

The RCMP *Quarterly*

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Jubilees on the Prairies

In 1905 the Districts of Athabaska, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia from the North-West Territories, were united to form two provinces—the first two Alberta and the others Saskatchewan. Thus it is that two of the three prairie provinces are this year celebrating their Golden Jubilees.

Fifty years ago Saskatchewan and Alberta had a combined population approximating that of present-day Vancouver, spread over an area of 486,775 square miles. Communities were small, and farms, scattered and remote, were peopled largely by new immigrants. But already the country was showing evidence of great things to come. Saskatchewan farms produced more than 26 million bushels of wheat that year, while Alberta's agricultural produce was valued at over \$16,000,000. Wheat acreage increased within the next 15 years to the point where this one grain alone became the largest single factor in Canada's export business. In fact, western economy was so largely dependent on the production of wheat, that when the great drought of the '30s coincided with a world-wide depression, disaster struck the prairies.

During the past ten years much of the picture has changed. The discovery of oil in Alberta and the rapid development of industries allied with petroleum, have resulted in a great industrial expansion in the Foot-hills province. In Saskatchewan, agriculture is still

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the predominant economic factor and scientific research, water conservation projects and Government legislation have eliminated much of the speculation out of farming, thus stabilizing the income of the individual farmer.

Throughout both provinces special events are marking anniversary celebrations and to a great extent they will largely recall pioneer days. In many of them, the RCMP is being asked to participate; in others incidents of historical importance involving the Police are being commemorated. Some of those events were of pre-confederation days but each played some part in bringing law and order in the West. The understanding and fair play of the Police had established peaceful relations with the Indian tribes, but 50 years ago the Indian troubles were still fresh in the minds of settlers and the lone mounted constable on patrol came to be accepted as a friend, confidant and symbol of security to the rancher.

The hardy western pioneers, of different races and creeds, built well, largely through industry, co-operation and tolerance. It is problematical, however, if the West would be the prosperous and booming country that it is, if an equally hardy group of adventurers, the "originals" of the NWMP, had not crossed the prairies 31 years before Saskatchewan and Alberta became provinces.

* * *

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the passing of the Militia Act of 1855. An important piece of legislation in Canadian history, this act authorized, among other troops, several batteries of artillery and this year several units of the Royal Canadian Artillery are celebrating their centennial. Students of RCMP history will note this anniversary with interest because the first Commissioner of the Force, Lt.-Col. G. A. French, was the first commander of "A" Battery of the Artillery at Kingston, Ont., in 1871. When Colonel French resigned from the Militia in 1873 to command the NWMP, he took with him a considerable number of able NCOs and men, "in a sense," says the *Canadian Army Journal*, "the Royal Canadian Artillery thus becoming the parent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police".



"OF THINGS TO COME"— "Marine" Division

TEN years ago VE-Day signalled the end of the war in Europe. To a group of former RCMP personnel it meant that a job started six years earlier was finished. These were members of the former RCMP Marine Section who served with the Royal Canadian Navy from the outbreak of war.

Prior to the war the Force had an agreement with the RCN that in the event of a national emergency ships of the Marine Section and personnel who wished to volunteer, would be available for active duty. When hostilities broke out in September 1939 this agreement was fulfilled to the extent that practically all of our water craft and the majority of sea-going personnel were on Naval

service within a week. With the battle of the Atlantic over, the release of these men by the Navy for duty with the Force once more, was possible.

After six years of hostilities there were bound to be changes in the reorganized RCMP "Marine" Division. Casualties and other causes required a large replacement of personnel but perhaps the major problem was providing a fleet to replace the pre-war vessels. Considering all circumstances it was but natural for the Force to turn to the Service which acquired our facilities in a time of national emergency. Naval co-operation was excellent and speedily they had offered three classes of vessels which came close to the size desired for RCMP service: (1) Naval diesel Bangors—160 feet long; (2) Naval Fairmiles—112 feet; (3) Naval Harbour Defence Patrol Craft—48 feet.

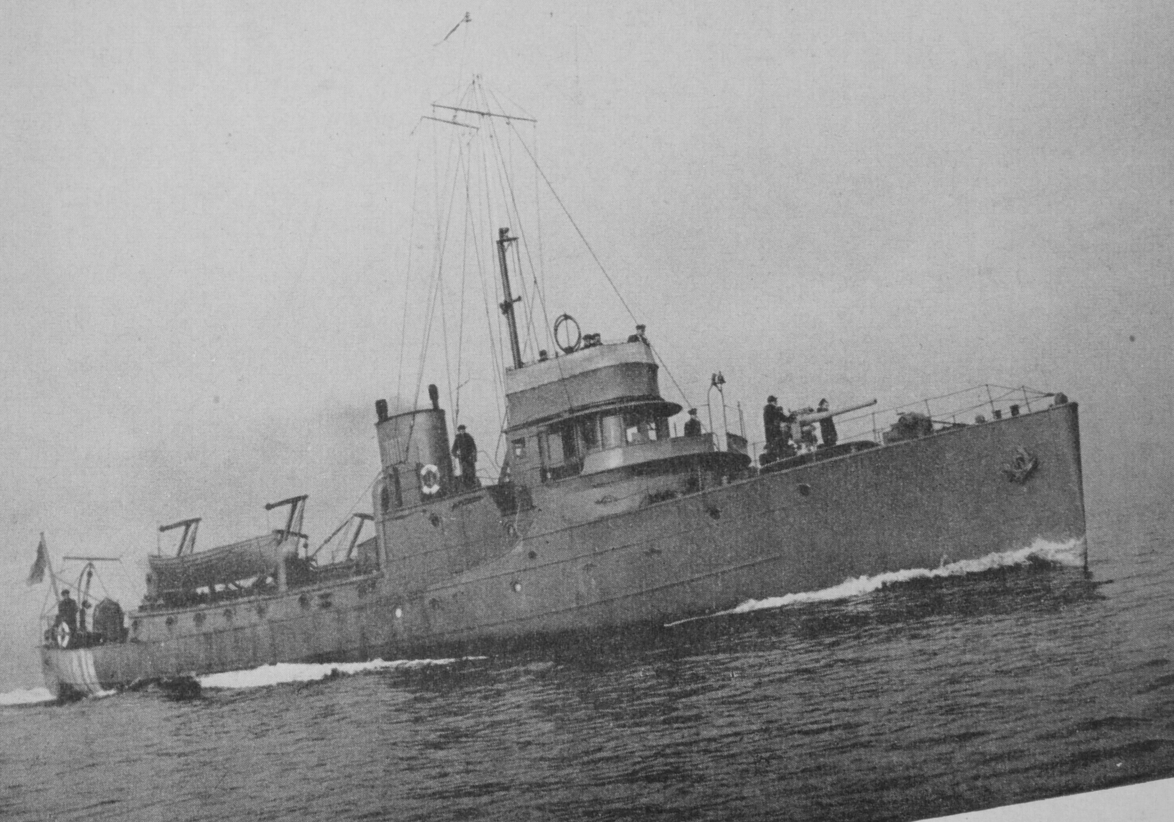
The life expectancy of these three types of vessels for active and economical service was intended to be ten years. When the Force took delivery of them

Top of page—Reproduction of artist's painting of new 165-foot twin-screw vessel which will replace the present "Commissioner" class ships in "Marine" Division.

The former
R.C.M.P.S. *Adversus*
lost at sea



The former
R.C.M.P.S. *Laurier*





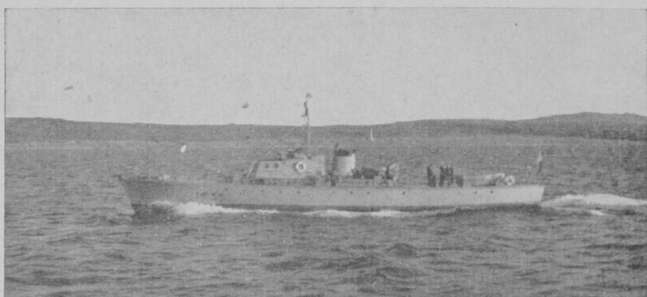
The Interceptor which with the *Adversus* and the *Laurier* shown on the opposite page represent the three classes of craft used by the Force for Preventive Service patrols in pre-war days.

they had already undergone rigorous Naval duties and consequently had reached a stage when increasing maintenance costs presented a factor of no small importance. Acceptable as they were for our immediate use, it was apparent that these boats were built for Naval purposes primarily and were not of types suitable for Preventive Service patrols and S.A.R. (Search and Rescue) service. However, they were the only vessels of classes available in Canada in the number required by the Force and acceptance of them at that time was the nearest we could come to achieving a new fleet of standardized types which would permit early reorganization of our marine activities.

Once the "Marine" Division was back in service plans turned to the future. Temporarily our needs were met but within a definite time limit modern ships involving all the latest developments, including economy of operation, were

required. A program of new construction was planned to give the Force a new fleet to replace these former Naval craft and to insure construction of boats designed specifically for certain areas of operation. In the years 1945-50 "Marine" Division vessels saw rigorous duty. Maintenance costs were rising proportionately. The program of new construction was pressed. Plans and specifications of the various types of vessels proposed were prepared. No small amount of time, study and thought goes into such a program to ensure the proper types of ships, most suitable materials, accommodation and allocation of equipment necessary for specific duties. This is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that though a ten-year construction program was laid down for the years 1952-62 the first actual commissioning of a craft took place in 1954.

For sea-going ships, plans were prepared for a 165-foot twin-screw vessel.



The Fort Walsh, former wartime Fairmile, second largest type of vessel currently in use by the RCMP.

These will replace the Bangor "Commissioner" Class currently in service, which may be termed the "big ships" of the division. Steady, dependable and respected minesweepers during wartime service the Bangors are capable of great endurance and able to remain at sea during the most severe winter gales. The new "big ships" slightly longer, will be modern, speedier and more versatile than the former wartime minesweepers. Replacements for the 112-foot Fairmiles are still in the planning stage. For inshore coastal patrols a single-screw 60-foot patrol boat was designed. Its counterpart on the Great Lakes is a 49-foot high speed patrol boat, the first of which was launched in November 1954. (See *RCMP Quarterly*, April 1955.) Both these craft will serve the purposes previously filled by the Naval Harbour Defence Patrol Craft.

During this year the first of the 60-foot patrol boats will be launched and two more of the high speed craft for Great Lakes service are also expected to be completed. Construction on the first of the 165-foot ships will also commence this year while two 92-foot vessels, one for the West Coast and one for Newfoundland service are currently under construction and may be commissioned this year. A single-screw diesel 48-foot patrol boat will be commissioned during 1955 also and this particular craft is for operations along the south coast of Newfoundland. Seven 35-foot general utility boats have already been constructed under "Marine" Division supervision for service on the north Newfoundland and Labrador coasts as well as two 40-foot class cargo boats for Northern service.

Born out of necessity in the days of smuggling, the "Marine" Division served

The Carnduff, former Naval Harbor Defence Patrol Boat.





The *Chilcoot II* launched last fall. Designed for Great Lakes service, this type of craft will replace the Naval Harbor Defence Patrol Boats.

Canada well in pre-war days, acquitted itself nobly on the sea lanes of the Atlantic against Hitler's submarines, has expanded during the post-war era and is now building for the future. By 1962 the new construction and replacement

program may be completed, or advanced to a point near that goal, giving the Government of Canada and the public a new, economical and serviceable fleet of vessels for policing the coasts and waterways of Canada. ● ● ●

COVER PICTURE

Our cover shows the RCMP's *MacBrien*, a former war-time Bangor minesweeper. The *MacBrien* is one of the "Commissioner" class ships, largest of the vessels currently used by the Force. The photo was taken off the ruggedly-beautiful Gaspé coast.

The Policeman

He may be tall with persuasive powers; he may be young with emotions like you. However, usually he is just a man in uniform who directs you through traffic. Suddenly, one day comes when he is the man whose quick hands brings your child from the shadows of Death. Or he may be the fellow who gave you a ticket for letting your parking meter run out, but he also may be the fellow who pulled your father and mother out of the burned, smashed-up car. He's the man who walked into the warehouse and let the man in the shadows fire the first shot. He could have been the one who came up to your street on Hallowe'en or the one who carried out the dead body in the river. He is always on duty. On rainy nights while we sit peacefully at home and read, he is out in the cold helping us in some way, dutifully, without praise, merely doing his job.

From *The Students Prints*, Trail (B.C.) Junior High School. (An English 10 assignment by Terry Bressanutti, 14 years of age.)

A meeting in Fort William was attended by two judges, a Crown prosecutor, one chief of police, two magistrates, and representatives of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The occasion was an address on the subject of Crime Prevention and Prison Reform.

Of the 130 persons who were present, one of them, a police officer, was the last to leave. He was delayed because he could not find his hat. Someone had stolen it.

(The Fort William Daily *Times-Journal*)

"Silver" Rewarded

RCMP Police Service Dogs are not always so richly rewarded for their efforts on a case as was the "heroine" of this story.

LAST fall the city of Vancouver experienced the worst crime wave in its history and similar outbreaks occurred in the neighboring municipalities of New Westminster and West Vancouver. Among the crimes of violence, armed robbery predominated. In Vancouver, within a four-week period, there were five bank hold-ups, while two in New Westminster and another in West Vancouver brought the total of this type of crime to eight—with more than \$67,000 being taken by the thieves who made successful getaways.

This lawlessness was met by accelerated police vigilance. The resources of municipal police forces were augmented by assistance from the federal force and these counter-measures began to show results by mid-December. The bank robberies had ceased and other major crime had been reduced proportionately. In Burnaby, a municipality of 80,000 people policed by the RCMP, there had been no bank robberies nor had there been any for several years. However, the local detachment had been reinforced by personnel from other points and extra vigilance was maintained into the month of January, when urgent Police requirements elsewhere necessitated the withdrawal of some of the extra strength.

On January 13, however, the Royal Bank of Canada in Burnaby was held up by three armed and masked bandits who cowed the staff of 25 and three customers, scooped up approximately \$27,000 and made their escape. Their entrance into the bank had been witnessed by a municipal employee who had dashed into the nearby post-office and told a clerk to phone the police. In addition, the bank

manager and an accountant also sounded the alarm which was immediately flashed from the B.C. Telegraph Company in Vancouver to the radio centre of the Vancouver City Police. The Burnaby RCMP had a receiver tuned to the Vancouver Police frequency and the Mounted Police operator picked up the Vancouver dispatcher advising of the bank hold-up. The information was then relayed to the RCMP patrol cars then in service in Burnaby. The first car to respond picked up the message while eight blocks away from the bank and it was followed immediately by a second car which had pulled in behind it. Seconds later they were at the bank where eager citizens gave the constables the licence number and description of the bandits' car. Other eye-witnesses indicated the direction taken by the desperadoes and the Police followed.

About two miles to the north a third Police car had heard the call and with siren wailing was already on his way south over the route taken by the bandits' car. Passed by an automobile travelling at high speed, the constable braked sharply to make a U-turn and was joined at that moment by the other Police cars. Less than a mile from the bank the road curves west and then north again in the familiar "S" pattern. The Police saw the speeding car ahead take the first part of the turn but as they followed they found the driver's skill had been unequal to the task of completing the turn. The car was in the ditch and two of its occupants—the bandits—were standing beside it pulling hoods off their heads. The third had disappeared into the bush.



Above—
 “Silver” receives
 “bone” at
 presentation
 ceremony.

Below—
 Inscribed dog
 collar presented
 by the
 Royal Bank
 of Canada.



The Police called on the hold-up men to surrender and the latter faced by armed and determined constables broke and ran toward a narrow side road and bush. A few shots were fired and soon one of the bandits was captured after stopping a bullet with his leg.

In the meantime Police Service Dog

“Silver” and her master were already on the way from Cloverdale 23 miles away, and other reinforcements from nearby detachments and Vancouver City Police were converging on the scene. Soon the area was practically fenced in by police and patrolling cars, and the second bandit was picked up by one of them

when he attempted to intimidate a civilian into giving up his car.

In the bandits' wrecked car police found a canvas sack containing over \$9,000 in currency along with a sawed-off shot-gun and a .32 automatic. Nearby were the discarded hoods of the robbers. One hour after the hold-up the Police party from Cloverdale, including PSD "Silver" arrived at the scene. The dog master took the dog to a point where a recently discarded overcoat had been located and "Silver" picked up a scent at once and trotted off through the bush. Numerous police equipped with "walkie-talkie" radios also entered the undergrowth at different points. "Silver" made good progress and after travelling a few hundred yards paused at the base of an old stump where the police found a partly buried plastic bag containing almost \$15,000. A second automatic was also found at the same spot. The dog and her master pressed on, crossed a road and re-entered the bush on the opposite side. She paused for a moment, found her bearings again and resumed the trail. For almost a mile "Silver" led her party through the tangled bush. At times the trail changed direction as it neared roads and at one point the dog dropped her head to the ground and paused momentarily. When the police investigated this new cause of her interest they found another \$2,000 in cash while smaller amounts of money were retrieved at other points along the trail. Eventually the dog and her party emerged on the highway and a local citizen hurried over to relay the news that a stranger had run across the road and into more bush. Obviously the dog was close behind the fugitive.

With the police patrols closing in on all sides the trail had now led into a more or less strategic location. Ahead lay a creek too wide and deep to ford and on either side were residential areas. One police party drove north into the bush on the banks of the creek and entered from that side, while a second moved

in from the east side. The dog led her party straight north. Within a few minutes the detail moving east encountered a stranger. His explanation for his presence there was a lame one. He was placed under arrest and was on his way to the cells when "Silver" completed her tracking to the bank of the creek. Subsequently this man and the second one caught admitted their guilt, the wounded man elected trial by higher Court.

The chase was over and in less than two hours the three bandits were in custody—and all but \$98.40 had been recovered, thanks largely to "Silver's" keen nose.

There were many satisfactory factors involved in the successful conclusion of this case, including valuable assistance and admirable courage of unarmed citizens who had faced grave danger in confronting the bandits, excellent inter-departmental co-operation and the efficient use of all law-enforcement facilities. However, grateful bank officials seemed to feel that one personality involved, deserved special recognition and on February 24 at a special presentation ceremony "Silver" was the recipient of a handsome dog collar complete with silver plate on which the following was inscribed

"Presented to 'Silver' for outstanding service January 13, 1955, the Royal Bank of Canada".

Mr. E. P. Bowser, Manager of the Royal Bank, South Burnaby, made the following speech prior to the presentation of the collar:

On January 13 my branch of the Royal Bank of Canada at Kingsway and McKay here in Burnaby, B.C. was held up by three thugs and some \$27,000 taken. Even before these criminals had left the bank premises, the whole force of the Burnaby RCMP under Inspector Gerrie was directed

toward the apprehension of the bandits. Within minutes two of the hold-up men had been captured and the third carrying over \$14,000 of the loot had taken off through the bush. At this point "Silver" the tracking dog of the RCMP and her handler Constable Sanderson, appeared on the scene. "Silver" proved herself to be as efficient as her masters, was quick to pick up the scent of the bandit and directing the course of the chase, speedily uncovered the cache of money hidden cleverly in the underbrush. Not being satisfied with that she picked up the trail of the fleeing man with the result that the third man was captured a short time later.

The Royal Bank of Canada appreciates the efficiency of the RCMP and its Burnaby Detachment and with this in mind we present to you, "Silver" as

a symbol of that appreciation, an inscribed dog collar. We understand that you are the first animal in the recorded history of the RCMP to be so honored. Constable Sanderson, you are to be congratulated on the handling of this dog.

"Silver", whose service in the Force has included a lengthy stretch in the Maritime Provinces prior to her transfer to "E" Division, was a much publicized dog and the first in the history of the RCMP Dog Section to be rewarded in this manner for outstanding service. By newspaper and television coverage she was much in the limelight, but it is probable derived most of her satisfaction from anticipation of the large be-ribboned bone presented at the same ceremony with the collar. Her comments when she found it was an imitation were kept to herself! ●●●

Brought Down to Earth

(Advice to the Grounded) *A Life Editorial*

Outside, the year's new cars wear The Forward Look, the Go-Ahead Look, the 100-Million-Dollar Look. Inside they have Trigger-Torque, Turbo-Fire, Hy-Fire, Firedome, Fireflite, Blue-Flame, Power-Flow, Strato-Streak. They also have full-time power steering, full-time power brakes, Four-way Power Front Seats, PowerFlite Range Selectors, Power-Swept Metal Sheathing and instantaneous power for that "safety surge" when passing at "highway speeds". Power here, power there, power everywhere. Now everything is superduperpowered — everything, that is, except the brain, the eyes, the reflexes and the temper of the human animal.

These remain regretably constant and inadequately supplemented by man's pitiful defenses against himself—police and politeness.

So a word to the driver is in order. When you sit yourself down on that random-weave nylon, when you flick the switch that lights up those Turbo-Action spark plugs, when you throw in that transmission which "outthinks even a race driver" (or that other one with the "variable pitch propellers"), and when you set those tubeless tires rolling for that angle-poised-ball-joined-suspension Super-Scenic ride, remember:

No matter how much "airplane thinking" has gone into your new crate, no matter if it does look "as if it might have been born in a wind tunnel," you are not the clear-eyed, razor-sharp captain pilot of a DC-7. You do *not* have those dashing little crinkles at the corners of your eyes which come from squinting at distant landfalls and from the awesome responsibilities of bringing Flight 509 into Idlewild on instrument. You are still the driver of a machine which has been designed merely to move you painlessly, quietly and as efficiently as possible from one place to another—STRICTLY ON THE GROUND.

Your biggest job is to keep that new wrap-around, panoramic windshield from being wrapped around your own neck, and to make sure that The Forward Look doesn't turn out to be a brace of shiners hung on your puss by the truck driver whose tailgate you've just buzzed. So keep a light right foot. They're dandy cars, but they don't come with built-in radar or a spare set of white-walled front teeth — even optional.

(Reprinted by Permission, from LIFE Magazine. Copyr. Time Inc. 1954, and The Reader's Digest, Canadian Edition, March 1955.)

A Seal Saga — or The Perils of Spring

By Cpl. A. T. KENT

IT ALL started on a day in late February; the sort of day that brings a heady, tantalizing foretaste of spring. The City of Charlottetown, indeed all of Prince Edward Island, warmed to the unexpected magic of the day: the snow melted and formed sparkling rivulets in the streets; the harbor ice opened in great rifts and the sun glinted bravely on the small patches of exposed sea. There was a hint of gaiety and a touch of lunacy in the sun-drenched air.

Charlottetown Headquarters of the Mounted Police was not unaffected by the mood of the day. A gay snatch of song was heard emanating from the S/M's sanctum. The detachment phone was unusually busy, and those members fortunate enough to have an investigation that would take them out on this day of days were eager to be off.

A routine day you will say, but wait, the phone rings again: "There is a seal in my yard," shouts a panicky female voice. "A what in your yard?" the incredulous constable answers. "Look, Mister!" the woman says, "the lady across the street is crazy and the man down the road is crazy but I'm NOT and there is a seal in my yard." "O.K., there is a seal in your yard and we'll have someone out there right away to pick it up," the constable answers thereby setting in motion the great seal hunt. Two stalwart members of Charlottetown Detachment sped to the scene and searched the area but the interloper had fled leaving behind, to mark his passing, only the faint aura of fish.

Back at the detachment, the phone brought more panicky calls from distraught housewives. Children were being gathered from play to the safety of their

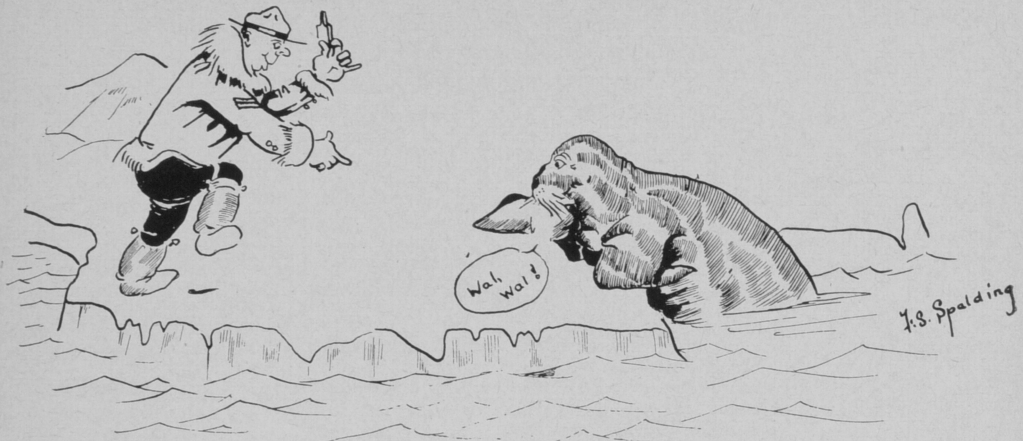
homes. Dogs were being menaced by the black marauder; one was bitten and several were in a state of extreme shock. A poodle was seen in a prayerful attitude on the village street, after a brief encounter with the beast and immediately swore off a certain brand of dog food.

The phone rang again and the wife of one of the members of Charlottetown Detachment announced there was a big seal caught in the fence in her back yard and would "Jack" please come quickly and remove the animal. This news called for a quick consultation and marshalling of forces. It is one thing to chase after a vagrant rapidly moving seal, and an entirely different matter to confront 150 pounds of snarling, captive seal with the object of returning him unharmed to his natural habitat.

In every situation there is usually someone who rises superbly to the occasion and this crisis was no exception. Among the members of Charlottetown Detachment there is one who is a mighty hunter and killer of denizens of the sea, be they tuna, swordfish, shark, or seal, both great and small.

Here was a situation made to order and here was the man to take care of it. "A seal," he roared, "killed hundreds of them! Nothing to it! We'll take a rope, lasso him and put him in a fish crate." So away he went to deal with the situation accompanied by three aides. One fisherman and three apprehensive landlubbers dressed alike in brown serge, breeches and boots and carrying the tools necessary to effect the capture.

They arrived at the scene and there was the roving seal, caught by a flipper in the wire fence, now in a vile temper and miles from the sea where he had



"A seal," he roared, "killed hundreds of them! Nothing to it!" . . . Purposefully he strides up to the seal . . .

started out on this adventurous spring day. "Hand me that rope," says our fisherman friend. Purposefully he strides up to the seal with the object of dropping the noose over its head. The seal mutters deep in its throat and there is no welcome in the small, wary eyes. Now there is a rumbling growl and the flash of formidable teeth and our hunter bounds rapidly backward out of range displaying a fine agility and a flair for impromptu acrobatics. He pauses at a safe distance to assure himself that all his fingers are accounted for and that he is free from puncture wounds. Then visibly shaken, he joins his fellows who, preferring discretion to amputation, are well out of range.

"Cross eh?" says one, analyzing the situation in a flash and contributing the understatement of the year. "Seen worse," says our hero, having now recovered his aplomb. "We'll throw a fish box over him and slide that old screen door under it to carry him," he said, and proceeded to carry out this plan with the aid of his three helpers who were now rapidly becoming seal hunters in their own right.

The fish crate, screen door, and seal were firmly lashed with rope and thus the seal, all formidable 150 pounds of him, was safely transported to the Hillsboro River and returned unharmed to the water. So ended the greatest seal hunt in the annals of Charlottetown Detachment of the Mounted Police. ●●●

Jerry Potts of the Wild Frontier

Senator Gershaw of Medicine Hat has suggested a monument for Jerry Potts and we suggest Jerry Potts as a Canadian antidote to Davy Crockett.

Jerry was born on no mountain top but he belonged to the wild frontier, his father being a Scotsman in charge of a Montana fur trade post and his mother a Canadian Indian. When Jerry was 15 his father was shot by a Sioux and the lad pursued the murderer to his camp fire where he killed him

. . . When the Mounted Police wandered over the plains lost in 1874 Jerry was secured as guide

He was interpreter and ambassador between the police and the Indians, tracked murderers, started horse races and enjoyed gargantuan sprees when there was nothing else to do. He was small, ugly, bow-legged and taciturn but he was as good a man as Crockett and will prove to be a better one if no one beats his memory to death in a song.

(From the Ottawa Journal)

Mobile First-Aid Post — Bralorne, B.C.

by Cst. S. M. CRAIG

How one community combined to cope with highway accidents in an isolated stretch of mountainous country.

THE July 1953 issue of the *Quarterly* carried a story in the "Recent Cases" section concerning a near-fatal highway accident at BRX Bluffs, near Bralorne, B.C. This accident occurred when a small panel truck with four occupants left the highway and plunged down a mountainous snow-covered slope, the body of one of the passengers being thrown out and coming to rest almost 1,500 feet down. This man was recovered, horribly injured, and brought back to the highway in an operation which went on through eight hours of darkness and below-freezing weather, and involved the assistance of a score or more volunteers, 2,000 feet of rope, and a number of portable electric miners' lamps. The victim subsequently made a miraculous recovery in hospital from injuries which would normally have proved fatal within a few hours at least.

This accident occurred in the spring of 1952, and of course received wide publicity in the communities surrounding the mining district of Bralorne, which is dependent on this 50-mile stretch of rugged mountainous highway as the only access to and from the rest of the province. The road is well marked with warning signs at all danger spots, but in spite of this the accidents continue, and 1953 established a record in the number of vehicles which left the road and plunged down the rocky slopes. Fortunately none was as serious as the one just related, but each of them called for

prompt and effective action by the local Police detachment—always with the aid of willing volunteers.

Highways such as this Bridge River Road, passing through mountainous country, have one feature in common—for a considerable part of their distance they are cut through rock along the side of the mountain, which in the steeper places leaves a sheer drop on the far side. With an average width of only 16 feet there is the inevitable tendency on the part of many drivers to hug the centre of the road with the consequent danger from a sudden swerve when an oncoming vehicle is met unexpectedly. The accidents which continued during 1952 and 1953 brought the Police out on the run, frequently in the dark of a Saturday night. Often they would arrive in time to see the survivors of a wreck scrambling or crawling, dazed and bewildered, back to the highway, and as they tended the wounds and shattered limbs, would sigh with relief that no deaths had occurred.

The situation had become such that the public-spirited citizens of this mining district, which embraces the communities of Pioneer Mines, Bralorne, Gold Bridge, and Minto, decided that something more effective should be provided in the way of equipment for the bringing to safety and medical help of any persons who were unfortunate enough to be involved in an accident on their highway—the sole outlet to the outside world. Previous experience such as the BRX Bluffs incident had demonstrated that hauling up injured persons by hand by means of an improvised stretcher arrangement took up a lot of man-power, was hard on the patient, and that the loss in time involved might easily cost an injured person his life. As a result of the public feeling engendered, in the fall of 1953

a meeting was held at the RCMP detachment in Bralorne, which was attended by citizens from all four communities. The situation was given a thorough discussion and as a result the Valley Emergency Rescue Association was formed, the primary objective being to raise sufficient funds for the purchase of more adequate equipment for the rescue of persons suffering an accident on the highway. With the aid of proceeds from a local dance and donations from public-spirited merchants and business men a total of \$500 was raised, ample for the purchase and construction of the necessary equipment.

