

R.C.M.P. QUARTERLY VOL. 19 — No. 2

October, 1953

FOR QUALITY FIRST

always buy the best... buy

Westons

BREAD · BISCUITS · CAKES · CANDIES

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY-

Editorial Committee

DEPUTY COMMR. J. D. BIRD, Chairman
INSPR. P. USBORNE, Secretary
INSPR. F. S. SPALDING, Treasurer

Vol. 19-No. 2 OCTOBER 1953 OTTAWA	, Ont.
The New Badge of the RCMP	111
The RCMP at the Coronation	112
Kitimat	126
The Great Grand Falls	130
Connaught and Minto Cup Shoot-offs .	132
Ergot and the Ergot Alkaloids Leo Levi, Ph.D.	134
"Maid of Cotton" Visits Toronto	140
New Revolver Range at Edmonton	141
Frontier Road for Motoring Explorers . Richard L. Neuberger	142
"Hollywood Mounties"	147
DEPARTMENTS	
It Happened in the Force	148
Recent Cases	150
Old-timers' Column	186
Division Bulletin	192
Book Reviews	213
Obituary	216
CPL. H. E. BROWNHILL, Editor	

CPL. H. E. Brownhill, Editor S/Sgt. W. W. Skuce, Staff Artist

Associate Editors

"H.Q." Div., SGT. J. LAMB; "A" Div., CST. G. W. FRIDGEN; "Air" Div., SPL. CST. K. W. PHILLIPS; "B" Div., CPL. J. PINTO; "C" Div., CPL. C. A. TOMKINS; "D" Div., SUPT. M. F. A. LINDSAY; "Depot" Div., SGT. C. C. BRYSON; "E" Div., SGT. E. SCOTT; "F" Div., SGT. G. M. DOBIE; "G" Div., S/SGT. R. W. HOWEY; "H" Div., SUPT. D. O. FORREST; "J" Div., S/SGT. A. W. F. MILROSE; "K" Div., INSPR. G. H. CLARK; "L" Div., SGT. M. F. HAGAN; "Marine" Div., SGT. R. O. NEWMAN; "N" Div., CPL. R. W. JAMES; "O" Div., SGT. H. J. F. ADE.

Contents Copyright

Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department. Published by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Canada. Subscribers should notify *The Quarterly* of change of address. Annual Subscription \$1.

Changes

Among the recent transfers of officers to different commands within the Force, is one of more than passing interest to readers of *The Quarterly*—Inspr. R. W. Wonnacott formerly officer in charge of the Identification Branch to take command of Winnipeg Sub-Division.

For almost five years The Ouarterly has been a section of the Identification Branch and during that time has been under the supervision of Inspector Wonnacott who filled the role of managing editor. The period has been one of progress and pros-perity. Numerous flattering comments show that efforts to increase The Quarterly's interest to our readers have met with a measure of success; an even more tangible reflection of our advance-ment is the fact that our circulation has doubled itself. These developments reflect the sound administration of Inspector Wonnacott and the zeal with which he tackled this new field of endeavor was typical of his application to other responsibilities shouldered during his service in the RCMP. In his command at Winnipeganother "new field" for him. incidentally-Inspector Wonnacott will face problems foreign to one who has been for so long a specialist in the field of identification. On behalf of the Editorial Committee The Quarterly takes this opportunity of wishing him well in his new sphere of operations and at the same time acknowledging his able services to this magazine.

At the time of going to press a managing editor to succeed Inspector Wonnacott had not been appointed. Certain it is however, that no effort will be spared by our new administration to provide *Quarterly* readers with a suitable coverage on pertinent happenings within the RCMP.



Badge of the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

College of Arms
MCMLII

The New Badge of the RCMP

by Spl. Cst. J. G. Dickson

ARTER Principal King of Arms, College of Arms, London, has granted a new badge to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and it has been duly registered in the records of that institution, founded so long ago as Mar. 2, 1483. The badge, beautifully painted on vellum, is reproduced, on a slightly reduced scale, as a frontispiece in this issue of *The Quarterly*.

Other badges of the Force, from that used in its early days to recently (all of which have been merely variations), were not of sound heraldic design, according to authorities. For example, the buckled garter (surrounding the buffalo) formerly part of the badge, belongs solely to the Most Noble Order of the Garter. An article entitled "The Crest and Motto of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police", by G. T. Hann, Esq., MBE, in *The Quarterly*, July 1939, gives a history of the badge through many years. The device, however, is a badge and not a crest.

Heraldry has quaint language of its own and is universal in its application. In ordinary everyday language, the badge may be described as follows: on a blue background, a bison's head facing frontwise, in natural colors, surrounded by a blue band, with a gold border, inscribed with the motto—Maintiens Le Droit, in gold, surrounded by 12 green maple leaves. Under the device, a gold-edged blue scroll bearing the legend: Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in gold. Above the device, the St. Edward's Crown in the proper colors and metals. Under the crown, on a blue scroll, the name Canada.

Regarding the meaning of the various figures incorporated in the badge: the Canadian bison is an animal which has long been a symbol of Canada since the early days when they roamed the western plains by the hundreds of thousands; the 12 maple leaves represent one for each of the ten provinces, and the North-West Territories and the Yukon; the St. Edward's crown is the new type of crown adopted by a decree of Her Majesty, Elizabeth II, for use on all badges, coins and so forth and was the crown which for a moment touched the head of Her Majesty at her coronation on June 2, 1953, never to be worn by her again; the motto, as is well known, means "Uphold The Right". The new badge will gradually be placed into use throughout the Force, on buttons, as collar badges, on stationery, on automobiles and other property.







Copies of the Frontispiece

printed on heavy stock, suitable for framing, are available in limited quantities. Simply address your request to: The Editor, RCMP Quarterly, RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa, and enclose 5 cents for each copy of the illustration requested. These reproductions will also be available in canteens throughout the Force.



The RCMP at the Coronation

By Sgt. J. M. Fahie

From all corners of the globe, representatives of the countries which make up the British Commonwealth of Nations, journeyed to London to pay homage to Queen Elizabeth on her Coronation Day. The Mounted Police was one of the many Canadian units in the parade that day, and a member of the RCMP troop reports the occasion for *The Quarterly* and writes of other experiences of our mounted personnel in England.

HE announcement that the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II would be celebrated on June 2,1953, gave rise to much speculation within the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as to what

representation, if any, the Force would have in the combined contingent selected to represent Canada. Early in 1953 the Canadian Government authorized the Commissioner to send a representative mounted troop to take part in the

Loading horses aboard the Beaverburn at Quebec.

Coronation procession, together with a mounted escort of four men for the Canadian Prime Minister's carriage. As pointed out in a previous *Quarterly*, this marked the fifth occasion on which the Force has been honored by being selected to take part in Royal processions in London, England.

With the decision made that the troop would be trained for a musical ride in addition to undergoing a refresher course in equitation and troop drill, the selected members from all ten provinces and the Yukon assembled at 'N" Division early in January, under the command of Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon with Inspr. R. J. Belec as second in command.

The preparation and detail attending the movement of 46 men and horses to England at such a time presented many

Unloading at Southampton.

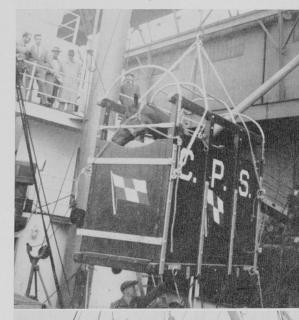
Photo: Sport and General Press Agency Ltd., London, England.

problems as to transportation, billeting of men and the proper stabling and care of horses while in Great Britain. In addition, arrangements for the inclusion of the contingent in the Coronation procession and appearances of the musical ride in England and Scotland required much thought and prior arrangement. The undoubted success of the contingent while in Great Britain reflects great credit on these arrangements made by Headquarters and our liaison officer in London, England.

After a three months' period of intensive training at "N" Division the main body of the contingent, consisting of

Constable, horse and admirers, at Southampton docks.

Photo: P. A. Reuter, London.









Constable and small friend prior to disembarking in England.

Photo: P. A. Reuter, London.

adequate but some difficulty was encountered during inclement weather, particularly as the marquee provided as a saddle room was too small to accommodate all our equipment and at the same time provide sufficient space for cleaning saddlery and other gear. The further training of the ride was somewhat handicapped in that a suitable manege could not be located and it was necessary to use a portion of Rotten Row which was quite unsuitable for the purpose. However, there is no doubt that every possible effort was made to insure the comfort of the men and the proper stabling and care of the horses, and considering the crowded conditions in London, the arrangements made were quite satisfactory and superior to those enjoyed by most other units from Canaada and other Commonwealth countries.

On May 30 the first public performance of the musical ride was given at the London Caledonian Games at White City Stadium before approximately 25,000 spectators. This performance was scheduled more or less as a rehearsal or trial run before the more exacting duties to follow on Coronation Day and at later scheduled appearances of the ride. Although perhaps not up to its usual standard at White City, the ride was enthusiastically received by the large crowd and the experience gained proved invaluable for later performances.

Much has been written of Coronation Day, and millions in all corners of the world saw the pomp and pageantry of the ceremony and procession through the medium of television and on the screen, but to the members of the RCMP contingent fell the honor of representing the Force and Canada in this brilliant page of history.

the two officers and 34 other ranks, sailed from Quebec City for Southampton on the S.S. Scythia on April 25, to be followed a week later by the remainder comprising ten other ranks and 46 horses on the S.S. Beaverburn. Prior to the arrival of the horses, the members of the contingent took every opportunity to see London and the surrounding district. London had already taken on a festive air, and decorations, stands and bleachers were quickly being erected to add to the carnival air which continued and increased until Coronation Day and for several weeks after.

Personnel of the contingent were quartered at the Union Jack Club in Waterloo district and with the arrival of the horses, which incidentally suffered no ill effects from the ocean voyage, were transported daily to and from the temporary Coronation stables in Hyde Park where exercise and training were carried out. The temporary stables were



Above: Group of personnel on the Scythia at Southampton.

Photo: P. A. Reuter, London.

Below: The horse lines in Hyde Park.

Photo: Spice Photos, London.





RCMP meets the Horse Guards at Whitehall. Photo: Keystone Press Agency, London.

largest body represented the Army, with such famed Canadian regiments as Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, The Royal Canadian Regiment, The Royal 22nd Regiment and the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada (Reserve) among the units in the Canadian delegation.

Early on the morning of Coronation Day the Hyde Park stables presented a scene of intense activity as last minute preparations were completed and the final touch of spit and polish applied to horses and equipment. The four NCOs chosen to escort Prime Minister St. Laurent were first to move off to take up position in the fore-court of Buckingham Palace in readiness for escort duty to the Abbey and in the procession following the ceremony. They were accompanied by the mounted escorts of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers and Colonial rulers assigned to similar duties. It was nearly noon when the Colonial

Of course the Mounted Police troop was only one small segment of Canada's official representation at the Coronation. More than 700 Canadian servicemen and women from both the active and reserve forces made up the largest representation from any country in the British Commonwealth of Nations. Of this group the

Some of the contingent at Scotland Yard watching transmission of messages to radio cars.

Photo: Sport and General Press Agency.

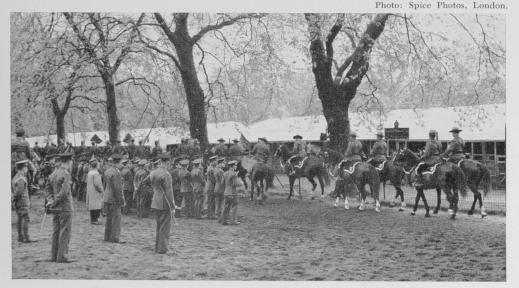


and Commonwealth contingents marched past Hyde Park, and our 36-man troop joined in at the head of the Canadian contingent. Arriving at their position on Birdcage Walk the members of the troop dismounted for a two-hour waiting period as the elements of the parade took up their respective positions prior to the conclusion of the ceremony in the Abbey. Following the Mounted Police troop the usually accepted order of seniority for the armed services was reversed with the junior service-the RCAF-first, followed by the Army and the Navy. During this time the weather, which had been threatening, materialized into a heavy rain which continued intermittently throughout the afternoon. At approximately 2.30 p.m. the parade moved off past Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey and so began the long five mile journey through streets lined by three million people, many thousands of whom had waited all night in the rain and cold. Despite the rain the day had been one of brilliance and color, pomp and ceremony, an impressive salute of fealty to the hereditary head of the British Commonwealth. As

the Queen was crowned in the Abbey a Royal salute of 62 guns roared from the Tower of London while another salute echoed from St. James's Park. In the procession itself some 2,000 bandsmen formed into approximately 17 bands added their colorful melodies to the occasion while the parade itself included famed units from the Brigade of Guards in their tall bearskins and beplumed horsemen from the Household Cavalry. Overhead Sabre jet fighters of the Royal Canadian Air Force joined with RAF units in a fly past salute, while the bells of the Abbey and other London churches rang out in greeting to Queen Elizabeth

The cool, wet weather seemed to have little, if any effect on the multitude of happy, cheering people who filled every available seat and vantage point along the route. As the parade proceeded it was evident that the reception given our troop equalled, if not exceeded, any unit in the procession, and this was particularly true as the troop twice passed Canada House in Trafalgar Square which was gaily decorated with flags, bunting and provincial coats of arms, and tem-

Rehearsal for Coronation Day at Hyde Park. Note noisemakers and loud speakers.



porarily housed hundreds of Canadian visitors. One London newspaper remarked that after Her Majesty and Sir Winston Churchill, the RCMP and the popular Queen of Tonga shared the greatest acclaim of the crowd. As the procession neared its end and the contingent moved down the brilliantly decorated Mall, past Buckingham Palace to Hyde Park, it was with pride and satisfaction that its personnel realized the great honor given them as representatives of the Force and felt a deep satisfaction in the performance of the troop in this historic spectacle watched by millions the world over.

For more than 800 years English monarchs have been crowned in Westminster Abbey and the service—largely a religious one, part of which is reputed to date back to the days of King Solomon—is rich in solemn ritual and deep in its historical significance. And for this Coronation in days of "austerity" the ancient Abbey presented as brilliant a sight as for any similar occasion of the past, the rich costumes of the men mingling with the colorful clothing of tribal chieftains from the colonies, and glittering tiaras and jewels of the women to form a blaze of color.

The day following the Coronation the entire troop marched from Hyde Park to Buckingham Palace with the Canadian contingent and other troops from the Commonwealth for the presentation of Coronation medals. The parade of approximately 2,600 troops, although only a miniature of the Coronation Day procession, was one of color and included the white caps of the naval forces, the white pith helmets of the Colonial contingents, the green pill-box hats with red pompoms worn by the Gurkha pipers, the multi-colored braided jackets of the African troops, the blue singlets and shorts of the Fijian troops, and, of course, the scarlet of our own troop. Despite a heavy drizzle of rain Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh,

slowly inspected the troops drawn up on the lawn in front of the Palace while other members of the Royal family, including Prince Charles and Princess Anne, watched from the balcony above. After the inspection the Oueen decorated the senior commanders of the contingents, who in turn, handed the medals to each member on the parade. Afterwards the parade marched past the Queen, who stood on the garden steps, while the Duke of Edinburgh took the salute. For the members of our contingent this was a satisfying and fitting climax to the part they had played in the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

During the interval that followed and before the first performance by the musical ride at the Royal Tournament, the members of the troop and many exmembers of the Force living in Britain were guests of the High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs. Norman Robertson at a most enjoyable reception at Canada House. Approximately 200 guests were present and included such well known ex-members as Inspector Cartwright, who commanded the Coronation contingent in 1902; Sergeant O'Connell and Constable O'Kelly. Other guests included Sir Harold and Lady Scott and other ranking officers from Scotland Yard, the Secretaries of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel Charteris and Commander Parker; Mr. John Cimperman, the F.B.I. representative in London; also a representative number of senior officers from both the British and Canadian Armed Services. Another enjoyable evening was spent by our troop as guests of the Special Constabulary of the City of London Police. Regretfully it was necessary to refuse many invitations and requests for representative groups of the contingent to appear at regional celebrations in London on or near Coronation Day, but on occasions several of our men visited hospitals for



Photo: London News Agency.

The RCMP contingent passing Buckingham Palace in the Coronation Procession.

crippled children, much to the delight of both children and hospital staffs.

On June 10 the musical ride moved into Earls Court Arena for a ten-day performance at the Royal Tournament, an outstanding military and inter-services display held annually and dating back to the year 1880. The items on this Coronation year Tournament included

a thrilling display by the King's Troop of the Royal Horse Artillery which performs a musical drive during the course of which each team of six horses gallops over 1½ miles pulling a gun and limber weighing two tons. Heralded by a fanfare from Trumpeters of the King's Troop RHA, the musical drive was resplendent in the traditional dress of offi-

cers and men and coupled with the precision and skill with which the fast moving spectacle is performed, provides an exciting display for the spectators. Another well received act featured men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines in a display of window ladder and rope climbing. The whole of the display is performed at a height of 50 feet above the arena and calls for great dexterity and split-second timing by the performers. Window ladder crews consist of 16 men who enter the window ladder by climbing the 30-foot ropes and carry out a series of exercises designed to form a combined pattern in each window ladder. A sensational display by motorcycle dispatch riders of the Royal Corps of Signals demonstrated team riding in formation and at speed, solo feats by individuals and groups of men; other interesting acts included an activity ride by the Household Cavalry and a fine drill display by the King's Squad Royal

In this strong competition the musical ride suffered nothing, and it was quite evident from the applause that it was one of the most popular displays of the entire program. Music for the Tournament was provided by the Life Guards Band, and there is no doubt that any Canadian in the audience must have experienced a genuine feeling of pride as the ride marched into the arena to the strains of "The Maple Leaf Forever". The Tournament runs for three weeks, but because of a prior commitment to visit Scotland, the ride performed twice daily for ten days only, before capacity audiences estimated to total 250,000 people during this period. The Royal Box was occupied at each performance by either one of the Royal family, a ranking officer of the Armed Forces or some well known statesman, and at the conclusion of the final performance, Mr. Clement Attlee took the salute, the members of the ride were thanked by a representative of the committee, and at his request, the entire audience of 15,000 people stood as "O Canada" was played. The following excerpts quoted from congratulatory letters received emphasize the high calibre of the ride and the reception accorded it while at the Tournament:

The RCMP entering the Mall through Admiralty Arch. Canada House can be seen between two buildings in foreground.



FROM: MAJ.-GEN. J. A. GASCOIGNE, CB, DSO, CHAIRMAN OF THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT

"I am writing to you in my capacity as Chairman of the Royal Tournament to ask you to pass on my thanks to the Canadian Government and to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, for the part they have taken in the Royal Tournament. It is very sad that they could only do the first ten days, but they put on a wonderful show and gave a great air to the Coronation year Tournament."

FROM: COL. G. N. DYER, CBE, DSO, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT

"The Committee of the Royal Tournament are very proud and delighted to have had the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ride in this year's program. You will have learned from the enthusiastic applause of the audiences how much the ride has been appreciated.

I know well that to produce such an excellent display a great deal of hard work has had to be done by members of the ride and I hope they have been pleased with the reception

it has received.

I shall be grateful if you will accept yourself and convey to your men the very sincere thanks of the Tournament Committee for giving us their help this

My personal opinion is that the ride is the best item in our program, this opinion is confirmed by what many members of the audience have said to me. We shall miss it very much when you leave us.

I wish you all the best of luck while you are over here and a safe return

to Canada."

FROM: RT. HON. ANTONY HEAD, CBE, MC, MP, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR

"I went yesterday to the Military Tournament and was particularly struck by the smoothness and precision



with which your musical ride was carried out. I have twice had to train musical rides myself and have seen many others. I would like to assure you that I have never before seen a ride so well executed. The dressing and timing were quite excellent and I do congratulate you on the movements of the ride, many of which were most original and most effective. I thought it was a performance more than worthy of the Canadian Mounted Police."

On June 20 the musical ride entrained for Alloa, Scotland, to appear at the Royal Highland and Agricultural Show, an annual event held in a different town or city each year over a cycle of eight years. Alloa, the site of this year's show, is a town of 15,000 people about 30 miles from Edinburgh and here the members of the ride were to experience a real taste of Scottish hospitality. The troop was greeted by a cheering mob of people and besieged by autograph-hungry youngsters and this was to continue throughout the entire stay in Scotland. Several sight-seeing tours had been arranged and included a bus trip through

the Trossacks, Rob Roy country and to Loch Lomond. During this tour personnel were entertained at tea at the palatial home of one of the directors of the Show near Loch Lomond, and the tour concluded with dinner at the famous Glen Eagles Golf Club. A bus trip to Edinburgh was also arranged and provided an opportunity to see this great city under the best conditions. The members of the troop were officially welcomed to Alloa at a cocktail party given by the Provost and town councillors and were also guests at the Alloa Show Ball. The ride was performed twice daily at the Show and was a tremendous success in this equestrianminded country and at a show which featured jumping competitions attended by some of the best horsemen in Scotland. To quote the local press: "The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are the stars of the Royal Highland Show and have provided a spectacle and attraction of movement, music and color in their displays, and have captured the admiration of the crowds which have packed the huge main arena to see them."

The troop returned to London on

The Royal Family watching RCMP contingent march past in Buckingham Palace Mews.



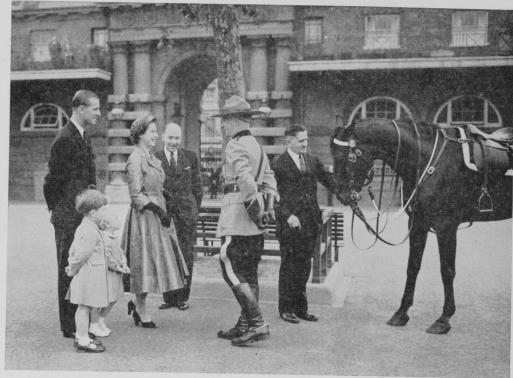


(This photo and the cover picture also by P. A. Reuter, London, and exclusive to the RCMP). Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh inspecting the troop at close range, with little Prince Charles and Princess Anne.

June 29, and after a short leave period, completed preparations for what was to be probably the most memorable day of the entire trip. The Queen, through her Equerry, had requested that if at all possible she would like to see the men and horses prior to their return to Canada. And so history was repeated as it was the same Elizabeth who as the little Princess Elizabeth prompted her mother to order a Command Parade for the Royal family of members of the RCMP contingent on the occasion of the Coronation ceremonies for her father, King George VI. Accordingly, on the afternoon of July 7, 41 men and horses rode from Hyde Park to the Buckingham Palace Mews where they were first given an opportunity to inspect the State Coach at close range. At 4 p.m. sharp the Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh,

Prince Charles and Princess Anne, rode by car from the Palace to the Mews where the troop was drawn up. The men were dismounted as the Royal Party passed through the lines, and both the Queen and her husband spoke to several members of the contingent. The Queen, in conversation with the officer commanding, commented favorably on the part played by the contingent in the Coronation. It was a most informal and almost casual occasion, and obviously thoroughly enjoyed by the little Prince and Princess. As the troop rode past the Royal party and from the gates of Buckingham Palace, so ended another chapter in the close association the Force has enjoyed with members of the Royal family in recent years.

The main party of the contingent sailed for Canada on July 9, to be followed ten

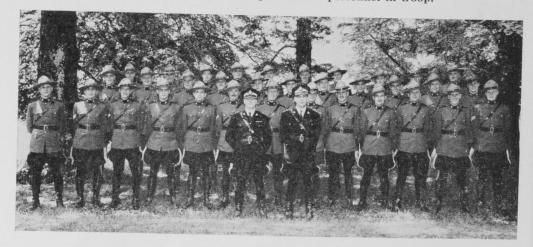


The Royal Family talking to Assistant Commissioner McGibbon, in the Mews.

days later by the horses and ten men detailed as attendants. The troop was met at Halifax by Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird who spoke on behalf of the Commissioner. Soon the members were on the way to their respective divisions and

home with a full realization of the honor given them as representatives of the Force at the Coronation and a feeling of satisfaction on the completion of this enviable but none-the-less exacting duty.

The RCMP Coronation Contingent, at Halifax on return to Canada. See opposite page for complete list of personnel in troop.



Coronation Comments from Overseas

The following are excerpts from letters received by *The Quarterly* from Inspr. Arthur J. King of the Buckinghamshire Constabulary, a former member of the RCMP (Reg. No. 10105):

It has been grand to once again renew friendships with members of the Force—the Coronation Contingent. . . . Having been selected to represent my force (the Buckinghamshire Constabulary) on the processional route, and to have been billeted in Kensington Gardens with some 3,000 police from all parts of the country at the Metropolitan Police Camp, I was able to visit the temporary stables near Knightsbridge Barracks twice and meet some of the men. I had previously met Assistant Commissioner McGibbon, Inspector Belec and Staff Sergeant Anderson when, with my wife and son I visited the mounted section in Hyde Park. . . .

On Coronation Day I was stationed at the Marble Arch, and was delighted to witness the fine show put up by the men as they rode through the Cumberland Gate and Arch into Oxford Street. It was a great moment for me, and I naturally felt proud to have been associated with the Force. The cheers from the crowd, and the complimentary remarks which I later heard made it obvious that the "Mounties" are still held in the highest regard in the Old Country, by young and old alike, and that they are still capable of capturing the popular imagination. The rich color of the serge and splendor of the horses helped one for a brief moment to forget the cold and rain which had chilled thousands along the route.

I had the pleasure of seeing the musical ride section, after they had performed at the Caledonian Games in the White City, London on May 30; as they re-entered the arena for the grand finale I felt an unusual thrill to see the Scarlet and Gold out there, contrasting in the sunshine against the jet black coats of their mounts.

PERSONNEL IN CORONATION TROOP

Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon (Officer Commanding); Inspr. R. J. Belee; S/Sgt. C. W. Anderson; Sgts. J. M. Fahie, R. R. Van Pattero, T. A. Horn; Cpls. L. F. M. Strong, L. J. M. Hall, L. P. M. Morel, W. E. Gardiner, L. W. Paige, E. V. Cartero, E. C. Hill, DFCo, B. H. M. Armstrong; Csts. E. A. Berthiaume, J. H. Biensch, G. C. Caldbick, R. Camm, R. M. Camphaug, D. K. Chanin, J. Cook, G. L. Dalton, F. J. DeCheverry, T. E. Devries, D. S. Donald, E. J. Drayton, I. D. Fisher, J. O. Fripps, K. E. Horwood, L. J. Johnston, F. W. Johnstone, S. E. Kary, C. A. L. Liboiron, J. H. R. Marois, R. W. MacNeil, J. E. R. Perrier, R. A. Peterson, H. L. Shannon, R. M. Shorey, R. H. Simmonds, E. A. Simpson, R. L. Stewart, R. M. Stunden, E. W. Tyler, C. F. Williamson, K. C. Ziegler.

It may be years before we have the pleasure of welcoming members of the Force to England again, but I recall that I have met them now on four occasions here—at the International Horse Show, London in 1930; at the Coronation of H.M. King George VI in 1937; in October 1951, after the Royal Tour of Canada, and now at the Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—and it still gives me an unsettled feeling as I think back to my experiences in Canada, and of my service in the Force at Rockcliffe, Toronto and Windsor. . . .

From: News from Scotland
A Scottish Newsletter

Admiration for Mounties

There was nothing dour about the Scottish reception given the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during their famous musical ride appearance at the Royal Highland Show in Alloa, Scotland, recently.

The Mounties' performances at the show, which ended on June 26, were the last of their public appearances in Britain, which included riding in the Coronation procession, and at the London Caledonian Games at the Royal Tournament. Of their Scottish appearance, *The Scotsman* of Edinburgh, one of Scotland's leading daily newspapers, enthused:

"There is no doubt that the Coronation contingent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are the stars of the Royal Highland Show. . . . They have provided a spectacle and attraction of movement, music and color in their equestrian displays, and have captured the admiration of the crowds which have packed the huge main arena to see them.

"Scarlet coats, black mounts and lances which flash in the sun make one of the loveliest displays ever seen at a Royal Highland Show....

"The Royal Highland is the envy of all the national shows in Britain for having secured the 'Mounties'. . . . '

HALIFAX TRÂNSFER COMPANY LIMITED

Agents: ALLIED VAN LINES LTD.

Moving - Crating Shipping - Storage

135 GRANVILLE STREET HALIFAX, N.S.

^{*}Members who escorted the Prime Minister's carriage.



KITIMAT

By CST. J. N. SMYTHE

(With revisions and additions by the Associate Editor for "E" Division, with the co-operation of the Public Relations Branch of the Aluminum Company of Canada, at Vancouver.)

HE year 1950 saw the beginning of one of the largest construction and engineering projects in the history of British Columbia-the \$550,000,000 development of the Aluminum Company of Canada. The key point of this enormous project, the smelter, was destined to produce annually some 500,000 metric tons of aluminum, and, after extensive surveys, it was decided to build it at tide-water at the head of Douglas Channel. The site chosen was close by the tiny Indian village of Kitimat, and this has been adopted as the name of the city and of the smelter which will soon be pouring finished aluminum into the markets of the world.

A project of this magnitude naturally involved a large and sudden increase in population, mostly construction workers,

and this being unorganized territory, the course of events led immediately to an expansion of the policing responsibilities of the RCMP. Kitimat is approximately 140 miles by water and 70 miles by air from Prince Rupert which was the nearest police detachment. Early police coverage of this area was accomplished mostly by our patrol vessel M.L. 15 based at Prince Rupert but, as the work progressed, it became obvious that it would soon be necessary to open a detachment at Kitimat and at Kemano, 50 miles to the south, construction work at this latter point also having brought in a large floating population of construction workers for the large tunnel and power house project under way.

On Mar. 10, 1952, Kitimat Detachment was officially opened. The place was

KITIMAT

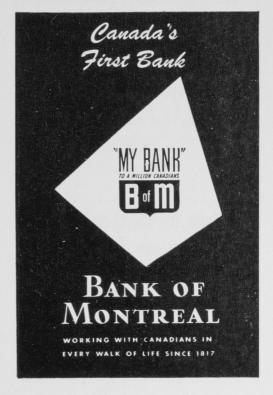
Opposite—Kitimat, B.C. General view showing construction at the smelter site in early spring 1953. Concrete bases for the aluminum "pots" can be seen in the right middle ground.

then a typical construction camp consisting of 550 men and three women. This has grown steadily during the past year and the figure as at the end of May 1953, was approximately 2,200, comprised of a working force of 2,000 and the families of a small number of the employees. There being no telephone or telegraph lines, communications for the first few months were something of a problem and the constable in charge had perforce to use the radio telephone of the construction companies when necessity called for it. The situation was improved in February 1953, by the installation of radio telephone equipment on the "E" Division Police network establishing immediate communication with Sub-Division Headquarters at Prince Rupert. The first detachment building shown in the photograph on page 129 was a little on the crude side perhaps but it served its purpose during the short period before the permanent quarters were completed. These were designed and provided for our use by the Aluminum Company. The solid comfort of this structure is well in keeping with the other buildings at Kitimat.

Kitimat itself lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles across Kitimat Arm from Kitimat Indian village. The young and well-educated chief of the village, Gordon Robinson, tells us that the Indian word "Kitamaat" from which the present name is derived, means "People of the Snow". Actually, snowfall is not as heavy down at the coast as it is in the interior regions and this, coupled with the exceptionally mild winter of 1952-53, resulted in construction work on the whole project being well ahead of schedule.

Over 100 prefabricated homes, located on the hill-side overlooking the picturesque valley and smelter site, have now been completed. Finished also are a new fully-equipped hospital and a public school, both of which are in operation. Though Kitimat is, as yet, far from being the city of 20,000 people which it is expected to become in a few years, the high tempo of construction and social activity indicates that it is well on the way. Sport and various forms of entertainment amongst the inhabitants are maintained on a high level and many clubs have already been organized.

The Canadian National Railway line from Prince George to the northern Pacific terminus at Prince Rupert, passes 40 miles north of Kitimat at Terrace, and between these two points clearing has started for the construction of a branch line which is due to be completed during 1954. This will give ready access by rail to Kitimat both from the coastal port of Prince Rupert and from Eastern



Bickle-Seagrave

Fire Apparatus

and

Oshkosh

All-Wheel Drive Trucks

WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

PATON'S

Canadian Uniform Cloth

Matches That Made Anywhere

In the World

Paton Manufacturing Company Limited

General Sales Office

1950 Sherbrooke Street West Montreal 25, Que.

Mills
Sherbrooke, Que.

Branch Sales Office
Toronto, Ont.

Canada through Prince George, Edmonton and Winnipeg. In the construction of this branch line, it is necessary for the railway to cross the Skeena River at Terrace, and footings are already being prepared for the steel bridge which will carry the railway to the south bank of the river paralleling the existing highway bridge at that point.

Present plans are for the first ingot of aluminum to be poured in May 1954, but, although construction work is well advanced, much still remains to be done. A large dock capable of berthing deepsea vessels is to be completed by October this year and the large caissons necessary for the commencement of this work are already built. As soon as this is functioning the stock piling of alumina will commence. This will bring into effect something new in the various stages and processes by which the finished aluminum is made. Instead of hauling the bauxite ore from British and Dutch Guiana to the British Columbia coast. the ore will be subjected to an intermediate step at the large Aluminum Company plant in Jamaica. Here the ore is now being processed into alumina and trans-shipped in this form to British Columbia. The treatment of the bauxite ore yields about 50 per cent alumina and the tremendous saving in time and money by eliminating half of the handling and shipping costs can readily be seen. This will be the first time this method of shipping the partly processed ore to Canada will be put into effect, and according to present plans, the plant in Jamaica will supply only the Kitimat operations of the Alcan Company.

