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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

OCTOBER
NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR

The CRIME INVESTIGATOR'S HANDBOOK

New Edition Revised Throughout by

NORMAN KENDAL, C.B.E.

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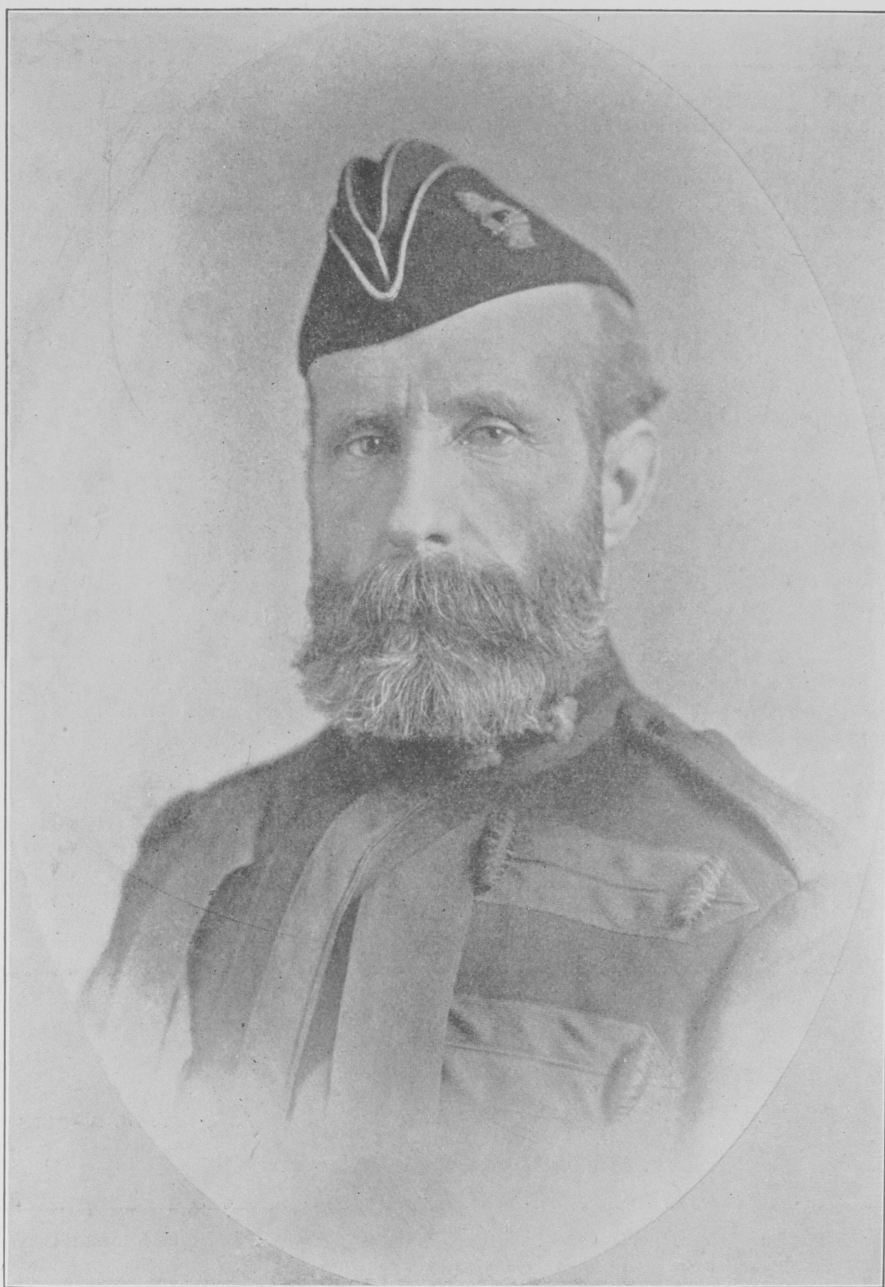
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COLONEL A. G. IRVINE, COMMISSIONER 1880-1886

Editorial

Quite extensive plans for new buildings for the R. C. M. Police throughout Canada have now been approved. In Edmonton some additional property immediately West of the old "G" Division Barracks has been acquired. On this site an addition to the Barrack Buildings will be commenced immediately. When complete, the new

The Building Programme Quarters will provide accommodation for all the administrative staff stationed in Edmonton and all the Police offices will be together.

At Regina a central heating plant is being installed from which will be heated all the buildings which constitute the R. C. M. P. Barracks there. An addition is being built to "B" Block to accommodate fifty-five more men.

In Winnipeg the old Salvation Army College has been purchased. This building is admirably suited to serve as an R. C. M. P. Barracks. In it all the Winnipeg staff of the R. C. M. Police will be housed in place of occupying three separate buildings as at present.

In Ottawa, construction of a new block on Wellington Street will commence shortly for the accommodation of Headquarters, "A" and "G" Divisions. Judging by the plans, this new building will fill a long felt want. At present our offices are scattered all over the town, an inconvenient arrangement which results in loss of a lot of time and efficiency.

These plans are being put into effect to provide the R. C. M. Police with much more suitable accommodation at the places mentioned. It is considered certain that these improvements will, in the end, result in economies being effected and general efficiency being increased.

* * *

Bill No. 95 (Chap. 40 of the 1934 Statutes), which passed Parliament during its last session, and which received assent on the 28th June, 1934, is likely to come into force by proclamation on the 1st October, 1934.

Pensions for Dependents of N.C.O's and Constables

By the above mentioned Act the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act is amended to make provision for pensions for widows, children and other dependents of Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables of the Force.

The amendment applies to:—

(a) Every "Constable" (as defined by the Act) appointed after the Act comes into force and

(b) Every "Constable" on the Force at the date the Act comes into force *who elects* to contribute under the provisions of the Act, and those to whom these provisions apply are required to contribute a minimum of five per cent of their pay towards the pension fund. Supplementary (optional) contributions may be made, and are so determined that if paid from the time a Constable joins the Force, together with five per cent of his pay, his widow's pension will be substantially 1½ per cent of final pay for each year of the Constable's service. The standard of Child's benefit is fixed at seven per cent of the final pay of the Constable.

* * *

The Honourable the Minister in control of the R. C. M. Police has approved arrangements being made to have one copy of each edition of the

Free Distribution of the Quarterly *Quarterly* given to every uniformed member of the Force free of charge. This plan comes into effect with this issue.

It is the Commissioner's intention to use the *Quarterly* as a means by which instruction and training are to be imparted to members of the Force. From now on articles will be published dealing with as many phases of Police work as possible. Notes will be compiled on outstanding cases, especially where some important point of law or procedure is brought out. A renewed effort will be made to see that the subject matter is both interesting and instructive.

Colonel A. G. Irvine

THE THIRD in line of the Commissioners of the Force was Lieutenant-Colonel Acheson Gosford Irvine.

Canadian by birth, Commissioner Irvine was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine of Quebec, who was principal A.D.C. to the Governor General of Canada. He was born in Quebec on December 7, 1837. He was educated there and spent some years in commercial life. He took a First Class Cavalry School Certificate and a First Class M.S. Certificate. He was gazetted a Lieutenant in the Third or Eastern Administrative Battalion for service at Laprairie under the command of Colonel (later Field-Marshal) Lord Wolseley on December 30th, 1864. He raised, and was appointed Captain of what became afterwards No. 1 Company, Fifty-fifth Megantic Light Infantry—March, 1866. He was promoted Major in June, 1867, and served in this rank with the Second Battalion Quebec Rifles in the Red River Expeditionary Force, 1870. When the Force in Manitoba was reduced in 1871 he was placed in Command of the Provisional Battalion of Rifles which remained there. He retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in June, 1875, and was awarded the General Service medal and three clasps.

Colonel Irvine joined the North West Mounted Police and was appointed a Superintendent on November 7th, 1875, and Assistant Commissioner on January 1st, 1876.

Colonel Irvine became Commissioner on the 1st November, 1880, in succession to Colonel J. F. Macleod, who had taken over Judicial duties in the Territories just previously.

Shortly before assuming command of the Force, Colonel Irvine visited Dublin Castle, the Headquarters of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Colonel Irvine was much interested in what he saw and heard. He returned to Canada quite convinced that extensive changes were required in the organization of the R. C. M. Police. At the first opportunity he made a number of recommendations to the Dominion Government.

He advocated increasing the strength of the Force from three hundred to five hundred. This suggestion was adopted but Parliament decided that the pay of recruits was to be reduced from fifty cents to forty cents per day during the period of probation. He was responsible for arming two Divisions with the Winchester Repeater Rifle in place of the Snider Carbine, a change that was welcomed generally. The minimum age at which recruits were accepted for engagement was raised to twenty-two years. Later the minimum age was dropped but it was found that boys of eighteen or nineteen are too young and inexperienced to discharge the not inconsiderable responsibilities of a Police Constable and the age for engagement is now fixed at twenty-one years.

The most important change, however, and unquestionably the one which caused Colonel Irvine most concern, was the establishment of a permanent Headquarters for the Force. Swan River was too far from the West: Macleod was too far away from the East: Fort Welsh was an unhealthy location. A site had to be selected which would be central and convenient for a long time to come. The place chosen was at Wascana Creek, which was known to the Indians as Pile of Bones Creek. The erection of a far more commodious

barracks than the Police had yet known was commenced and the N. W. M. Police moved into their new quarters in December, 1882. The place was named Fort Regina.

From this time on the administrative work of the Force was carried on in a much more systematic manner. Colonel Irvine recommended the engagement of three fully qualified N.C.O.'s from the Imperial Cavalry to be used as Instructors. Thus was established the Training Depot at Regina where it has remained ever since.

The Training Depot has always been a real acquisition to and a distinguishing feature of this Force. By this means a good reserve is available at all times for use in any emergency.

The Indians and Half-breeds at this time required constant attention. The Indians were hungry and the Breeds sullen. Into the Territories in increasing numbers were coming ranchers, prospectors and traders: many of them were inexperienced. They all looked to the Police for assistance and guidance and most of them got it. A Constable was expected, then as now, to possess a knowledge of many and varied subjects. One Officer is reported to have commented, "We make the law as we go along." Suffice it to comment that there is many a true word spoken in jest.

During Colonel Irvine's regime the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed. This happened in November, 1885. Some of the Indians resented the coming of the Railway. Pie-a-Pot, for instance, was a continual nuisance to the construction gangs until firmly dealt with by the Police. There was trouble in various construction camps. The Police were called upon to see that law and order was maintained; that the men were fairly treated by their employers and that the contractors got a reasonable amount of work done in return for wages paid.

Among the Officers under Colonel Irvine's command who particularly distinguished themselves was Inspector Steele (Major-General Sir Sam Steele). He made a great name for himself by the fair and fearless manner in which he handled the Construction Camps in British Columbia.

The important part played by the C.P.R. in the development of Western Canada cannot well be exaggerated. It is no wonder then that the Commissioner received letters from prominent officials of the Railway, among them one from Mr. Van Horne, the General Manager, expressing the Company's obligations to the N. W. M. Police in generous terms.

In July, 1884, Louis Riel returned to Canada on the invitation of Father Andre. The causes which led up to Riel being asked to come back as well as the grievances which caused the Indians to revolt are well known. No good purpose will be served in discussing further the rights and the wrongs of the case. The storm broke in March, 1885, near the Junction of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers. Superintendent Crozier made every effort to reach an understanding with Riel but was unsuccessful. Colonel Irvine left Regina in March, 1885, with a troop of one hundred men. He marched right through the enemy country, outwitting them completely by crossing the South Saskatchewan River at an unexpected ford. He covered a distance of three hundred and twenty-five miles in seven days with loaded sleighs in extremely cold weather. This was no mean feat. On arriving at

Carlton, Colonel Irvine heard about the engagement at Duck Lake. He decided to go back to Prince Albert with the Police and other Prince Albert volunteers.

Fearing a general rising among the Indians, the Government despatched Major-General Middleton to the West to take supreme command. Reinforcements were also sent. Colonel Irvine was given specific instructions to take orders from the General. The Commissioner suggested combining forces with the Militia, either by the Mounted Police joining the latter or by General Middleton bringing his troops to Prince Albert. This suggestion was not adopted: Colonel Irvine was directed to remain in Prince Albert. He held Prince Albert, where there were some eighteen hundred refugees, safely throughout the rebellion and scouted the surrounding country thoroughly. By holding his scouts well to the front in close proximity to the rebel camp, he forced the enemy to keep a strong portion of their force on the West side of the river at Batoche. His scouts also drove back men employed on similar duty by Riel. Colonel Irvine, therefore, was not inactive in spite of his orders to remain at Prince Albert.

At the conclusion of hostilities, he was most unfairly criticized by an ill-informed press who could not understand why two hundred efficient men should have been held inactive at Prince Albert during the hostilities. It was many months before it became generally known that Colonel Irvine had only obeyed orders and that his Force had undoubtedly saved Prince Albert from falling into the enemy's hands. If this had happened the rebellion would certainly have lasted much longer than it did, with, perhaps, much more serious results. It might be mentioned that Riel was hanged at Regina on the 16th November, 1885.

In April, 1886, Colonel Irvine retired and was succeeded by Mr. L. W. Herchmer, after having served in the Force for approximately ten years and having been its Commissioner for over five years.

Colonel Macleod, the second Commissioner, in writing about Colonel Irvine, called him "a good soldier and, while a strict disciplinarian, kind and just to all under his command."

In his book "The Silent Force" Mr. Longstreth says of Colonel Irvine, "He was the finest of gentlemen, a little easy . . . of courage, loyalty and enthusiasm he possessed an adequate store."

The late Reverend R. G. MacBeth in "Policing the Plains" writes, "Colonel Irvine had served with credit under Wolseley and was highly esteemed by his men. His Commissionership fell within the stormy time of the second Riel Rebellion, and despite the fact that he was not generously treated by the Commander of the Militia Forces during that period, he emerged from it with an enhanced reputation and with the respect, not only of his own men, but of all who knew how difficult and important his task had been."

And again, "Commissioner Irvine was glad to relinquish the Command. Disillusioned and worn, he retired on a gratuity. The ringing enthusiasm he had brought back from Dublin Castle had been drowned by the noises of misunderstanding. But he could look back on duty done. That could never

be talked away, and he had held the affection of his men and he had remained the honourable gentleman."

A retired Officer of this Force, who had served under Commissioner Irvine for a few years, in speaking of him says,—“I look back with pleasure on the two years of service I had under Colonel Irvine. He knew how to do things nicely, and he was always so nice and polite; genial, fair and anxious to learn all about the facts of any case before coming to a conclusion. He was never given to ‘highhattedness’.”

After retiring from the Force Colonel Irvine, who was unmarried, became Warden of Manitoba Penitentiary on October 13th, 1892, and was awarded the Imperial Service Order in 1903.

It is quite clear that Colonel Irvine was a very fine type of gentleman. He earned the affection and respect of all who served under him by his consideration, tact and fairness and discharged a most difficult task with great credit to himself in the face of extremely unfair criticism.

The R. C. M. Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

The regulations governing the issue of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal have been amended to provide that all members of the Force and ex-members who have served with Good Conduct for not less than twenty years will be awarded the Medal. This service does not include overseas service unless the member of the Force in question was definitely on leave of absence during his term of service overseas.

In order to secure the Medal, each member of the Force concerned is required to submit an application on a prepared form in duplicate. This form is available at all Divisional and Sub-Divisional Headquarters, or may be secured on application to Headquarters, Ottawa.

Upon the application being received at Ottawa, it is reviewed by a Standing Board on the Medals and then submitted to the Commissioner for approval.

It is hoped to have the medals ready for issue later in the Fall. The issue of this medal has aroused considerable interest throughout the country and the recipients will doubtless regard it with great pride.

* * *

The Use of Dogs for Police Work

Regimental No. 4817, ex-Sergeant J. Craig, who is now living in Lethbridge, Alberta, is conducting a kennel and is specializing in training Shepherd dogs for Police work. He reports that he is having considerable success. He would be more than pleased to hear from any member of the Force who is considering purchasing a trained dog and will supply full particulars most gladly to anyone who is sufficiently interested to write to him. His address is

J. CRAIG,

Craigavon Kennels,

251-14th Street North,

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

The Admissibility of Confessions

by J. C. MARTIN, K.C.

THE SECOND-LAST chapter of the novel has cleared up the mystery. Fordham Jones, the amateur detective, points an accusing finger at the cowering butler. "Arrest that man," he says to Inspector Blank of Scotland Yard. Hitherto the ineptitude of the Inspector has served admirably as a foil for the brilliance of Mr. Jones; but now that the latter has brought the case to a solution, his interest in it has ceased, and besides, he needs both hands to take his pinch of snuff, to tap his cigarette or to indulge whatever other little mannerism he may affect. So the Inspector has his uses. Thus adjured, he places the butler under arrest and leads him away, only remarking as they go, "Anything you say will be used against you."

There has been a world of contention behind the Inspector's matter-of-fact words; there will be a great deal more should he attempt to relate in court something which the butler may say to him.

The rule relating to confessions is very concisely set down in an early edition of Phipson on Evidence, as follows:

"In criminal cases, a confession made by the accused voluntarily is evidence against him of the facts stated."

All the contention arises out of the word 'voluntarily', and the circumstances which may exclude a confession as being involuntary are:

(a) That it was induced by a promise or threat relating to the charge, and

(b) That such promise or threat was made by, or with the sanction of a person in authority.