The next step was the erection, by voluntary labor, of a small building opposite the Police detachment to house a two-wheel trailer. The latter was fabricated by mechanics of the Northern Construction Company, which was engaged in building a power dam in the area. As soon as the trailer was finished work was begun on a hand-winch equipped with two interchangeable drums, each containing 1,000 feet of rope; on completion, the winch, constructed by employees of Bralorne Mines Ltd., was securely mounted in the trailer.

The third main item in the equipment, and the one which called for the most detailed study with regard to its design, was a toboggan. The purpose of this was to enable rescue workers to bring injured persons up the slope to safety with the least possible aggravation of their wounds. The first-aiders in the association, of whom there were many, knew only too well the value of immobilizing a patient in such circumstances, and of insulating him as far as possible from all jars and bumps which would be attendant on a long haul up a slope covered with rocks, trees and bush.

A regulation eight-foot toboggan was generously given by a local citizen. In the Bralorne Mining Company's shop, it was sheeted with heavy tin, and two runners were mounted on the outer edges.



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Following this a shield was added around the front, to which a metal loop was welded to afford a handle for rescuers to guide and assist the toboggan to road level. Inserted into the toboggan is a basket-type stretcher which is so designed that it can be opened up so as to permit it being lifted off the patient with the minimum of movement to him. This stretcher can be removed from the toboggan so that with the patient in it, it can be placed into the waiting ambulance.

Other pieces of equipment are a "Lug-All" small hand-winch capable of lifting approximately three tons with one man operating it; this could be a very valuable asset in cases where it is necessary to lift a vehicle to remove a person pinned under it. Smaller items include a saw, hack-saw, hammer, chisel, axe, shovels and tin-snips, snatch-block, fire extinguisher, and six portable electric lights—the latter of the type that can be mounted on a miner's cap, leaving both hands of the rescuer free for the job on hand.

Such was the extent of the community spirit behind this project, it was originally intended to make and equip this unit without any outside assistance. However, as the various jobs to be done on it got under way, Mr. L. Larsen, the local representative of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, contacted the RCMP detachment and suggested that the Provincial Headquarters of the Order in Vancouver would no doubt be very glad to help. This was agreed upon and Mr. Larsen was later able to inform the executive of the Association that the Order of St. John had readily volunteered to equip the Valley First-Aid Post with the necessary first-aid equipment. It was not long before a complete first-aid kit was received from Vancouver, together with a stretcher, and the usual directional signs to be placed at strategic points on the highway. The providing of these supplies was appreciated as a fine gesture, particularly by those of us who know

how limited are the funds available to the Order for this type of public service. And in addition to this, Mr. Larsen himself added to the supplies a complete set of splints wrapped in a canvas draw-string container.

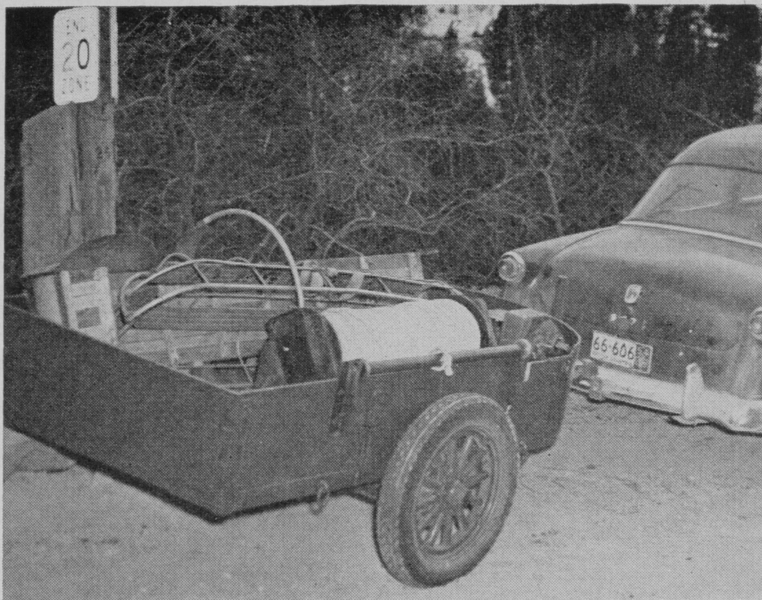
In April 1954 the trailer and equipment were given the first practice try-out. The project by now had excited considerable interest among local residents and a great number of people turned out to watch, to help, and to give suggestions. As was anticipated, a few small changes in design and mode of operation of the unit were found necessary and these were promptly made in the same voluntary fashion that had attended all earlier efforts. The trailer and equipment were then stored in the first-aid post at Bralorne, awaiting the first call for action.

Fortunately, accidents during 1954 were on a much smaller scale and number than during the previous year and it was not until midnight of August 7 that the Police received a call that a car had gone over the bank a scant half-mile out of Bralorne. Both detachment members arrived at the scene within a few minutes and noting that the car was about 300 feet below road level, one of them sped to the first-aid post and hitching the trailer on to the Police car, was back at the scene in short order. The local telephone operator, acting according to plan, had made telephone calls to a number of the volunteers whose names were listed at the exchange, and it was not long before the crew was at work.

Toboggan and stretcher were quickly lowered to the scene and the single patient, safely secured inside the stretcher, soon on the way back to road level. As usual the going was rough—over logs, rocks, and through heavy brush. It was most satisfactory to note, however, that in not more than 30 minutes from when the call was received, the patient was in an ambulance and on the way to the hospital at Bralorne.

Gathering at the first-aid post after delivery of the victim to proper medical

Trailer
hitched to
automobile
ready to go.
Note built-in
winch,
toboggan,
and basket
stretcher.



The first
tryout.
Note
steepness
of grade.



aid, the Police and volunteer citizens, reviewing the results of the first practical test of their equipment, came to the conclusion that they had been able to do a very satisfactory job of work.

Living in a semi-isolated area such as this undoubtedly has its drawbacks, chief among which is this narrow, tortuous

mountain highway leading to the main arteries of transportation. It has its blessings though. Being essentially a mining area, the number of competent first-aid men is well above average for the size of the community involved, and the majority of these men volunteered to have their names placed on the call list,

copies of which are posted at the local telephone exchange, and at the hotels in the area. Several of these citizens have had their private automobiles equipped with a ball hitch so that the first one to arrive at the first-aid post can immediately hitch on the trailer and be on his way to the scene of the accident. The building is never locked, the equipment being available at any time to any person in need.

It is significant to note that while the accident on the BRX Bluffs in 1952, in which the bringing of the injured man up to the highway occupied the time and efforts of some 20 men for eight hours, it is now conservatively estimated, as a

result of the first practical test of the new equipment, that a crew of six competent men, with the two members of the RCMP, are ample to take care of any ordinary accident.

The Valley Emergency Rescue Association is very proud of its Mobile First-Aid Post and the equipment it contains, designed and produced largely by the labor and efforts of the public-spirited members of the community. They are happy to see that it can be operated with efficiency toward the saving of life—no doubt often thinking as they bend their efforts toward this worth-while cause—"the next time, it might be myself."

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... Crown counsel in Toronto, recommended that a boy of 16 convicted of robbing four messenger boys should be spanked on the city hall steps. This punishment, he said, he considered fit and proper, because the boy evidently thought himself a hero, and this would be one way to dispel so foolish a notion.

... Most criminals, young or old, think of themselves as some sort of hero, and few things so completely undo the self-styled hero as retribution in public—the idol overtopped before the eyes of the common man.

(The London Free Press)

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The Disappearing Witness

By FRANK TUMPANE

IN A recent hold-up in Toronto, a couple of robbers entered a store and found not only the proprietor there, but a customer as well.

The customer, naturally, wished he were some place else and put this longing into words.

For some reason that nobody has been able to explain (but the store-keeper was there and heard it) the robbers permitted the customer to leave.

Then they bound the proprietor and proceeded with the robbery. A small boy later found the store owner and telephoned police.

What happened to the customer?

Nobody knows what happened to him. He just disappeared. He disappeared while the robbery was in progress. He disappeared without making the slightest effort to assist the man menaced by the thugs.

And after he had disappeared he did not even telephone the police who might have caught the thugs in the act of robbery.

Of all the recent examples of citizens without civic conscience this is the most glaring example.

This fellow, whoever he is, did not even consider it his duty to report the crime and thus help in its suppression. His attitude can be summarized in the expression: "Nuts to you, Jack; I'm all right," except the original expression is a lot more vulgar than that.

No citizen, as a matter of fact, is under any compulsion to make a dead hero of himself. He doesn't have any legal obligation to get killed or injured in upholding the law.

The police are hired because they are strong men and brave men and are charged with the duty of maintaining law and order. The timid are under no

onus to get hurt nor are the weak compelled to ready themselves for a fight for the public safety.

But time after time in this city and in others, citizens have stood around while a group of drunken hoodlums attacked a police officer without even going to a telephone and summoning assistance.

What causes this lethargy of the conscience anyway?

People have tried to tell me it stems from a prejudice toward the police because of the occasional rude, young cop or because the gendarmes pass out so many parking tickets. I don't believe it.

It seems to me it is the result of years of people having the protecting done for them and of being under no compulsion to protect themselves or their families.

In a centre far removed from civilization and organized police forces, the criminal is a menace to all members of the community. Poses are sent out after him; he is hunted down and captured or killed. For if he is allowed to remain free he may strike next at anybody in the community.

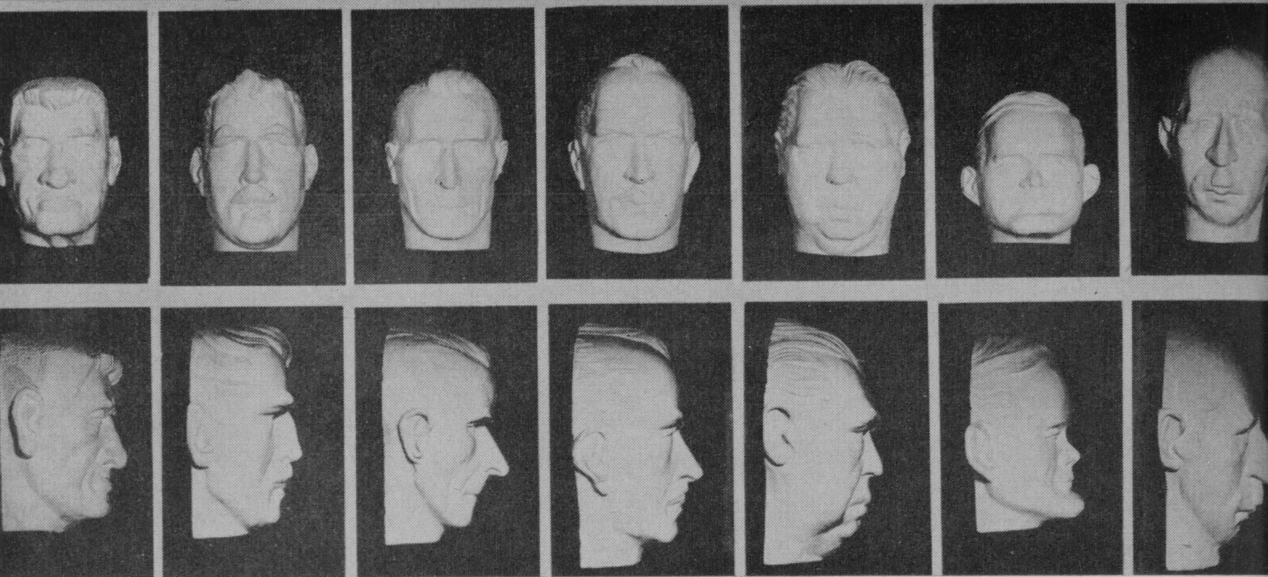
. . . We have become used to the notion that all the dirty work of enforcing the law is the task of the hired police officer.

There are valiant exceptions to the habit, and citizens have rendered valued assistance to the police at the risk of danger to themselves.

But what is required is a return to the realization that the police officer stands for the law that protects us all. And when somebody menaces him or menaces another in the community, that is a matter that affects us all.

(From the *Toronto Globe and Mail*,
Apr. 8, 1955.)

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FACIAL IDENTIFICATION

By CPL. J. R. ABBOTT

Some old and new uses for plaster in police work.

HISTORY has taught us that with the Renaissance (that transitional 16th century development in Europe between the mediaeval and the modern) the casting of organs and other portions of the body, in recording data of a medical nature, became commonplace. There is the assumption that prior to this time, the great Italian sculptor and painter, Michael Angelo (1475-1564), made casts from the live and dissected body for study purposes. The mediums used were wax and plaster. Today, many new substances have appeared on the market, not to the exclusion of these, but simply supplementing them. Although many of the new materials are superior in specific cases because of their elasticity, or other qualities, plaster, on the whole, is capable of registering faithfully all surfaces upon which it is applied, other than decaying tissue.

There are four ways in which masks made of plaster may assist in police work and these are listed as follows:

- (1) Death masks of unidentified persons taken before decomposition has commenced.
- (2) Sculptured restorations of unidentified deceased after decomposition has commenced, or, where the skeletal remains are available.
- (3) Sculptured masks of missing persons made from available photographs or snapshots which are damaged or otherwise unsuitable for publication.
- (4) Sculptured portrait masks of subjects from descriptions given by eye-witnesses to an offence. (This is an entirely new phase of identification.)

It will be noted that with the exception of the first type, all deal with sculpturing. The first is simply casting from the head of the deceased. The success attained in the second and third types of identification would depend on the ability of the sculptor producing the work. However, in the fourth group, most credit belongs to the various witnesses and the thoroughness of the in-

terrogator, as we shall see and discuss under "Sculptured Portrait Masks".

Death Masks

Death masks of unidentified persons can be of great assistance to the police investigator because a permanent record of the subject may be retained indefinitely for future identification. This would allow the deceased to be buried almost immediately after a post mortem, without hurrying the investigation. (At the same time it would be wise to obtain other vital statistics when available, such as tattoos, color of eyes and hair, weight, height, scars and so forth.) Few if any police forces have carried this out in actual practice, but such a means of identification is well worth-while and is recommended whenever fingerprints do not disclose identity and where no distortion in the features of the deceased has occurred. In some cases, relatives or friends do not make inquiries until considerable time has elapsed. Once decomposition sets in, chances of identification are considerably lessened.

Wherever scar tissue is noted, X-rays might aid investigations weeks or months later, if these locations and conditions suggest a possibility of the bone there-under having been injured at one time or another. Such X-rays might then be checked with similar ones made by the doctor who attended the subject years before. These X-rays should not be confined to the skull only.

It is common practice for police departments to photograph unknown deceased, but these photos only show a two-dimensional likeness in two poses, whereas the mask can be held at precisely the same angle in which each friend or relative knew the subject best. In addition to this, the texture of the skin, blemishes, scars, wrinkles, and contours show in the mask to a degree which cannot be equalled by any other method. Further, the mask then can be photographed under ideal lighting conditions and in this respect alone the effort is worth the trouble.

Occasionally, newspapers are asked to publish photographs of unknown deceased as a public service to assist police departments in identification. To some readers the practice is revolting but it does serve to lessen the number of false leads which would otherwise confront the police. Many times, however, this procedure cannot be followed, for obvious reasons. By substituting a photo of a skilfully reconstructed mask, the same purpose is served and there is no risk of offending the good taste of either the newspaper or the public.

All police departments are not equipped with either the technician or the knowledge and facilities to mask every deceased which might be their lot to investigate. However, the larger centres in Canada and elsewhere do have sculptors and plaster casters who work with sculptors, who can do this type of work, and no doubt if called upon by the police department of their city would undertake the task. Their fee would not

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be in excess of that asked by the pathologist, which is also estimated on the basis of a service to both community and society.

Death masks are easier to make than life masks for the following reasons:

- (i) provision for the free breathing of the subject is not necessary;
- (ii) the immobility of the subject is assured;
- (iii) retakes of the subject should never be necessary as is often the case in life masks, where sensations felt by the subject sometimes result in the muscles of the face being tensed in an unnatural way or even movement through twitching during the initial setting of the casting medium.

However, some difficulties do arise in making death masks and it is necessary to stress caution. For instance, when lubricating the face, care should be taken not to exert pressure on the eyes for they may sink in their sockets giving a false appearance to the resultant mask. In a morgue or funeral parlor, the subject will be lying on either a slab or dissecting table, face up, with a block under the head. When a deceased person has been lying in this position for some time, the tissues of the face settle and flatten, particularly in fatter persons. It may be better to commence the mask after the body has been embalmed.

There are two methods of taking a death mask, where decomposition of the tissues has not commenced:

- (a) by using plaster of paris;
- (b) by using moulage.

Both methods are reliable and it is purely a matter of personal choice or experience which will decide the medium used. In any event, a death mask should include the ears and the front portion of the hair at least.

Advantages of Using Plaster:

- (a) does not require heat;
- (b) requires less time than other methods;

- (c) does not require special equipment;
- (d) will not distort upon removal from the subject;
- (e) does not require a mother mould;
- (f) will not tear upon removal from the subject;
- (g) easily obtainable;
- (h) low cost.

Disadvantages of Plaster:

- (a) is not flexible—where undercuts are pronounced a piece mould is necessary;
- (b) requires more careful lubricating of the skin and hair of deceased than other techniques;
- (c) all death masks including ears and forward portion of hair are required to be made in two halves;
- (d) only one copy can come from one mould unless the positive is cast in wax.

Advantages of Using Moulage:

- (a) mould is flexible to a degree without injury to the mould;
- (b) needs no lubricant other than on portions covered by hair;
- (c) numerous copies may be made from one mould;
- (d) the best material to use where decomposition has commenced in the facial tissues;
- (e) is an antiseptic.

Disadvantages of Moulage:

- (a) requires heat and additional equipment to melt substance;
- (b) will tear easily although flexible to a degree;
- (c) greater tendency to form air-pockets and air-holes in mould;
- (d) costly and unobtainable locally throughout Canada, except through agent in Montreal (imported from the U.S.A.);
- (e) requires considerable time both to cool sufficiently for the application to tissue and to thoroughly set;
- (f) requires reinforcement or mother mould to prevent distortion when handling;

(g) requires more time than plaster to obtain the same results.

The writer has used both mediums successfully but prefers to use plaster if there is a choice.

Making a Plaster Paris Mask

It is essential when commencing a death mask to have all the equipment and supplies accessible. This being the case, the following may be made up into a hand kit and kept in readiness for such emergencies: one round-bottomed, enamelled basin and spoon; a supply of paper towels; salt; approximately five pounds of art plaster for each mould; one jar of petroleum jelly; container of mineral oil; two feet of waxed cobbler's thread for each cast or mould; two-inch paint brush; one squirrel-hair artist's water color wash brush; four pieces of heavy galvanized wire, curved crescent shape, approximately nine inches long; one large and one small spatula; four or five bricks or like size blocks; three one-half

inch chisels (drill) or steel blades; one wood mallet; one roll of cotton batting; pair of tweezers; supply of long wooden matches or splints.

Some technicians prefer to use what is known as a platform or shield. This is simply a piece of stiff cardboard with the shape of the head cut out of the centre. It is placed behind the ears (in most cases) and supported by blocks or bricks. However, if the technician is sufficiently experienced in the use of the medium, this extra step is quite unnecessary.

After placing equipment and supplies within reach, commence to lubricate the subject. Using the wash brush, a film of mineral oil is applied to the eyelids and those portions of the face and ears in which difficulty would be experienced in placing the fingers. The remainder of the tissues are lubricated with the fingers, using the petroleum jelly. A wooden match with some cotton batting rolled



on the end is used to place petroleum jelly on the eyebrows, eye-lashes or moustache. The hair of the head is lubricated by smearing petroleum jelly on a comb and drawing it through the hair. Particular care must be exercised not to paste the hair any more than is necessary to prevent the individual strands from becoming locked into the mould—but difficulties will arise if this is done haphazardly. Pieces of cotton batting, saturated with mineral oil, should be made into plugs and placed with the tweezers into the passages of the nostrils and channels of the ears. They should not be too small, or the plaster will by-pass them; nor too large or the nostrils will be dilated to an unnatural shape. The plugs not only restrain the plaster from entering the passages, but prevent the hairs of those organs from becoming embedded into the mould.

The cobbler's thread is then passed through the petroleum jelly, one end being placed at the top centre of the forehead, continuing down the bridge of the nose to the mouth and chin. Complete contact of the thread must be made along the route by gently pressing it down on the skin with the spatula. Approximately seven inches of the thread are left free at each end and are kept clean while the casting proceeds.

Bricks are now positioned as follows—one at the crown of the head, one beside each ear and one on either side of the chin. Paper towels are dampened and placed over these bricks, flush with the face, as well as around the neck and hair which will not be included in the mask. The moist towelling will adhere to the face sufficiently to prevent the plaster from flowing further.

The proper mix of plaster—consistency of pancake batter—is our next consideration. It is advisable to add a tablespoon of common salt to the water before the plaster is added. The plaster is applied to the face with the paint brush, commencing in the lower portion. The plaster should not be brushed on the skin—

simply laid on. During this application, air-pockets or bubbles are eliminated by simply blowing on the plaster where they occur. It is essential that the entire surface be treated in like fashion. Once the plaster becomes thick enough, a spatula is used to cover the face with plaster to a thickness of one-half inch. While the plaster is still workable, the four pieces of galvanized wire, previously bent in crescent shape, are embedded into the plaster as follows: by placing such reinforcement vertically from forehead to chin, the first two are slightly embedded into the plaster one inch from either side of the centre line, the other two being placed in similar fashion about one inch from the ear on either side.

After about five minutes, the plaster is set to a point where by gently pulling the two ends of the thread the mould may be cut into two halves. The plaster should be soft enough for the thread to pull through it without breaking, yet without permitting the plaster to reunite. It is therefore necessary to keep careful watch for this moment to arrive.

The mould, once cut, is left until the maximum heat has been attained and it has cooled off again.

To separate the mould, chisels or plane blades should be inserted in the crevices where the thread cut the mould—one at the forehead, one at the bridge of the nose and another at the point of the chin. These are lightly tapped with the mallet until they appear to separate, then are removed. By drawing the two halves of the mould away from one another, no damage to the mould will occur. If difficulty is experienced a trickle of water is permitted to run into the crevice; this will assist in the separation.

Immediately this is accomplished, the two halves are replaced together and bound with soft plaster to prevent injury to their edges. The mould is wrapped carefully in cloth and taken back to the casting studio for completion at leisure.

The cotton batting plugs placed in the nostrils and ears are removed with

tweezers and the face cleaned of any particles of plaster which might have adhered.

Once back at the casting studio, the process of finishing the mask is quite simple. Some may wish to complete the mask in plaster, while others may prefer to finish the positive in wax or other medium.

Plaster Positives from Plaster Moulds —Hollow Cast

The two halves are permanently bound with plaster and burlap to seal the crack and then allowed to harden, making the mould one piece. The mould is then placed into a bath of water and allowed to remain there until such time as it is saturated and ceases to emit air-bubbles. It is then lathered with a solution of green soap and allowed to stand 20 minutes. The solution should consist of one pound of green soap paste to one gallon of water; fresh soap should be used for each cast. When the solution is poured out of the mould, the moisture and any lather remaining may be removed by a brush and paper towelling.

A mix of plaster is poured into the mould and then out again. This is repeated until the mould acquires a thin coating of plaster, free from flaws. The remaining mix, then sufficiently thick, is placed on the sides of the mould with a spatula until it is a uniform thickness of one-half inch over the entire area. Strips of burlap or sacking which have been impregnated with the mix of plaster are then placed over the plaster to strengthen the cast. This completed, the remainder of the plaster is spread over the burlap to a thickness of one-quarter inch.

This is termed a hollow cast positive. If a solid cast is desired, simply fill the mould with plaster after the original coating film has been applied.

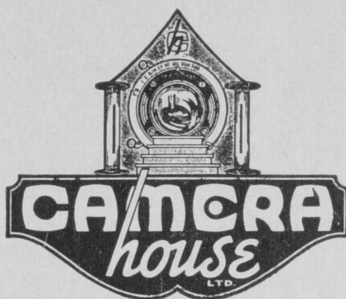
After two or more hours, the mould portion of the cast may be carefully chipped away from the positive cast with a dull chisel and mallet, leaving an exact replica of the original subject in all respects. The seam line down the

centre of the face is carefully removed with plaster tools and the effigy may then be colored should this be desirable.

Restoration from the Advanced Stage of Decomposition or Skeletal Remains

There are few police departments which have not been confronted with the problem of identifying bodies in various stages of decomposition. Fingerprinting is possible in some cases; in others, decomposition prohibits impressions being taken. In Canada fingerprints can establish identity if the deceased has had a criminal record, otherwise identification must result from some other means since there is no National Fingerprint Registration in this country.

Frequently the pathologist's examination of a body turns up evidence which proves of much assistance in these types of investigations. However, from the standpoint of sculptured restorations of skeletal remains, it is the writer's opinion that examination of a deceased by an



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anthropologist and a radiologist will provide equally vital information. The pathologist's report in general is based upon an examination of organs and tissues; the other sciences can provide much more detail about bone structure and since sculptured restorations are based largely upon the bony formation of the skull and face, the anthropologist's and radiologist's reports are equally important. Actually it is the cumulative opinion of all three examiners that provides the basis for a sculptured restoration and the detail contained in their reports will determine to a great extent the likeness achieved by the technician.

To the reader this form of restoration may appear "guess work". If, however, the technician or sculptor is able to build the restoration on the actual skull itself and follows closely the known thickness of tissue overlaying various bony formations, a 75 per cent or better likeness should result from his work¹.

X-rays and photographs of a skull should be taken at eye level and in the following positions with a rule alongside: (a) full face; (b) both profiles; (c) left and right three-quarters; (d) rear; (e) top. This provides a permanent record of actual size and by projecting these photos on film rather than photographic paper, transparencies of these views are available for future reference. Suspected injuries or abnormalities could also be treated in a like manner and these transparencies could then be superimposed over old X-rays or photographs of missing persons at some future time in the investigation, without having to resort to exhumation of the body at a future date.

¹Just how much information skeletal remains can impart to the specialist may be better realized by a study of two articles: "Some Microradiographical Data on Bone Aging" by Fedor Bohatirchuk from the *British Journal of Radiology*, Volume XXVII, No. 315, March 1954 and a text printed for the Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S.A. entitled "A Guide to the Identification of Human Skeletal Material", by Dr. Wilton Marion Krogman, Ph.B., MA, Ph.D., University of Chicago.

While dealing with the value of photographs as a means toward identification, an interesting sidelight may be illustrated by a case involving an individual who was issued a passport in Ottawa, Ont., on the basis of his sworn statement that he was a Canadian citizen born in Montreal. Evidence turned up by the investigation indicated that he had been born elsewhere and during his trial an unique arrangement of photographic transparencies superimposed one upon the other in six groups of two and viewed through an illuminated film-viewer was introduced as evidence. The photographs consisted of two seized at the home of the accused when he was arrested, one showing him as a youth and the other as an adult. A prosecution witness who claimed to be an uncle of the accused (a statement contested by the defence) provided a third family group which included the accused, then a youth, in the front row. The picture was taken in his country of birth. The fourth photo was one taken by the police upon the arrest of the defendant.

All photographs had been taken from approximately the same angle and all were enlarged to the same degree. Each negative in turn was printed on Kodalith film thereby making the positive into a transparency. By superimposing one over the other the similarity in features became obvious and this was accentuated by showing the resemblances, feature by feature on individual charts. The six charts were necessary to alternate the subjects of the various photographs, proving that the subject of each was one and the same individual. These charts were made up on a transparent sheet of film on which had been drawn quarter-inch squares, each square identified both horizontally and vertically. The outstanding feature of identification proved to be the ears which appeared of a specific type. This was believed to be the first occasion when this form of evidence was introduced and accepted in a Canadian Court.

Sculptured Masks of Missing Persons

It is often found that snapshots or photographs of the missing persons, presented to the police by the next-of-kin, are actually unsuitable for publication. This may be due to the fact that the picture was taken years previously, is faded, torn, creased, over-retouched or in some cases out of focus. This being the case, the problem of producing a true-to-life picture of the individual can be accomplished by a sculptured mask. The mask can bring out age and other details of the face perhaps better than other mediums. The results achieved are directly proportional to the picture or pictures available and the skill of the technician employed in this type of work. Interpreting contours from reference material is more difficult than when working from a live model.

Sculptured Portrait Masks

The usual description given by eye-

witnesses to an offence may fit persons either residing in the vicinity or that of known criminals. Unfortunately, all persons do not have the knack of describing what they saw. In other cases, misinterpretation of the terms used in describing individuals delays and hinders the investigation. Witnesses are often hopelessly confused after thumbing through hundreds of police photographs ("mugs") of known criminals, some of whom have changed greatly since originally posed. Instead of assisting the witness, the seed of confusion is planted. When the culprit is finally placed in a line-up, the witness cannot identify the person even though, when first questioned, he was positive that he could.

In 1950 a system of identification was introduced by the RCMP, whereby, in capital cases, the witnesses are closely questioned as to description *before* being influenced by police photographs, and



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Delicious, beefy Oxo is the perfect drink with meals or in-between. Oxo helps perk up lazy appetites . . . its soothing warmth and goodness help settle you down for a better night's sleep. Oxo is made from prime lean beef and other pure ingredients.



while the features and characteristics of the subject are still vivid in their minds.

The system consists of a series of seven sculptured masks, each code lettered on the base of the neck from "A" to "G". Each mask is of different basic shape and dimension, not only in features, but in contour and size. Angles formed by the junction of one feature with another differ from horizontal to vertical. The system includes *portrait parle* data, plus numerous other details of equal importance².

In conjunction with the seven masks is a questionnaire containing 115 questions relative to the masks and the subject concerned. Embodied in this questionnaire is a modification chart consisting of symbols. By this chart the size or development of any bone or muscular portion in any of the seven masks may be increased or decreased in whatever proportion the witness may decide. The answer to each question is indicated by one of the letters referring to a particular mask. Should any enlargement be wished over and above the modification chart, the column and slot for the modification to that particular question should contain the letter (X) which indicates that at the end of the questionnaire, under Appendix the marking (X) is noted and the enlargement clarified in full. If there is more than one enlargement to be made and clarified, an extra (X) is added to the symbol and repeated in the Appendix.

The casts allow the witnesses to view the facial features in the third dimension, as well as the opportunity of observing them at precisely the same angle as they observed the offender. They eliminate entirely the need of the witness to express himself verbally, tend to strengthen his retentive power and refresh his memory. Misinterpretation of fact between witness and questioner is cut to a minimum.