Early in the stages of the development it was announced by the Aluminum Company that they did not intend to pursue a policy of operating "company towns" in their project, and this will apply to Kitimat which it is expected will be incorporated as a village municiKITIMAT

129

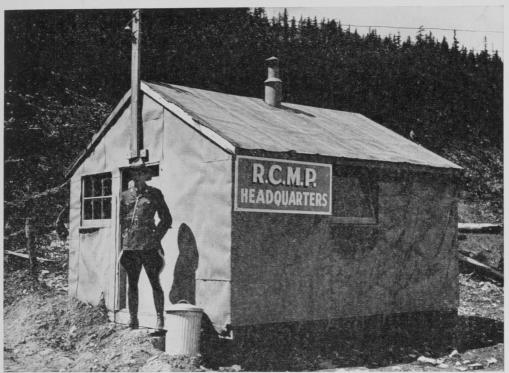


Photo: Fred Ryan, Aluminum Company of Canada.

Original RCMP Detachment quarters, Kitimat, March 1952,
now replaced by modern building.

pality shortly after production of aluminum gets under way and facilities expand. Permissive legislation allowing for this was passed in the British Columbia Legislature in March 1953. Readers who know of the model Alcan town of Arvida will have an idea of what is projected by the company at Kitimat. According to present plans it will be a self-governing community of beautiful buildings, homes, well laid out streets and recreational facilities, which their employees and families will be happy to live in. An inspiring example of the breadth and scope of these far-seeing plans is the million dollar bridge which is being built to connect the town site and the industrial area.

With so much having been written in Canadian and U.S. magazines and through the daily press during the past two years about the gigantic Kitimat undertaking, little more need be said here. The brief foregoing remarks will bring the reader up to date on developments at the site of what is destined to be not only Canada's largest aluminum smelter, but the largest in the world. The duties of our detachment constable there have followed the usual pattern of police work on construction projects, although they are a far cry from the rough and tumble days of a generation ago when the rowdy and trouble-making element usually kept the local peace officers more than fully occupied.



THE GREAT GRAND FALLS

By FRED PHILLIPS

NEW BRUNSWICK BUREAU OF INFORMATION

New Brunswick, Canada, Boasts Continent's Greatest Cataract East of Niagara... Midway in its Course to Sea the Mighty River St. John Interrupts its Placid Flow to Leap with Thunderous Roar over Sheer Precipice... Scenic Beauty... Industrial Development... Romantic Legend.

T THE town of Grand Falls, in north-western New Brunswick, not far from the Quebec border, a great cataract second only to Niagara in eastern America, leaps with thundering roar over a sheer 80-foot precipice into a deep gorge below.

Named for the waterfall, Grand Falls is built on a grassy level around which the beautiful St. John River sweeps in a wide curve to surround three sides of the town. Just below the town, the great waters tumble and swirl over rocky ledges to seethe and struggle in a steep, mile-long ravine cut by the river, until they are able to free themselves from the bondage of enclosing cliffs and sweep

on harmoniously to sea. On the flat tops of the sullen slate cliffs bordering this gorge are deep pools of water known as "The Wells in the Rocks" which, because they never dry up, are believed to be fed by subterranean springs.

Without injuring the beauty of the Falls, their tremendous power has been harnessed to supply the largest hydroelectric plant in the Maritime Provinces. The water intake is above the Falls, the power house below, and between the two, directly beneath the town lies the greatest water pressure tunnel in the Dominion of Canada.

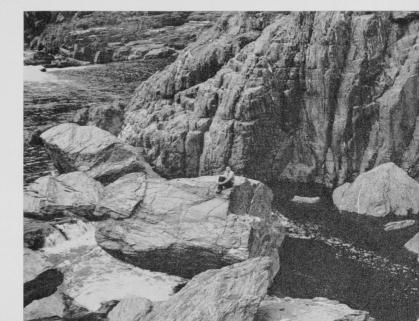
It is no great flight of fancy to clothe the spirit of Malabeam, the Indian

The gorge at Grand Falls.



maiden, in the mist which rises eternally from the gorge. Dread Mohawks bringing war to the Maliseet country, so the legend goes, surprised a small encampment and massacred all except the maiden. Spared on condition that she would guide the invaders to the main village of her people, Malabeam bade the Mohawks to launch their war canoes on the bosom of the broad Oo-las-tuk (the River St. John). By advising her captors to portage around a small fall on the upper waters of the river, she gained their confidence. The Mohawks relaunched their canoes below the fall, preparing for an easy passage down river and an easier victory over the Maliseets.

Malabeam, in the foremost canoe, assured the leaders there were no more waterfalls between them and the mouth of the river hundreds of miles distant. Silently the canoes coasted along. Many of the braves slept in the lashed canoes slept so soundly they did not hear the distant roar of Chik-un-ik-pe (the destroying giant). Only Malabeam knew their approaching doom as the roar of the waterfall grew nearer. Louder grew the roar and swifter moved the canoes, caught in the onrushing surge of water. Only when they were helpless in the current's grip did the Mohawk invaders realize the trap into which the Maliseet maiden had led them.



The "Wells in the Rocks".



L. to R.—Sergeant Hannah, Constable Bergh (with Connaught Cup) Commissioner Nicholson and Sergeant George after shoot-off.

CONNAUGHT AND MINTO CUP SHOOT-OFFS

NTERING the final five-round target with a ten-point deficit Cst.

A. K. Bergh of "F" Division (Saskatchewan) posted four bulls and an inner for 24 points out of a possible 25 to cop top honors in the shoot-off for the Force's Connaught Cup, last May 30, at the "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont., outdoor range with a final score of 186 points. The possible was 200.

The other two contestants in the competition were Sgt. C. E. Hannah of "D" Division (Manitoba) and Sgt. D. R. George of "L" Division (P.E.I.). Each of the trio qualified for the cup shoot by notching perfect 200 scores in their respective annual divisional shoots.

Sergeant Hannah wound up second, a single point behind Constable Bergh and Sergeant George was not far behind with a score of 181.

Following the shoot, a short ceremony was held during which Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, presented the Con-

naught Cup—annual award to the best revolver shot in the Force—and a replica to Constable Bergh. The cup has been engraved and is now in possession of the Officer Commanding "F" Division.

On the same date at the "Depot" Division revolver range at Regina, Sask., a competition was staged to determine the winner of the Minto Cup awarded annually to the best revolver shot among recruits in the Force. The weatherman was not at his best in the Queen's City that day, however, and the two competitors were faced with a strong driving rain and soggy wet gumbo ground.

After the competition, a gathering was held in the gymnasium and Supt. J. C. Story, Officer Commanding "Depot" Division, presented the Minto Cup to Cst. J. Slavik of "E" Division (B.C.) who posted a mark of 189 to capture the laurels. Runner-up Cst. R. E. Sims received a token award of a leather wallet. He scored 176.

A gentleman in White Rock, B.C. reported to the Police that his car had been stolen. Next day the car was located in exactly the same place from which it had been taken. On the steering wheel was a note and attached to the note was a \$10 bill. The note read as follows:

Dear Sir:

This car was stolen by a young man in a weak moment I am a Christian and realizing my mistake I want to return the car and some money for the inconvenience I caused you. I am really sorry.

Your friend.



THE DE HAVILLAND AIRCRAFT OF CANADA, LTD. POSTAL STATION "L" TORONTO, ÓNTARIO



Ergot
and the
Ergot
Alkaloids

By LEO LEVI, Ph.D.

Food and Drug Laboratories, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa

RGOT is a poisonous, parasitic fungus of the Claviceps species which grows on a variety of edible grains and cereals, such as wild rice, wheat, barley and oats. Most frequently however it is found on rye.

Infection usually takes place in the late spring or early summer when the spores of the fungus are transmitted by insects or the wind to the ovaries of the young plants. There they germinate-particularly during moist, warm weather-their hyphae gradually enveloping the infested ovaries which soon harden to a compact pseudoparenchyma, called the sclerotium. This body, which is of a purplish or violet color and has practically the same shape as the grain itself, represents the actual source of commercial ergot (Claviceps purpurea). Separation of the sclerotium from the grain may be achieved by hand-which is quite a laborious operation-or by means of special threshing processes. In many European countries

the harvesting of ergot is a regular peasant industry.

For centuries the use of such "diseased rye" in the making of bread caused death and destruction in many lands.* During the Middle Ages the people of Europe often associated their numerous plagues with the "failure of the crops" and the presence of "swarms of insects". Strange epidemics characterized by gangrene of the feet, legs, arms and hands have been described in the literature, the limbs often "blackening like charcoal" and breaking off without loss of blood. In 994 a violent epidemic during which more than 40,000 persons are reported to have died raged throughout Southern France. Because of the violent burning pains suffered in the affected parts the malady came to be spoken of as the "Holy Fire" or "St. Anthony's Fire", the latter name apparently being in

*Pertinent references to subject matters discussed in this paper may be obtained on request.

honor of the Saint who was also afflicted with the disease and at whose shrine the sick pleaded for succor. It is believed that the relief experienced by most of the pilgrims was a real one because of the change of diet during their sojourn at the shrine.

The earliest recorded accounts of ergot, as such, are to be found in Adam Lonicer's "Kräuterbuch" (1582) which gives a detailed description of the occurrence of ergot in rye. Yet it was not until 1670 that the parasite was recognized to be the cause of the destructive epidemics which for centuries had raged uncontrolled,-particularly among the peasant classes who ate the poor grade of rye flour which had been attacked by the fungus. At present, our knowledge of the etiology of ergot poisoning, improved agricultural procedures and a general awareness of the peasants to the dangers of ergotized rye have practically obliterated the epidemics. The latest outbreaks that have been reported occurred in Russia in 1926 and in Ireland in 1929.

Medical historians credit John Stearns, the first president of the New York Academy of Medicine, with introducing ergot into scientific obstetrics. In a letter written in 1808 to the editor of the Medical Repository of New York and entitled "Account of Pulvis Parturiens, A Remedy for Quickening Child Birth" he described a preparation made up extemporaneously by boiling water containing a teaspoonful of powdered ergot. Evidently he used a very efficient mode of administration for he stated in his communication: "Since I have adopted the use of this powder I have seldom found a case that detained me more than three hours."

Soon however the dangers attending the application of such a decoction became apparent. In 1824 Hosack wrote that the number of still-born children had increased so greatly since the introduction of ergot that the medical society of New York instituted an inquiry. Said Hosack, "The ergot has been called . . .

pulvis ad partum; as it regards the child, it may, with almost equal truth, be denominated the pulvis at mortem". This astute physician recommended that the drug be used only to control post partum haemorrhage. Thus more than a century ago the indications and contra-indications of ergot were clearly defined.

Intensive chemical investigations directed toward establishing the composition of ergot have been going on for several decades and these researches showed that the fungus represents a "veritable treasure house of chemical substances".

The various compounds which have been isolated from it may be divided into two main classes—those which can be obtained from ergot only and those that may be derived from other sources as well. The ergot alkaloids, contained in the epidermal cells of the fungus represent the members of the first class and a heterogeneous mixture of inorganic con-

police photography...

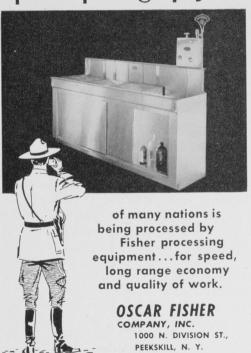


Fig. 1 Lysergic Acid.

stituents, carbohydrates and sugar alcohols, glycerides, sterols, amino acids, amines and other nitrogenous bases comprises the second class of compounds.

The main interest in ergot from a medico-chemical point of view is due to its alkaloids most of which exhibit powerful pharmacological properties. Their chemical structure is built around a unique nucleus consisting of two carbocyclic and two heterocyclic ring systems. This skeleton, called lysergic acid (Fig. 1), is joined to the remainder of the alkaloid via its carbonyl linkage as shown in Fig. 2. The structure of this molecule has been deduced from degradation studies as well as the preparation of some of the building blocks of the ergot alkaloids. However, its total syn-

Fig. 2
Ergonovine.

thesis has not yet been accomplished. No doubt, a process by means of which this could be done would constitute a major contribution to the science of organic and pharmaceutical chemistry.

All of the ergot alkaloids are laevorotatory, biologically active compounds. However, when treated with an alkaline reagent they readily isomerize to dextrorotatory, biologically inactive products. This phenomenon is believed to be due to migration of a methylene hydrogen and simultaneous shift of the C-C double bond in the six-membered heterocyclic ring (Fig. 1). The process is a reversible one i.e. when treating the biologically inactive dextrorotatory form of the alkaloid with a mineral acid its laevorotatory, biologically active configuration is again generated. Most workers believe that the inactive, dextrorotatory isomers are not actually present in ergot but produced chemically during the process of isolation of the natural, laevorotatory alkaloids. It is interesting to note that similar relationships exist with regard to most of the optically active narcotics whose laevorotatory isomers only are effective analgesics and strongly addicting drugs.

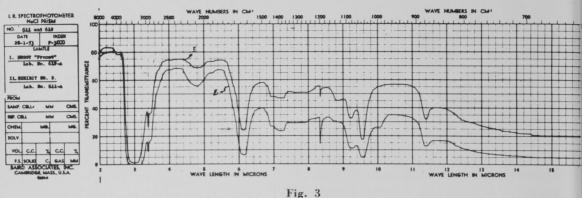
Pharmacologically the two most important alkaloids of ergot are ergotoxine and ergonovine. Ergotoxine was first isolated by Barger and Carr in 1906. These workers believed it to be a single substance, but ten years ago Stoll and his associates reported its fractionation into three separate alkaloids (Table I). Ergotoxine is a powerful smooth muscle stimulant and when administered in therapeutic doses it increases markedly the motor activity of uterine tissue. In small doses it has however no stimulating action and large doses have even an inhibiting effect on smooth muscle activity.

A characteristic action of ergotoxine is its paralyzing influence on the excitatory responses of the smooth muscles

TABLE I
THE ALKALOIDS OF ERGOT

Active Compound	Discoverer	Chemical Composition	Optical Rotation (in CHCl ₃)
Ergotoxine. Ergocristine. Ergocryptine. Ergocornine.	Barger (1906) Stoll et al. (1937–1943)	$\begin{array}{c} C_{35}H_{39}0_5N_5 \\ C_{35}H_{39}0_5N_5 \\ C_{32}H_{41}0_5N_5 \\ C_{31}H_{39}0_5N_5 \end{array}$	— 197 — 186 — 187 — 188
Ergotamine	Stoll (1918)	$C_{33}H_{35}O_5N_5$	— 155
Ergosine	Smith (1937)	C ₃₀ H ₃₇ O ₅ N ₅	— 161
Ergocrystine	Stoll (1937)	$C_{35}H_{39}O_5N_5$	— 186
Ergonovine	Dudley Kharasch (1935) Stoll Thompson	$C_{19}H_{23}O_{2}N_{3}$	— 16
Inactive Compound			
Ergotinine	Tanret (1875)	$C_{35}H_{39}0_5N_5$	+ 365
Ergocristinine	Stoll et al (1937–1943)	$\begin{array}{c} C_{35}H_{39}0_5N_5 \\ C_{32}H_{41}0_5N_5 \\ C_{31}H_{39}0_5N_5 \end{array}$	+ 366 + 408 + 409
Ergotaminine	Stoll (1920)	$C_{33}H_{35}0_5N_5$	+ 385
Ergosinine	Smith (1937)	$C_{30}H_{37}O_5N_5$	+ 420
Ergocrystinine	Stoll (1937)	$C_{35}H_{39}O_5N_5$	+ 366
Ergometrinine	Smith (1936)	$C_{19}H_{23}O_2N_3$	+ 414

to epinephrine (adrenaline) and adrenergic nerve impulses. This effect, known as the reversal phenomenon, is conveniently observed on isolated strips of uterine tissue of the rabbit or guinea pig. In fact, its magnitude is the basis of a well known potency test for ergotoxine-like alkaloids and preparations containing them. In this test a strip of the uterine muscle tissue of the non-pregnant animal is suspended in a physiological salt solution, one end of it is attached to a holder and the other one fastened to a string which in turn is hooked to a recording lever. As soon as the system has come to equilibrium about .02 mg. of epinephrine are added per 100 cc. of solution. Almost immediately the muscle starts to contract, its rhythmic movements being automatically registered on a lightly smoked piece of paper clipped to a rotating drum. After a few minutes the physiological salt solution is changed so that the muscle relaxes once more and a minute quantity of ergotoxine is added to the bath. Then at a given moment another dose of epinephrine (0.02 mg.) is injected into the solution. The contractions now produced are much less intense than those observed before and indeed no contraction may occur at all (Fig. 3). So sensitive is this assay that the sequence of its composite stages may be observed with as little as 0.003 mg. of the alkaloid contained in a bath of 100 cc. and considerably smaller amounts may



Infra-red Absorption Spectrum of Exhibit 2 and Reference Standard.

be detected by further reducing the volume of the system.

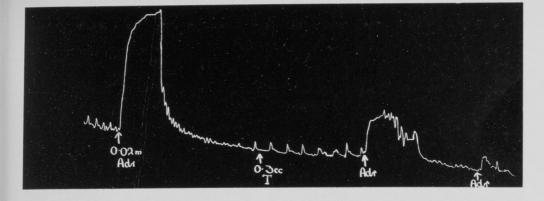
Ergonovine was discovered in 1935 by four independent groups of workers (Table I). The English team of Dudley and Moir called the alkaloid ergometrine which name has been adopted by the British Pharmacopoeia. The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association however named it Ergonovine. It is now generally believed that this alkaloid is the uterine stimulant for which ergot has been so well known therapeutically. Ergonovine is much more effective than ergotoxine, causing a rapid response even in minute doses and whether administered orally, intravenously or intramuscularly. Aqueous solutions containing only 0.5 mg/1. produce rhythmic contractions on the isolated uterus of the rabbit or guinea pig. This response will however be decreased or even be abolished by small doses of ergotoxine. Also unlike ergotoxine this alkaloid has only a very slight inhibitory action on epinephrine. Apparently, in these respects ergotoxine and ergonovine have diametrically, opposite effects pharmacologically-ergotoxine paralyzing and ergonovine stimulating the endings of the sympathetic nervous system.

A property common to both ergonovine and ergotoxine is, on the other hand, the characteristic effect they cause in roosters following intramuscular injec-

tion. The comb and wattles of the animals become a dusty purple color, cold to touch and cyanotic. The extent of cyanosis observed is a direct measure of the biological activity of the alkaloids and this phenomenon, which is due to the prolonged constriction of the peripheral blood vessels, may therefore also be used to measure the strength of ergot preparations.

It is to be realized that both ergotoxine and ergonovine as well as all the other ergot alkaloids are highly toxic substances if used indiscriminately. Acute poisoning usually results from the ingestion of large amounts of ergot preparations in attempts at abortion. Chronic poisoning is also encountered since the alkaloids of ergot are often employed to relieve migraine conditions and taken by some individuals injudicially.

Long before ergot was introduced into medicine and even long before it was identified as being the cause of St. Anthony's Fire it was known as an obstetrical herb. Thus we find in one of the sacred books of the Parsees (400-300 B.C.) the following pertinent passage, "Among the evil things created by Angro Maynes are noxious grasses that cause pregnant women to drop the womb and die in childbed". Chinese midwives are reported to have administered the drug since time immemorial for hastening labor and it was similarly used for generations in France, Italy and Ger-



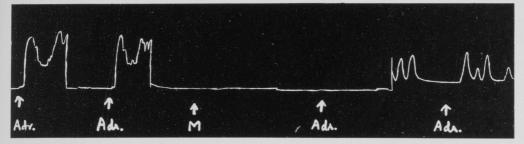


Fig. 4

Upper kymographic tracing shows the effect of a commercial fluid extract of ERGOT, added at T, on the uterine contractions caused by adrenaline (Adr.).

Note the reduction of the contractions.

many. In fact, the first physician to actually employ ergot, Desgranges, obtained his recipe—a pinch of ergot ground in a coffee-mill and boiled with water—from a midwife in Lyon, France. He called the drug "Poudre Obstetricale". No publication of his appeared however before 1818.

Today ergot is no longer recognized by the medical profession as an efficient abortifacient and a good many authorities maintain that it is of no value whatever in this respect. Nevertheless, the illegal use of ergot preparations for procuring abortions is still encountered. Quite recently two exhibits were received by this laboratory involving a woman facing such a charge (R. v. Davis). The identities of the specimen were established by means of the biochemical test described and with the aid of infra-red methods of analysis. Some of the experimental data are recorded in Figs. 3 and 4.

The principal clinical use of ergot today is for checking post partum bleeding arising from atony of the uterus and on this count its value is universally recognized. Also, some of the ergot alka-

Lower kymographic tracing shows the effect of the material extracted from cotton pad—exhibit No. 1, Lab, 608-B-, added at M, on the uterine contractions caused by adrenaline (Adr.).

Note the reduction of the contractions.

loids are remarkably effective for the symptomatic relief of migraine and on the treatment of hypertension. Further uses are to be expected in the near future. The extent of the researches being carried out to this end are perhaps best summarized by quoting from a private communication recently received from Professor Stoll. "Studies are now under way in several hundred medical and other institutions throughout the world as well as in almost an equal number of mental establishments for the purpose of delineating the uses of these alkaloids. In addition animal experiments in many pharmacological centres are also being carried out since, besides obstetrical uses, some alkaloids of ergot exert an action on the psychic centres, on the vasomotor centres of central sedation, of peripheral adrenergic blockage and so forth."

Acknowledgments

The author is indebted to Mr. M. G. Allmark and Dr. F. C. Lu, for carrying out the biological assay reported and to Mr. T. C. Potter of the National Research Council for preparing drawings of the illustrative material.



Photo: Michael Burns, Toronto.

L. to R.—Norma Butts, Margaret Burrett, Joan Michael, "Maid of Cotton", Hazel Speare, Betty Wheeler, Laura Lee.

"Maid of Cotton" Visits Toronto

Girl's Council of The T. Eaton Co., Ltd., Toronto, with the 1953 "Maid of Cotton" who visited the Queen City recently in her tour of 30 different cities in the United States and Canada. Miss Margaret Burrett second from the left in the photo is on "O" Division Headquarters staff, and with other members of the Business Girl's Council met with the "Maid of Cotton" at a luncheon to discuss cottons and summer fashions.

The Maid of Cotton is selected annually to serve as goodwill and fashion ambassador for the American cotton industry. Cotton is grown in the 18-state Cotton Belt extending from Virginia to California. More than 13 million people depend upon cotton, in whole or part, for their livelihood. More than 70 per cent of all textiles consumed in America are made of cotton, ranked as the nation's number one fiber.

Official sponsors of the "Maid of Cotton" contest are: National Cotton Council of America; the Cotton Exchanges of Memphis, New Orleans and New York; and the Memphis Cotton Carnival Association.

Chosen "Maid of Cotton" at the annual contest, Memphis, Tennessee, December 30, Miss Alice Corr—19; 5 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 124 pounds; light brown hair; green eyes—is a sophomore at University of Alabama majoring in mathematics.

Miss Corr won the "Maid of Cotton" title over 21 other finalists at Memphis. Several hundred girls entered the contest. Only those born in cotton states, who are between the ages of 19 and 25, have never been married and are at least five feet five inches tall are eligible to compete. The judging committee was composed of seven members under the chairmanship of Carolyn Schnurer, world-famous sportswear designer of New York. Judging was based on personality, poise, intelligence, background and ability to meet people and address groups, as well as appearance.

Besides her tour of the United States and Canada she will visit the capitals of Europe and South America.

"K" Division Revolver Range, Edmonton. Photo taken from behind 50-yard range showing emplacements for barricades.



New Revolver Range at Edmonton

wing to the steady expansion of settlement in Canada's oil capital, the revolver range in use by the Force became no longer tenable this year, with the result that a search party was formed to try and round up a new site. An unattached parcel of land comprising about two acres was located a short distance beyond the Edmonton city limits—a small bench on the flats of the North Saskatchewan River bounded on one side by a sharply rising bank.

Upon representation to the Provincial Government, the Force was granted a free lease of this land and a permanent range has now been constructed on the site.

The bank was cut away at the buttend of the range with the excess soil used to level the surface between the firing points. Light rails were set in a strip of concrete and openings left at intervals for the setting of six separate targets. Pulleys were set at either end for the ropes from the dolly, and when the latter is not in use, the ropes can be unhooked and the dolly removed from the rails and set to either side.

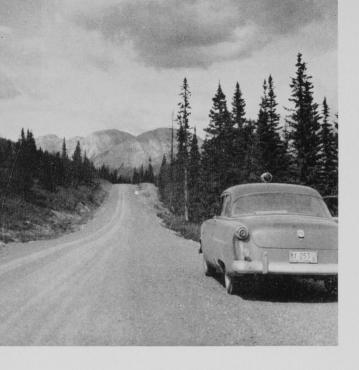
Twenty-five yards from the butts and

to one side, two concrete blocks with four bolts set in were placed level with the ground. On these blocks, the windlass was placed and the four bolts fitted holes in the base of the frame and were secured with butterfly nuts to facilitate quick removal. The windlass itself is worthy of mention. It was constructed at the Edmonton post garage from angleiron cut from an old bedstead. The rope from the dolly runs over a large wheel on an axle mounted on roller bearings from an old car. This axle is bent at one end to form a crank by which the wheel is turned by hand causing the dolly carrying the target to move freely and evenly up and down the track.

At the 50-yard point, blocks of concrete were set into the ground for the barriers, which like the targets were set into holes in the blocks.

The 1953 annual revolver shoot was run off smoothly at the new range. Following the conclusion of the shoot, the range was seeded with grass which promises to give next year's competitors a pleasant green carpet on which to shoot their annual course. G.H.C.

...



RCMP Patrol Car on typical stretch of New Hart Highway, north of Parsnip River Bridge. Mountains guarding Pine Pass loom in distance.

(All photos by Maurine Neuberger, Portland, Ore.)

Frontier Road for Motoring Explorers

By Richard L. Neuberger

Awson Creek, B.C.—For 265 miles the new Hart Highway cuts through a vast British Columbia wilderness and affords the motorist in his automobile the same sense of penetrating the unknown which must have been the lot in other times of the frontiersmen who came by pack string, by canoe or merely on their own two feet shod in beaded moccasins.

Hudson's Bay Company factors at remote posts, Canadian Mounties on patrol, tepee Indians camped in the solitudes, hunters in quest of moose and caribou—these are some of the picturesque wayfarers whom the car-owner may meet on the Hart Highway.

This is a new road, opened to general traffic only last year in midsummer. The

provincial government has been working on its sinuous length for seven years. Nearly \$10,000,000 has been invested in the project. It gives the Pacific seaboard its first direct connection with the Alaska Highway at Dawson Creek. It also provides an outlet for Peace River grain and beef to Vancouver and tide-water. And it guides the tourist through the Pine Pass realm of the Rocky Mountains, where rainbow trout and Arctic grayling take nearly every dry-fly that comes to rest on water.

What accommodations dot the Hart Highway? How frequently can the traveller obtain fuel for his car or food for his passengers? In what condition is the road? Should extra supplies be brought along?

Conducted Tour

This is a report of a trip over the new road under exceptionally favorable circumstances. For the first 98 miles northward out of Prince George, B.C., we were with Inspr. E. S. W. Batty, who commands the Royal Canadian Mounted Police all the way to the Yukon border. After we had crossed the rushing Parsnip River, which contradicts its banal name, we rode in a patrol car the remaining 167 miles to Dawson Creek with RCMP Constable George Fleming.

As far as the tourist camp at Pine Valley, the Hart Highway (named for an ex-Premier of British Columbia) is an excellent gravel road. This constitutes two-thirds of the road's total length, for it takes the motorist to a point 175 miles out of Prince George. From my own experience I would emphasize that this major portion of the Hart Highway is equal in quality to the Alaska Highway itself, and the celebrated Alaska Highway is the best road ever built in the north.

When we drove over the Hart Highway, the last 90 miles contained three stretches woefully short of gravel. However, these gaps have now been completed to standard. But in a downpour, they again may be a hazard, and chains could be useful.

Up to Pine Valley, the road will permit speeds of as much as 50 miles an hour in good weather. It is sufficiently wide to permit passing with ease. In addition, the Mounted Police control commercial traffic and keep off the biggest trucks and trailers.

Pine Pass is one of the wildest and most remote highway crossings of the Rocky Mountain divide in all of Canada. The wayfaring family has an excellent chance of glimpsing a bear, caribou or antlered moose. Because the road is new, civilization has not yet driven these creatures back into the distant solitudes. A slow speed will enable the tourist to eye the forest wall more closely, because

RED MAGIC AT MEAL TIME



animals often blend closely with the needled background.

Gasoline and provisions now may be purchased on the Hart Highway at Mileposts 31, 35, 86, 175, 219 and 252 out of Prince George. This is more frequent than along the Alaska Highway and it eliminates the urgency of carrying a spare drum of fuel. Because the road is new and the gravel shoulders still soft and spongy, a shovel will be more useful than extra gas. It must be remembered that the Alaska Highway was not opened to general tourist traffic until three years after the last American soldier had operated a bull-dozer on its curves and grades.

Prince George, 480 miles out of Vancouver, is the beginning of the Hart Highway. The road twists through sprawling lumber yards, for Prince George is a boom timber town, and then it crosses the Nechako River.



We Specialize in

Photographic Equipment for
Police Work

CAMERAS

FILMS

Motion Picture Equipment Accessories and Supplies

207 Sparks Street

OTTAWA

CANADA

Motor Courts

New motor courts punctuate the route out of Prince George, and the northern air is pungent with the smell of pine logs and freshly-sawed spruce. Thirty-one miles from the north country metropolis of 4,000 souls, the drive glimpses the blue ripples of Summit Lake. Rainbow trout and char live in this cold, island-dotted lake, where an automobile dealer named Ben Belford plans to erect a fine tourist camp. Ben is from Wichita, Kan., and he claims he never saw fishing anywhere in the States to rival that on the Hart Highway.

At Milepost 86 Dick Corless of Prince George is constructing an inn to be known as "McLeod Lake Auto Resort".

For \$1 a swarthy Indian will boat your party across the narrow outlet of McLeod Lake with an outboard motor to the Hudson's Bay Company post. This is the oldest settlement of white men in British Columbia. The great explorer Simon Fraser, then scouting for the North-West Fur Trading Company, bivouacked beside the lake in 1805 and erected a log fort. A young trader now operates the historic post. His name is George Bawden and he lives with his pretty blonde wife Ethel and their son Robby.

At Milepost 98 finishing touches have just been completed on the permanent steel and concrete bridge across the Parsnip, after two years of construction in the heart of the British Columbia wilderness. It will be fully ready for the tourist traffic of late spring and summer.

Fishing Country

Spectacular fishing occurs in this area. In fact, that famous explorer of the Himalayas, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, has been communicating with Dick Corless of McLeod Lake regarding plans to boat down the Parsnip and into the vast Peace River Canyon, after the Court recesses in June. Justice Douglas has said that he may spend the coming summer in the British

Right—Bijoux Falls tumbles to Hart Highway in huge terraces with a total drop of more than 200 feet. Spray dampens surface of road.

Columbia solitudes, rather than visiting Asia again, as he has done during the past four vacation periods.

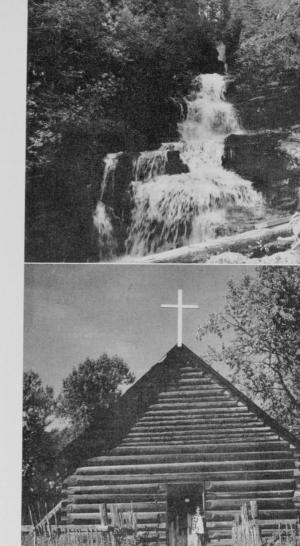
From the Parsnip River Bridge on the Hart Highway, it is possible for an intrepid argonaut to boat more than 2,600 miles down the immense Mackenzie River system to the Arctic Ocean. This exceeds even the length of the Mississippi. Justice Douglas has written Mr. Corless and Inspector Batty that he may try to accomplish this feat over a period of three different summer vacations. The Summit Lake resort on the Hart Highway probably will be his starting point, with trout fishing and writing his predominant goals.

On our trip up the Highway, after we had crossed the Parsnip we continued our journey in the patrol car of Constable Fleming, going through Pine Pass at an elevation of 3,060 feet. And as we travelled we encountered a group as varied and cosmopolitan as any we might meet in Times Square or even Piccadilly Circus.

A wealthy California merchant, with a dusty \$5,000 sedan, jogged for joy over the five-pound Rainbow he had caught in his first ten minutes at Azouzetta Lake. "Biggest trout I ever hooked!" he kept shouting excitedly. A few miles further on, we stopped to talk to two families of tepee Indians, living in filthy squalor. The faces of the children were bloody with mosquito welts. The odor of stale fish reeked from the dirty tents. The Indian men eyed us hostilely, but we were reassured by the presence of the stalwart Mountie.

