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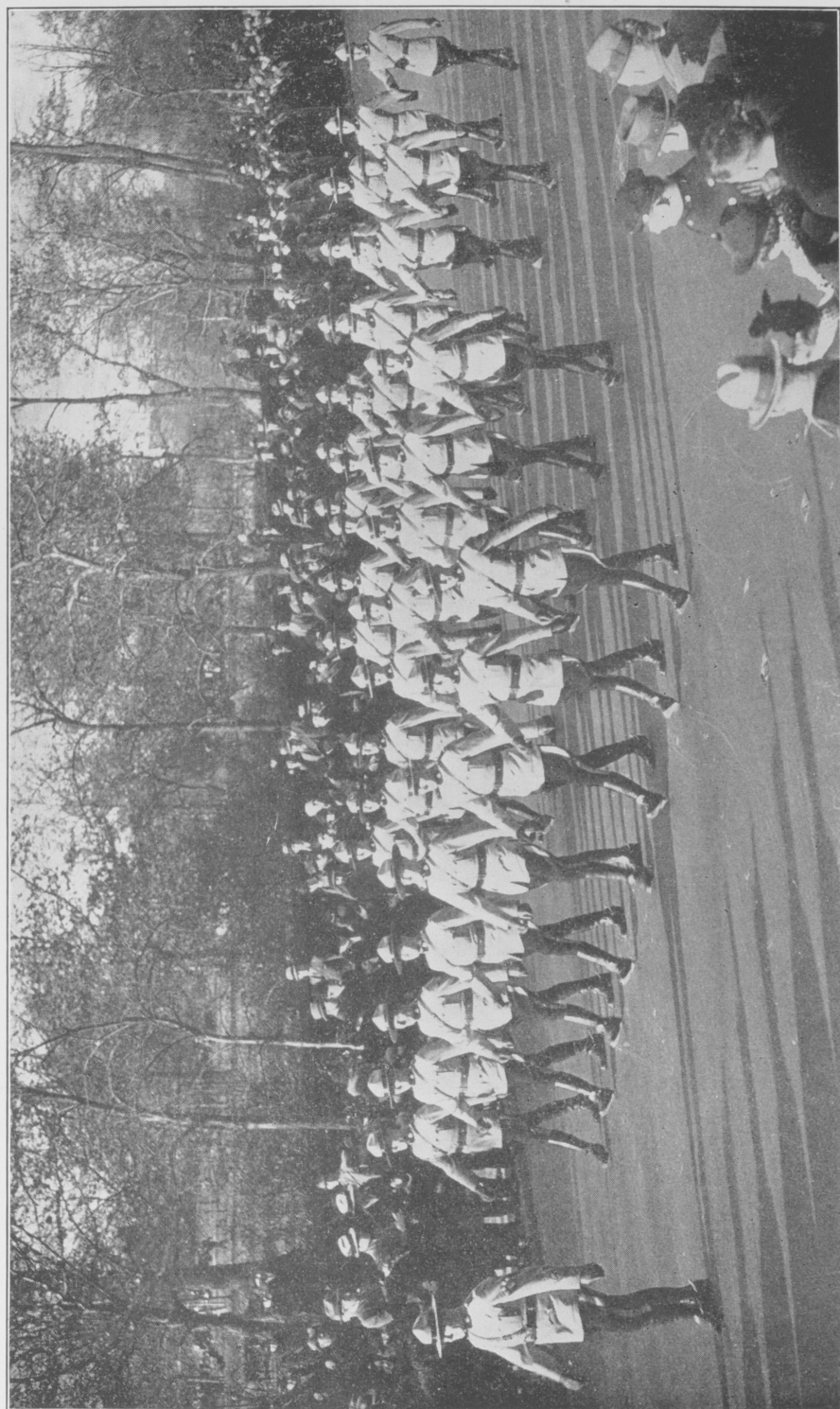
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"N" DIVISION MUSICAL RIDE IN NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1934

The Commissioner's Message

The Commissioner wishes all the readers of the R. C. M. Police Quarterly a very Happy New Year. He appreciates the good work of the Editor and Committee for their very efficient services during the year 1934.

Editorial

WE ARE very pleased to publish a message from General MacBrien, the Commissioner of this Force, which is printed above.

The Committee responsible for the publication of this magazine would like to follow his example and wish our readers, one and all, the best of health, happiness and prosperity in 1935.