We need spend no time discussing the position of a constable in this connection; *he is always a person in authority*. As to others, however, it is interesting to note some of the rulings. The prosecutor, or his wife, or his attorney, a magistrate, or his clerk, the gaoler, or chaplain of a gaol, the captain of a vessel (when the accused was one of his crew), a master or mistress (when the accused was a servant), have all been held to be persons in authority.¹

Let us ask, then, what sort of threat or inducement will exclude a confession? In the first place, *it must refer to a temporal benefit*—exhortations to tell the truth in the hope of benefit hereafter, are not included, e.g., "Don't run your soul into more sin; but tell the truth," "You had better, as good boys, tell the truth," "Now, kneel down, I am going to ask you a very serious question, and I hope you will tell me the truth, in the presence of the Almighty." In the cases in which these admonitions were given, confessions afterwards made were received in evidence.¹

Moreover, *such a threat or inducement must relate to the charge*. A promise to give the prisoner a glass of spirits, or to strike off his handcuffs, or to let him see his wife—all these have been held to be collateral to the charge, and confessions made in consequence of them were received in evidence.

On the other hand, there was a case in which a woman, in custody on a charge of murder, was left with another woman to be searched. During

the search the accused asked, "If I tell the truth, shall I be hung?" to which the other woman answered, "No, nonsense, you will not be hung." The holding out of so obvious a hope was held sufficient to exclude the confession.² The following are other illustrations of statements which have been held to render confessions inadmissible:

"Tell me where the things are, and I will be favorable to you"; "You had better tell all you know"; "You had better split, and not suffer for all of them"; "It would have been better if you had told at first"; "I only want my money, and if you give me that you may go to the devil if you please."

It may be remarked in passing that the word 'better' in such a context has almost acquired a technical meaning. Certainly it is true that a suggestion made by a person in authority to a person accused, that any particular course would be better for him, is practically sure to make the latter's statements inadmissible.

No consideration of the cases in which confessions have been dealt with, should fail to point out the highly debatable ground which this subject covers. The leading case is that of *Ibrahim v. The King*, a decision of the Privy Council, in which the following is laid down:

"It has long been established as a positive rule of English criminal law, that no statement by an accused is admissible in evidence against him unless it is shown by the prosecution to have been a voluntary statement, *in the sense that it has not been obtained from him either by fear of prejudice or hope of advantage held out by the person in authority.*"³

On the other hand, we are told that "the mental attitude of the *accused* determines the question of voluntariness, and the court must ascertain the accused's state of mind from the various factors constituting the surrounding circumstances." The warning, about which we hear so much, is only one of these factors; others are the age, mental development and characteristics of the accused. The distinction is not an easy one to follow, but we shall come back to it again.

It is not to be supposed that a threat or inducement will necessarily exclude everything that an accused person may afterwards say. Even when there has been a threat or promise, a confession may be admitted if it can be shown that meanwhile something had been said or done to remove the effect of it. For example, a magistrate interviewed a man accused of murder and told him that if he was not the man who struck the fatal blow, he (the magistrate) would do everything in his power to prevent any ill consequences from falling upon him if the accused would disclose what he knew of the murders. The magistrate also said that so many persons were concerned in the crimes that some one or other of them would make known the facts. He wrote to the Secretary of State of the Home Department, who replied that, for reasons specified, mercy could not be extended to the accused. The magistrate communicated this answer to the accused. Later, the accused sent for the coroner, who told him that any confession he made would be used against him at his trial and that no hope or promise of pardon could be held out to him by the government or anyone else. After this the accused made a confession which was received in evidence, as it was held that the effect of the inducement held out by the magistrate must have been removed by the letter from the Secretary of State and by what the coroner said.⁴

Similarly, in another case cited in Russell on Crimes, a constable told the accused that he might do himself some good by confessing; the accused afterwards asked the magistrate if this were so. The magistrate replied that he would not say that it would do the accused any good, and the latter then declined to confess. Later, however, on the way to prison he confessed to another constable, and again in prison to another magistrate. Both confessions were received on the principle just stated.

Within the last few weeks there was in the writer's own experience a case which simply but strikingly illustrates this rule. A shop was broken into and some goods were stolen from it. The proprietor suspected a boy about eighteen years of age, and, without saying anything to the police, went to the boy and told him of the burglary. He said nothing about his suspicions, however, until just as he was leaving, when he said, "Look here, if you've got that stuff, I wish you'd bring it back. It would save a lot of trouble." This, of course, was an obvious inducement, but the boy denied any knowledge of the matter. The proprietor then went to the local chief of police, who, after some investigation, brought the suspected boy to his office, where a statement was taken from him. The boy was not warned, and it was considered that his statement was inadmissible unless and until it was shown that something had been said to remove from his mind the effect of the inducement held out by the proprietor.

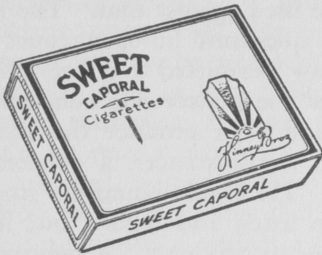
This simple case shows the importance of warning a prisoner, because the constable can never tell to whom the prisoner has been talking, nor what has been said to him prior to his being taken into custody. It is to be understood, of course, that the warning is not indispensable—even when he has not been warned the court may hold that a prisoner's statement was a voluntary one. It is wholly for the court, in its discretion, to rule upon the admissibility of a statement, and the onus is always upon the Crown to prove that it was made voluntarily. The value of the warning lies in the fact that it tends to remove doubts which may arise upon that point. It follows, of course, that when the constable gives a warning, he should make sure that the prisoner understands.

There arises then, the much-vexed question whether a policeman has the right to question a prisoner. Upon that question the rule of law has thus been laid down by the Supreme Court of Canada:

"It should always be borne in mind that while, on the one hand, questioning of the accused by the police, if properly conducted and after warning duly given, will not *per se* render his statement inadmissible, on the other hand, the burden of establishing to the satisfaction of the Court that anything in the nature of a confession or statement from the accused while under arrest was voluntary, always rests with the Crown.

"That burden can rarely, if ever, be discharged merely by proof that the giving of the statement was preceded by the customary warning and an expression of opinion on oath by the police officer who obtained it, that it was made freely and voluntarily."

The Court had before it a case⁵ in which an Indian charged with murder had made a statement upon being questioned by the police for the *fourth* time. The Court remarked:



SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

Public approval is the only
worthwhile criterion by
which the merits of a ciga-
rette can be measured!

SAVE THE POKER HANDS



"The purest form
in which tobacco
can be smoked"

Lancet

"We think that the police officer who obtained the statement should have fully disclosed all that took place on each of the occasions when he "interviewed" the prisoner; and if another policeman was present as the defendant swore at the trial, his evidence should have been adduced before the statement was received in evidence."

This case and those which follow are cited to emphasize the fact that, while the Courts apply the rule of law as set out at the beginning of this discussion, they have very decided views upon what is proper police practice in the taking of statements from prisoners.

For example, in an English case,⁶ the prisoner had replied to statements made in his presence by other prisoners. The Lord Chief Justice ruled as follows:

"There was very little evidence against the appellant beyond the fact that he said, 'That's right.' This statement, ambiguous in itself, is not absolutely inadmissible, but according to the practice of this Court a conviction obtained by improper means will not be upheld without other evidence which must inevitably have resulted in convicting the appellant. There is no such evidence here and the conviction cannot stand."

In another English case,⁷ the Court, in rejecting a statement, made some outspoken observations which may well be noted:

"It is quite right for a police constable, or any other police officer, when he takes a prisoner into custody, to charge him, and let him know what he is taken up for, but the prisoner should be previously cautioned, because the

very fact of charging induces a prisoner to make a statement, and he should have been informed that such statement may be used against him. The law does not allow the judge or the jury to put questions in open court to prisoners; and it would be monstrous if the law permitted a police officer to go, without anyone being present to see how the matter was conducted, and put a prisoner through an examination, and then produce the effects of the examination against him. Under these circumstances, a policeman should keep his ears open and his mouth shut. He is not bound to stop a prisoner in making a statement; his duty is to listen and report, but it is quite another matter that he should put questions to prisoners. A policeman is not to discourage a statement, and certainly not to encourage one. It is no business of a policeman to put questions which may lead a prisoner to give answers on the spur of the moment, thinking perhaps he may get himself out of a difficulty by telling lies."

In another case,⁸ two men, Gardner and Hancox, were charged with house-breaking and theft. Charged along with them was one Thomas, who pleaded guilty. In Gardner's case there was evidence that he had been seen near the scene of the crime. It appeared also that he had been put in a cell alongside of Thomas, and that the police had listened to their conversation. The judgment says:

"It has been suggested that these men were put into adjoining cells in order that they might talk, and that the police did something improper in listening to their conversation. It is impossible for this Court to say that two prisoners charged with the same offence should never be put in adjoining cells. It is equally impossible for us to say that the police ought never to listen to any conversation going on. It has been quite rightly said that it is the duty of a policeman to keep his ears open and his mouth shut. We cannot say that the evidence of the conversation between Gardner and Thomas was inadmissible." The Court upheld a verdict of guilty.

As for Hancox, it appeared that Thomas, upon being arrested, made a statement implicating him. Hancox was arrested and charged jointly with Thomas. These two men were then placed side by side, and the statement made by Thomas was read to Hancox. Thereupon the latter said to Thomas, "You have got a month up against me, or two or three at the most; you know nothing against me and Gardner, and if it is proved I shall get a term and he will. If you take it on your own you will keep us out of it, and it will be all right."

Commenting upon these facts, the judgment proceeds:

"Now that statement was obtained by means of a practice which counsel for the Crown tells us has prevailed with the police—a practice, after men have been separately arrested and charged, of putting them together and charging them jointly with the offence with which each has already been separately charged, and then reading over to each statements made behind their backs by the other prisoners, and that this is done in order to make the statements and the reply of the accused evidence against him. Now that is a practice which is certainly to be condemned, because it is a form, and a subtle form, of cross-examination of a man after he is in custody, and the police have been told, over and over again from the bench, that they have no right to cross-examine a prisoner after he has been arrested and charged.

It really amounts to this, "This is what has been said against you. What have you to say to it?" But the difficulty which arises in this case is that, notwithstanding that this practice has been more than once condemned, there are authorities which show that if the accused, in answer to the statement read over to him, makes anything in the nature of a confession or a material statement, evidence of it cannot be excluded, it being a statement by the prisoner relevant to the charge made against him. Therefore we are not prepared, following these authorities, to say that this evidence was inadmissible, while repeating that if this practice is followed for the purpose of obtaining evidence against a prisoner, it is a reprehensible practice." However, the Court took the ground that the statement made by Hancox was not a clear admission and quashed the conviction against him.

Again let it be emphasized, even at the risk of repetition, that the Courts, although they consider themselves bound by the rule which admits the prisoner's words against him, sometimes hear this evidence under protest, so to speak, against the method by which it has been obtained. There has been so much discussion of this subject that in 1912 the Home Secretary in England asked the Judges to formulate rules for the guidance of the police. However, before quoting those rules, it is desirable to refer to two recent cases in Canadian courts.

In the first,⁹ one Thiffault was on trial for the murder of his wife. At the time of the inquest the coroner had ordered that he be arrested and detained as a material witness. The next morning he was questioned by the Chief of Detectives in the presence of the Deputy Chief, a constable, and a clerk who was to take down what was said. "It is quite evident," says the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, "that Lemire's (the Chief Detective's) questions were directed, not only to ascertaining the connection of the accused with the fire in which his wife lost her life, but also to obtaining admissions of damaging facts in his past history. It was obviously on the face of it an interrogation for the purpose of procuring admissions which could be used in evidence against the accused."

The statement of the accused was rejected for two reasons. "First, the evidence points to the conclusion that, although the document was read over to him before he signed it, it is not a correct statement of what he intended to say. Admittedly, there is one most serious error. It was part of the Crown's case against him that he had procured ether for the purpose of putting into effect some noxious design against his wife. Being interrogated as regards his possession of ether, his answer was that he had bought, as he thought, whiskey, and had discovered afterwards that they had given him ether. The signed statement not only disregards the explanation but converts the explanation into an admission that he had purchased ether—an admission most material to support the case for the Crown."

The second ground was based upon the case of *Sankey v. The King*, to which reference has already been made, and is as follows:

"Where such a statement is elicited in the presence of several officers, the statement ought, as a rule, not to be admitted unless (in the absence of some adequate explanation of their absence) those who were present are produced by the Crown as witnesses, at least for cross-examination on behalf of the accused; and where the statement professes to give the substance of a

report of oral answers given by the accused to interrogatories, without reproducing the questions, then the written report ought not to be admitted in evidence unless the person who is responsible for its compilation is (here again in the absence of some adequate explanation of his absence) called as a witness."

The statement signed by Thiffault also contained an admission that he had once been arrested for assault and had paid the costs. The Court referred to this fact, holding that such evidence was prejudicial to the accused, and that it was not admissible against him outside of the statement.

In the other recent case,¹⁰ the accused was charged with murder and a number of statements made by him were tendered in evidence. With reference to them, the learned trial Judge, after some commendation of the work of the police in the case, remarked as follows:

"The mere fact, however, that they have thus in the prosecution of the case, satisfied themselves by confession, either verbal or otherwise, that they had the right man, does not necessarily mean that they are going to secure a conviction before the Court; because the admissibility of confessions is always a question for the trial Judge and a police officer can never be sure that such confessions are going to be admitted in Court. Instead of making this his final effort and being finally satisfied that he has got his man when he has got a confession from him, it should be a starting point in the way of securing evidence that will bring home a conviction. In other words, having satisfied himself by confession that he has got the right man in his custody, then he should start out in the most aggressive way in securing evidence independent of this confession, which could be produced in Court and bring conviction to a Judge or jury. Unfortunately, police officers sometimes think, if not as a rule, that once they have succeeded in getting a confession, especially one in writing signed by the accused, that that is the end, that they have now got everything that is necessary and, consequently, they cease their endeavours in the way of securing further evidence. I say that is a mistake."

Later he says:

"The rule of practice should be to get evidence independent of the statement altogether in order to bring home a conviction, because even though a warning is given, and even though no threat is made and no promise or inducement held out, nevertheless, under all the circumstances, the statement might not, in the eyes of the Court, be considered voluntary in the sense that it is the straight and open and honest confession of the accused, free from the possibility of a consideration of the consequences if the statement is not made, and if it is not made in the manner in which it is made."

In other words, the material question, as has already been noted, is the mental attitude of the accused.¹¹

It appeared in the evidence that the accused was taken over the ground and asked (having admitted it) to reconstruct his crime. Remarking upon this, upon the youth of the accused, and upon the fact that the accused could not speak English, His Lordship said:

"From the time of his arrest until the time when practically all these confessions were made this young fellow is kept pretty well on the jump;

day and night he is kept going with very little time for reasonable rest or composure of mind or body."

The Court therefore rejected evidence of verbal statements made by the accused upon the ground that he was acting under orders, *i.e.*, what he did was not voluntary.

Written statements were rejected also, because the constable who took them had, it appeared, checked up the accused as he proceeded. The following are the trial Judge's observations upon this phase of the case:

"Only such statements as appeared to be satisfactory in the eyes of the constable were put down, and even though subsequently read over and subsequently signed, I must find that such statements taken in that manner are not admissible in evidence, because they do not tell the whole story. It is not for the constable to say whether the statements made are true or not. It is his duty to take down everything that is said, whether it be ridiculous, absurd, untrue or illogical. The constable has nothing to do with that phase of it. It is his business to put down what the accused has said, and then it becomes the statement of the accused, and not the statement of the constable as revised."

We come, then, to the rules already referred to as prepared by the Judges in England. These rules are:

1. When a police officer is endeavouring to discover the author of a crime there is no objection to his putting questions in respect thereof, to any person or persons whether suspected or not, from whom he thinks useful information can be obtained.

2. Whenever a police officer has made up his mind to charge a person with a crime he should first caution such person before asking any questions, or any further questions as the case may be.

3. Persons in custody should not be questioned without the usual caution being first administered.

4. If the prisoner wishes to volunteer any statement the usual caution should be administered. It is desirable that the last two words of such caution should be omitted and that the caution should end with the words "be given in evidence."

To these, in view of the decisions, one might add the following suggestions:

- (a) Do not rely on statements at all if you can prove your case by other evidence.

- (b) If an accused person makes a statement, check it by further investigation. Perhaps this should be subject to modification. Many times persons accused of minor offences will admit the offence and want to plead guilty. The constable will be satisfied that the accused is acting, as someone has it, "from remorse, or a desire to make reparation for the crime." In such cases it is obvious common-sense that the constable would not go to the same trouble as he would in the most serious cases. However, in *all* cases he should not stop short of assuring himself that the offence charged has been committed and that the accused committed it.

(c) If the constable is tendering in evidence the statement of an accused person, he should produce as witnesses all persons who were present when it was taken.

(d) If the constable is a witness tendering the statement of an accused person, he should give, frankly and in detail, all the circumstances surrounding the taking of it.

(e) *Never* trick or trap an accused person in custody into making a confession. A confession so obtained is almost certain to be a boomerang!

It remains to be added that sometimes a confession, although it has not been properly obtained, leads to the discovery of other evidence. Evidence so discovered is admissible, despite the fact that the confession itself is not. "For instance, if a man, by a promise of favour is induced to confess that he knowingly received certain stolen goods, and that they are in such a room in his house, and the goods are found there accordingly, although the confession itself cannot in that case be given in evidence, yet it may be proved that in consequence of something the witness heard from the defendant, he found the goods in question in the defendant's house."¹² Some of the cases go rather further and hold that, although a statement is inadmissible yet so much of it as refers to the discovery later made may be received on the ground that the discovery has proven that part of it to be true.

It may be suggested that there is in this doctrine a tendency to undermine the spirit of fair play which pervades the criminal law. At all events, it is not likely that the constable who follows the rules above outlined will ever properly be accused of unfairness.

REFERENCES

¹ ARCHBOLD'S CRIMINAL PLEADINGS, 24th Ed., pp. 391 *et seq.*

² R. v. WINDSOR, 4 F. & F. 361.

³ IBRAHIM v. THE KING, 1914, A. C. 599.

⁴ REX v. CLEWES, 4 C. & P. 221.

⁵ SANKEY v. THE KING, 48 Can. Cr. Cases, 101.