It is realized that two persons may not see and remember the same points. It is also probable that they will view the

subject from a different angle. Therefore when large numbers of witnesses are interviewed, the angle at which each observed the subject, and under what circumstances, are indicated at the top of the questionnaire. It is also realized that each witness might not be able to answer more than half of the questions of the questionnaire. It is hoped that this will not prevent the investigator from filling in the questionnaire anyway. Perhaps the great majority of the witnesses would answer enough questions so that a composite mask could be made up. In all cases to date this has been the case.

A separate questionnaire is used for each witness, who should be interviewed separately by the interrogator to avoid having the opinions of one influencing another. While viewing the masks witnesses should be allowed the privilege of handling the casts so that they may scrutinize the features more closely.

The system has been designed to service Canada by having the sculptor located at RCMP Headquarters Identification Branch. Throughout the country there are sets of duplicate masks in each of the RCMP divisions and sub-divisions. Numerous City Police Departments and the Provincial Police Departments of Ontario and Quebec also have sets of the masks. In all cases they are supplied with identical sets and the same questionnaires.

When the need arises the completed questionnaires are forwarded by air-mail to the RCMP Identification Branch where the forms are sorted out according to the angle at which each witness observed the offender, averages of each group are struck and a master questionnaire made up by the sculptor. Should the time element prohibit the use of air-mail then the system is already in the form of code and could be sent by wire. Simply quote the number of the question, the letter of the masks and modification symbol for each question. The results would be the same. Upon arrival, the master chart would be made, from which a composite

²See illustration on page 20 for full face and profile photos of masks.

mask would be sculptured. It might be of interest to know that once the master chart is made the time usually taken to make such a composite is four hours for the sculpturing in clay and another four hours for photographs of the composite to be mailed to the police department requesting the service. In other words the service is the same as if the police department requested the record of a criminal.

Each witness views the result separately and adjustments necessary to complete the effigy are noted and forwarded to the Identification Branch. Once the police department states that the witnesses are satisfied that nothing more can be done to the clay effigy to better it, it is cast in plaster and forwarded to the police department concerned. Pictures of the composite will be published in the *RCMP Gazette* should the department concerned desire this service.

Not only does the mask give the police department a knowledge of the appearance of the offender for investigative purposes, but it may be referred to months or years later when the witness, who first provided the details for its manufacture, might have long since for-

gotten details of the individual's appearance. Witnesses should be able to refresh their memory without detracting from the mask's evidential value. This would be similar in practice to that of a policeman who refers to his note-book during the course of a trial.

Once the witness is satisfied that the mask is that of the subject concerned, the viewing of police photographs could proceed without unduly influencing his opinion. The system also permits those persons regularly employed on crime index work and who deal with police photographs on a daily basis to spot the criminal at a later date possibly in another part of the country and copies of the photographs of the completed mask are placed with them for that purpose.

Although this system is a new departure in the identification field, in all cases in which it has been applied to date witnesses have been satisfied that the finished composite from their descriptions looked like the offender they tried to describe. As far as can be ascertained this is the first time that *portrait parle* has been put in the third dimension and successfully used anywhere in the world. ●●●

A resident of a small British Columbia interior town had the misfortune to lose his wallet—containing some \$65 in cash—after making a purchase at a local store. After a lengthy search he reported his loss to the NCO in charge of the RCMP detachment. Later that afternoon a 15-year-old boy entered the detachment office on his way home from school and handed to the NCO a wallet which he said he had found on the highway as he was walking to school after lunch. The lad was well known to the Policeman, he having been charged recently in Juvenile Court with a breaking, entering and theft offence, and placed on probation. Hopefully the corporal opened the wallet and counted the cash it contained. It totalled \$66. The wallet and contents were returned to the grateful owner, who gave the lad a suitable reward.

The foregoing is a happy instance of a lesson well learned on the need for honesty and respect for the law. The story has more point to it than that, however. Since being placed on probation this boy had been in regular attendance at the boys' athletic club run by members of the local RCMP detachment, who were happy to see this heartening example of the fruits of their efforts.

A reference submitted by an English applicant for engagement in the Force, back in 1912, contained the following information:

"He cleaned plate beautifully."

Always a worthwhile training for life in the colonies! What?

P.S. Dog "Bobby"

P.S. Dog "Bobby", Reg. No. 164Z, was put to a merciful end at the Veterinary Hospital, Vancouver, on Dec. 6, 1954, after a long career of faithful service to the Force.

Bobby had begun to slow down a little, early in 1954, and later in the year he was examined and found to have developed a cancerous growth which expert veterinary opinion established as not being susceptible to a successful operation. Even during the last months of his career, however, Bobby worked well on many arduous cases in different parts of British Columbia.

Born in February 1945 (as the "Z" at the end of his regimental number indicates), at Fairmont Barracks, Vancouver, sired by ex-P.S. Dog "Pal", Bobby first saw service at Vegreville, Alta. A short period at Regina followed and then, after four years stationed at Winnipegosis, Man., he was posted to the Cloverdale, B.C., kennel in October 1951. The successful conclusion of many important cases have been credited to Bobby's efforts. In several of them he caught up with fleeing criminals, holding them at bay until his master arrived. A number of lost and missing persons owe their lives to his tenacity in following the trail at any hour of the day or night, or any season of the year. Even when tired after long hours of fruitless working he was never disheartened, never unwilling to keep on trying at the slightest behest from his master.

An excellent dog at tracking, he was equally at home on a search. Stolen and



lost money, securities, tools and materials used in breaking and entering offences, are all listed among the items he recovered in the cases he worked on.

At Cloverdale, he had one of the toughest assignments. Hard by the greater Vancouver metropolitan area, encompassing the Oakalla Prison Farm, Boys' Industrial School and Borstal Home he was frequently called on to work on hard pavements and densely populated localities—most unfavorable conditions for a dog. On more than one occasion, however, he was successful in tracking down escapees who reckoned without the keen nose of this four-footed member.

Bobby was a good police dog with just the right blend of aggressiveness and intelligence. His loss will be felt keenly.

(By Cst. K. A. Sanderson, Dog Master)



... It was the arrival of the North-West Mounted Police in 1874 which set the stage for the South Alberta we know today. They brought law and order and made possible the establishment of peaceful relations between the Indian tribes and the white man with his different concept of civilization.

While it is true that very few of the men of the Mounted of those early days are still alive, there are quite a number of the men who served in 1905 and the couple of decades immediately after Alberta became a Province who are living in this area, once served by "K" Division with Headquarters at Lethbridge

The Mounted Police furnished the color for the inaugural ceremonies at Edmonton and Regina, capitals of Alberta and Saskatchewan, in September, 1905, and Lethbridge should recall their part, both then and previously, in our Jubilee parade (From: Lethbridge Herald)

Canadian Police College

Class No. 23

By DISTRICT OFFICER SYED AFTAB ALI
POLICE SERVICE OF PAKISTAN

THE plane smoothly circled the hills surrounding Ottawa and banked downward. Even as the wheels touched the runway I could not believe that I had really reached the land which had captivated my imagination as a schoolboy—as the land of the Eskimos, the Red Indians, the Prairies, the Niagara Falls, the Maple Leaf, and last, but by no means least, the home of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

This was the fulfilment of one of my ambitions in life. I had left Karachi, a city halfway around the world, only 40 hours before and now I was in Canada—the coming country, the country that is going to be the harbinger of the message of peace, goodwill, mutual co-operation, technical aid in a world caught up in a vortex of ideological differences, dissensions and conflicts.

Having spent an extremely busy day in Ottawa, the four Pakistani Officers who were to attend the Canadian Police College Class No. 23, boarded the Canadian Pacific Railway, with its recently introduced “observation dome car” which afforded a good opportunity to see the country-side, for the “Depot” Division in Regina. To our pleasant surprise, we found quite a few members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as our fellow travellers on the train. Incidentally, the very first whom I ran across was to become my friend, philosopher and guide—in letter and spirit—in more matters than mere identification and tracing of criminals. I was thoroughly impressed by the affable and genial manners and thought that it was not a bad beginning. Hardly the sunshine of friendly conversation had been over, when I met a serious minded, but well meaning and

sincere policeman, who was obviously going to take the course a little too seriously and appeared to me to have been away from real police work for some time, as he showed to me a formidable array of subjects that the class had to cover and afforded me the first glimpse of a flagged edition of Snow’s Criminal Code. My new friend told me that that was the most important stuff which had to be mastered. I felt something running through my spine, but did not make it apparent to my guide that the situation was quite staggering, as far as I was concerned, and that the general run of the course was sure to be tough going.

The journey, which had appeared to be a boring and long drawn affair at the beginning, became more and more interesting as the train brought us nearer our destination. At Winnipeg whom should I meet—a very senior officer of the Force who had come to the station on the mere chance of giving a look up to the “boys” of the C.P.C. who might be aboard the train. This gesture on the part of this officer set me thinking of the very high standards of human behavior obtaining in the Force and it did not take long to observe it for myself.

In Regina it was raining, and the Regina’s accused us of bringing bad weather in our accompaniment, little knowing that it was a bad prelude to a most wonderful and sunny fall the Queen’s City had known in recent years.

September 13 conferred the unique honor on some 30 members of the different police forces and defence forces of Canada—and including four from Pakistan—of attending C.P.C. 23 classes in the imposing building of the recently constructed “C” Block. The first lecture on

the schedule was of course an opening address by the Officer Commanding the "Depot" Division, but owing to his indisposition, the Officer Commanding "F" Division addressed the class and outlined the object and purpose of the course. This address made everybody realize, if there were any doubts at all, that the course was not mere smooth sailing and had to be taken quite seriously. The ball being set rolling, the programs followed rigidly and relentlessly till the finale, the all important examination that was to bring the curtain on C.P.C. 23.

The brains behind the course had planned it with such imagination and foresight that the cranium contents were never overburdened and some sort of physical exercise in the shape of swimming, foot drill, and P.T. was beautifully interwoven in the pattern. The modern methods of audio-visual aids were employed in making the otherwise difficult problems crystal clear.

Everybody, long seniority notwithstanding, took the Criminal Code very seriously and never missed the "highlights" of sections that were brought out by the lecturer who on every Saturday baffled many a classmate with tricky problems that he set in the weekly examinations.

Who is the policeman who would not admit that the problem of establishing the "base-line" is most fundamental in "map drawing". The "lands" and "grooves" in a rifle may perhaps be common knowledge, but the photographing of the shot pattern and its dispatch to the laboratory with all the necessary precautions and an eye on the "Stewardship of the Material" was certainly a problem when one had to read the printed card of "Instructions" without the aid of the magnifying glass. That only a thin line separates a "hero" from a "martyr" can easily be proved in the enforcement of the Customs and Excise Acts.

It was during this course that many

of us learnt the lesson that if one was lost in the bush one had to sit down and think. How true of life itself! It was here that the problem of mental illness and its causes were brought home. It was here that arson and investigation of arson cases were discussed threadbare. It was here that the art of public speaking and handling riots and illegal demonstrations were taught. We listened to these lectures mostly attentively and occasionally between consciousness and dozing. Of course it was a difficult performance for the front-benchers to indulge in this sort of activity under the very eye of the instructor, but some of us did relax at least during the post dinner periods.

Swimming and P.T. afforded the best diversions from the sedentary life. "Relax" and "Take it easy"—How easy it was for the instructor to say and how difficult for some of us to perform! And then would any member of the class deny the fact that the "Archimedes Principle" was practically demonstrated when a number of the class would enter the swimming pool and a tidal wave would sweep across. This, of course, is no insinuation to the huge size of the individual who was the most likeable person in the class. But on the whole the class did well and a majority of us would receive some sort of a medal in swimming as a souvenir from C.P.C. 23.

Cavalry drill was new to many of us and how we bungled in the beginning is best known to the drill instructor. To many it was a difficult switch over from infantry to cavalry drill, to others it came so easily. Then learning to handle a squad and give the word of command in the correct pitch and tone! Was it not great fun to listen to the word of command "Break into Slow Time—Slow March!" which was really too slow to catch us up till the squad had reached the end of the drill hall. The word of command was slow and long drawn, with the best of intentions and not to create any confusion. And would there



Policemen-students in a College classroom.

be any really truthful person in the class who could have made the outrageous hint that he was not awaiting anxiously to hear "the most popular word of command in the British Army".

The course was rounded off with a visit to the Laboratory—one of the best equipped on the North American Continent—and was extremely informative.

The first few weeks passed off imperceptibly but then days appeared to be static and moved haltingly. How everybody anxiously waited for the mail from home and what disappointments were writ on faces that did not receive any letters—is just enshrined in memory and is a thing of the past.

The life in the barracks was mostly spent in typing notes of the day, in discussing the Criminal Code and in interpreting the sections till one by one fell into the arms of Morpheus. And who was in the class who would not anxiously look forward to his visit down town for a spree every Saturday afternoon.

The three months of the course finally came to a close and the all important examination was taken. During this period every member of the class was judged and assessed by the omnipresent Training Officer who would slip into

the classroom imperceptibly and unnoticed by some of us, occupy a seat in the rear and watch the progress.

The most outstanding feature of C.P.C. 23 was the spirit of harmony, friendliness, fellow feeling and comradeship that pervaded the atmosphere right from the beginning.

The banquet was a thumping success and the parting scenes were touching. We made some good friends whom great distances cannot separate and everyone of us shall carry back home sweet and cherished memories of our short sojourn at the "Depot" Division in the Queen's City of Regina.

Each and everyone of us thoroughly enjoyed the course which was most educative and highly instructive. We are going back richer in experience and knowledge and know the importance of human relationship in life. The hospitality, love and friendliness that the Pakistani policemen received in Canada have overwhelmed them and it is very difficult to reciprocate. We are carrying away not only the knowledge that we gathered during the course, but the high traditions of honesty, impartiality and integrity of this great Force—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police. ● ● ●

Dear Sir,

Maybe you shall ask yourself what can be the reason to have an letter from a far small country Netherland. But I shall tell you why.

I'm a Dutch girl, 20 years old . . . In this province is every year a returned festival, named Carnaval, maybe you've heard from this. And now me and my sister have got each years a part of feast. We have every year a costumed show, with the most of variable dresses. The next year me and my sister would show us like a cowboygirl, but a cowboy dress is out of reach for a Dutchman. And now I have a demand to you.

The police men of your corps have a dress what is real like a cowboy. I think so, the head is very much like the cowboy head, should you please send me, the address of the shop where I can buy it, of when it is possible that you send me an old head of one of your policeman.

I hope you can do it, than we can for the next year be a deputy for the Canadian country.

I say you for that all thanks and I hope that I may soon receive a letter from you.



“E” Division Reserve

By R/CST. A. H. WILLIAMSON

STRENGTH of the Force in Vancouver and environs has increased during the past few months as a result of utilization of the recently established RCMP Reserve.

The first troop, which started initial training approximately a year ago, had its Pass-Out Parade at the end of October and since that time, members of the Reserve have been seeing active duty in some of the RCMP territories in and around Vancouver.

Organized under the direction of Insp. E. H. Stevenson, the Vancouver Reserve later came under command of Insp. E. S. W. Batty, when Inspector Stevenson was transferred east. NCO in charge of training is Sgt. G. M. Glanville, with Cpl. A. C. Forbes as parade-ground instructor.

The new Reserve is made up of prominent Vancouver business men whose occupations range from executive of the leading utility corporation, to insurance, civic administration, public relations and even undertaking. (There are two morticians in the group.)

Keen on their training, members of the Reserve have carried on a lecture series since the completion of their regular course of instruction, and they plan to continue their Thursday night training meetings indefinitely.

In November they started a revolver training course on the RCAF Range at Kitsilano Beach, and members are intent on offering some keen competition to members of the regular Force in pistol shooting. Under direction of Sergeant Glanville, initial shooting was with .22 calibre revolvers, but it is planned to use .38s later and the Reserves will enter teams for all regular competition within the Force.

Duty on Hallowe'en in RCMP policed territories surrounding Vancouver; escort duty during the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and assistance at various events of the British Empire Games—rowing, cycling and policing of Empire Village—have been part of the work of the newest Reserve. For this, they have earned letters of commendation from Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, Officer Commanding “E” Division, and Supt. G. J. Archer, Officer Commanding Vancouver Sub-Division, both of whom have shown a personal interest in the progress of the Reserve.

Recently, members of the Reserve have volunteered for duty in various branches of the Force and, in addition, have shown a keen interest in continuance of training. It was their wish to be of material assistance in the formation of a second Reserve Troop and this was realized early this year. The second

Opposite Page—FIRST RESERVE SQUAD, VANCOUVER

Back Row (l. to r.)—T. D. Flanagan, H. V. Kent, R. N. Bligh, H. Gilbertson, G. G. Precious, E. O. Wright, W. Jennings, H. G. Merilees, N. Stromiloff, G. B. Hughes, C. H. King.

Second Row (l. to r.)—Cst. K. E. Greensword (Lance Bearer), C. D. A. Tweedale, L. G. Golman, W. P. Clark, M. M. Lambert, W. P. Thornhill, R. P. Bingham, A. R. Hodson, H. Alder, L. L. Palmer, A. H. Williamson, B. S. Whitaker, L. T. G. Corlett, Cst. L. L. Kalnitsky (Lance Bearer).

Front Row (l. to r.)—Sgt. G. M. Glanville, Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, Attorney-General Robert Bonner, Supt. G. J. Archer, Insp. E. S. W. Batty, Cpl. A. C. Forbes.

troop, of 33 members, commenced training in February.

The new Reserve has had tremendous assistance from all regular members of the Force with whom it has come into contact and is especially appreciative of the patient attention given it by those non-commissioned officers who have undertaken instruction work. Members of the regular Force were present every Thursday evening during the training

course to give lectures, instructions and assistance with apparently no thought to the many hours of overtime work involved. Fortunately, members of the Reserve were able to express their appreciation in concrete form to at least some of the instructors at a party following the Pass-Out Parade, when engraved silver cigarette boxes were presented to Sergeant Glanville, Sgt. E. C. R. Woods and Corporal Forbes. ● ● ●

The destiny of mankind is not decided by material computation. When great causes are on the move in the world . . . we learn that we are spirits, not animals, and that something is going on in space and time, and beyond space and time, which, whether we like it or not, spells duty.

Churchill

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- Sterling gilt R.C.M.P. brooch: \$2.
- Sterling plated enamel spoon colored coat of arms and Mountie: \$3.
- R.C.M.P. sterling silver crest: .75 (not illustrated)

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Montreal



The certificate reproduced above, was awarded to the Force at the Third Annual Winnipeg Film Festival held on May 4. More than 1,500 people attended the festival and awards for the entries were based on a ballot of the audience.

Both color and black and white films were included in the showing. First place award went to "Wild Life Sanctuary" an entry from the Government Information Office of the Union of South Africa, while third place was awarded to "The Heart is Highland", produced by the British Transport Commission and the United Kingdom Central Office of Information.

The "Musical Ride" was written, directed, produced and filmed by the RCMP Identification Branch, Headquarters, Ottawa. Other entries in the festival were from the National Film Board, Canada, the Netherlands Government, the British Film Institute, World Wide Pictures, the Australian Department of Interior and the Government of India.

The Winnipeg Film Council is a service organization representing societies, churches and educational groups interested in promoting the use of documentary and educational films.

On a recent Sunday, Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, attended a church service of particular interest to all members of the Force. The Church of St. John The Evangelist (Church of England) in Ottawa has a memorial chapel to honor those members of the parish who gave their lives in both World Wars. Known as the Warriors Chapel, the memorial contains shields bearing the crests of different branches of the Armed Forces and on June 12 a new shield was added, this one bearing the badge of the RCMP. The Rev. Terence J. Finlay, rector of St. John, who first proposed the memorial to the Commissioner a short time ago, officiated at the service.

Recent Cases . . .

R. v. Rowe

Livestock Pedigree Act—Handwriting—Scientific “parentage” evidence accepted for first time in Canadian Courts.

THE Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada was incorporated in 1901, and its by-laws are pursuant to the Livestock Pedigree Act, which is a Federal Statute. The purpose of this Association is to maintain records of pure breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle, and to improve and extend this breed. The membership of this organization now exceeds 12,000, and its headquarters are in Brantford, Ontario. The by-laws stipulate that members will record with the Association all progeny of their registered herd; actual registration of such progeny is, of course, optional.

During the latter part of 1952 the recording officer of the Association had occasion to check his records respecting the herd of Gerald Rowe, a breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle at Riceville, Ontario. The records showed an extremely high conception rate in the Rowe herd, resulting in the registration of a phenomenal number of calves, all heifers. Although this birth rate of heifer calves was possible, it was thought highly improbable and, together with the fact that a rapid enlargement of a herd by natural increase is unusual, it was considered to be a matter worthy of investigation. At the request of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, investigation was initiated and carried out by the Force.

Most purebred Holstein cattle are bred by means of artificial insemination, and in Eastern Ontario this service is provided by the Eastern Ontario Cattle Breeders Association. The area covered by the E.O.C.B.A. is divided into units, and a technician qualified in artificial breeding is stationed in each unit. The technician receives a constant supply of semen from the E.O.C.B.A. headquarters at Kemptville, Ont., and he performs service at the request of the farmers within his area, for a nominal fee. The

technician essentially maintains an accurate record of all cattle that he artificially services, particularly respecting the names and registration numbers of the dam and sire, and the date of insemination.

From this investigation it appeared that Gerald Rowe was “vealing” his purebred Holstein bull-calves and substituting grade Holstein heifer-calves, some of which he purchased and others which were natural increases in his small herd of grade cattle. Sufficient evidence could not be obtained to establish such substitution.

The gestation period for cattle is approximately nine months. A considerable number of calves in the Rowe herd were serviced naturally and the date of service could not therefore be established. The records of the technician were examined together with the registration records of the Holstein-Friesian Association. It was found that certain cattle had calved after extremely short gestation periods, according to these records. In one instance the technician's records showed an artificial service on Jan. 4, 1951, and the calf from this animal was registered as born on May 8, 1951, showing a gestation period of about four months. In other instances a similar comparison of records revealed respective gestation periods of 49 days, 44 days, two months, four days, and other impossibly short periods. At this time it was the contention of veterinarians, and also Gerald Rowe, that such births may have been the result of a former unidentified natural service. This gave rise to the following questions, which much professional controversy failed to definitely solve at this time:

- (a) Would it be possible for a technician to artificially inseminate a cow without being aware that she was already with calf and approaching her calving date?

- (b) Would it be possible for a technician to artificially inseminate a cow without noticing at such time whether she was in her heat period, which would indicate whether the animal was "open" or not?
- (c) Could a technician perform the operation of artificial insemination on a pregnant animal without breaking the cervical seal and causing the animal to abort?

In further endeavors to establish false registration of parentage, blood samples were taken for analysis. To perform such tests, blood is required from the dam and sire, and the calf which allegedly results from the mating. This is a negative test since it will show that either the alleged dam or the sire, or both, cannot be the parents of the calf in question. In other words this test can deny, but not confirm, parentage. In only one case could blood samples be obtained from a calf then in the herd, and from its designated sire and dam. The other cows involved had been disposed of or destroyed by Rowe, or the sires had been destroyed by the E.O.C. B.A. The blood samples were forwarded to the Haemological Laboratory, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont., for analysis and a parentage test. The result of this test established that the calf in question could not have been born as the result of the mating of the sire and dam, as designated in the registration of said calf.

Investigation was also pursued respecting the false registration of birth of cow, "Dot Veeman DeKol", Registration No. 549787, ear-tag No. 717030. This animal first appeared in the Department of Agriculture Inspector's report on area T.B. test, dated May 18, 1938; she was designated only as a "Holstein", two years of age (born 1936), listed as a natural increase and bearing ear-tag No. 717030. The technician's breeding records of 1950, 1951 and 1952 identified ear-tag No. 717030 as being that of Dot Veeman DeKol. The Holstein-Friesian Association

records showed that Dot Veeman DeKol was registered by Gerald Rowe as being born on Aug. 3, 1941. This false registration of birth was traced by means of the ear-tag which is supposedly tamper-proof.

On Aug. 5, 1953 prosecution was entered on five counts by the investigator, on behalf of the Crown, against Gerald Rowe, charging in each case that he "... did knowingly sign an application for registration to the recording officer of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada respecting (name of calf) containing a material false statement relating to the birth of the said (name of calf), contrary to s. 17-1a of the Live-stock Pedigree Act, Statutes of Canada 1949, Chapter 28, and amendments thereto".

The trial under this act is by way of summary conviction. The first four charges dealt with calves which were allegedly born after extremely short gestation periods, according to the records. The fifth charge dealt with the false registration of birth of Dot Veeman DeKol.

The Crown proceeded on charge number one, and the objective was, briefly, to prove the following regarding Calf—

Calf Mary Bess Supreme No. 951735;
Dam Lady Bess Rene Echo No. 834099.
 Calf was falsely registered as born on May 8, 1951, because dam was artificially serviced four months previously when she could not therefore have been pregnant. Evidence afforded by blood tests also to prove false registration. Crown witnesses included leading Veterinarians and Doctors on the staff of the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont. These witnesses established in evidence that:

- (a) It would be impossible for a technician to perform the operation of artificial insemination on a cow after her fourth or fifth month of pregnancy without being aware of such pregnancy.
- (b) It would be possible for a tech-

nician to artificially service a cow without noticing at such time whether she was in her heat period.

- (c) A technician could not artificially service a cow that was more than four or five months pregnant without breaking the cervical seal and causing the animal to abort.

This evidence therefore established that the dam was not pregnant at the time of artificial service on Jan. 4, 1951, and she could not have given birth to a calf four months later as shown by the accused in his application for registration of that calf.

Two doctors from the Haemological Laboratory, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, testified respecting their analysis of blood and parentage tests. This evidence established that the dam and sire, designated by the accused in the Registration Certificate of this calf, were false.

Having shown how in this first case the accused had "signed an application containing a material false statement", it was still necessary to prove that the accused, "did knowingly" sign the false document, and that he did not sign same merely in error.

It was therefore necessary to introduce evidence of "similar acts"; this was accomplished by submitting all evidence respecting the other four charges. The handwriting on all documentary exhibits had been analyzed by the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory and the Document Examiner gave testimony proving that the signatures appearing on the exhibits were those of the accused, Gerald Rowe. The Crown had then established its case respecting charge number one.

Almost all the evidence in this case was of a highly technical nature. And to reach his decision the magistrate had the evidence transcribed, which consumed 700 typewritten pages.

On Feb. 25, 1954 the magistrate found the accused guilty as charged on count number one and Rowe was sentenced and given the option of paying a fine of \$500 and costs of \$560.70, or two months'

imprisonment. The fine and costs were paid.

When imposing sentence the magistrate said that the evidence in this case established that for a considerable number of years the accused had been falsely registering grade cattle as purebred Holsteins, which was a grave offence in an agricultural country such as Canada, and that the accused had therefore defrauded members of his community, the Holstein-Friesian Association, and the country generally. He went on to say that Canadian pedigreed cattle were used for breeding purposes in foreign countries (by artificial insemination), and were also exported, and that such false registration of cattle could cause an eventual serious deterioration in registered livestock, reflecting upon Canadian cattle breeders generally. He had therefore imposed the maximum penalty provided by the Statute.

The other four charges were remanded, and are still in abeyance.

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This case was widely publicized by radio, press and agricultural magazines. Interest was aroused by the testimony of leading scientists, in their own field, who established in evidence the results of their scientific research in blood factors relating to parentage. This is the first occasion that such evidence has been recognized and accepted by the Courts. Scientific evidence in this case has also given the answer to other questions which were formerly controversial subjects among cattle breeders and veterinarians.

This is also the first contested prosecution under s. 17-1a of the Livestock Pedigree Act, and the force of this Act has now been demonstrated. The officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association had suspected that, before this prosecution, false registration of cattle was becoming widespread, and departmental officials now believe that the new and conclusive methods of investigation, which have now been established, will afford adequate protection to Livestock Associations and the Department of Agriculture.

* * *

R. v. Parsons

Manslaughter—Laboratory Evidence links "death" car with accident.

SHORTLY before midnight early in February 1954, three youths walking along the highway at Bedford, N.S., were struck from behind by a car which continued in the direction of Halifax without stopping. One of the lads died in hospital the following morning.

Minutes after the accident, a less seriously injured member of the party flagged down a Halifax Detachment patrol car which was cruising the area. Requests for medical aid and the establishment of a road block at the entrance to Halifax were made by radio, after which, one member of the patrol started in pursuit of the hit-and-run vehicle described as a 1946 or 1947 model gray Chevrolet or Pontiac passenger car.

Several miles beyond the point where the accident occurred, the operator of the pursuing Police car spotted a 1946 gray Chevrolet parked, unoccupied, within the road entrance to a service station. The car was badly damaged in front and it appeared to have been driven recently since the motor and radiator were warm. Shortly afterwards a young negro, Ralph Cyril William Parsons, walked toward the car from the direction of Bedford. Parsons admitted driving the vehicle and since he showed signs

of intoxication, he was placed under arrest.

The car was seized for expert examination but it had to be towed to the Police garage as it could not be started. Parsons admitted driving the route followed by the hit-and-run car but placed the time of his trip somewhat earlier. He had made a late visit to the nearby home of his insurance agent and was returning to his car when he encountered the Police. Damage to his car, he said, had been caused when it accidentally left the road and entered a ditch, necessitating service of a tow truck. He denied any knowledge of the fatal accident and the investigators failed to find any witnesses who could connect him with it.

The investigation then turned to the exhibits which could not be thoroughly evaluated locally or packaged for shipment since the body of the car itself bore markings from what was believed to have been contact with the accident victims. A broken door handle which matched a break in the shaft protruding from the door of the suspect vehicle, was found at the scene of the accident. This broken shaft had fragments of blue leather or some similar substance adhering to it. The matter was referred to the Crime Detection Laboratory, Ottawa,

and shortly afterwards a laboratory technician arrived in Halifax by Police airplane to make the examination of the vehicle and clothing of the deceased and his companions.

The opinions expressed by the laboratory technician on the various articles are briefly summarized here since the conclusions reached were eventually given in evidence and they formed a direct link between the suspect car and the victims. Test marks made with the car door handle corresponded with marks on a jacket worn by one of the injured youths. Fragments of leather recovered from the broken handle were probably part of the same jacket. Marks

on the car hood matched, in size and form, marks on a jacket worn by the deceased, paint marks on both being similar, while material adhering to the hood was similar to this jacket, the same organic dye having been used in both. In conclusion, the examiner expressed the view that both jackets had been in contact with the suspect car.