Happy New Year We also wish to thank those ex-members of the Force and others who have displayed their interest in our *Quarterly* by subscribing for it.

To those who have so kindly contributed articles and to those who have transmitted to us items of interest we offer our heartiest thanks and express the hope that they will continue to assist us in the future. Their valuable help will be very welcome indeed.

It is the Commissioner's desire to improve the *Quarterly* in every way possible so that it may be interesting and instructive to members of the Force.

* * *

The Frontispiece shows the members of "N" Division Musical Ride marching to attend the Armistice Day memorial service in New York. The

R. C. M. P. in New York critics have all been most complimentary about the performances which those participating in this ride contributed, so there is justification for feeling that the visit of the R. C. M. Police was really a great success.

So far the careers of the first three Commissioners of the Force have been dealt with in this *Quarterly*. The others will be written up in turn in later editions.

* * *

The Committee have encountered some difficulty in this task as many of the valuable and informative old files were destroyed in a fire years ago. They feel that many of our readers must know particulars of interesting events in the careers of the Commissioners which still have to be published.

**Assistance of
Readers is
Invited**

They would therefore be most grateful to anyone who would write to the Secretary details of any episode in the careers of these gentlemen which they think would be suitable for inclusion in the notices which still remain to be written.

"Social Outlook in Police Service"

An address delivered to the Police Association of Ontario in Toronto
on 3rd October, 1934,

by BRIGADIER GENERAL D. C. DRAPER, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chief Constable, Toronto

CRIME AND the criminal constitute a social problem which although allied with every other social problem can only be solved through well-directed determined police and social effort. Crime is a destroying influence which inflicts more useless suffering than any other social evil upon many innocent, well-deserving and hard-working individuals. The criminal, who descends from a good home into a life of crime, brings to his family a stigma which is almost unbearable and, under the burden, the family life is broken.

There are other sufferers. For instance, a short time ago the papers were filled with news of the Labatt abduction. The sufferings of the Labatt family were brought forcibly before the public eyes. Everyone shared with Mrs. Labatt her anxiety for a husband, perhaps in torture, perhaps dead. Again last autumn there was the Copp Murder. The daily press was filled with news of this sad case and I think that I may say the Citizens of Toronto were never so stirred with compassion over any injustice, or any wrong that has been committed, as they were for the Copp family at that time. The Copp family and the community of Toronto were deprived of a young life that had every promise of distinction. Then a few years ago there was the Lindbergh Kidnapping and the sympathy of the world was stirred for the famous Lindbergh family and everyone followed with interest the sadness that had befallen them. The Labatts, the Cops, the Lindberghs, know the cruelty of the criminal. In these cases severe suffering was inflicted on innocent persons. The suffering that these families have endured is by no means exceptional—crime always leaves a trail of suffering. Whenever a murder is committed, some family circle is plunged into grief such as the Copp family had to endure; whenever an abduction is committed there is suffering for the abducted and anxiety for family and friends; whenever robbery is committed some innocent person or persons are deprived of their well-earned savings. And thus through all the category of crime there follows a trail of suffering.

Sometimes the police officer is considered hard-hearted by the well meaning citizen but really his desire in prosecuting a criminal is for the purpose of preventing more crime and more suffering and in so doing preserving organized society. Untimely sympathy for the criminal who has not served his sentence often defeats the ends of justice without conferring any benefit on the criminal. Our sympathy for the criminal must not be allowed to overshadow our sympathy for the victim of his crime nor prevent us from upholding and supporting a high standard of law enforcement. In combatting crime we are assisting in every other type of social endeavour. When we curb the criminal tendency we prepare the ground for the social worker to cultivate the fulfilment of cleanliness and health. In return the social worker prevents the development of many an embryo criminal. Whenever

a life is turned from the path of crime to that of decent citizenship, a worthwhile act of crime prevention has been accomplished.

The police and the social worker are striving to make the world a better place in which to live. In many points the two fields of endeavour overlap and success in either field may only be attained through closer co-operation, one with the other. Without the assistance of the social worker, without the influence and assistance of the church, the home and the school, the police cannot make any very real progress in their endeavours to curb the devastation of crime. It is an undertaking beyond the scope of any section or group of men to combat. It must be fought through the determined effort of all good right minded citizens.