⁶ R. v. PILLEY, 1922, 16 Cr. App. R. 138.

⁷ REG. v. MALE, 1893, 17 Cox C. C. 689.

⁸ REX v. GARDNER & HANCOX, 85 L. J. K. B. 206.

⁹ THIFFAULT v. THE KING, 1933, S. C. R. 509.

¹⁰ REX v. BOHUN, 1933, 3 W. W. R. 609.

¹¹ REX v. GODWIN, 1924, 2 D. L. R. at p. 371.

¹² ARCHBOLD'S CRIMINAL PLEADINGS, 24th Ed. p. 397.

Winter Patrols in the Arctic

by A/SERGEANT H. W. STALLWORTHY

THE PURPOSES of Northern patrols are many and varied. Their object may be to carry mail and to visit remote and otherwise inaccessible posts, where white trappers and prospectors have been out of touch for some time. In this way men who are sick, starving, or insane are often found by travelling Mounted Policemen, who care for them, or transport them out to civilization and medical aid. It is the duty of the Police to visit the Indian and Eskimo encampments for the purposes of investigating illness, crime or famine. Fugitives from justice often lead a patrol great distances in pursuit of them. Often, too, an expedition or an inexperienced explorer falls upon hard luck, and when these men are reported missing, the nearest Police detachment must try to bring them relief. In carrying out long patrols for any of these or other reasons, much interesting geographical, topographical, biological and other useful and new information has been brought to light, particularly in the more remote regions.

The success of the longest patrols is usually the result of deliberate and well laid plans, sometimes made a year or more in advance. These plans must include, the procuring of dog-feed, the making of native equipment and clothing, the preparation of dog-teams and supplies, the selection of the personnel of the party including Eskimo or Indian guides. There are many other considerations which the special conditions may warrant.

I do not think there are any two detachment districts in the North where winter travelling conditions are the same. The vicinity of Dawson, in the Yukon Territory, cannot be compared with Chesterfield in the Hudson's Bay area, although they are in the same latitude. One may travel by dog-team five hundred miles north of Dawson through the hunting grounds of the Northern Siwash Indians, a well timbered mountainous country, where the going is all slow and very laborious, owing to the deep loose snow. Here a trail has to be broken with snowshoes ahead of teams of five or six dogs in tandem harness, hauling toboggans. Only the lightest and most compact equipment and rations are carried, usually including eiderdown robes, silk tents, tin stove, uncooked beans, bacon, flour and evaporated foods for the men; and dried meat, pemmican, or dried fish for the dogs. The beans, well known to all northern men as "Yukon Strawberries", are cooked at the night camps where wood for fuel is plentiful. This saves carrying the moisture contained in cooked beans and no grub box on a long patrol is complete without them.

It is not uncommon for patrols moving under these conditions to experience temperatures of from 60 to 70 degrees below zero. But even in these low temperatures, the driver, who is often the "best dog" in the outfit, perspires profusely, so great is the exertion. The annual mid-winter mail patrol from Dawson to Fort MacPherson, North of the Arctic Circle and return (now discontinued), was a long hard grind following creeks and river valleys and climbing over divides where the loose snow is often six feet in depth. Usually six men, including two Indians, made this patrol, four to drive dog-teams and two to break trail. They seldom, if ever, rode

on their toboggans over this distance of approximately one thousand miles. They wore snowshoes continuously as it was impossible to walk in the deep snow without them. These epic patrols will always remain outstanding examples of what can be accomplished as a result of the selection of the most able men and dogs and the most carefully made plans for the conservation of space and weight, where food for six men and twenty dogs must be carried at the outset for the round trip.

Moose and caribou are generally to be found in the timbered areas, but patrols have found that hunting moose is too uncertain and causes delays and extra mileage on snowshoes. Our patrols, driving dog teams through the silent North country, seldom see a moose especially in cold weather, when the least sound can be heard, over great distances, by these wary monarchs of the woods. Fresh caribou meat is sometimes obtained, particularly when these animals are migrating in large numbers; but experience has shown that under the usual conditions frozen fresh meat is heavy to carry and does not compare in food value for dog feed with dried moose or caribou, dried salmon or white fish.

There is one great advantage in winter travelling in a timbered country. After a hard day on the trail, a comfortable and warm camp can be made at night. Both dry wood for fuel and green spruce or jack-pine boughs, used for beds for both men and dogs, are generally available. It takes an hour or more to pitch a tent and make such a camp, but the resulting comfort is well worth the labour.

On the West coast of Hudson's Bay, Chesterfield, known to the Eskimo as "The Place of Many Igloos", is the site of one of our best known Northern detachments, from where our patrols travel some four hundred miles South on the sea ice to Churchill, North Manitoba, before the Northern fringe of timber can be seen. Other patrols have been north to Repulse Bay District within the Arctic Circle. The whole of this area on the Coast and West of Hudson's Bay is a most inhospitable and wind-swept country where raging blizzards at 30 to 45 degrees below zero are not infrequent. Yet there are some advantages, even in this bleak region, over travel in the deep snow of the timbered country. Patrols have also penetrated to the Northwest via Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake and Back's River to Coronation Gulf adjacent to Victoria Land in the Western Arctic Ocean, a round trip of approximately one thousand five hundred miles.

In all of this territory north of the timber limit, the Police never travel for long distances without Eskimo. The actual sleighing conditions are generally good, as one may travel over rolling land or on sea ice without encountering any serious difficulties. In this area there is never enough rough pressure ice to seriously interfere with progress. The worst difficulty on the trail is the sudden blizzards causing poor visibility on account of the drifting snow. They often blow up with such violence that a patrol is forced to take shelter in snow-houses. Such delays may last from seven to ten days which means that the dog teams may often be fed most of the feed carried on the sleights. This often proves a great handicap for the remainder of the trip.

Owing to the prevailing winds the snow is drifted hard and provides good sleighing. This characteristic of the country makes necessary an

entirely different form of patrol equipment. Komatiks, instead of toboggans, are used. These are made by the Eskimo, and are anything up to twenty feet in length. The runners are of solid wood, coated with mud (a kind of fibrous earth) which is frozen on the runners and carefully smoothed out, then covered with coatings of ice. This is an interesting process. The Eskimo give their runners a new coat of ice each morning by filling their mouths with water and squirting it on the runners, immediately wiping it smooth with the fur side of a piece of polar bear skin, which does not freeze into the rapidly forming ice, as any other material would do. This is a purely Eskimo idea, and is undoubtedly the best non-resistant traction for sleigh runners on hard drifted snow.

Extraordinarily heavy loads can be drawn by seven dogs, although any number up to twenty-five may be used, each pulling on a long individual trace made of heavy seal skin, fastened to a bridle on the komatik. This gives the team a fan-shaped formation when travelling, and makes it impossible for any dog to play the "Old Soldier" without being seen by the driver. It is the custom with this system for the driver to ride on the komatik to control and direct the dogs by word of command and the use of a whip thirty-five or forty feet long.

It is essential, too, for the white man to follow the Eskimo fashion in clothing for the best protection against the fierce blizzards and low temperatures. A double Caribou skin suit is worn; one with the fur next to the skin, and the outer suit with the fur turned out. These double garments each consists of a parka with a hood, short trousers and long "stockings". Boots and mitts, made from the caribou legs, complete the costume. No cap or toque is required with the fur-lined hood. Thus the entire clothing is made of caribou hide which is dressed very soft and pliable. The clothes are all loose fitting which affords ventilation and prevents excess perspiration. The Eskimo women do all this work and are experts at fitting the garments. They use very fine steel needles and strong, silky caribou sinew, which is finer than cotton and much stronger. Their stitches are fine, even, and firm and might easily be mistaken for the work of a sewing machine.

Sleeping bags are made in the same manner. The men strip off all their travelling clothes in the igloos (snowhouses) and sleep comfortably in the fur-lined bags. This native winter clothing and sleeping gear has no adequate substitute. The best of imported clothing and robes conduct frost and become "iced up" on long patrols, particularly when using igloos where drying clothing is a most difficult problem.

Heavier loads can be hauled on these patrols than with the tandem system of driving in the timbered areas. Excepting the furthest North patrols, tents are not generally carried. Igloos are built for night camps. Under average conditions this is a hour's work. The building of an igloo is interesting in itself. The Eskimo, particularly those of Baffin Land and Hudson's Bay, are very skilful at this work. It requires a good deal of practice for one to become a good "igloo builder". One of the most difficult and important things is to find the right kind of drifted snow from which blocks, approximately three feet long by two feet high by eight or nine inches thick may be cut and moved without breaking. This is done by "prospecting" with a stick or steel harpoon shaft to test the texture and

depth of the snow. As space will not permit to describe in detail the method of constructing an igloo, it will suffice to say that any new igloo, properly built, contrary to general belief is a comfortable and warm camp; but, when an igloo has been in use for a number of days, the interior becomes icy through the application of heat when cooking. This makes the snow walls of the igloo non-porous, which greatly lowers the inside temperature.

On these patrols, primus lamps which burn coal-oil, are used for cooking and heating. This means that a sufficient supply of oil must be carried or a patrol would be forced to resort to the primitive Eskimo method of heating with blubber, which is very slow and inconvenient. A ventilating hole is always made in the top of the igloo to allow vapor to escape, and a small hole in the lower wall as an intake for fresh air.

There is no better appetizer than a long cold day on the barren lands or sea ice, when lunch has been a piece of frozen pemmican or caribou meat and a cup of tea prepared in the lee of a hastily constructed snow shelter. A satisfying supper of bannock, bacon, and tea can be prepared very easily and quickly over a primus lamp. Experienced Northern men never use snow water to make their tea if ice is available. When a patrol is fortunate enough to obtain caribou, polar bear or seal meat, it is fed to the dogs before it freezes. The men cut out the choice portions for themselves which they invariably boil over the primus lamps in their evening camps. Beans for these patrols have been previously cooked, and are easily thawed and heated for the evening meal.

One of the chief preparations for these patrols is that of securing dog-feed. When hunting during open water with whale boats or kyacks, walrus and seal meat is, if possible, cached on the coast at points which would serve winter patrols. It is impossible, on extended patrols, to haul enough dog-feed on the komatiks at the outset. Patrols must be constantly on the lookout for game, unless such caches have previously been arranged or have unfortunately been destroyed by polar bear or wolverine. This is particularly so on inland travel where heavy caches of meat cannot be made in the summer time. Barren Land caribou in great numbers are known to winter or migrate through certain districts; but some patrols, even with this knowledge have failed to secure fresh meat for their dogs and themselves, and, as a result have suffered severe hardships.

In the region generally referred to as the Western Arctic some notable winter patrols covering great distances are carried out annually for the purpose of taking the mail to Police and trading posts and to visit Eskimo. The routes lie along the entire Arctic Coast of the mainland and between Herschel Island and Aklavik on the MacKenzie River Delta and Victoria Island and King William Island. Other patrols under somewhat different conditions, travelling in relays, cover the entire length of the Mackenzie watershed some two thousand five hundred miles. Another connects Great Bear Lake and the Arctic Coast. Our patrols have also penetrated considerable distances East of Great Slave and Athabasca Lakes, as well as in Northern British Columbia and between the Mackenzie and Yukon Rivers.

In the Eastern Arctic, Baffin Island, which is over one thousand miles from North to South, is the largest of all the Arctic Islands. The three detachments of Baffin Island are situated at Ponds Inlet in the North, Pang-

nirtung on the East Coast, and Lake Harbour on the South Coast; yet in spite of the long distances to be covered, the men at these posts know all the Eskimo in the land through making periodical visits. The most outstanding patrols in this great expanse have been from Ponds Inlet across North Baffin Land to Melville Peninsula, Fox Channel, in Northern Hudson's Bay, where the friendly Eskimo now look forward to meeting our patrol every year. The Police have also travelled with their dog teams between Ponds Inlet and Pangnirtung and from this post through Central and Southern Baffin Land to Lake Harbour and Cape Dorset in Hudson's Strait.

Perhaps the most remarkable patrols from the point of view of latitude and topographical difficulties are those which have been carried out in recent years by the members of Dundas Harbour, Craig Harbour and Bache Peninsula. These are the detachments on North Devon Island and Ellesmere Island, the furthest North of the Arctic Islands. Patrols in this region have extended as far West as Melville Island and to the North of Axel Heiburg Island, between the sixty-ninth and eighty-third parallels of latitude. The longest continuous patrol ever undertaken in this far north region is worthy of particular mention. Two members of the Force with one Greenland Eskimo accomplished eighty-five days of continuous travel with thirty-two dogs and two komatiks, covering one thousand eight hundred miles altogether.

The whole of this vast territory lies North of any human habitation except at the small Police detachments which have been mentioned. North Baffin Land or Greenland Eskimo are taken to these posts by the Annual Eastern Arctic Supply ship to serve with the Police, who are stationed there to exercise sovereignty and to keep the Union Jack flying over the thousands of square miles of British Territory. Owing to the geographical position there is a long period of darkness in the winter from the middle of November until the middle of February, when the sun never shows itself above the horizon. During this time, patrols of any great length are quite impracticable, but many short patrols are made, particularly during moonlight when the visibility is truly remarkable. March, April and May are the best months for extended patrols, but with the return of the sun at the end of February, extremely cold weather is always experienced, which lasts well into the month of May. The rapidity with which the days lengthen during this season is really amazing, in fact, by the end of April, the sun at Bache Peninsula does not disappear below the horizon at all. In other words there is no night for approximately four months, which compensates for the long period of darkness. This is a great advantage when it is found necessary to travel long hours. While the dogs are resting after their hard day pulling heavy loads over the difficult trail, the men can take advantage of the full midnight daylight to hunt.

Generally one or two Police accompanied by Eskimo, each driving their own team of twelve to eighteen dogs, leave on long patrols amongst the Arctic Islands. The komatiks are always loaded very heavily with frozen walrus and seal meat and heavy equipment, which includes rifles, ammunition, harpoons, snow-knives, and shovels, coal-oil, primus lamps, several hundred feet of extra stout seal line, material and tools for replacements and repairs to komatiks, in addition to the provisions and spare clothing required for from two to three months. The komatiks are shod with steel runners, as

frozen mud or whale bone runners will not stand the abuse of sledding over rough sea ice, or the rocky shore line when the ice hummocks are impassible.

Some of the best sleigh dogs in the Force are to be found at these posts. They are all North Greenland or North Baffin Land huskies which have not been indiscriminately crossed with "outside" breeds. These dogs are of no one outstanding colour. They are fairly heavily set and have bushy tails which curve up over their backs unless they are very hungry and completely tired out. They are often broken to harness as early as the age of six months. Unless there is a shortage of dogs, brood bitches are never taken on long patrols. These teams are of course driven in the Northern Eskimo fanwise formation. It is a pleasure to drive a well trained team on a long patrol. As a rule these dogs are fond of work and always respond to kind treatment. They cannot be called affectionate, but a bad disposition amongst them is very unusual. The Eskimo, particularly the women and children, are very fond of young pups, but after they have graduated into harness they are not permitted to be too affectionate and playful as this would cause a great deal of trouble with a team of twelve to eighteen dogs each working on an individual long trace. The use of a long whip is necessary to stop a too eager team from running into danger on glaciers or approaching thin ice and open water on the sea when they scent seal or polar bear. One dog always asserts himself as the "boss", and is generally given a longer trace than the others, but it does not necessarily follow that the "boss" dog is a good leader. When the "boss" dog or leader complies willingly with the commands of the driver it has a good influence over the others and tends to make them all pull evenly and share the work.

Travel in these parts has many drawbacks. More dangers and obstacles are encountered in these latitudes than in any other part of the North. Most of these Arctic Islands are very high and are almost entirely covered with hundreds of miles of inland ice commonly known as "ice-cap". The shores are generally precipitous and where there are breaks in the cliffs along the shore, huge glaciers descend from the ice-cap hundreds of feet into the sea, closely resembling great frozen waterfalls. It is from the foot of the active glaciers in Northern Greenland and Ellesmere Land that the immense icebergs break off during the short summer season, and drift into the ocean amongst the floe ice eventually working their way south in the ocean currents to menace the great passenger ships on the North Atlantic Steamship routes.

Owing to the treacherous character of the land, and the total absence of any game on the interior ice, over ninety percent of Police travel is done on sea ice. When the dreaded land crossings have to be made, there is always hard work and great risk in climbing glaciers. Often a maze of crevasses and new cracks in the glacier ice hundreds of feet deep have to be crossed. This is extremely dangerous work when cracks are roofed with snow, leaving no visible sign of the hidden gulfs beneath. Some of these apparently small crevasses have been found to be eight hundred feet deep. The danger of falling through the deceptive snow into these death traps necessitates the laborious and systematic testing of each step ahead of the dog teams with a steel rod.

It is even more dangerous descending glaciers, particularly on the steep inclines where the heavily loaded komatiks might easily get out of control

and drag the dog team and driver down the icy slopes to crash over the foot of the glacier to the sea ice or land, sometimes hundreds of feet below. On some of these patrols it has been necessary to let the komatiks, dogs and men, one at a time down the steepest inclines with long ropes, where the komatiks could not be held with "rough locks". Needless to say, it is always a relief to get back on sea ice, rough and difficult though the going may be. Apart from the dangers, extra exertion and the delays entailed in crossing through deep snow on the ice-cap, there is only a very remote chance of procuring a polar bear for dog feed.

Polar bear are very much sought after on these far Northern patrols, and are never regarded as a menace except that they interfere with the seal meat and walrus meat caches on which the patrols depend. A polar bear will not cross or follow a fresh komatik trail or knowingly walk into danger unless hunger gets the better of his natural timidity. For this reason, our patrols always visit high points on the land, or will stop to climb a high iceberg to get an unobstructed view across the sea ice with binoculars, when a bear may be sighted at a distance of one to five miles. If the wind and ice conditions are favourable when a bear is sighted, the patrol would probably stop to make a cup of tea in the lee of a temporary shelter made of snow blocks. The dog teams are thus given a rest, for a bear chase may turn out to be a long affair, and in any case is bound to be very strenuous and exciting.