Parsons appeared before Mr. Justice J. Doull and jury to answer a manslaughter charge at Halifax on May 13. He was convicted and sentenced to a two-year penitentiary term and at the same time was prohibited by Court order from driving a motor vehicle anywhere in Canada for a period of four years.

* * *

R. v. Robitaille et al

Customs Act—Car Smuggling—Observant Citizen Touches off Investigation.

TO THE Ontario Provincial Police constable, the accident on No. 58 Highway between Smithville and Port Colborne, although serious enough, was only a routine investigation. In the heavy traffic through that part of Ontario, accidents are frequent. In this one, a half-ton truck had collided with a car. There were injuries, of course, but none serious enough to warrant hospitalization. While the constable was questioning the drivers and occupants of the two vehicles, he noticed a bystander trying to attract his attention. Casually strolling a few yards away from the scene, he was handed a package containing a 1954 New York state licence plate. "Where did you get this?" he asked. The spectator said that he had seen one of the occupants of the truck conceal the parcel on the rafters of a nearby outhouse before the police had arrived. Saying nothing about the licence plate, the constable concluded his investigation, observing that the occupants of the truck, Armand and Rene Robitaille, seemed unduly nervous and more concerned about the accident than appeared normal.

After giving the matter some thought, the Provincial policeman was convinced that the licence plate indicated that the Robitaille brothers were involved in a used car smuggling racket. Since this involved federal laws he relayed his suspicions to the NCO in charge of the RCMP Niagara Falls Detachment. It wasn't long before the latter learned that the Robitaille brothers lived in Port Colborne and had moved there from Maniwaki, Que., about six months before. Suspicions of illegal activities were supported by information gained from many of the residents in the Port Colborne dis-

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trict, who had long felt that Armand and Rene were up to no good. Rumor had it that the two brothers were engaged in the lucrative racket of smuggling used cars from the United States.

Meanwhile, a check was made with the New York State Motor Vehicles Branch in Albany, and a return telegram announcing that the New York licence plate concealed in the outhouse was registered to Armand Robitaille, Riverside Rd., Tonawanda, N.Y., clinched police suspicions. It might be of interest to note that in the state of New York, the licence number issued to any person remains his for all times and transfers to any other vehicle he may purchase. This is somewhat different to the practice in Canada where the licence number is issued to the car and remains on the vehicle regardless of owner.

Co-operating with the U.S. authorities, the Niagara Falls Detachment commenced a long and tedious search among the car dealers in Buffalo, N.Y. This is the type of investigation that takes the romance out of police work but a successful conclusion is sufficient gratification for the effort. In this case, it wasn't long before the records of one car dealer revealed that Armand Robitaille had purchased three cars, one of which corresponded with that described in the motor vehicle registration which had started the investigation. The New York State Licence Bureau was asked for a further check and through their kind co-operation, the Police learned that Armand Robitaille had registered another vehicle, a 1940 Chevrolet coupe. In this instance, as with the former registration, the address was fictitious.

With the groundwork well laid and the investigation suitably organized, it was time to close in on the Robitaille brothers. Members of the Niagara Falls Detachment made a thorough search of their homes for the purpose of locating, if possible, that elusive but very necessary piece of evidence so casually called documentary. It was disappointing when

no such evidence was uncovered but the investigators were thoroughly convinced, from what they found around the premises, that the two men were engaged in the used car business and it wasn't difficult to establish that they were not operating under a licence in accordance with the Provincial Statutes.

If the investigators were disappointed with the results of their search, Armand Robitaille was himself particularly unhappy, for two car batteries and a 1936 Oldsmobile coach of U.S. origin were placed under seizure, when Armand found it impossible to give a reasonable explanation for them being in his possession.

As in all cases of this nature, a thorough search for cars of United States registration was touched off in the Port Colborne area and before long, members of the RCMP Detachment were in possession of 12 vehicles varying in age, but all with a common registration—U.S.A. A check was made with the Motor Vehicle Registration Branch in Toronto and as was suspected, the name of one or the other of the brothers came into the picture somewhere along the line. But now the seized vehicles belonged to innocent citizens who, unaware of the origin of the cars, had been taken in. Some had even found their way to farms outside the town and it was only through tedious inquiries that they were located. Although the investigation strongly indicated that other cars of similar origin had found their way into the province of Quebec, no conclusive evidence could be found although the RCMP in Quebec was alerted and took part in the widespread investigation.

Charged under s. 203 of the Customs Act, Armand and Rene Robitaille astonished both magistrate and Crown counsel by pleading "not guilty" although neither was represented by counsel. Armand was convicted on six of seven charges; the seventh was dismissed because the origin of the vehicle could not be established beyond a reasonable doubt.

His brother Rene was convicted on three of four charges for he produced proof that he had purchased the fourth vehicle in Canada from a recognized dealer.

A friend of the brothers, Lionel Cote, suspected of being implicated in the racket had possession of one of the vehicles and he too was charged and found guilty under the same section of the Customs Act. It wasn't so much that he had possession of the vehicle as it was his attitude during the investigation. He refused to co-operate with the investigators and did everything in his power to obstruct them. In fact, it wasn't long after meeting Lionel Cote that it was evident he was involved in aiding and abetting the two brothers.

Nowhere along the long line of investigation was evidence uncovered as to the *modus operandi* employed by Armand and Rene, consequently, it is only possible to theorize. However, from past experience in dealing with rackets of this

nature, there can be no doubt but what the theory is correct. It seems that the two brothers would drive to the United States in an automobile of Canadian origin and registration. Taking advantage of the low prices in the American used car market, they would purchase a vehicle of fair age, tack a set of New York state plates on it and one of them would drive the vehicle into Canada and the other would follow with the Canadian car.

Arriving at the Canadian Customs, the driver of the newly purchased car would remark "I am just going to be in Canada a few hours," thereby passing himself off as an American citizen. He would, however, be required to leave his Vehicle Registration Permit at the border; the car would be driven to Port Colborne where it would be concealed. The New York state plate would be removed and placed on the Canadian car. The Ontario plates would be concealed in the Cana-

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dian car and the brothers would re-enter the U.S. On their way through Customs, they would pick up the United States Motor Registration Permit left there previously. Back in the United States, they would remove the U.S. plates. They would then re-enter Canada and in this way had illegally imported into Canada an American car, making no record of

such entry at any port along the border. The knowledge of such *modus operandi* raises the question of the advisability of the practice whereby United States visitors are permitted entry into Canada for a period up to 48 hours by simply leaving their licence registration with Customs.

(Prepared for publication by Sgt. A. H. Langille, RCMP, Niagara Falls, Ont.)

* * *

R. v. Pearl, et al

O. and N.D. Act—Ingenious defence alibi

MAN's lust for easy money is the greatest single cause for crime and vice. The inability to waive this lust and accept the pattern of behavior dictated by society, seems to be so deeply rooted in some that even after long periods in jail they gravitate to their former circle and the cycle is completed—criminal activity—jail—release—criminal activity and so we have the recidivist.

Harry Pearl is one of them. In his lush days before 1947, he was a big shot in the narcotic racket. His operations carried him far from his home base, but he overreached himself on a trip to Vancouver and ended up doing seven years for conspiring to transport narcotics. Immediately on his release he returned to Toronto and his cronies. No employment insurance check however large could have paid for unemployed Harry's dress and activities. Harry was on the path of easy money again and it wasn't long before the Drug Squad in Toronto, piecing together fragments of information gained from many sources, had a fairly good picture of his set-up in business again. Close surveillance showed that he was continually associating with addicts and criminals but was successful in concealing his method of operation, at least for a time.

Reginald Hughes, drug addict and key "pusher" for the narcotic trade in the west end of Toronto was also under close surveillance, but his source of supply

had not been discovered. However, just as two and two add up to four, Harry and Hughes added up. On Feb. 25, 1954, members of the RCMP and the Toronto City Police were making a routine check of addicts and drug traffickers when they noticed Harry's car parked in front of Hughes' home. Knowing that these two wouldn't be together for a pink tea, the peace officers decided to investigate. They climbed the stairs and entered, unannounced, directly into a small kitchen. Harry and Hughes were seated across from one another at a small table. Since Harry was facing the door, he was the first to see the police enter and almost scared the wits out of Hughes by yelling "look out!". Hughes grabbed a small object off the table and in the mad scramble that followed tried to put it into his mouth. This business of swallowing the evidence is old stuff to members of the Drug Squad and after a brief struggle they had taken from Hughes a contraceptive holding three capsules. Later these capsules were found to contain heroin. Harry meanwhile had cleaned the table with one sweep of his arm and knocked two envelopes out of sight. These were recovered by the police. One contained approximately an ounce of white powder and the other about 75 empty No. 5 gelatin capsules.

Since this story is being told because of the humor surrounding "sugar of milk", perhaps we should inject here

that Harry, when asked if the white powder was "a piece of stuff", replied "Oh no, it is only sugar of milk".

A thorough search was made of the apartment. Nothing was found but Geraldine, the drug-addict wife of Reginald Hughes. So Harry was again in custody, this time with two of his business associates and facing a charge of illegal possession of diacetylmorphine "heroin".

Investigators commenced building up a case against the three and as the first step, the three capsules and the envelopes of white powder were sent to the laboratory for analysis. Certificates were obtained showing that the three capsules contained diacetylmorphine and sugar of milk but the envelope had contained pure unadulterated sugar of milk. The second envelope had contained gelatin capsules and these proved to be identical to those three which contained the heroin.

Harry gained temporary freedom by release on bail but Hughes languished in the local bastille. True to his type, Harry made many overtures to members of the Force professing an undying desire to inform on anyone and everyone and so clean up the drug traffic, providing—and this is the usual case—the charges against him were dropped. Hughes meanwhile tried a different tack, although still one familiar to policemen. He tried to shift the blame onto Harry by claiming that the three capsules of heroin had been taken into his room by Harry in order to have the mixture tested for strength by a drug addict.

On Mar. 25, 1954, the three accused elected summary trial. Hughes pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal possession and received two years and a fine of \$200 or in default three additional months. Not so with Harry and Geraldine; they both entered pleas of "not guilty". The case against Geraldine was dismissed because of insufficient evidence. Our friend Harry tried the same tactic, but the magistrate ruled that Harry must

have had some guilty knowledge of participating in a criminal act by reason of his exclamation "look out!" when the police appeared in the kitchen. The magistrate further ruled that he had thereby indicated his knowledge and control of the drugs found and although Hughes had entered a plea of guilty, in view of all the evidence produced by the Crown, he considered a strong *prima facie* case had been established.

It was now up to Harry. The onus was on the defence and in order to discharge this onus they called Hughes to the stand, apparently expecting him to assume the responsibility for the presence of the drug. This, it may be presumed, was a natural assumption since Hughes had pleaded guilty. But he didn't prove to be a favorable witness to the defence and it was obvious from the direct examination that he was reluctant to assume full responsibility. Hughes just didn't give the answers the defence

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wanted and expected of him, and it would be an understatement to say that his testimony was damaging to Harry's case. Defence counsel and client huddled in a hurried conference and in spite of loud protestation Harry decided to take the stand on his own behalf and in doing so proved to the Court how adept he was at extemporaneous prevarication. Here is his story—a novel one at that. He had a criminal record, he admitted; and his last sentence was for conspiracy in connection with narcotic violations in Vancouver. This much was true. But, he continued, while serving his sentence in the penitentiary in British Columbia he had developed a lung condition for which the doctor had prescribed milk. But while milk was good for Harry's lung, his stomach apparently violently opposed this natural food and every time he drank a glass of milk, it very inconsiderately threw it back up. As a result, the lung treatment prescribed could not be carried out.

Released from the penitentiary, Harry returned to Toronto and consulted a local doctor whose name and location could not be recalled. This doctor prescribed that Harry, since he couldn't drink milk, should take sugar of milk as a substitute. The dosage wasn't mentioned but the "medicine" was to be taken in small capsule form since both could be obtained readily at any drug store. With a flourish of mock sincerity Harry informed the Court that the doctor's advice had been strictly adhered to and that he was pleased to announce that because of this treatment, his lung ailment was now clearing up favorably.

Came the cross-examination. Harry admitted having "capped" his own sugar of milk and boastfully announced that he took up to 50 capsules a day. This would amount to approximately 50 grains. Certainly, Harry admitted, he knew that the exhibits in Court were No. 5 capsules, for he had used that size before when he was engaged in the illicit narcotic traffic; but that was before his

last conviction. He concluded his story by saying that he had not asked the druggist (and as with the doctor, he could not recall the name and location) for any specific size and he was more than surprised to learn that they were of a No. 5 variety. Harry also had an explanation for having flung the envelopes on the floor when the police entered the kitchen. It was a natural reaction or reflex because of his previous activities and experience in the drug traffic.

This then was Harry's story, so the Crown decided to call evidence in rebuttal. The Medical Officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Dr. B. H. Buchanan, testified that sugar of milk was certainly never prescribed for a lung ailment. The Crown called a registered pharmacist who testified that sugar of milk had very little medicinal properties and apart from its use in supplying bulk to certain powdered prescriptions, it was practically solely prescribed for the use of infants and was never put up for adult use. The minimum dosage for infants was 60 grains a day. Harry had claimed relief and favorable treatment from ten grains less, viz. 50 grains.

It wasn't at all surprising to hear the magistrate, in his summing up, claim that he did not believe the defence witness and that he felt, in reviewing the evidence, that the accused had exercised knowledge, control and consent over the narcotics seized by the police. He pronounced the sentence of two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$200 and in default an additional six months. Contemplated appeal was abandoned on advice of defence counsel.

So Harry is back in jail. He will realize one of his ambitions for there will be no policemen or Courts to bother him but his existence will hardly be compatible with his desire for a life of easy luxury and his lust for easy money.

There is a postscript to Harry's story. The moccasin telegraph which reaches into the institution where Harry is now a guest of the Crown, describes much

beefing and lamentation from our "hero" because the magistrate failed to see the light and truth in Harry's defence. Fed up with the beefing, one of the other inmates remarked "when the Mounties

get you on a drug beef, the best thing a guy can do is plead insanity in self defence".

(Prepared for publication by Sgt. J. A. Morrison, RCMP, London, Ont.)

* * *

Oil Fire Presents Police Problems

IN THE early evening of Oct. 26, 1954, residents of Edmonton, Alta., observed a brighter glow than usual in the partially overcast southern sky. On No. 2 Highway, motorists travelling south from Edmonton kept an eye on the orange glow in the west until nearing Wetaskiwin, 30 miles south of Edmonton, flames were visible, reflected from the high cloud formations. The "oil" conscious population of this central Alberta area knew this was more than a customary waste oil or gas flare and when a radio announcement at 8 p.m. confirmed their suspicions, thousands of curious spectators converged on the scene from all directions, congesting the highways and side roads. One observer estimated that about 2,000 vehicles surrounded the area less than two hours after the radio report.

The first policemen to make their way to the conflagration were members of the RCMP Wetaskiwin Detachment, who found that a Texaco oil well being drilled under contract by the General Petroleum Ltd., had blown up and flames were shooting hundreds of feet into the air, consuming an estimated 10 million cubic feet of gas per day under pressure of 1,500 pounds per square inch. The explosion and the terrific heat generated by the fire had in a few hours collapsed and totally destroyed the 125-foot steel derrick, two large diesel engines and other machinery valued at over \$250,000. Jack E. Emslie, in charge of the drilling operations (toolpusher) for the General Petroleum, was missing and feared dead while two other workmen had been taken to hospital badly burned and not ex-

pected to live. The Provincial Factories Inspectors were summoned to make a technical investigation while members of the Force were faced with the immediate problem of traffic control and clearing the roads for fire fighting equipment. The Texas Company hired 20 civilian guards to patrol their private property while Wetaskiwin Detachment was reinforced by highway patrol cars from Edmonton, Red Deer and Calgary, in order that 24-hour patrols could be maintained under the direction of a section NCO from the Red Deer Sub-Division.

The fire burned furiously for 13 days before it was extinguished by a dynamite blast on November 7 by a group of oil fire experts especially imported for the purpose from the United States. This was a dangerous operation and all unauthorized persons within a radius of one mile of the well-head were removed. A critical period followed the dynamite blast which extinguished the flames and allowed the unburned gas and oil to shoot into the air under terrific pressure for nearly seven hours before the capping process was completed. During this time, an area of nearly a mile square became saturated with highly inflammable gas and volatile oil. A match, cigarette, or other open flame anywhere within this area could have resulted in a violent explosion, and almost certain death or serious injury to the numerous workmen endeavoring to cap the well and bring it under control. Fortunately, this action was completed without incident and all special guards and patrols were withdrawn on the morning of Nov. 8, 1954.

OLD-TIMERS' COLUMN

**Supt. (Lt.-Col.) G. E. Sanders, CMG,
DSO, (RCMP Rtd.)**

One of Western Canada's "grand old men", distinguished soldier-policeman-magistrate, and one of the last of the rapidly-diminishing Mounted Police survivors of the North-West Rebellion, Lt.-Col. Gilbert Edward Sanders, CMG, DSO, died Apr. 19, 1955 at Calgary, Alta., at the age of 91.

Born in a British Columbia outpost, before that province was part of Canada, Colonel Sanders seemed destined by birth for a military career. His father and grandfather had been officers in crack British and European regiments and after schooling in England he was sent to Royal Military College, Kingston. Graduating in 1884, he was appointed an Inspector in the North-West Mounted Police and his long and distinguished Police career played no small part in the evolution of the West from a pioneer frontier area filled with unrest, to a well-ordered, prosperous, important section of the nation.

Apart from his Police service in the North-West Rebellion, Colonel Sanders' military career included active duty in both the South African War and World War I. In both he served with repute. Twice wounded in South Africa, he was awarded the DSO and received the CMG for his services in World War I.

Retiring from the Police in 1912 Colonel Sanders was Police Magistrate in Calgary until 1932. Until comparatively recent years he had devoted much of his time to the Boy Scout movement and he was a keen member of the RCMP Veterans' Association.

Esteemed Police officer and soldier, learned magistrate, devoted public-spirited citizen, Colonel Sanders was respected and beloved by the city of Calgary and citizens of all walks of life came to pay their respects at his funeral. (For further details of Colonel Sanders' career, see also *RCMP Quarterly*, April 1954, April 1949 and April 1941, Old-timers' Column.) ● ● ●



Lt.-Col. G. E. Sanders.

Former Manitoba Police Commissioner Dies in Winnipeg

A retired officer of the Force, with a long and distinguished military and police career, died May 14 in Winnipeg. Supt. Harry James Martin (RCMP Rtd.), 78, who was Commissioner of the Manitoba Provincial Police from 1922 to 1932 originally joined the NWMP in 1898. He left the Force five years later when his term of service expired, but twice during that period he enlisted for active duty in the South African War with the Canadian Mounted Rifles. Both Maj.-Gen. E. T. H. Hutton, commanding the 1st Mounted Infantry Brigade and Lt.-Col. T. D. B. Evans, Officer Commanding the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, cited Corporal Martin for noteworthy service.

In World War I Mr. Martin joined the 10th Canadian Mounted Rifles Apr. 10, 1915, transferred to the 4th Divisional Cavalry Apr. 4, 1916, the 75th Battalion June 12, 1916 and arrived in France Aug. 12, 1916. On Feb. 25, 1917 he was attached to the 11th Brigade as Transport Officer and on July 14, 1917 to the Canadian Corps Provost Branch. On July 6, 1918 he was attached to the 2nd Division Provost Branch and was appointed Assistant Provost Mar-

shal, Seaford Area, September 23. He was demobilized Sept. 26, 1919.

On Feb. 1, 1920 he was appointed Inspector in the Manitoba Provincial Police and became Commissioner of that force Dec. 18, 1922. When the MPP was absorbed by the RCMP on Mar. 31, 1932 Mr. Martin was appointed an Inspector in the Force. On Apr. 1, 1935 he was promoted to the rank of Superintendent and on Oct. 15, 1937 he was retired to pension. ●●●

Maple Creek

Two frame buildings on a golf course near the present-day town of Maple Creek, Sask., stand out as significant reminders of the past. They are the remains of the old post which once served as Headquarters for "A" Division of the NWMP. Erected during the birth of development in the west—while track-laying crews were forging a way across the prairies and the first white settlers were beginning to enter the district by rail and wagon—the post at Maple Creek shared with Medicine Hat the control and supervision of a most important section of country, including the crime infested Cypress Hills, the territory formerly governed by Fort Walsh. Walsh, secluded fortress of the Hills, had stood watch and control over its wide "domain" while numerous Indian tribes were encamped in the area where generations before them had lived and died. But while the red men were leaving the Hills to settle on reserves farther north and to the east, and communication facilities were fast approaching Maple Creek making it eminently more serviceable, old Fort Walsh was being abandoned and dismantled. The early '80s were years when transformations were paving the way for progress to come.

It was in the early spring of 1883 (with a new season of track-laying operations just commenced 12 miles to the east of Maple Creek) that construction work began on the post. A spot two miles west of the railway station, where the soil was sandy and dry, had been selected as the site and the North Western Coal and Navigation Co., under government contract, undertook the task of erection. The first structure to be erected, a collapsible building, 16 feet by 48 feet which had been transported from Regina, was used to accommodate the construction workers till such time as other

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IN 1861...

This was the year Father Lacombe established his mission among the Cree Indians, which he named St. Albert. This bronze statue, commemorating the pioneer missionary is located north of the town of St. Albert, at the entrance to the Oblate mission buildings.

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quarters were available. Then it served as a hospital and later, when replaced as such, was converted into a canteen. One by one the other buildings, all of frame, took form and soon Maple Creek post was ready to house its 30 men and 30 horses and to begin operations in the district.

The picturesque Cypress Hills, extending southward to the border had always been an area requiring the closest attention. Closely wooded with pine and spruce, drained by winding streams and marked by deep ravines, this concealing tract of country-side was the camping grounds of lawless bands of Indians and a place where smugglers, whisky traders, horse thieves, and Montana desperadoes frequently sought refuge or attempted to carry on their illegal ways.

With Indian camps in the district and rail workers attempting to lay tracks, Maple Creek garrison faced plenty of problems during the post's first year; and because of its strategic location and existence during an era of development, it continued being an extremely busy place for some years to come.

While the Riel Rebellion caused great upheaval farther to the north, Maple Creek experienced only a few minor incidents of unrest and what few Indian tribes were there, remained loyal to the Crown. But the men of Maple Creek post *did* play an important part in connection with the rebellion. A network of patrols was started in 1885 to keep check on the ever-drifting border elements to prevent any attempts to assist or augment the rebel forces, and later, to intercept rebels trying to slip across the border.

One of the most troublesome problems at first was horse and cattle stealing with white and red men from both sides of the border involved. The uniformed men and half-breed scouts of the post spent many arduous hours in the saddle, patiently tracing stolen stock and stubbornly rounding up thieves till their efforts paid off and the once common crime became almost unknown in the district.

As a result of Commissioner Herchmer's plans to establish more extensive control to cope with problems expected to arise with increased immigration, Superintendent McIlree, while in command of Maple Creek post in 1886 sent out small parties of men



Spl. Cst. P. S. Reckitt (ex-S/Sgt.) of "HQ" Division Inspection Branch made the above sketch of Maple Creek RCMP post in 1920. The buildings are identified by numbers: (1) Guard room (2) Orderly room or office; (3) Sergeant Major's office and division store; (4) Sergeants' Mess, latterly used as married quarters; (5) Stable; (6) Stable; (7) Oat shed; (8) Transport shed and carpenter shop; (9) Q.M. Store; (10) Main barrack building with mess and kitchen behind; (11) Married quarters; (12) O.C.'s house; (13) Sick horse stable; (14) Log building moved from Fort Walsh; (15) Blacksmith shop, log building moved from Fort Walsh; (16) Pump house; (17) Tailor shop and married quarters; (18) Cemetery on hill-side, doesn't show in picture; (19) Inspector's quarters; (20) Log house moved from Fort Walsh, originally the O.C.'s house at Fort Walsh. In the foreground is pasture where Sgt. Major Nicholson was killed while tentpegging.

to establish strategically located detachments throughout the area with a network of patrols to operate between them. Maple Creek town became the site of one of these first detachments and the members there were detailed to make periodic searches of passenger and freight trains for contraband liquor. Once the new system began to function, a marked decrease in crime was noted. In fact, by 1890, the area immediately surrounding Maple Creek was said to be experiencing less crime than any other region and even the Cypress Hills were quiet in contrast with former years.

A major portion of the duties handled by "A" Division, Maple Creek, through the years, revolved around the supervision of the U.S.-Canadian border to prevent smuggling. Other responsibilities in addition to those dealing directly with crime included watching for prairie fires, distributing treaty money to the Indians, keeping wandering Indian tribes under surveillance, handling mail service on the newly organized C.P.R. and aiding newly arrived settlers.

When the jurisdiction of the Force was extended to include all of Canada and the Dominion Police Force, as a result, was absorbed, some necessary changes in administration included the transferring of "A" Division Headquarters from Maple Creek to Ottawa, Ontario. Then Maple Creek post ceased to operate and shortly afterwards was closed down. But the buildings remained standing until 1941 when they were auctioned and passed into private hands. Two buildings, acquired by the golf club at that time were left standing, one to be used as a club house, the other as a residence for the groundskeeper. The others were torn down and removed.

Present-day Maple Creek Detachment operates from a town station, while the remaining two buildings of the old post exist even today and conjure memories of an earlier era when the west was young.

* * *

The old post was the scene of a tragic accident on the afternoon of Oct. 24, 1917, during military sports events, which claimed the life of Reg. No. 3924 Sgt. Major Arthur



Deputy Commr. D. Ryan (RCMP Rtd.)
who died recently in California.

Nevil Nicholson. Sergeant Major Nicholson was giving an exhibition of tentpegging when the misfortune suddenly befell him. In making a lunge at a tent-peg, the sergeant major missed and instinctively tried to recover the lance which had slipped from his grasp. In doing so he twirled the lance forward in such a manner that the butt end struck the ground and the point caught him in the stomach throwing him off his horse. In spite of prompt medical attention at the local hospital, Sergeant Major Nicholson died the following morning as a result of the injuries he had sustained in the mishap. M.R.

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Veterans' Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Mounted Police Veterans' Association was held in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, Alta., on Feb. 20, 1955. This was the first general meeting since the organization changed its name to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Veterans' Association.

The President's report to the meeting indicated that the Association had enjoyed steady growth during the year, with another new division—known as "D"—being established at Winnipeg, Man. The President said that all divisions were now in a healthy state and striving to increase membership.

During the election of officers, President Frank P. Baxter was re-elected for his fifth term, while G. E. Blake was again the unanimous choice for the post of secretary-treasurer for the ninth consecutive year.

* * *

Former Deputy Commissioner Dies in California

Denis Ryan, an Irishman from County Galway, who rose from the ranks to be second in command of the Force, died Apr. 23, 1955 in Santa Monica, Cal., at the age of 78.

During his 35 years of service, which began Dec. 12, 1903, Deputy Commissioner Ryan had been stationed in almost every part of the country. He was one of the select group chosen to cut the Peace River-Yukon trail, forerunner of the present-day Alaska Highway and at various times and in different capacities served at Regina, Calgary, Macleod, Banff, Wood Mountain, Assiniboia, Halifax and Ottawa.

Of robust physique, Denis Ryan was well suited to the Mounted Police life in the young West when transportation was by horse. His career was one of solid dependable service, rewarded by steady advancement. A corporal after five years' service, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant in 1911 and received his commission Oct. 1, 1914. He was raised to the rank of Superintendent in 1932, to Acting Assistant Commissioner three years later, confirmed Jan. 1, 1936 and made Acting Deputy Commissioner Mar. 6, 1938. Confirmed in that rank five months later, he retired to pension Feb. 1, 1939.

During World War I, he served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft as a Lieutenant.

Popular and highly respected throughout the Force, Colonel Ryan left behind a splendid record of service and there will be many still serving who will learn of his death with regret. (See also *RCMP Quarterly*, April 1940.)

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Vets Association Stalwart Passes On

Ex-Cpl. Frank Corby (Reg. No. 4219) who died in February at the age of 79, in a Vancouver hospital, was a man of many interests. A talented musician and entertainer, he was much in demand at parties and social functions, but it was in an entirely different field of endeavor that he earned the respect of those with whom he came in contact. Mr. Corby was a member of

the RCMP Veterans' Association, for many years its secretary-treasurer. He held office at a time when the Association was at a low ebb and his untiring efforts and great enthusiasm during those difficult years is credited by many as being largely responsible for building the Association into the strong thriving organization it is today.

Mr. Corby joined the Force in 1904 in Dawson City, one of the few who could boast that distinction. The late Asst. Commr. Z. T. Wood was Officer Commanding at the time and Commr. S. T. Wood, CMG, (RCMP Rtd.) then a school-boy in Dawson, knew Corby well.

Ex-Corporal Corby served at many points in Alberta and Saskatchewan and his police experience included a ten-year hitch with the Saskatchewan Provincial Police. During the last few years of his life he had been in poor health and had undergone two major operations. To the end, however, he retained his great interest in the Force and the Veterans' Association. ● ● ●

* * * "K" Division Veterans Hold Annual Banquet

On May 4, "K" Division, RCMP Veterans' Association, held its annual banquet at

Lethbridge, Alta. Among the good crowd attending were Dominion President of the Association, Frank P. Baxter (Superintendent, RCMP, Rtd.) and the President of "E" Division, W. E. Buchanan (Inspector, RCMP Rtd.).

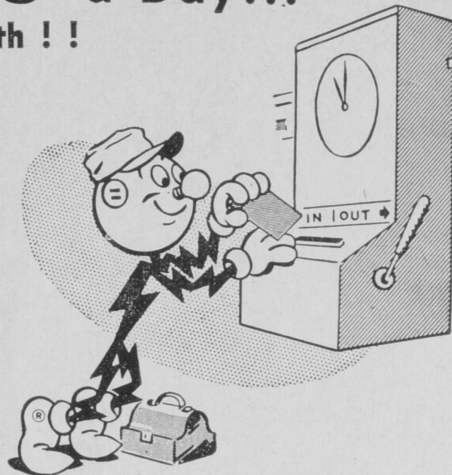
Bad weather and poor travelling conditions apparently hold few terrors for the hardy old-timers in the district, for some of the oldest travelled farthest to attend the get-together. One of them, Reg. No. 3082 "Buck" Kunzli, 87 years of age, travelled by car 110 miles over mostly gravelled roads from his ranch in the Aden District, south-east of Lethbridge. Enjoying life to the full, this sturdy veteran is reported as "insisting on smoking strong cigars and taking his refreshments straight, believing that Provincial control of such refreshments has made it impossible for you to properly taste the ingredients if further mixed".