Pine Valley Facilities

At Pine Valley several families were engaged in building rustic but adequate tourist cabins. They announced that these shelters would be ready for the 1953



Old log church at Fort McLeod used by Catholic Missionaries who serve roving tribes of Indians. Girl in doorway is Gail Batty, daughter of RCMP officer commanding region.

season. Rent will be \$3.50 a night per couple. There will be electric lights and clean sheets, although the extra-fastidious may object to the outdoor plumbing.

Food appeared to be reasonable in price, with coffee at 10 cents, pie at 15 cents and a platter of bacon and eggs and toast at only 70 cents.

As we neared Dawson Creek the mountains flattened down into rolling hills, and finally the hills smoothed out to prairie as flat as a ping-pong table. Drops of rain were turning the hard mud surface of the road, which has since been gravelled, into a slick paste. We rejoiced that the dexterous Mountie was guiding the car and we were reassured by the more frequent occurrence of service stations and repair pits—Little Prairie, Betty's Shady Brook, Pine River, Progress.

The Hart Highway comes to an end as it widens out amidst the spacious wheat farms near Dawson Creek. It began in a lumber economy and terminates in a grain economy. Rooms for two in the new Windsor Hotel at Dawson Creek are \$6 a night, and the facilities are clean and modern. A traveller can eat adequately in the town's restaurants for \$3.25 a day. From many of the bedrooms of the Windsor guests can see the sign which announces Mile 0 on the Alaska Highway. The sign adds that it is 918 miles to Whitehorse and 1,523 miles to Fairbanks.

At Dawson Creek

Despite the good condition of the Alaska Highway, as a result of intensive maintenance work by the Canadian Army and the Alaska Road Commission, the tourist is advised to rest a day or so in Dawson Creek before attempting to drive northward into the sub-Arctic. In Dawson Creek he will see a trim new school-house costing \$1,100,000 and an open-air swimming pool decorated with bathing beauties.

With American money now inferior to the Canadian dollar in value, the traveller will be wise if he conducts all his exchange transactions in banks. Stores in the solitudes may nick him for an extra percentage, but banks will charge only the prevailing discount of the moment. All the leading Canadian banks maintain branches in such communities as Prince George.

(This article appeared previously in the New York *Times*.)

"Jack-of-all-trades"

Much has been written about the versatility of members of the RCMP in fields of endeavor which could easily fall into a category tabbed "other than Police duties". A good working knowledge of a wide variety of subjects and everyday common sense has on many occasions "saved the day" in the absence of one specially trained or skilled to handle certain situations which arise.

A case in point happened recently at Lake Harbour, N.W.T. As there is no doctor at that point and with the death of the registered nurse, the lot of caring for indisposed Eskimos fell to members of the RCMP detachment. A 35-year-old male Eskimo by the name of Mingeeneeak who had been hunting in the vicinity of MacKellar Bay was brought into Lake Harbour settlement last April with the following symptoms: vomiting, severe pain in the lower right abdomen and constipation. His temperature was 101 degrees.

By radio Dr. Judge at Pangnirtung was advised of the symptoms and he was of the opinion that the native was suffering from appendicitis. Penicillin and rest were recommended and the patient responsed to this treatment at the hands of detachment personnel. However, about four days later, a swelling was observed in the lower right abdomen. The patient was in severe pain again and upon being informed, the physician ordered an operation.

Cst. A. P. Wight, under instructions from Dr. Judge, performed the operation upon Mingeeneeak with the assistance of Mr. Pilgrim of the H.B.C. Post at Lake Harbour. In his report, Constable Wight wrote:

"The operation resulted negatively, but the patient stated that the pain left him almost immediately. Within the next few days, the swelling completely disappeared, and all pain was gone. The wound left by the operation healed properly and no further complications appeared. Treatment was discontinued on May 10, 1953. This patient was also advised to see the Government doctor in the summer."

"Hollywood Mounties"

Photos and information by Cst. "Bob" Morley

In the rugged mountain country near Banff, Alta., Universal-International Studios are currently filming a movie based on the early history of the North-West Mounted Police. Entitled "Saskatchewan", and starring Alan Ladd, Shelley Winters, and J. Carol Naish, the studios have reconstructed a full-size replica of the old NWMP post, Fort Walsh. This present day fort, however, has been built in a small clearing near Banff, with the majestic Rockies towering in the background.

Ex-Supt. R. E. Mercer of the RCMP is assisting Director Raoul Walsh as technical adviser, in itself an extremely difficult task, as many of the uniforms and various procedures of the Force have changed considerably down through the years.

Upon completion of the movie, the fort is to be turned over to the Federal Parks Commission as a permanent tourist attraction.

Right—Alan Ladd catches up on some reading between scenes of the movie "SAS-KATCHEWAN". (Ladd plays the part of an Inspector.)

Below, L. to R.—Alan Ladd; Ex-Supt. R. E. Mercer (Technical Adviser): John Seitz (Director of Photography) and Raoul Walsh (Director).





It Happened in the Force

It is reported that when members of a recent Canadian Police College Class were writing an examination marking the conclusion of their course, the tomblike silence of the lecture hall was suddenly shattered by the staccato sound of the sergeant major's voice:

"Left. Right. Left. Right. Halt!"

Everyone in the lecture hall understood the significance of those commands as the O.C.'s office adjoined the hall. Some poor browbeaten recruit being

paraded, they mused.

One or two in the lecture hall did not know, however, that the indoor revolver range was also housed in the same building—in the basement. Following a short interval during which only muffled voices could be heard, the sharp report of a .45 calibre revolver reached the ears of those in the lecture hall, whereupon one of their number ejaculated:

"Good Heavens! They've shot him!"

Then there is the epic of the eager recruit, recently installed in a western sub-division, who was ordered to take a police car on his first brief solo patrol. He proudly eased his manly chest behind the wheel, started the motor, flipped on the heater switch, and rolled up the windows, for it had been quite cool of late.

Next he surveyed the instrument panel, noting shrewdly that there were two microphones and his lightning-quick mind immediately realized that a thoughtful technician had installed a spare mike for the passengers, or possibly the rear seat occupants. Nonchalantly he grasped

one instrument and in a calm, capable voice attempted to make contact with the station operator by barking into the "Loud Hailer":

"C-3 to station . . . In Service Local . . . Over to You. . . ."

A half block down the street, a dignified old lady leaped into the arms of a startled Chinese restaurant proprietor. The booming voice of our youthful orator, magnified many times over, roared once again from the "Loud Hailer" and reverberated throughout the crowded buildings as he repeated his ignored request to the station operator.

Presently a crowd gathered to watch the performance, and our young hero, unable to comprehend the commotion he had suddenly instigated, gazed perplexedly through the closed windows until finally an angry corporal, having heard the noisy debut from the eighth floor of a nearby building, elbowed his way through the throng and with masterful self-restraint requested that either the other mike be used, or our eager young beaver put a nickel in the nearest pay telephone, and try it from there. . . . R.W.M.

A somewhat agitated lady in Alberta wrote to the RCMP requesting their assistance in locating a missing husband. In order to facilitate the search, and possibly to spur on the investigators, she also thoughtfully enclosed a detailed description and a smiling photograph—of herself!

Alibi Plus

An RCMP constable, while on highway patrol in Alberta, noticed a man standing alongside a parked car with an open bottle of beer in his hand. A subsequent check revealed him to be in possession of a partly full carton of beer and a partially consumed bottle of liquor.

He then proceeded with the following explanation, periodically interrupted by spasmodic burping, for which he also tendered profess enclosive.

tendered profuse apologies:

"You see, officer, it's like this. I've lived in Saskatchewan all my life and since I was a small boy there's nothing I've liked better than shootin' gophers. Then I moved to British Columbia, and there wasn't a gopher to be found. Now I'm on my way home and I see this I'il gopher, first one for years, and me without a gun. I just had to stop and chase him, but he ran down his hole there, and I wuz just tryin' to drown him in beer when you came along. That's the solemn truth, officer, sure as I'm sittin' here. . . ."

The fine amounted to \$20 and costs.

Typographical errors in crime reports still continue to provide the odd laugh for those who have to read them and the following, drawn to our attention by S/Sgt. F. G. Stronach of Yorkton, are no exceptions:

A junior member, reporting on an applicant for Canadian Citizenship stated: "He has been enraged at farming for the

past ten years."

Another, describing the injuries sustained by the victims in an automobile accident, reported that: "She suffered cuts to her lover lip."

This letter received at an eastern division speaks for itself:

P..... F..... Company Coraopolis, Pa.

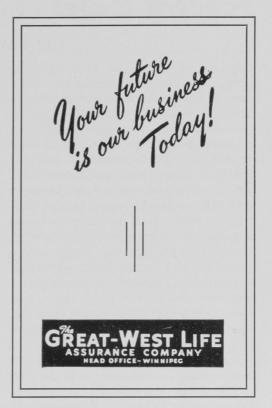
North-West Mounted Police Toronto, Canada

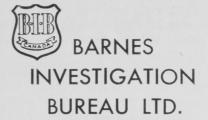
Gentlemen:

A well informed dignitary of our company, a Mr. F. G. T...... by name has advised me that the North-West Mounted Police has published a booklet or brochure entitled "How To Get Your Man".

We girls of the P..... F..... Co. in Coraopolis, Pa. are very interested in acquiring this information. Any attention you give this matter would be deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours, The Girls.





Surveys of Industrial—Commercial Plants.

Uniformed Guards and Watchmen supervised by Patrol Cars equipped with Two-way Telephone.

> Secret Service Undercover Agents

CHARLES BARNES, President
(Former Chief of Montreal City Police)

HArbour 9161

204 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST MONTREAL

Branch: 150 Carlton St., Toronto

24 Hours Service

Recent Cases ...

THE BOYD GANG

BOUT 12.45 p.m. on Oct. 16, 1951, the Yonge Street and Lawrence Avenue Branch of the Dominion Bank, Toronto, was held up and robbed by two armed men, who placed their loot in a shopping bag. As the two men entered the bank, an employee was successful in ringing the bank alarm before she was ordered to the rear of the bank, with the result that the Toronto City Police arrived just as the men were making their escape. One of the hold-up men, Howard Gault, was caught in the immediate area by the police, disarmed, and found in possession of the shopping bag which contained \$12,234. The second man made a successful escape from the district in a stolen automobile which had been parked nearby.

A short time later two Toronto detectives cruising on the outskirts of the city as a result of this hold-up became suspicious of a small sedan delivery truck. The driver of this truck made efforts to elude the police, but was finally forced to the side of the road and stopped at gun point. When searched the driver was found to be armed with a fully loaded 9 mm. Luger automatic pistol. A search of the truck revealed extra ammunition for this weapon and various articles of make-up, lipstick, mascara and absorbent cotton.

It was in this manner that Edwin Alonzo Boyd first became known to the police of Toronto and district.

Also found in the rear of the truck was a complete set of dentures, later claimed by Howard Gault as his property, and which he had removed prior to the bank robbery for the purpose of disguise. The investigation by Toronto City and North York Township Police which followed the arrest of Boyd resulted in his being charged with the following armed bank robberies in Toronto and district:

Sept. 9, 1949—Armour Heights Branch of Bank of Montreal, North York Township in which \$2,200 was stolen by a lone armed bandit who exchanged shots with the bank manager; Jan. 18, 1950— St. Clair Avenue-O'Connor Drive Branch of Canadian Bank of Commerce, East York Township in which \$2,862 was stolen by a lone armed robber; July 4, 1950-Dufferin Street-Glencairn Avenue Branch of Dominion Bank, North York Township in which \$2,018 and the bank revolver were stolen by a lone gunman; Oct. 11, 1950—A lone bandit attempted to rob the Avenue Road-Fairlawn Avenue Branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada, but was observed entering the bank by the manager who fired a shot at the bandit. The latter fired three times in return and made a successful escape; Mar. 19, 1951—Armour Heights Branch of Bank of Montreal, North York Township, held up and robbed for second time by same lone armed man who this time escaped with \$2,900, and Sept. 1, 1951-Sheppard Avenue Branch of Dominion Bank, North York Township, held up and robbed by three armed men of \$8,029. Gault was also charged with this offence.

Gault pleaded guilty to the two charges of armed robbery and was sentenced in Magistrate's Court to seven years in Kingston Penitentiary, sentences concurrent. While in the Toronto Jail, Boyd for the first time met two other men who were later to play prominent parts in the future activities of what became widely known as "The Boyd Gang".

One of the two was Leonard Jackson who had been taken into custody on July 30, 1951, by Toronto Police officers co-operating with the Ontario Provincial Police. Jackson was being held for trial on armed robbery charges in connection with the hold-ups of three banks, two at Woodbridge, Ont., and one at Brad-

ford, Ont. During the latter robbery a number of shots had been fired at an Ontario Provincial Police officer, but fortunately he was not struck. The second man was William R. Jackson, not related to Leonard Jackson, who was held at the Toronto Jail pending his removal to Kingston Penitentiary to serve a sentence of seven years for robbery with violence.

On Nov. 4, 1951, Boyd and the two Jacksons made a successful escape from the Toronto Jail.

It is now known that Leonard Jackson left Toronto immediately in company with Anne Roberts, whom he was later to marry in Montreal, Que. At Montreal, he and the Roberts woman took up residence in various rooming houses. Boyd and William R. Jackson found a hiding place at the home of the parents of Valent J. Lesso, alias Steve Suchan—on Sorauren Avenue, Toronto—with whom Leonard Jackson had, in some manner,

become acquainted prior to his arrest. Boyd and William Jackson remained there for two weeks or more.

Nothing was heard regarding the three escaped men until Nov. 20, 1951 when the Boustead Avenue-Roncesvalles Avenue Branch of the Bank of Toronto, Toronto, was held up and robbed of \$4,300 by four armed men, one of whom was identified as Boyd. On November 30, the Royal Bank of Canada, Leaside, Ont., was held up and robbed of \$42,000 by five armed men, one of whom carried a Thompson sub-machine gun.

Boyd and William R. Jackson were still in hiding at the Suchan home, and had placed their share of the proceeds of these two bank robberies in the coal bin of the house. On Dec. 1, 1951 they discovered the money had been taken, coincident with the departure of Suchan's father, Joseph Lesso, for the United States, where it was later ascertained he had spent a large amount of money, far





Leonard Jackson



Valent Lesso, alias Steve Suchan



Edwin Alonzo Boyd



Norman Boyd



William R. Jackson



Joseph Wilfred Jackson

beyond the means of a factory janitor, which was his occupation.

Immediately following the discovery of their loss, Boyd, William R. Jackson and another man went to Montreal where they took up residence in rooming houses, eventually moving in with Suchan, who was now living as man and wife with Mary Mitchell, a sister of Leonard Jackson, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Victor J. Lenoff.

On December 18, William R. Jackson was arrested by the Montreal City Police on a charge of creating a disturbance in a restaurant, and when searched was found to be carrying a revolver. Through his fingerprints it was discovered that he was wanted in Toronto for escaping jail. He was returned to Toronto and received an additional two years, consecutive with his seven year term on the charge of escaping custody. He was immediately transferred to Kingston Penitentiary following this sentence.

Considerable travelling was done between Toronto and Montreal by Boyd, his wife Doreen Boyd, Suchan and Leonard Jackson, along with Mary Mitchell and Anne Roberts, now known as Anne Jackson. Occasionally members of the group stayed at motels on the outskirts of Toronto. Generally the trips were made by automobile, Leonard Jackson, Suchan and Boyd each having acquired, by this time, recent model cars.

On Jan. 25, 1952, the Bank of Toronto, Kingston Road, Scarborough Township, was held up by four armed men and robbed of \$10,000 and the bank revolver. All four men escaped. No further bank robberies took place in the Toronto area until March 4 when three armed men entered the Bank of Montreal, College Street and Manning Avenue, held up about 30 persons (bank staff and customers) and escaped, taking with them \$24,696. Among the loot was a number of bundles of bills, the serial numbers of which had been noted by the bank tellers.

Allister Gibson

By now it had been definitely established that Boyd had acted as the leader in the bank hold-ups following his escape and it was strongly suspected that Leonard Jackson was also implicated. Thus an intense hunt was conducted in an effort to apprehend the pair. Conducting the investigations into the bank robberies, Sergeant of Detectives Edmund Tong and Detective Sgt. Roy Perry of the Toronto City Police, were suspicious of a 1951 Monarch sedan bearing Ontario licence plates 418-A-2, registered to a woman living at 190 Wright Ave., Toronto. They had seen this car on a number of occasions but it was not until about 1.05 p.m. Mar. 6, 1952, that they observed any persons in the car. On this occasion, however, they noticed the car leaving the vicinity of 190 Wright Avenue and after following it for a considerable distance observed that it contained two men, both in the front seat.

At the first opportunity Detective Sergeant Perry drove alongside the suspected automobile, and Sergeant Tong called to the occupants, "Pull over, boys". As requested the driver of the car pulled toward the curb and stopped and Sergeant Tong left the police car and walked toward the driver's door of the other automobile. As he arrived opposite the door, he appeared to hesitate, and made a slight turn as if to move away; the door opened and there was a sound of a shot, Sergeant Tong falling to the roadway between the two cars.

Perry immediately made a move to leave the police vehicle by the left hand door, only to observe and hear several more shots fired in his direction by the driver of the other car, one or two of which struck him in the right arm which he had thrown up to protect his head. He also saw that the passenger in the car had alighted and was firing at him over the hood.

The shooting took only a few seconds and the men made their escape in the automobile. Perry although dazed, was able to raise the alarm over the police Howard Gault

Joseph Lesso

Mrs. Elizabeth Lesso

Mary Mitchell

Mrs. Doreen Boyd













radio supplying the licence number and description of the car. Several spectators ran to the aid of Sergeant Tong who remained conscious long enough to tell one of them—the first detective to arrive at the scene—that the person who had shot him was Steve Suchan, and the address 190 Wright Avenue.

A squad of detectives rushed to this house where it was learned that Suchan was known there under his right name of Valent J. Lesso and had been keeping company with the woman who owned the car, and as a matter of fact, was the father of her newly-born child. It was further established that Suchan had been in the habit of using her automobile on occasions and had been in possession of the keys to it on the morning of March 6. A search of the premises resulted in the police locating a sport jacket bearing the name of Leonard Jackson, a quantity of ammunition, two air pistols, a dummy torso and a dummy head, both of which bore evidence of having been used for target practice.

Further investigation revealed that Suchan had been accompanied by Leonard Jackson at the time he left this house and that Jackson now wearing a moustache and horn-rimmed glasses, was known as "Fred Wilson". He had arrived at the Wright Avenue address during the early morning of March 4, being brought there by Suchan. The latter arrived there the previous evening and had used the woman's car for the purpose of picking Jackson up and bringing

Identity of the two men having been established, the co-operation of all law-enforcement agencies in the area, Ontario Provincial Police, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service was sought together with the services of all newspapers and commercial radio stations.

him to the house.

The car used by the gunmen was recovered a short distance from where the shooting had taken place and was examined minutely by fingerprint experts, but only Suchan's were found on it. This meant little in the way of corroborative evidence as he had as stated before been in the habit of using this automobile with permission of the owner.

Jackson and Suchan had vanished however, and although searches were made of the Suchan home and other possible places of concealment, the pair could not be located. The publicity which had been given brought results when information was received that the two wanted men had been seen at Port Credit, Ont., and from this start detectives painstakingly traced them to Hamilton, Ont., where the trail was again lost at the Royal Connaught Hotel in that city. A persistent search at 190 Wright Avenue brought definite information in the form of an address where Suchan was residing in Montreal under the name of Victor J. Lenoff, and the Montreal City Police were at once notified of this and arranged to keep the address, an apartment, under constant surveillance.

On the evening of Mar. 7, 1952, Suchan was shot down in his apartment in Montreal by officers who had been concealed there, as he drew a fully loaded .455 Smith and Wesson revolver. Upon being searched he was found to also be armed with a fully loaded .30 Mauser automatic pistol, a fully loaded .45 automatic Colt pistol, and a large quantity of additional ammunition for each weapon.

In a brief case in his room was an unloaded .25 calibre automatic pistol, a further supply of ammunition, and six discharged .455 calibre revolver shells which were later identified by the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory as having been fired from the .455 Smith and Wesson revolver found on him, and which was later proved to have fired both the shot which killed Sergeant Tong, and shot or shots which struck Detective Sergeant Perry in the arm.

Earlier during the evening of his apprehension, Suchan had arranged the

sale of his automobile in Montreal, and at the time of the sale had left with the dealer a large suit-case. This was seized by the Montreal City Police and among the contents were two stolen Thompson sub-machine guns, another .45 Colt revolver, and a large quantity of ammunition for these weapons.

When shot down Suchan was also found to be in possession of a key ring bearing the keys for auto 418-A-2, from which Tong and Perry had been shot, and also a miniature licence plate bearing this licence number. These were subsequently identified by the woman at 190 Wright Avenue as being her property.

On advice from the Montreal City Police that Suchan had been wounded and taken into custody, two Toronto detectives were flown to Montreal at the earliest possible moment, to work in conjunction with the Montreal City Police in an effort to locate Leonard Jackson and Boyd. Continued investigation in Montreal led to the arrest of Leonard Jackson in another apartment building, approximately two blocks from that occupied by Suchan. Jackson and his wife, Anne, were known as Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilson.

When located, Jackson elected to shoot it out with the police officers, using a .32-20 calibre Colt revolver, and a P-38 automatic pistol. A search of his room led to the discovery that he also was in possession of two Thompson submachine guns, which had been stolen from the Canadian Army at Camp Borden, Ont., on July 13, 1951, the same time and place of theft of the submachine guns found in Suchan's possession.

A full week of investigation in Montreal followed, during which time much was learned of the activities of these two



OXO stimulates ...OXO invigorates

It's the beef drink that's REALLY good!

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



subjects, as well as some facts regarding Boyd and his Montreal residences. It was ascertained that Jackson had sent a telegram to his wife from the Royal Connaught Hotel in Hamilton on the evening of March 6 advising her that he would be late in returning, and in fact he did not arrive at the apartment until shortly after noon on March 7, at which time he immediately removed his moustache and ceased to wear his horn-rimmed spectacles. Patient checking of Montreal concerns finally located the optical company from whom Jackson had purchased his glasses.

Both men were confined to Montreal hospitals with their wounds, and all firearms and ammunition recovered in their possession were taken personally by the Toronto City Police officers to the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory at Rockcliffe, Ont., along with bullet fragments removed from the arm of Detective Sergeant Perry and others recovered

from the police car.

Sergeant of Detectives Tong died from his wound on Mar. 23, 1952, and the fatal bullet removed from his body was transported to the Crime Detection Laboratory by a Toronto detective. The RCMP senior firearms examiner was able to give definite evidence that the bullet which caused the death of Sergeant Tong and the fragments of bullet taken from Detective Sergeant Perry's arm were fired from the .455 Smith and Wesson revolver which Suchan had in his hand when shot down by the Montreal Police a little more than 24 hours after Tong had been shot. Peculiarly enough this particular weapon was registered in Suchan's own name with the Weapons Registration Branch of the Toronto City Police and was the only one of the weapons recovered to be registered to any member of the "gang".

Eventually returned to Toronto to face the charge of murder of Sergeant of Detectives Tong, both Leonard Jackson and Suchan were committed for trial at their Preliminary Hearing and incarcerated in the Toronto Jail to await the sitting of the Grand Jury on Sept. 15, 1952.

Following the arrest of Leonard Jackson and Suchan in Montreal, there remained only Boyd and all efforts were concentrated toward his apprehension. To this end the movements of Norman Boyd, his brother, and Mrs. Doreen Boyd were continuously observed. It became known that Norman Boyd had advertised his Austin car for sale in the Toronto newspapers. Acting on this information, a member of the Detective Division of the Toronto City Police, along with a policewoman, posing as man and wife, visited Norman Boyd at his home as prospective buyers for the auto, and by this means confirmed that Mrs. Boyd and Norman Boyd were spending a great deal of time together. The London Street residence of Norman Boyd was placed under constant surveillance and their movements followed with the result that on Mar. 11, 1952, the two were observed to visit a house on Heath Street West, where investigations revealed that they had rented the upper furnished apartment posing as a missionary and his wife, using the name of Hall, and advising the occupants that a brother would be coming to room with them.

This Heath Street address was then kept under constant watch and about 9 p.m. on March 14, Norman Boyd was seen to enter the apartment carrying a great deal of luggage. He then left in his auto and returned a short time later accompanied by Mrs. Doreen Boyd and a third man whom the officers recognized as Edwin Alonzo Boyd. In order to eliminate the possibility of a gun battle in effecting the arrest of Boyd, it was decided to wait until the early morning hours when they would most likely be asleep.

Therefore, about 6 a.m. the following morning after extensive all night preparations which brought a great many plain-clothes and uniformed officers into the area of this quiet residential street, two of the officers in possession of a key to the second floor Boyd apartment, quietly climbed the stairs and unlocked the door while other officers surrounded the house.

The surprise was complete. Edwin Boyd and his wife were apprehended asleep in bed and were afforded no opportunity to resist. Beside the bed within reach of Boyd was an open top brief case protruding from which was a loaded .455 calibre revolver. This bag also contained four other loaded revolvers and automatic pistols and a total of \$23,329 in currency, which when checked later, contained all of the serial numbers noted by the tellers of the Bank of Montreal, College and Manning Avenues, robbed on Mar. 4, 1952. His brother Norman Boyd was also apprehended in another bedroom and a total of \$1,600 in currency found in his possession.

Investigations immediately following Boyd's arrest led officers to a Kenwood Avenue garage in which was found a 1951 Nash sedan bearing stolen markers along with three sets of stolen markers under the rear seat. The officers then visited a garage at the rear of a Euclid Avenue address in which they located a stolen Chevrolet coupe bearing stolen markers 42-K-12 which had been noted by employees of the Bank of Montreal following the robbery on Mar. 4, 1952. Efforts were then made to round-up others connected with this gang.

Through an owner's manual found in the Nash it was noted that the figures "5", "6" and "0" were pencilled on succeeding pages along with a telephone number which when traced showed it to be registered to a Logan Avenue address. This was checked and found to be a rooming house and it was ascertained that Joseph W. Jackson had rented a room there shortly after the bank robbery on March 4 and had left the day following Boyd's arrest and had not returned.

Tradition...





You'll reflect your pride in the R.C.M.P. with any one of these traditional jewellery pieces.

- R.C.M.P. sterling silver signet ring with crest: \$7.50
- Sterling silver lapel button: \$1.50 (not illustrated)
- Sterling gilt R.C.M.P. brooch: \$2.
- R.C.M.P. rhinestone brooch, rhodium finished: \$13.
- R.C.M.P. sterling silver crest: .75 (not illustrated)

Mappin's

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS

St. Catherine at Metcalfe

Montreal

A motor vehicle ownership permit found in his room showed that it was the permit for one of the stolen sets of licence markers found in the Nash and it was further established that this man was Joseph W. Jackson. Although not related to Leonard Jackson, he was a brother to William R. Jackson, now serving time in Kingston Penitentiary for robbery and also for his escape from the Toronto Jail.

As a result of checking the registrations in the Highways Department, it was found that Joseph Jackson had purchased three motor vehicles since Mar. 4, 1952, and his latest registration showed a Jarvis Street address. After surveillance on this address for some time, Joseph Jackson, along with Allister Gibson with whom the former had been living, were arrested on Apr. 16, 1952, and charged specifically at this time with the Bank of Montreal robbery of March 4.

In view of the evidence gathered during the investigation of Joseph Jackson it became evident that his brother, William R. Jackson might well be implicated in these robberies prior to his arrest on Dec. 18, 1951, and in view of this and other evidence, a warrant was taken out by Toronto officers and he was returned to Toronto from the penitentiary for further investigation in May.

The investigation was then directed to friends and relatives of these men who had assisted them to remain at large after their escape from the Toronto Jail on Nov. 4, 1951. This resulted in the arrest of Joseph and Elizabeth Lesso, Suchan's parents, for their part in sheltering Edwin Boyd and William R. Jackson in their home, and Mary Mitchell, sister of Leonard Jackson for her part in renting the apartment in Montreal where they had remained during their period of freedom, in addition to the renting of many motor motel rooms on the outskirts of Toronto during their trips between Montreal and Toronto.

This charge of "harboring" was also laid against Norman Boyd, brother of

Edwin Boyd for his part in sheltering and aiding his brother to remain at large. Throughout the spring and summer, identification line-ups were conducted, so that the many witnesses from the banks involved could view these men.

The Preliminary Hearings commenced in June and all were committed for trial and with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Lesso and Mary Mitchell who were released on bail, were returned to the Toronto Jail to await their trial which was to commence in September.

While preparation of the many charges against the "gang" continued, on Sept. 8, 1952 in the early morning, Edwin Boyd, Leonard Jackson, William R. Jackson and Suchan escaped for the second time from the Toronto Jail, using a hand-made key they had somehow managed to manufacture, to open their cell doors and then sawing the bars on the window leading to a low roof and freedom.

They again became the object of a nation-wide search and succeeded in remaining at large until September 16. On this date a young constable of the Scarborough Township Police Department reported that he had been fired upon by several men in a car while he was on patrol duty in an isolated section of the eastern suburbs of Toronto. It was assumed that he had either disturbed the escapees or had stumbled on friends of these men attempting to make a rendezvous with them and immediately following this report a large force of police officers from Toronto and adjoining municipalities surrounded the area. An organized search of this wooded rural area began with the assistance of a helicopter equipped with radio communication with the patrolling police vehicles.

The search continued throughout the day but no sign of the escaped men was found until about 6 p.m. when members of the North York Township Police Department received a call that there were men frequenting an unused barn

RECENT CASES

159

north of Sheppard Avenue, east of

Yonge Street.

The four escaped prisoners were taken by surprise, being unaware of the search that had been going on during the day. Upon being searched they were found in possession of three automatic pistols and ammunition. In Edwin Boyd's pocket was the hand-made key to their cell. They were held in North York Township cells under heavy guard until the following morning when they were again returned to the Toronto Jail.

On Sept. 22, 1952 the trial of Leonard Jackson and Steve Suchan commenced in the Supreme Court of Ontario before Mr. Justice McRuer and jury and on September 29, both men were found guilty of the murder of Sergeant of Detectives Edmund Tong and sentenced to be hanged Dec. 16, 1952. This sentence

was duly carried out.

Also on September 22 the trials of Edwin Boyd and the other members of this group commenced before His Honor Judge Robert Forsythe and continued until October 9. They were sentenced as follows:

Edwin Alonzo Boyd—ten charges armed robbery, two charges auto theft, two charges of escape custody—life imprisonment.

Norman Boyd-one charge armed robbery, one charge harboring Edwin Boyd-three

years Kingston Penitentiary.

William R. Jackson—two charges armed robbery, one charge escape custody—20 years, consecutive with previous sentence of nine years.

Joseph W. Jackson-one charge armed robbery-ten years Kingston Penitentiary. Allister Gibson—one charge armed robbery —eight years Kingston Penitentiary.

Joseph Lesso—one charge harboring Edwin Boyd and William R. Jackson—nine months.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lesso—one charge harboring Edwin Boyd and William R. Jackson —six months indeterminate.

Mary Mitchell-one charge harboring Edwin Boyd-six months indeterminate.

Mrs. Doreen Boyd—one charge receiving in connection with money found in Boyd's possession at the time of his arrest—withdrawn.

Thus came to an end the activities of the "Boyd Gang" whose operations extending over the province resulted in 12 or more bank robberies, the proceeds of which amounted to well over \$100,000, two well-planned escapes from the Toronto Jail, and ending with the murder of Sergeant of Detectives Edmund Tong and the wounding of Detective Sgt. Roy Perry for which two of the gang paid with their lives.

The capture and subsequent convictions of this group serve to emphasize the importance of complete co-operation between all law-enforcement bodies, as well as the aid that can be given to police agencies by the citizens at large, the newspapers and commercial radio and television stations. This co-operation and assistance was always evident throughout the lengthy investigation.

Editor's Note: This brief which was prepared for The Quarterly by request, by members of the Toronto Police Department, is a concise resume of the sequence of events which made up the activities of the notorious "Boyd Gang", and the investigation leading to their capture.

R. v. Hogensen and Western

Recovery of a missing piece of cigarette tinfoil proved important link leading to narcotics conviction.

IN THE constant battle by police against the insidious inroads into our civilization of the narcotic traffic, the methods used in the field to approach this problem must be flexible and capable of ready adaptation to meet any sudden change

in circumstances. Traffickers and addicts quickly learn the many and devious ways of indulging in their illegal activities with the minimum of exposure to the danger of arrest and prosecution, and this imposes on the police the continuing

necessity for devising new methods of attack, methods which must be susceptible of improvisation at a moment's

The comparatively mild climate which the city of Vancouver, B.C., enjoys almost the year round, brings with it many advantages to its citizens. On the other hand, it is undoubtedly one of the reasons which has contributed to the fact that this Pacific seaport city has a high per capita addict population. Many of the methods by which these people come into possession of their supply of drugs call for visits to caches located in back lanes, alleys, vacant lots and other places out in the open which would not be available in the more rigorous winters of the east.

The gravity of this narcotic situation has been highlighted in recent years when approximate computations have been made of the loss caused by it to the Vancouver business community. At the present high "street" price of heroin, which is the narcotic almost exclusively in demand, an addict must find between \$15 and \$20 a day to satisfy his needs. Few have regular employment and even if they had their remuneration would fall far short of what is required to buy their drugs. The majority, therefore, resort to crime to obtain the money they require.

