful, participants.

Early in the winter plans were laid for the organization of a hockey team, which was entered in the City Parks League in Winnipeg. This team, though far from professional calibre, has done a great deal to establish excellent public relations for the Force in all places where it has participated. The sportsmanship of the players reflects credit on the Force and has been the subject of much favorable comment.

A meeting was held sometime ago and the Badminton Club was organized for the season. The Inter-Services Badminton League opened on February 10 and all members will be eager to defend the trophy which the RCMP Club won last year. Arrangements are also under way to enter the Winnipeg and District Tournament and the Province of Manitoba Tournament.

The bowling season is in operation and the total point scores are very close. The first four teams in the grand total are: Corporal Hannah 208 points, Governor Weeks 205½ points, Inspector Lockwood 202 points and Constable Mont 185 points. The high team single and high team cross are held by Inspector Lockwood's team with scores of 1212 and 3269 respectively. The ladies' high single and high cross are both held by Mrs. Hannah with scores of 321 and 812. The men's high single is held by Corporal Hannah with 353 and the high cross by Superintendent Harvison with a score of 767. Mrs. Lockwood leads the ladies' averages with 190 and Corporal Hannah tops the men's averages with 206.

Changes It was with regret that this Division saw the retirement of Reg. No. 7104 S/Sgt. G. C. Ellwyn. Staff Sergeant Ellwyn has been stationed in Brandon and the Force loses the services of a valuable and respected NCO. Parties were held at Brandon and in the Sergeants' Mess at Winnipeg to honor him. The good wishes of all ranks were extended to Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Ellwyn.

Recently a change was made between Winnipeg and Brandon Sub-Divisions. Sgt. J. D. Fraser was transferred to Brandon and Sgt. A. C. Gillespie replaced him in Winnipeg. Sergeant Fraser has had long and successful service in the Winnipeg District and the good wishes of all his fellow members go with him to his new post. To Sergeant Gillespie a welcome from members of his new branch in Winnipeg, who assure him the same co-operation and support which they gave to Sergeant Fraser.

"Depot" Division

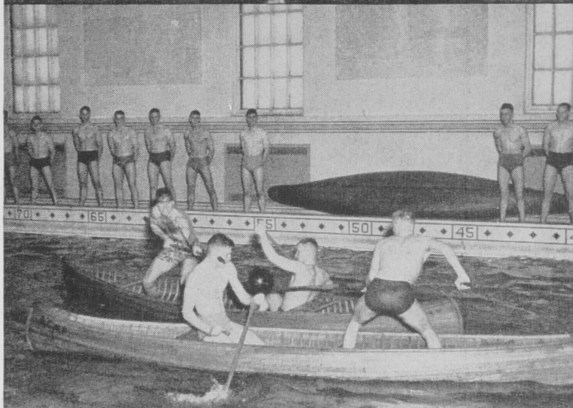
Christmas Tree On Dec. 23, 1949 the gayly decorated "Depot" Division gymnasium was the scene of the annual Christmas Tree. Approximately 600 people attended, including over 150 children, and all enjoyed the two hours of fine entertainment.

Top—A big day for the kiddies

Centre—Canoe tilting in the pool at "Depot"

Bottom—Some of the curling enthusiasts in action

Following Supt. E. H. Perlson's opening remarks and Christmas greetings a variety of fun was provided with Cst. R. A. Huber acting as Master of Ceremonies. Ventriloquist Pte. A. Ford of the RCE, and his pal Denny Dimwit were followed by the Metropolitan Ladies who took the audience on a one hour marionette tour with "Bobby and Betty at the Circus". Then prior to the arrival of Santa, Csts. J. C. Hamill, R. Godfray, J. E. G. Chagnon, W. L. Wingrove and R. J. Callaghan led the audience in singing Christmas Carols. The song "Here Comes Santa Claus" heralded the



entry of the old gentleman himself, played by Lt.-Cmdr. E. D. Walker, RCNVR. Following the distribution of presents and Santa's departure, refreshments were served under the supervision of our Messing Officer, Miss J. B. Miller. S/Sgt. H. H. Radcliffe and his committee deserve a lot of credit for arranging the afternoon's entertainment.

Dance About 400 members and their guests filled the "Depot" Division gymnasium, for the New Year's Eve Ball. A nine-piece orchestra kept the crowd in motion while hats, horns, whistles and streamers added to the fun. There were door prizes and others for spot dances. The dance ended at midnight with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and then a buffet supper was served.

Hockey An excellent hockey team has been assembled and entered in the Regina Military League, which is comprised of two teams from the Army, one from the Navy and one from the RCMP. There has

been some keen competition and we have high hopes of announcing a winner in the next edition of the *Quarterly*.

Graduation Exercises On Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1950, the graduation exercises of "E" Squad which had just completed its second part training, were held in the gymnasium. Relatives and friends who attended watched the graduates put on a display of calisthenics, apparatus work, and an excellent demonstration of Foot and Arms Drill. During an intermission the guests were entertained by an exhibition of water sports by "H" Squad. These included races, diving and clowning, and concluded with a canoe tilting contest. After the exercises the graduating class and guests were served refreshments in the division mess.

Boxing Tournament On the night of February 1 a good crowd of members, ex-members and guests enjoyed a 10-bout boxing tournament in the gymnasium. The tournament was opened officially by the Officer Commanding "Depot" Division,



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Supt. E. H. Perlson. Officials were: judges, Asst. Commr. F. W. Zaneth, Sub-Insp. H. K. Spanton and D/Insp. L. Craig of Medicine Hat City Police; referees, Cpl. J. C. Coughlin and Cst. E. C. Curtain; announcer, Sgt. C. T. Hanman.

The welterweight title was won by Cst. K. Elder of "G" Squad who outboxed his opponent, Cst. J. Turcotte of "K" Squad. On his way to the middleweight crown, Cst. D. Devries scored three "TKO's", and

Cst. B. Hebb won the light heavyweight title also by a knockout. In a hard fought heavyweight final, Cst. A. Wiseman of "J" Squad won the judges' decision. But the victories were not easily won. Cst. W. Bigelow of "G" Squad got off the canvas to defeat Cst. G. Rasmussen, of "K" Squad, but was later beaten by Devries. Twice in this bout Bigelow scored knockdowns but in turn was flattened three times by the present middleweight champion. In the light heavyweight class Cst. L. Taillefer of "K" Squad was "KO'd" by Cst. G. Brewer from "J" Squad who later lost to Hebb in the finals. A novelty battle-royal featuring four blindfolded gladiators ended the program.

At the conclusion of this highly successful tournament Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac voiced the sentiments of the spectators in his praise of the vanquished and gave well-deserved credit to the instructors, trainers and to those responsible for the organization of the tournament. In a brief ceremony following these remarks he presented prizes to the winning boxers.