Insp. I. C. Shank, Officer Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division also attended the banquet and H. G. Long, publisher of the Lethbridge *Herald*, was guest speaker for the evening. ● ● ●

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DIVISION BULLETIN

"Headquarters" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 16526 Cst. and Mrs. D. N. Brown, a daughter, Frances Linda, on Jan. 22, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14345 Cpl. and Mrs. H. Donner, on Jan. 24, 1955, a son, Thomas Dale.

To Reg. No. 15106 Cst. and Mrs. W. C. Scott, on Feb. 26, 1955, a daughter, Lynn Roberta.

To Mr. and Mrs. Marcel A. Renaud (Crime Detection Laboratory Staff), a daughter, Line Rose, on Mar. 25, 1955, at Hull, Que.

To Reg. No. 14727 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. V. Smith, a son, on Mar. 29, 1955, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 14381 Cpl. and Mrs. D. E. Chapple, a daughter, Leigh Ann, on Apr. 7, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13574 Cst. and Mrs. J. G. J. Seguin, a son, Pierre Andre, on Apr. 7, 1955.

To Reg. No. 12026 S/Sgt. and Mrs. J. M. Fahie, a son, Kenneth MacKenzie, on Apr. 13, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13027 Sgt. and Mrs. W. A. Braun, a son, Robert Douglas, (born June 21, 1954) at Ottawa, Ont., by adoption.

Arrivals Csts. W. T. Nichols and D. M. Kendall from "Depot" Division, and J. S. Cummins from "N" Division all to the Fingerprint Section.

Departures Cst. R. H. Bruer took his discharge on April 15; Cst. W. L. Melson went to "E" Division and Cst. W. J. Watson to "F" Division, both on April 1.

Courses Identification Class No. 10 consisting of representatives from police forces from Canada and the U.S.A. began sessions on April 18 and ended with graduation exercises on May 27.

Attending short Preventive Service courses at "HQ" Division were: Sgts. H. McDonald, "Depot" Division, R. Cherry, "O" Division, Cpls. R. F. Wellings, "L" Division, H. Light, "B" Division, L. G. Pantry, "J" Division, R. Beange, "H" Division and C. Tomkins, "C" Division.

Civil Staff News Joan Fawcett and Joan Guilbault, members of the Identification Branch typist pool for several years, left on May 14—Miss Fawcett to "A" Division stenographic staff and Miss Guilbault to Regina, Sask. Prior to their departure a luncheon was held at which farewell gifts were presented. Doris Thompson, stenographer in the Firearms Section, was married to Don Kritsch, February 26; Olive Saunders of the typist pool was married to Clifford Des Roches of the Canadian Army, March 5, "Patsy" Hudon of the Fingerprint Section was married to John Brule, April 11

and Therese Valiquette left the Branch, married on May 2 and is now Mrs. M. Morris residing in Montreal. Helen McCoy was married to Ed Hennessy on May 14 at Ottawa.

Mrs. Alice Lemay, typist in Crime Index, resigned. Two lovely hand-bags were given her as going-away presents. She is now the proud mother of a baby boy.

Miss Diane Gillis, Carleton College, Ottawa, is back on the Laboratory Staff this summer as an assistant in the Chemical Research Section.

Visitors to Headquarters On May 2-3 "HQ" Division played host to such distinguished guests as Mr. Jean Nepote, Assistant Secretary General of I.C.P.C., Paris, France, Col. Vincente Novales, Chief of Police of Quezon, Maj. Porfirio Garcia and Capt. Leonire Gonzales of the Manila Police Department. Asst. Commr. M. F. E. Anthony (RCMP Rtd.), now Chief Constable of Edmonton, Alta., was in Ottawa and visited Headquarters on May 10.

Bowling Another bowling season ended on a note of gaiety on May 6. Following a sumptuous buffet supper the various trophies were presented by Insp. R. P. Hanson, vice-president of the "HQ" RCMP Bowling League, after which dancing, to the RCMP dance band was the order of the evening. Despite the late starting hour this season (9.50 p.m.) the league had a most enjoyable year as more than 100 bowlers will testify.

First place honors for 1954-55 went to the "Bobs" under Cpl. R. Portelance with the "Mabels" captained by Miss M. Derouchie in second spot. In the play-offs the "Mabels" were the victors, "Spuds" (J. O'Hara) were the runners-up with consolation honors going to the "Berthas" (Miss B. Cosgrove).

Individual winners were: High Average, Lou Lortie—218; High Three, Bob Gavin—934; High Single, Bob Portelance—360. For the ladies it was: High Average, Bertha Cosgrove—196; High Three, Shirley Gavin—714; High Single, Lil Myers—303.

Curling Our club had the pleasure of playing host to members of the Nova Scotia Macdonald's Brier entry on March 18, when they stopped over en route to Nova Scotia from Regina where they finished with a creditable 5-5 showing. Following a dinner in the Sergeants' Mess at Headquarters, an exhibition curling game was played at the rink resulting in our club winning 12-8. In all fairness to the Brier representatives, we must admit that particularly tricky ice may have had some bearing on the results. Nova Scotia rink—F. Hoar, Ted Henry, A. Mann and Sgt. G. L. Glinz

**"HQ" Division
curlers (standing)
with Macdonald's
Brier entry from
Nova Scotia.**



**"HQ" Volley-ball
team.**

(Photo—Dominion Wide)



(skip). RCMP Rink—W. Coombs, R. Handford, L. Newman and Tommy Magnusson (skip).

The annual club bonspiel produced the following winners: Men's Club—first prize, Lloyd Newman's rink; second prize, George Hay's rink. Consolation—first prize, Doug Clark's rink; second prize, Inspector Bartram's rink. Ladies' Club—first prize, Mrs. Doug Clark's rink; second prize, Mrs. J. Hunter's rink. Consolation—Mrs. G. Abraham's rink. Club Championships—Men's Club—first prize, Eric Jensen's rink; second prize, Jerry Harrison's rink. Ladies' Club—first prize, Mrs. J. Hunter's rink. The President's Trophy, grand aggregate

for the season's play, was won by Barry Graham's rink.

Appropriate trophies were donated by "HQ" Social and Athletic Club and "A" Division Recreational Club for annual competition in the ladies' club. The season's activities were brought to a conclusion with a dance and social evening at "N" Division on May 17. Trophies and prizes for the men's club winners were presented by Commissioner Nicholson and those for the ladies were presented by Mrs. Nicholson.

Volley-ball A team comprised of members of "HQ" Division entered a 12-team league sponsored by the Hull Regiment with all games

played in Hull Armouries. During the regular schedule 51 games were played, our team winning 39 and losing 12. In the play-offs the RCMP team won the championship, 10 games to 2. The following are members of the winning team: Insp. G. Mortimer, Glenn Bethel, F.B.I. Liaison Officer, Cpls. Harry Donner, (captain), Al Ridley, Hank Tadeson, Csts. Bob Gavin, Al Harvey, Ed Ard, Bob Bailey, Bob Braithwaite and Ted White.

Baseball In an endeavor to bolster sport in the Ottawa district, efforts were made by "A", "N" and "HQ" Divisions to enter a team in the Ottawa City Senior Baseball League. This promises to be an interesting league, most teams carrying several former professional players. All games will be played at Lansdowne Park, former home of the International League Ottawa Athletics. Unfortunately insufficient experienced personnel curtailed RCMP plans and while a team will operate, it will only play exhibition games.

Shooting On March 30 the "HQ" Division Rifle and Revolver Club completed its first season of shooting on the indoor range. All things considered it was quite a successful year and many of those members new to the shooting game gained valuable experience. Perhaps the most satisfying aspect of the year's activities was the fine showing made in the DCRA winter rifle competitions. Of the two teams in the First Division one finished second and the other 24th while the Second Division team placed in the prize money each month. All members of the Force should be justly proud of the fact that out of 233 teams entered in the competitions, including 165 units from the three Armed Forces, RCMP teams placed, first, second, third and fifth in the aggregate.

During the year members of the club engaged in several rifle and pistol team competitions with other associations, both at home and away. Some of these competitions were sponsored solely by "HQ" Club while others were joint efforts and included members of "A" and

"N" Divisions. Briefly, these competitions were as follows: two "Match" rifle with the Wakefield Rifle Club; two pistol with the Smith's Falls Pistol Club; one rifle and one pistol with the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario; a combined rifle and pistol match with the National Defence HQ Rifle Club and a similar match against "C" Division; one rifle with "A" Division; a postal rifle and pistol match against the Metropolitan Police, London, England and last but not least a three-way pistol match at West Point Military Academy, West Point, New York between teams from that Academy, R.M.C. and the RCMP. In addition, two teams were entered in the Inter-Divisional competitions, both rifle and pistol, and the results of these matches are currently awaited.

Individual aggregate prizes for the year were presented by the Commissioner at an informal dance held at the RCAF Airmen's Mess, Rockcliffe, on April 26. Sgt. E. C. Armstrong took the prize for combined rifle and pistol scores with an aggregate of 3161 x 3400, including 1379 for rifle and 1782 for pistol. Other winners were: rifle—first class, Sgt. W. D. Johnson 1380; second class, Cst. W. McCheyne 1319; third class, Miss L. Larabie 1134; pistol—first class, S/Sgt. E. Davies 1779; second class, Cst. D. F. Braithwaite 1313; third class, Sgt. R. F. MacPherson 1246. Sgt. E. C. Armstrong was the only member to score a perfect 10-X possible with the rifle and he was presented with a special century award.

Sickness Insp. M. W. Jones, Cpls. L. G. Matthews, G. Scott and Cst. J. H. Maidens are all back on duty after undergoing surgery recently. Others who have received hospital treatment are: Supt. K. W. Hall, Insp. D. Moses, Sgts. H. Jackson, R. A. Ogilvie, Cpl. G. Potts, Csts. J. F. Dumouchel, R. H. Bruer, D. F. Guerrette and A. W. McQueen. With one exception they have all made good recoveries. Sergeant Jackson has had a serious bout of illness and his many friends are hoping he will soon be out and around again.

"A" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15957 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. G. Barbeau, a daughter, Marie Estelle Louise, at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 16, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15086 Cst. and Mrs. R. C. Zwicker, a son, Raymond Wayne, at Pembroke, Ont., on Feb. 17, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16702 Cst. and Mrs. D. B. MacMillan, a son, Donald Britton, at Ottawa, on Mar. 4, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15220 Cst. and Mrs. G. E. Land, a daughter, Cynthia Lorraine, at Ottawa, on Mar. 10, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16740 Cst. and Mrs. B. K. Van Norman, a daughter, Brenda Christine, at Ottawa, on Apr. 14, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13665 Cst. and Mrs. E. O. McGregor, a son, Grant Edward, at Ottawa, on Apr. 28, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 16719 Cst. B. S. Moss to Miss Edith Emily Simpson, at Sudbury, Ont., on Feb. 26, 1955.

Reg. No. 17605 Cst. K. W. Titus to Miss Beverley Bradley, at Ottawa, on Apr. 16, 1955.

Reg. No. 13550 Cpl. S. F. W. Hagen to Mrs. Albertine Marie Gauthier, at Ottawa, on May 7, 1955.

Promotions Congratulations to the following on their recent promotions: S/Sgt. J. M. E. Hanna; Sgts. F. R. Clark and G. N. Jones; Cpls. S. W. Drader, M. V. McComas and M. S. X. Theriault.

Departures Sgts. G. W. Tomalty, L. H. Yeomans, J. N. Berryman and J. M. Hayes on leave pending retirement; Cpl. H. S. Switzer to "Headquarters"; Cst. R. A. Link to "F" Division; Csts. W. Welyhorski to "B" Division and P. R. Pennington to "E" Division.

Traffic Branch A welcome was extended to Constables Krastell, Jamison and Armstrong to the Traffic Branch. They are presently enjoying the wonders of learning to ride under the tutelage of Cst. Dick Muir. During the past winter, motorcycle escorts were provided for a great many distinguished visitors and it was en route to the airport with Mr. John Foster Dulles that Cst. "Mel" Johnston radioed from his bike that he was somewhat imbedded in a 15-foot snow-drift and through circumstances beyond his control would not be able to continue.

Bereavements Condolences are extended to Cpls. A. G. Goswell and R. W. Malloch in the recent deaths of their mothers and Cpl. H. R. Hancock in the loss of his father.

Presentations On March 25 a smoker was held at Spadina Barracks in honor of Reg. No. 10411 Sgts. Guy Tomalty and Reg. No. 10665 Hammy Yeomans, who have proceeded on leave pending discharge to pension. A singsong was the highlight of the evening under the able direction of Staff Sergeant Batza. While refreshments were being served, Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette, O.C. "A" Division, presented the following testimonials: Sergeant Tomalty—a wrist watch and travelling bag; Sergeant Yeomans—several power tools. The former, a veteran of World War I, served 27 years in the Force at "A" Division. He will be taking up residence on the West Coast. Sergeant Yeomans engaged in 1927 and served in a number of eastern divisions, as well as the eastern Arctic and is now retiring from police work to become a gentleman farmer in the Ottawa area.

Members of "A" Division assembled at Division Headquarters on May 13 to say farewell to Reg. No. 10278 Sgts. J. N. Berryman and Reg. No. 10688 J. M. Hayes. Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette again officiated, presenting the former with fishing tackle and Sergeant Hayes with silverware. Sergeant Hayes spent his entire service in "A" Division, while Sergeant Berryman served in "C" and "O" Divisions prior to his transfer to "A" Division. Both plan to remain in Ottawa.



Sergeants Tomalty and Yeomans.

Cpl. S. F. W. Hagen, Csts. B. S. Moss and K. W. Titus were presented with suitable gifts in honor of their recent marriages and on April 27, members of "A" Division Headquarters and of the Civil Service said good-bye to Mrs. Jane Buck, nee Jane Potvin, who was presented with a woollen blanket by Insp. H. S. Cooper. Jane was employed for several years at Division Headquarters and has retired to take on the more permanent position of housekeeping.

Bridge Club During March of this year the "A" Division Bridge Club was authorized with Sub-Insp. W. G. Gordon, as president. Made up of the members of "A" Division and their wives, the club holds tournaments weekly at Spadina Barracks, with prizes being awarded for the highest and lowest scores of the evening. The final game of the season was played May 3 and during refreshments, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Gordon were presented with a suitable gift by Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette, for winning the highest aggregate score of the season. A special vote of thanks to Cpl. W. J. Glenn for his part in making this entertainment possible.

Bowling The "A" Division Bowling Club came to a successful conclusion on May 4. The league was formed in October 1954 and met every Wednesday evening at the Ideal Bowling Alleys in Ottawa. There were ten teams participating, with prizes given weekly for the high single and high cross. League play was won by the team of Cst. J. C. Marcoux, with Cst. G. Woodley's team as runner-up. The league championship was won by Cst. E. Mills' team with the team of Constable Marcoux as runner-up. The high single for the season was won by Cpl. H. Switzer, with 320, and the high cross by Cst. G. Woodley, with 821.

Rifle and Revolver Club The "A" Division Rifle and Revolver Club, under the expert eyes of Sgt. C. C. Wilson and Cst. E. Mills, finished

another good season at the end of March. The activities were much the same as previous years with the exception of an added attraction in the form of rifle and revolver teams. These teams, nine rifle and eight revolver, were formed to incite greater competitive spirit among members. The teams were made up of seven members with the best five scores counting for the grand aggregate. Cst. Lloyd White's revolver team finished on top, with Cst. Gordon Woodley's team runner-up. Cst. Mel McCulloch's rifle team finished first with Cst. Sid. Johnston's team second.

Individual awards won for the season are as follows: Grand Aggregate for Rifle and Revolver—Connaught Cup—Cst. L. White; Master Class Revolver Aggregate—Rowan Cup—Cst. B. C. Lensen; Expert Class Revolver Aggregate—Lauzon Cup—Cst. G. Woodley; Sharpshooter Class Revolver Aggregate—Canteen Cup—Cst. P. H. Schauerte; Master Class Rifle Aggregate—RCMP Cup—Cst. J. B. Saunders; Expert Class Rifle Aggregate—Cst. L. W. Grant; Sharpshooter Rifle Aggregate—Tug-of-War Cup—Cst. B. K. Van Norman.

Large bore rifle shooting has once again started for the summer, with shooting every week-end at Connaught Ranges just outside Ottawa.

Social To bring the winter sporting season to a climax, the Bowling League and the Rifle and Revolver Club combined their banquets at Spadina Barracks on May 13. The affair was well attended, with music supplied by the RCMP dance band. The highlight of the evening was the dinner which far surpassed any served at previous social events. Awards for marksmanship and bowling were presented by Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird and Superintendent Poudrette.

On April 22, an informal dance was held at HMCS *Carleton*, with music provided by Cammie Howard's band. The large crowd in attendance included many familiar faces from other divisions in Ottawa, as well as many friends from the Ottawa City, Hull City, On-

tario Provincial and Quebec Provincial Police Forces. Through the co-operation of the Chief Petty Officers' Mess and our own dance committee members, the hall presented a gay nautical atmosphere, which, of course, made our "Marine" Division guests feel right at home.

North Bay Sub-Division A hearty welcome to North Bay Sub-Division is given to Sgt. F. R. Clark, transferred from "K" Division to Sault Ste. Marie; Cpl. G. D. Arnold from Cornwall to open Hearst Detachment on May 17; Cst. J. A. P. E. Thivierge from Ottawa to Amos and Cst. A. G. Brown from Ottawa to the sub-division office.

Our sympathies are extended to Cpl. M. S. X. Theriault whose mother passed away at Tracadie, N.B.

Curling As a finale to curling activity the 1954-55 season, two rinks composed of members of sub-division headquarters and their wives, entered the RCAF 3rd Annual mixed bonspiel held April 14-17 at the North Bay Granite Club. The rinks were ably skipped by Insp. W. Dick and Cpl. M. V. McComas, but unfortunately both were knocked out in the fourth game. In conjunction with the bonspiel a most enjoyable banquet and dance was held at the RCAF Combined Mess on April 16.

Rifle and Revolver Shooting Use of the RCAF indoor range has been discontinued for the summer months. Work is to commence shortly on an outdoor revolver range near North Bay for use by members of the sub-division. It is hoped to enter a team in the Inter-divisional Indoor Rifle competition next season.

Fishing Our resume of activity would not be complete without mentioning the piscatorial efforts of members of the sub-division headquarters and detachment. While pursuit of speckled trout has generally been conceded a failure to date, considerable success has been achieved pickerel fishing in Lake Nipissing and it is readily understood why this area attracts fishermen from far and wide.

"Air" Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 13548 S/Sgt. and Mrs. H. A. Heacock, at Fort Smith, N.W.T., a daughter, on Mar. 21, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14632 Sgt. and Mrs. G. R. Hamelin, on May 21, 1955, at Ottawa, a daughter, Christie Anne Gail.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. A. D. Allard, on May 27, 1955, at Ottawa, a ten-month-old daughter (by adoption), Barbara Ruth.

New Arrivals A welcome is extended to the newest member of "Air" Division, Cst. F. R.

"Bill" Howe, who reported to the division on April 7. Age 26 and single, he was born in Sussex, N.B.—although he calls Hillsdale in King's County, N.B. his home town—he received his education in Hillsdale and Moncton, spent three years in the Air Cadets and was a telegraph operator before joining the Force on Mar. 17, 1951. He was posted to "H" Division, Halifax, in the fall of 1951, and started to fly at the Halifax Flying Club, obtaining his Private Pilot's Licence in the fall of 1952 on floats.

Posted to Moncton Detachment, "J" Division, in the spring of 1953, he continued flying at the Moncton Flying Club and obtained his Commercial Pilot's Licence in the fall of 1954 at his own expense. At the present time Constable Howe is a co-pilot undergoing further instruction at Rockcliffe.

A welcome is also extended to Mrs. Jean Bussieres of the Civil Service who reported to Rockcliffe for duty as a clerk-typist on May 16.

Departures Mrs. Therese Lepine, left "Air" Division on April 12 to join her soldier husband in Kentville, N.S. Upon leaving she was presented with an automatic coffee percolator from the division, the presentation being made by Insp. D. W. Dawson, Officer Commanding.

Transfers Cpl. "Al" Dye has been transferred from Ottawa to Regina Detachment, where he will captain the "Stinson" aircraft. Sgt. E. G. "Ted" Varndell, formerly at Regina, has been posted to Prince Albert, from where he will fly the "Beaver" aircraft. S/Sgt. D. W. Mills, who has flown the "Beaver" aircraft out of Prince Albert for some time, has been transferred to Churchill Detachment, where he will fly the DHC3 "Otter" aircraft.

Spl. Cst. B. K. "Kip" Lace has moved from Rockcliffe to Edmonton Detachment where he will act as spare Aircraft Technician for the western detachments.

Cst. "Verne" Rose is now stationed at Edmonton where he is carrying out co-pilot's duties in the "Beechcraft" based there. On temporary duty we have had Special Constable Allard and Constable Simpson at Winnipeg with the "Beechcraft", Special Constable Fowler at De Havilland, Toronto with his "Beaver" aircraft; Sergeant Beaumont at Churchill flying the "Otter" aircraft; Sergeant Hamelin to Toronto and Winnipeg flying the Winnipeg "Beaver" aircraft back from the factory, and for a short period afterwards; Special Constable Reveler from Ottawa to Churchill to assist with maintenance on the "Otter" aircraft; Cst. G. A. Fallis from Edmonton to Ottawa; Cpl. H. B. Fallis from Ottawa to Vancouver for float training and other instruction; and Special Constable Porter back to Edmonton from Winnipeg where he was assisting with the major overhaul of the Edmonton-based "Beechcraft".

Promotions Congratulations are in order to the following personnel who received promotions in rank effective May 1—S/Sgts. "Scotty" Henderson, Orderly Room and Q.M. Stores at Rockcliffe, D. W. Mills, and N. A. "Irish" Beaumont, ex-BCPP. Promoted to Corporal was "Harry" Fallis.

Meritorious Achievement S/Sgt. A. N. Beaumont was honored by the 44th Air Rescue

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Squadron, United States Air Force, Lowry A.F.B., Denver, Colorado, who awarded him a Certificate of Meritorious Achievement for the central part he played in the rescue of the personnel of one of their aircraft. The citation, signed by William L. Gibson, Colonel, USAF, reads as follows:

Pilot Sergeant A. N. Beaumont, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, on a search from 12 February 1955 to 16 February 1955, for a Strategic Air Command United States Air Force B-47 bomber, which exploded and crashed in the wilderness of Saskatchewan, Canada, did distinguish himself by using his superior pilot skill to make repeated ski landings, under restricted and hazardous conditions to pick up and evacuate the survivors to The Pas, Manitoba, Canada. The devotion to duty and skill displayed by Pilot Sergeant Beaumont reflects great credit upon himself and exemplifies the highest tradition of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

This award was passed through the No. 14 Training Group, RCAF, from the USAF. In his letter to the RCMP Air Commodore J. G. Bryans had this to say: "I should like to say again how much Sergeant Beaumont's assistance and that of the other RCMP personnel with him was appreciated during that search. It is well known that he diverted willingly and efficiently from a task he was engaged on and which had to be completed after his assistance to the search."

The other members of the Force who assisted with this rescue operation were Cpl. R. L. Fletcher, Spl. Cst. C. Fossineau and Cpl. R. Pollock. General Twining, USAF, through Air Marshal C. Roy Slemon, Chief of Air Staff, RCAF, requested Commr. L. H. Nicholson to convey his thanks to the above members of the Force "for their invaluable assistance". To this Air Marshal Slemon added "May I take this opportunity to add my word of thanks for the excellent co-operation extended in this instance by the RCMP to the RCAF personnel who were engaged in this rescue operation".

Altogether, a good show on the part of everyone concerned.

Flights of Interest The RCMP De Havilland DHC3 "Otter" aircraft based at Churchill, Man., made a record of "farthest north" in "Air" Division history this winter. Piloted by S/Sgt. D. W. "Don" Mills, with Corporal Fletcher under instruction, Spl. Cst. Gordon Bartlett as engineer, Dr. Patry as a passenger along with many Eskimo patients, the "Otter" left Churchill on May 8. By May 12 the aircraft completed flights to Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake, Wager Bay, Repulse Bay and Igloolik, which lie on the west and north side of Hudson Bay, then to Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay on Baffin Island, returning to Churchill via Igloolik, Repulse Bay and Chesterfield Inlet. The farthest north point was reached at Arctic Bay, which lies near the extreme north-west tip of Baffin Land. The "Norseman" aircraft based at Fort Smith, N.W.T. held the previous record by its several trips to Sachs Harbour, on the west side of Banks Island.

Speaking of the "Norseman", it had a near-record busy month during April. Part of this flying time was made up by a trip to Igloolik to pick up Superintendent Larsen, Officer Commanding "G" Division, and party, who were temporarily immobile due to a damaged tail ski suffered by the "Otter" aircraft while landing there. Starting from Fort Smith on April 1, with S/Sgt. H. A. Heacock as pilot and Spl. Cst. B. K. Lace as Air Engineer, the "Norseman" proceeded to Fort Reliance at the east end of Great Slave Lake, then struck across the "barren lands" to Muskox Lake, then to Cambridge Bay on April 3. Next day it went to Spence Bay, then further east to Igloolik, where it met Superintendent Larsen's party. With them on board, it proceeded to Pelly Bay, Spence Bay, Gjoa Haven, Parry River, Cambridge Bay, Coppermine, Yellowknife, Fort Smith, Rocher River, Yellowknife, Coppermine, Reid Island, Holman Island, Cape Parry, Letty Harbour, Paulatuk, Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk, then trips out of Aklavik and return to Reindeer Station, Arctic Red River, Blow River and Herschel Island, then to Reindeer Station again, then to Sachs Harbour on Banks Island, Nicholson Point and Aklavik. The return trip to Fort Smith on April 21 was made by way of Fort Norman and Yellowknife.

At the request of the RCAF, Sgt. Jack Austin and engineer Charlie Ross dropped a rubber raft to two boys drifting on an ice floe in Conception Bay off Bell Island on April 6. They were flying the "Beaver" aircraft based in St. John's, Nfld.

On the prairies, the RCMP aircraft based at Prince Albert, and flown by Sgt. E. G. Varn-dell, on April 30 found the body of a 50-year-

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old Cree Indian two miles from his home in the James Smith Indian Reserve. The aircraft was called in when impassable roads balked ground parties.

Statistics for the calendar year of 1954 show that average serviceability of the ten operational RCMP aircraft reached a high of 81.09 per cent.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 16209 Cst. and Mrs. M. R. LeGrow of Corner Brook, Nfld., a son, John Frederick, on Nov. 3, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15366 Cst. and Mrs. S. Penteliuk of Harbour Grace, Nfld., a daughter, Judy Ann, on Jan. 20, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16229 Cst. and Mrs. H. Taylor of Harbour Grace, a son, Robert Craig, on Feb. 18, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16231 Cst. and Mrs. K. L. Jacobs of St. John's, Nfld., a daughter, Carol Ann, on Mar. 28, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14904 Cst. and Mrs. A. S. Nickerson of St. John's, a daughter, Deborah Dawn, on Apr. 6, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16215 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Noel of St. John's, a daughter, Marjorie Suzanne, on Apr. 11, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16220 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Forward of St. John's, a son, Donald Wayne, on Apr. 29, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 17207 Cst. D. J. Moss of Botwood Detachment to Miss Marjorie Joan Butler, at Botwood, on Feb. 25, 1955.

Promotions Congratulations to S/Sgt. T. I. Inkpen of St. John's Sub-Division staff, Sgt. J. H. Poole and Cpl. R. C. Richards both of Corner Brook Sub-Division staff, on their recent promotions.

Bowling The 1954-55 bowling season was brought to another successful conclusion on April 16 when the "Caplins" captained by S/Sgt. J. A. Nilsson outpointed Sgt. Gord Clark's "Salmons" to gain control of the coveted "Canteen Trophy" for the next 12 months.

It was feared earlier with the closing of the Gaiety Bowling Alleys, that we would have to scrap our bowling activities for the year. Happily, this was not the case as the committee was lucky enough to hire, for Saturday afternoons, the smart new St. Pat's Alleys, and the league schedule was continued without serious delay.

History repeated itself in deciding the Trophy winner. Ever since the "B" Division league was organized five years ago, the team to finish with most points during the regular schedule has failed to win out in the play-offs. This year it was Sgt. Gord Clark's aggregation, which led the league all season and finished off some 30 odd points ahead of the second place team. Individual honors this year go to Sgt. Gord Clark and Doreen Knight for the high single in each class. In the high three we have

Inspir. R. G. Duff for the men and Miss Bernice Spurrell for the ladies and in the high average field we have Charlie Udle for the men and Miss Genevieve Fowler for the ladies.

Miscellaneous Recent arrivals from "Depot", "N" and "A" Divisions include Csts. P. R. Pennington, T. S. Bennett, C. J. H. Kilburn, J. P. Middleton, V. A. Coburn, J. G. Foster, H. A. Newcombe, R. O. Esau, R. J. Haddad, J. M. Penney and K. W. Armstrong. Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Moss were transferred to Ottawa in early March from Botwood. Happy to report that Cpl. M. A. Pepe has returned to full duty after a long illness. Cst. A. S. Nickerson is presently in hospital undergoing treatment for an ailing back. Cst. F. J. Hannon has been transferred from Bonavista Detachment to take charge of Springdale Detachment. Sgts. R. E. Goodyear and C. P. Reddy attended C.P.C. No. 24 in Ottawa. Cpl. H. Light attended a short course in Preventive Service duties in "HQ" Ottawa recently.

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"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 13957 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. A. Mazurette, a daughter, Marie Anne Lyne, at Quebec City on Mar. 3, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13952 Cpl. and Mrs. J. G. P. A. Lecavalier, a daughter, Marie Pauline Gilberte Lucie, at Coaticook, Que., on Mar. 8, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15068 Cst. and Mrs. V. P. Cormier, a son, Joseph Richard, at Ville LaSalle, Que., on Mar. 14, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14818 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. C. Dupras, a son, Pierre, at Verdun, Que., on Mar. 21, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15636 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. P. Mantha, a daughter, Marie Paule Louise, at Rock Island, Que., on Apr. 1, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 15997 Cst. R. L. J. A. Roy to Miss Gilberte Lapointe of Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 5, 1955.

Reg. No. 15021 Cst. M. Leblanc to Miss Julia Leblanc of Montreal, on Feb. 19, 1955.

Promotions Congratulations to S/Sgt. J. J. P. Dessureau, Cpls. W. C. R. MacKay, J. W. G. Boucher, J. A. G. Sabourin, W. G. A. Booth, F. J. DeCheverry and J. E. Buzzell.

Bereavement The sympathy of all members is extended to Sgt. G. R. McKenzie of Quebec Detachment upon the death of his brother, Guy McKenzie, on Feb. 28, 1955 and that of his mother, Mrs. Murdock McKenzie, on Mar. 2, 1955, both of Quebec City.