The Vancouver City Police and the Narcotic Branch of the RCMP have worked in close co-operation over the past two decades in a combined war on narcotic offenders. In recent years the realization of the financial loss to the Vancouver business community has been accompanied by increased activity of the part of the municipal force, and many narcotic cases have been brought to a successful conclusion by members of the city force. Generally speaking, however, the efforts of the two organizations are of a joint nature and information is channelled freely from one to the other. Some result in successful investigations into Criminal Code offences while others may lead to establishing a base for prosecution under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. A case of this nature occurred in Vancouver early this year and resulted in the arrest and appearance in Court of Norman Lionel Hogenson and a 16-yearold girl named Barbara Gail Western.

Late in 1952, information reached the Force's Narcotic Branch that Hogenson had become active as a street pedlar. Observations confirmed this and indicated also that his activities were gradually increasing. As he was a comparative new-comer to the traffic, more direct methods were used in the initial stages with a view to securing evidence of an offence under the Act; he was checked on the street on several occasions, but not once were any narcotics found on his person. It being obvious that he had established a modus operandi with which to escape the observations of the police, a reliable source of information was established and it was learned that Hogenson, with Barbara Western, was living at a house on Ontario Street in the city. Observations were maintained on the house in an effort to gain some indication as to the method of Hogenson's operations.

During the night of Mar. 5, 1953, members of the Narcotic Branch took up positions at strategic points surrounding the house at a time when it was known that a prospective buyer would be meeting Hogenson. During this time the suspect was seen to leave the house and walk over to the edge of the sidewalk adjoining the next house, where he bent down. Inspection of this spot later revealed a small hole in the ground where drugs had obviously been cached, but the hole was empty. It was later learned that Hogenson had removed three capsules of heroin, all that remained

from that particular cache.

The following day police found that Hogenson and Western had moved and efforts were concentrated on learning their new place of abode. Late that night it was ascertained that the suspects were living in a basement suite on East 22nd

Avenue. The same information was received from Detectives R. B. Cray and C. L. Mead of the Vancouver City Police who were also interested in their movements. Members of the two forces decided to conduct joint operations in this investigation after the necessary groundwork had been laid.

A discreet visit was paid to this house at a time when it was known that Hogenson and the girl would be absent. The residence itself was a large two-story dwelling-house made over to accommodate several roomers. The basement had been divided into two sections, one comprised the three-room suite occupied by the two suspects, the other contained the furnace, coal-bin, wash-tubs and a large closet. A door led into this part of the basement from Hogenson's suite close to the closet and another door from the suite opened into the back yard.

Early in the evening of March 9, an NCO and two constables of the Narcotic Branch met Detectives Cray and Mead of the city force, and after a plan of action had been determined upon, all members took up positions of observation on the house. At 7.45 p.m., Cray and one of the RCMP constables entered the basement, the former concealing himself in the large closet while the constable took up a position in the coalbin. The remaining three of the group covered the back yard in order that Hogenson could be kept in view should he emerge en route to any drug cache in that area.

The night was cold and the investigators outside held their patience as the minutes ticked slowly by. The lot of the two policemen in the basement was not one whit happier as their movements had to be restricted to avoid making any



LAW ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT OF EVERY TYPE



MANUFACTURERS and

REPRESENTATIVES

Distributors of

Colt - Revolvers

Smith & Wesson
Revolvers

Spooner Armoured Vests

Lake Erie Tear Gas

PEERLESS handcuffs

Sirchie Finger Print
Equipment



WILLIAM SCULLY

MANUFACTURERS OF
MILITARY EQUIPMENT

1202 UNIVERSITY ST. MONTREAL, CANADA.

suspicious noise. It was three hours later before their vigil was rewarded. At approximately 10.45 p.m., Hogenson opened the door of the suite leading into the basement, walked over to the closet and opened the door. This unexpected step on his part is an apt illustration of the difficulties the police encounter in attempting to anticipate the next move of a narcotic suspect; there was no alternative for the investigators but the taking of overt action.

Hogenson was immediately seized by Cray and taken back into the suite accompanied by the constable who had seen the incident from his vantage point in the coal-bin; they were joined moments later by the remainder of the party from the outside. As there were no pieces of clothing or any other articles in the closet that would have given Hogenson any reason to go there, it was concluded that his intention was to pick up narcotics. A close search of the closet revealed an eye-dropper needle and a small package of tinfoil which when opened was found to contain a capsule of heroin.

So far the case had gone well, considering the precipitate action required, but the evidence obtained was not conclusive enough to justify taking Hogenson into Court. It was necessary to secure some link which would involve him with the capsule found in the closet. The tinfoil was closely examined and it was seen that it had been taken from a cigarette package. The RCMP NCO then took possession of the cigarette package which Hogenson had in his pocket and on examining the tinfoil inside, observed that a portion of it had been torn off, leaving an irregular shaped edge. The tinfoil which had contained the capsule, which was in two pieces, was then smoothed out and placed beside that from Hogenson's cigarette package. The torn irregular edge was found to fit perfectly, and with the exception of a small triangular shaped space where a portion of the foil was missing, made up the complete rectangle.

In order to press the advantage of this piece of evidence to the utmost, this missing piece had to be found. In the waste-basket under the bed a piece of damp blackened tissue paper was recovered, a familiar by-product of illicit narcotic usage, which on later analysis was found to contain diacetylmorphine (heroin). In the continuing search, one of the constables probed among the debris and butts in an ash tray and found what he was looking for-a small triangular shaped piece of tinfoil. Smoothing it out carefully, it was placed with the other three pieces and was found to match perfectly.

Armed with this apparently insignificant but damaging piece of evidence, the police had their case. Hogenson and the Western girl, who was present in the suite, were placed in custody. When being booked at the city police station, Barbara Western gave her age as 18 and her name as Gail Adams, but there was strong suspicion that she was lying and was actually a juvenile. This was confirmed on the following day when it was learned that her correct name was Barbara Gail Western and that she was born on May 1, 1936. As a result of this, a joint charge of illegal possession of narcotics which had been prepared against her and Hogenson was amended to embody her juvenile status.

All three exhibits were taken to the Dominion analyst in Vancouver on the following morning; both the contents of the capsule and the blackened tissue paper were established as containing diacetylmorphine. The pieces of tinfoil assembled in their proper position were photographed after being initialed in the usual manner by the investigating members.

In view of Barbara Western's age, some investigation was made into her recent activities and background. It was learned that she had been one of a group of juveniles held in the Vancouver City Jail in June 1952 awaiting transfer to the Girls' Industrial School. A female addict,



ALL CANADIAN!

On highways and in cities, towns and villages from the Rockies to the Atlantic, the Sign of the White Rose marks the service stations and other retail outlets of the petroleum industry's leading All Canadian company. Ranking high among the major oil companies of the country, operated entirely by Canadians and with 98% of its stock owned in Canada, this company is unique in its field. By any test you care to make, Canadian Oil Companies, Limited and the Sign of the White Rose are as Canadian as Lake Louise and Halifax Harbour, Queenston Heights and Hudson Bay.

As a company, we're proud of Canada and we trust Canada is proud... and will yearly grow more proud... of us. For we're expanding! With a great new \$23,000,000 refinery...which operates exclusively on Canadian crude... Canadian Oil is today attaining new high levels in volume of production and in service to the Canadian motoring public. Present plans call for further extension of our facilities with many new outlets at key locations to become realities in the near future.

In short, we are a Canadian company that is really growing with Canada!

CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, LIMITED

REFINERS AND MARKETERS OF



WHITE ROSE

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Dorothy Walton, had been brought in at that time on a vagrancy charge, and although searched, had been able to conceal narcotics on her person. During the time this woman was in the jail, she is alleged to have given each of the juveniles a capsule of heroin which resulted in their becoming violently ill, as a consequence of which Dorothy Walton was charged with contributing to juvenile delinquency and received a sentence of two years' imprisonment. The juveniles gave evidence for the prosecution which resulted in this conviction.

Hogenson and Western appeared in Vancouver Police Court on March 13 and were remanded on bail. Following their release, Hogenson soon found himself in further difficulties with the law. During the night of March 20-21 the safe on the premises of the Otter District Farmers Institute at Langley, B.C., in the lower Fraser Valley was blown, cash in the amount of approximately \$900 being obtained by the thieves. Information developed by personnel of Vancouver and Chilliwack Sub-Divisions pointed some suspicion toward Hogenson as being implicated in this offence. Again with the co-operation of the members of the Vancouver City Police Hogenson was located living in one of the smaller down-town hotels in Vancouver. When the police entered his room on the morning of March 21, he was found to be sleeping with Barbara Western. Examination of articles of his clothing showed stains on a pair of gloves and in the lining of a coat pocket. The clothing was referred to the Vancouver city analyst for examination and he gave his opinion that the stains were of nitroglycerine. The safeblowing offence having taken place outside the jurisdiction of the city police, a charge of possession of explosives was laid by a member of this Force. The city police took appropriate action to deal with Hogenson's constant association with Western and laid a charge against him of contributing to juvenile delinquency.

Hogenson and Western elected summary trial and appeared in Vancouver Police Court on Apr. 7, 1953, to face the joint charge of possession of a drug under s. 4(d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Both pleaded not guilty. The same defence counsel represented both accused; he did not question the tinfoil when it was entered as an exhibit but contented himself with minor questions concerning the photograph of the tinfoil which was also entered. Hogenson took the stand on his own behalf and attempted to show that the narcotic found near his suite could have been left there by visitors, some of whom he stated were known to him as being drug addicts. The magistrate, however, found him guilty on the evidence and sentenced him to one year with hard labor with a fine of \$200 or an additional two months' imprisonment in default. Barbara Western was also found guilty and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor with an additional two months in default of payment of the minimum fine of \$200. On the contributing charge, Hogenson was also found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment to run concurrently with the narcotic charge.

Three weeks later-on April 21-Hogenson appeared again in Vancouver Police Court in answer to the charge of possession of explosives under s. 114 of the Criminal Code. He pleaded not guilty and elected to be tried by a higher Court. Evidence was then presented by the Crown which consisted mainly of the gloves and coat of the accused, which were stated by the analyst to contain an explosive substancenitroglycerine. The accused was committed for trial which was eventually set for May 15, 1953. In the interval, the available evidence was reviewed by the Crown Prosecutor in consultation with the Department of the Attorney-General, and when the case came up for hearing in Vancouver County Court on the appointed date, a stay of proceedings was entered.

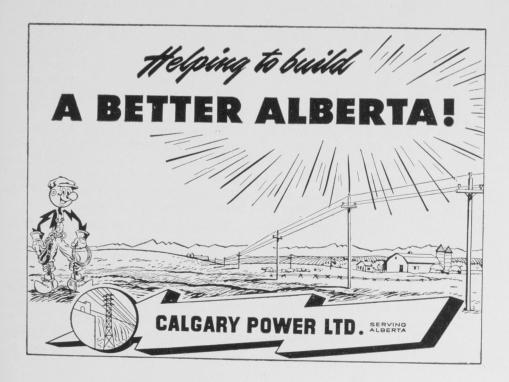
Hogenson and Barbara Western entered appeals against their convictions on the narcotic charges. Advice was received from the Registrar of the Court on May 21, however, that the former had abandoned his appeal. Barbara Western's appeal came on for argument in Victoria before the Appeal Court of British Columbia. The Court, in finding that Western had discharged the onus cast upon her by s. 17 of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, quashed the conviction and discharged her from custody.

That this young woman's experience with the law and life in prison had not taught her a proper lesson was evident in less than a month. On June 16 she was again arrested in Vancouver and charged with illegal possession of a drug.

She was released on bail but it was not long before she was known to have

resumed her illicit activities. Detectives of the Vancouver City Police again found her in possession of narcotics on June 25 in company with another addict, and a second charge was laid against her. She appeared in Vancouver Police Court to answer the first of these charges on June 29 and pleaded not guilty; she was represented by counsel. She was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor with a fine of \$200 or two months' additional imprisonment in default. She came up for hearing on the second charge the following day and pleaded guilty; on this occasion she was not represented by counsel. She was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labor with a fine of \$200 or 2 months' additional imprisonment in default, the sentence to run concurrently with that imposed the previous day.

These convictions brought to a halt the early start in a life of vice of this 17-year-old young woman.



Duncan Daniel MacRae

Commits Suicide When Fire Fails to Cover Up Brutal Murder of His Sister in N.S.

HE jingle of the telephone bell at 3 a.m. last February 16 jarred the slumbering constable in charge of the RCMP's detachment at Baddeck, N.S., back to consciousness. The voice at the other end of the line was that of Baddeck Fire Chief Kenneth MacDonald and he told the constable that the home of Miss Euphemia Elizabeth MacRae in Nyanza, N.S., had burned to the ground with the 55-year-old woman believed trapped inside the blazing structure.

The ruins were still smouldering when the constable arrived at the scene a short while later, and he instructed the fire department to water down the rubble in order that the body of Miss MacRae could be located and removed. He learned that Duncan Daniel MacRae, a brother of the deceased woman, had been staying at her home over the weekend and had managed to escape the inferno.

Duncan MacRae, 46, was in a state of shock, and at first would divulge little in the way of details concerning the fire. However, he had quietened down somewhat later in the morning and explained what he knew of the disaster.

MacRae, a school-teacher at Parrsboro, N.S., stated that he used to travel to Nyanza on holidays and week-ends to visit with his sister who lived alone and had been ailing in health for several years. On this particular week-end, MacRae left Parrsboro on the Saturday—St. Valentine's Day—and proceeded to Nyanza via bus. He had planned to commence his return journey on February 16—the day of the fire.

MacRae said he went to bed shortly before 10 p.m. February 15 and his sister was still up when he retired. He always slept in the east bedroom upstairs, he explained, and his sister slept on a cot in the kitchen. Sometime during the night he was awakened by a noise and then began to smell smoke. He immediately got up, dressed quickly and rushed downstairs. Making his way to the kitchen, he opened the door and was greeted by a burst of flame and smoke, making it impossible for him to gain access in order to see if his sister Euphemia had reached safety. He ran to the front door, picking up his suit-case and overcoat on the way, and then went around to the kitchen window but once again was met with a burst of flame.

Believing his sister to be still inside the blazing house, MacRae ran across the street to a neighbor Gordon MacIver local Coroner—for aid, but upon returning found it impossible to re-enter the building.

The constable could find no evidence of the cause of the fire or where it originated, but from all appearances it had started in the kitchen. During the afternoon, Miss MacRae's remains were found among the rubble. Accordingly, the constable rounded up a Coroner's Jury and an Inquest was conducted in the Nyanza school with the only evidence supplied by Duncan MacRae and Coroner MacIver. The jury returned the following verdict:

"We the jury find after due deliberation, that Euphemia MacRae of Nyanza, in the County of Victoria, Nova Scotia, on the 16th day of February 1953, died from suffocation caused by fire of unknown origin, in her home."

Subsequently it was learned that Duncan MacRae held two fire insurance policies on the Nyanza home with the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Antigonish, N.S. A check at that point revealed that these policies were valued at \$2,000 and \$4,500 with an additional \$500 covering an adjoining small store house. The property and in-

surance policies were formerly owned by Miss Euphemia MacRae, but on Feb. 3, 1953, had been transferred to Duncan MacRae.

On that date, the \$2,000 policy fell due, but prior to this—on Jan. 12, 1953—MacRae had sent a \$20 money order to cover the premium, at the same time seeking application for an additional \$2,500 protection on the property. This request was refused by the company. When mailing the \$20 money order, MacRae also asked that the new policy be sent to him direct in Parrsboro as he had a safety deposit box in which to keep it.

The original money order was returned to MacRae as the premium was only \$16. Upon receiving receipt for this amount, he wrote to the company explaining that since sending the premium, his sister had deeded the property to him, and urged that both policies be transferred to his name. The \$4,500 policy was to fall due on July 24, 1953. In his letter, MacRae went on to explain that he had procured the property from his sister in order to re-establish credit from the Department of Veterans Affairs as reimbursement for repairs made on the property during 1952. The latter had requested that the property be transferred to his name before any reimbursement could be made. MacRae had pointed out that his sister would continue to occupy the dwelling.

In a further letter to the company on February 7, MacRae acknowledged receipt of the deed, which had been forwarded to the company together with the two policies from his sister, and asked that the two policies be sent direct to him when they had been revised. He remarked in his letter that he felt reasonably sure the house was secure against fire hazards as all stove-pipes were good and there were no flues through the walls or ceilings.

The first real discrepancies in any of Duncan MacRae's statements were noted

after W. F. MacKay, investigating the fire for the adjusters, filed his report. MacRae did not mention the DVA to Mr. MacKay in explaining his reason for the transfer of the property to his name. Instead, he explained that he had maintained the property even though his sister lived there and as she was in poor health, he had deemed it advisable to transfer the property to his own name.

As a result, an official of the Antigonish Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company wrote to DVA at Saint John, N.B., and received a reply to the effect that they had no record of Duncan MacRae.

However, on February 28, MacRae's statement concerning the DVA was verified when the sergeant in charge of the Force's C.I.B. section at Halifax, N.S., interviewed DVA's District Administrator. In a letter to the Department dated Dec. 1, 1952, MacRae made application for credit re-establishment, pointing out that although his property in Nyanza was being occupied by his sister Euphemia with her holding the titles, he was his sister's sole support and had been sending her money each month. In addition he had maintained all repairs to this property, all of which was more than he could afford to carry on under his present circumstances. True to Mac-Rae's word, the Department had replied that he could acquire his credits if the title of the property was under his name.

The Force, however, was not too sure that everything was on the "up-and-up"



regarding Miss MacRae's death, and although there was nothing to point directly toward foul play, investigations were carried out by the NCO in charge of the C.I.B.

Confidential inquiries in Parrsboro where Duncan MacRae boarded and taught school revealed that he was well thought of in the district, although considered a somewhat mysterious person in that he always kept to himself and

rarely mixed with others.

MacRae was frequently absent from Parrsboro, chiefly on week-ends, and it was common knowledge among his associates that he always visited his sister at Nyanza. However, the sergeant found that such was not the case. In fact, MacRae seldom journeyed to Nyanza on week-ends, and his sister Euphemia was not as sick as he apparently made out. The sergeant learned however, that MacRae sent his sister \$40 each month, her only income.

He further uncovered the fact—following several interviews with MacRae himself—that MacRae at the time of the fire was experiencing financial difficulties due mainly to the fact that on his weekend "sojourns", he squandered large sums on liquor. He spent a good deal of time at Halifax and occasionally Montreal, Que., during these week-end outings.

The NCO further interrogated Mac-Rae on what he considered the cause of the fateful fire, to which the latter replied he was of the opinion that possibly a spark had ignited the kindling wood in a box behind the stove. He maintained definitely that he had not attended to the kitchen stove on the night of February 15 before retiring to bed, and also stated he turned off the kerosene stove in the living-room that afternoon.

The sergeant was of the opinion that if MacRae was criminally responsible for the tragedy, he would in all probability want his sister out of the way also, as he was her sole support, and if by chance she had escaped the fire, he would then have had to find other living

quarters for her and would still have had to support her; he surmised that rather than run the risk of his sister escaping the fire, it was possible that MacRae had committed some additional act of violence. In order to verify this possibility, the NCO recommended that authority be secured from the Attorney-General's Department to exhume Miss MacRae's remains in order to have an autopsy performed.

MacRae was informed of this on April 1 at Parrsboro and became visibly alarmed. He stated he hoped such an undertaking would prove to be unnecessary. He insisted he could offer no further information, but asked to be advised if and when the remains were exhumed.

On May 11, MacRae made a personal visit to the sergeant conducting the investigations at Halifax and inquired if such plans were going to be taken concerning the autopsy. Informed that the Force had been granted authority to exhume the body, MacRae suggested that he now knew what was the cause of the fire and at the same time said that in view of this, it would be unnecessary to carry out the proposed autopsy.

He volunteered that on numerous occasions on the week-end of the disaster, he had put kerosene in the kitchen stove in order to quicken the fire as his sister was using a poor grade of coal. On one or two of these occasions, he continued, the stove-pipes had become red hot part way to the flue. He stated that the last time he had applied kerosene to the stove was shortly before he retired to bed on the evening of February 15. MacRae also pointed out that the flue was in poor condition and likewise the wall-paper and plaster surrounding it.

He described in detail the method of pouring the kerosene into the stove, explaining that he kept it in a one-gallon container which was always in the house, and that he used an old granite tea-pot for pouring the kerosene into the stove at about a cupful at a time. He related that the gallon container had been about

half full when he last used it. MacRae made a statement at this time containing all these new facts.

After obtaining this statement, the NCO pointed out all the discrepancies in the new statement from the one first issued by MacRae and also the latter's evidence at the inquest, to which Mac-Rae replied that he had been so mixed up at that time that he had overlooked mentioning the use of the kerosene.

On May 18, 1953, the sergeant journeved to Middle River, N.S., for the purpose of exhuming the late Euphemia MacRae's remains, and en route, contacted the NCO in charge at Parrsboro, instructing him to inform MacRae. The latter appeared somewhat upset at the news.

The actual exhuming took place on May 19 under the direction of Dr. N. G. B. McLetchie, Provincial Pathologist. The examination at this time revealed what appeared to be extensive fractures of the skull, and further laboratory tests concluded that Miss Mac-Rae's death had definitely been caused by violent assault about the head and not as a result of the fire at Nyanza.

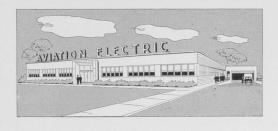
Later the same day, the scene of the ruins at Nyanza was revisited, and a one-gallon can was located at the foot of the bed upon which the body had been found, and also a tea-pot similar to the one described by MacRae in his last statement to the C.I.B. sergeant. In addition, a 23-inch iron bar was found near the vicinity of the cot and it was believed that this could have been the weapon used in bringing about the woman's death.

During the evening of May 19, the NCO visited with another sister of the MacRae's at Middle River, and here learned that a short time previous, she had received a long-distance call from Parrsboro, informing her that Duncan MacRae had become seriously ill and was unconscious.

The sergeant got in touch with the NCO at Parrsboro, who after inquiries, confirmed the information. An hour later, the latter informed the C.I.B. sergeant that MacRae had died en route to hospital.

The following day, the Attorney-General's Department instructed Dr. McLetchie to perform an autopsy on the remains of Duncan MacRae, which revealed that the latter had died from taking an overdose of aspirin. Dr. L. R. Ryan was in attendance at the autopsy, and he informed the investigator that he had first been called to MacRae's boarding room during the evening of May 18, and at that time had observed a practically full bottle of aspirin tablets on the bedside table. He did not recall, however, seeing this bottle upon his next visit the following morning when Mac-Rae was unconscious. Following this information, the NCO and a corporal visited MacRae's room where they located an empty aspirin bottle in Mac-Rae's waste-paper basket. The bottle was

SERVING CANADA'S AVIATION & MARINE INDUSTRIES



Pioneer Instruments Scintilla Magnetos Eclipse Accessories • U.S. Gauge Instruments Stromberg Carburetors • Pacific Hydraulics Robinson Shockmounts . Lodge Spark Plugs



identified by Dr. Ryan as being the same one he had noticed on May 18.

It was logically concluded that Duncan MacRae would have gained financially through not having to support his sister, and so he brutally murdered her during the late evening of February 15 or early morning of February 16. He then set the Nyanza home on fire seeking to destroy all evidence, and also planned to collect the fire insurance.

However, because of the persistent investigation by members of the Force, and faced with the prospect of having his sister's remains exhumed which would probably result in the finding of evidence of his attack upon her, Duncan MacRae committed suicide by taking an overdose of aspirins rather than face the consequences of being charged with the murder of his sister, Euphemia Elizabeth MacRae.

R. v. Graham

Canada Shipping Act Gives Force Authority to Prosecute Seaman For Homicide on Board Ship in U.S. Waters

HEN Christian Johnson, captain of the Vancouver Tug Boat Company's *LaPointe* sailed from Vancouver, B.C., at noon last May 8 en route to Bellingham, Wash., little did he know of the disaster pending before he was to

reach his home port again.

Steaming down the Fraser River into the Strait of Georgia at noon, the LaPointe, towing two scows of hog fuel, entered the waters of Bellingham Bay around 2 a.m. next day and Captain Johnson ordered the crew to drop anchor until 9 a.m. At that time, the tug delivered the loaded scows to the Puget Sound Pulp and Lumber Co., and then tied up at the Bellingham Tug Wharf. He and his crew reported to the U.S. Customs and Immigration office and being finished there at 11.30 a.m., Captain Johnson granted the crew shore leave until 4 p.m.

All but the cook of the eight-man crew went ashore, including the captain. Some of them stopped at the Waterfront Tavern for a few beers and two entered a cocktail bar later for some stronger liquor. Most of the crew members had returned to the tug by 4 p.m. and the two from the bar returned together shortly after with a bottle of rum apiece. One was the oiler, Silvio Cyril Zanatta and the other, Harold Ernest Graham, a

deck-hand. In the former's bunk room in the forecastle, they began to drink again. It wasn't long before an argument ensued which eventually led to blows and even kicks. The tussle lasted some time and then Graham departed to his own quarters for another drink after leaving Zanatta senseless, sprawled on the floor of his bunk room. At 6 p.m., Graham went down to the galley for supper, but he ate alone as the other crew members had finished and returned to their quarters.

Finding Zanatta on the floor, three of them helped him to his bunk. They noticed he was bleeding profusely about the face, but did not consider the injuries serious. The statement of one witness indicated that there was not too much concern about Zanatta at first because at the end of the fight Graham was seen trying to get the injured man into his bunk, with the latter saying "Leave me alone". And during the fight, a noisy ventillating fan in the galley drowned out sounds that must otherwise have indicated the seriousness of the brawl. Graham went ashore again after supper and returned around 8 p.m. with a case of beer.

The *LaPointe* departed from Bellingham at 8.30 p.m. on May 9 to return to Vancouver. Around 10.15 that evening,

Robert Kuss, another deck-hand, entered Zanatta's bunk room and figured he was still unconscious, so covered him up with a blanket. The skipper came off shift at midnight and went down to the galley. He was joined a few moments later by his chief engineer, Harold Parker, who had stopped in to look at Zanatta on the way down. He told his skipper that Zanatta's body felt cold, so the two of them went up to Zanatta's bunk and found that he was dead. Captain Johnson immediately notified his company in Vancouver by radio-telephone.

The company in turn reported the death to the RCMP at Vancouver and indicated that the tug-boat was due in the city at 7.15 a.m., May 10. Accordingly, it was met at the Denman Street Wharf at that hour by members of the Force's C.I.B. and Identification Branch. Zanatta's lifeless body was located in his bunk as it had last been viewed by Captain Johnson. The face was considerably bruised and there was evidence of haemorrhage around the nose. Dr. J. D. Whitbread, Vancouver Coroner, was notified, and he instructed that the remains be removed to the Vancouver City Morgue for examination purposes. Vancouver City Police were also advised and a detective sergeant arrived at the scene, but later he told RCMP investigators that as Zanatta had not died in the city, the case would not come under that force's jurisdiction.

After a thorough examination of the tug-boat, members of the C.I.B. questioned the captain and all crew members and acquired statements from each. While being questioned, Graham informed the Police that he had a criminal record dating back to 1927 and that he had spent three terms in the Prince Albert, Sask., Penitentiary. He was advised that in all probability, a charge of murder would be laid against him and was then taken to the Vancouver City Jail.

Next came the question of jurisdiction. The death occurred on a Canadian craft,

NOTICE

The <u>NEW</u> RCMP CREST

featured
in the front
of this magazine
will be available
at Delahay's shortly.

RESERVE YOURS NOW!

Just fill in the coupon below and mail it today.

-COUPON.

Please send me complete information re: delivery and price of the new RCMP CRESTS as soon as available.

Name (please print)

Address

Regimental No.



192 Sparks Street

Ottawa

but it actually took place in U.S. waters. A telegram was sent to the Officer Commanding "E" Division in Victoria regarding instructions in procedure and the following day—May 11—the latter, upon contacting the Attorney-General's office, notified the O.C. Vancouver Sub-Division that it was agreed that the Force had jurisdiction under the authority of s. 683 (1)* of the Canada Shipping Act.

The same afternoon, a charge of assault occasioning actual bodily harm was laid against Graham in order to retain him in custody and he appeared before Police Magistrate Oscar Orr. The Court was advised that a more serious charge was being considered against Graham, and it was requested that he remain in custody until after the inquest was completed. This was held before Dr. Whitbread on May 12, and the jury returned a verdict of homicide attributable to the blows received from Graham.

According to Dr. T. R. Harmon, Vancouver Pathologist who performed the autopsy on Zanatta, the oiler received the following injuries in the fight: numerous bruises and abrasions, frac-

*S. 683 (1) of the Canada Shipping Act reads in part: Notwithstanding anything contained in the Criminal Code or any other Act where any person, being a British subject domiciled in Canada, is charged with having committed any offence on board any ship registered in Canada on the high seas . . . or in any foreign port or harbor, . . and that person is found within Canada, any Court which would have had cognizance of the offence if it had been committed within the limits of its ordinary jurisdiction shall have jurisdiction to try the offence as if it had been so committed.

tured nose, fractured breastbone, 16 fractured ribs, left lung bruised, torn mysentry of the bowel extending to the root and a large artery and branches torn resulting in massive haemorrhage, bruised small bowel and injured liver.

Due to the extensive injuries suffered by the victim, City Prosecutor Gordon Scott said he felt that a charge of murder should be laid against Graham in preference to one of manslaughter. The warrant was issued to Graham in the Vancouver Jail following the inquest.

On May 13, the accused again appeared before Magistrate Orr under the more serious charge and was remanded one week for trial. Preliminary Hearing was held on May 22 and Graham committed to trial. He was sent to Oakalla Prison Farm to await sittings of the Assize Court scheduled for July 6, 1953.

Graham's trial, conducted before Justice J. V. Clyne, lasted four days. On July 9, the jury found him guilty of the lesser charge of manslaughter when it was pointed out by defence counsel Angelo Branca that Graham was too intoxicated at the time of the fight to be capable of forming the intent necessary to be guilty of murder. He was remanded one day for sentence.

On July 10, Justice Clyne in passing judgment, stated that in reviewing Graham's previous record, he felt he was dangerous to be at large and sentenced him to a term of 15 years in the B.C. Penitentiary.

On appeal, Graham's term was later reduced to ten years.

Moses Wesley et al

Sudden Deaths

N Feb. 3, 1953 a telephone call was received by the RCMP's Nordegg, Alta., Detachment from Dr. K. McFadden to the effect that four Indians had died within a short space of time on the

Clearwater Forest Reserve. The cause of the deaths of Moses Wesley, 72, his wife, Mary Wesley, 70, and two grand-children, Elsie Wesley, 19, and Earl Wesley, 15, was not known.

The information was given to Dr. McFadden by Thomas Wesley, son of Moses and Mary Wesley and the father of Elsie and Earl. He told the doctor that Mary Wesley was dead and that Moses and the two children were violently ill. Acting on instructions from the doctor, he had attempted to take Moses Wesley and the children to hospital, but Moses died en route and the children succumbed a few hours after being admitted. The doctor stated that the two young Indians had been in an unconscious condition on arrival at the hospital.

Dr. McFadden advised Dr. M. M. Cantor, Chief Coroner for Alberta of the details and also reported that a doctor from the Charles Camsell Indian Hospital was on his way from Edmonton to perform an autopsy.

The cabin where Mary Wesley had died was located about four miles northwest of Nordegg on the Clearwater

Forest Reserve. It was the usual Indian cabin, a one room log structure approximately ten by 14 feet, with a heater stove in the centre. Next to the cabin was a tent in which Tom Wesley, his wife and small children lived. His two eldest children, Elsie and Earl had been living with their grandparents in the cabin.

The body of Moses had been returned to the cabin and was lying face up, fully clothed and covered with blankets. Mary Wesley's body, clothed in a print dress, was on a single bed and also covered with blankets. She was lying on her side in a natural sleeping position.

Thomas Wesley, 47, told Police that on February 2 he had attempted to get railway tickets for himself and his father to visit his uncle who was sick at Morley, Alta. About 9 p.m. he returned from Nordegg and told his father who was outside the cabin that he had not got the tickets that day but would do so the



Know YOUR LOCAL HISTORY

TOURISTS WANT FACTS AN INF

TOURISTS WANT FACTS. AN INFORMED REPLY MAKES A GOOD IMPRESSION.

On April 29, 1903, the Frank Slide disaster occurred. Just before dawn, seventy million tons of rock broke loose from Turtle Mountain, in the Crowsnest Pass, burying the mining town of Frank and taking 66 lives. Visitors to the site can see the collapsed section of the mountain spread across the valley, immediately adjacent to the modern town of Bellevue. For further information see the Alberta Government publication, "Historic Sites of the Province of Alberta."

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU

next morning. His father then went into the cabin and that was the last time he had spoken to him.

The following morning, Tom got up about six and had his breakfast. When his father did not show up he went into the cabin to wake him. The old man did not respond but kept on breathing heavily. He then attempted to arouse Elsie, but she was unconscious and seemed to have trouble getting her breath. Next he turned to wake his son Earl who was also breathing heavily and could not be aroused. He then looked at his mother. She appeared dead and her skin was cold except for a small area around her neck. Tom then called his wife who came into the cabin and they started a fire in the stove. They attempted to help the old man but his breathing kept getting worse and he and the two children showed signs of frothing from the mouth.