Killing a bear on a patrol is seldom the result of good marksmanship, it is more in the lucky possession of a team of experienced bear hunting dogs, and good driving. After the cup of tea and a good rest, the loaded komatiks are driven in the general direction in which the bear was sighted. As soon as the dogs get the fresh scent of the bear or come upon his tracks, the experienced dogs are turned loose to keep him from making for open water where he will soon swim out of range, or the glaciers which he is expert in climbing. As soon as the dogs catch up he attempts to kill them, and often succeeds in wounding them badly. By this time the rest of the teams are close. The other dogs are quickly cut loose and the men run to the scene with rifles. If the bear is not damaging the dogs by clawing and biting them, the Eskimo always delays shooting to allow the younger dogs to gain experience at hunting and holding the bear at bay. The bear is too fully occupied with the circle of dogs barking and snapping at him to pay any attention to the men. As a rule one shot behind the shoulders will kill him, and it is then the native practice to give young pups a taste of warm blood to encourage them on future hunts.

Skinning the bear is a very cold and tedious job as there is a thick layer of fat under the hide. Very sharp knives are used and care must be taken if the hide is to be preserved for future clothing. A bear skin is very heavy to haul but if the distance is not too great, it is folded to freeze in a shape which will conform with the komatik load. By the time the meat is cut up and fed to the dogs and an igloo is built for the night the patrol is quite ready for a good meal of boiled bear heart.

Thus it will be seen what an asset the capture of a large bear is to our patrols especially when three or four teams totalling up to sixty dogs have to be fed, for as a rule when a bear is sighted the patrols are out of dog-feed

and are depending upon this event. On the other hand a bear may lead a patrol a long chase only to make his getaway in the open water. The patrol would then find itself at the edge of the floe which is generally new ice where there is no snow to build an igloo and the dogs would be played out and very hungry after the excitement.

Bear hunting is always a favorite topic with the Eskimo. One may well imagine what a disappointment it is to lose a bear after a strenuous chase. When travelling through an unknown district the sight of a bear or even a fresh track is always welcome as it is the best indication that there are seal in the vicinity.

It is the practice for our patrols to travel at night during May and June as the sun at this time is beginning to take effect and the dogs travel better at night. Another reason is that the polar bear takes his nap in the daytime and might easily be overlooked. He roams about at night usually in the vicinity of open water looking for seal. In March he sometimes leaves the open water and travels for long distances over the ice to look for baby seal. The seal have their young on the ice at their breathing holes in a cavity under drifted snow. A full grown male bear sometimes weighs two thousand pounds and requires a seal every few days. To capture a bear of this size means that a tired patrol may stop over for a day to feed and rest dogs and still have some meat to carry on with.

Our patrols among the Arctic Islands always encounter rough sea ice, which often appears impossible to travel over, if one did not know through experience that it can and must be done. This is the chief reason why strong dog teams are necessary, and wide, well built komatiks. The rough patches of ice which sometimes cover great areas may be accounted for by the fact that during the short summer, the ice is broken up by the tides and wind until it freezes permanently for the winter in parallel ridges often ten to twenty feet high. These are known as pressure ridges and are sometimes quite broken up and close to each other. It is hard to describe the difficulties of travelling through ice of this nature, unless one can imagine that dog teams and drivers travelling reasonably close together are often out of sight of each other. The komatik runners are often split under the heavy loads which occasions many delays. There is also much time spent chopping and breaking down the ice ahead which cannot be crossed without making a trail. One of the worst conditions to contend with is rough ice covered with deep crusted snow which is not drifted hard enough to carry the weight of the dogs. Polar bear and seal do not as a rule frequent these areas, although an occasional track of a bear between land and open water may be seen. Another drawback, too, is that it is often difficult to find snow suitable to build an igloo unless some large icebergs are frozen in where one can as a rule depend on finding a large enough drift.

The average thickness of the new stationary sea ice in this part of the Arctic may be up to fourteen feet, when measured in April or May after freezing from the previous September. There is, however, some danger of thin places and open water. During the Spring tides the tidal currents in some of the straits and fiords wear through the ice from below. The whole of the Arctic pack is continually rising and falling with the tides. This, of course, causes immense broken hummocks along the shores making it very

difficult to drive dog teams from the land towards the sea, or vice versa. This is particularly true during the Flood and Spring tides when there is an overflow all along the shore. Our patrols, especially in the dark of winter, have to time their departure and arrival to and from the land when the tides are not too high.

The foregoing description of the farthest north patrols may convey the idea that it is all work and no play. While the dangers and difficulties have not been overestimated, I do not wish to leave this impression. There are often days in succession when the man and dogs enjoy long marches with excellent weather and good sleighing conditions through interesting districts where game can be obtained easily. This part of travel in the north compensates for the hard days and our seasoned men do not lose their ambition for the trail, no matter what experiences each succeeding patrol may have in store for them.

Official diaries, from which reports are compiled for Headquarters, are always kept on long patrols. Our men in writing these reports are apt to omit the more colourful details of their experiences and reduce their reports to bare statements of fact, which do not always make interesting reading, but they contain the information required.

Not the least outstanding day is the last day and the return home from a long patrol, after being subjected to cold weather, sleeping in snow igloos, and living on staple trail rations, the detachment house with all its comforts is always a welcome sight.

[A map of Canada and a sketch showing the route followed by the Krueger patrol were published in the October, 1933, Quarterly. Reference to these would assist anyone who is not conversant with the North to follow Corporal Stallworthy's article.]

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Notes on Recent Cases

RECENTLY AN investigation was conducted regarding the fatal shooting of a woman which resulted in the arrest, trial and conviction of her brother-in-law on a charge of murder. It was abundantly clear from the evidence, that deceased had been threatened with violence by the accused, and then in fear of him she had fled to the house of her friend for protection.

While in terror of further violence, she made certain statements, and when referring to the accused, remarked: "He is out there now and he is liable to shoot." She was accompanied by her son, who, after entering the friend's home, lifted the blind of the dining room window to look out. Deceased exclaimed, "Don't do that, he might shoot." The trial judge admitted these statements in evidence.

The accused appealed to the Supreme Court of the Province by virtue of Section 1013, Paragraph (a), C.C. of C., which reads as follows:

"A person convicted on indictment may appeal to the court of appeal against his conviction,

(a) on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone."

A new trial was asked for on the plea that the trial judge erred in admitting the above evidence.

The Appeal Court ruled that the statements were admissible, as they were not mere narration of events, but a part of the transaction itself, tending to explain the incidents and to corroborate other evidence, but that there must be a new trial, because the trial judge did not sufficiently instruct the jury on the probative value of that evidence, which could be considered to be evidence only of her knowledge or belief of the truth of the fact to which they related, and not as proof of that fact, nor even of the truth of the matters stated, and, in the absence of proper instruction, the jury may have understood that if they believed deceased was telling the truth her statement was in itself direct evidence of the fact that accused fired the shot.

The appeal was upheld and a new trial ordered. When this was held, the jury, after deliberating for about three hours, returned a verdict of "not guilty." During the second trial the accused took the stand in his own defence. The statements made by the deceased immediately prior to the shooting were omitted for some unexplained reason. This assisted the prisoner's case greatly.

* * *

There are times when a faulty or incomplete investigation may be corrected or remedied. However, on some occasions this is impossible, particularly when part of the evidence consists of a dying declaration. Therefore, it is imperative that a thorough investigation be made at the first available opportunity.

This point was exemplified in a recent investigation regarding the fatal shooting of a man by his neighbour, the result of an argument over stray animals. A conviction was secured. However, the ante-mortem statement taken from deceased was not tendered as evidence, this not being taken in conformity with rules regarding the admissibility of such evidence.

A dying declaration may also be of value to disprove subsequent rumours regarding a sudden death. This was the case in an investigation regarding the death of a man, the result of wounds inflicted by a pitch-fork in the hands of his wife. The dying declaration taken from the deceased supported the evidence of his wife which was to the effect that whilst she was working in the barn deceased approached her in a drunken condition. She raised the fork to protect herself, against which he accidentally fell, receiving the fatal wounds in the body.

The following extracts from "Cockle's Cases and Statutes on Evidence" at Page 234 are worthy of note:

"A dying declaration is only admissible in trials for murder and manslaughter."

"A dying declaration is not admissible unless the declarant would have been competent as a witness, if living, and was mentally capable of appreciating his condition. Thus, imbecility or tender age may exclude the declaration."

"If proof be given that the declarant's death was imminent and that he had abandoned all hope of living, it is not necessary to show that he believed his death would ensue immediately."

"Appeal of Perry against her conviction for murder by means of an illegal operation performed on 9th April. On 14th April the deceased had a miscarriage, and on the 16th, early in the morning, the deceased, in answer to her sister's question, "Maggie, what did you have that woman for?" replied, "Oh, Gert, I shall go. But keep this a secret. Let the worst come to the worst," adding a statement of what the prisoner had done to her. The deceased died the same evening. Lawrence, J., admitted the statement as a dying declaration."

"The following is from the Law Reports:—

Lord Alverstone, C.J. . . . In *R. v. Peel*, 2 F. & F. 21, Willes, J., said: 'It must be proved that the man was dying and there must be a settled hopeless expectation of death in the declarant.' That sentence expresses in very clear and crisp language the rule which I have been trying to explain. In *R. v. Gloster*, 16 Cox, C.C. 471, Charles, J., examining the cases, . . . said, 'In the latest case of all, *R. v. Osman*, 15 Cox, C.C. 1, Lush, L.J., lays down the principle in these terms: 'A dying declaration is admitted in evidence because it is presumed that no person who is immediately going into the presence of his Maker, will do so with a lie on his lips. But the person making the declaration must entertain a settled hopeless expectation of immediate death. If he thinks he will die to-morrow it will not do! That is the judgment of Willes, J., with this addition, that Lush, L.J., inserts the word 'Immediate' before 'death'! With the greatest deference I would prefer to adopt the language of Willes, J., and say that the declarant must be under a 'settled hopeless expectation of death'! 'Immediate death' must be construed in the sense of death impending, not on the instant, but within a very, very short distance indeed! In other words, the test is whether all hope of life has been abandoned so that the person making the statement thinks that death must follow. I now propose to apply that

principle to the present case. . . . If the expression 'I shall go' is taken alone, it might mean 'I shall die some day'; but, taking into consideration the whole sentence, we concur with Lawrence, J., that the statement was made by the deceased with the hopeless expectation of death.

Appeal dismissed.

(NOTE—If the above conditions are proved, the fact that the deceased subsequently entertained hope will not exclude the declaration (R. v. Austin, 8 Cr. App. R. 27).)"

There is no printed form for the taking of dying declarations. They should be taken down in writing and witnessed, if possible, though not absolutely necessary. The following is a suggested form:

Canada, Province of _____

In the matter of _____

I _____ (full name) _____ of _____ (full address) _____
entertaining no hope of recovery from my present illness and conscious that
my death is imminent, do solemnly and sincerely declare that _____
_____ (here state the very words used by the dying man. Give
any questions you may put to declarant) _____

Taken before me at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

(Signature of declarant)

A Justice of the Peace in and for the
Province of _____

* * *

A case in which an excellent investigation was marred by the fact that a wrong charge was placed against an accused person was recently brought to light.

Early one morning a night watchman observed two men crossing the street carrying bundles. The watchman called on them to stop but they immediately ran down a lane and hid behind a wood pile. He followed and was met with a fusillade of revolver shots. He returned the fire but in the darkness the men escaped.

The watchman notified our nearest detachment and a member of the Force immediately joined him. Behind the wood pile from which the shots had been fired they found two flour sacks, which had been patched, each containing merchandise, and three discharged .38 automatic shells. A flashlight, the lens of which had been covered with a piece of material taken from a kid glove through the centre of which a small hole had been cut, was also found. There was no trace of the two men and there were no suspects.

It was subsequently ascertained that a local resident had purchased a .38 automatic. His premises were searched, which resulted in the finding of two flour sacks which had been patched in a similar manner to those found at the scene of the crime.

Expert evidence was produced at the trial to show that the residue in the sacks obtained in the search, was similar to that in the sacks found near the wood pile. Evidence was also given to show that the material used in the patching of the sacks, the number of threads, the type of stitch and the number of dots on the material, were identical.

The ownership of the revolver was traced and some empty shells fired seventeen years before the crime were compared with those held and found to be identical.

One of the two accused men was charged with "Theft" under Section 386 of the Criminal Code and was found guilty. He was also charged with "Resisting Lawful Arrest" under Section 273 of the Code. On this charge he was acquitted and the presiding judge remarked, "Had the watchman been a Peace Officer within the meaning of s.s. 27 of Section 2 of the Code, he might, and probably would have been justified in arresting the prisoner. This under authority of Section 36, paragraph 2 or Section 652 of the Code, but as a private citizen, I do not think he could do so as, to his knowledge, he did not find him committing an offence."

When addressing the accused the judge stated, "You are also very fortunate that in the preparation of the Indictment the Crown selected an offence which this Court, at least, thinks has not been established. Had they charged you with shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, I would have convicted you of that offence. I do not think I have power to do so under the Indictment as it is drawn although, in this respect also, the conclusion of the Court is different from the opinion of the Crown Counsel, who has had many years experience in the drafting of indictments. You are also very fortunate that in the preparation of this Indictment, the Crown did not charge you with, at the time of the commission of this offence, carrying on your person a loaded revolver, under Section 122 of the Criminal Code, because had they done so and I had convicted you of the crime, it would have been necessary for me to have added an additional two years to any sentence which I imposed as a punishment for the crime of theft."

* * *

Members of the Force are frequently called on to escort lunatics by various modes of transportation such as by horse, dog team, auto, rail or aeroplane. It is always a tedious and trying undertaking.

In escorting a prisoner, the primary object is to deliver him safely to the institution to which he has been committed, but to convey a lunatic from one point to another, is a decidedly different task, inasmuch as every precaution must be exercised to insure that he does not harm himself en route.

The death of an inmate of a mental institution was the subject of an investigation. It was alleged that his death was due to violence on the part of certain attendants of the institution, or, in any case, that the violent treatment received at the hands of the attendants hastened his death.

The case aroused particular interest in the Force due to the fact that the lunatic had been escorted from his home to the mental institution by members of the Force.

At the conclusion of the investigation, both the Police and the attendants of the mental institution were vindicated, but the question later arose as to



Cheer up matey,
Why be glum,
You gotta get in style;
And 'ere's the way
to do it—

Smoke Buckingham *and Smile*

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whether or not it would be possible to call as witnesses, other persons confined in the institution as patients.

The following excerpts from "Cockle's Cases and Statutes of Evidence" (at Page 265), are of interest, and provide an affirmative answer to the question:—

"Persons suffering from insanity are not necessarily incompetent as witnesses. Whether they are competent or not depends on the character and extent of their insanity. A person insane on one matter can give evidence on matters not connected with his insanity, and which he is quite capable of understanding."

On a trial for manslaughter, evidence was given by one Donelly, who was a patient at a lunatic asylum. Before he was called as a witness, an attendant at the asylum stated—"Donelly labours under the delusion that he has a number of spirits about him which are continually talking to him; that is his only delusion," and the medical superintendent at the asylum stated the same and added—"I believe him to be quite capable of giving an account of any transaction that happened before his eyes. I have always found him so. It is solely with reference to the delusion about the spirits that I attribute to him being a lunatic." Other medical evidence was given to the effect that a man might have a delusion on one subject without its affecting his mind generally. The witness was held competent to prove the act of killing.

The following is from the Law Journal:—

Lord Campbell, C.J. . . . If there be a delusion in the mind of a party tendered as a witness, IT IS FOR THE JUDGE TO SEE WHETHER THE PARTY TENDERED HAS A SENSE OF RELIGION AND UNDERSTANDS THE NATURE AND SANCTION OF AN OATH; and then if the Judge admits him as a witness, IT IS FOR THE JURY TO SAY WHAT DEGREE OF CREDIT IS TO BE GIVEN TO HIS TESTIMONY. Various old authorities have been brought forward to show that a person *non compos mentis* is not a competent witness; but THE QUESTION IS IN WHAT SENSE THE EXPRESSION *non compos mentis* IS USED. If by that term is meant one who does not understand the sanction of an oath, of course he ought not to be admitted as a witness; but he may be *non compos* in another sense, and yet understand the sanction of an oath and be capable of giving material testimony. . . . HE HAD A CLEAR APPREHENSION OF THE OBLIGATION OF AN OATH, AND WAS CAPABLE OF GIVING A TRUSTWORTHY ACCOUNT of any transaction which took place before his eyes, and he was perfectly rational upon all subjects except with respect to his particular delusion. . . .

Coleridge, J. . . . He appeared to be unusually well instructed in the nature and obligation of an oath, and *prima facie* therefore to be quite competent to give evidence proper for the consideration of the jury. IF HIS EVIDENCE HAD IN THE COURSE OF THE TRIAL BEEN SO TAINTED WITH INSANITY AS TO BE UNWORTHY OF CREDIT, IT WAS THE PROPER FUNCTION OF THE JURY TO DISREGARD IT, and not to act upon it.

Talfourd, J. . . . If the prisoner's counsel could maintain the proposition which he has laid down, that any human being who labours under a DELUSION OF THE MIND is incompetent as a witness, there WOULD BE MOST WIDE-SPREADING INCOMPETENCY. Martin LUTHER, it is said, believed that he had had a personal conflict with the Devil. The celebrated Dr. Samuel JOHNSON was convinced that he had heard his mother calling him in a supernatural manner. . . .

Lord Campbell, C.J. . . . The rule contended for would have excluded the evidence of SOCRATES, for he believed that he had a spirit always prompting him.

Alderson and Platt, BB., concurred.