Curling Two sheets of ice are in use each night for curling and despite very cold weather the "roaring game" has been well attended. The season started with a Novelty Bonspiel in which 28 rinks competed. After much sweeping of "besom and stane", the rink skipped by Cst. C. P. Hainsworth of "A" Squad finally was declared the winner.

Since early January, 32 rinks have been participating in a Round Robin event. Players include members of "Depot" and "F" Divisions, the "weaker" sex and those attending Canadian Police College Class 17.

"E" Division

Marriages Miss M. T. Sokalski of the civil staff at Division Headquarters became the bride of Cst. E. Schaan of the Vancouver City Police Force on January 3. Miss Sokalski sprung this on us suddenly shortly before Christmas and, as a consequence, the rest of the ladies of the staff were not able to organize a shower for her before the event. It did take place, however, after her return to the office, and the girls had a very pleasant little party. (Former "K" Division friends of Mrs. Schaan please note.)

To Pension Reg. No. 10356 Cst. P. E. Burroughs and Reg. No. 11943 Cst. E. R. MacDonald.

Constable Burroughs had been stationed at Victoria Detachment for several years, and Constable MacDonald was at the Esquimalt Dockyard Detachment which was closed recently. Both are residing in Victoria.

Transfers In November we lost two popular members to "O" Division, Cpl. J. G. C. Downey and Cst. C. J. K. LaBrash.

The former, we understand, is now stationed at Hamilton and the latter in Toronto. We miss these two men. During his ten years' service in "E" Division CIB, Corporal Downey never failed to amaze us with his remarkable ability to emerge from a spell of many hours of duty under the dirtiest and most unsavory conditions, still appearing as well-groomed and smartly dressed as any prosperous young business executive around town. "Kelly" LaBrash always had the ready smile even under most adverse circumstances; we know he has taken it with him to Toronto. "O" Division's gain is our loss.

Sports Sports and other forms of recreation at Division Headquarters have been confined mostly to bowling, ping-pong, billiards, and—divisions to the East please note—CURLING. This is our first venture into this great winter game and the opening of a new indoor rink in the city has stimulated enthusiasm. As we write

(in early February) we are wondering why we don't make our own rink just outside the barracks. Our famed "evergreen playground" has become, in the words of a local wit, the "evergreen sleighground", with one of the coldest winters on record. Three teams are entered in a city 10-team commercial league, and have fared very well in the first half of the season. On January 31, teams 1 and 2 played two teams from the Vancouver City Police, winning both matches. These games, played in a spirit of friendly rivalry, do much to cement the bonds of good fellowship which we have always been happy to maintain with the members of the local constabulary.

Two bowling teams entered in a city league have also acquitted themselves well, if not with the outstanding success achieved by the curling teams, but they still have hopes of finishing at or near the top before the season ends.

"F" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13338 Cst. and Mrs. S. D. A. Wannamaker of Rose Valley, Sask., a daughter, Roberta Lois, on Nov. 25, 1949.

To Reg. No. 14484 Cst. and Mrs. M. Harboway of North Battleford, Sask., a son, on Nov. 28, 1949.

To Reg. No. 13829 Cst. and Mrs. F. C. Ross of Willow Bunch, Sask., a daughter, Lorna Jane Elizabeth, on Jan. 2, 1950.

Annual Ball The Annual Ball of the North Battleford Recreation Club was held in the local Armouries on Tuesday, January 24. Over 600 people were present. The hall walls were effectively decorated for the occasion with the crests of all the Provinces of Canada, and blue and gold streamers extending from all corners of the ball-room formed a ceiling. Guests were welcomed in a brief speech by Insp. R. P. B. Hanson during intermission.

Farewells A number of members of Yorkton Sub-Division gathered together at Yorkton, Sask., on Sept. 21, 1949, to bid farewell to three associates on the eve of their departure from the sub-division:

Sgt. F. A. Newman—transferred to Prince Albert as Sub-Division NCO after 18 years continuous service in Yorkton Sub-Division.

Sgt. R. Macara—transferred to Prince Albert Sub-Division for duty as Patrol NCO.

Reg. No. 9502 Sgt. S. A. Bovan—retiring to pension with over 30 years service to his credit.

Highlighting this enjoyable social evening was the presentation of a suitable gift to each of the departing members by Insp. J. C. Story on behalf of all members of the sub-division.

Rifle and Revolver Club Swift Current Sub-Division entered teams of ten and seven members in the DCRA competitions for the months of January, February and March, 1950; and the Inter-Divisional Small Bore Rifle and the Saskatchewan Provincial Small Bore competitions. This is the first time the sub-division entered any of these competitions and despite the handicap of adverse weather and travel conditions, the practice sessions held in the local Armouries met with enthusiastic response. Much of the credit for such an active rifle and revolver club at Swift Current must go to Cpl. H. W. Metcalfe, secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Presentation of Long Service and Good Conduct Medals A full dress

parade was held on Dec. 17, 1949 when RCMP Long Service and Good Conduct Medals were presented to eight "F" Division NCO's in the gymnasium at Regina barracks, by the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, the Hon. J. M. Uhrich, M.D. Recipients of the medal were:

Reg. No. 10406 S/Sgt. J. Paton
 Reg. No. 10059 Sgt. A. A. Minty
 Reg. No. 10518 Sgt. D. G. Chater
 Reg. No. 12113 Sgt. F. A. Cheesman
 Reg. No. 10529 Cpl. A. J. Haddon
 Reg. No. 12329 Cpl. J. M. White
 Reg. No. 12988 Cpl. L. S. Bowman
 Reg. No. 12124 Cpl. J. Lamb

All "Depot" and "F" Division officers stationed in Regina were present, together with two squads from "Depot" Division and one comprised of "F" Division Headquarters and Crime Detection Laboratory personnel. Among the invited guests were the Deputy Attorney General, representing the Honorable the Attorney General of Saskatchewan, the judges of the Appeal and King's Bench Courts, and senior officers of the Armed Services.

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"G" Division

Marriages Reg. No. 14154 Cst. G. R. Brown and Miss Kathleen Erickson of New Westminster, B.C., on Aug. 8, 1949, at Edmonton, Alta. Constable Brown is now in charge of Norman, N.W.T. Detachment.

Sorrow It was with deep regret that members of "G" Division learned of the death of Supt. H. H. Cronkhite in Ottawa on Dec. 28, 1949 after a lengthy illness. Messages of sympathy for Mrs. Cronkhite and family were received from all Sub-Divisions in the north. The late Superintendent Cronkhite was held in the highest regard by all who knew him in the Force or in civilian life. He will be missed particularly by residents of the Yukon where he served for many years. His obituary is published in this issue of the *Quarterly*.

Changes Insp. H. A. Larsen has been appointed Officer Commanding "G" Division. Inspector Larsen has spent most of his service in the Force with "G" Division, as navigator of the schooner *St. Roch*.

Sub-Insp. H. J. Spanton of Whitehorse is at present attending Police College Class

No. 17 at Regina and Sub-Insp. J. R. Steinhauer of "Depot" Division has been transferred to Whitehorse as a temporary replacement.