About 11 a.m., Tom walked to Nordegg and informed Dr. McFadden, who told him to bring his father and children to town and he would go out and meet them part way. On the way to Nordegg his father died. The doctor took the two children and Tom returned with his father's body to the cabin.

Tom Wesley told Police that on the previous evening his father and mother and Earl and Elsie had supper together in the cabin but he did not know what they ate.

Mrs. Tom Wesley corroborated what her husband had said and indicated that all the deceased were in a normal state of health the day previous to their deaths.

An attempt was made to determine what food had been eaten at the evening meal. On the roof of the cabin was a pan of partially thawed meat enclosed in a cellophane bag with blue particles adhering to the meat from the printing on the bag. Tom Wesley stated that the meat was moose. A thorough search was made in the cabin and surroundings for any clue to indicate what food or liquid had been consumed but without success. Dishes and pots were clean and there

were no signs of violence or foul play.

Dr. O. S. Rath of the Charles Camsell Hospital accompanied by Miss Kay Brandon, Indian Department nurse, arrived at Nordegg on the afternoon of February 4, and the former immediately commenced an autopsy. He was assisted by Miss Brandon and two constables. Specimens of internal organs, stomach and contents were placed in separate jars and taken by the doctor for analysis. At the conclusion of the post mortem examination the bodies were released for burial by Dr. Rath and interment was carried out at the Morley Indian Reserve. No definite indications of the cause of death were ascertained by Dr. Rath in the course of the autopsy.

In his report the doctor stated: "One possibility, and probably the most likely is that the deceased all ate some moose meat that had been frozen and thawed several times and had become contaminated by the Bacillus Clostridium Botulinum which produced the botulinus toxin and which in turn caused their death. It is not likely that it was caused by drug poisoning as these people do not have access to toxic drugs. However, there is one drug to which these Indians may have access to, and that is peyote. This drug is obtained from the flowering tops (mescal buttons) of the Mexican cactus Anhalonium Lewinii. It is known that this drug has been in use by the Indians of the Rocky Mountain House region as part of a primitive religious cult. This drug produces a feeling of intoxication and ecstasy, color hallucinations and pleasant visions. Mescaline, a poisonous alkaloid, is the active principle of this drug."

The fact that Mary Wesley, one of the deceased, still believed in "Indian Medicine" is shown by the fact that she had linear abrasions caused by a sharp instrument on both knees. It is known that she had been suffering from arthritis of both knees and had apparently been trying to cure this condition by means of an Indian remedy. Whether any drug was applied after the scratches were made on her knees was not known. However, this does not prove that Mary Wesley, her husband Moses or their grandchildren took any form of toxic "Indian Medicine". Tom Wesley was asked if the deceased took peyote but stated he was sure they had not.

Dr. J. H. Stirrat of the Provincial Laboratory, University of Alberta, conducted the analysis of the specimens removed from the bodies of the four Indians. That of the stomachs and contents showed no detection of poison, nor did the examination of other organs indicate a definite cause of death.

In connection with these deaths, Dr. M. M. Cantor, Chief Coroner, said: "Having regard to the possible practice of peyotism among members of the Sunchild Cree Band at Rocky Mountain House I have re-read the autopsy report and I am inclined to believe that these may be cases of mescaline (mezcaline) poisoning.

"In all four instances there was evidence of heart embarrassment; in three instances there was in addition evidence of respiratory congestion and of congestion of the small vessels on the brain. Failing other findings it appears clear that the cause of death in three cases, and by inference in the fourth, was asphyxia by respiratory arrest. Large doses of mescaline depress respiration by way of the respiratory centre.

"The effect of the mixture of alkaloids could in my opinion cause respiratory paralysis and death. The findings in these cases, sparse as they are, point in the same direction."

Peyotism

From time to time incidents associated with the use of peyote by Indians in the western provinces are the subject of investigations by the RCMP. As the average person hears or knows little about the subject, a short explanation of the drug and its use may be of interest.

The origin of the use of peyote is



For a million vacation thrills . . . plan to go via GREYHOUND through the heart of Canadian Rockies . . . see scenic wonders, amongst towering mountain peaks. You'll see and love BANFF . . . LAKE LOUISE JASPER!



way to travel.

hidden in the mists of antiquity, but it is known to have been employed by the ancient Aztecs in the performance of their religious ceremonies. The Aztec narcotic cactus or *Teonanacatl* was known as "God's Flesh" or "Sacred Mushroom". It was also known as *Peyotl Zacatecensis* or "Devil's Root".



The plant which produces it is a small spineless cactus, *Lophophora williamsii*, more commonly known as peyote. Like a parsnip root in shape and growing mostly below ground, the peyote produces a top, or crown (popularly called "Mescal Button", but unrelated to mescal) which is similar to a mushroom in appearance. This plant grows wild in Mexico as far south as the State of Queretaro, but is cultivated in the southwestern section of the United States, particularly along the Mexican border and the Rio Grande.

The roots and stalks are harmless but the crown or "button" contains a number of drugs of which about eight alkaloids have been isolated, the chief of which is mescaline (Trimethoxyphenyl methylamine) and is the most active.

The mescal button or mushroom-like crown of the pevote cactus is either chewed by those using it or brewed into a concoction for drinking. They are bitter and produce a nausea followed by hallucinations of geometric figures against a kaleidoscope of gorgeous and brilliant colors. There is no loss of consciousness and no urge toward violence on the part of the user; a feeling of wellbeing is created and it is reported that rarely are there any uncomfortable after effects. There is however on record, reports of deaths in which available evidence indicates that pevote was the cause. There is no conclusive evidence that peyote is habit forming.

The Mescaleros brought peyote from Mexico around 1880 to the Kiowas and Comanches. The users formed a cult which was molded into a ceremony to suit plains culture and the changing life of the Indian. Along with the aboriginal, Christian elements were blended, and this with the great medicinal attributes of the drug, paved the way for a rapid spread of its use by many tribes.

"The Devil's Root"—the parsnip-like root of the plant.



Top—Sectional views of the Peyote Button.

Bottom left—Top view of the "button".

Bottom right—Side view of the "button".

In some tribes the Bible is used and interpreted in terms of the peyote cult. Brotherly love is the teaching; acceptance of what is good in both culture and reverence for Indian tradition are its most characteristic features. There is belief among those who have studied the cult that the religion is a manifesta-

tion of resignation to encroaching white culture, and that the part that this small plant has had in helping to satisfy and re-orient the Indian has not yet been fully realized.

Naturally there has been much active opposition from missionary groups to the peyote cult, but despite this, in Okla-

homa it has been organized into a chartered sect—the Native American Church—and at the present time many thousands of Indians have participated in the peyote ceremony.

Concern has been evinced in Canada when it was discovered that the American Church was sending missionaries to this country to spread the gospel of "Paiute" or "Peyotism" to the Sioux Indians in Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan. It is known that the cult has already a firm foothold on the Sunchild Cree Reserve in Alberta.

The use of the peyote bean or crown by the Native American Church served originally somewhat in the same capacity as sacramental wines of other churches. The Indians have however, long since got away from a strict confinement of its use for this purpose alone, and the traffic in the peyote bean has developed into a racket. The result has been that those Indians who have been making good progress in their efforts to rehabilitate themselves economically and socially, have suddenly deteriorated rapidly, morally and socially after joining a peyote cult and using the drug.

The actual effect of addiction to the use of the peyote bean on the user is extremely detrimental to his physical

well-being and moral stamina.

At the present time this drug is not on the schedule of narcotics in the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and prosecutions cannot be entered under its provisions. However, there is no doubt that its use produces definite narcotic or intoxicating effect, and perhaps worse, so every effort is being made to curb its importation and use in western provinces by the Indian wards.

(This material was prepared for *The Quarterly* by Inspr. G. H. Clark of Edmonton, Alta.)

R. v. Niggel

Whole Continent Victimized by Wandering "Rubber" Cheque Passer

ally connected with children, mainly of the male sex, but from time to time, it attacks adults too, a little more acutely. The effects of this "sickness" are not usually severe, but upon occasions, drastic "complications" set in.

Take the case of Joseph Niggel, for instance. He was attacked by a case of wanderlust in the early stages of 1950, but as it was only a mild form, he managed to fight it off, temporarily, at least. However, the seed continued to germinate, and by the end of December that year it gained the upper hand. He was completely overcome by it, and then unfortunately, the "complications" set in.

Joseph Niggel struggled with it for nearly two years, during which time he traversed most of the North American continent, but the complications were beginning to affect innocent persons, so Joseph was rounded up and confined to take the "cure".

Niggel was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., but after taking the matrimonial plunge, moved to Atlanta, Georgia. Early in 1950, he separated from his wife for a short while, returning before the end of the year. However, in December, Niggel deserted his wife and two children and set out for Miami Beach, Florida, where he remained for about four months, taking over the managership of a hotel.

After spending a third of a year in this winter resort state, Niggel pulled stakes for Washington, D.C., and here gained employment as a salesman at a clothiers. After three months, however, he was bitten by the wander bug again, and this time set out for St. Louis, Missouri, once more becoming associated with the clothing business. It was while he was in St. Louis that the "complications" set in.

RECENT CASES 179

Niggel found it worth his while to write out worthless cheques and after about two months, earned himself approximately \$1,000 over and above his normal salary via this method.

In November 1951, he figured he had spent enough time in St. Louis, and packed up for Evansville, Indiana. Once more he entered the clothing business, this time as credit manager of a chain store, and changed his name to Jones. As Samuel J. Jones, he again took to writing out bogus cheques, and cleared another \$1,000 during his three-month stint at Evansville. While there Niggel took a room at the YMCA, and had as a room-mate a man by the name of Joseph N. Calton.

Niggel left Evansville around the middle of January 1952, and from there began jumping around so fast that he had difficulty remembering where he had been. Using his own name, that of Jones and the name of his Evansville room-mate, Calton, he circumnavigated

the U.S.A. and called in at a few locations in Mexico en route, still consistently passing off worthless cheques. Among the places he visited were Asbury Park, New Jersey; Rochester and Minneapolis, Minnesota; Denver, Colorado; Oakland, California and Washington, D.C. In all, he collected nearly \$10,000 from the time he started writing these cheques in St. Louis.

In passing worthless cheques, Niggel represented himself as being a Deputy Sheriff, exhibiting both a badge and a .38 calibre revolver carried in a shoulder holster under his left arm.

Then in March 1952 Niggel decided to test the vulnerability of the Canadian people. Entering the Dominion at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., he made his way straight to Montreal, Que., and once again used the "rubber" cheque racket to his advantage with the result that he netted himself between \$600 and \$700 in only three weeks. At the end of this period, he walked into a U-drive agency

HUDSON BAY EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

500 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Prospecting & Development

The Company solicits the submission of Properties for Examination and Development

Field Office: FLIN FLON, Manitoba

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited

Incorporated Under The Dominion Companies Act, December 27, 1927 Producers of

Copper - Zinc - Gold Silver - Cadmium Selenium and Tellurium

Mine & Metallurgical Plants

FLIN FLON MANITOBA

Hydro Electric Plants

ISLAND FALLS
SASKATCHEWAN

and rented a 1951 Meteor convertible.

Niggel liked the vehicle and had no idea of returning it, so decided to take it with him back to his native country. He first headed for New York city, but did not stay there long enough to even write out a cheque. From New York, Niggel drove down to New Orleans, Louisiana, and using the name of Joseph N. Calton, wrote out cheques to the value of about \$400. After two weeks in that southern centre, Niggel decided to head for California, but en route, stopped off long enough at Moorehead, Kentucky, to pull a rather smooth business transaction. Selling the Meteor for \$1,800 cash, he turned right around and purchased a 1948 Buick sedan for \$1,600, thereby gaining \$200 on the deal which actually cost him nothing. He then licensed the Buick in New York state, and while passing through Boise, Idaho, en route to California, re-registered it in that state. Meanwhile, he kept the Canadian plates off the 1951 Meteor.

On Dominion Day 1952, he re-entered Canada, this time at Fort Erie, Ont. From here, Niggel went on a real cheque-passing spree which took him from coast to coast. Starting in Ontario, he worked eastward through Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and then decided to try the west coast, eventually reaching as far as Vancouver, B.C. Returning east again, he paused in Alberta and Saskatchewan long enough to pick up some extra cash, and then concentrated on Manitoba. After coming to Canada, he added the aliases Joseph N. Cotton, Callan, Nelson and Samuel Jones to his string.

Niggel maintained practically the same *modus operandi* on each occasion. Here is an example of how he cashed his cheques:

On Oct. 7, 1952, he walked into a grocery store in Selkirk, Man., and inquired of the woman clerk if she carried any dog food. When he received an affirmative answer, he re-

quested ten tins. When the woman complied, Niggel pulled out a cheque book and tore one out, already signed and made out for the amount of \$30. The dog food came to \$1.50, and Niggel tendered 25 cents in coin for exchange when the woman handed him back some change, thus gaining \$28.25 through the transaction. He told the woman he had a black cocker spaniel, and then paused to talk to some men in the store about the World Series game. Then before leaving, he purchased a 37-cent package of dog biscuits.

Niggel visited several towns in Manitoba carrying out similar procedures in each, but made the mistake of remaining in the province too long. The worthless cheques were beginning to show up regularly, and the victims were all able to supply RCMP detachments throughout the province with good descriptions of Niggel. Police radio broadcasts spread the descriptions and *modus operandi* around and concentrated inquiries began at various towns and cities.

Then on Nov. 27, 1952, the RCMP received information that this man passing cheques under the name of Joseph N. Calton had registered at the Kirkfield Hotel in Kirkfield Park, Man. The Force's C.I.B. section in Winnipeg swung into action and during the late evening of November 27, Niggel was arrested. He was charged under s. 405 of the Criminal Code and arraigned in the Provincial Police Court in Winnipeg on Jan. 7, 1953 on 15 counts of false pretences, for which he received terms ranging from three months to two years, all sentences to run concurrent with his initial sentence of two years in the Manitoba Penitentiary at Stony Mountain. In all, Niggel obtained nearly \$8,000 through his worthless cheques in Canada. Following completion of his sentence in Canada, he will be deported to the U.S. to face similar charges at points ranging from coast to coast.

R. v. Mrs. Cora Mae Jackson

Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm-Witnesses Fail To Appear At Trial

MOMETHING unusual in the way of Court procedure was encountered by members of the RCMP's detachment at New Glasgow, N.S., on Apr. 9, 1953, at the trial of Mrs. Cora Mae Jackson of Priestville, N.S., facing charges under s. 295 of the Criminal Code.

Her trial originally commenced on April 2 but was remanded to April 9 at her own request as she wished to procure defence counsel.

On the new date, Mrs. Jackson was escorted into Court before Provincial Magistrate W. A. Richardson. Following the reading of the charge to the 50-year-old woman, Defence Counsel R. B. MacDonald, LL.B., requested that the case be proceeded with by way of Preliminary Inquiry.

However, when the witnesses for the prosecution were called, it was found that only one of the five scheduled to appear was present. Crown Prosecutor E. M. MacDonald then asked that the provisions of s. 673 of the Criminal Code be invoked and warrants of apprehension issued to the four delinquent witnesses.

As a result, Mrs. Jackson decided to alter her proposed method of trial. She entered a "not guilty" plea and requested that the case be tried by the Provincial Magistrate. A further remand was granted until April 16.

Members of the New Glasgow Detachment rounded up the missing prosecution witnesses and they were confined to the New Glasgow Town Police cells to await the resumption of the trial.

The charge against Mrs. Jackson originated when she was alleged to have assaulted her niece, Mrs. Carrie Jackson, also of Priestville, on Mar. 21, 1953, by stabbing her with a jack-knife.

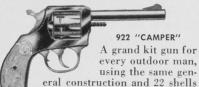
The Force first gained knowledge of the affair two days later, but the victim would reveal little in the way of infor-

mation despite the fact that she wore bandages on her forehead and left side of her face. She stated that she had received "a cut or two" as a result of an argument with Mrs. Cora Jackson, but that the matter was all "fixed up" and that she had no complaints for the Police. Further inquiries were conducted around the neighborhood but the two constables who interviewed Mrs. Carrie Jackson could learn no additional information concerning the offence.

On March 26, however, Mrs. Carrie



MODEL 922 Favourite 9-shot, solid frame 22 cal. For target work or plinking. Single or double action. New push-pin extractor; reloads 8 times faster! Fires all regular 22 shells. Improved grip design. 4-inch or 6-inch barrel. Blued finish.



as Model 922 above. Specially modified checkered grip. 4-inch barrel. Blued finish. (Each model approx. \$36.95)

WRITE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED FOLDER ON THE COMPLETE RANGE OF FINE H&R ARMS

H & R ARMS CO., LTD.

1037 St. Antoine St., Montreal Factory: Drummondville, Que. Jackson walked into the New Glasgow Detachment office and laid an official complaint against her aunt for the stabbing. She also intimated that on March 25, her aunt had again threatened her with a jack-knife, but that she had escaped unharmed. She was instructed to lay charges of assault occasioning actual bodily harm before the Provincial Magistrate which she did on March 26.

In view of the length of time between the laying of an official complaint and that of the actual assault, the Crown Prosecutor instructed the Force to conduct a full inquiry before a warrant would be issued to apprehend Mrs. Cora Lackson

Jackson.

It was subsequently learned that the assaulted woman, Mrs. Carrie Jackson, had been an important witness in a recent Court case against one Henry Sanford Jackson, a son of Mrs. Cora Jackson, who was facing a charge of manslaughter.

On March 21, Mrs. Carrie Jackson was at her aunt's residence, and during the afternoon, they were sitting around drinking with relatives and friends. Suddenly, Mrs. Cora Jackson accused her niece of being responsible for the charges against her son and an argument ensued. Mrs. Carrie Jackson then left her aunt's residence and proceeded home, and unknown to her, the aunt followed. The argument continued, resulting in a tussle, and then Mrs. Cora Jackson drew a jack-knife and stabbed her niece on the left side of the face and ear. Then she picked up a bottle and hit Mrs. Carrie Jackson across the forehead with it.

At the trial on April 16, Mrs. Cora Jackson was found guilty and sentenced to serve three years in the Dorchester Penitentiary. It was noted that in 1951 she had been convicted of a similar offence at Pictou, N.S., for which she received a sentence of six months.

R. v. McIntosh-Ball, et al

Alert Merchant Puts Police on Trail of Two Vancouver Safeblowers

ley, B.C., was instrumental in aiding police effect the arrest and subsequent conviction of two Vancouver safeblowers last March.

Shortly before noon on March 14, she was handed a partially burned \$20 bill by a young man who entered her shop with a female companion and made a purchase. Becoming suspicious she telephoned the RCMP detachment as soon as the two left and furnished Police with an apt description of both the man and the woman.

The NCO in charge at Langley and a constable climbed into their Police car and began to scour the business section of the lower Fraser Valley town upon receiving this information, but failed to locate either of them. However, about 50 minutes later, they came upon two men on the Trans-Canada Highway, one

of whom matched the description given by the woman merchant.

Questioned as to whether either of them had tendered a burned \$20 bill in a shop at Langley, one affirmed that he had and so the pair were returned to the detachment office for further interrogation. They gave their names as Douglas McIntosh-Ball, 25, and Laurence Samuel Reynolds, 24, both of Vancouver.

The former told the NCO that he had been fishing at Port Alberni, B.C., on Vancouver Island, and that the boat had caught fire and that he had managed to salvage some cash from the burning craft. This was the reason he gave for being in possession of burned currency. Queried as to whether he had any more of these bills with him, he produced three more \$10 bills, The pair told Police they were en route to Bellingham, Wash., to obtain marriage licences.

Asked where their girl companions were, they informed the NCO that they were at the Langley Hotel. The constable went to the Hotel and found the two girls who gave their names as Marlene Noel, 19, and Julia Nickafor, 21, also of Vancouver. They were escorted back to the detachment where Miss Noel was ordered by McIntosh-Ball to produce the money he had given her. She handed \$120 to the Police made up of burned \$10 and \$20 bills.

Vancouver City Police were then contacted and one of their detectives queried as to whether he knew any of the four persons held at Langley, or if he knew of any recent safeblowings in the Vancouver area which would account for the charred currency. The detective said that the Safeway Store at 3800 Main Street in Vancouver had been entered and the safe burned with a cutting torch. A quantity of money had been burned in the process. The detective requested

that the RCMP hold the four persons at Langley until his arrival. That afternoon, the quartet were advised by two Vancouver detectives that they would be charged with breaking, entering and theft from the Safeway Store. Miss Noel produced an additional \$270 in cash which was seized by one of the detectives.

The automobile, a 1941 Mercury convertible coupe, owned by McIntosh-Ball was searched and found to contain \$2,454 wrapped up in a bundle of clothing. In the meantime, inside the detachment office, McIntosh-Ball admitted to one of the constables that he had "pulled" the Safeway Store "job". The four were returned to Vancouver by the two detectives at 4 p.m.

The following day, RCMP personnel at Langley searched the hotel room occupied by the suspects and in the toilet bowl they found and extracted 33

Standard Works for Use of Magistrates and Police Officers

CANADIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (ANNOTATIONS) issued quarterly:	
annual subscription	\$ 9.00
annual subscription CRIMINAL REPORTS (CANADA), Vol. 16, 1953, subscription including bound	
volume	12.75
Back volumes still available, each	10.00
DALY'S CANADIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	11.50
GROSS, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION, 4th ed. 1949	7.00
HOBBS, POLICE MANUAL OF ARRESTS & SEARCHES 1946	1.50
OSBORN'S QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS	10.00
PARSON'S CATECHISM ON CRIMINAL & PENAL LAW OF CANADA	2.00
POPPLE'S MANUAL FOR JUSTICES, POLICE AND PROSECUTORS	4.75
SNOW'S CRIMINAL CODE with supplement 1953	7.75
With Index Tabs	8.75
TREMEEAR'S CRIMINAL CODE, 5th ed. by A. B. Harvey, Q.C., 1944 with	
	35.00
When remittance is sent with order, books will be forwarded carriage free.	

THE ABOVE BOOKS ARE CARRIED IN STOCK AND CAN BE SUPPLIED BY

THE CARSWELL COMPANY, LIMITED,

145-149 ADELAIDE STREET, WEST,

TORONTO 1, CANADA.

partial \$10 bills, four complete but torn \$10 bills and three parts of a U.S. \$1 bill. These were all turned over to Vancouver detectives.

McIntosh-Ball and Reynolds pleaded guilty to the charge in Vancouver Police

Court and on March 20 were sentenced by Police Magistrate Mackenzie Matheson to a term of two years apiece in the B.C. Penitentiary. The charges against the two women were withdrawn by the Vancouver City Police Prosecutor.

Prison Inmates Carry On Crime After Incarceration

HE mere fact that they were incarcerated in jail did not deter Joseph Arthur Cannon and his companions from embarking on another crime spree. After all, they thought, who would ever suspect that men serving prison sentences could possibly be guilty of crimes committed while they were safely behind bars? Not only had this nefarious group devised a method of escaping from confinement but they had also found a way of breaking back into jail without being detected, unbelievable as it may sound!

So, acting upon this scheme, Cannon, together with Enzor Perry, Jack "Slink" Gallant and Gerald MacKenna left the confines of the Prince County Jail at Summerside, P.E.I. during the early hours of May 14, 1953 and made their way to MacLean Motors in Summerside. Wasting little time, the quartet broke into the garage and made a hasty departure in a stolen DeSoto automobile.

The group decided to make doubly sure they would never be detected, and so rather than commit their crime in Summerside, they drove to the town of O'Leary. After breaking into the store of McWilliams and Turner, they still weren't satisfied, and so they did a similar job at Claude MacNeil's shop.

Their "jobs" done, the four men returned to Summerside and abandoned the DeSoto on a side street not far from the jail and from there returned "home" with their loot, which consisted of two shopping bags full of cigarettes, tobacco, cigarette papers, knives, yeast cakes, razor blades, flash-lights, chewing gum, candy and around \$65 in cash. Believing

the jail to be the last place in which anyone would expect to find stolen articles, the four cached their loot in the attic and returned to their unlocked cells about 4 a.m.

That afternoon Cannon collected the stolen money from his three companions—it had not been cached with the other loot—and from an outside source, managed to purchase three quarts of liquor for a drinking party he had planned in the jail that evening. At about 1 a.m. the next day—May 15—all the liquor had been consumed and once again, Cannon talked with his accomplices about another crime safari.

Leaving their unlocked cells once more, the four prisoners walked about Summerside in quest of a car in which the owner had inadvertently left the ignition keys, but they were not successful. However, they pilfered everything of value they could lay their hands on from all the unlocked vehicles they found. They decided to try the B.A. Service Station for a car and broke a window to gain entry. Here their plans went awry, however, as the sound of broken glass attracted the Summerside Town Police. Faced with the unwelcome prospect of being nabbed in a criminal act which would put a decisive end to their "extra-curricular" jail activities, the quartet scattered to the four winds.

Cannon was nabbed by a constable, but managed to free himself after putting up a struggle and then returned to the jail on his own. Gerald MacKenna and Gallant also eluded capture and returned to the jail, but Claude MacKenna, who took Perry's place on this prison break,

was returned to confinement under

police escort.

A search of the jail was made on May 17 and the authorities located the hidden attic cache which included several articles that had been reported stolen prior to the May 14 break by the four prisoners, indicating that possibly they had been carrying on these activities for some time.

Charges of breaking, entering and theft, theft of cars and escaping custody were drawn up against the group by the NCO in charge of the RCMP's Summerside Detachment on May 19 and all five men were remanded in custody until a date could be set for a Prelimin-

ary Hearing.

On the afternoon of June 2, 1953, the jail-keeper notified members of Summerside Detachment that Cannon and Perry had overpowered the assistant jail-keeper, removed his keys, and together with another prisoner, Charles Frederick "Mousie" Peters, had escaped, locking the cell and corridor doors behind them with the assistant jailer inside. The Summerside Town Police and all the Force's "L" Division detachments were immediately alerted and issued with a description of each prisoner. All ferries at Borden, P.E.I. were checked by the Force and highway patrols maintained, but the trio managed to elude capture.

However, around noon on June 9, the Summerside Town Police notified the RCMP that they had apprehended Perry at the Summerside Race Track. Following this news, a cordon was spread around this area and Police Service Dog "Silver" brought in from Moncton, N.B., to aid in the search for the remaining

pair.

There was no sign of them until the early morning of June 21 when the Alberton Detachment received a call that Cannon had been spotted near his home in Duvar, P.E.I. Members of the Alberton Detachment drove to Duvar and succeeded in arresting Cannon at his home. At the same time, they noticed

another man dash into the woods and this was believed to be the third prisoner, Peters. The area was subsequently surrounded and Police Dog "Silver" returned from Moncton. This time the search was successful and Peters was found hiding in the woods. Both prisoners were intoxicated when arrested. They were taken to the Alberton Detachment office and questioned concerning thefts in that area since their escape from jail. Cannon issued a signed statement confessing to a theft at Miminegash, P.E.I., but Peters refused to divulge any information concerning his recent activities. The two were returned to the Prince County Jail.

D. O. Stewart, QC, Crown Prosecutor for Prince County, advised that only one charge be laid against each of the prisoners under s. 187 of the Criminal Code which reads: "Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years' imprisonment who, by force or violence, breaks any prison with intent to set at liberty himself or any person confined therein on any criminal charge."

On June 26, Cannon, Peters, Gallant, Perry and the two MacKenna brothers appeared before Justice G. J. Tweedy in Summerside and all entered a plea of guilty to this charge. They were remanded to July 3, 1953 for sentence. On that date, Justice Tweedy handed

out the following sentences:

Cannon-three years in Dorchester Penitentiary plus 13 months and eight days of the unexpired portion of the sentence he had been serving; Petersthree years in Dorchester plus two days of his unexpired sentence; Perry-two years in Dorchester plus 11 months and 25 days of his unexpired sentence; Gallant-two years in Dorchester plus 12 months and 14 days of his unexpired sentence; Gerald MacKenna-two years in Dorchester plus four months and 13 days of his unexpired term, and Claude MacKenna-two months in Prince County Jail plus four months and 13 days of his unexpired term.

Old-timers' Column

NWMP Canteen Mug RCMP Museum

From Sub-Inspr. A. S. McNeil, "Depot" Division, comes word of an interesting relic of the Force's past which now reposes in the Museum at Regina. A pewter beer mug, pint capacity, symbol of "dear dead days beyond recall" was presented to Inspr. C. B. Macdonell as Officer Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division, at Nanton, Alta., on July 30, 1952 by Mr. J. A. Puckett. The donor, an old friend of the Force, felt that because of the lettering on the mug—"N.W.M.P. CANTEEN"— and the names of 15 former members of the Force inscribed on it, that it would arouse considerable interest in the Police Museum.

Since the mug's arrival at Regina, much speculation has centred around its historical background. Extensive correspondence resulted and the constable who had been stationed at Nanton at the time Mr. Puckett presented the gift to the Force, did considerable research among old-timers resident in the district. There appear to be several theories as to its origin, one being that its source was the NWMP wet canteen at Fort Macleod, while yet another claims that it was part of the "Mounted Police"



collection of the late Charles H. Dunham which allegedly was partly acquired from the late Reg. No. 581 ex-Cst. Daniel "Peach" Davis. One of the better known old-timers whose name is inscribed on the mug is ex-Asst. Commr. R. R. Tait. Furnished with photos of the mug and acquainted with the situation, Mr. Tait wrote promptly to "Depot" as follows:

"During the year 1906 and for some time after I was a constable in 'E' Division, Calgary, and amongst other duties served as canteen manager.

In the canteen there were quite a number of pewter mugs identical to the one in question. It was quite a habit for members of the division frequenting the canteen to scratch their name or initials on these mugs, myself being no exception, my name on the mug I can easily identify as my writing. The majority of the names mentioned were members of 'E' Division at that time and well known to me.

The mug in question was definitely the property of 'E' Division canteen and I very much doubt it was ever in the canteen at Macleod. Whoever acquired this mug in the first instance must have done so through his own initiative as no member of the Force would have a legal right to give away government property. However, I presume the time limit for prosecution has expired.

If that mug could relate all that took place in that canteen during its service it would truly be of historical interest—but not to be recorded, 'In the above connection. . . .'

Let the bugler sound last post but tell him not to sound reveille."

The names so far deciphered are as follows with regimental numbers in brackets where identifiable¹. W. H. Carter (4135), F. Knox (4315), D. Ross (4138), G. Blake (4016), D. Ryan (4160), B. Webber, B. W. Lowell, W. G. Naylor (5097), R. R. Tait (4358), A. B. Lackey, A. N. Eames (5700), C. S. Harper (3775), H. Small (5184), S. G. Knight (6255), Geo. Vickery S/M (4031).

Perhaps some other ex-member would like to add to the chronicle. The O.C. "Depot", Supt. J. C. Story, suggests that possibly ex-Assistant Commissioner Eames might remove some of the "froth".

¹In addition to Mr. Tait, A. N. Eames retired as Assistant Commissioner and D. Ryan as Deputy Commissioner.

A Visit with RNWMP Veterans By Sgt. J. Lamb

Recently I spent an evening in the company of past members of the Force at the regular monthly meeting of the Veterans' Association in Ottawa. The purpose of my visit was originally with a desire to join the Association but I found this impossible as I was not an "ex-member"; however, I was made most welcome and invited to stay for the remainder of the meeting.

One may wonder what these former Mounted Policemen find to do at their meetings but the wonder changes to amazement when the amount of business to be handled rounds into completion in an orderly and skilful way, and before realiza-

tion is complete, it is through.

There are so many transactions to watch that it is astonishing to keep in mind that only one meeting a month can handle it all. Applications from new members, discipline amongst serving members, entertainments (of which there is no dearth), finances, sick and visiting of ill members, looking after those who through adversity are no longer affluent, correspondence with the parent body (RCMP), headquarters of the association, and numerous outside agencies, drives for new members, discussions on available and possible jobs for those not working but desiring to do so, money raising and so forth-these are just a few of the many things on every monthly agenda.

I was immediately impressed with the fraternal and friendly way in which I was greeted and accepted among them, a feeling of "being at home". As one old boy expressed it: "When I come up here, after a minute or two, I feel just like I'm back in the saddle again and ready to ride with my old comrades." I felt it was most aptly put-the feeling was there, an unexplainable inner knowledge that none of these men felt they were "out of the Force" but were still an active part of it while the meeting progressed. I experienced a feeling for them which at first I thought was sympathy but then the realization dawned on me that it was far from that-it was pride! and a deep sense of belonging to a select group who, without ostentatiousness, looked back on their lives with unconscious satisfaction in a job well done.

"Sic transit gloria mundi". Yet no, their glory is not gone-nor will it ever. These

fine old gentlemen accepted the torch of reputation on which the Force stands today, kept it burning, and have handed it on to us.

The meeting was not without its humor. There were the usual differences of opinion as there always have been and probably always will be, both in the Force and out, and some get disgruntled, but the old discipline and training is still evident and when the officers of the Association make rulings governing a point, they are accepted without further comment. Yet, I could see the old barrack-room "grousing" brewing and while there is no barrack room, there are probably other places where grievances can be aired in good old Force language, argued and shouted about, and finally forgotten, as it happens every time. You see, they are still members at heart.