* * *

*"I will visit the sins of the
fathers upon the children."*

It is quite unnecessary to quote the work from which the above is an extract; we have all read it. However, some of our modern laws rather reverse this order of things.

We find in a recent case that some children committed theft from a church and upon being charged, were found guilty of the offence. Fines were imposed but they were unable to pay. Accordingly, under authority of Section 22 of the Juvenile Delinquents Act it was ordered that the fines should be collected by distress against the goods and chattels of the father

and that, in default of sufficient distress, he (the father) should serve a term of imprisonment in the local jail.

Whilst dealing with Juvenile Delinquent cases it is observed that recently boys were convicted for indulging in the pastime of shooting at insulators on telegraph poles alongside a railroad track, with the result that the telegraph system between two important points went dead. This owing to the fact that one wire had also been broken. An investigation was conducted which led to the arrest of school boys who were convicted under Section 521, para. b, of the Code; trials held in Juvenile Court.

Whilst a case of this kind may not be considered very serious, it is of interest to note that during the year 1933 one Railway Company had no less than 157,083 insulators broken, each replacement costing fifteen cents. Ninety-eight percent of the insulators broken had been wantonly destroyed, the majority as the result of having been used as targets of rifles of one sort or another in the hands of youths.

* * *

Considerable controversy recently arose regarding the interpretation of the penalty clauses of Section 285 (4), C.C. of C., which is quoted hereunder:—

“Every one who, while intoxicated or under the influence of any narcotic, drives any motor vehicle or automobile, or has the care or control of a motor vehicle or automobile, whether it is in motion or not, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable,

- (a) upon indictment, for a first offence to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months and not less than thirty days, and for each subsequent offence to any term not exceeding one year and not less than three months; or
- (b) upon summary conviction, for a first offence to a term of imprisonment not exceeding thirty days and not less than seven days, for a second offence to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months and not less than one month, and for each subsequent offence to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year and not less than three months.

Prior to 1930, offences for infractions of this Section were proceeded with by way of “Summary Conviction” with a minimum penalty of 7 days and a maximum of 30 days. It was generally contended, however, that the seriousness of this offence warranted more severe penalties as persons operating motor vehicles, whilst intoxicated, constituted a grave menace to the public safety. The general consensus of opinion was that all such offenders should be committed to gaol in the general interest of public safety. This opinion was also shared by all law-enforcement officers, who were well aware that the only place for offenders of this type was in custody. As a consequence, in the year 1930, obviously due to public demand for increased penalties, an amendment to this section was assented to, declaring that the offence was punishable, on indictment, by a minimum of 30 days and a maximum of three months.

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It was quite apparent that a conviction under this section demanded a gaol term, and perusal of the debates in the Federal House at the time the amendment to the section was sanctioned in 1930, strengthens the belief that members were strongly in favour of imprisonment for the offence. Strange to relate, however, in spite of the foregoing section, a shrewd lawyer might secure for his client, a fine only, in lieu of imprisonment, and this was demonstrated in a case disposed of recently.

It appears that a man had been charged with an infraction of this section, and at the commencement of his trial, to the surprise of all, his counsel requested that the case be tried by indictment and proceeded with under Part XVI of the Code: "Summary Trials of Certain Indictable Offences," to which the Magistrate and Prosecution agreed. Accused then entered a plea of "guilty." Defence Counsel drew the Magistrate's attention to Section 1035 of the Code, which reads as follows:

"Any person convicted by any magistrate under Part XVI or by any court of an indictable offence punishable with imprisonment for five years or less may be fined in addition to, or IN LIEU OF any punishment otherwise authorized, in which case the sentence may direct that in default of payment of his fine the person so convicted shall be imprisoned until such fine is paid, or for a period not exceeding five years, to commence at the end of the term of imprisonment awarded by the sentence, or forthwith as the case may require."

A fine of \$100 was imposed in lieu of imprisonment.

This case created unusual interest and became a subject of legal discussion, attention being drawn to the fact that under Section 1054, C.C. of C., which reads as follows:

"Every one who is liable to imprisonment for life, or for any term of years, or other term, may be sentenced to imprisonment for any shorter term: Provided that no one shall be sentenced to any shorter term of imprisonment than the minimum term, if any, prescribed for the offence of which he is convicted,"

the Magistrate was not vested with power to impose a shorter term of imprisonment than the minimum sentence prescribed, viz: 30 days. It was ruled, however, that this section was only effective if and when a gaol term was imposed, and that the imposition of a fine in this case, under Section 1035 of the Code, was perfectly legal, the Magistrate exercising the judicial discretion with which he is vested by this particular section.

It was nevertheless pointed out that in cases of a like nature, where the offence is triable either by summary conviction or upon indictment, if the imposition of a term of imprisonment is the objective, the Crown should elect at the commencement of the proceedings which of these modes of procedure it proposes to adopt, and having done this, the Magistrate would have no right to proceed inconsistently with the Crown's election. (Rex vs Rutherford, Vol. 48, Page 240, C.C.C.)

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Horses

by SUPT. J. M. TUPPER, SUPT. C. H. HILL, M.C.,
INSPR. A. PATTESON

MANY INDIVIDUALS and organizations in Canada have good reason to feel deeply indebted to horses. Surely no individual or organization owes more to "our long-nosed friends" than the Mounted Police.

The Force has been known as the North West Mounted Police from 1873 to 1904; as the Royal North West Mounted Police from 1904 to 1920; and as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from 1920 to the present time. This indicates plainly that the Force always has been, and still is, regarded as a mounted unit.

Marching out of Dufferin on July 8th, 1874, on the first long patrol, the newly formed North West Mounted Police consisted of 21 Officers, 254 Constables and 310 horses; 37 men and 27 horses were left at Fort Ellice and Dufferin. This march was one of the most remarkable ever accomplished. The success achieved was due in no small measure to the performance of the horses. In those early days, a Mounted Policeman depended entirely on his horse: there was no other means of travelling extensively in Western Canada, where the duties of the Force took them.

It has always been a tradition of the Force that a man must take good care of his steed. The attitude of the men might be summed up in the saying, "A merciful man is merciful to his beast." True, on occasion, circumstances necessitated pushing the horses to the limit. That they responded so nobly to these calls may also be taken as a tribute to the care that was always bestowed upon them in normal circumstances. It is recorded that Inspector Perry (afterwards Commissioner A. Bowen Perry), during the Riel Rebellion in 1885, led a troop from Fort Pitt to Battleford, a distance of 130 miles, in 36 hours. Not a single animal was lost on this march. Again, a detachment of "C" Division, when patrolling from Macleod to Edmonton in September, 1888, was forced to cover 70 miles with loaded teams in 24 hours. It was not at all unusual for a rider in pursuit of horse thieves to travel 50 miles a day for several days in succession.

In later times a patrol system was adopted in the Force for which horses were exclusively used over a period of many years. This system meant that, when a man on Detachment duty found himself with no special inquiry on hand requiring his attention, he would take his horse and make an expedition through his Detachment area. Thus he was enabled to become acquainted with the settlers, to learn what was going on in the country and to find out much information that was valuable about the people and their habits. Horses took the men to places that they would never have reached by any other means of travel.

In 1916, the Royal North West Mounted Police Force was withdrawn from the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta—Provincial Police Forces being established in both these provinces. Until they went overseas the Royal North West Mounted Police were chiefly occupied with the boundary patrol in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Horses were again their stand-by.

In 1919, when the Squadrons returned from overseas, The Royal North West Mounted Police were not actively engaged on police work, except in the North West Territories, the Yukon, Indian Reserves, and in Parks belonging to the Dominion Government. They did have to undertake all sorts of inquiries and investigations entrusted to them by the Dominion Government. In most cases haste was not imperative and members were compelled to use horses wherever and whenever possible. By this time motor cars were being used everywhere. Whenever a Mounted Policeman travelled by the swifter and more luxurious automobile, he had to make out a report to attach to his expense voucher, justifying the increased cost. Some weird and wonderful stories were committed to paper to justify expenditure incurred for hire of motor cars.

The next change came in 1928, when the Dominion Government concluded an agreement with the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan whereby the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would undertake the policing of that province. Then, for the first time, motor cars definitely supplanted horses. It was found that horses were altogether too slow to compete with the high-powered cars used by criminals in most instances. In 1932, the Force took over the police work in the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The truth is that for police purposes horses are seldom used now in any part of Canada, the Force has almost become a "Motor Police".

However, the horse is not quite done yet. All recruits have to undergo a course in equitation. A modern and well-equipped riding school is maintained at the "Depot" in Regina. In addition, mounted troops are kept in reserve in "E" Division, Vancouver; "K" Division, Edmonton and Lethbridge; "Depot" Division, Regina; "D" Division, Winnipeg, and "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ottawa. It is generally conceded that in a riot a highly disciplined troop, mounted on well-trained horses, is the finest means available to disperse a crowd. The work done at the Winnipeg riots in 1919 is an instance of what can be accomplished under such circumstances.

Mention should also be made of the appearance of a troop of the Royal Canadian North West Mounted Police in 1930 at the International Horse Show at the Olympia in London, England. Judging from reports in such a conservative paper as *The Times*, it is not too much to say that the troop under the command of Superintendent Dann made an excellent impression.

At times there have been some real characters among the horses, who displayed amazing intelligence. For instance, there was one called "Laddie" in Regina, who would laugh at a given word of command by stretching his neck and raising his upper lip. This horse was a terror to the newly joined recruit as the riding instructor could make him buck on demand. Others have been taught to shake hands, cake-walk, and lie down when told to do so. Some of the horses used in musical rides became so familiar with the circle and change that they could, and did, execute all the movements without riders on their backs at all.

As a contrast to the proportion of horses to men, quoted earlier, the latest returns show the strength of the Force as 2,530 Officers and Men, with only 275 horses, but 366 cars and 18 trucks. These figures show far

more clearly than mere words the extent to which mechanized transport has replaced horses.

The first horses purchased all came from Eastern Canada. After that almost all the remounts required were obtained in the West. Generally speaking, horses raised in the West withstood the rigours of travel and climate better. There have been some amazingly tough horses in the Service. In 1874, a buckskin gelding was purchased from the Boundary Commission. He was then eight years old. This animal, which was raised in the West, was destroyed at Lethbridge in 1898 at the age of 32 years. A great many horses for the Force were purchased in Maple Creek, Lethbridge, Macleod, High River, Pincher Creek, Calgary and Medicine Hat, all famous ranching districts.

In the early days many horses of the "prairie broncho type" were used. These were usually bred from a broncho mare by a "scrub" stallion. These animals were on the small side but were extremely hardy. About 1900, the settlers began to use a heavier type of stallion and raised horses more suitable for farm work. It became increasingly difficult to obtain horses of the type required for saddle work. More recently the introduction of thoroughbred stallions has resulted in horses being raised that are better suited to the requirements of the Force.

The saddlery and equipment issued by the original members were similar to those supplied to the cavalry of the time in England. These were soon found to be unsuitable. The steel stirrups and buckles rusted easily and were most difficult to clean; the packing in the pommels loosened and caused many a sore back; and in the early days it was difficult to get supplies with which to make necessary repairs. In 1878 the Mexican saddle was adopted. This saddle had no buckles of any kind and was better suited to the small type of horse. Further, for long patrols this kind of saddle was found to be far easier on the horses as it spread the weight more evenly over the back. With a few minor changes this type of saddle was used until the year 1919 with very satisfactory results. Then the Universal pattern of saddle was re-adopted. This is the saddle used by the Canadian Cavalry overseas, and is, undoubtedly more suitable for drill purposes. This saddle is still in use today. When the Mexican saddle was taken into use, the same pattern bridle was adopted with a Whitman, and single rein, the bit being fastened into the head collar by two spring clips. The bit could thus be easily taken out of the horse's mouth by unclasping the two clips. The head collar was then used as a halter, a most convenient arrangement when on patrol. This style of bit and head collar was kept in use until 1919. Then, when the Universal saddles came back into use, this same kind of bridle was re-adopted. Just recently it has been found advantageous to use a steel chain in place of the bridoon rein when horses are used in connection with disturbances. The steel chains are less easily cut.

For mounted duty in dispersing crowds, a baton is now included as part of the equipment. This baton is a leather covered stick with a hand shield: it is carried in a leather scabbard attached to the front part of the saddle on the near side of the horse. It can be drawn easily and quickly and has proved useful on several occasions.

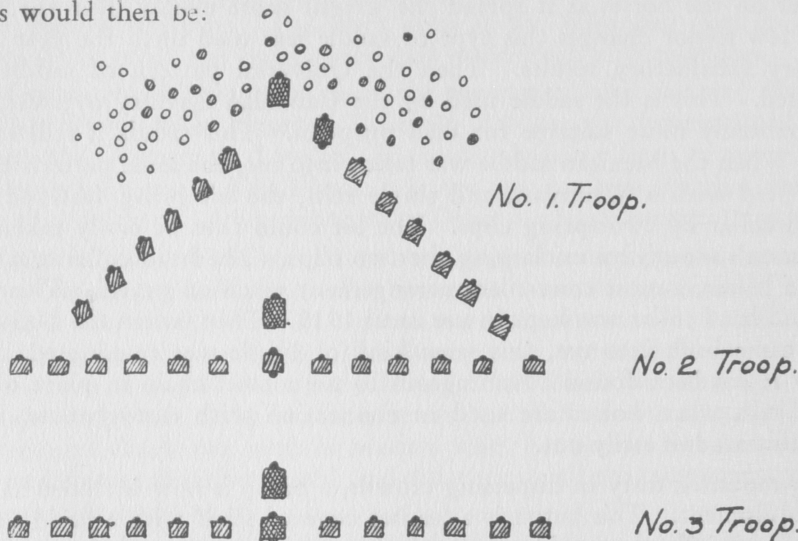
Mounted men are now being drilled to carry out what is termed the "Wedge Formation". Suppose a crowd has to be dispersed and there are available three Mounted troops consisting of 12 men, a centre guide and troop leader each. If these troops came face to face with a hostile crowd, which has to be turned back or split up, the troops would be in this formation:



The leader of No. 1 troop gives the word of command "form wedge", and rides forward with the centre guide on his right. The remainder of No. 1 troop incline their horses' heads outwards from the centre, forming up on the right and left of the man in front, bringing the heads of the horses opposite the right or left leg of the man just ahead.

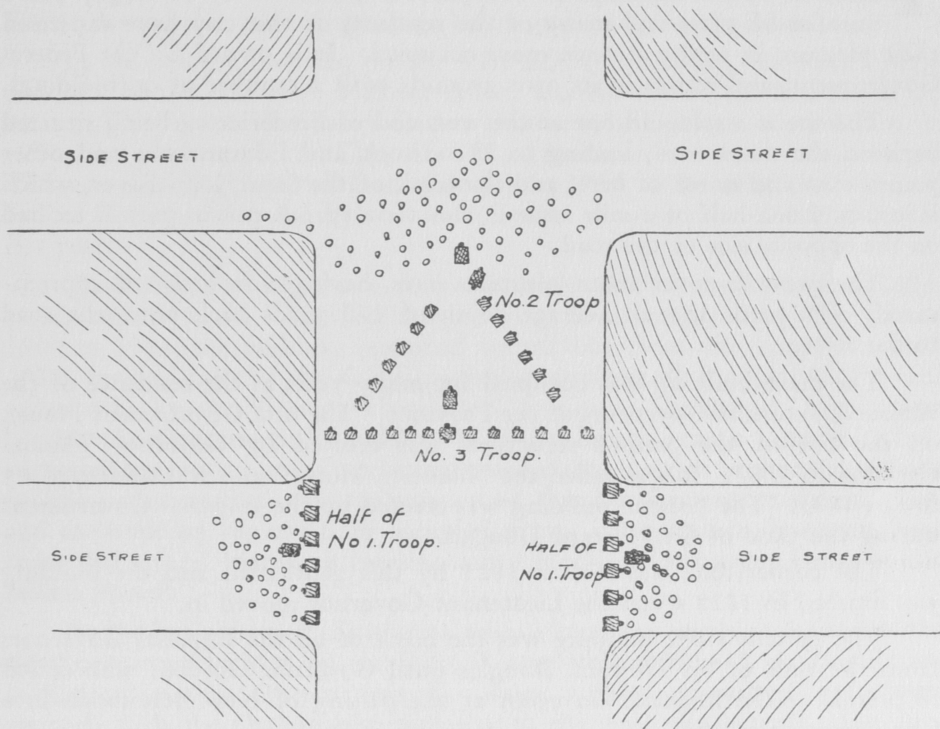
No. 2 troop advances and fills in the gap in the rear of the "wedge" formed by No. 1 troop.

No. 3 troop would come along in the rear. The positions of the three troops would then be:



When the troop leader considers "the wedge" has penetrated the crowd far enough, he gives a signal with his whistle. No. 1 troop then turn the

heads of their horses outward from the centre so as to move as many of the crowd as possible up any side lanes or streets which may be found running away from the thoroughfare which is being cleared. No. 1 troop then block these side streets so as to prevent the crowd coming back to the main street. The leader of No. 2 troop then forms a "wedge" with No. 2 and No. 3 troops. The positions of the three troops would be something like this:



If No. 2 and No. 3 troops are unable to disperse the remainder of the crowd No. 1 troop could, on a given signal, form up again in rear of No. 3 troop.

This formation has proved very effective on several occasions.

In the course of a short article it is only possible to give a very brief account of the extent to which this Force is indebted to horses. Whatever success has been achieved to date would have been quite impossible without them. During recent years there seems to be much more illness of one sort and another among the members of the Force. This may be due in a measure to the easier mode of travel by automobile which is now almost universally adopted. Riding is fine exercise and helped to keep the men fit and in excellent physical condition. All the older members are rather proud of their ability to ride and dearly love a good horse. It is with feelings of the keenest regret that they see the passing of the horse, for it is an unquestionable fact that they are being used less and less for police work.