General As Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division, Insp. L. M. Lapointe holds numerous offices, including that of Marriage Commissioner for the N.W.T. On two occasions during the past couple of months he has been called upon to officiate in this capacity and he has performed quite creditably.

Last summer the Home and School Association at Fort Smith, N.W.T., conducted the first Flower and Vegetable Show ever held at that point. Prizes were won by Mrs. Lapointe, wife of the Officer Commanding, and Sergeant and Mrs. Abraham.

Removal "G" Division Headquarters recently moved from spacious offices on the second floor of the Justice Building to a new location in the basement of a temporary war-time office building. This is the sixth move for "G" Division Headquarters since they were transferred to Ottawa from Edmonton in 1933.

"H" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13260 Cst. and Mrs. G. J. Reddy, a son, Christopher Joseph, on Jan. 17, 1950.

To Reg. No. 13131 Cpl. and Mrs. J. G. Skinner, a son, George Vincent, on Jan. 10, 1950.

Christmas Party A Christmas party for sons and daughters of "Marine" and "H" Division members was held on December 17, and the gymnasium was crowded. Our old friend Sgt. John Milburn received a great ovation when he arrived, cracking the whip over "Rudolph the red-nosed reindeer".

Christmas Dance A very successful Christmas dance for members and friends of "H" and "Marine" Divisions was held in December. The gymnasium was suitably decorated. Since the advent of our worthy toastmaster, Sgt. Major R. W. Irvine, these

periodic social evenings have been memorable events.

Three-way Radio System The Director of Communications, ably assisted by Spl. Cst. L. Powley, has brought the greatest innovation to these parts for some time—three-way radio. The larger centres are now equipped with both detachment and car radios. The circuit here differs from that of the western provinces in that the cars and detachments can talk directly to "Marine" Division ships at sea. Obviously this will be of inestimable value to our Preventive Service, and the system already has proved its tremendous worth on land. The network is not yet complete; our friends in Cape Breton are not on the "line", but the work is progressing and when it is complete will certainly be of great assistance in the web of counter-progressive police work in the Maritimes.

"J" Division

Births On Jan. 13, 1950, to Reg. No. 11242 Cpl. and Mrs. L. H. Lafreniere of Richibucto, a daughter.

On Dec. 20, 1949, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kierstead of Fredericton, a son.

Social The festive season at Fredericton was celebrated between Christmas and New Year's with a dance held on December 29 at division headquarters. It turned out to be an exceptionally successful affair, mainly due to the efforts of Cpl. Jerry McKenzie and his committee. The drill hall was decorated in accordance with the Yuletide season, and the capacity crowd included a good representation from neighboring detachments.

Under the supervision of Inspectors Lemieux and Cooper a stag party was held to entertain Supt. N. Anderson, formerly of "L" Division, Mr. Hickman of the Attorney General's Department and our genial medico, Dr. J. A. M. Bell. Cpl. Don Saul as master of ceremonies kept things moving, and a brief skit was put on by members of Fredericton Detachment.

General Supt. D. L. McGibbon and Insp. M. F. A. Lindsay recently returned

from Halifax, N.S., mumbling incoherently about Forms 222A, B, C, D, and E, and "temporary instructions of a permanent nature". They had just come back from a week of promotional examinations. With regard to "temporary instructions of a permanent nature" we recently had the pleasure of entertaining Sgt. R. Gray from Ottawa who endeavored to enlighten us on the mechanics of the "C" Department Policy Instructions.

Sports Bowling, badminton and bridge is in mid-season swing. The team captained by Corporal Saul is presently holding down the lead in bowling. Some badminton tournaments are planned for the near future, and Corporal James is lining up a powerful aggregation to take on other clubs. Ex-S/Sgt. John O'Connell's wife is enjoying a commanding lead in the marathon bridge tournament. Indoor shooting is getting a strong play this year and Supt. D. L. McGibbon, ex-Staff Sergeant O'Connell, and Sergeant Brown can be seen slinking over to the range at night, probably getting in shape for next summer.

"K" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13122 Cpl. and Mrs. C. H. Begg, High River Detachment, a daughter, Judith Margaret, Nov. 9, 1949.

To Reg. No. 13586 Cst. and Mrs. J. Rogers, Lethbridge, a son, Patrick James, Nov. 14, 1949.

To Reg. No. 13222 Cst. and Mrs. R. T. Vessey, a son, David John, Nov. 23, 1949.

To Reg. No. 13449 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. MacDonald, of Lethbridge, a daughter, Mary Alexandra, Nov. 28, 1949.

To Reg. No. 11931 Sgt. and Mrs. J. H. Solly, a daughter, Anne, Dec. 7, 1949.

To Reg. No. 13467 Cst. and Mrs. L. S. Fennell, a daughter, Anne Frances, Dec. 8, 1949.

To Reg. No. 14141 Cst. and Mrs. O. C. Poll, of Spirit River Detachment, a daughter, Jan. 7, 1950.

To Reg. No. 14184 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Huget of Calgary, a daughter, Deborah Wendy, Jan. 18, 1950.

Marriages Reg. No. 13907 Cst. A. W. Taylor to Eleanora Romeril, at Lethbridge, Alta., on Dec. 3, 1949.

Reg. No. 13616 Cst. H. J. O. Williams to Miss Thelma Purdy, at Edmonton, Alta., on Dec. 17, 1949.

Reg. No. 14427 Cst. E. Nolan to Miss Anne Kohut at Edmonton, Alta., on Dec. 28, 1949.

Badminton The Edmonton Badminton Club courts are in great demand Sunday

**"K" DIVISION HEADQUARTERS "FIRST AID TEAM"**

Winners of the 1949-50 Alberta Provincial Competition, and the "Birks" Trophy
Front Row (l. to r.): Cpl. C. E. Hay, Sgt. Major A. S. McNeil (Captain), Cpl. R. Davidson.
Back Row (l. to r.): S/Sgt. W. L. Warke (Instructor), Cpl. L. F. Willan, Cst. A. D. W. Binnie, Cst. A. G. Lawrence (spare).

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afternoons and Wednesday evenings. The members are looking forward to competitions with several other clubs during the remainder of the season.

The Calgary Sub-Division Badminton enthusiasts have been going along in fine form this year. Ten members entered in the city playdowns. Cst. B. O. Beckett advanced as far as the semi-finals of the secondary singles. Miss M. H. Baxter advanced to the quarter finals in open ladies singles. Other couples made a satisfactory showing and feel that they have learned a lot from this type of competition.

Volleyball This sport continues to highlight the competitions entered into by members of the division stationed at Edmonton.

Curling The curlers of "K" Division, Edmonton Headquarters, are still participating in this popular sport and hope to make a good showing before the end of the season.

Peace River Sub-Division Headquarters rink was successful in winning a second prize in the Bonspiel held there recently. The rink consisted of: Skip, Sgt. H. G. Wickstrom, Csts. J. W. Hunter, D. G. Simmonds and D. F. Atkins.