With some, as we all know, crime is a disease; with others it is lack of proper education, home training and healthy environment and yet with others it is weakness, inability to resist temptation. However, all committed to penal institutions are not habitual criminals—a few can be accurately classified as professional lawbreakers who devote their entire activity to nothing but crime and law-breaking, but, fortunately, for the most part, these institutions are occupied with the casual rather than the deliberate offender. These men emanate from all walks of life and every strata of society, each contributing its quota with no particular profession, trade or degree of learning failing to have its representative.

In the upper classes crime is particularly revolting. Surrounded with comforts, the upper class criminal is a monster of greed, selfishness and cruelty. With the advantage of a college education, this individual lays his plans too well to permit of detection or conviction. Under a cloak of respectability the hypocrite moves in the best circles, having political and even church prominence. It is seldom that this type of criminal ever serves a term in a penal institution—he is too clever for that. He is quite as despicable as the habitual criminal who devotes his life to crime and law-breaking as a vocation for cruelly selfish gain. It is doubtful if any improvement can be made within the compass of a single generation with either of these classes, but there is much that can be done for the first offender who has fallen perhaps because the burden of existence under our unequal standards of social justice has proven unbearable; and for others who have failed, after release from a penal institution, to make the necessary adjustments to civilian life.

The ex-convict is faced with a problem when he leaves the prison gates that is far greater than any he has previously experienced. Without employment and with a stigma on his name that makes it very difficult for him to find work, he will often slide back into a life of crime. To confine offenders to penal institutions for a certain period, then to release them from prison gates without any idea of their destination or future well-being is throwing away a golden opportunity for social service and will accomplish nothing, either for them or the public in general. The task of crime prevention does not and cannot end when the prisoner has served his sentence—it must follow him through to a re-establishment in civilian life.

During the past five years it has been my privilege to direct an organization having as its object a broader social attitude in the work of rehabilitation among offenders against society and I am indeed pleased to say that throughout the Province of Ontario the larger percentage of some 2500 men who passed through our hands was absorbed into useful citizenship. In carrying

out this work a system which has been in use in the British Isles for some considerable time has been carefully studied for precedent and direction.

Much attention should be focussed on the responsibility of society and not wholly on the responsibility of the offender to society. In some measure, the extent of which can never really be determined, the injustices and evils of the social order are responsible for his becoming a criminal. We must always remember that with all his shortcomings, the offender may be more human than many seemingly good citizens — more sympathetic than the hypocrite who, though pretending much, is the worst enemy of present day society.

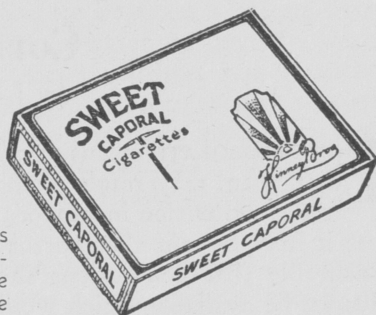
The offender must be studied and dealt with as an individual and he can never be reformed until treated as such. It is most often through an understanding of his human qualities that he is inspired to effect a genuine reform either by his own initiative or the help of others. I have always felt that, taking into account the many obstacles to be overcome within himself, as well as outside, the wrongdoer who has succeeded in regaining a place for himself among honest men is perhaps just a little more human than most of us. The effort a criminal will make personally to go straight is much greater than good citizens suppose, and if they left off molly-coddling him and sentimentalizing over him and simply found him the right kind of a change, there would be many more lasting reforms.

Disciplinary measures can and should be applied for corrective purposes. Untimely sympathy on the part of good citizens often defeats the ends of justice without conferring any benefit on the criminal. Sometimes citizens send comforts and even luxuries to the jails which can only cause the criminal to feel that he is in a sense a hero. This type of sympathy is useless. How much better to wait until he has finished his sentence and then find him a job, when he may re-establish himself as a good citizen. The wisest system is that which most effectually restores the wrong doer to respectable society and leads him in true repentance to seek the better way. The best thing you can do is to give a man a job at the time of his discharge from prison. This evidence of faith in the unhappy individuals who have made a mis-step will encourage them to have faith in themselves and to believe that they can successfully begin life anew.

In the course of their duty the police are more or less brought into contact with the great body of the population and if rightly directed and trained they have unlimited opportunities both for the exercise of preventive influence in regard to crime, and for the promotion of social improvement. There has been a tendency to regard the police as mere instruments of detection and arrest and, to some extent, this has influenced the thought of police officers and has limited their field of endeavour. Good police duty includes not only detection and arrest but anything that an officer may do in a lawful manner to prevent people from committing crime. Where you know that a person is criminally inclined, and if by advice or assistance you can put such a person on the road to make an honest living you are rendering good service to the individual, to your Department and to Society.