When the meeting was finally adjourned with the singing of "God Save The Queen" a supply of cheese, crackers and other refreshments was brought in and it was here that the company of these veterans could really be appreciated and it was obvious that they enjoyed each other equally as much as I enjoyed them. Of course they

Ottawa's Finest Furniture Warehouses

46-52 DRIVEWAY 335-347 CATHERINE STREET

Burglary Protected

CRATING - PACKING - SHIPPING

BY HIGHWAY - RAILWAY WATERWAY - SKYWAY

LOCAL & LONG DISTANCE REMOVALS

CAPITAL STORAGE CO.

Office . . . 52 DRIVEWAY

talked shop—that's partly what they had gathered for—and many a story I listened to with glee; some were old and known throughout the Force, but they lost nothing by their re-telling, especially when narrated by someone who had been a participant in the incident.

The evening drew to a close all too soon, each comrade looking forward to the next meeting when they hope to show films of the world series during refreshment hour. I smiled to myself for I knew they would be there whether the films were shown or not. I had a feeling that not one man among them went to the meetings to be entertained -they have a loftier purpose which they modestly hide under an exterior of camaraderie, a desire to help their comrades, especially those in distress and a patriotic urge to still "serve" in some manner. The intangible sense of this unexpressed emotion was obvious and I left with a great sense of well-being.

No one looks forward to the day when he must "turn in his spurs" and go into retirement, but to me there will be one bright spark of anticipation for I will then be an "ex-member" and can become a legal participant in these genial meetings. Life Memberships to Veterans

At the regular monthly meeting of "A" Division, RNWMP Veterans' Association, held on June 25, an interesting ceremony took place which honored old veterans of the Force all of whom have been active in the affairs of the division.

Ex-Supt. T. B. Hutchings, President of "A" Division presided at the ceremony which was the granting of life memberships in the Association to five old veterans. They were Reg. No. 2046 C. D. Brodie of 3645-3rd Ave., Los Angeles 18, Calif., Reg. No. 2288 W. Dean, 1101 Harwood St., Vancouver, B.C., Reg. No. 3582 J. Hazzard of 6 Pioneer St., New Westminster, B.C., Reg. No. 2121 J. R. Manson of 3360 W. 31st Ave., Vancouver, and Reg. No. 3917 K. C. Story of 624-5th St., New Westminster.

Life memberships are granted to men who by their interest and efforts have helped to promote the welfare of the Association and who have been members of long standing.

In a graceful tribute to the new honorary life members, President Hutchings expressed the congratulations of all ex-members of the Force and presented beautiful

At presentation of life memberships to members of RNWMP Veterans' Association, "A" Division, Vancouver, B.C.



inscribed life membership scrolls. He assured them of the firm place they hold in the affections of their fellow members and wished them many more years of happy retirement.

Ex-Sgt. Major John Henry Gresham Bray, Reg. No. 2—NWMP

By Colin Bray, MEIC, Dept. of Resources and Development, Calgary, Alta.

The subject of this brief sketch was born on Jan. 24, 1840, at Gewdley, Worcestershire, England. He joined the army on Mar. 17, 1858, and left for India to join his regiment the Prince of Wales Own, 10th Royal Hussars, the same year. On arrival in India he was issued with a photograph of Nana Sahib, infamous leader of the Sepoys in the Indian Mutiny. The picture was taken when he was a student at Oxford and depicted him in evening dress. Nana Sahib at this time was wanted by the British authorities, who offered a reward of 50,000 rupees for him dead or alive. He was never found.

The 10th Hussars were ordered to China in 1860 but owing to cholera breaking out on board the troop-ship Jumna, the order was cancelled and the regiment returned to England via the Cape of Good Hope. The next tour of duty was in Ireland during the Fenian troubles in the early 1860's, where the 10th Hussars served in conjunction with the Royal Irish Constabulary (foot police). Mr. Bray, while on furlough in Liverpool in 1861, was approached by an agent of the Confederate States of America and offered \$1,000 in gold and a commission in "Jeb" Stuart's Cavalry if he would desert and join them. He rejoined his unit and was wounded while on duty in the Curragh. He and a companion were riding over a bridge when a shot shattered his ankle and killed his horse. He served for ten years with the 10th Hussars, and two years of this service was on the staff of the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, who was Colonel of the 10th Hussars at that time. For three years he was instructor with the Burton-on-Trent Troop of the Staffordshire Yeomanry.

Mr. Bray came to Canada in the early 1870's and stayed at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto. With the late Col. A. H. Griesbach, he did considerable work in connec-

tion with the organization of the North-West Mounted Police in 1873. Griesbach was eventually chief constable, or regimental sergeant major, and Bray was the first staff constable, or troop sergeant major, in the Force. Griesbach was originally Reg. No. 1 and Bray was Reg. No. 2 in a later series. He was with the third party that left Toronto and sailed from Collingwood to Prince Arthur's Landing in October 1873, and came on to Fort Garry over the Dawson route. They were the party that experienced the bad weather en route. He signed his attestation at the Stone Fort on Nov. 3, 1873. When the three troops "A", "B" and "C", who had wintered at the Stone Fort, joined "D", "E" and "F", who had arrived via St. Paul, Minn., and Fargo, N.D., in the spring of 1874, at Emerson, Man., J. H. G. Bray was sergeant major of "B" Troop (dark brown horses) and remained with his troop until the fall of 1876, when he was transferred to "C" Troop (chestnut horses).

Arranging the various troops with matched colored horses probably comes from the Royal Horse Artillery of the British Army. Batteries in the Royal Horse Artillery had matched horses and were officially designated by a letter but were usually much better known by the color of their horses. For instance, "A" Battery might be better known as the Gray Horse Troop, or "B" Battery as the Bay Horse Troop of the RHA. Lt.-Col. G. A. French, first Commissioner of the Force, was an officer in the Royal Horse Artillery before coming to Canada. He was Commandant of the School of Gunnery at Kingston when appointed Commissioner of the NWMP. Many of the senior non-commissioned officers of the old Force came from this school. Among these were S. B. Steele, sergeant major of "A" Troop; George Hall, sergeant major of "C" Troop; J. B. Mitchell, sergeant major of "E" Troop; T. H. Lake, sergeant major of "F" Troop, and possibly Staff Cst. Frank Norman, who was orderly room sergeant.

There was also a considerable number of ex-Imperial soldiers among them. A. H. Griesbach served in the 15th Hussars and the Cape Mounted Rifles; T. W. S. Miles, sergeant major of "D" Troop, was formerly a Captain in the 13th Hussars; Bob Belcher, a sergeant in "A" Troop, was formerly

with the 5th Lancers and he took charge of the 50 lancers on the march west. He was eventually second in command under Col. S. B. Steele, of Lord Strathcona's Horse in the South African War. Joe Francis, a sergeant of "F" Troop, and later sergeant major of "B" Troop, rode with the 13th Hussars when they were known as the 13th Light Dragoons in the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava on Oct. 25, 1854. Sgt. Robert H. Giveen of "B" Troop was an Irish Baronet. Of these senior NCOs, Joe Francis was the eldest and Steele the youngest, being but 22 in 1874.

J. H. G. Bray was sergeant major of "B" Troop at Fort Walsh when it was established on June 7, 1875, until he was transferred to "C" Troop in the fall of 1876. He was replaced at Fort Walsh by Sgt. Major Joe Francis. At the trial of Star Child, the Blood Indian accused of the murder of Cst. M. Graburn at Fort Macleod in 1881, J. H. G. Bray acted as Sheriff at the request of Col. J. F. Macleod, who presided at the trial as Judge. One of his jobs was to summon the jury. This proved to be quite an undertaking as the country was sparsely settled. Mr. Bray was known among the Blood and Peigan Indians as "Ow-a-kas Ot-a-kan" or "Antelope-Head". The Crees called him "Crooked Foot". He was in charge of the Mounted Police Farm at Pincher Creek when he took his discharge on Nov. 2, 1882.

He started ranching the same year and located on Pincher Creek two miles east of the town. His brand was HB left shoulder, on both cattle and horses. His nearest neighbour was Colonel Macleod. In 1885 Mr. Bray joined the Rocky Mountain Rangers and received the North-West Rebellion medal for his services. He disposed of his ranch in 1892 and moved to Medicine Hat; on the advice of his doctors he had to move to a lower altitude owing to a heart condition.

J. H. G. Bray was instrumental in forming the Medicine Hat Stock Growers Association in February 1896, and was Secretary-Manager from that date until the Association was merged with the Western Stock Growers Association in 1904. He was also Brand Inspector in the Medicine Hat district for many years and also served as secretary-treasurer of the local Agricultural

Society. Mr. Bray died in Medicine Hat on Sept. 9, 1923, almost 49 years from the time when the NWMP camped there on Sept. 6, 1874.

Editor's Note: According to John Peter Turner's The North-West Mounted Police, the Force's official history volumes, the first three members to sign the roll of the NWMP were: Arthur H. Griesbach, Percy R. Neale and Samuel B. Steele in that order. Due to a confusion in regimental numbers because of duplication in those issued, all personnel received new numbers. In the later listing, Reg. No. 1 went to Steele, Reg. No. 2 to J. H. G. Bray, and Reg. No. 3 to Robert Belcher. The author of this article is son of ex-Sergeant Major Bray and while some of the facts are slightly at variance with other recorded notes on the Force's early history, The Quarterly has chosen to publish this article in essentially the same form as it was received.

George "Kid" Blake Passes

Writing from his home at Enderby, B.C., Reg. No. 6255 ex-Cst. Sidney George Knight informed *The Quarterly* of the passing away of his brother-in-law, Reg. No. 7340 ex-Cst. George Marston "Kid" Blake at Arcadia, Cal. (See Obituary Column.)

Although only in the RNWMP for a period of four months as he was discharged due to a physical disability after that time, the late Mr. Blake came by the Force honestly as his father, Reg. No. 622 ex-Sgt. George Graham Blake served with the NWMP from Apr. 20, 1882 to Apr. 19, 1896 at Calgary and Fort Macleod, Alta. and Regina, Maple Creek and Battleford, Sask.

Ex-Constable Knight, who married "Kid" Blake's sister, engaged in the RNWMP on Sept. 16, 1914 at Regina and took his discharge at the expiration of his term of service on Sept. 15, 1920. He re-engaged in the RCMP at Vancouver, B.C. on Feb. 2, 1927 and was discharged to pension on Feb. 1, 1941.

NWMP Veteran of 1880-85 Celebrates 94th Birthday at Pincher Creek

This has been a big celebration year for Mr. William Hill Metzler of Pincher Creek, Alta. On May 23—the date of the Force's 80th Anniversary—Mr. Metzler celebrated his 94th birthday, and then on July 18, he

and his wife marked the occasion of their Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Son of an Empire Loyalist, Mr. Metzler was born in Boston, Mass., but moved to Nova Scotia at the tender age of six weeks. When he was 20, he joined the NWMP as Reg. No. 432 and proceeded to Fort Walsh in 1880 travelling the usual route up the Missouri River on a flat-bottomed boat and then overland from Fort Benton in what is now Montana.

During his five-year term in the Force, Mr. Metzler encountered many interesting experiences. On Apr. 23, 1881, he saw the famous Indian Chief Piapot demand entrance into the Fort and when refused, the haughty Chief threatened those inside the structure.

In August of the same year, Mr. Metzler recalls that the Indians, still in a murderous mood, began riding around the camp firing their rifles and velling madly. Commr. A. G. Irvine and Inspr. (later Supt.) John Cotton with 20 men including Metzler rode out to meet these would-be trouble-makers, and after the Commissioner reasoned with them, they finally dispersed and rode away.

On another occasion with a large body of Crees camped near the Fort, Mr. Metzler was night herding the horses. In the morning, a group of Indians rode toward him shouting and shooting in an attempt to stampede the herd. Mr. Metzler remembers rounding up the horses and driving them at the gallop into the Fort with the Crees on his heels with the guard slamming the gate barely in time to prevent the Indians from entering also. A constable named Stephen Yarwood (Reg. No. 446) was working in a nearby potato patch and he made a run for the gate but was a fraction of a second too late. Undeterred, however, he dove headfirst through the blacksmith shop window and escaped the throng with only a (painful) peppering of shot-much to the amusement of the rest of the Fort.

Still later in 1881 Constable Metzler was sent to Fort Macleod, where he was a member of the Guard of Honor for the Marquis of Lorne, who was then touring Western Canada. Two years later he was transferred to the detachment at Pincher Creek.

At one stage of his service, Mr. Metzler was stationed at the detachment on the St. Mary's River about ten miles from the



Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Metzler, Pincher Creek, Alta., July 18, 1953, on their Golden Wedding Anniversary.

U.S. border near the present town of Cardston, Alta. The main purposes of this detachment were to stop whisky smuggling and to take a census of the horses and cattle coming into Canada. The fall he was there, the snow was two feet deep on the level. Mr. Metzler remembers that that winter, he and the other member at the detachment, Cst. George Cotter (Reg. No. 322), ran out of food, but due to the plentiful supply of prairie chicken and the fact that they were both good rifle shots, they lived on chicken until the weather broke. During the year of the big storm in 1883, ex-Constable Metzler was sent out to aid in the search for the lost Policeman, Charles Parker (Reg. No. 742) who had been missing for a week during severe weather and deep snow. He was eventually found by a stage driver on the Benton Trail about 40 miles from Fort Whoop-Up.

On June 25, 1885, Mr. Metzler took his discharge from the NWMP as his term of service had expired and took up homesteading in the Fishburn district in Alberta, being joined in September by another ex-Policeman, Achille Rouleau (Reg. No. 497). Mr. Metzler ranched until his retirement in 1951 and then he and his wife moved to Pincher Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Metzler were married in 1903 by Father Lacombe. They have four children and ten grandchildren. Despite his ripe old age, Mr. Metzler still reads and enjoys spinning yarns of "When

the West was Young".

(This material was forwarded to The Quarterly by Mrs. Betty Lynch-Staunton of Pincher Creek, Alta.)

DIVISION BULLETIN PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"Headquarters" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 12771 Cpl. and Mrs. E. M. Brown, on May 20, 1953, a daughter, Judy Lynn.

To Reg. No. 13547 Cpl. and Mrs. R. G. Peterson, on May 25, 1953, a son, Richard Alexander Gustof.

To Reg. No. 14866 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. Hodgins, on June 11, 1953, a daughter, Linda Jane.

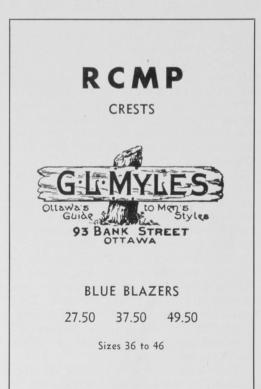
To Reg. No. 13836 Cst. and Mrs. R. N. Brewin, on July 27, 1953, a daughter, Heather Kathleen.

To Reg. No. 10914 Cpl. and Mrs. E. W. Leach, on Aug. 6, 1953, a daughter, Diane Charlotte.

To Reg. No. 13172 Cpl. and Mrs. R. J. Duck, on Aug. 7, 1953, a son, Gary Stephen. Marriages Reg. No. 13259 Cpl. J. Fraser to Miss Natalie Alice Parker of Ottawa, on Apr.

29, 1953, at Ottawa.

Reg. No. 15081 Cst. P. C. McLean to Miss Sylvia Sawchyn of Fenwood, Sask., on June 6, 1953, at Ottawa.



Reg. No. 14986 Cst. A. F. Wrenshall to Miss Mary Elizabeth Lloyd of Ottawa, on Aug. 1, 1953, at Ottawa.

Arrivals Asst. Commr. A. T. Belcher from "K" Division; Supt. M. F. A. Lindsay from "D" Division; Insprs. R. P. B. Hanson from "F" Division, F. B. Woods-Johnson from "Depot" Division and C. W. J. Goldsmith from "K" Division; Sub-Inspr. D. O. E. Bartram from "E" Division; Sgt. J. H. J. Chenier from "C" Division to Visa control duties; Cpls. A. McK. Ross from "F" Division to C.I.B. and G. W. Mortimer from "K" Division to Supply Stores; Csts. K. E. Gooderich from "F" Division to Visa control duties, R. J. Mawson from "E" Division to Crime Index Section, Identification Branch, W. C. Scott from "N" Division to Special Branch, M. J. Harrett from "H" Division to Crime Index Section, Identification Branch, H. B. Gunn from "A" Division to Stationery Section, Supply Stores, M. G. Messereau from "H" Division to Supply Stores, H. G. Beynon from "F" Division to Special Branch, J. F. Fay from "H" Division to the Laboratory at Rockcliffe and W. J. H. Perry from "E" Division to the Fingerprint Section, Identification Branch.

Departures Insprs. W. G. Fraser to "G" Division and R. W. Wonnacott to "D" Division; Sgts. G. J. Douglas to "K" Division and R. F. B. Rance to "E" Division; Csts. W. Wasko to "F" Division, D. G. Roberts to "D" Division, W. F. Johnstone to "E" Division, J. R. M. Cusson to "C" Division, J. J. Lawlor to "E" Division, R. J. Karmazenuk to "E" Division, R. C. King to "E" Division, R. S. Pilot to "G" Division and Spl. Cst. F. Thompson to "Depot" Division.

Distinguished Visitors Inspector Ward, Trinidad Police, Mr. Auguste Geiser, Secretary of the Swiss Legation, Mr. Eugene Trollux of the Geneva *Tribune* and Mr. V. PeThan of the Burma Police.

Sergeants' Dinner An informal mess dinner was held on May 28 in the "HQ" Division Sergeants' Mess to mark the official opening of the Ottawa Area Sergeants' Mess. Seventy members of the Mess attended in addition to the Commissioner and the Officers Commanding "A", "Air", "G", "HQ" and "N" Divisions. After an excellent dinner, movies were enjoyed. Members are looking forward to another such meeting in the near future. Presentations were made to ex-Staff Sergeants Gauthier and

Scholfield and to ex-Sergeant Maffett, who have all gone to pension.

Rifle Shoot The annual shoot for the division, was held at the Connaught Ranges with the usual run of black eyes, thick lips, bloody noses, dirty looks and clean targets. However, 21 members earned their crossed rifles badge for the year with top score of 178 made by Sgt. F. H. Russell.

Revolver Shoot The annual shoot with hand-guns has also been concluded and many favorable comments heard from members regarding the new .38 calibre revolvers. In all 95 members earned their crossed revolvers badge. A tie for top score of a possible 200 was obtained by Sgt. F. H. Russell and S/Sgt. E. Davies.

Pienie If a day had been specially ordered for the Annual Social and Athletic Club Picnic in Ottawa, it could not have been better than was experienced this year. While sunny and warm, a light breeze off the water at the Summer Training Camp kept the grounds from being hot. The large crowd thoroughly enjoyed every minute, from the first anticipatory and exuberant moments until the final tired but happy time for return.

Children judges elected Mary Anne Johnston, daughter of Cpl. W. D. Johnston as "Queen", Earl Campbell, son of Cpl. R. W. Campbell as "King", and petite Carolyn Lor-

raine Gosswell, daughter of Cst. Al Gosswell as "Princess".

Children's races and games were run off and the grown-ups also participated in games of various types. An abundant supply of soft drinks and ice cream pursued a steady disappearing course into the mouths of young and old alike.

The address of welcome was delivered by Supt. L. Bingham, Officer Commanding "HQ" Division, who cordially welcomed one and all, but especially the kiddies, with a wish for each to enjoy, in the fullest measure, all facilities which had been placed at their disposal. During the supper hour the RCMP Band performed a much enjoyed concert, ringed around by an appreciative mass of children.

Social Two events of note preceded the recent transfer of Inspr. R. W. "Tony" Wonnacott to "D" Division to command Winnipeg Sub-Division. Something of a fixture at "Headquarters" after more than 20 years' connection with the Identification Branch, the Inspector was honored by his staff at an enjoyable gathering held on August 5. Appropriate speeches and gifts evinced the esteem in which Inspector Wonnacott is held by members of the Identification Branch. Asst. Commrs. M. F. E. Anthony and A. T. Belcher and Supt. J. A. Peacock attended the function, and also Inspr. R. P. B. Hanson newly appointed Officer in

L. to R.—Assistant Commissioners Anthony and Belcher, Inspector Wonnacott, Staff Sergeant Sutherland and Inspector Hanson at Identification Branch staff party.





Reproduction of large cartoon presented to Inspector Wonnacott at "smoker".

Charge, Identification Branch, and Sub-Inspr. J. L. Vachon his assistant.

The same party served to mark the retirement to pension of Reg. No. 10348 S/Sgt. J. W. Sutherland who has completed 26 years' service. "Jim", too, was remembered in a manner befitting his popularity with his fellowemployees of the Identification Branch.

Two nights later at a "smoker", an all-male gathering of members of the Force and other law-enforcement agencies who have worked closely with the Identification Branch, paid further tribute to their associations with Inspector Wonnacott and Staff Sergeant Sutherland. The latter incidentally, plans to reside in Orlando, Florida.

"A" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15589 Cst. and Mrs. W. A. Webb, a daughter, Patricia Webb, on Apr. 18, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14093 Cpl. and Mrs. G. N. Jones, a son, Evan Curtis, on June 19, 1953, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15031 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. Carroll, a son, John Lawrence, on June 30, 1953, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 14826 Cst. and Mrs. D. H. King, a son, Howard William, on July 4, 1953, at Ottawa.

Marriages Reg. No. 15485 Cst. A. G. Rumsey of Ottawa to Miss Gwen Scott of Moncton, N.B., at Ottawa, on Aug. 1, 1953.

Presentations Supt. and Mrs. J. F. Thrasher were honored guests of "A" Division personnel and civil staff on August 7. After serving nine years in Ottawa, the last 20 months as Officer Commanding, "A" Division, Superintendent Thrasher has been transferred to "Depot" Division where he has taken over as Officer Commanding. He was presented with a silver

tea service and smoking set, and Mrs. Thrasher with a bouquet of roses.

Following the presentation Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette was introduced to the gathering as Superintendent Thrasher's successor and he expressed pleasure at being back in Ottawa.

On June 30 "A" Division personnel gathered impromptuously in the office of Inspr. D. J. McCombe, former officer in charge of C.I.B., to honor him on his departure. He was presented with a Gladstone travelling bag and

cigarette lighter. Inspector McCombe left Ottawa on July 1 for North Battleford, where he will be Officer Commanding the sub-division.

Returned from Bisley Sgt. C. C. Wilson has recently returned to duty from England, where he attended the Bisley Shoot as a member of the Canadian team for the second consecutive year

Arrivals Inspr. H. S. Cooper from "H" Division on August 15, to assume charge of "A" Division C.I.B.

"Air" Division

(Headquarters-Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To. Reg. No. 13548 Sgt and Mrs. H. A. Heacock, at Fort Smith, N.W.T., a son, Edward Kenneth, on June 17, 1953.

Change of Command On July 15, 1953, Inspr. P. B. Cox, Officer Commanding the division since its organization at the end of World War II, handed over his command to Sub-Inspr. D. W. Dawson, AFC. Inspector Cox, who is now commanding Dauphin Sub-Division, Man., will be greatly missed by all members for his tireless efforts on behalf of the "Air" Division and its personnel. At a farewell party attended by members of the division at Ottawa, Sub-Inspector Dawson presented the former O.C. with an initialed leather travelling bag as a departing gift and memento.

Departure Cst. D. R. Quistberg, co-pilot of the Beechcraft at Edmonton, left "Air" Division in August 1953.

Transfers S/Sgt. B. Ruhl left Ottawa to take charge of the Edmonton Detachment and Spl. Cst. A. Garvin of Edmonton went to Fort Smith, N.W.T., as engineer in charge of the Norseman aircraft based at that point.

New Arrivals On Aug. 4, 1953, Cst. W. F. Wainwright reported to the division at Edmonton for duty as a pilot. Constable Wainwright, who was formerly stationed at Prince Albert Sub-Division of "F" Division, is 22 years old. He obtained his Commercial Pilot's Licence, endorsed for night flying, with Radio Operator's Certificate, after completing the government-approved course in flying at Regina following considerable flying at Prince Albert at his own expense.

On Aug. 7, 1953, Spl. Cst. Donald E. Hancock reported to the division at Rockcliffe for duty as an aircraft technician. Special Constable Hancock, whose home is at Brantford, Ont., is 22 years of age and single. He is the holder of an Aircraft Maintenance Engineers "M" Licence, and also a Private Pilot's Licence. He was formerly employed by a commercial air service operating out of Sudbury, Ont., and therefore comes to us with a background of practical bush experience.

Flights of Interest One of the oddest duties performed by "Air" Division took place out of Victoria, B.C., on July 13, 1953, when the "Beaver" aircraft based at Vancouver, with S/Sgt. Stan Rothwell as captain, flew over Mount Tzouhalem in the Cowichan district of Vancouver Island with the solicitor and executor of the estate of deceased RCMP Civil Servant, Mrs. Edna McIntosh of Victoria, whose cremated remains were dropped from the aircraft on Mount Tzouhalem in accordance with her dying request. The cremated remains of her daughter and her sister, who had passed away some years previous, were also dropped at the same time.

A mercy flight which utilized the combined services of two RCMP aircraft and an RCAF rescue team was the means of evacuating a seriously ill RCMP constable from Coppermine, N.W.T. Word was received at Edmonton early in June by the RCMP that Cst. V. Cormier was seriously ill with a chest infection which would not respond to local treatment. Because of the break-up of sea and river ice, no landing area was available for an aircraft. Squadron Leader (Dr.) Wynne and jump-master Corporal Strachan, both of the RCAF, were flown to Coppermine in an Air Force plane and parachuted to the aid of the stricken constable. His immediate evacuation was recommended. Following the break-up of the ice in the Coppermine River, on June 16 the RCMP Norseman aircraft with Sgt. H. Heacock and Spl. Cst. A. Garvin as crew, flew from Yellowknife to Coppermine, landed on the river and loaded on the patient and the two RCAF parachutists as well as some freight. After a three hour and 50 minute return flight, Yellowknife was reached and the patient transferred to a waiting RCMP Beechcraft at the Yellowknife airport. After a further four hour and 25 minute flight, the party landed at Edmonton at 1.30 a.m. Sub-Inspr. D. W. Dawson and Cpl. E. G. "Ted" Varndell were the crew of this aircraft.

Constable Cormier thus reached a hospital

bed after a day in which he travelled 3,063 miles from the shores of the Arctic to the

Canadian prairies.

The Stinson aircraft based at Regina was instrumental in apprehending an escaped prisoner in the Lang district of Saskatchewan recently. On July 18 it was learned that Wallace McLean, had escaped from the Regina jail. The aircraft proceeded to the search area, with Cpl. "Ted" Varndell as captain, and Sub-Inspr. A. S. McNeil as observer. After a fruitless flight over the area in which the ground search was centred, the aircraft then extended the radius of its operations with the result that the prisoner was spotted some ten or 15 miles from the point on which the search was concentrated. The aircraft then returned to the search area and guided a Police car to the point where the prisoner had been observed, resulting in his apprehension.

Transporting male and female mental patients, prisoners and escorts, a pathologist, laboratory staff, police dogs and handlers, a search for a murder suspect and a search for a drowning

victim are all recorded as duties performed by this same Stinson aircraft during the summer. In July, the Beechcraft based at Edmonton listed as one of its "Passengers or Freight"— "one unidentified corpse".

On the West Coast, the "Beaver" based at Vancouver on floats picked up a prisoner wanted on a charge of murder from a fishing vessel at Triangle Island; searched for and located the fishing boat *Platinum* reported in distress in the Egg Island area; transported Crown witnesses for trial and transported Police Dog "Rip" and handler to enter the search for a missing man in the Woss Lake district in recent months, in addition to carrying out the usual time-saving transport of Police personnel in the mountainous, roadlacking, fiord-furrowed parts of B.C. During one of these operations it was necessary for the pilot, S/Sgt. S. S. Rothwell, to taxi a distance of 23 miles in Mathieson Channel due to unreported low fog. This incident points up the advantage of having a float-equipped aircraft for this area.

"B" Division

(Headquarters-St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 16168 Cpl. and Mrs. F. G. Mercer of Twillingate, Nfld., a son, John Barry, on Apr. 18, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13134 Cst. and Mrs. M. A. Pepe of St. John's, Nfld., a son, Michael Paul, on

June 16, 1953.

To Reg. No. 16175 Cst. and Mrs. P. Noonan of St. John's, a daughter, Mary Patricia Christine, on July 24, 1953.

Adopted By Reg. No. 13272 Cpl. and Mrs. A. R. Bates of St. John's, Nfld., a son, Robert, on May 21, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 14865 Cst. R. R. Hickey of St. John's to Miss Audrey Bernice Hann of St. John's on June 16, 1953.

Reg. No. 14068 Cpl. L. A. Arkles of St. John's to Miss Elizabeth Bemister of St. John's at Montreal, Que., on July 1, 1953.

Reg. No. 15474 Cst. C. L. Thomas of Whitbourne to Miss Pauline Fiander of Harbour Grace, Nfld., at St. John's on July 8, 1953.

Pension Reg. No. 11133 Sgt. A. Lynas proceeded on retirement leave on Aug. 12, 1953. He was until recently NCO in charge at Goose Bay Detachment in Labrador. He has accepted a position with the Department of Highways at Calgary, Alta.

Transfers Cpl. M. E. Byers arrived in "B" Division on July 28, 1953 to take charge of Goose Bay Detachment. Mrs. Byers will be arriving to take up residence sometime in October. The Byers' hail from "K" Division.

Cpl. J. W. Tomelin of Corner Brook Detachment was transferred on Aug. 9, 1953 to Prince Albert Sub-Division in Saskatchewan.

Sgt. A. W. Green, former NCO in charge at Grand Falls Detachment, left on July 25, 1953 en route to Calgary, Alta.

Long Service Reg. No. 11761 Sgt. A. J. Ewing, Reg. No. 11133 Sgt. A. Lynas and Reg. No. 16174 Cpl. J. A. Clarke were recently awarded RCMP Long Service Medals.

On Course Csts. A. R. Wilvert, L. F. Chettleborough, and R. W. Warman are presently attending a Drill Course at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont.

Sgt. Major E. J. Delaney recently attended a short course of instruction at "N" Division.

Sports Cpl. A. R. "Art" Bates continues to be prominent in senior baseball circles. Again filling in as playing coach of the St. John's "Guards", last year's city champions, Art is the regular first baseman. He also coached the provincial St. John's "All Stars".

Cst. Harry Moll is a member of the St. John's Riverdale Tennis Club. In a recent tournament, Harry did not fare so well, being eliminated from the contest in its early stages.

The outstanding sports event of 1953 was the softball match (?) between Headquarters staff and St. John's Detachment personnel held on July 8 at the Mt. Cashel sports field. Any resemblance that this endurance contest bore to organized softball was entirely coincidental. Playing before a sell-out crowd of wives, off-

spring and girl friends, the 12-man detachment team went into an early lead due mainly to the slugging of Harry Moll and the smooth fielding of Frank Hammersley. This lead was never overcome despite the efforts of the Umpire-in-chief, Inspr. E. Porter, who even went so far as to quit his post in the late innings and take over third base for the Head-quarters team. The score—St. John's 37, Head-quarters 21.

"C" Division

(Headquarters-Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 15243 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. L. Belair, a daughter, Louise, at Laprairie, Que., on July 16, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13400 Cpl. and Mrs. R. N. R. Morin, a daughter, Denise, at Montreal, Que.,

on July 27, 1953.

To Reg. No. 12054 Cpl. and Mrs. L. A. L. S. Langlois, a daughter, Johanne, at Montreal, on July 30, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15396 Cst. J. F. Berlinguette to Miss P. Deslauriers (stenographer at Montreal Headquarters) at Napierville, Que., on July 1, 1953.

Reg. No. 15141 Cst. J. W. R. Lauzon to Miss Lucille Gagner, on July 6, 1953 at Sher-

brooke, Que.

To Pension Reg. No. 11533 Cpl. J. B. (Johnny) Ducharme was discharged to pension on Aug. 6, 1953. He was a member of the Preventive Service, which was absorbed by the Force in 1932, and has served in Montreal during the past 20 years. We wish him the best of luck in civilian life.

Social Friday May 29, 1953 has gone down in "C" Division's history for on that date the new gymnasium was officially opened. The occasion was appropriate for the dance social which was held and a perfect setting for presenting trophies and prizes to winning members of the Bowling Leagues. We are fortunate in having one of the most modern gymnasiums in the Montreal district and its three badminton courts will certainly see a great deal of activity during the fall and winter seasons.

A dinner was held in the Officers' Mess on the occasion of Inspr. and Mrs. M. T. Laberge's transfer to "Depot" Division. A social was also held in this respect at Quebec Sub-Division Headquarters, on June 26 when an evening of recreation and dancing was enjoyed. The C.I.B. office was as usual well decorated. Sgt. J. G. L. Gosselin acted as M.C. and on behalf of all members presented Inspector and Mrs. Laberge with appropriate gifts. Inspr. and Mrs. R. Allard were welcomed; they are well known in Quebec City and their return was pleasant news to all.

Welcome We are pleased to see the familiar faces of Inspr. R. J. Belec, Cpl. L. P. Morel, Csts. F. DeCheverry, R. Marois and C. A. L. Liboiron around "C" Division Headquarters once again. These members formed part of the

Coronation Contingent and although their tour of duty was strenuous, they have had an experience which will be long remembered.