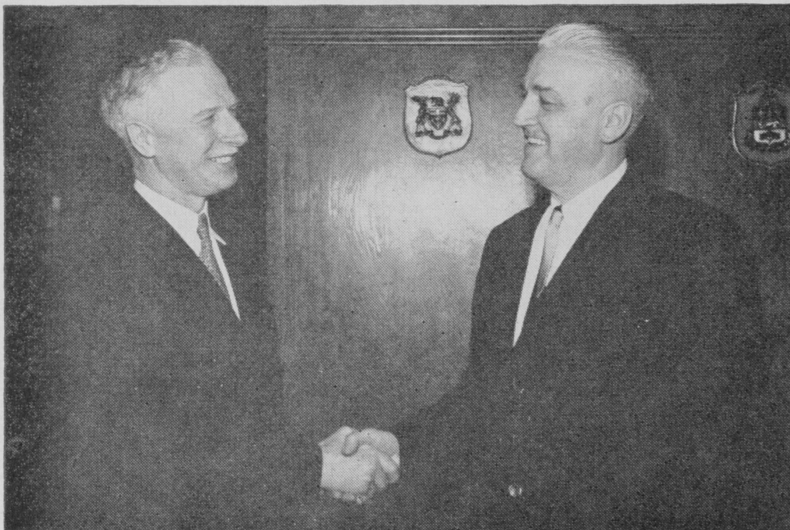
Social Activities A social event put on by "C" Division Reserve was their Oyster Party. This is an annual affair organized by the Reserve as a "get-together" between themselves and members of the regular Force. This year it was held at the Reception Room, 740 St.

Maurice St., Montreal, on February 25. Though no pearls were found in the oysters, many pearls of questionable wisdom were voiced. It was another occasion on which the Reserve showed their spirit of keen comradeship and pride in being associated with the Force.

Attending, were 75 members of the regular Force besides numerous Reserve personnel. Happily, Class No. 24, Canadian Police College were in town at the time of the party and were invited to participate.

Assistant Commissioner Courtois Retires Serving through 36 years, Asst. Commr. Noel Courtois is now on retirement leave. Commencing service with the RNWMP, he is the last member to have served continuously since the days when the Force bore its former title. A testimonial reunion was held in the "C" Division Officers' Mess on April 22, to present him and Mrs. Courtois with expressions of esteem, and hopes for a long and happy retirement. Present were approximately 40 guests, including Commr. and Mrs. L. H. Nicholson, Asst. Commr. and Mrs. O. LaRiviere, Supt. and Mrs. J. R. Lemieux, Supt. and Mrs. J. A. Churchman and Insp. and Mrs. Charles Goldsmith of Headquarters.

The Commissioner presented Assistant Commissioner Courtois with a gift from the Officers of the Force and Mr. Roger Ouimet, Q.C., an honorary member of the Mess, assisted by Insp. J. R. R. Carriere, presented the guest of honor with a complete set of matched touring luggage consisting of six pieces. Mrs. Courtois received a lovely floral offering from Mrs.



**Commissioner
Nicholson
and
Assistant
Commissioner
Courtois.**

Roger Ouimet and Mrs. C. Ledoux presented her, on behalf of the Mess, with a lovely silver mesh evening bag. An excellent buffet supper had been prepared for the occasion. Laid out amid floral decorations, it proved not only a gastronomic treat, but also an artistic achievement.

Civil Servants, employed civilians, regular and Reserve members paid tribute to Assistant Commissioner Courtois on April 29 in the Post Gymnasium. Cpl. J. W. G. Boucher on behalf of "C" Division personnel, presented him with a hobby power saw with bench. A wallet, the contents of which would ensure Mr. Courtois of transportation for many days to come, was presented by Miss Michelle Levac.

The following evening, the Blue and Gold Association held a social gathering for Assistant Commissioner and Mrs. Courtois.

Recreation On March 11, a bridge team consisting of Cpls. R. J. Andrews, L. Forest, J. Begalki and C. A. Tomkins proceeded to Rouses Point, N.Y. to accept a challenge issued by a team representing the U.S. Immigration Border Patrol, consisting of Elmer Fish, Chester Woish, Emil Meyer and Arthur Cannon. A most enjoyable evening was spent with the American team winning.

Judo The "C" Division Buffalo Judo Club has been most active since its inception in January 1954 and great success has been obtained under the instructions of Jean Beaujean. The club now has to its credit three brown belts held by Csts. J. A. Y. Robert, J. E. M. Claude and J. D. A. Laroche; two blue belts are held by Csts. J. P. Plourdes and C. A. J. J. Philion; two green belts possessed by R/Cst. A. L. Stervinou and Mr. Gauthier, Jr., the brother of Cst. J. A. J. M. Gauthier who also is a proud possessor of a yellow belt.

"C" Division Rifle and Revolver Club Again this year the members of our Rifle and Revolver Club took an active part in a large number of postal and rifle matches, competing

with teams sponsored by the Canadian National Railways, Sun Life Assurance Company, Brinks Express Company, Verdun City Police, Westmount City Police and the Montreal City Police and various teams sponsored by military units. In November of 1954, a team entered the New England Police Revolver League Inc. (Postal Matches) and competed for the months of November, January and March. Our team won first place in the November matches and Cpl. W. C. Rahm distinguished himself by making the High Individual for that month. In the early winter of 1955, a senior team entered the PQRA Armed Forces League (rifle) where 12 teams participated weekly in shoulder to shoulder matches. Our team took first place and won the Lt.-Col. S. Rolland Trophy. An intermediate rifle team entered in this same league also took first honors and won the Sims Cup. These two trophies had been previously won by this Force in 1954.

Our Club entered two revolver teams in the M.R. and R.A. and Team "A" took first place and the Freeman Trophy and Brassards.

In the DCRA (Postal Matches)—winter competition—composed of 72 teams including units from almost every division in the Force, our team placed third in January, second in February and fourth in March. This team won the Sherwood Trophy, awarded to the unit team scoring highest aggregate scores for the months of January, February and March.

There was much interest in our house league during the past season with a number of teams being formed and a total of 12 matches fired. Cpl. W. C. Rahm obtained an average of 93.88 in the .22 revolver class, Cst. J. Lariviere had an average of 99 in the .22 rifle class and R/Cst. P. Niemi averaged 86.25 in the .38 revolver class.

The female staff entered two teams in the PQRA Indoor Section Women's League and team "B" acquitted itself well by winning the PQRA Armed Forces Women League Trophy.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 15218 Cst. and Mrs. W. G. Logan, Ethelbert, Man., a son, David Lloyd, on Feb. 12, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13569 Cpl. and Mrs. L. G. Ginn, Bissett, Man., a daughter, Betty Jane, on Feb. 19, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15764 Cst. and Mrs. A. M. Clark, McCreary, Man., a son, James Walter, on Feb. 28, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15166 Cst. and Mrs. C. M. Walker, Winnipeg, Man., a son, Richard Kenneth, on Mar. 12, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14631 Cst. and Mrs. T. L. J. Carter, Lynn Lake, Man., a son, John Patrick, on Mar. 16, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13204 Sgt. and Mrs. R. D. Walters, Winnipeg, a daughter, Brenda Elizabeth, on Apr. 14, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14899 Cst. and Mrs. G. H. Slykhuis, Beausejour, Man., a daughter, Gail Eugenie, on Apr. 27, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 15053 Cst. H. J. Rokosh to Miss Violet Lillian Madill of Win-

nipeg, Man., on Mar. 26, 1955. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 14858 Cst. C. T. Ingalls to Miss Eleanor May Monan of Regina, Sask., on Jan. 22, 1955. To reside at Gladstone, Man.

Reg. No. 16061 Cst. E. G. Morrow to Miss Fay Podgorney of Perry Vale, Alta., on Apr. 7, 1955. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 15394 Cst. N. C. Carnie to Miss Helen Cherak of Portage la Prairie, Man., on Apr. 7, 1955. To reside at Selkirk, Man.

Departures Cpl. E. L. Hadley to "L" Division; Cst. P. Hebblethwaite to "G" Division.

Arrivals Sub-Insp. J. M. L. Somers from London Sub-Division to Winnipeg Sub-Division vice Insp. S. E. Raybone transferred to Brandon Sub-Division as Officer Commanding. Cpl. A. T. Kent from Charlottetown, P.E.I.

To Pension Insp. R. S. Nelson (formerly O.C. Brandon Sub-Division); Reg. No. 10175 Sgt. E. Stanley; Reg. No. 11600 Sgt. J. G. C. Scully; Reg. No. 12038 Sgt. A. W. Francis; Reg. No. 9488 Cpl. G. C. Adams and Reg. No. 12643 Cpl. D. R. Henzie.

Bowling Another successful bowling season was brought to a close with a banquet and dance held in Moore's Banquet Room on Apr. 1, 1955. The Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. S. Bullard, and Mrs. Bullard attended. Prize winners for the season were: Team—Cst. E. Sauve (captain), Mrs. Frank Schmidt, Cst. H. Rokosh, Mrs. Alex Gillespie and Cst. A. Levins; High Ladies' Average—Miss E. Gwynne; High Men's Average—Cpl. H. S. Stilborn; High Ladies' Single—Mrs. G. Dalton; High Men's Single—Cst. E. Sauve; High Ladies' Three—Miss J. Monkman; High Men's Three—S/Sgt. A. C. Gillespie and Cst. D. Rivers (tie); Most Improved Bowler—Cst. L. Mutch. Officers for the past year were: Honorary President—Asst. Commr. S. Bullard; President—Cpl. H. S. Stilborn; Vice-President—S/Sgt. A. C. Gillespie; Secretary—Miss Y. Fourneaux; Treasurer—Cst. D. Rivers.

Eight teams, five members to a team, comprised the league and bowling every Tuesday evening was enjoyed at the Recreation Alleys. Plans are already under way for next fall.

The RCMP bowling team at Dauphin, operating in the local mixed five-pin league, went to the end of the season in great style by capturing first prize in the special roll-off event with a total of 4,086 pins, over 200 pins more than any team in the loop could garnish.

Boxing As reported in the last issue of the *Quarterly*, Sergeant Major Primrose has been managing the British Empire amateur middle-weight champion, Wilf Greaves of Edmonton. It is interesting to note that on the week-end of May 6-7 Greaves fought two fights in Regina winning both by a knock-out in the second and third rounds respectively, thus capturing the Dominion of Canada middle-weight championship for the second time.

Dinner and Dance The annual elk dinner and dance was held at the barracks on March 3. The elk this year was particularly prime and in addition much credit is due Miss Maude Hughes and her efficient staff for the really delicious and well prepared dinner which was enjoyed by 117 members and staff. The dinner was followed by a dance in the auditorium and the general impression seems to be that the elk becomes more juicy and the dancers more graceful with each successive year.

Retirement Insp. R. S. Nelson On the evening of March 18 the officers, their wives and a few close friends gathered together in the Officers' Mess at "D" Division Headquarters to pay tribute and farewell to Insp. and Mrs. R. S. Nelson. During the course of the evening Inspector Nelson was presented with a car radio while Mrs. Nelson received a corsage. The Officer Commanding paid tribute to the guest's many years in police work and pointed out that he was a veteran of World War I—serving as a Captain—and was decorated with the Military Cross. In 1925 the urge to get back into uniform was so great Inspector Nelson joined the B.C. Provincial Police serving in the Kootenay, Okanagan and the south-western portion of British Columbia. Inspector Nelson became an authority on the Doukhobor situation. In 1950 when the BCPP amalgamated with the RCMP he came into the Force and some two months later was transferred to "D" Division where he served at Headquarters and latterly as Officer Commanding Brandon Sub-Division.

Inspector and Mrs. Nelson left Brandon by automobile for a visit to Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, following which they will settle down at Nelson, B.C. Their presence in "D" Division will be missed.

A banquet was held at Brandon on the evening of April 2 in honor of Inspector and Mrs.

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GREYHOUND

Nelson and Cpl. and Mrs. E. L. Hadley. An overflow crowd of over a hundred people turned out.

Throughout the sub-division and outside the Force, Inspector Nelson was admired and sincerely appreciated. His own remarks from his farewell address sum up his attitude: "I have always felt, that to be a good officer, a man must work with his men and lead them". Inspector Nelson was a living example of that philosophy.

He was presented with a sterling silver tray, suitably inscribed. Mrs. Nelson received a beautiful piece of china-ware. Presentation of a lifetime pen and pencil set was made to Corporal Hadley. His wife was the recipient of a necklace and ear-rings. Ed (Case) Hadley is well known to members across the division and there are few who have not heard at least one of his well told tales from the land of the frozen tundra.

Retirements to Pension A gathering formed on May 4 to bid farewell and happy retirement to three of our esteemed members who have seen fit to sever connections with the Force and seek employment elsewhere. Sgt. A. W. Francis leaves us to become Chief Security Officer for Bristol Aircraft Corporation while Sgt. E. Stanley has taken over the position as Chief of Police at Dryden, Ont., and takes with him as a member for the same force, Cpl. G. C. Adams. Each received retirement presents and all expressed their reluctance to leave a life which had been so good to them.



Top—Corporal and Mrs. Hadley.

Bottom—Inspector and Mrs. Nelson.

"Depot" Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

Marriages Reg. No. 15859 Cst. W. M. Gibson to Miss Shirley S. Dobson of Melfort, Sask., on Apr. 16, 1955, in the RCMP Chapel at Regina.

To Pension On March 12, in the Regina Sergeants' Mess, a presentation was made to Reg. No. 11195 Sgt. Ivor A. Mast by Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon on behalf of the members stationed in this area. It was almost inevitable that Sergeant Mast should return to his old stamping grounds when he retired and he is now employed with the Prospectors Airways Ltd., at Whitehorse, Y.T.

C.P.C. No. 25 The graduation exercises of Canadian Police College Class No. 25 were held April 28. Each member of the class received his diploma from the Hon. W. J. Patterson, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan. C.P.C. No. 25 has the distinction of being the first class to complete the course under the new stream-lined syllabus. Seventy subjects are now covered in the ten-week course. Many friends and relatives were on hand to congratulate the graduates and the Regina band

supplied a musical background for the occasion.

Recreation and Sports At the time of writing we appear to be in the between-season lull. In so far as the winter activities are concerned the Rifle and Revolver Club has taken the lion's share of the limelight. In the DCRA winter competitions our team placed fifth in January, eighth in February and tenth in March. In the Grand Aggregate for the three months it placed fifth. Cst. R. J. Woolger of the team placed fourth in the individual competition. The results of the Saskatchewan Provincial Small Bore Association March competitions show that the Regina RCMP Club finished first in the Senior "A", Senior "B" and Senior Sporting Teams; second in the Senior "C" Division. A large number of members competed in the Dominion Marksmen events and claims were put in for 78 of the various awards.

Soccer This is the only summer sport that has really swung into action. The '55 season started with a game against the Regina Albions on May 1 and the small but enthusiastic crowd included the visiting Inspection Team from



CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE CLASS NO. 25

Rear Row (L. to R.)—Patrol Sgt. T. E. Parish; Sgt. J. L. Wilson; Sgt. L. V. Maertens-Poole; Sgt. H. F. Price; D/Sgt. R. Scott; Sgt. A. Wagner; A/Det. B. Crawford.

Third Row—Asst. Supt. S. A. Khaleque; Supt. Khalil Ahmad; Sgt. W. J. Macpherson; Cst. S. E. Cox; Sgt. L. E. Rosberg; Sgt. E. R. Lysyk; Det. F. K. Shaw; Sgt. E. C. R. Woods; Dist. Off. Tali Mohammad; Asst. Supt. Hasan Mustafa.

Second Row—S/Sgt. T. N. Symonds; Sgt. J. R. Fraser; Sgt. L. D. M. Morel; Capt. J. H. Kelly; Insp. C. R. Bligh; F/L A. E. Savard; Sgt. W. A. Taylor; Sgt. L. J. Kiggins; Sgt. J. W. Doyle.

Front Row—Sub-Insp. T. A. Horn; Sgt. A. deB. Macdonell; Sgt. Major C. T. Hanman; Insp. A. S. McNeil; Supt. J. F. Thrasher, O.C. "Depot" Division; Cpl. W. G. Stevens; Sgt. A. J. Chad; Sgt. C. E. Gray; Insp. W. L. Higgitt.

Ottawa headed by Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher. Due to excessive rain this spring the north-end of our sports field was under water and the pitch had to be shortened to 90 yards. Our boys gave the visitors some stiff competition but we were finally edged out by the Albians 4-3. The Police team sustained a serious loss when Constable Grogan of "B" Squad had to be replaced in the goalie slot due to an

injury received in the earlier part of the game. We appear to have some outstanding soccer talent in the division this year and the members are looking forward to an active season in the Regina Soccer League. Constable Watkins, bass-drummer of the Regina band, is a most energetic captain and under the experienced eye of team manager Cpl. Hughie McCallum the squad should make a good showing this year.

"E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 15423 Cst. and Mrs. R. R. MacKeracher, at Cloverdale, B.C., on July 2, 1954, a son, Bruce Clifford.

To Reg. No. 16656 Cst. and Mrs. R. W. Logie, at Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 9, 1955, twins, Christopher Fraser and Susan Patricia.

To Reg. No. 15999 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Douglas, at Nanaimo, B.C., on Feb. 1, 1955, a daughter, Brenda Marie.

To Reg. No. 14891 Cst. and Mrs. A. Jensen, at Golden, B.C., on Feb. 15, 1955, a daughter, Linda Marie.

To Reg. No. 14702 Cst. and Mrs. A. B.

Brown, at Prince Rupert, B.C., on Feb. 17, 1955, a son, Neil Thomas.

To Reg. No. 15701 Cst. and Mrs. P. W. King, at New Westminster, B.C., on Feb. 18, 1955, a daughter, Katherine Louise.

To Reg. No. 15348 Cst. and Mrs. R. R. Spray, at New Westminster, on Feb. 18, 1955, a son, Donald Roger.

To Reg. No. 14787 Cst. and Mrs. T. A. Wilde, at Victoria, B.C., on Mar. 2, 1955, a daughter, Pamela Jean.

To Reg. No. 15713 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Cox,

at North Vancouver, B.C., on Mar. 8, 1955, a son, William Patrick.

To Reg. No. 16418 Cst. and Mrs. H. M. Dale, at Chilliwack, B.C., on Mar. 8, 1955, a daughter, Linda Beatrice Mitchell.

To Reg. No. 14594 Cpl. and Mrs. S. A. Rammage, at Nelson, B.C., on Mar. 17, 1955, a daughter, Linda Ann.

To Reg. No. 15600 Cst. and Mrs. L. S. Smith, at Vancouver, on Mar. 27, 1955, a daughter, Pamela Marie.

To Reg. No. 15430 Cst. and Mrs. T. Ciunyk, at Queen Charlotte City, B.C., on Mar. 31, 1955, a daughter, Gillian Mary.

To Reg. No. 15188 Cst. and Mrs. R. W. Nelson, at Chilliwack, on Apr. 6, 1955, a son, Gregory Ray.

To Reg. No. 13597 Cpl. and Mrs. H. C. Draper, at Vancouver, on Apr. 12, 1955, a daughter, Marie Elaine.

To Reg. No. 15258 Cst. and Mrs. S. Kary, at Trail, B.C., on Apr. 20, 1955, a daughter, Karen Kathleen.

To Reg. No. 16069 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. R. Stacey, at New Westminster, on Apr. 22, 1955, a son, Michael William.

To Reg. No. 14240 Cst. and Mrs. J. V. Henneberry, at Nakusp, B.C., on Apr. 23, 1955, a son, Patrick John.

Marriages Reg. No. 17007 Cst. W. M. Kerr to Miss Janet Margaret Taylor of Edmonton, Alta., on Nov. 26, 1954, at Victoria, B.C.

Reg. No. 17429 Cst. H. N. Saidock to Miss Donnaleen Beverly Tapley of Victoria, on Feb. 5, 1955, at New Westminster, B.C.

Reg. No. 15293 Cst. R. N. Milmine to Miss Mary Ellen Moran of Victoria, on Mar. 5, 1955, at Colwood, B.C.

Reg. No. 16125 Cst. R. G. T. Dalziel to Miss Edith June Kent of Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent, England, on Mar. 17, 1955, at New Westminster.

Reg. No. 17397 Cst. J. Slavik to Miss Ada Gwendolyn Ruth McAllister of Port Alberni, B.C., on Mar. 19, 1955, at Port Alberni.

Reg. No. 17246 Cst. L. M. Warner to Miss Theresa Power of Wetaskiwin, Alta., on Mar. 28, 1955, at Wetaskiwin.

Reg. No. 16629 Cst. D. S. Hemphill to Miss Beverly Ann Barber of Creston, B.C., on Apr. 11, 1955, at Creston.

Reg. No. 15197 Cst. W. M. McConnell to Miss Margaret Ellen McLelan of Surrey, B.C., on Apr. 18, 1955, at Cloverdale, B.C.

Reg. No. 17582 Cst. D. J. Gilligan to Miss Marjorie Ann Way of Prince Rupert, B.C., on Apr. 19, 1955, at Prince Rupert.

Reg. No. 16040 Cst. R. F. Dawson to Miss Roberta June McCartney of Ladysmith, B.C., on Apr. 30, 1955, at Duncan, B.C.

Reg. No. 14670 Cpl. B. G. Boutilier to Miss Sylvia Thelma Parlin of Vancouver, B.C., on May 11, 1955, at Vancouver.

Sorrow His friends and comrades throughout the division were shocked to learn of the sudden death of Cpl. "Tom" Moorehouse on Mar. 3, 1955. Engineer on our patrol vessel M.L. 15 out of Prince Rupert for many years, equally competent as master or cook, Tom's genial presence, ashore or on the many lonely northern patrols, was a source of comfort and strength to all who were happy to serve with him. Our sympathy goes out to his sorrowing wife and children.

Departures We have said farewell to the following, transferred to other divisions: Cpl. R. T. Hockridge to "D" Division; Csts. T. A. Mathews to "O" Division; and K. A. Sanderson to "F" Division. Cpl. "Brick" Hockridge had served in "E" Division for over 20 years and he leaves behind a host of friends both in and outside the Force, who wish him and his family every happiness in their new home in Winnipeg.

Another farewell of a different kind, we bade to Spl. Cst. A. R. Walker, perhaps better known as ex-S/Sgt. A. R. (Bob) Walker, MM. Bob, who retired to pension at the conclusion of his service in "D" Division, came back into harness with us in 1951, and his experience was put to good effect in the Division Headquarters' Central Registry. On March 31 Special Constable Walker said a second good-bye to the



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Force he had served so well, when he was presented with an automatic toaster by Insp. G. R. Engel on behalf of the Division Headquarters' staff.

By a happy coincidence, the member taking over the job of Bob Walker senior is Bob Walker junior (no kin) in the person of Cst. R. Walker, transferred from Burnaby Detachment.

Arrivals "E" Division extends a welcome to the following who have been posted to British Columbia: Csts. J. Anderson from "K" Division to North Vancouver; L. M. Warner from "K" Division to Prince George; W. L. Melsom from "HQ" Division to Campbell River; C. H. Simms from "D" Division and W. J. Brugger from "A" Division, both to Burnaby, and A. H. Brasnett from "H" Division to Cloverdale. The latter, a dog master, brought with him a new canine member of the division, P.S. Dog "Tim", who is now occupying our Cloverdale kennel.

To Pension The undermentioned retire to pension on the dates shown: Reg. No. 12638 Sgt. J. E. Murton on June 25, 1955; Reg. No. 10203 S/Sgt. A. M. Hutchinson on July 20, 1955; Reg. No. 10959 Sgt. R. N. R. Street on July 27, 1955; Reg. No. 10573 Cpl. I. H. Fenske on July 31, 1955, and Reg. No. 16355 Cpl. D. S. E. Thompson on Aug. 18, 1955. Our best wishes go with them.

*Your future
is our business
Today!*



The GREAT-WEST LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG

Recreation Curling and bowling highlighted sporting activities in Prince Rupert Sub-Division until the out-of-doors season rolled around. A curling team entered the annual city bonspiel and succeeded in capturing honors for the highest end scored in the week-long event. In bowling, teams were entered in both the local five and the ten pin leagues. The five pin mixed team, consisting of Cst. and Mrs. J. A. B. Riddell, Cst. and Mrs. G. R. Gordon, Cst. F. C. Pachal and Miss May Murray were the proud recipients of a prize at a bowling banquet on May 13, having finished the season at the top of the Celco City League.

Another successful RCMP bowling team was the Vancouver-New Westminster group led by Cpl. J. W. Duggan consisting of Cpl. W. R. Gordon, Csts. W. Welychka, B. C. Johnson and D. E. Harrison. They led the second-half schedule in the Vancouver Civil Servants' Bowling League, and narrowly missed victory in the play-offs. Members of this team gave a new trophy to the league, to be competed for in future seasons.

And now, of course, the golfers come into their own. While we know that throughout the division many members play on an individual basis, the competitive spirit is really gathering momentum in Victoria. The first of the year's monthly tournaments was held at the Gorge Vale course on May 6. Cpl. W. J. Clancy came in with the low gross, followed closely by Supt. J. R. W. Bordeleau. Low net was shared by Csts. J. Bishop and K. C. Watson, S/Sgt. E. Holm, a regular prize-winner in these contests, coming in second. Twenty-one members from the Victoria area took part in the tournament, many of them novices, and the fact that several of the latter placed well is a tribute to the fairness of the handicapping system. This is known as the "Callaway System Automatic Handicap", and should any member be interested in knowing how it works, Cpl. W. J. Clancy of Division Headquarters, secretary of the golfing group, will be glad to oblige.

Before leaving the golf scene, we should mention Sgt. J. O. Hall's hole-in-one, which he produced on April 17 at the Gorge Vale course. The sergeant, one of our regular players, isn't saying how much this feat cost him!

Around Prince George, the main spring activity seems to be an outburst of fishing fever. City detachment members look with envy as the Highway Patrol car rolls out into the country, past rippling streams and placid lakes. The dark suggestion has been advanced (entirely without foundation) that the radio antennae have been used for purposes other than communications!

Shooting Lack of proper shooting facilities for regular practice and competition is frequently the reason why our members in the

outlying areas do not take a more prominent part in shooting activities. Welcome news now comes from Prince George, where a rifle and revolver club was formed last April. A range of modern style and design has been built into the basement of the new Federal Building in the city, which now houses the sub-division headquarters. These developments cause us to look forward to interesting shooting news from this northern sub-division.

Down in Victoria, members have changed over to outdoor practice, and have been making good use of nearby Heal's Range through the courtesy of the Commanding Officer of the local Canadian Scottish Regiment. In addition to Victoria members, the crew of our patrol vessel M.L. 6 come down from Ganges every Saturday to partake in weekly practice with the .303. It is hoped also that arrangements will soon be completed for the use of a local range for outdoor pistol practice.

The Victoria group is now fortified with the presence of two of the division's best shooters—Csts. J. H. Bishop and R. Walker. With both the rifle and hand-gun, the less experienced members are profiting from the experience and coaching of these two veterans, and the team from this group promises to give a good account of itself in the coming B.C. Rifle Association matches this summer.

Social The latter part of the social season was highlighted by regimental balls put on by four of our sub-divisions. Chilliwack started the "ball" rolling on March 4 with their second annual ball, again held at the RCSME hall at nearby Vedder Crossing, through courtesy of

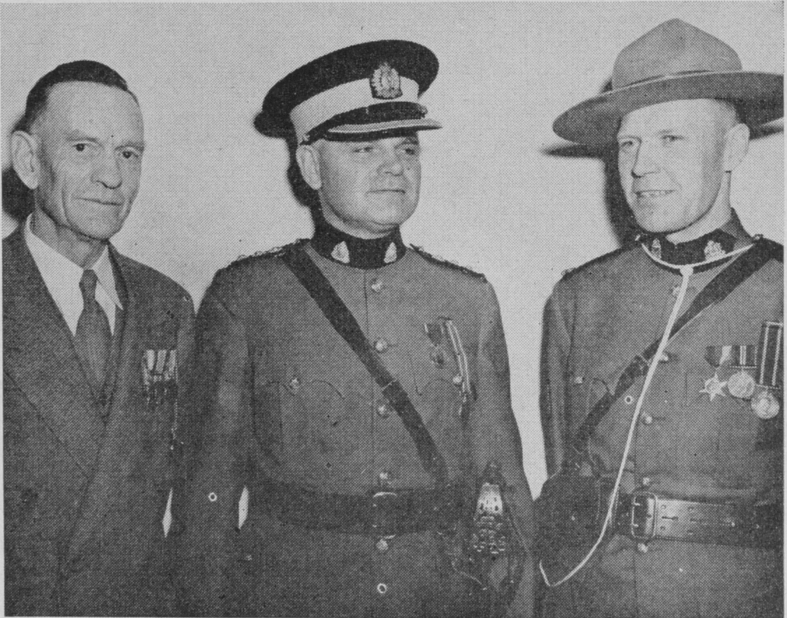
the Camp Commandant. A week later the Civic Auditorium was the scene of the Nelson Sub-Division Ball. On April 15 something new in RCMP social events appeared on the calendar, this being at the Kelly Douglas Auditorium in Burnaby, when the first regimental dance sponsored by a detachment of the Force took place, a significant commentary on the size of our post which polices this large municipality. The 14th Annual Police Ball at Kamloops, a regular yearly affair which is one of the most prominent social events of the interior, was held on April 12. All four affairs reported an excellent attendance, and an outstanding success from every point of view.

Throughout the winter members in the Victoria area had been threatening to put on a "smoker" which would put all previous smokers in the shade. The long wait was justified when at length the big event took place on May 13 in the Victoria hall of the Army, Navy and Air Force Veterans' Association. In addition to a number of ex-members, several of our old friends from the South Vancouver Island Rangers dropped in, and joined in the story-swapping and reminiscing that went on throughout the evening. Master of Ceremonies was Cst. H. L. Drybrough, and the community singing, as usual, flourished under the experienced leadership of S/Sgt. E. "Sandy" Holm.

Youth and the Police In Prince Rupert Sub-Division members of Ocean Falls Detachment have resumed their summer activities in the coaching of Little League baseball players. Three constables in Prince Rupert City are also trying their hand at this good work, and

**Recipients of
RCMP Long
Service Medal,
"E" Division.**

L. to R.—
ex-Cpl. A. G.
Bonney
(Reg. No.
11666);
Inspr.
G. R. Engel;
S/Sgt. W. E.
Marshall.



report that their charges are responding well to the coaching. In Prince Rupert also, progress is being made in the Scouting field; scoutmaster of the First Prince Rupert Troop is Cst. G. K. Martin of sub-division headquarters.