In the experience of many Chiefs of Police with whom I have had the pleasure to discuss this phase of citizenship, it is agreed that in the main Police Officers are almost completely absorbed in the detection of crime and the apprehension and conviction of those accused; that once the case has been

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disposed of in some Court of justice, they are apt to forget the accused entirely or be prejudiced against any possible reform. Such a state of affairs cannot and must not be permitted to continue in any properly directed and controlled police organization.

To save the public from the evils inflicted by the criminal and to save the criminal himself from inflicting further evils on Society should be the duty of our present civilization.

What better crime preventive or more humanitarian work can be performed than that which assists men who have committed some misdemeanour, to re-establish themselves, in civil life and become good law-abiding citizens? What organization is better equipped to accomplish unlimited good in this direction than our Police organizations whose daily work takes their members to the very heart of crime and crime creating influences? Who, of all people, not excepting leaders in any social organization, are in a better position to help and give counsel in this work than the members of Police organizations in every City, Town and Village? And, each ex-criminal re-established to good citizenship cannot fail to have a decided and beneficial effect on the volume of crime in any community.

Every member of our police forces must constitute himself an agent for the social betterment of his community and the friend and counsellor of erring youth. As active workers in the various charitable and social movements, they can divert the stream that is now so steadily flowing in the direction of the jail and the penitentiary into the channels of worthy and useful citizenship.

Corroboration

by J. C. MARTIN, K.C.

TO CORROBORATE means to confirm, or to make more certain. Corroboration, then, may result from any evidence which tends to give certainty to the contention in support of which it is advanced. (1) In this general sense it may be said that corroboration is always to be desired; it is highly undesirable that convictions should be made in criminal cases if further evidence be available which would have made the proof of the offence more certain. Of course, this does not mean that proof should be piled up to the point of redundancy, that if there are half a dozen witnesses who can testify to one point, all six should be called. Very few cases are decided by weight of numbers.

Apart from its general meaning, the word 'corroboration' is used in a more restricted sense, there being certain offences for which a conviction cannot be made "upon the evidence of one witness" without corroboration, as well as certain classes of witnesses whose evidence cannot result in conviction unless corroborated. It is the present purpose to discuss the subject in this somewhat technical sense, and with reference to criminal cases.

It may not be out of place, however, to notice that, under the various provincial statutes as well as in England, when proceedings are taken against a man to have him declared the father of an illegitimate child, the evidence of the mother must be corroborated. The leading case upon this branch of the subject is that of *Thomas v. Jones*, (1921) 90 L.J.K.B.49. This is a very striking case, inasmuch as it shows how differently the same circumstances may impress different minds.

Corroboration, in the specialized meaning to which reference has been made, may be examined under three headings:

1. Corroboration as required under Code Section 1002;
 2. Corroboration as required under Code Section 1003 and Section 16 of the Canada Evidence Act;
 3. The evidence of accomplices,
- with the observation that there are certain considerations common to all three.

The leading case, and the one to which any discussion of corroboration must inevitably return, is that of *Rex v. Baskerville*, (1916) L.J.K.B.28, which lays down that evidence in corroboration must be independent testimony which affects the accused by connecting or tending to connect him with the crime. "It must be evidence which implicates him—that is, which confirms in some material particular, not only the evidence that the crime has been committed, but also that the prisoner committed it." And further, "it need not be direct evidence that the accused committed the crime; it is sufficient if it is merely circumstantial evidence of his connection with the crime." In other words, it must be such as to point to the guilt of the accused.

That being so, it is important to notice that it must not be consistent with two views. For example, (1) one Brunner swore before a committee of the Legislature that he had given a certain cheque for \$4,000.00 to one Peterson. Peterson denied this. Smith, a bank manager, was called, and

swore that on the day in question he had cashed for Peterson a cheque signed by Brunner for that amount. The cheque was that of an organization of which Brunner was treasurer and a man named Wilson was secretary. Peterson was convicted of perjury and on appeal it was argued that the evidence of Smith was just as consistent with the view that Peterson had got the cheque from Wilson as that he had got it from Brunner. The Supreme Court of Canada laid down the rule that evidence which is consistent with two views is not corroborative of either.