Softball As in past years, this division entered a softball team in the Westmount Inter-Service League, comprised of units representing: Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, The Royal Montreal Regiment, the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Air Force (No. 401 Squadron Reserve), the Westmount City Police and Fire Department and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The season got under way on May 20 and after a ten-game schedule, our team finished second in the league standing, although we were plagued with injuries and the odd transfer. The factors most responsible for our showing was some fine pitching from our two pitchers, some good hitting and an excellent team spirit.

Revolver News The New England Police



Revolver League annual outdoor meet held at Wakefield, Mass. on July 31-August 2 was attended by Csts. E. Perrin, W. C. Rahm, R/Csts. W. Lutes and L. Davies of "C" Division Rifle and Revolver Club. Competition was at its peak and although some excellent scores were recorded by our members, there always

seemed to be one better, illustrated by the results of one timed fire match in which Lutes shot a 99 out of 100 and placed fifth.

The welcome extended members of this Force was really outstanding and many good friends were made among the various police forces in our neighboring New England States.

"Depot" Division

(Training Centre-Regina, Sask.)

Marriages Employed Civilian Mr. W. J. Kidney to Miss Geraldine Robinson, division telephone operator, on July 11, 1953, at Regina, Sask.

Farewell On August 14 a surprise party was given in the Division Mess in honor of Supt. and Mrs. J. C. Story. Some 100 recruits, together with "Depot" Division staff, their wives and friends gathered to bid farewell to the Officer Commanding who has retired to pension and a well earned rest.

Proceedings got under way with an impromptu concert led by one of our talented recruits. At the conclusion of the singsong, Sergeant Major Thornton escorted the honored guests to their seats to the strains of "Hail, Hail the Gang's All Here". The Sergeant Major spoke highly of the O.C. and mentioned briefly his service in the Armed Forces during World War I. On Apr. 27, 1926, Superintendent Story enlisted in the RCMP.

Following this, the Sergeant Major called upon our well-known "cook-in-chief", Freddy Oliver, to make the presentation to the O.C. Called to make the presentation to Mrs. Story was Miss Joyce Miller, our dietitian.

Superintendent Story spoke briefly of his career in the Force, giving out words of encouragement and wisdom to the recruits present. To his staff, both uniformed and civilian and their wives, a special word of thanks was

given for their staunch and loyal support during his $3\frac{1}{2}$ years as Officer Commanding "Depot" Division. The gifts he said would always be a happy reminder of his days spent in Regina.

On August 14, the Corporals' Mess of "F" and "Depot" Divisions was the scene of a fare-well party in honor of its president Spl. Cst. W. J. G. Draper, who was retiring to pension after 24 years' service in "Depot" Orderly Room. On behalf of the members of the mess a Gladstone bag was presented to Special Constable Draper by Supt. J. C. Story who in the course of a brief address referred to the long and meritorious service of the recipient.

Sport Baseball at "Depot" has enjoyed one of its most successful seasons in many years. A number of inter-squad games have been played, and from these players a team to represent the Force was formed and played exhibition games in the district. Many of these games were against senior teams from the Southern Saskatchewan Baseball League which is composed of the top amateur teams in the southern part of the province. The record of our team was 16 wins, one tie and three losses. Out of the 11 games played against Southern League teams we won eight, tied one and lost two.

Softball also proved popular this year and



L. to R.—
Miss J. Miller,
Mrs. Story,
Supt. J. C. Story,
Sgt. Major
C. E. Thornton,
Mr. F. Oliver.

a keen interest was shown by the squads in training. A schedule of approximately 20 games was drawn by members of the P.T. staff with four squads participating. "F" Squad captured the title, posting an undefeated record in ten games. Constable Matthews, team captain, was presented with the Bird's Construction Company Trophy by the O.C., Superintendent Story. The RCMP softball team, made up of members in training, played a number of ex-

hibition games with several Regina teams, the most popular being the "Regina Junior Bronks".

Considerable work was done this spring for the improvement of the three tennis courts and the effort expended has been reflected in the increased enthusiasm and the attendance of players from the recruits in training and also the staff members of "Depot" and "F" Divisions. A tournament was held at the close of the season.

"D" Division

(Headquarters-Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To. Reg. No. 12736 Cst. and Mrs. C. Stanyer, a daughter, Mary Ellen, on May 27, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14814 Cst. and Mrs. G. L. Dalton, a daughter, Janet Lee, on June 3, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14700 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Steer, a daughter, Betty Ann, on July 1, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13835 Cst. and Mrs. W. E. P. Bach, a daughter, Arla Rae, on July 5, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14343 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Cunningham, a son, James Graham, on Aug. 7, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15122 Cst. A. A. Stupich to Miss Gladys Mae Fraser of Portage la Prairie, Man., on May 16, 1953. To reside in Selkirk, Man.

Reg. No. 15374 Cst. A. W. Eyolfson to Miss Jean Tokarchuk of Dauphin, Man., on May 16, 1953. To reside in Dauphin.

Reg. No. 15051 Cst. F. R. Graham to Miss Mary Alice Foster of Saint John, N.B., on June 6, 1953. To reside in Winnipeg, Man.

Reg. No. 14423 Cst. M. V. McComas to Miss Thelma Maxine Miller of Winnipeg, on July 11, 1953. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 15515 Cst. R. A. Boles to Meryle Elaine Jackson of Wawanesa, Man., on July 28, 1953. To reside in Dauphin.

Departures On May 20, 1953, Division Headquarters was the scene of mass exodus when a farewell was held for Reg. No. 12043

Sgt. D. F. Taylor, Reg. No. 11601 Cpl. F. W. Whitmarsh and Reg. No. 10473 Sgt. R. Newton, all retiring to pension. During the course of the entertainment, each was presented with a suitable gift from our presentation fund.

Don Taylor has assumed civilian duties in Winnipeg, while Bill Whitmarsh and Dick Newton have journeyed to the West Coast.

On July 15, Dauphin Sub-Division entertained with Inspr. W. H. Nevin and Sub-Inspr. F. W. Joinson being the guests of honor. The former, who commanded Dauphin Sub-Division, has proceeded to take charge of "L" Division. Sub-Inspector Joinson has been transferred to "K" Division as Personnel Officer. Inspr. P. B. Cox has assumed command of Dauphin Sub-Division.

Supt. M. F. A. Lindsay, Officer Commanding Winnipeg Sub-Division, departed to attend the National Defence College at Kingston on July 27. Prior to his departure, he was entertained at Division Headquarters and presented with a brief case.

Inspr. R. W. Wonnacott has taken over at Winnipeg and we welcome him most heartily and hope his stay will be an enjoyable one.

On August 14 a gathering was held at Division Headquarters, this time to bid farewell to Reg. No. 8068 Cst. G. F. Challoner, who after 21 years with the Force, has decided to proceed on pension. George was presented with a mantel radio as a token of esteem.

L. to R.—
Sgt. D. F. Taylor,
Cpl. F. W. Whitmarsh,
Sgt. R. Newton,
Asst. Commr. S. Bullard.



At the same time Sgt. R. E. Badley was given a royal send-off and presented with golf clubs prior to his transfer to "E" Division. Roy, who has very capably controlled our Quartermaster Stores for a number of years

now, will be sorely missed. Cpl. R. C. G. Williamson has taken over that department.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to Sub-Inspr. F. W. Joinson and Sgt. Major J. A. Primrose on their recent promotions.

"E" Division

(Headquarters-Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 12861 Cpl. and Mrs. W. F. Austin at Victoria, B.C., on Mar. 10, 1953, a daughter, Susan Lee Hollis.

To Reg. No. 17496 Cst. and Mrs. P. Stark at New Westminster, B.C., on Apr. 25, 1953,

a daughter, Margaret Anne.

To Reg. No. 14639 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Decker at Vancouver, B.C., on Apr. 26, 1953, a son, John William Harold.

To Reg. No. 16382 Cpl. and Mrs. L. P. Buxton at Ashcroft, B.C., on May 1, 1953, a son, Larry Edmond.

To Reg. No. 16527 Cst. and Mrs. L. Brown at Trail, B.C., on May 1, 1953, a son, Craig Richard.

To Reg. No. 15019 Cst. and Mrs. A. W. Wieshlow at Campbell River, B.C., on May 2, 1953, a son, David Patrick.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. A. C. Andrews at Ocean Falls, B.C., on May 13, 1953, a son, Thomas Charles.

To Reg. No. 13772 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. B. Hadfield at Vancouver, on May 19, 1953, a son, Gordon Harold.

To Reg. No. 14286 Cst and Mrs. R. Mc-Kernan at Kamloops, B.C., on May 27, 1953, a son, Reginald Dennis.

To Reg. No. 16341 Cpl. and Mrs. D. A. B. Payne at Burnaby, B.C., on May 29, 1953, a daughter, Susan Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 14693 Cst. and Mrs. S. M. Craig at Bralorne, B.C., on June 12, 1953, a son,

Richard Allan.

To Reg. No. 15264 Cst. and Mrs. Q. W. Wenaus at Victoria, on June 15, 1953, a daughter, Barbara Dorothy.

To Reg. No. 14787 Cst. and Mrs. T. A. Wilde at Qualicum, B.C., on June 16, 1953, a daughter, Jacqueline Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 14855 Cst. and Mrs. K. B. McDonald at Nanaimo, B.C., on June 24, 1953, a daughter, Susan Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 16460 Cst. and Mrs. F. J. Regan at Golden, B.C., on June 25, 1953, a daughter, Mary Anne.

To Reg. No. 16332 Sgt. and Mrs. W. C. Ferguson at Vancouver, on July 4, 1953, a son,

Mark Layne.

To Inspr. and Mrs. W. M. Taylor at Prince Rupert, B.C., on July 7, 1953, a son, John Archibald. To Reg. No. 14900 Cst. and Mrs. J. I. Brown at Queen Charlotte, B.C., on July 7, 1953, a son, James Donald.

To Reg. No. 14824 Cst. and Mrs. T. F. Kelly at Victoria, on July 8, 1953, a daughter, Lynn

Marie.

To Reg. No. 14661 Cst. and Mrs. G. S. Irvine at Prince Rupert, on July 15, 1953, a son, Stewart James.

Marriages Reg. No. 15038 Cst. P. G. McClellan to Miss Lois Fay Farquharson of North Vancouver, B.C., on Apr. 18, 1953, at North Vancouver.

Reg. No. 16517 Cst. H. H. Howk to Miss Rhoda Feddema of Calgary, Alta., on May 11, 1953, at Burns Lake, B.C.

Reg. No. 15267 Cst. A. J. Levitt to Miss Mable Bernice Beer of Chilliwack, B.C., on May 18, 1953, at Rosedale, B.C.

Reg. No. 16550 Cst. A. M. Bestwick to Mrs. Shirley Doreen Anthony of Vancouver, on May 25, 1953, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 14851 Cpl. R. J. Ross to Miss Margaret Louise Poulsen of Alert Bay, B.C., on June 18, 1953, at Alert Bay.

Reg. No. 15417 Cst. D. L. Gehring to Miss Joyce Sumarlidson of North Burnaby, B.C., on June 20, 1953, at North Burnaby.

Reg. No. 15423 Cst. R. R. MacKeracher to Miss Barbara Anne Curtis of Cloverdale, B.C., on June 26, 1953, at Cloverdale.

Reg. No. 14914 Cst. H. K. Coulter to Miss Donalda Mae McClelland, of Vernon, B.C., on July 1, 1953, at Vernon.

Reg. No. 14040 Cpl. J. E. Ruttan to Mrs. Phyllis Elaine Pinder of Chilliwack, on July 3, 1953, at Sardis, B.C.

Reg. No. 15472 Cst. J. A. B. Riddell to Miss Patricia Ann Rothmel of Guelph, Ont., on July 6, 1953, at North Vancouver.

Reg. No. 15439 Cst. J. H. R. Boisvert to Miss Louise B. Johnson of Hope, B.C., on Aug. 14, 1953, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 15483 Cst. J. O. Sehl to Miss Sheilagh Marie Egan of Vancouver, on Aug. 15, 1953, at Vancouver.

Departures The following members have left the division on transfer, carrying with them our best wishes for success and happiness in their new spheres of activity: Asst. Commr. C. W. Harvison to "O" Division as Officer Commanding; Supt. J. M. Bella to "F" Division

sion as Officer in charge C.I.B.; Sub-Inspr. D. O. E. Bartram to "HQ" Division for inspection duties; Cst. J. E. Decker to "G" Division for his second northern tour of duty; Cst. S. V. Pogachar to "Depot" as instructor and Cst. W. J. H. Perry to "H.Q." for Identification Branch duties.

Arrivals A hearty welcome is extended to the following: Inspr. W. J. Butler from "O" Division to Division Headquarters; Sub-Inspr. J. T. Parsons from "Depot", to be Division Personnel Officer; Sgt. R. F. D. Rance and Cst. J. Stone from "HQ" Division to Division Headquarters; Cpl. R. R. Johnson from "G" Division to Vernon Detachment; Cst. D. Davies from "D" Division to Vancouver Sub-Division Identification Section and Cst. G. L. Saundry from "HQ" Division to Prince George Sub-Division Identification Section.

To Pension The following members concluded their service to pension on the dates shown: Reg. No. 12047 Cst. E. J. McCollum on Aug. 15, 1953; Reg. No. 11297 Sgt. J. Fossum on Sept. 5, 1953; Reg. No. 17580 Cst. E. W. (Earl) Lockwood on Sept. 10, 1953; Reg. No. 10831 Sgt. Major R. R. J. Holmes on Sept. 11, 1953; Reg. No. 10575 S/Sgt. W. C. Dodsworth on Sept. 13, 1953 and Reg. No. 11989 Cst. J. H. Godkin on Sept. 17, 1953.

A gathering of members and civil staff at Division Headquarters on June 22 presided over by the Officer Commanding "E" Division saw the presentation to Staff Sergeant Dodsworth of a parting gift from his comrades—a handsome torchiere to grace his living room. Staff Sergeant Dodsworth will still be seen by many of us, as he has accepted an executive position with the world-famed Butchart's Gardens, situated just outside Victoria.

Shooting The RCMP Vancouver pistol team after an initial appearance as a group in 1952, has been shooting in earnest this year. Members are Csts. J. H. Bishop, R. Walker and L. A. Mills, captained by Cpl. W. R. Morgan. In addition to competing in the Mission Revolver Club meet on the mainland, the team has twice journeyed over to Vancouver Island where some of the stiffest competition in the Pacific north-west is to be met each year. At the first annual meet of the South Vancouver Island Rangers on June 7, the RCMP team, although not finishing in the running, gave a good account of itself and was not far behind the leaders. On the Island again on July 8 for the annual pistol tournament of the Victoria City Police Revolver Club, our men showed that they were shooters to be reckoned with, ranking third in the centre fire



UNDERWEAR

Worn by the

Royal Canadian Mounted Police for Over 50 Years

"THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE MOST SATISFACTORY"

C. Turnbull Limited

Galt

Canada

Established 1859



RCMP (Vancouver) Revolver Team. L. to R.—Csts. L. A. Miles, R. Walker, J. A. Bishop and Cpl. W. R. Morgan

National Match Course, only 39 points behind the veteran Seattle Police team and fourth in the .22 calibre event. Constable Walker lost out by a small margin in the individual aggregate standings, finishing second by a margin of only .78% in the "sharpshooter" class.

Recreation Members in Victoria organized a softball team early in the summer, but unfortunately too late to obtain a place in any of the local leagues—an omission perhaps fortunate for other teams, as in a number of friendly games played the RCMP men have come out on top.

Coronation Day In common with other divisions throughout the Force, "E" Division was out in full strength on this memorable day. At Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert dismounted RCMP contingents took part in the official parades and services; at Kelowna in the interior, the picture was a little more colorful. Here the parade was led by four members mounted on horses provided by civic authorities, with saddles and equipment loaned by "Depot" Division. This is the first occasion in many years where our men have appeared

mounted in a ceremonial affair, and it has drawn forth favorable comment from the Okanagan city. In other ceremonies, large and small throughout the province, members of the division played their part in the best traditions of the Force.

Youth and the Police Reports received under this heading reflect the seasonal change-over from indoor to outdoor activities, with volume of the various projects under way being well maintained.

From time to time, news items and editorials appear in the press, lauding in one way or another the work done by the RCMP among youth. Perhaps no more fitting example of this source of appreciation could be cited than an editorial which appeared in the Powell River *News* on June 24, 1953, part of which is quoted here:

"OUR MOUNTED POLICE . . . they are going the 'second mile'.

"Although the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are expected—yes, duty bound—to assist in youth work in the community in which they are stationed, this district is more fortunate than most in that our two police detachments have taken it upon themselves to go the second mile as far as participation in youth parades and youth activities is concerned. . . .

ties is concerned. . . .

"These men, the heroes of all Canadian Youth, are proving that not only is it important to know how to lead a dog sleigh across the Yukon wastes, to hunt fugitives in Keewatin, or to track down smugglers in northern wilds, it is equally important to serve well in their own little communities across the breadth of Canada, taking time out to give leadership in all activities—even those which appear to many to be so much less glamorous than facing a biting blizzard, or chasing a bank robber across a thousand miles of wasteland.

"Many of us who are so busy doing great and glamorous things might well look to where the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

officer is putting his emphasis."

While the subject matter of this item happens to be the work done in this field by our Powell River and Westview Detachments, it could apply equally well to a hundred or more posts throughout the province, where members are putting their shoulder to the wheel in this all important preventive phase of their duties.

Sorrow All members of the division past and present, who were fortunate in knowing her will learn with regret of the passing of Mrs. E. McIntosh, better known as "Mrs. Mac". It is more than 20 years since Mrs. McIntosh entered the service of the B.C. Provincial Police in Victoria as clerk in the transport branch, and from that time until a few months ago, her wide and detailed knowledge of all police mechanical equipment was a constant source of help to her superiors. This was no better demonstrated than during the "take-over" period in 1950, when Mrs. McIntosh entered the service of the RCMP and the lengthy process of transferring equipment from the old to the new department began.

Early this year Mrs. McIntosh was seized with a lingering illness from which she died on July 7. It had been one of her last requests that her ashes be scattered over the nearby mountains, and a few days later police aircraft "Wren" briefly interrupted a routine patrol to perform this last rite for a faithful servant.

"F" Division

(Headquarters-Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 14796 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Garstang of Melville, Sask., a daughter, Gail Lynn.

To Reg. No. 13150 Cst. and Mrs. G. A. Mansell of North Battleford, Sask., a daughter, Jane Dorothy.

To Reg. No. 14212 Cst. and Mrs. E. W. Willes of Saskatoon, Sask., a daughter, Christine Georgina, on Mar. 4, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14950 Cst. and Mrs. W. F. Isaac of Yorkton, Sask., a son, William Robert

Edmund, on Mar. 31, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13792 Cst. and Mrs. L. C. Naldrett of Hafford, Sask., a son, Gary Ernest, on Apr. 13, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14792 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Telford of Wilkie, Sask., a son, Gordon Edward, on June 23, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15436 Cst. B. M. Anderson to Miss Emily Amelia Williscroft at Ottawa, Ont., on June 6, 1953.

Reg. No. 15429 Cst. S. A. Juniper to Miss Anne Tchir at North Battleford, Sask., on June 6, 1953.

Reg. No. 15158 Cst. W. H. Preston to Miss Dorothy Brasnett at Vancouver, B.C., on July 4, 1953.

Reg. No. 15491 Cst. J. D. Hendricks to Miss Frances Wilson at Campbellford, Ont., on Aug. 1, 1953. Coronation Ride We welcome back to the fold all "F" Division personnel who were on the Coronation ride. Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon has again assumed the reins as O.C., and Corporal Paige, Constables Devries, Johnstone, Tyler and Peterson are back on detachment.

Retirements Supt. W. H. Williams, C.I.B. Officer, has proceeded on leave pending retirement to pension. He was feted by other officers at a gathering in the mess and during the course of a pleasant evening was presented with a table model radio and Mrs. Williams was given an attractive table centre-piece. And, as golf has always been Superintendent Williams' second love, he was presented on behalf of "F" Division "other ranks", with a set of matched drivers at a short ceremony in the Headquarters office. Superintendent and Mrs. Williams, after spending a short "golf" holiday at Waskesiu, will take up residence in Regina.

Inspr. L. A. Denton, Officer Commanding Prince Albert Sub-Division, was recently invalided to pension due to indifferent health from which he had suffered for some time. Although he had not been at Prince Albert long, Inspector Denton will be missed from the division as will Mrs. Denton. They are going to live at Horseshoe Bay, B.C.

A number of NCOs and one constable have

recently retired to pension. They are: Reg. No. 10773 Sgt. W. E. Hutchinson, section NCO at Humboldt, Reg. No. 11126 Sgt. J. J. W. James at Yorkton, Reg. No. 10757 Sgt. C. H. Cavill at Moose Jaw, Reg. No. 12082 Cpl. G. L. Bracegirdle at Cabri, Reg. No. 11888 Cpl. A. L. Bowman at Regina, Reg. No. 11888 Cpl. A. L. Kirkby at Radisson, Reg. No. 12988 Cpl. L. S. Bowman at Regina, Reg. No. 11844 Cpl. D. C. Slinn at Sturgis, Reg. No. 11114 Cpl. T. E. Shillingford at Maple Creek and Reg. No. 11920 Cst. H. W. Kirkpatrick at Prince Albert. The division and the Force will miss these experienced men, but nevertheless, we wish them and their families every success in the

Transfers Inspr. R. P. B. Hanson was transferred to "HQ" Division to take charge of the Identification Branch. Supt. J. M. Bella, late of "E" Division, has replaced Superintendent Williams as C.I.B. officer. Inspr. D. J. McCombe is now at North Battleford Sub-Division replacing Inspector Hanson and Sub-Inspr. J. C. McPhee has taken over Prince Albert Sub-Division from Inspector Denton. Sub-Inspr. I. C. Shank was "attached" from "Depot" acting as C.I.B. officer while Superintendent Williams was replacing Assistant Commissioner McGibbon as O.C. of the division during the latter's absence on the Coronation Ride. He performed a stellar service and we regretted losing him to "K" Division, where he is now O.C. Lethbridge Sub-Division.

Best wishes go with Cpl. and Mrs. J. R.

Northover, recently transferred to "O" Division and to Csts. W. F. Wainwright and R. I. Fraser, transferred to "Air" and "D" Divisions respectively.

Shooting In the annual rifle and revolver practices, Cpl. L. Patterson and Csts. J. Wylie and R. Rutley posted perfect 200 scores on the revolver course. It is expected the division will have a number of contenders for the annual Connaught and Minto cup competitions. Congratulations are in order to Cst. A. K. Bergh, who was successful in winning the Connaught

Revolver Trophy for 1952.

Considerable interest has been evinced in competitive shooting this year. A Yorkton Sub-Division team won a match in the Tyro shoot at the S.A.R.A. meet at Dundurn, Sask., and Supt. A. W. Parsons won a .303 tyro match cup. Superintendent Parsons and Spl. Cst. W. C. Muirhead took part in the DCRA shoot and although they didn't come back with the Governor-General's medal or make the Bisley team, they nevertheless didn't let "F" Division down.

Congratulations It will be of interest to his many friends throughout the Force to hear that Cst. E. W. Willes topped the first year law class at the University of Saskatchewan and as a result, won a \$100 scholarship. Incidentally, as Mrs. Willes presented "Ed" with a daughter about the same time he received his scholarship, he no doubt feels well rewarded for his year's work.

"H" Division

(Headquarters-Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 15266 Cst. and Mrs. John Cook of Sydney, N.S., on July 5, 1953, a daughter, Wanda Christine.

To Reg. No. 13371 Sgt. and Mrs. G. L. Glinz of Truro, N.S., on July 30, 1953, a daughter, Patricia Ann.

Marriages Reg. No. 15082 Cst. R. M. Jones of Sydney to Joyce Dolores Cleland of Ottawa, Ont., at Ottawa on June 2, 1953.

Reg. No. 10816 Cpl. T. Guthrie of Sydney to Ivy Woodley of Prince Albert, Sask., at

Sydney on June 16, 1953.

Reg. No. 14834 Cst. P. T. Hanley of Halifax, N.S., to Shirley Rita Catherine Mason of Herring Cove, N.S., at St. Paul's Church, Herring Cove on June 20, 1953.

Reg. No. 15524 Cst. H. J. Cheesman of Sydney to Melina Joan MacLean of Baddeck, N.S.,

at Baddeck on Aug. 11, 1953.

Retirement Upon the completion of 20 years' service Reg. No. 10832 Sgt. R. G. Cooper has retired to pension. During the past eight years he had served in "H" Division with Halifax Detachment and the Motor Vehicle Squad, and has also been actively engaged on "Youth and the Police" work.

He was an original member of No. 1 Provost Company (RCMP) serving Overseas during World War II and received a commission in 1943. He later served with No. 6 Provost Company and returned to Canada in 1945.

Sergeant and Mrs. Cooper will reside at Belleisle, Annapolis Co., and their many friends throughout the Force wish them much happiness in their new home. At an enjoyable dance held at the barracks, North-West Arm, on July 30, Asst. Commr. J. Howe, on behalf of the members of the division, presented them with a chime clock.

Coronation Ball On June 2 a Coronation Regimental Banquet was held in the Ward Room of the Point Edward Naval Base. An orchestra provided music for dancing and a very enjoyable time was had by all. Cpl. M. W. (Gus) Morrow was Master of Ceremonies and kept the dancers supplied with novelties and entertainment.

Coronation Troop On July 16, the RCMP Coronation Troop under command of Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon, disembarked at



At the "H" Division Dance.

Halifax from the S.S. *Georgic* on return from England. The troop was greeted by Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird from Ottawa. A testimonial dinner, in honor of each member of this distinguished body, was given by "H" Division, under the chairmanship of Assistant Commissioner Howe. Because of the short time before their departure they were unable to take full advantage of the recreational facilities and sight-seeing tours which had been arranged. Csts. R. M. Shorey and J. Cook of "H" Division who were attached to this detail for the Coronation have now returned to duty in Nova Scotia—"Sic Transit Glamoria".

Division Mess After much effort and preparation our division mess opened at the barracks on July 1. Assistant Commissioner Howe, O.C. "H" Division, Supt. J. P. Fraser, O.C. "Marine" Division, and other officers stationed at Halifax were guests of the single members stationed here. The opening dinner was a most enjoyable function.

Our mess has successfully completed the first month of operation and has added much to the convenience and enjoyment of the

regular and visiting members.

Illness Cpl. R. R. Tumilty and Cst. D. S. Smith, both of Truro, underwent operations at Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, recently. They are convalescing and expect to return to their duties soon.

Rifle and Revolver Club Seven members of the division took part in the Annual Meet of the NSRA at Bedford in July. Inspr. J. A. Young and Cst. J. P. Schiller were successful in achieving positions on the Nova Scotia team and travelled to Connaught Ranges near Ottawa to shoot it out for additional honors at the DCRA Meet.

Deputy Commissioner's Inspection The first inspection of this division by Deputy Commissioner Bird and his team from "Head-quarters", including Sub-Inspr. D. O. Bartram and S/Sgt. W. W. Truitt, commenced on July 10.

On August 13 RCMP Long Service Medals were presented by Deputy Commissioner Bird to Sgt. I. G. Corkum of "H" Division and ex-Cpl. T. F. Himmelman at a parade at the barracks.

"J" Division

(Headquarters-Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 13363 Cpl. and Mrs. S. C. Sanford, a son, William Stuart, at Perth, N.B., on June 7, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15037 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Clow, a son, Michael John Leonard, at Saint John, N.B., on June 27, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13474 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Trann, a daughter, Catherine Sue, at McAdam, N.B., on July 14, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14646 Cst. and Mrs. G. A. Lewis, a son, Ian Grant, at Buctouche, N.B., on Aug. 3, 1953.

To Inspr. and Mrs. J. A. Stevenson, a son, Kenneth Reginald, at Moncton, N.B., on Aug. 5, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15113 Cst. A. Trupp to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Donnachie, on June 13, 1953.

Reg. No. 15027 Cst. C. A. Webster to Miss Kathleen Lillian Hawkins, on June 28, 1953.

Reg. No. 13459 Cst. J. H. Seguin to Miss Marie Noella Godin, on July 4, 1953.

Radio Motorcycle On May 28, 1953 a radio equipped motorcycle was placed in operation in this division to increase the efficiency of our highway patrol units. It is understood that this is the first unit of its nature introduced in the Force.

Coronation In keeping with the spirit attendant upon the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, the headquarters building was decorated and the members participated in the general ceremonies, both in a personal

and official capacity.

Visits On July 13 Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird, Sub-Inspr. D. O. Bartram and S/Sgt. W. Truitt commenced the inspection of "J" Division with our sincere hope that their visit to New Brunswick included moments during which they might appreciate the pleasant sur-

roundings in which we work.

Improvements to Building During the months of July and August members of headquarters staff have become somewhat familiar with the sounds of compressed air-guns, drills and sand-blasting machines, the net result of which has resulted in the headquarters building at Fredericton, N.B. receiving a new look. To those accustomed to seeing the building wearing the grime of many years, its renovated appearance constitutes a considerable improvement and should make the building stand out in its beautiful surroundings.

Transfers The Officer Commanding "J" Division, Supt. E. H. Perlson, to Ottawa as Supply Officer, replaced by Supt. N. W. Churchill of "L" Division.
Sgt. Major G. M. Mackay from "J" Division

to "O" Division.

To Pension On July 5, 1953, Reg. No. 10991 Cpl. P. McGregor proceeded on leave pending his discharge to pension after com-pleting 22 years' service. A Val-Pac travelling bag was presented on behalf of members of the division. We wish him many years of enjoyment of his pension.

Shooting Spring and summer activities centering around our annual musketry and revolver practices gave way to considerable interest in the various competitions within the province, doubtlessly with thoughts of the DCRA Meet at Ottawa in mind. The results can, we feel, be regarded with some justifiable

pride.

Between July 11 and 17 a team representing "I" Division attended the New Brunswick Rifle Association 73rd Annual Prize Meet at Sussex Range, Sussex, N.B. The team comprised the following members: Inspr. J. A. Henry, Cpls. R. M. McNabb, A. M. Hughes (team captain) and W. L. Carey; Csts. S. K.

Rook and R. J. Rippin.

The first match—a 4-Man Service Team entering—took ten shots each at 200 and 500 yards with a possible of 400. Fifteen teams entered and our team placed fourth. The team also shot in the 4-Man Tyro Team Match, ten shots at 200 yards with a possible of 200. Six teams entered and ours placed second with a score of 182 behind the winner, Charlotte County Rifle Association, which scored



Radio Motorcycle operation.

On July 14 in the 4-Man Coleman Shield Match, ten shots at 900 yards with a possible of 200, eight teams competed. "J" Division representatives again placed second, this time with 169 against the Charlotte County Rifle Association's winning score of 175. Next day a 5-Man Association Team Match was fired, calling for seven shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards with a possible of 525. Seven teams competed, the RCMP placing fourth with 483.

The following individual events were also entered by our members: Ross Memorial Match, Officers Match, Fowler Match, Mc-Avity Match, Kinnear Match, Imperial Tobacco Co. Match, Town of Sussex Match, Moncton Garrison Match, W. H. Thorne Match, Founder's Memorial Match, Association Match, Macdonald Tobacco Co. Match, Prince of Wales Match and Governor-General's Medals Match.

Aggregate events entered were: (1) Our Friends Aggregate, being totals of the Sussex Town, Moncton Garrison and W. H. Thorne Matches, possible 150; (2) Grand Aggregate, totals of Sussex Town, Moncton Garrison, W. H. Thorne Association, Prince of Wales and First Stage of the Governor-General's Match, possible 575; (3) DCRA Aggregate—including the Grand Aggregate plus the second stage of the Governor-General's Match, possible 725.

In the latter event there were 149 entries and our team members placed as follows: Corporal Hughes—1st, Inspector Henry—16th, Corporal Carey—29th, Constable Rippin—37th, Constable Rook—38th and Corporal McNabb—40th.

Revolver competitions were also held, 13 prizes being awarded including the trophy for the high aggregate. It is of particular note that members of "J" Division team won 12 of these prizes. The trophies won by "J" Division members comprise the following: Corporal Hughes—(1) Prince of Wales Cup. Highest Competitor shooting in uniform in the Prince of Wales competition. (2) Parker-Hale trophy for the highest score on the Queen's Ranges. (3) Lieutenant-Governor's trophy for the Grand Aggregate. Inspector Henry—Pickrel Shield for high aggregate in revolver shooting.

Several individual prizes were also won by the different members of the team in individual matches, while other personnel participating in shooting were Cst. J. A. Lawson of Sussex Detachment, 36th in the DCRA Aggregate with a score of 624, Cpl. W. M. Beatty of "L" Division, 10th in the DCRA Aggregate with a score of 667. We would also like to pay tribute to ex-S/Sgt. J. D. O'Connell, Chief of Police, Fredericton, who placed fourth in the same Aggregate with a score of 674. While



NBRAA Meet, Sussex, N.B. Cpl. and Mrs. A. M. Hughes with trophies won by the former.

Corporal Hughes has reason to be proud, he, with us, no doubt experienced a thrill in the performance of his wife who placed fifth in the DCRA Aggregate with 673.