Children and adults in the isolated settlements of South Bentinck Arm and Namu saw their first moving pictures from the RCMP film library during April, when our patrol vessel M.L. 17 visited these points. Members of the crew screened our movies to highly appreciative audiences.

Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs have also been receiving their share of attention in the Kootenays area. Reports from Nelson Sub-Division tell us that members at Castlegar, Fernie, Trail, Greenwood, Kaslo and Nelson are actively engaged in the movement, either as scoutmasters or assistant scoutmasters. Grand Forks members are busy coaching a softball club of local boys in the Teen-Town League.

Presentations At Division Headquarters on April 18 Attorney-General R. W. Bonner officiated at a ceremony in which Long Service Medals were presented to Insp. G. R. Engel, Reg. No. 12388 S/Sgt. W. E. Marshall and Reg. No. 11666 ex-Cpl. A. G. Boncey.

Our April issue mentioned the retirement to pension of Sgts. J. Howe and A. E. A. Gunn. On February 16 over a hundred members of the sub-division gathered in Kamloops at a banquet arranged in honor of the two retiring NCOs, who between them had put in a combined total of 64 years' service in the B.C. Provincial Police and the RCMP. After the usual speeches the two retiring members were presented by Supt. R. W. Wonnacott, Officer Commanding the sub-division, with electric clocks, suitably engraved. Accompanying the clocks was a scroll in the language of a Warrant of Commitment, sentencing them both to many years of health and happiness in retirement.

"F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 14697 Cst. and Mrs. W. Sorokan of Regina, Sask., a daughter, Paula Marie, on Feb. 15, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14680 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. McCutcheon of Prince Albert, Sask., a daughter, Cheryl Eloise, on Mar. 4, 1955.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. C. J. Fosseneuve of Cumberland House, Sask., a daughter, Valerie Jane, on Mar. 26, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14962 Cst. and Mrs. R. S. Wood of Milestone, Sask., a daughter, Joanne Lynn, on Apr. 5, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13518 Cpl. and Mrs. C. P. Rodriguez of Langenburg, Sask., a son, Gregory Michael, on Apr. 10, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14685 Cst. and Mrs. S. W. Keech of Rose Valley, Sask., a daughter, Janice Charline, on Apr. 16, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13247 Cpl. and Mrs. R. H. Swift of Shellbrook, Sask., a son, Richard Frederick, on Apr. 19, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13901 Cpl. and Mrs. I. W. Pickerill of Regina, a son, Brent, on May 5, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13632 Cpl. and Mrs. T. J. Johnston at Craik, Sask., on May 6, 1955, a son, Rodney Duncan.

Marriages Reg. No. 17506 Cst. M. P. Robertson of Yorkton, Sask., to Miss Patricia Hemsley at Toronto, Ont., on Apr. 9, 1955. They have since been transferred to "E" Division.

Sub-Division Activities—North Battleford A St. Patrick's Day dance was held in the local Armouries on March 15. The ball-room was suitably decorated for the occasion with green

and white streamers forming a canopy and Irish emblems adorning the walls. Music was provided by the Orchestra Section of the RCMP Band from Regina and the Grand March was led by Insp. and Mrs. D. J. McCombe. Many members from outside detachments were present and the large attendance is indicative of the popularity of this social function.

Prince Albert An enjoyable mixed party was held in the banquet room of the Avenue Hotel at Prince Albert on April 7 with most of the local personnel and some from outside detachments in attendance. Guests of honor were Sgt. and Mrs. Don Mills, and one of the highlights of the evening was a speech by the former in his own intimitable style following a presentation made by the Officer Commanding of a parting gift from the members of the Sub-Division Recreation Club.

As the curling season melted away for another year, there were reports of many interesting and hard fought games. Saskatoon Sub-Division and the RCAF Station there played host to a rink from this sub-division on March 6, and it is understood the hospitality far exceeded the calibre of the curling.

Members bowling in the Prince Albert City Men's League during the past season advise very little success was attained this year in that highly competitive league, due mainly to considerable turn-over in players on our team which played havoc with their handicaps.

The fairways on the local golf course have already attracted the aspiring Ben Hogans and several signs of stiff muscles can be noted. An

increase in the number of addicts to this "old man's" game is expected this year.

Regina Sub-Division Recreation and Sports Club Curling came to an end with our Curling Bonspiel held in Regina on March 18. Twelve rinks from within the sub-division competed in the 'spiel for the C. F. Rigby Trophy, and following numerous ends of flawless curling, the Moosomin entry, ably skipped by Cpl. F. N. Brien emerged victorious. The bonspiel lasted all day and was followed by a social evening at which individual trophies were presented to the winners, as well as the Rigby Trophy which will be competed for annually.

A sub-division spring dance was held on May 13, in Regina.

Sympathy Sincere condolences go to Spl. Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Charles of La Ronge, Sask., on the loss of their infant son, Thomas Frederick, who passed away on March 12 at the age of seven months.

Saskatoon Sub-Division Shooting The wind-up shoot of the Saskatoon Services Rifle Association was held at the Saskatoon Armouries on March 27 and while the sub-division team fired some of their best targets of the winter season, they finished second to the 21st Medium Battery RCA team, who turned in a sizzling 494, thereby retaining the Blaine Trophy for another year. The same team also won the Birks Trophy for heading the league, the sub-division team coming second. CSM W. E. George of the RCA won the aggregate honors with a score of 98.9; Supt. A. W. Parsons with 98.2 finished second. The sub-division team, while not winning top honors in DCRA matches picked up enough cash prizes to repay the Rifle and Revolver Club the entry fee with a goodly rate of interest. The same team won two of the three matches entered in the Saskatchewan Provincial Small Bore Association Competitions, and is presently waiting to hear the result of the third match.

At the wind-up smoker of the SSRA held in the Sergeants' Mess RCA on April 1, plans were laid for an active full bore meet, which will culminate in the Provincial Matches at Dundurn this summer. It is the aim of the Saskatoon shooters to place more members from the city on the Provincial team to compete at Ottawa than heretofore.

Curling On February 20 a North Battleford Sub-Division curling team skipped by Insp. J. D. McCombe, played a return game against the Saskatoon Sub-Division "plugged" team led by Supt. A. W. Parsons. The North Battleford aggregation bowed to the home side.

At the RCAF Station curling rink in Saskatoon an enjoyable afternoon and evening of curling was spent when two RCMP teams, made up of Prince Albert and Saskatoon personnel competed against two Air Force teams. Group Capt. E. H. Evans and the other seven members of the Air Force proved to be capable hosts.

Promotions Our sincere congratulations are extended to Sgt. L. C. Rooney and Cpls. E. Willes and T. J. Peck on their well-earned promotions. They were adequately celebrated in the customary manner.

Departures Our best wishes go with Cpl. E. Willes on his transfer to "HQ" Division. Prior to his leaving here he graduated receiving his B.L. degree with distinction, being awarded the Thomas Dorwick Brown Scholarship, which carries with it a cash award of \$150 for having been the outstanding student in the third and final year of law at the University of Saskatchewan. Before leaving Saskatoon a suitable presentation was made to this member by Supt. A. W. Parsons on behalf of members of Saskatoon Sub-Division.

Social The Saskatoon Sub-Division Recreational Club held its annual dance at the Drill Hall at the RCAF Station on June 3.

First-Aid Every member of Saskatoon Sub-Division attended First-Aid Instructional classes in February, some very interesting lectures having been given by Dr. G. E. Dragan and Dr. T. Seddon.

Yorkton Sub-Division—Annual Ball His Excellency, the Governor-General, the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, and his party honored



Presentation of RCMP guests to His Excellency at Annual Ball, Yorkton, Sask.

the Yorkton Sub-Division annual formal ball which was held in the Dr. D. J. Brass Auditorium, Yorkton Collegiate, on May 17, by being in attendance from 10 to 11.15 p.m. At the request of His Excellency, Insp. H. C. Forbes, Officer Commanding Yorkton Sub-Division and Mrs. Forbes, presented the 500 persons attending the ball to His Excellency.

Music was supplied by the 12-piece dance

orchestra, RCMP Band, Regina. From the favorable comments received, the ball was a huge success and an event that will be remembered in Yorkton for some time to come. Sub-Division personnel are most grateful to His Excellency for his great kindness in honoring us with his presence at our ball, especially because of his visit being included during a heavy scheduled tour.

"G" Division

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

Births To Reg. No. 15309 Cst. and Mrs. G. Kornelson, a son, Alan Norman, on Jan. 7, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14856 Cst. and Mrs. W. Parsons, a daughter, Evelyn Gail, on Mar. 15, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15283 Cpl. and Mrs. I. D. Fisher, a son, David Norman, at Mayo, Y.T., on Mar. 26, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 15940 Cst. R. A. White to Miss Jenny Ostafichuk at Aklavik, N.W.T., on Mar. 12, 1955.

Social A formal dance held on April 30 at the MacKenzie Hotel, Fort Smith, N.W.T. formed the social highlight of the current year. Members of the Force combined with personnel of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals to make the event a huge success.

A smoker was held in Whitehorse Detachment recreation room on April 1. An added attraction to the evening's program was a lecture of Mr. Erik Nielsen, acting Crown counsel, on the new Criminal Code. The lecture proved interesting and was of untold value to all members here.

Sports Some of the ardent golfers were noted on the Fort Smith RCMP Golf Course on April 26. Patches of snow still lay about the grounds, but the "north of 60" Sammy Sneads were undaunted—they wore their parkas.

Illness Our good wishes and hopes for a

speedy recovery go to Cpl. R. Bakewell, Watson Lake Detachment, and Cst. G. O. George of Haines Junction Detachment who were recently hospitalized in the Whitehorse Military Hospital for appendectomy operations. Also, to Cst. H. H. Howk of Atlin Detachment, B.C., who was recently released from the Whitehorse Military Hospital following a bout with a case of "shingles".

General Personnel serving in the North have oftentimes felt themselves greatly separated from the activities of their fellow members at "outside" divisions. This, however, was not the case this past winter. Three members of Fort Smith Sub-Division were afforded the opportunity of attending classes at Regina. Sgt. E. R. Lysyk, sub-division NCO, attended C.P.C. Class No. 25, and Cst. A. B. McKenzie of Yellowknife Detachment attended a Refresher Class, at "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask.

Cst. H. Nixon returned to Whitehorse Detachment on March 28 from Regina, where he had attended Refresher Class "A".

Whitehorse Detachment recently took on a modern look when we gained the stenographic services of Mrs. Audrey Hubbard. Apart from being a capable stenographer, Mrs. Hubbard is the right-hand helper to her husband, Tom, on their dairy farm, located on the banks of the Takhini River, approximately 15 miles north of Whitehorse. Theirs is the only dairy farm in the Whitehorse area.

"H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 15369 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Hunter, at Halifax, N.S., on July 14, 1954, a daughter, Elizabeth Anne.

To Reg. No. 14799 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. Beaman, at Cheticamp, N.S., on Feb. 12, 1955, a daughter, Lynn Diana.

To Reg. No. 15320 Cst. and Mrs. R. A. Vaughan, at Pictou, N.S., on Feb. 18, 1955, a son, Robert Lewis.

To Reg. No. 13559 Cpl. and Mrs. A. W. Ward, at Antigonish, N.S., on Feb. 23, 1955, a daughter, Barbara Jean.

To Reg. No. 13970 Cpl. and Mrs. G. E. Gunn, at Halifax, on Mar. 4, 1955, a son, John Radford.

To Reg. No. 15657 Cst. and Mrs. J. F. G. A. Kennedy, at Halifax, on Mar. 13, 1955, a daughter, Michelle Carmen.

To Reg. No. 14856 Cst. and Mrs. J. K. K. Scissons, at Glace Bay, N.S., on Apr. 1, 1955, a son, Kevin James.

To Reg. No. 15688 Cst. and Mrs. H. W. Kirk, at Halifax, on Apr. 1, 1955, a daughter, Deborah Anne.

To Reg. No. 13482 Cpl. and Mrs. O. B. N. Duncan, at New Waterford, N.S., on Apr. 5, 1955, a son, Robert Scott.

To Reg. No. 14481 Cpl. and Mrs. M. D. Mattson, at Halifax, on Apr. 27, 1955, a son, Eric William.

Adoptions By Reg. No. 13686 Cpl. and Mrs. E. E. Ward, at Inverness, N.S., twin girls, aged 14 months, Sharon Rae and Karen Gay.

Marriages Reg. No. 16028 Cst. A. D. Batstone of Yarmouth Detachment to Miss Helen Jean MacLean of Halifax, N.S., on Mar. 5, 1955.

Reg. No. 15431 Cst. A. L. Gallagher of Halifax to Valerie Ann Jeffery of Halifax, on Mar. 19, 1955.

Reg. No. 16883 Cst. G. R. Milligan of Halifax Detachment to Miss Rhona Marie Mazerall of Mazerall Settlement, N.B., at Fredericton, N.B., on Apr. 26, 1955.

Reg. No. 16970 Cst. M. J. Spooner of Sydney Detachment to Miss Madelyn Christine Daye of North Sydney, N.S., on Apr. 27, 1955.

Miss Frances Dorothy Leck of the Division Headquarters Q.M. staff to Mr. Ernest Coates of Dartmouth, N.S., on Apr. 8, 1955.

Promotions Congratulations to S/Sgt. W. J. Lawrence, Sgt. J. D. McMahon, Cpls. J. Babin and H. G. Houston, who were promoted to their present rank on May 1, 1955.

Retirements We bade farewell to two members well known throughout the division, who have retired to pension. Reg. No. 10825 Cpl. R. R. Tumilty proceeded on retirement leave on Apr. 12, 1955, after completing 25 years of service in the Force. "Bob" served continuously in "H" Division from 1934 to the present time and is now residing at the International Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida. Reg. No. 12567 Cpl. W. Fraser completed 20 years of service, 17 of which had been served in "H" Division when he commenced his retirement leave on Apr. 22, 1955. "Bill's" new address is Billings Bridge, Ontario.

Presentations were made to both NCOs by members of the division prior to their departure.

Departures Cst. J. L. Thomson from Tatmagouche Detachment to Hamilton Detachment in "O" Division, on transfer. Cst. G. R. Milligan from Halifax Detachment to "A" Division, on transfer.

A farewell presentation was made to Miss Irma Jean Marie Snair, stenographer at Division Headquarters, on March 30, on the occasion of her departure for Berlin, Germany, where she will spend the next 2½ years.

Division Smoker A highly successful smoker was held at Thornvale Barracks in Halifax on April 29. The affair was largely attended by "H" Division Headquarters and "Marine" Division personnel, as well as quite a number of members from outlying detachments. On this occasion, the Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. J. Howe, presented Cpl. N. Credico of the Division Identification Section with a stein for having won the high aggregate in "H" Division in the RCMP Inter-Divisional Revolver Shoot.

Sports Two teams participated in the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League, one in senior and the other in junior competition. This league encompasses all the military units in the Halifax area; there were 42 competitors in the junior and 56 in the senior competition—seven teams in the senior division and ten in the junior. There was some lack of senior material, but bolstered by a few enthusiastic juniors, our senior team, captained by sharpshooter Cpl. Nick Credico, placed fourth. The junior team, captained by Cpl. Ken Fraser, did well, placing second and winning the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. Ltd. Trophy. Weekly spoon winners for the high individual score in each division were Cpl. Nick Credico in the senior, with three spoons, and Cpl. Ken Fraser

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and Cst. Ross Milligan in the junior, with two spoons and one spoon respectively.

Also won by Corporal Credico was the Dr. Sieniewicz silver tray with miniature for the high individual grand aggregate in the senior division. His high average of 97.8 tied the existing record. In addition, Corporal Credico was the winner of an engraved ash tray for shooting a possible during competition matches. Other members who placed high were Cpl. Jud Skinner and Cst. J. Douglas in the senior division, as well as Sgt. Jim McMahon, Cpls. Percy Furlong, Ken Fraser and Cst. John Entwistle in the juniors.

One team was entered in the DCRA Winter Competition First Division for the months of January, February and March. Our showing was encouraging and members are keenly interested in participating in the 1956 season. Teams were entered in the Inter-Divisional Shoot, both .22 indoor rifle and pistol competitions. Arrangements have been made for the use of the Eastern Command Army outdoor range at Bedford, near Halifax.

Miscellaneous It was with a feeling of pride and accomplishment that the C.I.B. Officer, the Officer Commanding Halifax Sub-Division, the duty officer and one of the stenographers stepped into the elevator on the second floor of the Division Headquarters building recently. The elevator, ultra-modern and completely encased, had just been installed by the Otis Elevator Company. It was with somewhat different feelings that they climbed out of the same elevator nearly an hour later after having been trapped between the second and first floors waiting for repair men to release them.

Truro Sub-Division—Sports A volley-ball team was organized at Truro during the winter months, and weekly games were played with members of the RCAF Station at nearby Debert. At first, the Police team appeared hopelessly outclassed, but "N" Division and "Depot" Division training prevailed, and by the end of the season, the Air Force team was faced with real competition. The Truro RCMP hockey team played several games with the Debert RCAF team and efforts in this field were more successful.

The following is an account of the trip to the Canadian Curling Championship at Regina by Sgt. G. L. Glinz, Truro Sub-Division, who skipped the entry from the Truro Curling Club, representing the Province of Nova Scotia:

A Truro Curling Club Rink, skipped by Sgt. G. L. Glinz of Truro Sub-Division, won the Nova Scotia Curling Championship at Halifax, N.S., in February of this year, earning the right to represent the Province at the Canadian Curling Championship play at Regina. Other

members of the rink were Avard Mann, third, Ted Henry, second, and Frank Hoar, lead.

The rink left Truro on March 1 and arrived in Regina on March 4. Curling H.Q. was the Saskatchewan Hotel, which was also the scene of several luncheons, banquets and other social gatherings during the week. Western hospitality was everywhere in evidence, consequently the stay in Regina was especially enjoyable for our rink.

The curling for the Brier Tankard was done in the Stadium and the ice was good after the first day. The first day we were favored with a Chinook, which coupled with other circumstances left us with water on the ice and some poor curling. The competition, as usual, was keen and it was necessary for each man of every rink to curl steadily to win games. We were only able to bat .500, so won only five of our ten games. Our wins were against Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

A frequent visitor to the Stadium was Assistant Commissioner McGibbon, Officer Commanding "F" Division, who was noted to be keenly interested in the games. It might also be mentioned that the skip of the New Brunswick rink was ex-Sgt. E. J. St. Pierre, from Edmundston Curling Club.

On the return trip from Regina, we were pleased to accept the invitation of the RCMP Curling Club at Ottawa to spend March 18 in that city as their guests. In the late afternoon, we were treated to the approved pre-dinner appetizers in the Sergeants' Mess at the "HQ" building, and later to a delicious steak dinner at the same place. We then made the mistake of playing a friendly game at the "N" Division curling rink, against Skip Magnusson, Sgt. L. Newman, Cpl. R. Handford and Cpl. W. A. Coombs. The RCMP rink won the match ten to five. After the game, we were guests at a smoker at "N" Division, where we were again winned and dined in fine style and also honored by a visit from the Commissioner.

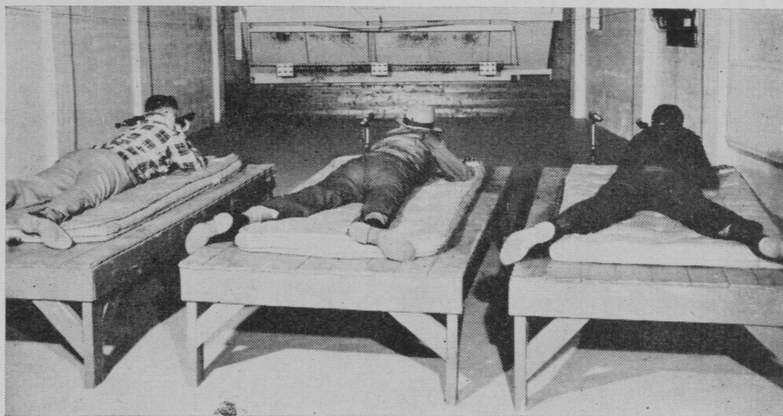
The last highlight of our trip was luncheon in the Parliament Building dining-room as guests of the member from Colchester-Hants, N.S.

Social Several informal sub-division parties were held at the Open Kitchen on the Pictou Road, near Truro, and one such party provided an opportunity for saying farewell to Cpl. R. R. Tumilty prior to his retirement.

A church parade with all members of Truro Sub-Division staff and Truro Detachment participating was held at Truro on May 1, 1955. There was much favorable comment on the turn-out and it is proposed to make this a semi-annual affair.

Sydney Sub-Division—Social The sub-division seventh annual ball was held at the

Members of
Sydney
Sub-Division
shooting in
new range.



Isle Royal Hotel in Sydney on February 15. The Officer Commanding, Insp. J. R. Roy, and Mrs. Roy received the guests and led the colorful Grand March. Several novelty numbers were included in the program and were capably handled by the Master of Ceremonies, Cpl. M. W. Morrow. This has become the social event of the season, and as in past years, was an unqualified success. An informal sub-division party was held at the Sergeants' Mess of the RCAF Station at Lingan, near Sydney, on April 22, which provided an opportunity of saying farewell to Csts. M. J. Spooner and B. W. Dervin, transferred to "A" Division.

Sports The finishing touches have now been added to the sub-division rifle and revolver range. With a length of over a hundred feet and a width of more than 25 feet, there is ample room for regulation 25 yard matches, and four members are able to shoot at the same time. Providing illumination are fluorescent lights so arranged to increase in intensity from the firing point to the butts. Walls and back-stop are painted with a flat cream color paint to reduce glare. These arrangements conform with the latest developments in range lighting, contrasting with the old system of using dark colors and concentrating all available light on

the targets. The new system imposes less strain on the shooter and is more convenient because of increased illumination at and behind the firing line. The range is equipped with a moveable target carrier operating on pulleys between the firing point and the butts. This is an added safety measure.

A successful shooting season terminated on May 3 when the Sydney Sub-Division No. 1 rifle team defeated a team from the Sydney Rifle Club by a score of 788 to 779. This was the deciding match for the Canadian Legion Trophy, emblematic of the Small Bore Rifle Championship in Cape Breton. The Sydney Rifle Club had held this trophy since it was first presented for competition eight years ago. In winning the match, a new range record was set. Spl. Cst. S. W. I. Remmler led the RCMP team to victory with a possible 200. Other members of the squad were S/Sgt. E. Swailes with 198, Sgt. T. Guthrie with 195 and Cst. J. Cook with 195. Cst. H. A. Palmer was spare with 190.

A team entered in the second division of the DCRA Competition also gave a good account of itself by placing first in the February match and winning prize money in the other two matches.

"J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 15925 Cst. and Mrs. A. R. LeCocq, a daughter, Marie Blanche Rachael, at Tracadie, N.B., on Feb. 22, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15255 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. R. Perrier, a daughter, Mary Suzanne, at Edmundson, N.B., on Feb. 27, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13749 Cpl. and Mrs. W. J. Gairns, a son, Wayne Robert Gordon, at Dalhousie, N.B., on Mar. 8, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13759 Cst. and Mrs. R. O. Lively, a daughter, Jane Elizabeth, at Chatham, N.B., on Mar. 13, 1955.

To Reg. No. 12957 Cpl. and Mrs. J. R. L. Roy, a son, Jean Pierre, at Shediac, N.B., on Mar. 19, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15785 Cst. and Mrs. S. D. Healey, a daughter, Leslye Anne, at Saint John, N.B., on Apr. 8, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14871 Cst. and Mrs. A. A. McArthur, a daughter, Allison Marie, at St. Stephen, N.B., on Apr. 21, 1955.

Special Events The gingham and checked shirts have been laid away for another few months with the cessation of square dancing. Probably by next fall exercise will again be indicated in order to reduce the belt a few notches.

Shooting In annual competition with the Fredericton Garrison Rifle Association, the "J" Division team comprised of Supt. D. O. Forrest, Cpls. H. H. MacLeod, R. J. Davidson, Csts. C. MacNabb and J. A. Lawson compiled a total of 486 with the two spares: Cpl. R. M. MacNabb and Sgt. L. V. Brown respectively scoring 96 and 93. The Garrison team made 483 with their spares each accounting for 91 points. On this occasion it was our pleasure to entertain the visiting marksmen, the girls preparing the lunch which was much enjoyed.

Training and Promotions The first week in May saw the completion of the annual motorcycle course which appeared to be thoroughly enjoyed, particularly during the departing celebrations which coincided with news of promotions. This added zest to the gathering. Our sincere congratulations go to the new NCOs.

Notes of Interest With a new copper roof being installed on the main building and two new houses under construction, the ground-work has been laid for the further experience of our side-walk superintendents. The houses will face on a broad expanse of lawn.

We previously mentioned the Sergeant Major has his squirrels, now we must add the Officer Commanding has his rabbits. As we understand it these activities are not designed to prove an Einstein theory but merely to demonstrate simple mathematics.

The RCMP Masonic Degree Team has again

been active—this time in Fredericton where a large gathering was held.

Sincere congratulations are extended to our genial medic, Dr. Bell, on his appointment as Superintendent of the new polio clinic in Fredericton.

Ex-Spl. Cst. Daryl Henry of "Marine" Division, son of Insp. J. A. Henry, O.C. Fredericton Sub-Division, was one of ten students named by the Hart House Explorations Society at the University of Toronto to travel and work in Finland this summer, on the invitation of the Finnish University students. The group will be away approximately 3½ months and the itinerary calls for a three week visit to Russia. Daryl Henry is presently studying third year architecture.

Honors The University of New Brunswick Encaenia was held on the campus at Fredericton, N.B. on May 12. On this occasion, replete with time-honored ritual, the Commissioner of the Force, Leonard Hanson Nicholson, MBE, was present for the conferring of an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. Much could be written of the proceedings, but we feel that the address given by Professor R. E. D. Cattley, needs no embellishment:

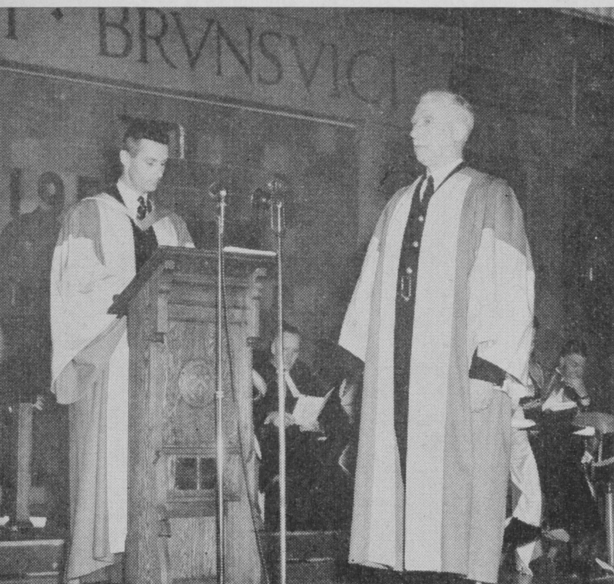
"Your Honor; Mr. President: Good wine needs no bush; nor do the Mounted Police need an orator. If Leonard Nicholson joined as a constable the Force of which he is now Chief, no glowing periods will better this plain statement. How, then, shall we discover the man behind the magnificent self-effacement of the Service?

"Shall I point out that he is New Brunswick born and married to a New Brunswick lady? Or that he is a member of several august National Councils and Committees, and last year commanded the Canadian Rifle team at Bisley? That he curls and—tell it not in Gath!—plays a grand game of poker?

"No, the flames of war must be our torch. Their murky beams illumine a lone, gaunt figure huddled in his jeep high on a bleak Italian hill-side—a figure that is tirelessly watching through the dank night mists as convoy after convoy of three-ton trucks noses its slow and serpentine way, ghosts through a ghostly valley below.

"Colonel Nicholson—to give him his wartime rank—was Assistant Provost Marshal to the 1st Canadian Corps. And the 1st Canadian Corps was part of Field Marshal Montgomery's battle-scarred Eighth Army.

"There were some 15,000 vehicles in the



Commr. L. H. Nicholson wearing his Doctor's gown following the conferring of the degree. Dr. Colin B. MacKay is on the Commissioner's right.

Canadian Corps. Their movements had to be planned by day that they might execute them by night. For the chief planner the responsibility was at times fantastic and the margin for sleep zero. What is the character of the man who could take the prolonged strain and come out smiling? Who could drive his staff as he drove himself, and retain unbroken his popularity with every rank?

"First, there must be the keen mind endowed with superb administrative ability. Second, an incredible capacity for work

coupled with a genius for delegating authority. Third, a great tolerance for the mistakes of others, and finally a crowning sense of humor.

"Your Honour; Mr. President: We have before us a great Canadian, the secret of whose greatness resides in three simple words, as straight and as forthright as the man himself—Discipline through Example."

May we add our sincere congratulations to those already expressed for this recognition of a magnificent achievement.

"K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 14835 Cst. and Mrs. L. T. Martin, Edmonton, Alta., on Apr. 15, 1955, twin daughters, Maureen Teresa and Coleen May.

To Reg. No. 15475 Cst. and Mrs. A. W. R. Burrows, Edmonton, on Apr. 19, 1955, a son, Gordon Arthur.

To Reg. No. 15016 Cst. and Mrs. C. R. Mains, Grande Prairie, Alta., on Apr. 20, 1955, a daughter, Ann Lorene.

To Reg. No. 15043 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. O'Brien, at Lethbridge, Alta., on Apr. 24, 1955, a daughter, Patricia Maureen.

To Reg. No. 14956 Cst. and Mrs. V. G. Smith, Fort Vermilion, Alta., on Apr. 26, 1955, a daughter, Patricia Marie.

To Reg. No. 14323 Cst. and Mrs. E. G. Pedersen at Calgary, Alta., on Apr. 29, 1955, a daughter, Susan Iona.

To Reg. No. 15036 Cst. and Mrs. W. Reinbold, Camrose, Alta., on Apr. 30, 1955, a son, Wilfred Douglas.

To Reg. No. 13826 Cst. and Mrs. P. Morris, Nordegg, Alta., on May 7, 1955, a daughter, Karey Kathleane.

To Reg. No. 14647 Cst. and Mrs. R. K. Chalk, at Calgary, on May 12, 1955, a daughter.

Marriages Reg. No. 15922 Cst. D. J. Fraser to Miss Gertrude Esther Teske at Camrose, Alta., on Mar. 2, 1955.

Reg. No. 15858 Cst. M. S. Stevenson to Miss Jean Walker McMillan, at Red Deer, Alta., on Apr. 9, 1955.

Reg. No. 16032 Cst. W. Lohm to Miss Lancy Wolfer, at Medicine Hat, Alta., on Apr. 23, 1955. To reside at Red Deer.