However, this did not dispose of the case, because accused had sworn that he did not get the cheque *at all*. In view of this general denial, the Court held that Smith's evidence became corroborative of Brunner's, inasmuch as Brunner said that Peterson had received it, and Peterson's own statement ruled out the possibility of his having got it from Wilson.

This reference to the denial of the accused brings us to another well-defined rule, that "the accused having given evidence on his own behalf, his evidence could be looked at for the statutory corroboration." (2) In the case quoted, the accused was charged with indecent assault upon a female. In endeavouring to exculpate himself he gave an explanation which the Court considered to be unreasonable, and admitted a circumstance which was incriminating if the evidence of the girl was believed.

It has been convenient to deal with these considerations first, because, while they apply generally to the three headings specified above, they cover all the matter which is of importance with regard to Section 1002. That section requires corroboration in all cases in which the accused is charged under the following sections of the Criminal Code:

1. Section 74, (treason);
2. Section 174, (perjury). It is to be noted in this connection that what it is material to establish by corroborative evidence, is the falsity of the statement upon which the charge is based, not the fact that it was made under oath.
3. Sections 211-220, (seduction, procuring, conspiracy to defile, carnal knowledge of idiots, prostitution of Indian women);
4. Section 301, (carnal knowledge of a girl under 14, or of a girl between 14 and 16 years of age); Section 309 (2), (procuring feigned marriage);
5. Sections 468-470, (forgery).

As we come now to Section 1003, we must observe first that it is to be read with Section 16 of the Canada Evidence Act, and that both sections deal with the unsworn testimony of children of tender years. It is to be borne in mind too, that the latter section, while it does apply to criminal cases, does not apply to them alone, but to "any legal proceeding." The Code section, (sub-section 1,) applies the same rule, in somewhat similar terms, to cases in which the charge relates to carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age, or to indecent assault upon a female. It would be possible, no doubt, to define the difference in wording of the sub-sections (2) of the two sections. This, however, would serve no useful purpose, because there is no real difference in the degree of corroboration required under the two sub-sections in criminal cases.

There are two cases which support this opinion. In the first, (3) the accused was charged with rape upon a girl 7 years of age. Rape, it will be noticed, is not mentioned either in Section 1002 or Section 1003 of the Criminal Code, as being a crime in the proof of which corroborative evidence is required, "although in practice the Judge will warn the jury of the danger of convicting a man of rape on the uncorroborated evidence of the prosecutrix." (3a). In the particular case, however, the testimony of the young girl was taken without her being sworn, so that corroboration was required under the Evidence Act. There was medical evidence that she had contracted a venereal disease, and the testimony relied upon as corroboration related to the condition of the accused in that respect. There was medical evidence also with regard to the prevalence of the disease, in view of which the Court, before which an appeal was argued, felt that the evidence of the accused's condition did not corroborate the girl's account of the affair.

The judgment contains the following strong statement: "I think such independent testimony should be of itself capable of implicating the accused with at least reasonable certainty."

This case, decided in Nova Scotia, was discussed by the Court of Appeal in Saskatchewan in a case (4) somewhat similar in point of fact, but notably different in the charge. In the latter case, the trial Judge told the jury that the fact that the accused was diseased might be taken as corroboration of the girl's story. The Court of Appeal ordered a new trial upon the ground that this was misdirection.

After conviction upon the new trial the accused appealed again, and the question of corroboration was examined once more. The Court remarked that the evidence was stronger upon the second trial than it had been on the first, and made the following observations:

"On the evidence, therefore, we think that the jury could find (*to the degree of proof required in criminal cases*), (5) that the prisoner communicated the disease to the complainant by sexual contact. Hence we think that the matter was properly left to them by the learned trial Judge as one in which they might find evidence of corroboration."

And again:

"If, upon such evidence and after hearing such a summing up, the jury concluded, as they appear to have done, that the complainant got the disease by sexual contact from the prisoner, and decided to treat this circumstance as corroborative of her story, we think that their verdict cannot be disturbed on the ground now under consideration."

In this case the accused was charged with unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age, also with indecent assault upon a female, the two offences with which Section 1003 especially deals. In the former case, the youth of the girl and the fact that her testimony was unsworn, made corroboration necessary under the Evidence Act. Nowhere does the later case suggest that there is any difference in the corroboration required in the two provisions. On the contrary, from the expressions used, it seems quite clear that under both the degree of corroboration necessary is precisely the same.