Our thanks are due to Reg. No. 11123 Constable Skuce, W. W., for the illustration of the Wedge Formation which appears in this article.

Old Government House Fredericton Becomes "J" Division Headquarters*

by A/S/SERGT. F. W. ALLEN

THE HEADQUARTERS Offices of "J" Division are now located in one of the most historical buildings in Fredericton, which has stood empty for a number of years and many of the residents of this city have expressed their pleasure in seeing it once more occupied. It is owned by the Federal Government, and stands in its own grounds with a number of outbuildings.

The site is a splendid one at the west end of Fredericton, being situated between the main road, leading to Woodstock and Edmundston and other points west and north of here, and the bank of the Saint John River, which is just over one-half of a mile wide in this vicinity. A public park is located on the opposite side of the road.

The grounds cover about nineteen acres, having a frontage of approximately 550 yards and an average depth of 170 yards back from the road to the river.

The main building was occupied for many years as the residence of the various Lieutenant-Governors of the Province. The first Government House, on the site of the present structure, was erected by Governor Thomas Carleton in 1787. It was called the "Mansion House" and was destroyed by fire in 1825. The present building was erected by the Imperial Government during the time of Sir Howard Douglas.

The cornerstone was laid in 1825 by this gentleman and the building was finished in 1828 when the Lieutenant-Governor moved in.

The present stone building was the home of all the Imperial Governors from the time of Sir Howard Douglas until Governor Gordon, who ceased to preside as the Imperial Governor at the passing of New Brunswick into Confederation in 1867.

Following the retirement of Sir Howard Douglas, the Hon. William Black was appointed President in April, 1829, and held that post for a period of two years, retiring in the autumn of 1831.

Sir Archibald Campbell was Lieutenant-Governor from 1831 to 1837; Sir John Harvey 1837-1841; Sir William M. G. Colebrook 1841-1849; Sir Edmund Head 1849-1854; Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton who later became Viscount Canterbury, 1854-1862, and Arthur Hamilton Gordon, 1862, until Confederation.

Major General C. H. Doyle was appointed the first Administrator of the Province in March, 1867, and continued as such until July 9th, 1867, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor. He held this office until October 18th, 1867. Colonel F. P. Harding was then appointed Lieutenant-Governor and continued as such until July, 1868.

He was followed by Mr. L. A. Wilmot, who was the first native of the Province to be appointed to the position and held it until November, 1873.

Next came the Hon. S. L. Tilley, who was succeeded by Mr. E. B. Chandler in 1878 and Hon. R. D. Wilmot in 1880, after having in the meantime had the

* See page 64.

honour of knighthood conferred on him, Sir S. L. Tilley returned to the office in 1885 and remained until 1893. He was the last Lieutenant-Governor to reside in the official residence. His son, the present Premier of New Brunswick, Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, was born in the building.

One of the outstanding historical events in connection with the Old Government House was the visit in 1860 of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII of England. For a considerable time, the Prince's Crest adorned the walls of the large ballroom facing the river bank.

In the present grounds, on the west side and between the Main House and that of the caretaker, Maurice Allen, was the site of the Mission of St. Anne. The French Missionary, Father Danileau, brought the mission here in 1730, and the site of the Chapel of St. Anne was a short distance above. This was destroyed by the Hazen Rangers in 1759. The allied Acadian and Indian Cemetery was nearby and some Indian remains were discovered only last year.

The building was used as a deaf and dumb school from September, 1896, to March, 1900, the school buildings having been destroyed by fire. From 1900 to 1914, the building remained vacant but from the later year until 1931, various units of the C.E.F. occupied portions of it. In 1921, it was taken over by the Military Hospitals Commission Command, which later became the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment. At this time, extensive wings were added and a separate building known as the Orthopaedic Building was erected. The occupancy of this Department ceased in 1924, and the building has not been occupied since. The grounds, however, have been used several years as a training camp for Non-Permanent Units of the Militia Forces.

At the beginning of the present year, a start was made at removing the temporary wings added by the D.S.C.R. and this work will be finished ere long, leaving once more a very fine stone building, standing in its own grounds with the Orthopaedic Building to the west and several other out-buildings.

The Main Building is now occupied by the Headquarters Offices of "J" Division, the Fredericton Sub-Division and Detachment Offices, barracks rooms, and three suites for married personnel.

On the main floor are located the offices of the Officer Commanding, Officer in charge C.I.B., Officer in charge Interior Economy, Officer Commanding Fredericton Sub-Division, Orderly Room and Pay Office, C.I.B. Record Office and Stenographers, C.I.B. Readers, Fredericton Sub-Division Office, two Detachment offices, and Recreation Room, Canteen and Library.

In the basement the Quartermaster Sergeant has commodious offices and store-rooms, and there are numerous other storerooms. On the river side of the building, where the ground slopes away leaving the basement rooms well above the ground, is a large kitchen, a Sergeants' Mess, and a good size Mess Room.

At one end of the second floor, the quarters of the single men are located. These consist of three large barracks rooms, three small ones occupied by N.C.O.'s. and a large wash room with bath and showers.

Above these on the third floor are located two of the suites. The other ends of the second and third floors are separated from the rest of the building, and form the third suite occupied by the Officer Commanding.

The first floor of the Orthopaedic Building is badly divided at present, and the matter of dealing with this is at present under consideration. It is hoped that the Government may find it possible to turn this into a modern garage with full facilities for the repairing and storage of Police cars. The second floor consists of a large hall which is being used for drill purposes, badminton courts, etc. Another building is at present in temporary use as a garage and an indoor shooting range has been constructed on the second floor.

The buildings having been unoccupied for so long, the grounds have been sadly neglected, but heroic efforts were made by the Spring Training Class and even though we have only been in occupancy a few months, a wonderful change is seen. The driveways have been resurrected, fresh ones cut, and gravel laid. A spruce hedge has already been planted alongside both main driveways, and a number of flower beds laid out. When the temporary wings of the main building are all finally removed and the ground levelled off, ample room will be available for all kinds of sport and with the river at our back door, aquatic sports will no doubt be indulged in as the season advances.

Members of other Divisions who have recently had the opportunity of viewing our new Barracks, and who are in a position to compare them with others, have remarked they believe this is the finest they have seen.

On the 19th March, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General H. H. McLean, K.C., V.D., LL.D., displayed his interest in our new quarters by paying us an official visit and viewing with much pleasure the home occupied for many years by many of his predecessors. He was accompanied by the Premier, the Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, who entertained those present with reminiscences of his boyhood home, many of them in a humorous vein. The Attorney General, the Hon. W. H. Harrison, was also a member of the party, and expressed the pleasure of the community in seeing this historic building again occupied.

During his visit, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor presented medals, which he himself had donated for revolver shooting. The silver medal awarded to the best shot in "J" Division was won by Sergeant J. D. O'Connell with the splendid score of 237. The other medal was presented to Constable F. H. Russell who made a score of 233.

Sergeant O'Connell was a fine shot when he was stationed in "A" Division. He has certainly maintained his proficiency since his transfer to "J" Division.

So great has been the interest taken in revolver shooting in this division that His Honour has very kindly promised to donate two silver and two bronze medals for revolver shooting during the year 1934.

Recent Amendments to the Code

DURING THE last session of Parliament a number of amendments to the Criminal Code were passed, some merely of a routine nature but others of interest to members of this Force.

Section 235, which deals with betting, pool-selling and book-making, provided that not more than seven days of continuous racing should be allowed, with a limit of two meets per year. The recent amendment allows fourteen days of continuous racing on days on which such racing may be lawfully carried on, one meet per year, and that there be not more than seven races on any such day and provided that no association holds in any one calendar year more than two race meetings of seven days each with an interval of at least twenty days between meetings.

Section 119(b) dealing with possession of weapons by aliens, as amended by the Statute of 1932-33, reads in part, "Being an alien, has in his possession any shotgun, rifle or other such firearm, without having a permit." Some difficulty arose regarding the interpretation of the words "other such firearm." Some Magistrates quite correctly interpreted this Section to mean that pistols or revolvers were not included in this definition. This difficulty has now been removed. The amended Section reads in part, "Being an alien, has in his possession *any pistol, revolver*, shotgun, rifle or other such firearm, or any ammunition for any such firearm, without having a permit in Form 76B."

A new section is also inserted requiring persons engaged in the repair of offensive weapons to keep a record of same.

Section 1140(f), which deals with limitation of actions, declared that no prosecution should be commenced after one month from date of commission, if the offence be improper use of offensive weapons. This has now been extended to six months.

Legislation requiring the registration of all pistols and revolvers was passed and will come into effect by proclamation on January 1st next.

Section 204, dealing with offences against morality, has been amended and where the expressions "brother" and "sister" are used, such expressions will, in future, include half-brother and half-sister.

Section 236, s.s. 3, which declared that every sale by any lottery ticket is void, also provided that any sum of money obtained by a lottery ticket or game of chance was liable to forfeiture to any person suing for same. This has been amended and provides for forfeiture to the Crown only.

Section 285 deals with dangerous driving by persons in charge of automobiles, and a new paragraph has now been added which provides that no automobile or boat shall be equipped with an apparatus for making a smoke screen.

Section 301 deals with unlawful carnal knowledge of girls under the age of fourteen; also under the age of sixteen and above the age of fourteen, and has been amended by inserting a new paragraph which reads:—

"(4) Proof that a girl has on previous occasions had illicit connection with the accused shall not be deemed to be evidence that she was not of previously chaste character."

It will be noticed that this amendment is identical with paragraph (2) of Section 211 and is of great value when prosecuting under Section 301, s.s. 2.

Section 351, which deals with the theft of electricity, has been repealed and the following substituted therefor:—"Everyone commits theft who maliciously or fraudulently abstracts, causes to be wasted or diverted, consumes or uses any electricity or uses a telephone or telegraph line or obtains telephone or telegraph services."

A new Section 490A has been added, which reads as follows:

"Every one is guilty of an indictable offence who sells, exposes or has in his possession for sale, or who advertises for sale any goods or things which have been used, reconditioned, rebuilt or remade, and which bear the duly registered trade mark or the trade name of any other person who owns or is entitled to use such trade mark or trade name, unless full disclosure is made that such goods or things have been so used, reconditioned, rebuilt or remade for sale, and that they are not then in the condition in which they were originally made or produced."

Section 776A is a new section and provides "that when a person is charged before a Magistrate in the Yukon Territory with theft, or having obtained property by false pretences, or with having unlawfully received stolen property, and the value of the property stolen, obtained or received exceeds \$10.00, and the evidence in support of the prosecution is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, sufficient to put the person on his trial for the offence charged, such Magistrate shall, if the case appears to him to be one which may more properly be disposed of in a summary way, explain to the person charged that it is his intention to proceed to dispose of the charge in a summary way and shall proceed to hear and determine the charge in a summary way."

The purpose of this Section is to make it possible to have such cases disposed of by officers of this Force without incurring the substantial expense of sending into remote areas the Judge of the Territorial Court with clerk, stenographer and Crown Prosecutor.*

Section 1026 of the Code has been repealed owing to the fact that it has been held by the higher courts that the definition of "court" contained in this Section does not include any court lower than a Magistrate within Part XVI of the Code. Therefore, a Magistrate acting under Part XV of the Code *could not suspend sentence*. As a result, cases of hardship have occurred, especially since the depression, through a Magistrate not having this power, and the Section now reads:—

"In the sections of this Part relating to suspended sentence, unless the context otherwise requires, "court" means and includes any superior court of criminal jurisdiction, any court of general or quarter sessions of the peace, any judge or court within the meaning of Part XVIII and any magistrate within the meaning of *Parts XV and XVI*."

* As stated previously, this new amendment applies only to the Yukon Territory. However, there is a possibility that the increased power may, at some future date, be extended to include the North West Territories.

The Value of Centralization as applied to Finger Print Identification

by Staff Sergeant H. R. BUTCHERS

MARCH 29TH, 1897, Mr. Henry, Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces of India, submitted a report on his system of identification by finger impressions before a committee appointed by the Government of India to investigate the superiority of the two systems, viz: the Anthropometric method of measurements and Henry's system of identification by finger prints. After hearing Mr. Henry's explanation of the Anthropometrical system then in vogue and comparing the finger print system with it the committee recommended that the system of Identification by means of finger prints be adopted in preference to that of measurements for the following reasons:—

- (i) The simplicity of operation
- (ii) The costs of apparatus
- (iii) The fact that all the skilled work required is transferred to the Central Bureau
- (iv) The certainty of the results.

Mr. Henry must have had the idea of Centralization in mind when he submitted his report and events have proved that centralization with respect to criminal identification has more than justified his opinion.

The first Bureau of criminal identification was established at New Scotland Yard, LONDON, England, and the finger prints of persons charged with an indictable offence in the United Kingdom were taken and forwarded to the Central Bureau where they were classified and fyled for future reference. It was not long before results were obtained and as the collection grew, so did the number of identifications and the Police authorities throughout the country came to rely more and more on the Finger Print Bureau for the information so essential in establishing past criminal records of persons passing through their hands. Gradually other countries came to recognize the value of this method of criminal identification and by 1910 practically all civilized nations adopted it and installed a Central Bureau.

The primary object of centralizing criminal records was to save time and expense on the part of contributors in obtaining information relative to persons whose criminal history was required for Court purposes. It had been found under the anthropometric system that inquiries had to be instituted at different places to obtain the record of a criminal and very often he escaped with a light sentence or his case was dismissed due to the information arriving too late. This condition has been changed and today no matter where the criminal is arrested, his finger prints are taken, forwarded to the Central Bureau, and his complete criminal history if on fyle is immediately written or wired to the Police authorities concerned.

The Canadian Government decided in 1910 to adopt this system of Finger Print Identification and established a Central Bureau at Ottawa in

charge of Inspector Edward Foster, who can justly be called the father of Finger Print Identification in Canada; in fact it was through his devotion to duty, unbounded enthusiasm and confidence in favour of this infallible method of identification that Canada now possesses a Bureau second to none. He started with a personnel of three: and today the staff comprises one officer, twenty-three other ranks and seven stenographers, under the direct control of the Commissioner of the R. C. M. Police. The Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau has on file over two hundred and fifty thousand finger prints and numbers amongst its contributors Police departments the world over. Identifications have been and are being continually made for these Departments, illustrating again the value of centralization; many examples could be quoted in demonstrating the feasibility of one Central Bureau per country, but the limitations of space will allow only a few striking examples to be quoted.

On the evening of September 12th, 1925, Const. Waddell of the London, Ont., Police Force was detailed to watch one Edward Harlton who was suspected of chicken stealing. Harlton noticed that he was under surveillance and tried to escape. Const. Waddell was fatally shot by Harlton when attempting to arrest him. A circular was received at the Finger Print Bureau relative to the crime. On October 5th, 1928, the finger prints of one William George Henderson were received from the Chief Constable at Ottawa, Ont.; he was charged with placing obstruction upon a Railway track. These prints were identified as those of Edward Harlton wanted for murder at London, Ontario. The Police authorities at London were immediately notified by wire and Harlton was taken back to stand his trial. He was found guilty, but the Jury recommended mercy and he was sentenced to twenty years in the Penitentiary for manslaughter.

The finger prints of one Sidney Ernest Murrell were received from the London, Ontario, City Police on October 1st, 1921, stating that he was held in the Middlesex County Jail on a charge of Murder and holding up a bank. He escaped from that institution while awaiting trial. On May 25th, 1923, the finger prints of one Robert Walter Brooks were received from the Sheriff, Lassen County, Susanville, Calif., charged with burglary and theft of an automobile. These prints were identified as those of Sidney Ernest Murrell; the authorities at London, Ontario, were immediately notified. He was subsequently brought back from California, tried, convicted, and paid the penalty of his crime on the gallows, on April 10th, 1924.

The above cases illustrate the value of finger print identification with respect to the administration of Justice. Compare the condition prevailing in this country twenty-five years ago. Our police officers were just as zealous in the execution of their duty as now, but how handicapped were their efforts in locating criminals. True, their descriptions and photographs could be circularized, but it is not a very hard task to change one's facial appearance. When it comes to altering one's finger prints, it is an altogether different matter.

The crime of breaking and entering has increased very considerably during recent years, and again finger print identification has been instrumental in solving many of these cases. The Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau in 1933 installed the Battley system of single finger print identifica-

tion, whereby it is now possible to identify finger impressions taken from objects found at the scene of crime, by search through this single finger print collection. In the past, Police authorities had to submit the finger prints of suspects or the names of persons with a known criminal record, for comparison with the impression taken from the scene of the crime. While this procedure is still advocated in case the crime was committed by a first offender, or by some one whose finger prints are not on file in the single finger print collection, the chances of the photographic print taken from objects being identified will be increased as the collection grows. Again centralization is the keynote, as it is obvious that better and quicker results will be obtained by having the finger prints of all known housebreakers and shopbreakers under one collection.

In conclusion it is a fitting tribute to finger print identification to say that it has stood the test of time and, up to the present, science has not been able to offer or suggest a better or more infallible system of identification.

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A Meritorious Performance

IN THE afternoon of the 11th August, 1934, in Ottawa, two young men named Daniel Nigra and Maynard Richardson stole an automobile valued at \$4,600.00, the property of Senator Murphy.

At 9.25 P.M. on the same day these two youths held up Blair's Drug Store and took \$50.00 in cash and cigarettes to the value of \$10.00. They escaped in the stolen motor car.

On the following day at about 5.45, Constable E. Tutin of "A" Division was patrolling along Island Park Driveway in the West End of Ottawa on a motor bicycle. He saw a car approaching at a high speed. Constable Tutin thought he recognized Senator Murphy's car, of which he had been given a full description. Constable Tutin swung his cycle into the middle of the road, sounded his horn, and signalled to the approaching car to stop. The driver increased speed, swerved past Constable Tutin and kept on going. Pursuit was commenced at once and Constable Tutin soon had his cycle travelling at a high rate of speed. Seeing they were being followed, one of the occupants of the car, resting his hand on the left rear window, the glass of which had been lowered, opened fire on the Constable with a revolver. The first shot passed close to the Constable's head. Very shortly after another shot was fired from the rear window. This time the bullet glanced off Constable Tutin's left breast pocket, and passed between his arm and left side. The flesh on his arm was burnt and two holes were punched in the sleeve of his tunic.