Bowling The Edmonton Scarlet and Gold Bowling League is enjoying a very successful season. The first half was won by the Bear Cats. The ladies' high single is held by Miss Mary Thompson and the men's high single is held by Cst. D. H. Lauber. Our team in the City Commercial League is also making a fine showing.

Calgary Sub-Division Bowling League is made up of four teams. They have joined the Five Pin Association and report good progress.

Range Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge Rifle and Revolver Clubs are taking an active part in the Inter-Divisional Rifle and Revolver Competitions.

Dancing At Edmonton Headquarters a party-dance was held New Year's Eve. From all accounts it was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone.

The Calgary Annual Dinner and Dance was held on Christmas Eve. The children's Christmas Tree was held in the barracks with 47 children receiving gifts. Lunch was served to all present.

Peace River Sub-Division also held a dance with approximately 100 couples attending.

"L" Division

Departures Farewell and good wishes were expressed at a gathering of members at Division Headquarters on Dec. 23, 1949, when Supt. and Mrs. N. Anderson were presented with travelling bags. Since leaving the division, Superintendent Anderson has taken over the organization of the Department of Public Safety of the Province of New Brunswick. We wish him success.

Arrivals Insp. N. W. Churchill, our new Officer Commanding, took over command of the Division officially on Jan. 1, 1950. His success is our aim; co-operation of all ranks is assured.

Csts. B. W. Giberson and W. F. Johnstone have put away their musical horses and are now doing foot and motor transport duty at Charlottetown Detachment. We

hope to obtain the loan of hobby horses for them so they won't get lonesome.

Cst. G. M. MacLean from "A" Division is now doing duty at Alberton Detachment, close to the high seas, just so he won't forget that he once was a member of "Marine" Division.

Sport Cst. A. M. Johnston, captain of the RCMP team shooting in the Charlotte-town Garrison Indoor Rifle League, reports favorably on the boys, although he claims

some of them could stand bigger bull's-eyes.

Farming Although a little early, it is noted that several pairs of eyes have been cast over the garden plot the last few fine days, and it won't be long before there will be a dividing of lots for plots.

Editor's Note: Sympathy is extended to the *Quarterly's* Associate Editor for "L" Division, Cpl. W. H. Morgan of Charlotte-town, whose mother died suddenly on Jan. 13, 1950, at West Hartland, N.B.

"Marine" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13020 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. W. Forgeron at Halifax, N.S., a son, Thomas Earle, on Dec. 28, 1949.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. C. W. Aitkens at Liverpool, N.S., a daughter, on Jan. 14, 1950.

General Welcome is extended by the "Marine" Division to the following new members: Csts. L. W. Barkhouse, A. L. Roache, H. A. Norris and Spl. Csts. R. A. Flemming, G. K. Wooden, J. R. Woodroffe, S. I. Hodder.

Recreation On December 28 a civvy dance was held in "H" Division gym, as a follow-up to the children's Christmas

Tree party of December 17. During the evening the Officer Commanding "H" Division spoke briefly on the history of the RCMP Long Service and Good Conduct Medal prior to making a presentation to Reg. No. 12164 S/Sgt. R. A. Conrad of this division.

Rifle Shooting A combined team representing both "H" and "Marine" Divisions has been entered in the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League and placed in a division comprising approximately 23 entries from the RCN, Halifax City Police and various army units. Good progress is being made and the competition is keen.

"N" Division

Christmas On December 21 the annual Christmas Tree was held at "N" Division for the children. A sparkling display of magic by Borts the Magician kept the kiddies awestruck for a good part of two hours, to say nothing of the obvious, pop-eyed mysticism of some of the adults. Mr. Borts pulled rabbits, eggs, flags, cards, and sundry articles out of the air, and put them back in, with the expertness of a Houdini, to the noisy delight of the children. As a matter of fact, the only thing Mr. Borts did not make disappear was the gym, in which the party took place.

Santa Claus looked kindly on the division again this year. He visited the party with his usual jovial gusto, and had a present for each child. Sgt. C. R. Eves made such a thoroughly good job of this enviable posi-

tion that several high officials were heard to say that he would probably be the unanimous choice in '50. He really had to fight for the job last year. Our only suggestion to him is to go off his diet a little earlier this year—say around August—then less difficulty would be encountered in helping him to look the part.

New Band The first official appearance of the new band, which is stationed now in "Depot" Division, was made at the Christmas party. At present it is a 39-piece aggregation ably conducted by Cpl. C. C. Bryson. The band's first official concert was given in the "N" Division gym on Thursday evening, Feb. 2, 1950. Soloist was Cst. D. L. Clarke, cornetist.

Volleyball Once again a volleyball schedule is under way. Competition among

the recruit squads and the staff is keen, but the latter still rules the roost.

Basketball The "A" Division basketball team, winners of ten games without a defeat in the Ottawa YMCA House League, came perilously close to dropping their first one on December 25. In an exhibition game in the Rockcliffe gym, an "N" Division

team, comprising members from recruit and refresher squads, and coached for two hours the previous night by Cpl. G. W. Mortimer, "K" Division, almost turned the trick. It was a close affair, exciting, well-played, ending 46-40. Refreshments were served in the mess following the game.

"O" Division

Births To Reg. No. 10369 Cpl. and Mrs. J. S. Robinson, a daughter, Jane Elizabeth, on Nov. 23, 1949.

To Reg. No. 12636 Cpl. and Mrs. W. P. M. Kirkman, a son, Douglas James Malcolm, on Nov. 23, 1949.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. J. W. Wright, a son, Gregory Alan, on Dec. 25, 1949. Special Constable Wright is attached to "O" Division from "Marine" Division and is stationed at Windsor on the Patrol Boat *Tagish*.

To Reg. No. 14010 Cst. and Mrs. P. M. Holmes, a son, David Allan, on Jan. 15, 1950.

Marriages Reg. No. 13793 Cst. J. T. Bildfell, to Ethel Muriel Davis of Oshweken on Nov. 19, 1949.

Reg. No. 14551 Cst. L. F. Libke, to Gwendolyn Gladys Griffiths of Toronto, on Jan. 23, 1950.

Investiture On Nov. 16, 1949, the Hon. Ray Lawson, OBE, LL.D, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, presented the Polar Medal to ex-Cst. J. M. Diplock, now a member of the Ontario Provincial Police. At the same time the RCMP Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was presented to the under-mentioned serving and former members of the Force:

Sub-Inspr. K. Shakespeare

Reg. No. 9476 Sgt. Major J. E. T. Smaridge

Reg. No. 11356 Sgt. J. V. Muir

Reg. No. 11454 Cpl. S. E. Aicken

Reg. No. 11373 ex-Sgt. D. L. Canniff

Reg. No. 11773 ex-Sgt. G. S. Howard

The colorful ceremony took place on the lawn at Beverley Street Barracks and prior to the presentation his Honor inspected the parade which included representatives from all "O" Division Detachments who were in Toronto for the annual divisional conference.