Reg. No. 15877 Cst. A. A. Morrison to Miss Evelyn R. Hilderman, at Rhein, Sask., on Apr. 23, 1955. To reside at Wetaskiwin, Alta.

Reg. No. 15776 Cst. W. K. Williams to Miss Janet McDonald at Edmonton.

Bowling Plates of roast turkey with all the trimmings, the presentation of awards by the Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. G. M.

Curleigh, and an evening of dancing climaxed the Edmonton Scarlet and Gold Bowling League season when a banquet and dance was held at Haroni's picturesque Fiesta Room in Edmonton on May 18.

The five-pinnars swung into action last September with eight teams participating and play terminated in mid-April. However, the league experienced a shake-up about mid-season due mainly to transfers and regular Police duties with the result that it was re-organized and six teams finished out the season. In view of this, no actual team winner was declared, but the trophy for the top club went to the "Tiger Cats" who were leaders at the time of the reshuffle.

Other awards were presented to the following: Ladies' High Single, Mrs. Shirley Gagnon; Ladies' High Triple, Miss Irene Lenko; Ladies' High Average, Mrs. Irene Fedorovich; Men's High Single, Cst. Harry Metcalfe; Men's High Triple and Average, Cst. Ken Greggain; Most Improved Bowler, Miss Peggy Atkins, and Perfect Attendance, Mr. Frank Raymond.

Curling The Alberta Associated Police Curling Bonspiel was held in Edmonton this year starting February 21 when Mayor Wm. Hawrelak welcomed the various competitors to the city and then threw the first rock. Twenty-eight rinks were entered in the competition, four more than last year, and the four events were competitions for the following trophies: *A. T. Belcher Trophy*—won by the team of Insp. I. Moore, Edmonton City Police, followed by the rinks of Insp. J. McMurray, Edmonton City Police, Sgt. R. W. Mulcaster, RCMP Edmonton, Cpl. L. G. Dagg, RCMP Edmonton. *Patterson-Jennings Trophy*—Cpl. G. H. Hacking, RCMP Lethbridge, with Sgt. L. Newington, RCMP Red Deer, Insp. J. H. Cookson, Edmonton City Police and Bim Jacques, Calgary City Police, following in that order. *Bouzan Trophy*—won by rink of Cpl. D. Currell, RCMP Edmonton, followed by

D/Sgt. A. Little, Calgary City Police, Cpl. W. W. Peterson, RCMP Edmonton and Chief Cst. A. R. Bull, Medicine Hat City Police. Consolation prizes to teams of Cpl. J. S. D. Brandon, RCMP Edmonton, D/Sgt. A. Little, Calgary City Police, Cst. B. O. Beckett, RCMP Calgary and Cst. J. Hovey, RCMP Edmonton. Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher, ex-Chief Cst. R. Jennings and Mr. B. Bouzan, attended the banquet on February 22 and presented their trophies and the prizes awarded for the respective events. Asst. Commr. G. M. Curleigh, Chief Cst. M. F. E. Anthony and Chief Cst. A. R. Bull also took part in the program. The 1955 bonspiel was, thanks to the whole-hearted co-operation of the officers commanding the several police forces, the members of the various committees, and all competitors, a complete success and we look forward eagerly to the 1956 version of this highly competitive event which, we understand, will be held in Calgary.

The Associated Police Curling Club (Calgary) began the 1954-55 season with teams from the Calgary City Police, CPR Investigation Department, Army Provost Corps, and local members of the RCMP. The RCMP team skipped by Cst. B. O. Beckett finally won out, taking the Continental Casualty Company Railroad Division Trophy.

Rifle and Revolver Shooting The Edmonton Club has just completed the indoor season. Great improvements were made to the indoor range at Edmonton barracks during the past few months, including the installation of target carrying frames, individual stalls for pistol shooting, a new paint job, and, shortly, correct lighting is to be installed.

Teams were entered in the January, February and March DCRA shoots in the second division, and they collected prize money each month. Two members received prize money in individual matches.

The finish of the indoor season was marked by the final shoot of the Edmonton Garrison Indoor Rifle League. Our club entered a team in this league and after a full season of preliminary shoots finished in first place. The Scarlet and Gold Women's Chapter, I.O.D.E., took care of the catering when the RCMP played host, on our range, for the final shoot.

I.O.D.E. Chapter at Edmonton Two organizations outstanding for their contributions to Canadian patriotism clasped hands on March 8, when a Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire was inaugurated in Edmonton with an exclusive membership of wives of active members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The new "Scarlet and Gold" Chapter chose for its motto, "Defend the Right" a phrase embodying the RCMP motto "Uphold the Right" and the I.O.D.E. motto "One flag, One throne, One Empire". A number of the executive members of the

Provincial and Municipal Chapters were present for the colorful ceremony in the RCMP barracks at which 30 charter members of the new Chapter received I.O.D.E. badges. Mrs. G. M. Curleigh is Honorary Regent of the Scarlet and Gold Chapter and Mrs. C. F. Wilson is Regent.

The 20 primary Chapters in the City of Edmonton sent a handsome new standard which was presented at the ceremony by Mrs. L. D. Collins, municipal organizing secretary to Mrs. Cecil Tombs standard bearer for the Scarlet and Gold Chapter. The gavel, a gift of the Dr. Allan Blair Chapter of Regina, was presented by Mrs. Gilhespy to our Regent, Mrs. C. F. Wilson, who was a former Regent of that Chapter. As a gift of welcome from the National Chapter Mrs. Spilsted presented our new Chapter with a Record Book.

Promotions We congratulate the following: Sgt. Major C. F. Wilson; S/Sgt. C. E. Gray; Sgts. J. Friederich, G. R. Cunningham; Cpls. A. Robson, W. H. Quinn, J. L. Van Blarcom, W. F. L. Murray, A. W. Taylor, J. A. McCullough and H. F. Carron.

Lethbridge Sub-Division—Sports An RCMP bowling team consisting of uniformed members and civil staff of this headquarters has been active in the Lethbridge Social League during the past winter. Despite valiant efforts on the part of the team it failed to make the showing expected. Members of the headquarters staff entered the Business Men's Bowling League at the local "Y" and were successful in reaching the semi-finals before being eliminated.

Social A gathering of members, ex-members and friends took place in the private dining-room of the El Rancho Motel on March 25 to wish Reg. No. 7761 S/Sgt. J. C. L. Guimond the best of luck in his retirement to a well-earned pension after more than 30 years in the service of the RCMP and the Alberta Provincial Police. Insp. I. C. Shank, Officer Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division presented this NCO with a handsome travelling bag, together with pen and pencil set, on behalf of "K" Division, while members of the RCMP Veterans' Association here, presented a nice ash tray and shirt. Old-timers present at this function were, Insp. E. D. Fryett (RCMP Rtd.), ex-S/Sgt. G. Harvey, now Chief Constable Lethbridge City Police, as well as other ex-members and members totalling 60. Following the presentations a dinner was served. We will all miss Staff Sergeant Guimond, but we are pleased to learn that it is his intention to reside in Lethbridge.

Social—Calgary The 1955 social season got off to a good start when the Recreation Club of the Calgary Sub-Division held its first annual formal ball at HMCS *Tecumseh* on February 11. The committee, under the direction of S/Sgt. C. E. Gray, went all out to make it a

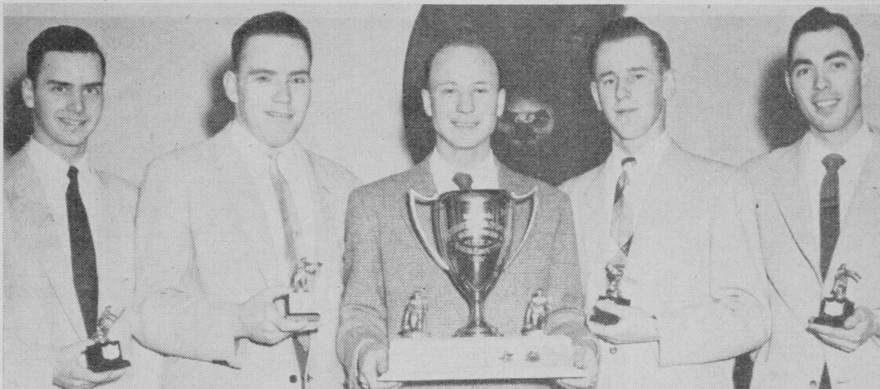
**Edmonton
Bowling League
Winners L. to R.:**

Front row—
Peggy Atkins,
Mrs. Irene
Fedorovich,
Mrs. Shirley
Gagnon, Mrs.
G. M. Curleigh,
Irene Lenko,
Mrs. P. B.
McGinley.
Back row—
Cst. F. Rhodes,
Mr. Frank
Raymond, Cst. H.
Metcalf, Asst.
Commr. G. M.
Curleigh, Csts.
K. Greggain,
J. Moss.



Calgary Curlers—

L. to R.: Csts.
B. G. Johnston,
D. S. Peddie,
B. O. Beckett,
S. Kushniruk,
R. H. Bodley.



most successful dance. Tables were gaily decorated with miniature RCMP statuettes as centre-pieces and the dance orchestra of the RCMP Band, "Depot" Division, contributed the music.

On April 29, a smoker was held at the Mewata Sergeants' Mess to bid "bon voyage" to Reg. No. 10275 Cpl. J. M. Carter, who commenced his retirement leave on May 12 after completing just over 26 years' service with the Force. In the absence of the Officer Commanding Calgary Sub-Division, S/Sgt. R. C. Gray presented the guest with some luggage, fishing equipment, and a pen and pencil set. Corporal Carter will long be remembered by all and we wish him happiness in his new surroundings at Victoria, B.C.

Hockey The Calgary Inter-Service Hockey

League saw a new participant enter the 1954-55 season—the Calgary Sub-Division team was the first RCMP team to enter this league. Competition was keen and other teams were from the Lord Strathcona's Horse, Queen's Own Rifles, PPCLI, No. 25 A.M.B., RCAF and No. 11 Supply Depot, RCAF. Each team played five games, with the Lord Strathcona's Horse entry winning all of theirs, and the RCMP winning three, tying one and losing one game. In the finals for the Calgary Service Hockey League Trophy, best two out of three games, the Lord Strathcona's Horse took two straight games in a closely fought and clean series with the RCMP team. Managed by S/Sgt. R. C. Gray, the RCMP was coached by Mr. George Laak.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Births To Reg. No. 13759 Cst. and Mrs. R. O. Lively, on Mar. 13, 1955, a daughter, Jane Elizabeth.

Marriages Reg. No. 16014 Cst. W. J. R. Macdonald to Miss Eileen MacArthur at Charlottetown, on May 2, 1955.

Departures We regret the loss of Cst. D. F. Gutteridge, recently transferred to "J" Division; also Csts. J. W. Pringle and R. R. Gordon, transferred to "G" Division. Our best wishes travel with them.

Arrivals We welcome Cst. R. O. Lively, recently transferred to this division.

Courses Through the co-operation of the Officer Commanding "J" Division, six members of this division have received refresher courses in the care and operation of motorcycles.

"Marine" Division

(Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. D. J. A. Conrod, a daughter, Valarie Lynn, on Aug. 30, 1954.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. R. B. Allen, a daughter, Vickie Rosanne, on Nov. 2, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15965 Cst. E. D. Sears to Miss Lorraine Shirley MacDonald, at Halifax, N.S., on Nov. 20, 1954.

Reg. No. 17554 Cpl. E. W. Bell to Dulcie Ruth Hart Crofton, at Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 7, 1955.

Spl. Cst. G. D. Nicholson to Miss Virginia Marie Burgess, of Fairview, Halifax Co., N.S., on Feb. 14, 1955.

New Members We welcome the following who have joined the division: Spl. Csts. W. H. Burke and D. I. McIntosh.

Departures Best wishes are extended to Spl. Cst. A. J. Hatcher, who proceeded to pension on Mar. 31, 1955.

At "Marine" Sub-Division Headquarters, on Feb. 25, 1955, tribute was paid to Supt. J. P. Fraser upon his retirement from the Force. S/Sgt. J. E. F. Boulet presented the honored guest with a Ship's clock, suitably engraved, on behalf of the members and Civil Servants of the division. Mrs. Fraser was presented with a bouquet of roses by Miss Vivian Robertson.

"N" Division

(Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14597 Cst. and Mrs. Andy Wilvert, on Apr. 11, 1955, a son, Paul Anthony.

Arrivals The division and particularly the riding staff were happy to welcome Station Sgt. F. H. Bancroft of the Barbados Police Force, who arrived here on April 2 for an equitation course. Cst. R. C. Culton from "J" Division has joined the driving instructional staff. Something new was added to the training establishment in the coming of Csts. F. D. McLennan and J. A. MacIntosh, who, having completed their recruit training at "Depot" Division, will act as Troop Leaders for 16 and 17 Troops.

Promotions Congratulations to S/Sgt. J. W. Allen and Sgt. J. P. Slattery on their recent promotions.

Bowling The "N" Division Bowling League wound up the 1954-55 season with Cpl. H. M. Gilbey's team "Huskies" on top. The "Boxers" captained by Cst. B. B. MacWhirter finished second. Individual winners were: Ladies' High Average—Miss Janet Buchanan; Men's High Average—Mr. E. Mathieu; Ladies' High Cross—Miss Shirley Stewart; Men's High Cross—Cst. Cliff Morin; Ladies' High Single—Mrs. Alice Johnson and Men's High Single—Cpl. Dave Hadfield.

Boxing The second recruits' boxing tour-

namment of the 1954-55 season was held March 22. Judges were Supts. L. Bingham and J. H. T. Poudrette. Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird presented trophies to the winners and runners-up. Welterweight—J. T. Pierson, 13 Troop; Middleweight—L. E. Ridgway, 13 Troop; Light Heavyweight—G. P. Swatman, Unsquadded; Heavyweight—J. R. Bradshaw, 15 Troop.

An interesting match took place for the "Barrack Championship" between Csts. M. Tusa and L. R. Trimble. Tusa was winner of the first tournament's heavyweight class and Trimble won the light heavyweight class. Bradshaw injured a hand while winning the heavyweight championship in the second tournament. Constable Trimble challenged Tusa and lost out only after a nip and tuck battle.

Shooting During the winter Cpl. J. R. Zavitz, small-arms instructor, participated in the national indoor league pistol competitions sponsored by the Canadian Civilian Association of Marksmen. In the .22 match he placed first in a field of approximately 80 marksmen and in the .38 match, first against 30 opponents, setting a match record in doing so. This match is open to all Canadian shooters from coast to coast. Contestants fire their targets in their home ranges and mail them to the CCAM in Montreal for scoring.

Retirements The following members have left the Force on pension: Reg. No. 10422 Cpl. J. B. E. Diotte; Reg. No. 12472 Cpl. D. A. Hadfield and Reg. No. 12613 Sgt. R. W. James. All three were popular and will be missed. Jean Diotte, in charge of the garage for years, is retiring to his property in the Gatineau Hills; Dave Hadfield to Niagara Falls to go into business and Reg James to Florida to open a motel. They received suitable gifts at social gatherings with the staff prior to their departures and Supt. R. A. S. MacNeil spoke of the good services rendered the Force by all three, and on behalf of the staff wished them success in their new ventures.

Graduation March 25 was pass-out day for C.P.C. No. 24. The class was addressed by the Hon. Stuart S. Garson, Minister of Justice and Commissioner Nicholson was in attendance. CPO C. E. McNaught, RCN, was class valedictorian. In conjunction with this ceremony, the Minister presented several members with the Long Service Medal.

Social The annual "N" Division bowling league dance was held in the division auditorium on April 15 and attracted a large gathering. Prizes were presented by Commissioner Nicholson to the winners. Door prizes

were won by Cst. Andy Wilvert and Mrs. Cecile Dupuis.

The Intra-Service Senior NCOs' ball was held this year at "N" Division. Guests included Commissioner Nicholson, Maj.-Gen. M. L. Brennan, Air Commodore D. S. Blaine, Commodore R. A. Wright, RCN. Music was supplied by the RCMP dance orchestra. The RCAF Rockcliffe Station pipe band led the grand march and the gym was gaily decorated.

Visitors During the afternoon of March 9, 25 members of the Notre Dame de Grace Women's Club of Montreal visited "N" Division. They were escorted on a tour of the training centre by Supt. R. A. S. MacNeil, the Officer Commanding and witnessed jumping exercises by members of No. 13 Troop in the riding school and a physical training display by No. 12 Troop. The group was impressed by the visit and in expressing their thanks their Recording Secretary stated that they had had no idea how much time and effort went into the training of recruits—that it had been previously taken for granted that the men merely donned a uniform to qualify as policemen.

"Skipper" Abel, Dallas, Texas, youngster, who dreamed so much of being a "Mountie" that a U.S. television program paid his trans-

Horse "Bobby" with Cpl. Paddy Gardner, "Skipper" Abel, Sgt. G. L. Newman, Mrs. Abel and Cst. R. J. Haddad in "N" Division stables.



portation to visit our Force in Ottawa, was at "N" Division in April for a day's tour of the establishment. Youthful Skipper was accompanied by his mother and ex-Cpl. James Archer, formerly of "C" Division, who had corresponded with the lad.

Their time spent here proved to be happy for all concerned, with Sgt. L. Newman and Cst. R. J. Haddad, who acted as guides, reporting that Skipper's enthusiasm and interest in the Crime Laboratory, stables and so forth, undiminished to the end.

Book Reviews

IN SEARCH OF THE MAGNETIC NORTH, edited by George F. G. Stanley. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 171. \$3.50.

Anyone who has ever done any research into life in Canada a hundred years ago, will know how difficult it is to find references that can be accepted as factual. There are some of course, but in many cases histories and reminiscences have been compiled in book form years after some particular set of circumstances made them a subject worth recording. If for no other reason "In Search of the Magnetic North" should be popular with students of Canada's early history.

Briefly, the book is a collection of letters to relatives and friends written by the young English artillery subaltern, John Henry Lefroy during his journey into the North-West Territories in 1843-44. Originally sent to Canada to take charge of the new observatory erected in Toronto, Lefroy travelled into the North for the purpose of making a magnetic survey. Much of his travel was by canoe along the waterways taken by the old *voyageurs* and his letters provide much interesting detail about frontier Canadian life 100 years ago.

Incidentally these letters, which have never before been published, are now in the Public Archives, Ottawa. H.E.B.

BUCKSKIN BRIGADIER, by Edward McCourt, Professor of English, University of Saskatchewan. The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Toronto. Illustrated. Pp. 150. \$2.

A thrilling saga from Canada's past is presented for the enjoyment of young readers in Edward McCourt's "Buckskin

Brigadier". It is the rather unfamiliar story of Maj.-Gen. Tom Strange's little army, the Alberta Field Force, and its creditable achievements in helping to suppress the Riel Rebellion. The bearded Alberta rancher, Tom Strange, a retired officer of the Imperial Army who rose to serve his country in a time of crisis, emerges as the stern but fair hero, a man of fierce independence who leads his hastily mustered fighting corps through fiery Indian attacks to force the surrender of Chief Big Bear's war-band and compel the release of white hostages.

Characterized by lucid detail and life-like conversation, the author's smooth, imaginative style of writing makes characters and events stand out vividly. A mood of expectancy pervades the early chapters which tell of terrified white settlers preparing for the worst on receiving initial reports of Indian uprisings. Then with the Frog Lake massacre, the nature of the story changes, exploding into swift action of the type that appeals to young readers most.

This book has been written "to introduce young Canadians to a remarkable leader and a remarkable little army". But far from being a bare presentation of historical facts and details, it is an *adventure* story told in a most expressive and pleasing manner.

M.R.

THE PILTDOWN FORGERY, by Dr. J. S. Weiner. Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 214. \$2.50.

Almost 43 years ago, the Geological Society met in London, England to hear of an astounding discovery—Charles Dawson, a country lawyer-amateur anthropologist had found "the missing link". Dawson told the meeting of finding pieces of bone

and fossil in a Sussex gravel pit near Piltdown Common during explorations extending over a period of years. A number of the bones fitted together to form a complete cranium, while others formed part of a lower jaw. The significant point is that the bones included both animal and human material. However, Arthur Smith Woodward, eminent anthropologist who testified with Dawson was of the opinion that the remains were of one being, who had both ape-like and human characteristics. Such being the case, here at last was that long looked for link between man and ape.

Gradually this theory became generally accepted and "the Piltdown Man" was acclaimed in scientific circles as one of our early ancestors. Dawson and Woodward were lauded for their discoveries—a memorial to the former was erected at the site of his find—and gradually the world came to accept the "Piltdown Man" as tangible evidence of the theory of evolution. However, there had been some sceptics at first and one who had persistently refused to accept the fossilized remains as human, was Sir Arthur Keith. His stand has been vindicated by the scientific investigations of Dr. Weiner and his associates which proved beyond doubt that the "Piltdown Man" was one of the gigantic frauds of modern time.

This book tells of the discovery by Dawson, why it became accepted and how the author and his fellow scientists finally revealed the supposed "missing link" to be nothing but a deliberate and clever hoax. In its own way, this is a detective story and it is an interesting one. H.E.B.

"RISE CANADIANS!", by M. Bellasis. Palm Publishers Press Services Ltd., Montreal, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 271. \$4.25.

This is essentially a history, but one with a somewhat different approach. Written by a novelist, it is less a text-book or scholarly reference, than a moving story full of fascinating characters.

Basically, the book deals with the rebellion of Upper Canada, the rising led by William Lyon Mackenzie. It is a period in Canadian history that has been relegated to a position of comparative unimportance by some historians. "These old struggles are forgot, or but dimly recalled. In a few generations, not many remember what the battles were about; and enjoy the results of them without question. It was all long ago, and very petty and unimportant, we say; . . . and as small as Canada, before certain obscure persons set her free to become great" is the way the author sums it up.

The most dynamic of those "obscure persons" was Mackenzie, the fiery Radical journalist who paid for his part in the uprising with a period in exile. But there were others, perhaps equally rabid, if somewhat less combustible. Each had his own particular place in the events of the times and all of them made some contribution to the developments which were a prelude to self government in Canada.

This is history as Carlyle defined it—"the essence of innumerable biographies"—and it is the impact of the variety of personalities involved in the story which makes it such interesting reading. H.E.B.

OBITUARY

Deputy Commr. Denis Ryan, (RCMP Rtd.) 78, died in Santa Monica, Cal., U.S.A., Apr. 23, 1955. He joined the NWMP Dec. 12, 1903, was promoted to Inspector Oct. 1, 1914, to Superintendent Apr. 1, 1932 and appointed Acting Assistant Commissioner July 1, 1935. Confirmed in that rank Jan. 1, 1936, he was appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner Mar. 6, 1938 and confirmed Aug. 1, 1938. He retired to pension Feb. 1, 1939. In World War I he served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft. (See also Old-timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 4507 ex-Cst. George Lindsay, 70, died Mar. 13, 1955 at The Pas, Man. He joined the RNWMP Oct. 10, 1906 and purchased his

discharge Nov. 5, 1909. On May 28, 1910 he re-engaged in the Force and purchased his discharge May 17, 1912. He served at Regina, Esterhazy, Nokomis, Sask. For the past 20 years Mr. Lindsay had been a guard in the Provincial Jail at The Pas.

Reg. No. 11699 ex-Cst. Michael Sidney Tutty, 57, died Mar. 14, 1955 at Antigonish, N.S. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged July 15, 1940, after serving at New Waterford, Halifax, Sydney, North Sydney, North Ingonish and Antigonish, N.S. Before joining the Force he had served with the Preventive Service from Sept. 23, 1931 to Mar. 31, 1932.

Supt. (Lt.-Col.) Gilbert Edward Sanders, CMG, DSO (RCMP Rtd.), 91, died Apr. 19, 1955 at Calgary, Alta. He joined the Force as an Inspector Sept. 1, 1884, was promoted to Superintendent July 1, 1899 and retired to pension Mar. 1, 1912. He commanded the Force at Macleod, Calgary and Athabasca Landing, Alta., Battleford and Regina, Sask. In addition, he saw service at many other points in the West. Colonel Sanders served in the North-West Rebellion, South African War and World War I, was wounded twice in South Africa, several times mentioned in dispatches and awarded the DSO. He received the CMG for service in World War I. (See also Old-timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 4219 ex-Cpl. Frank Corby, 79, died in February 1955 at Vancouver, B.C. He served in the RCMP from Apr. 28, 1904 to Apr. 27, 1909, from Aug. 26, 1909 to Apr. 24, 1913, from Aug. 4, 1914 to Aug. 3, 1917 and from June 1, 1928 to Oct. 31, 1932 when he retired to pension. In addition he also served in the Saskatchewan Provincial Police from Aug. 3, 1917 to Nov. 30, 1920 and from June 17, 1921 to May 31, 1928. Ex-Corporal Corby had been stationed at Dawson, Y.T., Lethbridge, Suffield and Empress, Alta., North Portal, Regina, Saskatoon, Wilkie, Rosetown, Biggar, Prince Albert, Hudson Bay Junction and Cut Knife, Sask. (See also Old-timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 17499 Cpl. Tom Moorehouse, 54, died Mar. 3, 1955 at Prince Rupert, B.C. He joined the RCMP Aug. 15, 1950 and served with "Marine" Division on the west coast. Prior to joining the Force he had served with the B.C. Provincial Police from Jan. 2, 1942.

Spl. Cst. Roy Chalmer Barton, 56, died at Lancaster, N.B. on Nov. 2, 1954. He was engaged in the RCMP Dec. 16, 1943 and was employed as janitor at "J" Division Headquarters, Fredericton, N.B.

Reg. No. 3889 ex-S/Sgt. George Herbert Shepard, 76, died Mar. 14, 1955 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the NWMP June 5, 1902 and was retired to pension June 4, 1927. He had served at Coutts, Medicine Lodge, Alta., Wilkie, Hafford, Battleford, Sask.

Spl. Cst. Joseph Wynne, BEM, 47, (ex-Reg. No. 10757) died Feb. 11, 1955 at Washington, D.C. He joined the Force Mar. 1, 1930 and was invalided to pension Feb. 28, 1947. He was re-engaged as a special constable at Ottawa, on June 17, 1947 and served continuously until his death. During his previous service he had been stationed at Regina, Sask., Dawson, Y.T., Vancouver, B.C. and Edmonton, Alta. In World War II he was a member of No. 1 Provost Company (RCMP) from Apr. 23, 1940 to Aug. 9, 1946 and served Overseas.

Reg. No. 7715 ex-Cst. John Stephen Marsh, 53, died in March 1955, at Montreal, Que. He joined the Force May 21, 1919 and purchased his discharge Sept. 4, 1920. He served at Prince Albert, Sask.

Reg. No. 5640 ex-Sgt. Jeremiah Daly, died Feb. 26, 1955 at Creagh, Skibbereen, Eire. He joined the Force July 24, 1913 and was granted his discharge Sept. 22, 1914 to allow him to rejoin his regiment Overseas. He re-engaged in the Force Mar. 26, 1921 and was invalided to pension Aug. 13, 1931. During World War I he served with the Irish Guards and the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Supt. Harry James Martin (RCMP Rtd.), 78, died May 14, 1955 at Winnipeg, Man. He joined the NWMP July 1, 1898 and was discharged "time expired" five years later. On Apr. 1, 1932 he was appointed Inspector in the RCMP, was promoted to Superintendent Apr. 1, 1935 and was retired to pension Oct. 15, 1937. Mr. Martin joined the Manitoba Provincial Police Feb. 1, 1920 as an Inspector, became Commissioner of that force Dec. 18, 1922 and served in that capacity until Mar. 31, 1932 when the MPP was absorbed by the RCMP. During World War I he served with the CEF from Apr. 10, 1915 to Sept. 23, 1919 and was on active service twice in the South African War, from Jan. 5, 1900 to Jan. 14, 1901 and from Dec. 9, 1901 to July 22, 1902. (See also Old-timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 10833 ex-Cst. George Edmond (Eric) Nault, 47, died at Cornwall, Ont., May 3, 1955. He joined the RCMP July 27, 1930 and was discharged "time expired" July 22, 1933. He served at Regina, Willow Bunch, Sask.; Vancouver, B.C.; Lethbridge, Alta. Since Nov. 1, 1937 he had been a member of the Ontario Provincial Police.

Reg. No. 11575 ex-Cpl. Adam Robertson, 60, died May 16, 1955 at Fort Frances, Ont. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged to pension May 12, 1951, after serving continuously at Fort Frances. Prior to joining the Force, he had been a member of the Preventive Service from May 24, 1930 to Mar. 31, 1932. In World War I he served with the British Army on Active Service from Feb. 19, 1915 to Mar. 31, 1920.

Reg. No. 2954 ex-Cst. Edward Algernon Dixon, 84, died May 15, 1955 at Victoria, B.C. He joined the NWMP Oct. 24, 1893 and was discharged "time expired" Aug. 31, 1899. He served at Regina and at Tagish, Y.T. Mr. Dixon is reported to have been a member of the Yukon council after leaving the Force, but resigned to serve Overseas in World War I.



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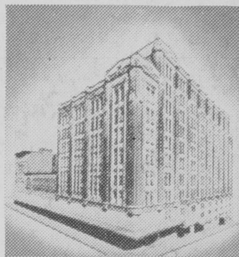
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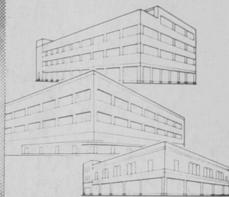
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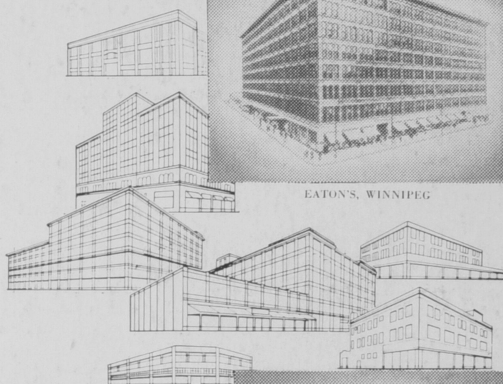
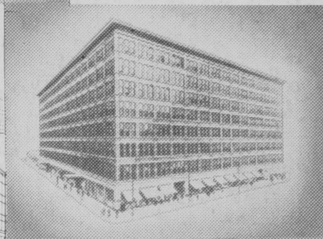
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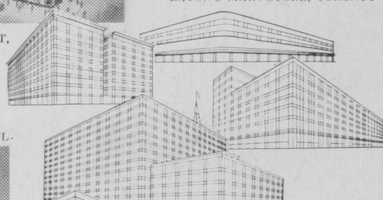
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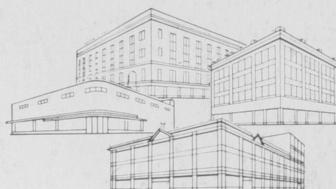
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