It was only at this point that Constable Tutin drew his own revolver and fired at one of the rear wheels of the escaping car. He hit the car and a third shot was fired at him. The driver of the stolen car then decided against crossing the Champlain Bridge over the Ottawa River and turned his car into a side road. The Constable's view was temporarily obscured by dust and brush. When he came up to the car he found it stopped and just caught a glance of the boys running into the bush in the general direction of the City. He shut off the ignition of the stolen car, locked it, removed the keys and took after the boys on foot. They eluded the Constable and made good their escape. Both were arrested in Ottawa early the following morning.

There is no doubt that Constable Tutin's powers of observation, conspicuous courage and tenacity of purpose compelled these bandits to abandon their car and take to the bush, a circumstance which was directly responsible for their arrest by the Ottawa City Police.

The Commissioner has been pleased to promote Constable Tutin to the rank of Lance Corporal for the part he played in running down these criminals.

The Instructional Class for N.C.O's at Regina, 1934

by CORPORAL J. C. STOREY,
Bridgewater Detachment, N.S.

THOUGH FREQUENTLY warned against attempting anything of this nature, I feel that, in memory of those who went and, as a caution and encouragement to those who may be fortunate enough to go in the future, these few words may not be out of place. I, therefore, offer neither apology nor alibi.

"Corporal, you will proceed to Regina on Monday to attend the Instructional Class". In all tranquility and apparent security, I had for some seven and a half years helped, as a small cog, in shaping the destinies at the Headquarters of the Force at Halifax in Headquarters Office.

My reply of "Very good, Sir", coming from an old soldier was naturally automatic: My personal reaction is my own affair. Getting the order "Out of the Blue" on Saturday gave me just Sunday in which to prepare. Nothing is impossible so here we are, hoping that at least the major portion of kit and accessories have been packed and that I shall be able to find them at Regina.

Four and a half days to Regina and ample time for discussion of "why" and "wherefor" with the other fortunate from "H" Division. Anticipation is half the joy anyway.

Though of nearly eight years service, this was my first visit to Regina and incidentally my first encounter with the noble horse.

"So this is Regina". "Gosh, how flat and muddy". "But say, what a beautiful barrack square and fine buildings". I am taken back to army days and I think that my first sight of the Barracks at Regina probably more than anything else, aroused my enthusiasm. Tall, imposing buildings, spacious rooms and a general air of cleanliness and businesslike military atmosphere must make a fine impression on every recruit who enters our Force by that gate.

Our class, we found, consisted of Corporals and Sergeants from almost every Division of the Force.

I found that the average age of the class was higher than my own, which is forty years, and the average service of the members of the class was about fourteen years. I was by far the Junior Corporal of the class. We comprised long serving members; members of the Provincial Forces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick, recently absorbed, and also members of the late Preventive Service; truly a Cosmopolitan bunch and a regular array of War ribbons to boot. May I here say that I believe that the very bringing together of men from all the various Divisions in this manner will do more to Cement the Force together and instil *Esprit de Corps* and *Camaraderie* than anything that has yet been done.

What arguments and beneficial discussions we had in those barrack rooms and what information and outlooks on "the other man's job" we had in those three long months.

"What kind of a course is it anyway". "What do they think they can teach us here?". "Gosh I've been on detachment fourteen years". etc., etc., etc.

However, Monday morning and we draw kit. Here you are, take a head harness". "Is that one complete". Now I ask you how should I know, but fortunately it was, as I found out later. All the little straps and doodads had their uses. I thought I had got enough to hang any horse. So, rifle bucket, brushes, curry-comb and last but not least Hoof pick and away we go.

In an opening address the Officer Commanding explained clearly and concisely the aims and objects of the course and incidentally let us see by his very demeanour that we hadn't come to Regina for a holiday.

Reveille at 6 a.m. saw us all up and about and at 6.30 a.m. we parade for P.T. Out of consideration for our age and infirmities the gentling process is observed and the instruction is well interspersed with "Touch four Walls", "Lie down—Get up" and last but not least "The Old Army Game—Dodging the clap of the other fellows hands as you try to pass your head between them while he "claps". A few tumbles and rolls, a little Jiu-Jitsu and, though we cussed you at times, you certainly made better men of us, Mr. Physical Instructor.

What's next—Equitation. Boy Oh! boy and it was. We wend our way to the stables and are looked over. "Ever ride before?". "No". "Here's a nice quiet horse; take Bandit" and Bandit I took and Lo and Behold he WAS a nice quiet horse. "Saddle up". "Come on, make it snappy". "Where the devil does this thing go Joe" etc. etc. Here again the kindly assistance of "Old Hands" saw me through and eventually I was introduced to the Riding School. "Toes up, Heels down, knees back, body erect etc., etc., and more etc. I'll pass over the many things we learnt in that school and learnt thoroughly too and to my surprise I found that the old Army style of Bullying instruction had gone and that encouragement had taken its place albeit with strict discipline and insistence on obedience. But, you who are to come after, Beware of the Truncheon Drill. That seems to be the only thing that the Instructors cannot stomach. Outside of insinuations that my ancestors were Dutch (which they were'nt) and being likened to a duck when I first took the jumps, I was never seriously "molested" and I have nothing but praise for the patience (and endurance) of the riding instructors.

I nearly forgot "STABLES" and really the old song "The hours I spent with thee, dear heart" amply fits the bill. Once bitten (and once kicked) made me twice darned careful and that's that.

Our next "escapade" is Foot and Arms and we start right in at "Right Turn". (by numbers too). We did find incidentally that there were little points which we had forgotten since 1914-18 and other points which had been amended and here again the drill was made as interesting as possible and we got lots of fun out of words of Command. Pale Blue words like "Thun". Whispers of "Shon" and sneezes of "T'shun" all helped to make life worth while. In the detailing of Arms Drill too we hear that, according to various authorities (sic) we had to "Cant the Rifle", "Ease it", "Throw

it", "Drop it", "Let it down", "Chuck it" and I think the limit was reached when told to let it "droop". Poor patient instructors, I bleed for you.

As regards History of the Force, we learnt of course of the illustrious Jerry Potts, who later in the class was blamed for everything which went wrong and congratulated for everything which went right. One hopes that in future years perhaps the budding recruit will hear of the more recent doings of the Force, and, who knows, perhaps the instructional classes at Regina will be mentioned as History.

The Constables Manual was duly taken and dissected and provided much argument, particularly as to what and when was "Fresh Pursuit". Any time the instructor asked for a question he could be sure he was paving the way for another argument on Fresh Pursuit. The differences in procedure in the various Provinces also came under discussion to mutual benefit. The Criminal Code was treated separately and a series of Lectures by a Judge of the Appellate Court of Saskatchewan were most instructive.

Rules and regulations were gone over and the many amendments to the amendment on the amendment were discussed.

Interior Economy provided occupation for otherwise leisure hours and the system as practiced in Saskatchewan, differing in many particulars from other Divisions, was explained and learnt. One hope that uniformity throughout the Force will some day prevail in this regard.

In the care and management of cars we learnt many useful points and one was surprised to note that many of the class who had driven cars for years, knew nothing about the theory of their operation.

In musketry we had the opportunity of using both the rifle and revolver ranges and benefitted greatly from the helpful instruction given. We had also on the course a member who had scored 239 at the annual shoot this year (revolver) and who stated he thought he could get the Possible. He did it too—240.

Lectures on ballistics and gas, also finger prints and some of the Federal Statutes were given and when one looks at one's notes one wonders if there is anything one doesn't know.

For the most part in the evening we were too tired to go out, although midnight passes were provided, but only a few hardy spirits availed themselves of the privilege. The order of the evening was usually "On the backs down". Typewriters were hired and members had lots of practice in the "Hunt and Pick System".

Towards the middle of the second month the rumour period opened and many bets were made as to the duration of the course, but the "Silent Force" remained silent and for the usual inexplicable reason no one could find out just when we should finish. Small wagers were offered and taken and rumours from the "horse's mouth" and the usual other military sources were rife. Grousing, as can be imagined, was often in evidence and arguments were frequent, but not the slightest sign of discord was ever apparent, which speaks well for the discipline of the members of the staff. Perhaps we did get a little stale towards the close and once when the ride was, to put it mildly, a little ragged, a threat of a return to the rigid confines of the

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riding school soon brushed matters up and the truncheons only had to be brought out once for the whole squad to be on the alert.

Examinations in all subjects taken and the receipt of marks formed topics of healthy rivalry and of course the final Banquet brightened matters up. I'll draw a veil over the Banquet, which was a howling success, attended by the Officer Commanding and Officers and Instructors, who entered into the Spirit of the affair wholeheartedly.

Well, it's all over and I'm glad it's over, but I'm also glad I went. It's a great experience and I wouldn't forego a minute of it. My advice to you who have not been is "If you get a chance, jump at it". If you learn as much as I did, you'll learn a lot. You'll also appreciate that the whole force is not confined to your own little part of it and that there are real good fellows everywhere in it, all pulling and working for the good of the FORCE.

The Old Hand and the Editor

With apologies to Lewis Carroll's Walrus and Carpenter

by CECIL E. MORGAN (1749)

The Old Hand and the Editor were talking of The Force,
Of how it made the Great North West—It's Jubilee—of course,
And how, before tin Lizzies came, it used to ride a horse.

* * *

The E. —“Remember”, said the Editor, whose tears flowed down in sheets,
“Regina was a one horse town with but two gumbo streets,
“And Shaganappi Point's red lights were Calgary's sole treats?

* * *

The O.H.—“And don't forget the pretty girls”, the gallant Old Hand cried,
“Who used, in scanty negligé, their shanties sit outside,
“To coyly glance approval at each scarlet coated ride.

* * *

The E. —“And what about the N.C.O's who knocked us into shape,
“And Bobby B, whose eagle eye no slacker could escape,
“And Tommy Wattam, Nobby White, and Patrick M's red tape?

* * *

The O.H.—“How Tommy and the other two, their eyes with rage a'glint,
“Adjured us wretched devils round the barrack square to sprint,
“With softly spoken words of praise no Editor could print.

* * *

The E. —“Oh shades of these, and Bobby B, you'd faint I am afraid,
“Were, in this year of Jubilee, you present on parade,
“To hear the strides in courtesy our N.C.O's have made.

* * *

The O.H.—“No longer could you say to me, “Stand up—you daisy bell”,
“In courteous tones you'd say, “Old Chap, that isn't done too well,
“And Tommy, in the riding school, you certainly could not,
“Compare the contour of my back to bow-wow, licking pot.

* * *

The E. —“But bless your heart we loved them, and, beneath their fuss and muss,
“Those dear old swearing N.C.O's they, one and all loved us,
“They made us men—They made the Force the greatest in the world,
“Till Forces on its pattern rise where ere the Flag's unfurled.

* * *

Both —“So now, in this year “34”, we rise and raise our glass,
“To give this toast—“OLD N.C.O's, of years now long gone past,”
“THEY made the Force—They made it ROYAL, the best within
world's ken,
“Here's to those great old N.C.O's—who made us Rookies MEN.

NOTE.—The names of those fine old boys who did so much for us all will be known to old hands.
For the benefit of those of later years they were — “Bobby Belcher” — “Tommy Wattam” — “Nobby
White” — “Pat Mahoney” and, for the rest their names are legion—bless them.—C.E.M.

The old members of the Force are: the late Inspector R. Belcher, C.M.G.; the late Inspector Thomas
Wattam; the late Reg. No. 1283 Staff Sergeant Patrick Mahoney who was a fine drill instructor.

Memorial to Constable Graburn

by CORPORAL J. K. BARNES

A SIMPLE BUT impressive ceremony was conducted under the auspices of the Graburn Gap Old-Timer's Association on July 2nd, 1934, dedicating to the memory of Regt. No. 335 Constable Marmaduke Graburn, a cairn, erected by residents of that district named after him in the Cypress Hills of Southern Alberta.

Constable Graburn was killed in the execution of his duty, at the spot on which this cairn was erected, on November 17th, 1879. He is buried in the N. W. M. P. cemetery at Fort Walsh, some ten miles distant.

At the ceremony were present a number of old-timers, members of the Association which bears Graburn's name, one of whom gave an address outlining the history of Graburn's death. In this address he told of how in 1875 a detachment of the N. W. M. P. then stationed at Fort McLeod were ordered to proceed into the Cypress Hills and there establish a new fort. The fort was built and was named Fort Walsh, in honour of the then Officer Commanding at Fort McLeod. Shortly after this fort was erected the scarcity of pasturage necessitated the location of a horse camp nearby. Consequently, five men and a camp cook proceeded to a spot on Battle Creek about ten miles from the fort and there established a horse camp. A band of Indians harrassed this small camp until finally driven away. Shortly after they had decamped it was noticed that one, named Star-Child, was still haunting the vicinity. No particular attention was paid to him until one day, Graburn, who had been detailed as horse picket, failed to return to camp at the appointed time. The matter was immediately reported to Fort Walsh, whereupon a searching party set out to find him. Not far from the camp on the banks of Battle Creek, they found his body. He had been shot through the back. His horse was also found, shot, some distance up the creek. Though there was no evidence to support it, it was generally believed that Star-Child, nursing a resentment at the occupancy of this horse camp, had ambushed Graburn and had shot him down without warning.

One of the interesting features of this ceremony was the fact that the man who found Graburn's body that morning in November, 1879, unveiled the cairn, at this ceremony. He is Regt. No. 98 Ex-Sergeant Robert (Bob) McCutcheon, now living quietly in Medicine Hat.

A large number of interested spectators from all parts of Southern Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan were present at this ceremony, to do homage to the memory of one of that small band of men who brought law and order into a new country over fifty years ago.

Division Notes

Headquarters Division

CONST. C. B. HERMANN, who has attracted considerable notice in Eastern Canada as an athlete, and who is a member of the Ottawa Football Club, recently attended the sports held by the Canadian Legion at Cornwall, Ontario, when he won the \$3000.00 gold cup awarded to the highest individual point winner. He was placed first in the hammer throw, with 126 feet, 2 inches, first in the Shot Put, with 41 feet 3½ inches, second in the Discus Throw, with 121 feet 6 inches, and fourth in the 56 pound weight throw, with 29 feet 2⅞ inches, scoring 14 points out of a possible 20 in the events in which he entered.

The Ottawa *Citizen* commented that "while he was behind the Dominion records, he gave a magnificent display of endurance beneath a sun that scorched the green grass of the infield to almost the black of the cinder track."

Notes

Regimental No. 6396, Constable D. Cameron, distinguished himself at the annual Highland gathering in the Calgary Stadium on 4th August, 1934.

Competing in the "weight" events, Constable Cameron won:

- (a) First place in Tossing the Caber, with a throw of 41' 10", beating the Canadian record by 5".
- (b) Second place in putting the 56 lb. weight.
- (c) Third place in throwing the 16 lb. hammer.

Constable Cameron's success is very gratifying and he is to be congratulated heartily on the excellent showing he made.

"J" Division Notes

The Recreation Club has now been formed at "J" Division, in order that full advantage may be taken of the natural facilities for sport provided by our new Barracks.

A bathing float has been moored in the Saint John River, running at the back of the Barrack grounds, and a fine beach is being cleared up.

The sod is being removed from our future tennis courts, which will also be used as a skating rink during the winter.

The last of the temporary buildings used for hospitalization purposes is now in process of being pulled down and when this is removed the ground to the east of the building will make a fine sports field.

On the 28th June, we held our first dance, dress being informal. The Orderly Room measuring about 30 ft. by 25 ft. was cleared of furniture for the evening, decorated with a plentiful supply of flowers and bridge lamps, making a pleasant setting for the occasion. Some twenty-five couples thoroughly tested the quality of the floor and proved it to be a good one. A dainty supper was served in the Division Mess Room. Everyone present voted the affair a real success, and the Entertainment Committee of the Club have had many queries as to when the next dance can be held. A Corn Roast is planned for August, and another dance in September.

Association Football—"J" Division

In April, an Association Football Club was formed under the guiding hand of the Officer Commanding and captaincy of our genial Sergt. Curleigh.

The team, in addition to joining the New Brunswick Provincial Football Association, has affiliated itself with the Dominion Football Association, and has also become a member of the Saint John River Valley Association Football League.

Matches with the other seven teams comprising the latter league have been played, and although our team has not come out on top, yet through its sportsmanship and clean play has done much to advance the cause of this sport in the central part of our Province.

The loss of our efficient captain, in the early part of the season, upon his transfer and promotion to commissioned rank, was a serious one, and this, coupled with the moving of other members of our personnel on duty and transfer has at times been keenly felt, but in spite of all, the "J" Division Association Football Team is always welcome as a visitor to other clubs, having earned the name of playing a clean sportsmanlike game, and taking victory and defeat in the same spirit.

Notes of "Depot" and "F" Divisions

The Saskatchewan Provincial Shoot took place on the 16th, 17th and 18th July and a most creditable showing was made by "F" and "Depot" Divisions. Const. F. C. Sullivan won the "Green Shot" cup and aggregate, while the "Green Shot" team won the Shield and first prize. The Tyro aggregate and Bronze Medal was taken by Const. B. Ramsay. Many money prizes were also won, and on the whole the Divisions are to be congratulated on the excellent showing put up by the members.

* * *

On July 21st, 1934, the Barracks were invaded by the members of the American Flying Corps Squadron which was then on a tour of good will and mapping routes to Alaska. Sixteen N.C.O.'s had lunch with the Sergeants at the Barracks, and in addition to the usual good will expressions made an admission that the Saskatchewan beer was far superior to that of the States.