Dinner The Annual Christmas Dinner was held in the Division Mess on Wednesday, December 21, and was largely attended by personnel from division headquarters, detachments and by many ex-members and guests.

Dance A New Year's Dance was held at Beverley Street Barracks on Saturday, December 31 and although dancing ceased at midnight the occasion was very much enjoyed by a large number of members and friends attending.

Bowling Tuesday night is bowling night for the strong-armed men of Division Headquarters' League. It is noted that Cst. J. F. Roy recently broke his previous record high cross of 762 by rolling a very nice 881. But he was almost beaten the same evening by Cpl. J. A. Perkins, who had the high single of 346 and a cross of 865. Corporal Perkins' team is now well in the lead.

It is a pleasure to report that after an absence of four years, the ladies of the Civil Service staff at division headquarters have again started their own bowling club under the leadership of Miss L. E. Donaldson.

Badminton Members of division headquarters and Civil Service staff are turning out for badminton every Monday night.

Revolver Club The "O" Division Revolver Club is again functioning successfully under the guidance of Cst. C. E. Gaines. Membership has increased considerably and many of the younger members of the division are taking a keen interest in revolver practice. A match against the York Revolver Club took place at the Forest Hill Police Station on Nov. 29, 1949 and resulted in a defeat for our team. The individual high score prizes for each team were won by Mr. Bert Biggs, York Revolver Club, and Cst. C. E. Gaines of the Division Team.

Old-timers' Column

Founding of the Police Horse Farm Pincher Creek—1878

The Quarterly is indebted to Mrs. Corbett Lynch-Staunton of Pincher Creek, Alta., for this story, written by her father-in-law ex-Cst. Alfred Hardwick Lynch-Staunton before his death in 1932. The tale is of a little-known activity of the Force's early days—the horse breeding farm at Pincher Creek, but it also gives a first-hand account of life in the pioneer West.

As Reg. No. 241, A. H. Lynch-Staunton joined the NWMP at Toronto on June 5, 1877. When he travelled west to Fort Macleod, he went up the Missouri River to Fort Benton—the usual route in those days. Mr. Lynch-Staunton used to tell of the great buffalo herds he saw on that journey. So numerous were the animals, that at times when they crossed the river, all boat traffic was forced to come to a halt.

Introducing his story, Mr. Lynch-Staunton wrote:

In the year 1874, when the Indians, hitherto a strong and healthy race, began to show the effects of rotten whiskey and smallpox—both supplied by traders from the south—their scouts reported seeing a column of strange white men in scarlet uniforms. It was the North-West Mounted Police on their way to Fort Whoop-Up, the stronghold of pioneer bootleggers.

The police found that the fort had been vacated in great haste, so they marched another few miles, encamped on the Old Man's River and built Fort Macleod. Of the men who marched a thousand miles for 75 cents a day, enduring all the dangers of cold, hunger, thirst and Indian raids, there are few remaining. (Editor's note: The last surviving member was Reg. No. 50 ex-Staff Cst. J. B. Mitchell who died Nov. 14, 1945.)

Sometime after I arrived in the West, orders were issued to establish a police farm and detachment on Pincher Creek. With no idea how this was to be done, eight of us set out from Fort Macleod. This trip was not as it is now. There were no roads, no fences, no bridges and the only ranch was at the mouth of Pincher Creek, and belonged to a man named Lee. All around us stretched the prairie, a sea of grass reaching to our stirrups. Ahead

wandered our 200 head of horses, behind came the wagons and implements. The whole country swarmed with duck, chicken, antelope and deer—the nearest railroads were the G.T.R. ending at Sarnia, Ont., and the Union Pacific in the U.S. It was not till we crossed Freeze-out Flat and Ridge, that we saw the land of our endeavors. It was not called Freeze-out then.

At this point in his story, the author explains how the colorful and descriptive name "Freeze-out" was given to that area.

Some years later, Dave Grier, a gentleman called Scotty, and myself, had a supply of hay on the flat for the police in Macleod. I was in Macleod getting supplies when a bad storm came up. I managed to get to the shack we had there, and found Scotty and Grier almost frozen. We had to stay the night but next morning we left for Pincher Creek with the Christmas supplies for the police—groceries and a cheering liquid not subject to frost. Before we left we tacked a board with "Freeze-out" written on it, to the door of the shack. Thus was it named.

Mr. Lynch-Staunton said that when they reached Pincher Creek in the year 1878, they turned the horse herd out to graze on the flat below what is now the town. There—his story continues—we proceeded to build the barracks which was a fine structure in those days—a log shack with a sod roof and a dirt floor; the accepted habitation for whites west of Winnipeg. When it rained the roof usually leaked, causing the buffalo robes to smell very unpleasantly, but our roof did not leak—at least not much—and we had a floor.

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Our work was to police the country from the boundary line to the Porcupine Hills and west to the Rockies, to raise horses for the Force, start a farm—and keep our buttons shined.

The early days in Pincher Creek were nothing, if not varied. We had no doctor, the nearest being Doc Kennedy in Macleod; people thought twice before they decided to be sick. All our supplies came by bull team from Fort Benton via Macleod. There was a haphazard mail service up the Missouri by boat from Bismark to Benton, and then on to Macleod. There it stayed until chance sent it to us.

Our food consisted of sowbelly and dried apples—the sowbelly was regular and dried apples a luxury. Whiskey was bootleg, and the people of the north-west were very adept at making it. There were no roads, no schools, hence no taxes.

The horse herd grew at an amazing rate and would have gotten too numerous if the Indians and some of their white brethren, who should have known better, had not formed the habit of stealing from it at times.

The founders of the barracks and farm were Major Shurtliff, Sergeant Parker, Dave Grier, Charlie Kettles, Jack Johnson, J. Bruneau, Peter McEwen, Bill Reid and myself.¹ Long before we came, Father Lacombe was known all over these parts. It was some years before the place was anything but a police post but gradually white men began to drift in.

The first ranch in the district was started by Bruneau, May² and myself, just below the present town. We bought 20 wild cows from Shurtliff and Winder and broke them to milk. Our produce had to be hauled to Macleod. Shurtliff and Winder³ brought the first herd of cattle across the mountains.

Later, the wheat threshing was performed by means of 30 or 40 horses tramping the grain in a hard-bottomed corral. The west wind was then used as a fanning mill.

When his first term of service expired on June 5, 1880 Constable Lynch-Staunton took his discharge and settled down to the life of a rancher. He homesteaded on Pincher Creek, west of the town of that name, and remained there until his death 52 years later.