The Fredericton Garrison Rifle Association Meet was held on July 25, with a team comprising Inspr. J. A. Henry, Cpls. R. M. Mc-Nabb, R. D. Walters and W. L. Carey attending the Devon Range. The competition consisting of individual events in which Corporal Walters placed second in the 500 yard range. In a friendly team match with the New Brunswick Area H.Q. Team, our members defeated them with a score of 381 to 360.

The next meet attended was when the Charlotte County Rifle Club held their Annual Team Match at Utopia on August 2. The following members attended: Inspr. J. A. Henry, Cpls. R. M. McNabb, A. M. Hughes, R. D. Walters and W. L. Carey. Nine teams were entered and our squad tied for second place with the Fredericton Garrison Rifle Association. First place was taken by the Saint John Civilian Rifle Association.

The following members of "J" Division represented the Province of New Brunswick in the DCRA Meet held at Ottawa: Cpls. A. M. Hughes and W. L. Carey and Cst. J. A. Lawson.

Sportsmanship In the winter season of 1952-53 the RCMP entered a bowling team in the Fredericton City Junior Men's League. During the season it was difficult to keep the team of five men at full strength due to the transfer of single personnel and this meant that we could not organize a strong team against men who were bowling the full season. Thus toward the

last of the season the Police team was dragging into last place in the league and after two games in the finals were put out of the playoffs. At the league banquet a trophy was presented for the first time—for "Good Sportsmanship". The other members of the league had decided the RCMP team had won this not because they were at the bottom of the league, but because they were such good sports during

the season, never failed to try to give the opposition a good game and also took a lot of razzing from the opposition teams and members looking on.

All of which goes to show that it pays to be a good sport in whatever game you participate, and give the other man a fight right up to the last even though you know you are

"K" Division

(Headquarters-Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 14663 Cst. and Mrs. W. G. Lyndon at Edmonton, Alta., twins, Michael William and Patricia Dianne, on May 5, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15059 Cst. and Mrs. E. J. Ard at Edmonton, a son, William Craig, on May 17, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14836 Cst. and Mrs. L. T. Martin at Edmonton, a daughter, Shannon Jean, on May 21, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14703 Cst. and Mrs. E. R. Blatta at Fairview, Alta., a son, Peter Allan, on July 20, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15100 Cst. M. J. Moar of Vegreville, Alta., to Miss Marie Anna Bober on May 5, 1953, at Edmonton, Alta.

Reg. No. 15210 Cst. R. F. Girling of Edmonton to Miss Mona Joan Cameron on May 20, 1953, at Wainwright, Alta.

Reg. No. 14961 Cst. A. R. Jesperson to Miss Doreen Price of Chilliwack, B.C., on June 20, 1953

Departures The Recreation Room at Division Headquarters was the scene of a gathering July 24 when members of Headquarters Detachment met to bid farewell to Inspr. C. W. J. Goldsmith on his departure to Ottawa.

On behalf of the detachment members, Staff Sergeant Wickstrom presented him with a desk

Members of the staff met in the Recreation Room on July 15 to say good-bye to Reg. No. 12547 Sgt. F. H. Pratley, retiring to pension. He was the recipient of a pen and pencil set, presented on behalf of the members by Inspector Goldsmith. Sergeant Pratley intends to reside in Victoria, B.C.

On July 23 the staff gathered in the Recreation Room again to say good-bye to Reg. No. 11060 Cst. G. H. Weston and Reg. No. 11290 Cst. J. A. Harkness. Constable Weston joined the Force in 1931 and was sent to "E" Division before being transferred to "K" in 1932, where he has served ever since. In presenting a coffee table to Constable Weston on behalf of those present Inspector Goldsmith thanked him for the many years of faithful service and wished him happiness in retirement. Constable Harkness

joined the RCMP in 1932 and served until 1936. Re-engaging in 1939, he served Overseas with No. 1 Provost Company (RCMP) in World War II. He is also a veteran of World War I in which he served with the Royal Navy. He was also the recipient of a coffee table.

Another member who has served since 1932 and for whom his comrades gathered for a farewell was Reg. No. 11692 Cpl. R. E. Clarke who has gone on leave pending pension. He was presented with a smoking stand.

Reg. No. 11824 Cst. C. B. Croft and Reg. No. 12901 Cst. T. Crawshaw have also retired to pension. Both have accepted local employment.

The Sergeants' Mess was the scene of a pleasant evening on July 22 when members bade farewell to Cst. A. H. Crawford who has taken charge of Peace River Detachment. On behalf of his assembled friends Staff Sergeant Wickstrom presented him with a clock.

geant Wickstrom presented him with a clock.

New Quarters On Feb. 28, 1953, Insprs.
G. H. Clark and I. S. Glendinning; Mr. V. F. R.
Berton, District Architect; Mr. G. Milne, Clerk
of Works and Mr. W. D. Bale, Superintendent,
Yukon Construction Company, flew to Fort
McMurray, Alta., in the Force's Beechcraft
CF-MPI, piloted by S/Sgt. B. Ruhl.

The purpose of the trip was to inspect the new detachment quarters at that point. The party was met at the McMurray Airport by Cpl. L. G. Dagg, NCO in charge. On arrival at the detachment, the building was inspected and the construction checked against the specifications by the Public Works officials. A few minor adjustments were suggested, but on the whole, the contractors had done an efficient job.

The new detachment is a two storey building with a two car garage built on. Offices and single men's quarters are on the main floor, with living accommodation for the NCO and his family on the second floor. The structure is heated with an oil burning furnace in the basement, where there is also an oil hot water heater and water-softening equipment. On the same level is the cell room and storage space. In the spacious living quarters, oil is also the fuel for the kitchen range. Adjacent to the

kitchen is a laundry room with a door opening to a flight of steps outside which run down the exterior of the rear of the building. A large and pleasant living-room and spacious bedrooms with polished floors and a tasteful color scheme all contribute to an attractive home.

General Recently S/Sgt. J. C. McPhee, Chief Clerk for Edmonton C.I.B. section, was commissioned and is now Officer Commanding Prince Albert, Sask., Sub-Division. Our best wishes to Sub-Inspector McPhee and his family.

Congratulations are also in order for Sub-Inspr. D. W. Dawson, AFC, who for some time has been Sergeant Major in charge No. 3 Detachment, "Air" Division at Edmonton and has now taken over command of the division in Ottawa from Inspector Cox. His place here has been filled by S/Sgt. B. Ruhl.

On July 13, 1953, a detail of 16 members under Sgt. Major S. M. Slinn marched in the annual parade marking the opening day of the Edmonton Exhibition.

Sports The annual tournament of the Alberta Police Golf Association was held this year at the Inglewood Golf Club in Calgary on August 27 and 28.

Calgary Sub-Division Cpl. M. E. Byers left on July 26 to take charge of the Goose Bay Detachment, "B" Division. Corporal Byers has been stationed in Calgary Sub-Division since 1945 and in charge of Irricana Detachment since June 1948. Cst. H. R. Potter has been transferred from Brooks Detachment to Irricana

Sgt. A. W. Green of "B" Division is a recent arrival at Calgary. Sgt. T. A. Horn and Cst. R. M. Camphaug have returned to their respective duties from the Coronation Contingent.

Cst. W. F. Burton of Drumheller Detachment is President of the Drumheller Tennis Club and reports that enthusiasm was high in

that city during the summer. Miss Helen Baxter, President of the Alberta Lawn Tennis Association for the 1953 season, participated in the Alberta Tennis Championships at Jasper, Alta., in July. She reports that Jasper will also be the locale for the 1954 matches.

Rifle and Revolver Club Cpl. A. J. Waters posted the top score in the division for revolver competition and received a pewter stein as prize. Sgt. C. E. Gray placed high in the Calgary team for rifle honors and received a sterling spoon as prize.

Calgary Stampede The 68th Annual Calgary Exhibition and Stampede was held from July 6-11 and as in past years, the Force was well represented. Thirteen members from Calgary marched in the opening day parade and two members from Lethbridge appeared on a float from Fort Macleod.

The old RNWMP hut was reopened in the grounds and Cpl. M. E. Byers was in charge ably assisted by Csts. R. I. Wilson, W. J. E. Pomeroy, K. Knutson, D. W. Gingara and Indian Scouts Vincent Yellow Old Woman and George Turning Robes. The hut proved to be an excellent attraction for tourists and "old-timers", who spent many hours relating experiences and listening to fantastic yarns. Cpl. H. H. C. B. Hervey was mounted, adding a touch of color to the Old West.

Peace River Sub-Division On Aug. 8, 1953, Sgt. R. J. Sangster left Peace River after 15 years in the sub-division to assume new duties as patrol NCO at Edmonton. A few days before, Cst. D. B. McIntyre left Grande Prairie Detachment on transfer to the Interior Economy Branch at Division Headquarters.

On July 14, Cst. D. B. Stewart of the Identification Branch left for Edmonton where he took his discharge. He intends to follow the profession of photography, and we wish him every success in his new venture.

"L" Division

(Headquarters-Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Births To Reg. No. 11795 Sgt. and Mrs. D. R. George, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., a daughter, Janice Dianne, on June 29, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 14878 Cst. C. E. Walper to Miss Betty Lou Todd, R.N., of Charlottetown, P.E.I. at Ottawa, Ont., on June 6, 1953.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to Supt. N. W. Churchill on his recent promotion.

Departures Good luck and best wishes were extended to Superintendent Churchill at an informal gathering of the members prior to his departure to take command of "J" Division. S/Sgt. D. A. Dunlop presented to him, on

behalf of the members, a memento of his stay in "L" Division.

The best wishes of the division were extended to Reg. No. 10211 Cpl. A. W. King, who has retired to pension. At a pleasant gettogether of all available members prior to his departure, he was presented with a reminder of his sojourn in "L" Division, by Staff Sergeant Dunlop on behalf of all.

Arrivals A welcome has been extended to Inspr. W. H. Nevin and family. Inspector Nevin has arrived from "D" Division to assume the command of "L" Division.

Inspection An inspection team comprised of Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird, Sub-Inspr. D. O.

Bartram and S/Sgt. W. W. Truitt spent some time in the division during their tour of inspection. Current discussions indicate that the division has benefited by the inspection and many problems have been solved.

Shooting Cpls. W. M. Beatty and A. M. Johnston competed in the Provincial Rifle Matches and finished in first and second places respectively. These two members later took part in the DCRA Meet at Ottawa.

"N" Division

(Training Centre-Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Arrivals "N" Division welcomes Sub-Inspr. J. G. C. Downey, formerly of "O" Division, who arrived at Rockcliffe on July 20 to take over the duties of Training Officer.

Familiar faces were noted around the division with the arrival back from England of the Coronation Contingent on the night of July 18.

Departures Inspr. W. G. Mudge, former Training Officer, was transferred to "J" Division on July 25. Our best wishes are extended to him and Mrs. Mudge who became so popular in our midst.

New Building A lengthy period of cramped and unsuitable office quarters terminated on April 28 and since then the staff of "N" Division has been enjoying the comforts of spacious bright offices in a new and modern Administration Building recently constructed facing the Riding School. Built at a cost of approximately \$150,000, the structure

consists of two floors and a basement with provision for the anticipated addition of a third story in the future. Constructed of solid brick on a cement foundation with terrazo floors in the halls and battleship linoleum in the offices, the new building measures 88 feet by 33 feet. The basement will house the Q.M. Stores. The ground floor provides suitable offices for the Officer Commanding, orderly room, sergeant major, guard-room, drill and small arms instructors, medical office and an office at the entrance for the division orderly and night guards. The second floor provides ample space for the training officer, senior training NCO, the staff of instructors, a spacious lounge room and the tailor shop.

Social Over 180 couples including Commr. L. H. Nicholson, the Officer Commanding "N" Division, Supt. C. N. K. Kirk and various officers attended an enjoyable Coronation Ball



Thrilling day for 50 British girls, who recently visited Canada as guests of Canadianborn international industrialist W. Garfield Weston, was a visit to the RCMP training centre at Rockcliffe. Here, Shirley Protheroe "autographs" Staff Sergeant Graves and Cst. R. McLean.

Photo— Herb Nott and Co., Toronto. (Public and Industrial Relations Ltd. release.)

held in the division gymnasium on the evening of June 5, 1953, sponsored by the Social and Sports Club. Under the direction of Sgt. H. A. Blackman, the RCMP Dance Band supplied an appropriate selection of music. The gymnasium was suitably decorated for the occasion with a photographic likeness of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, numerous flags and bunting. The ball opened with a reception line, Superintendent and Mrs. Kirk and Dance Committee Chairman Cpl. and Mrs. R. W. James receiving the guests. During a brief intermission, specialized entertainment was supplied by local artists known as "The Aristicats". Sgt. J. W. Allen acted as Master of Ceremonies during the evening and lovely Miss Glenda Muldoon, selected as Cinderella of the ball, was presented with a beautiful rhinestone necklace, bracelet and ear-rings by the Commissioner.

Pension Members of the staff, together with a few of his more intimate friends in the Force, met in the new staff lounge room after hours on June 10 to say farewell to Reg. No. 10960 Cpl. E. D. Williams of "HQ" Division who retired to pension after 22 years of service. The Officer Commanding presented him with a handsome flight bag. Corporal Williams was employed as steward in the Officers' Mess and although he had been transferred to "HQ" Division, he remained close to his old friends in "N" Division who wish him a happy and prosperous future on the West Coast where he

is planning to take up residence. During this get-together, the Officer Commanding presented pewter steins to Sgt. J. W. Allen as winner of the Inter-Divisional Rifle Competition and Cpl. J. Zavitz winner of the Inter-Divisional Revolver Competition.

Visitors On the afternoon of June 17, "N" Division was honored by the presence of 30 U.S. editors on an 11-day goodwill tour of Ontario. A display of precision drill by No. 2 Squad, followed by P.T. by No. 4 Squad, an exhibition of tent-pegging by the riding staff and a shooting display by some of the outstanding division shots helped to make their visit pleasant, worth-while and entertaining.

On the following afternoon, 50 enthusiastic members of the Weston British Girls' Tour—sponsored by W. Garfield Weston, well-known Canadian-born international industrialist—who are touring Ontario and Quebec as part of exchange visits of Canadian young people to Britain and British young people to Canada, visited the division. Leaders of the group consisted of the Misses Barbara and Nancy Weston, daughters of Mr. Weston, and Miss Honoria Harford. The same program as extended to the visiting U.S. editors was displayed to the girls, followed by an address of welcome by the Officer Commanding.

Coronation Ceremonies June 2, 1953 proved to be an important day in Ottawa for members of "N" Division who participated in

In the State Coach is The Governor-General, on his left, his son and secretary, Lionel Massey, and facing them is Capt. Nicholas Eden, Aide-de-Camp. RCMP personnel in the escort: Supt. C. N. J. Kirk, Inspr. W. G. Fraser; Postillion Riders—Sgt. C. F. Box, Cst. A. B. Ewen; Coachmen—Csts. W. F. MacRae, H. J. Clark; Horse Holders—Csts. W. A. Porter, R. G. Boulton, R. W. Laporte, J. H. Maloney, R. B. Harding; Escort—S/Sgt. H. S. Graves, Cpl. D. A. Hadfield, Csts. R. Cave, P. J. C. Morin, E. W. Comeau, R. D. Barker, M. J. Vandekinderen, J. S. MacLean, J. A. Venner, W. Ormshaw, G. W. Day, A. S. Kunalevich, R. M. Shepherd, R. W. Berggren, T. A. Moses, J. E. Brown; Trumpeter—Cpl. G. A. Cutting; Duty Driver—Cpl. J. B. E. Diotte.



the Governor-General's escort from Rideau Hall to the Reviewing Stand on Parliament Hill, in the historical State Coach used on such important occasions as this, commemorating the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. This coach was brought to Canada from Melbourne, Australia about 60 years ago and has since been used for state occasions such as the opening of Parliament. Nine or ten Governors-General have one time or another been escorted in it and the last time it was used was in 1939, during the visit of King George VI and his Queen. This day was of special interest to the Force in that this was the first occasion in many years that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police provided the escort for the Governor-General. Decorations for this occasion were numerous and elaborate and various units of the Armed Forces presented a march past which thrilled huge throngs of loyal subjects who witnessed the display.

Fish Story One is always reading about "the big ones that get away". Cst. J. Moon, one of our driving instructors, reports a story that might interest ardent fans of rod and reel. Returning from leave to Winnipeg, he stopped off at Clearwater Bay in the Lake of the Woods area, near Keewatin, Ont., where he heard a Fish Derby was in progress for the week ending July 19. Trying his luck, and trolling behind a motor driven canoe to a depth of about 250 feet, he caught a 26-inch pickerel weighing approximately six pounds. This was entered in the contest between American and Canadian anglers. Recently he received a letter of congratulations for winning first prize with enclosure for \$16.50. This was one time where one could have his cake and eat it too!!

"O" Division

(Headquarters-Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 12851 Sgt. and Mrs. J. H. Lumb of Toronto, Ont., on June 20, 1953, a son, Barry James.

a son, Barry James.

To Reg. No. 14010 Cst. and Mrs. P. M. Holmes of Hamilton, Ont., on June 27, 1953, a son, Brian Paul.

Marriages Reg. No. 14066 Cst. E. W. Anderson to Miss Margaret J. Daniels in Toronto, Ont., on June 13, 1953.

Reg. No. 13305 Cst. H. J. Fox to Jean Alfreda Barbour in Winnipeg, Man., on Aug. 8, 1953.

Deaths Mrs. Marian Hogg at the Toronto Western Hospital on July 30, 1953 after a lengthy illness. Mrs. Hogg will long be remembered by those who knew her at the "O" Division Central Registry where she worked for ten years.

Arrivals Members of the division welcome the following recent arrivals from other divisions: Asst. Commr. C. W. Harvison from "E" Division as our new Officer Commanding, Cpl. J. R. Northover from "F" Division and Csts. S. R. Rogers, R. G. Hemsworth, J. S. Dunlop, A. J. Toews, G. W. Buchborough, J. R. Warner and R. Campbell, all from "Depot" Division.

Departures The following members have left to take up duties in other divisions: Asst. Commr. J. Howe to "H" Division as Officer Commanding, Inspr. W. J. Butler to "E" Division, Sub-Inspr. J. G. C. Downey, recently promoted, to "N" Division as Training Officer, Cst. A. E. Stafford and his wife to "G" Division to take charge of Lake Harbour Detachment and Cst. W. W. Macall to "K" Division.

Softball The Division Headquarters softball team saw action in the four-team Civil Service Softball League this year. Other clubs entered were the Navy, Air Force and Post Office. The Force's entry led the circuit most of the season.

Summer Activities Summer sporting activities have been confined mainly to softball with two interesting exhibition games taking the spot light. The first was between the single and married members. Sparked by our new Officer Commanding, the married men held the unattached-most of whom played for our softball club—to a 21-21 tie, at least that is what it says in the records. The team of married men were held together by such worthies as Inspector Cruickshank, famous for his unique fielding method of catching balls with his fedora and Sub-Inspector Milligan, our heavy slugger. By game end all were in complete exhaustion and retired to Beverley Barracks for refreshments before the long trek home through the city of Toronto.

The second game was between the Force's C.I.B. boys and headquarters of the Toronto City Police. This game is an annual event of some proportion with the City Police Trophy—of a most astounding design—again at stake. The game was a real duel from the moment the umpire called "play ball" till the last pitch was thrown. Going into the last half of the ninth inning the game was tied 11-11 and it looked like extra innings but the great "O" Division "DiMaggio", Red Power, came up to bat and as he has done so many times before when the chips were down, lost the ball "into the blue".

This meant the trophy would stand another year in its honored place in the C.I.B. office. As the dust settled over the playing field, all participants gathered at a small club called the Maison Dore for an enjoyable social evening.

Book Reviews

NORTH FROM MALAYA—Adventure on Five Fronts—, by William O. Douglas. Doubleday and Company Inc., Garden City, N.Y., U.S.A. and Doubleday Publishers, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Indexed. Pp. 352. \$4.50.

The author is a noted world traveller and writer of "Men and Mountains", "Strange Lands and Free People" and "Beyond the High Himalayas". When he is not indulging in perhaps his favorite pursuit, travelling, he spends his "spare moments" as an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Appointed to this august body in 1939, Mr. Justice Douglas has established for himself an enviable reputation as one of America's outstanding jurists, but his concern for and interest in the under-privileged lands and peoples has led him to far away places. His published books present the peculiar problems of the less fortunate races in a sympathetic and humanitarian light.

In his latest work Justice Douglas has chosen the strife torn countries of South-Eastern Asia and starting with Malaya he covers progressively the Philippines, Vietnahm, Burma and lastly Formosa, Korea and the Fifth Front. In each of the countries Justice Douglas found one ill common to all, the terrorizing forces of communist inspired and communist led guerrillas were costing law and order huge sums in men and munitions in a warfare that has reached no definite settlement through any decisive battle. Mr. Douglas goes further than to show us merely the revolutionary tactics and way of life imposed on these countries by the internal strife and revolutions inspired and supported by the U.S.S.R. He does a first-class job of reporting events exactly as he saw them in the countries he visited, without fear or favor to any class or governing body and he offers to the reader his own opinions on what he thinks is the fundamental solution to the difficulties in the Eastern situation.

Basically, he believes, the peoples of these Asian countries have the same desires as we of the democratic world. Oppressed and downtrodden for centuries, most of them seem to know something of the benefits of independence, equality, the right of each person to his own religion and way of life and the right of all nations to choose their

own governments and democratic principles of rule. In his book he perhaps intentionally uses Burma as an example of one country which received its independence at a moment that appeared most inopportune and which out of the ashes of chaos and ruin has in a short time wrought miracles in establishing Burma as one country on the right road toward democratic beliefs.

In general it might be said that the common ill of all these nations, the danger of communism, can only be fought effectively by a counter-revolution. Organized and directed as this menace is by the Kremlin, it is fostered and encouraged by the oppressions under which the natives exist and to them it assumes something of the proportions of a "necessary evil". To combat it successfully the people of these lands need the moral and material support of the nations of the free world, a challenge which Mr. Justice Douglas presents bluntly.

H.E.B.

SELECTED LETTERS OF T. E. LAW-RENCE, edited by David Garnett. Clarke, Irwin & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Indexed. Pp. 384. \$3.25.

This volume of the Selected Letters of whom has been termed "the greatest genius

Pan-Dandy

Vitamin B Breads

WHITE BROWN WHOLEWHEAT and JUMBO

using exclusively
CANADA APPROVED FLOUR
with its high vitamin content, to maintain health and vigor in all the family.

CAKES

PIES COOKIES
ROAST CHICKENS

and all manner of bakery products

We Cater

for banquets, receptions, weddings, large or small

Call 2-4811

MORRISON-LAMOTHE

Bakery Limited

BAKERS

CATERERS

95 Echo Drive

Ottawa

England has produced in the last two centuries"—Lawrence of Arabia—omits all his early letters written when he was a schoolboy and undergraduate before his visit to the East and all the dispatches which appeared originally in *The Arab Bulletin*.

"Yet," says David Garnett, the editor of this book, "I believe I have preserved everything of real importance and that the reader who has closed 'Seven Pillars of Wisdom' with his mind teeming with questions will find them answered here."

Those who have consumed "The Essential T. E. Lawrence", reviewed in the October 1951 issue of *The Quarterly*, will find that Selected Letters contains many of the same epistles. However, the volume is augmented with the addition of several other letters woven into the "biography" giving it a fuller coverage of the life of Thomas Edward Lawrence as told by himself.

T.E.G.S.

SAFETY LAST, by Lt.-Col. W. F. Stirling, DSO, MC. With a foreword by Siegfried Sassoon and an epilogue by Lord Kinross. Hollis and Carter, London, England. Palm Publishers Press Services Ltd., Montreal, Canada. Illustrated. Indexed. Pp. 251. \$3.75.

A book such as this can leave the reader with conflicting thoughts, (a) admiration for a man who has lived so full a life and (b) reasonable grounds for questioning some of its details. The latter, of course, is a common criticism of any autobiography; in writing one's life story a man is bound to omit certain facts which may or may not have some bearing on the reader's appreciation of the tale; and in dwelling on the past, time is apt to cast a somewhat rosy hue over certain events. In any case the reader will have to admit that Colonel Stirling has led a full, interesting and varied life and this reviewer's principal criticism is that it is somewhat disconcerting to read of noted figures of English military and political history as "Charlie", "Kippy", "Archie" and "Konkey".

From birth it appeared that Colonel Stirling was fated to lead a life considerably different from that of the average Englishman of his station. His childhood was spent in Hampton Court Palace, his nursery a former office of Sir Christopher Wren. During times when he travelled the contin-

ent with his mother, his playmates were the children of European royalty. From school he went to Sandhurst, from the Military Academy he went into the Army and almost immediately began his active career with service in the South African War. Following that, his life of military activity continued almost without break until the cessation of hostilities after World War II. Much of his service was in the Middle East, through Egypt, Palestine, The Sudan and Syria, and in the Balkans-Albania and Rumania. During the Arab revolt in World War I, Colonel Stirling was the Chief of Staff to Lawrence of Arabia and many of the events he describes are familiar to those who have read anything of the history of that legendary figure.

Colonel Stirling's more prosaic pursuits during lulls in his career of service, saw him acting as a porter, floor-walker and buyer for a London department store, adviser to a film company and fruit farmer in British Columbia. From the whole story we get the impression of a man who definitely chose "safety last" and a life of action as his goal, and in the telling of it, he has given us an interesting book. H.E.B.

THE LONG WAY ROUND, by Pat Frank. Longmans, Green and Company, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 221. \$3.50.

Commissioned by the UN's Korean Reconstruction Agency to travel to Korea to write a documentary film, the author returned to the United States after circumnavigating the globe, to sit down and write this personal, unconventional, human interest yarn of his experiences and opinions of his jaunt from the time he left his home in Atlantic Beach, Florida, till his return to New York.

After lolling around Atlantic Beach for three years, Pat Frank decided in the summer of 1952 that he had to take a trip to Ankara, Turkey, to visit a girl employed by the U.S. Embassy of whom he was enamored. However, his plans were suddenly interrupted when an official of the UNKRA put the Korean proposition up to him. Mr. Frank declined at first, stating he was leaving for Turkey shortly, but this official was persistent and reminded Mr. Frank that "the world is round" and that there is nothing to stop him returning via Turkey. As the author points out: ". . .

nobody can offer me a trip around the world and get away with it."

The Long Way Round is the story of this trip—what he saw in Seoul, Pusan, Panmunjom, Hong Kong, Bangkok and finally Turkey. Each chapter is liberally sprinkled with humorous anecdotes, all of which go to make up a worth-while narrative and which will hold the interest of the average reader throughout. As mentioned before, the theme is on a strictly personal, down-to-earth basis, and after putting the book down, you feel that you would like to meet the author, shake hands with him and sit down and listen to some more of his experiences.

Perhaps there are several who have never yet come across any of Mr. Frank's work despite the fact that he has been in the writing game nearly 30 years. However, his years as an author number only seven. He wrote his first novel, Mr. Adam, in 1946, a witty effort which sold nearly a million and a half copies. The Long Way Round is his first non-fiction effort.

T.E.G.S

FRIEND OR FOE?, by Lt.-Col. Oreste Pinto. Werner Laurie, London, England and Smithers and Bonellie, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 188. \$3.

"Spy catching" is the theme of popular novels, particularly those which appear during or subsequent to wars and one that provides many thrills for the followers of that type of fiction. No fiction however, could be any more fascinating than Colonel Pinto's factual accounts of his experiences as a counter-espionage authority for the Dutch forces in England during World War II.

President Eisenhower has described Colonel Pinto "as the greatest living expert on security" and the earlier book of this author "Spy Catcher" convinced many people that such must be the case. In this volume he follows up his previous success by telling of five separate incidents he encountered during the war to illustrate the difficulties of a counter-espionage agent. In each of them the story of the suspect was convincing and to the layman offers some indications of the craft and guile behind those who make spying their life's work. As the author puts it in his Foreword ". . . the subconscious question 'Friend or foe?' is rarely an easy one to answer, particularly when the agent knows that a mistake on his part might perhaps condemn an innocent man to further loss of liberty . . . or, worse still may allow a guilty man the opportunity of continuing his espionage . . .".

Each character examined in the book by Colonel Pinto provides a fascinating study. His "summing up" chapter is no less interesting to all who take keenly to heart the crucial times in which we live and the recent spy trials which shocked citizens of all free thinking countries. Backed by almost 40 years of experience in this highly specialized field—one of the most important in modern law-enforcement work—the author's opinions for effective counterespionage must be considered worthy of some study.

This has been one book this reviewer enjoyed reading and it is one which will appeal to most people.

H.E.B.

CANADA AT THE CORONATION.
The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada.
120 illustrations. \$3.

On reading this book one can get a glimpse of the pageantry and splendor of the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Not only are we Canadians proud to record that our own countrymen and women took part on this great occasion, but the fact that the whole world regardless of race, color or creed gathered in the heart of London Town to pay homage to our young Queen is indeed worthy of note.

One cannot always recall to mind great events in history without having the necessary illustrations to remind us. This book reveals to all the colorful procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, where thousands waited to acclaim Her Majesty when she stepped from her golden coach, and the return journey with all the pomp and splendor and the promise of a new Elizabethan era which is now beginning to unfold.

Not only was the occasion vivid to those present on the route and in the Abbey, but was brought vividly to the hearts and minds of thousands all over the world through the medium of television.

The procession has passed, but the memory of the great day will live forever in our minds thanks to the excellent illustrations of this book.

P.W.

DALE OF THE MOUNTED IN THE ARCTIC, by Joe Holliday. Thomas Allen Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 156. \$1.25.

This is the third in the series of "Dale of The Mounted" books which appeared on the market for the first time three years ago and this volume should find as much favor with its youthful readers as the others. Dale begins his adventures in this book where he left off in the last-on the brink of an exciting mystery in the Canadian Arctic. Some unexpected twists to this part of the story coincide with the current importance and development of the north as a vital zone of North American defence. Once past this arduous duty Dale moves on to other spheres of activity in the north, increasing his experience with the successful conclusion of each of his assignments. The book leaves us with a promise of a new field opening for our young hero to conquer in the next volume-the investigation of a crime which has provided a difficult problem for the police forces of many countries.

Once again Mr. Holliday has seasoned his "main dish" of adventure fiction with a liberal sprinkling of facts-data on new developments in Canada's industrial program, on life in the Arctic and on the activities of the RCMP. As we have said on other occasions, Mr. Holliday has taken pains to get authoritative information for his young readers on these points, a commendable bit of detail that certainly adds to the interest of his books. We confess, however, to a moment of mild surprise at one error we noted in this volume-Inspector Larsen, on the St. Roch, is named as the first man to circumnavigate the North American continent. Sgt. F. S. Farrar of "Headquarters" Division, a former member of the St. Roch crew holds that distinction, as reported in The Quarterly, October 1950.

11.E.D.

Ohituary

Reg. No. 7340 ex-Cst. George Marston Blake, 52, died at Arcadia, Cal., on May 4, 1953. He engaged in the RNWMP on May 25, 1918 at Calgary, Alta., and on Aug. 29, 1918, volunteered to serve in the RNWMP Siberian Cavalry Draft. Due to a physical disability, he was discharged from the Force on Sept. 25, 1918 at "Depot" Division. (See Old-timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 17551 Cst. Willard Boehler, 21, was killed in an airplane crash at Ottawa, Ont., on June 24, 1953. He joined the RCMP on Feb. 14, 1952 and served at Regina, Sask. and "A" Division, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 11051 Cst. Ernest Frederick John Bowell, 49, died Apr. 20, 1953 at Ottawa. He joined the Force on Oct. 5, 1931 and served at Regina, Sask., Vancouver, Victoria and Esquimalt, B.C., Dawson and Whitehorse, Y.T., Edmonton, Lethbridge and Blairmore, Alta. and Ottawa, Ont. Prior to joining the RCMP he had served seven years with the King's Royal Rifles.

Reg. No. 4611 ex-Sgt. Percival Spurgeon, 66, died July 7, 1953 at Victoria, B.C. He joined the RNWMP at Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., on July 22, 1907 and retired to pension on July 21, 1931. He served at Regina, Sask.

and Lethbridge, Peace River, Athabasca and Fort Chipewyan, Alta.

Reg. No. 6522 ex-Cpl. Joseph Lewis Norman Ellis, 63, died at New Westminster, B.C., on Aug. 5, 1953. He joined the RNWMP on Mar. 10, 1916 and purchased his discharge May 16, 1921. He served at Regina, Wood Mountain, Sask., Fort William, Ont. During World War I Mr. Ellis served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft "A".

Reg. No. 10199 ex-Cpl. Earl Robert Samuel Pink, 46, died at Washington, D.C., on July 13, 1953. He joined the Force on June 8, 1926 and was discharged to pension on July 17, 1949. He served at Regina, Sask., Toronto, Sudbury, Ohsweken, Ont., and in the Fingerprint Section at Headquarters.

Reg. No. 3264 ex-Cpl. William Cole Shuckburgh, 78, died Mar. 16, 1953 at Stettler, Alta. He joined the NWMP Apr. 18, 1898 and was discharged when his term of service expired Apr. 17, 1906. Mr. Shuckburgh served at Regina, Maple Creek and Whitehorse, Y.T. During the South African War he was on active service with Lord Strathcona's Horse and was one of those singled out by Col. S. B. Steele as a "very good man".