* * *

The annual picnic of the two Divisions took place at Boggy Creek on July 26th, 1934, when the expert needle threaders of the Barracks were discovered, and the egg droppers were investigated. The children thoroughly enjoyed the outing and worked hard for the many prizes provided. The Ladies Soft Ball Match was won by the ladies of "F" Division, but it was a hard struggle.

* * *

The Annual Sports Day of the two Divisions was held at the Barracks on August 29th, 1934, in the presence of a large and interested crowd of spectators, approximately 500 guests attended.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan and Mrs. Munroe were present and the prizes were presented by Mrs. Munroe after the various events were finished. Music was provided by the Regina Rifles Band and the day was concluded by a dance in the gymnasium.

It was found more suitable to arrange the sports this year under a Squad system. The various squads in training entered teams of four for each event, and the races were run on the relay system allowing for better competition and a more even distribution of the prizes.

The Mounted Competition results were as follows,—

Tentpegging, (Instructors) S/Major Griffin.

Jumping, (Instructors) Sgt. Greenley, SPCA Cup.

Tentpegging Section—No. 1 Section, Lt.-Col. Cleary Cup.

Jumping—Half Sections—Recruits—Consts. Bloxham and Wilmott, U.S.I. Cup.

Balaclava Melee—No. 1 Troop.

Tentpegging—Recruits (Individual)—Consts. Hall, Tilley and Jones.

Jumping—Recruits (Individual)—Consts. Jordon, Wilmott and Leger.

Post and Ball—Recruits (Individual)—Consts. Hastie, Sullivan and Godsoe.

The dismounted events were competed between the Drill Squads—the Aggregate Cup presented by Messrs. Eilers going to "B" Squad.

A magnificent motor car, built and equipped by the technical experts of the Garage Staff in the Barracks, was on display, and it is anticipated that a car which can produce pigeons from its inards is quite capable of swimming the Atlantic, in which case we hope to see Cpl. Brown and his Staff blowing pontoon skids on the Bras d'Or coast before receiving the Brass Medal for their untiring efforts.

The Staff worked hard to make the Sports Day a success and we are glad to inform them that their efforts were very much appreciated.

"E" Division

Reg. No. 11870, Constable S. C. Alexander of "E" Division, R.C.M. Police, with his brother, entered the canoe marathon from Victoria, B.C. to Port Angeles, Washington, on July 4th, 1934.

The race was promoted by the Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce in connection with their Independence Day celebrations.

Ten canoes, manned by two men each, started the race over a distance of eighteen miles of open sea across the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

The Alexander brothers in their Peterborough type canoe, were the only pair to complete the course and despite fog and rough water they made the crossing in six and a half hours and were awarded a handsome shield for the first prize.

The Alexanders accomplished a notable performance.

Burglaries and Safe Blowing

FROM SASKATCHEWAN comes a very gratifying report of the satisfactory results which have accrued from the suggestion made by them earlier this summer in connection with investigations involving burglaries and safe blowing. Briefly this consists of the establishing of police contacts and the adoption of a system of co-operation between the public and the police and is dealt with more fully in the Instruction Book, page 5, para. 5, under the heading of "Investigations and Enquiries—General". The system therein outlined, and for obvious reasons not dealt with in detail in these pages, has worked out to great advantage in a number of instances, two of which are cited for general information.

(i) Early one morning in May last the Co-operative Store at Girvin, Sask., was entered; the safe was blown and robbed of \$248.70. Following a speedy investigation two arrests were effected and as a result of the co-operation outlined in the Instruction Book, the police were able to prove conclusively that these two men were the perpetrators of the crime. They were charged, found guilty and sentenced to two years each in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

(ii) The general store of the Postmaster at Artland, Sask., was entered on the morning of July 10th, the safe blown and some \$400.00 in bills stolen. A description of two suspects was at once circularized, along with such particulars of the missing bills as was available. The two suspects were arrested shortly afterwards by the City Police in Edmonton and, upon searching them, evidence was obtained which proved conclusively they were the individuals responsible for the crime. Charges resulting in convictions were preferred against both parties by the Edmonton City Police and they were sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Fort Saskatchewan Jail. Upon the expiration of their terms of imprisonment steps will be taken to have them returned to Saskatchewan to stand trial for the Artland robbery.

From these cited instances it will be seen that the system has proven to be of the greatest advantage in the detection of crime and its development will be a distinct benefit to all who are called upon to perform this class of police work.

The Lighter Side

THE ANNUAL Report for the period ending March 31st, 1934, contained a list of appointments of offices held by the Officer Commanding "B" Division. Subsequently to release of the report the Press in various parts of the country made reference to this item, and one newspaper referred to Supt. Caulkin as the "Pooh-Bah", having in mind, of course, a character by that name portrayed in the well-known Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera, "The Mikado".

Supt. Caulkin, upon reading the article, composed the following, however, not in a spirit of competition with the famous poet of the North, Robert W. Service, but rather to demonstrate to his Cheechako friends that the Press had omitted to state that amongst his many accomplishments he is a poet.

The Pooh-Bah

I'm the Pooh-Bah Superintendent,
That's what the papers say,
I've a dozen nifty little jobs
Without the extra pay.

I'm acting this and acting that,
I'm hot beneath the collar,
My spare time's fully occupied
You bet your bottom dollar.

Inspector of the scales am I,
And Immigration too,
As Sheriff of the Yukon
I've processed quite a few.

A Coroner and Justice
Are added to my lot,
And many stiffs I've handled
And passed on to the plot.

As Inspector of Fisheries
I guard my scaly pets,
I give the suckers all a chance
To dodge clean through the nets.

I'm Commissioner of marriages,
And tie 'em up quite snug,
I've only known one failure
And he was just a "Mug".

Then I am the Registrar
And function when they're wed,
I tally up their off-spring,
And check out all their dead.

Now guess who's Indian Agent,
To guard the nomadie,
A'roaming north of fifty-nine,
Why it's simply little me.

I dish them out with rations
When game is scarce or nil,
I 'tend to all their ailments
And serve them up a pill.

They look to me for fishnets
And ammunition too,
I also run the schools for them,
And warn them not to brew.

I'm the Warden and the Gaoler
Of the Prison and the Pen,
My charges cannot like me
As they fail to call again.

I've other small appointments,
But they're of minor note,
They only call for part time care,
And can they get your "goat".

With Excise, Game and Customs
And Criminal Statutes too,
The Pooh-Bah Superintendent
Finds leisure moments few.

It's Pooh-Bah in the morning,
And Pooh-Bah in the night,
But what's a few more jobs to me,
I rule by Pooh-Bah's might.

(It is only fair to Supt. Caulkin to state that this poem was not offered as a contribution to the *Quarterly* but the Committee feel its merit justifies publication.—ED.)

The "Old Timers" Column

THE COMMITTEE were delighted to receive a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Morgan (Regimental No. 1749) of Brantford, in which he recalls with pleasure some of the characters he met during his term of service in the Force. Colonel Morgan also kindly contributed a poem to mark the Jubilee Year of the R. C. M. Police.

Regimental No. 2908, Ex-Staff-Sergeant W. C. Nicholls, in a letter to the committee relates that he was in Winnipeg recently and enjoyed greatly meeting an old friend in Assistant Commissioner T. Dann.

Regimental No. 4915, Ex-Sergeant E. N. ("Dicky") Bird writes to say that he has changed his address to The Red House, Glenair Road, Parkstone, Dorset, England. He says that he is enjoying life in England to the full.

Ex-Assistant Commissioner R. Field, vide a letter received from him recently, left England on the 25th July en route to Vancouver, his present address being 1611 West 45th Ave., Vancouver.

In the July issue Ex-Superintendent A. B. Allard's address was given as 388 Olive Avenue, Montreal. This should read 388 OLIVIER Avenue, Westmount, Montreal.

The following members of the Force were retired to pension recently. In each case their latest address is given.

Reg. No. 4475—Constable McDiarmid, H. C. Pensioned 30th June, 1934. 758 Garwood Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Reg. No. 4527—Corporal Todman, G. Pensioned 31st May, 1934. 2565 Second Avenue, West, Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 8465—Constable Murray, B. U. Invalided to pension 27th July, 1934. 467-20th Avenue, East, Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 7314—Constable Ryan, T. E. Invalided to pension 31st May, 1934. 2713-13th Avenue, Regina, Sask.

Reg. No. 4402—Sergeant-Major Davies, T. C. Pensioned 1st August, 1934. 3750 W. 22nd Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

Regimental No. 3186, Ex-Sergeant J. E. Lee, is another old timer who still retains his interest in and regard for the Force. It is a good many years since Mr. Lee transferred his allegiance to another branch of the Government Service where he has acquired an enviable reputation. We were very pleased to hear from him.

The committee are always delighted to hear from ex-members of the Force. Reading their letters is a great pleasure and they invariably recall some incident of old long-since-ago.

Obituary

Regimental No. 743, Ex-Constable Peter Paynter

Ex-Constable Peter Paynter died at Lashburn, Sask., on 8th July, 1934, aged 87.

Ex-Constable Paynter engaged in the North West Mounted Police in Toronto, Ont., on 3rd April, 1882. He served with the Force during the Rebellion of 1885 and was one of those who received in 1932 a grant of \$300 in lieu of scrip for service during the uprising.

Paynter was discharged on 2nd April, 1890, at Regina. Later he took up land in the Bresaylor District where he remained up till the time of his death. The nearby Town of Paynton in Saskatchewan was named after Paynter who was one of the earliest settlers in the district.

One of the pall-bearers at the funeral was Regimental No. 742, Ex-Sergeant-Major C. Parker who enlisted with Paynter in Toronto in 1882. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police was represented at his funeral which was held at Paynton on 10th July, 1934.

Major R. A. Meakin

Major Reginald Abbots Meakin died in Vancouver on 20th June, 1934, aged 43 years. Deceased joined the Royal North West Mounted Police on 23rd December, 1907, and purchased his discharge on 1st March, 1912. He was then a Sergeant in charge of the Town Station in Regina. His Regimental Number was 4686.

He enlisted in 1914 and while on service overseas was wounded in action.

Ex-Inspector J. W. Heffernan

It is with real regret that the death of ex-Inspector John Herbert Heffernan has to be recorded. He died in Regina, Sask., on 29th June, 1934, in his 67th year.

The late Inspector Heffernan was born in Portsmouth, England, and was educated at Christ's Hospital, London. He went to the United States in 1884 and moved to the North West Territories in 1889. He joined the North West Mounted Police in Winnipeg, Man., on 12th August, 1890, as a Constable. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal on 15th May, 1893, was appointed Sergeant on 1st January, 1896, and Staff Sergeant on 15th November, 1898. While serving as Sergeant and Staff Sergeant he made a name for himself as a Detective.

On 15th May, 1901, he was commissioned as an Inspector and served in that rank from that date until he retired on 1st March, 1915.

The late Inspector Heffernan was stationed in Regina and points in Southern Saskatchewan during the greater part of his career but he also served at Stettler and Edmonton.

The Regina "Leader Post" of 14th July, 1934, records an interesting episode in the late Inspector Heffernan's career.

Early in the summer of 1897, Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee year, a concert and dance was held in the Mounted Police Barracks in Regina in honour of the police contingent which was being sent over to attend the jubilee celebrations. Towards midnight, while the band was playing "Tommy Atkins" and the dance was in full swing, Sergeant Heffernan, who was then in charge of the Town Station, entered the ballroom with a telegram in his hand and placed himself so as to attract the attention of the Commissioner. Colonel Herchmer, after speaking to Sergeant Heffernan, advanced to the middle of the floor, called on the band to stop playing and made the following announcement:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I have just received word that Captain Jack Allen, whom you all know, has been shot by 'Almighty Voice'. There are indications of an Indian rising in the north and I am afraid that the Mounted Police have more urgent matters on hand than dancing. Police teams will be at the door in a few minutes to take you to your homes."

A large police party left Barracks the following morning after making preparations all through the night. Sergeant Heffernan was in this party.

After retiring from the Royal North West Mounted Police he was appointed Police Magistrate for the City of Regina, an appointment which he held for 16 years.

St. Paul's Anglican Church in Regina was crowded by representatives of all walks of life when the funeral service was held by the Right Reverend M. M. Harding, Bishop of Qu'Appelle, and the Reverend Canon J. K. Irwin. Mr. Heffernan was buried with full military honours in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Cemetery in Regina. The honorary pall bearers were Assistant Commissioner S. T. Wood, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Mr. Justice J. F. Embury, Mr. W. G. Haultain, Mr. Martin Bruton, Mr. Joseph Wood and Mr. A. G. Orchard.

"Depot" Division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police supplied the firing party, gun carriage and trumpeter.

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Prince of Wales Silver Cup Won by Reg. No. 9072, Sergt. J. D. O'Connell

On the 5th of August, the last day of the New Brunswick Rifle Association Meet at Sussex, New Brunswick, Reg. No. 9072, Sergt. J. D. O'Connell won one of the most coveted trophies, the Prince of Wales Silver Cup, valued at over \$3,000.00.

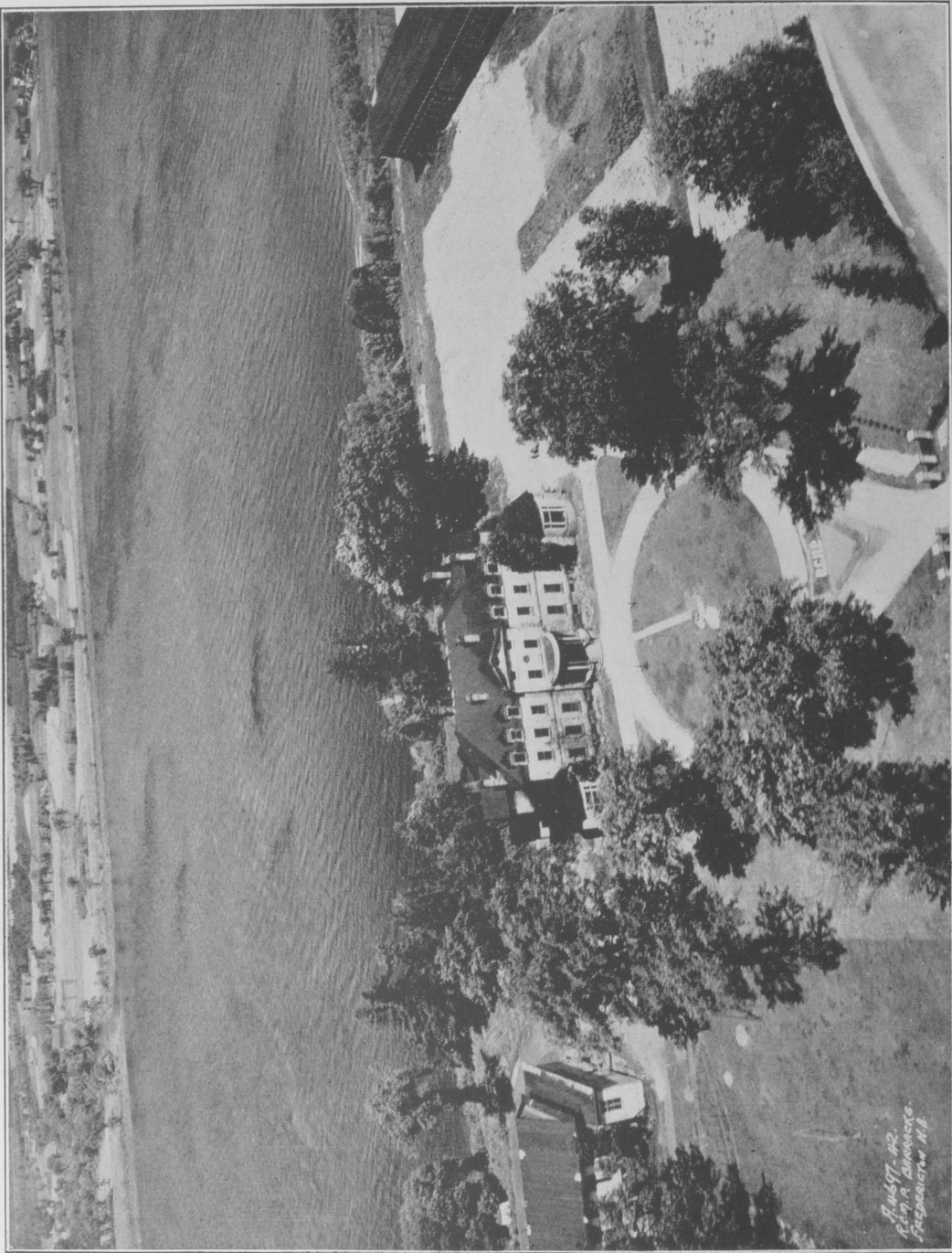
This was for seven shots at 600 yards, seven shots at 200 yards, and ten shots at 900 yards.

After a poor start at the 600 yard Range, he made a possible at the 200 yard, and also a possible at the 900 yard Range.

The first result of the shoot was a three-cornered tie with a total of 115 between Sergt. O'Connell, Lieut. C. A. Estey, Grand Falls C.R.A., and Lieut. Langstroth, Saint John C.R.A. In the shootoff, five shots at 900 yards, Sergt. O'Connell and Lieut. Langstroth again tied with 23 out of a possible 25. Sergt. O'Connell annexed the cup and medal when he scored a bull on the sixth shot, while Lieut. Langstroth chalked up an inner.

This is the eighth time the cup has been brought to Fredericton since the first time it was fired for in 1861. The last time was in 1887, one year before Sergt. O'Connell was born.

Sergt. O'Connell also won the D.C.R.A. Bronze Medal for third place in the grand aggregate with a score of 371 out of a possible 390. This places him third on the N.B. Provincial Team which competed in the D.C.R.A. Annual Matches at the Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, in August.



"J" DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, FREDERICTON N. B.

P. 457-12.
Capt. B. B. B. B. B.
Fredericton N.B.