Originally ex-Constable Lynch-Staunton came from Ontario, and was born in Hamilton. Although official files at RCMP Headquarters show his age to have been 19 when he engaged in the Force, family records indicate that he was two years younger. His family is still a well-known one in Eastern Canada—a brother was Senator George Lynch-Staunton, of Hamilton, who died in 1942. ●●●

¹Personnel who organized the police horse farm at Pincher Creek were probably the following, with their periods of service shown: Insp. Albert Shurtliff (Nov. 4, 1873 to Dec. 31, 1884); Reg. No. 20 Sgt. William F. Parker (Nov. 3, 1873 to Nov. 3, 1879); Reg. No. 102 Cst. William Reid (May 29, 1875 to May 22, 1884); Reg. No. 184 Sub-Cst. Charles Kettles (June 7, 1876 to June 14, 1879); Reg. No. 216 Cst. James Bruneau (June 5, 1877 to June 5, 1880); Reg. No. 226 Cst. David Grier (June 5, 1877 to June 5, 1880); Reg. No. 230 Cst. John Johnson (Mar. 28, 1874 to Oct. 26, 1880); Reg. No. 233 Cst. Peter McEwen (June 5, 1877 to June 5, 1880); Reg. No. 241 Cst. A. H. Lynch-Staunton (June 5, 1877 to June 5, 1880).

²Reg. No. 234 Cst. Isaac May (June 5, 1877 to June 5, 1880).

³Supt. William Winder (Sept. 25, 1873 to Apr. 1, 1880). After retiring from the Force he formed the Winder Ranch Company, and commenced operations on a progressive and ambitious scale. Unfortunately his untimely death in 1885 brought to a close a career that had already earned him an enviable reputation, and promised future success.

(Photo—
Vancouver
Daily
Province)

Ex-Supt. G. B. Moffatt



On Dec. 13, 1949, ex-Supt. G. B. Moffatt celebrated his 95th birthday at his home 931 Transit Rd., Victoria, B.C. In the picture he is shown receiving Mrs. Nora Foster of the Canadian Red Cross who brought him gifts of fruit and flowers.

Ex-Superintendent Moffatt joined the NWMP on June 17, 1878, as Reg. No. 189 and was discharged, time expired, three years later as Quartermaster Sergeant. On Sept. 1, 1883, he was appointed an inspector in the NWMP and seven years later was promoted to superintendent. Within the next few years, ill health forced him to request several extended leaves, in efforts to secure specialists' treatment, and on one or two occasions he travelled to the U.S.A. on this account. Finally, by Order-in-Council dated Dec. 20, 1902, he was retired to pension because of his illness and the retirement became effective Mar. 1, 1903. At that time he was Officer Commanding "A" Division with headquarters at Maple Creek.

However, the old gentleman has long outlived most of his contemporaries in the Force, and indeed the learned doctors who pronounced him unfit for duty. It is interesting to note that of the officers created in the original Force—the NWMP—there are three other survivors, ex-Commr. A. Bowen Perry, ex-Supt. G. E. Sanders, CMG, DSO, and ex-Supt. R. Y. Douglas.

Ex-Superintendent Moffatt's father, Lt.-Col. K. M. Moffatt for a time commanded

the Royal Canadian Rifles and later made his home in Toronto. Mr. Moffatt has no close relatives still alive. His wife died in 1941; a son served in World War I and died in 1925. ●●●

Venerable Pensioner Passes

Someone once said, "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." Actually history and biography are closely allied, and this is so true of the early history of the Force, much of which is still comparatively unknown. The story of the North-West Mounted Police in its early years in the west, is interwoven with the stories of the men who made up that Force. And so little is known of those men; so few of them are left.

* * *

Seventy-one years ago a husky youth appeared at the NWMP recruiting office in Ottawa and applied for enlistment. The West was the new frontier—the NWMP was making it a better place in which to live. Orrin Wells Evans yearned for the excitement of the open prairie. Law and order still had to be carried to the lawless elements and the Indians and many of these learned the hard way. To his quiet country home at Low, Que., in the ruggedly beautiful Gatineau countryside, had come tales of fame and fortune to be won in the service of the colorful new police force.

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He became a constable in the NWMP on June 9, 1879, with Reg. No. 328.

But in 1882 young Evans was forced to purchase his discharge from the Force after his father's death, to help support his mother. Subsequently he married but when his wife died, he re-engaged in the NWMP on Apr. 24, 1893. He was transferred to the North, and there he remained for many years. By trade a blacksmith, his services as a generally useful artisan were utilized to build boats and police buildings. Those were notable days in the Yukon. The great mining boom resulted in an influx of fortune-seekers. It attracted the toughs and gamblers too, a little less orthodox in their methods, but also interested in fortunes. The need for more policemen was urgent; the need for administrative buildings and barracks was equally pressing. In the light of those requirements, it is not easy to assay correctly the worth of such men as Evans to the Force. But their contributions were important.

For two years—from 1913—Mr. Evans was Sergeant Major of "B" Division, with headquarters at Dawson, and during that time

established for himself the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian. But in 1915 he reverted to the rank of Staff Sergeant which he had held for many years, and was transferred to detachment duty. Finally he left the North on June 1, 1919, on transfer to "E" Division. At the end of the month he retired to pension. But in October he returned to the Force for another 23 days, and then left again, this time to enjoy that well-earned pension.

There is perhaps little doubt that in his own way ex-Staff Sergeant Evans did enjoy that pension to the full for 30 years. He was a man who enjoyed the better things in life, and being of frugal habits, managed to acquire many of them. During his retirement, he lived alone in a house built by himself, in Keremeos, B.C. He kept his home in good repair and furnished it with some fine furniture. Gardening was his hobby, and although in failing health during the later years of his life, Mr. Evans enjoyed the beauty of his attractive garden. The one luxury he permitted himself, was the services of a woman who came in to clean for him, once a week.

And so as we attempt to eulogize the life of Orrin Wells Evans—his services to the Force in those early important days—his personal contribution to the development of Canada's northland—we find there are too many blank pages in his history. And on those pages could be written much that belongs to the early history of the NWMP. Perhaps it would be simplest to echo the words of Thomas Carlyle: "Nothing that was worthy in the past departs; no truth or goodness realized by man ever dies, or can die; but is all still here, and, recognized or not, lives and works through endless changes." ●●●

Good and Faithful Servant

After a career of almost 50 years of public service, Chief Constable Archibald Birtwistle, MBE, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., has signified his intention of retiring. To old-timers of the Force, Chief Birtwistle may be better known as Reg. No. 4493, ex-Sergeant Birtwistle who served for many years in Saskatchewan and later at Niagara Falls and Windsor, Ont. (See *RCMP Quarterly*, October, 1946).

In tendering his resignation to City Council, Chief Birtwistle admitted his reluctance to leave the office, but felt that since he had reached the allotted span of three score years and ten, it would be in their mutual interests. As he said, "... the office of Chief of Police has assumed increasing burdens and responsibilities commensurate with the expansion of our city and I feel that I should give way to a younger man."

Mr. Birtwistle was appointed Chief Constable in October, 1927, while on leave pending retirement to pension from the RCMP. Prior to joining the Force on Aug. 17, 1906, Archibald Birtwistle spent a year with the Cheshire Constabulary and four years with the Scots' Guards. During World War I he served in France with "A" Squadron RNWMP Cavalry draft. On two occasions during his service in the Force he was chosen for contingents sent to England—in 1911 for the Coronation of King George V, and in 1925 to the Wembley show.

As he looks forward towards the enjoyment of his retirement, Chief Birtwistle may be pardoned a little pride if he reflects with satisfaction on a good job well done, first in the service of his country and later

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in his adopted city. His many friends among the old-timers of the Force will join with the *Quarterly* in wishing ex-Sergeant Birtwistle many years of happy retirement. ●●●

A New Career

His many friends throughout the Force will be gratified to learn of the recent appointment of Reg. No. 9992 ex-S/Sgt. R. E. Baynes as a Police Magistrate for the Province of Alberta. It is understood that in his new office, Mr. Baynes will preside in the Athabasca District, where he will join forces with another ex-member, Reg. No. 5088 ex-Sgt. F. A. Olsen. The latter, who has performed in a magisterial capacity in Athabasca for some years, is at present seriously ill.

While Staff Sergeant Baynes' last years of service were spent at Ottawa, in Headquarters CIB, he was for many years stationed at Edmonton Sub-Division. And Alberta must have been his first love, for when he retired recently, it was to Edmonton that he moved. ●●●

Book Reviews

THE 1950 INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC: John Kieran, Editor. Prepared by Dan Golenpaul Associates. The Macmillan Publishing Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 927 including index. \$3.25.

Unquestionably one of the most remarkable books of its kind, *The 1950 Information Please Almanac* packs as much useful information into its 927 pages as the average encyclopedia does into a dozen volumes. It covers everything from the Adler Planetarium to the signs of the Zodiac; gives a summary of important events in world history; the history, charter and highlights of the United Nations; the latest developments in agriculture, banking, labor and world trade; a round-up of celebrities; and something new and important in the post-war world an up-to-date World Vacation Travel Guide.

The contributing writers would fill Who's Who of noted contemporary newspapermen, and all are recognized as authorities in their respective fields.

It would be impossible to "review" this book; there is far too much in it. Sufficient to say then, that it is a volume that would be useful to anyone—businessman, tourist, politician, writer—but students in particular will find it of benefit. If you're still not convinced, who won the world's horseshoe pitching championship in 1949? G.G.

THE TABLE TALK OF SAMUEL MARCHBANKS, by Robertson Davies. Clarke, Irwin & Company Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 248. \$2.75.

A couple of years ago Samuel Marchbanks was encouraged to compile into book form, some extracts from his diary. The resulting success must have surprised even Sam himself, and now he boldly puts forth his claim to fame as a conversationalist—a dinner-table orator. To read his latest gem, *Table Talk*, is an event to look forward to for all who know the other volume.

It's the sort of book you feel like sharing with friends; it's the perfect tonic after a hard day at the office. Light amusing anecdotes of everyday life are mixed with pointed little rapiers of good-humored cynicism that are aimed at all of us. Because of this it is excellent reading for these distressing times for it helps us to laugh at

ourselves. But for all his levity, old Sam is still the master of the well-turned phrase, and in the very naturalness of its style the book reveals the craftsmanship of its writer.

This reviewer has been a devotee of the Marchbanks Diary in its newspaper form, as well as in the first published volume. If it's possible we think this book is even better than the other. And though the author, Robertson Davies, may be better known to many as a playwright and drama critic, this reviewer feels that in his character of Samuel Marchbanks, Mr. Davies has found an outlet for the pen of a real humorist—a combination Robert Benchley-Stephen Leacock. H.E.B.

THE MEN OF THE MOUNTED, by Nora Kelly. J. M. Dent and Sons (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 398 including index. \$5.75.

Here is a very good book for those interested in the history and traditions of the RCMP. Written in an easy-flowing style, it holds the reader's interest throughout and at the same time imparts considerable information and detail regarding the Force's activities both past and present. It is without doubt as good as, if not better than, any book on this subject which has been published to date, and this reviewer is confident that historians, and all those interested in Canada's federal constabulary, will wish to possess it, not only for the pleasure it yields but because of its value as a work of reference.

It was particularly pleasing to the reviewer because it follows a pattern analogous to that intended by a friend and adviser, the late John Peter Turner, former historian of the Force, who was employed in writing a complete chronology at the time of his death. He too conceived the idea of dividing his book into three sections, each designating a transitory phase of the Mounted Police by name—the North-West Mounted Police, the Royal North-West Mounted Police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The author of *The Men of the Mounted* obviously is well informed and has spared no pains in research. It is also evident that she is an experienced writer, possessing an individual style which incites profound enjoyment in her audience. Generally

speaking, the data are acceptable, but occasionally the details of some incidents vary slightly from those recorded by other historians. One point should be noted, and it pertains to the organ in the chapel at "Depot". That instrument was *not* obtained "through subscriptions of members of the congregation". It was presented to the Force by the Robert Simpson Company Ltd. of Canada in 1941.

In conclusion, this book is well worthwhile reading. It connotes a tremendous amount of work and effort on the part of the author, with very gratifying results; doubtless it will gain a high place in the pyramiding miscellany of tales about the RCMP. The generous offering of pictures and maps, the former showing the Force at work in all its spheres of activity, the latter aiding the reader to visualize more accurately the setting in which the drama of the RCMP unfolds, tends to increase the historical worth of this latest volume on *The Men of the Mounted*. E.J.D.

SOME OF IT WAS FUN, by Wallace Reyburn. Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Cartoons by Peter Whalley. Pp. 199 including index. \$3.

It is said that everyone is capable of telling one good story. Perhaps that explains the flock of war stories that appear on the market after every conflict, for a war is undoubtedly the biggest experience in the lives of those who have participated in one. Most of these stories are the products of former "top-brass" officers, ex-prisoners of war, government officials; a few are from the pens of professional writers. With a few exceptions these books enjoy a brief popularity, then die a quiet and painless death. In a way the aftermath of World War II has varied slightly; the books didn't all appear at once . . . but they are still coming.

After reading *Some Of It Was Fun* this reviewer is convinced that Wallace Reyburn will not achieve immortality by writing it. We do think though, that the author has done us a distinct favor by writing this particular type of war book. As he says: "One point about war is that you tend to forget afterwards the unpleasant side . . . and remember . . . the fun you had." This may be a good point or a bad one, depending on how you look at it. At any

rate Mr. Reyburn, one of Canada's top War Correspondents, has certainly shown us the more humorous side of the late war. He does it in a very friendly sort of way too, but with a serious piece thrown in here and there just to remind us that war really isn't fun for a lot of people.

All men should enjoy the book—it is being advertised as "definitely a man's book"—which means that most sales will be made to women.

The pages are humorously illustrated with cartoons by Peter Whalley. A.P.

BLANKETS AND BEADS: A History of the Saskatchewan River, by James G. MacGregor. Institute of Applied Art Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. \$2.

Blankets and Beads is an excellent and lively history of the North Saskatchewan River and its environments. The author, who is manager of the Canadian Utilities of Edmonton, has visualized the stirring life of the pioneers so realistically that the reader can live with these hardy men from 1749 until the country was settled and the river ceased to be an artery of travel.

The book starts with a concise dissertation on the various ethnological and geological periods preceding the advent of the white man to North America. The author then deals with the Indians and their mode of life. In his opinion their decadence was due to the four gifts of their white brothers: the horse, the gun, smallpox and alcohol.

It is obvious that the author personally knows the Saskatchewan from source to mouth and his style is as stirring and simple as the men he writes about. Many of his passages vividly catch the beauty of the country as he traces the footsteps of the fur traders over this immense and new territory 200 years ago.

In writing of the voyageurs' 18-hour day on pemmican and water with an occasional tot of rum he says: "After a few hours sleep they would wake up refreshed and eager to go on again, particularly if the sun were shining in all the glory of August. Mists would be rising from the water and the whole valley would be blanketed in mist. The sun, shining on the hilltops, would dispel the mist and, for a few hours, while their clothes dried on their backs, life would seem worthwhile to the rowers."

His chapters on The Exploration of the Saskatchewan, The Fur Trade and Some Great Fur Traders are pages of enthralling interest and he is not without a sense of dry humor. Of the Fur Trade he remarks: "It is odd and interesting that the more we study it, the more we confirm to the old adage that there is nothing new under the sun. Here in 1809 was a fur trader watering his liquor and making a handsome profit out of it. A century and a half later vendors of liquor in Saskatchewan are doing likewise and we twit them with doing something original. Truly the waters of the great Saskatchewan have been put to many uses."

There is some fine descriptive writing in this chapter and the chapter on "Fort Edmonton" is really informative. If Alberta lacks a proper history this is the one.

In an extract from the Journal of Paul Kane we live over again the fierce hardships Canada's first Western Artist over-

came in 1845. Again from the most accurate sources he records an important Admiralty dispatch for Capt. George Back—the great Naval Arctic explorer. This letter started from the Sault in January 1834 and was delivered the following May somewhere north of Great Slave Lake, "2,500 miles in the dead of winter".

The history of the missionaries and the North West Rebellion is fairly and concisely recorded and he concludes by telling of the hardships suffered by the pioneers of only 50 years ago. The author's remarks about the Mounted Police are highly complimentary; he says "they were, and still are the finest police force in the world" and gives the Force full credit for the difficult part it played in the North West Rebellion.

Blankets and Beads is a worthy and successful effort to increase our knowledge and preserve the Western heritage.

C. D. LAUAUZE

Obituary

Reg. No. 1055 ex-Cst. William Payne, 84, died Oct. 13, 1949, at Mountain View, Alta. Mr. Payne came from England and joined the NWMP at Winnipeg on July 12, 1884. When his time expired five years later, he took his discharge from the Force and settled in the Porcupine Hills.

Reg. No. 11731 ex-Sgt. William Henry Stubbs, 62, died in Kamloops, B.C., on Jan. 24, 1950. Before joining the RCMP on May 1, 1932, Mr. Stubbs was employed in the Preventive Service. He served in Winnipeg, Man., and Halifax, N.S., and was discharged to pension on Nov. 20, 1938.

Reg. No. 328 ex-S/Sgt. Orrin Wells Evans, 95, died at Keremeos, B.C., on Dec. 15, 1949. Mr. Evans joined the NWMP June 9, 1879, and purchased his discharge June 3, 1882. On Apr. 24, 1893 he rejoined the Force and was discharged to pension on June 30, 1919. Subsequently he served another short term, from Oct. 21, 1919 to Nov. 13, 1919, when he again retired to pension. During his service the deceased spent many years in the North, at Whitehorse, Dawson, Granville and Carcross. For a time he was Sergeant Major of "B" Division, but later reverted to the permanent

rank of staff sergeant. (See Old-timers' Column.)

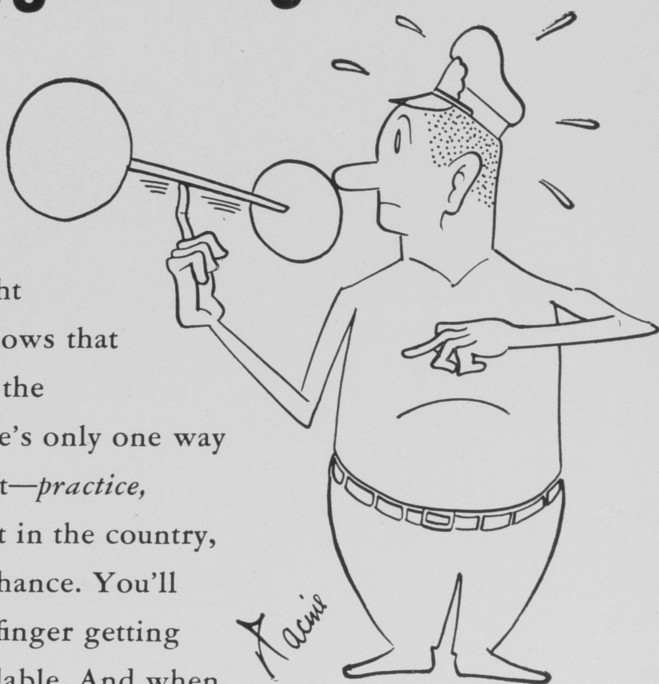
Spl. Cst. Mrs. Jonas (Kate) Laight, 64, died Nov. 1, 1949, at Regina, after a lengthy illness. Mrs. Laight was taken on the strength of the Force in July 1946, for duty as a matron. She was the widow of Reg. No. 10428 Cpl. Jonas Laight who died Jan. 1, 1932 at Regina. Like her husband, Mrs. Laight was buried in the RCMP Cemetery at Regina.

Reg. No. 14082 ex-Cst. George Alfred Stroud, 35, died suddenly at his home at Steep Rock Lake, Ont., on Nov. 15, 1949. Mr. Stroud joined the Force at Toronto, May 5, 1941, and took his discharge when his time expired on May 4, 1942. He trained at Rockcliffe, Ont., and then was stationed at Brandon and Gladstone, Man.

Reg. No. 2367 ex-Cst. (Brigadier-General) Edward Morton, CBE, 81, died Dec. 21, 1949 in London, England. Ex-Constable Morton joined the NWMP Oct. 17, 1889 and purchased his discharge Feb. 2, 1894. For many years he had been an active member of the Legion of Frontiersmen, and at the time of his death was Commandant-General of that organization.

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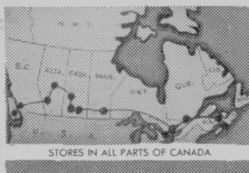
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