Sometimes, in cases of the kinds just mentioned, confirmation of the girl's story is sought from a complaint made by her soon after the event. It would be out of place here to notice the conditions which must be present in order that such complaints may be admitted in evidence, but it is relevant to inquire as to their effect after they have been admitted. The general rule (6) is that evidence of such complaints is admitted not "as part of the *res gestae*, or as evidence of the truth of the things alleged, or solely for the purpose of disproving consent, (*i.e.*, in cases where consent is in issue,) *but for the general purpose of confirming the testimony of the ravished woman*" (5)—and it applies to all such women, including girls of tender years.

The distinction is rather a fine one which thus regards a complaint of this sort, not as establishing directly the truth of what is alleged, but as bolstering up the credibility of the person making the statement, and so tending to establish its truth indirectly. The application of the rule, where children are affected, is shown by a number of Canadian cases, (7) one of which (8) may be quoted as illustrating how such a complaint may be a factor, with other circumstances, in providing corroboration:

"I am of opinion that the evidence of the child was sufficiently corroborated by the evidence: (a) *of the statement made by her to her mother within an hour or two after the occurrence*, (5)—(b) of the condition of the child's clothing as testified to by the mother, (c) of the fact of the child having been seen with the prisoner in his wagon or buggy during the time testified to as that during which his improper conduct took place."

The foregoing discussion, since it involves a consideration of Section 1003, has called for illustration from a certain class of cases. The reader may be inclined to argue that this section adds nothing to the law, that, had it never been passed, the cases with which it deals would fall within Section 16 of the Canada Evidence Act. At all events, it does put beyond question the need for corroboration in those cases. However, for the sake of clarity, it may be well to point out again that this provision of the Evidence Act is a general section requiring corroboration of the unsworn testimony of *any* child of tender years in *any* legal proceeding. And it should be added that where the evidence of a child is received unsworn, it cannot be corroborated by the evidence of another child, also unsworn. (9)

As to accomplices. It has been held that an accomplice is one who knowingly, voluntarily, and with common intent with the principal offender, unites in the commission of a crime. It has been held too, (10) that the test whether one is an accomplice is whether he could be indicted for the offence of which the principal offender is being tried.

The law with regard to the evidence of accomplices is stated in the case of *Rex v. Baskerville*, already referred to as a leading case, as follows:

"There is no doubt that the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice is admissible in law. But it has long been a rule of practice at common law for the Judge to warn the jury of the danger of convicting a prisoner on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice or accomplices, and, in the discretion of the Judge, to advise them not to convict upon such evidence; but the Judge should point out

to the jury that it is within their legal province to convict upon such unconfirmed evidence.

"This rule of practice has become virtually equivalent to a rule of law; and since the Court of Criminal Appeal Act — came into operation, this Court has held that, in the absence of such a warning by the Judge, the conviction must be quashed. If, after the proper caution by the Judge, the jury nevertheless convict the prisoner, this Court will not quash the conviction merely on the ground that the accomplice's testimony was uncorroborated. It can but rarely happen that the jury would convict in such circumstances."

A glance at two cases will show the application of this rule in practice. In the first, tried nearly a century ago, (11) one Warren swore that he and a brother of the accused had stolen two sheep, one a large one and one a small one, that the accused had taken one of them from his brother and had carried it into the house where he (the accused) lived. Warren also stated where the skins of the sheep were hidden. A search of the premises disclosed parts of two sheep corresponding in size with those which had been stolen, and the skins were found where the accomplice said they were.

It was held that the finding of the mutton was sufficient confirmation of the accomplice's testimony to be left to the jury, but that "if the confirmation had merely gone to the extent of confirming the accomplice as to matters connected with himself only, it would not have been sufficient. For example, the finding of the skins at the place where the accomplice said they were would have been no sufficient confirmation of the evidence against the prisoner, because the witness might have put the skins there himself." The jury acquitted the prisoner.

In the other case, decided during this year, (12) one Brown was charged with conspiring to commit arson by setting fire to a butcher's shop. Evidence of the conspiracy was given by one Grover, admittedly an accomplice, who swore that he and Brown had taken some platters from the shop about the time of the fire, and that each had taken some. He said that the platters produced in Court very much resembled those so taken. There was nothing outstanding about the platters themselves. The accused said that some of them had been in his house for years, and that the others had been brought there by his housekeeper a considerable time before the fire.

It was held that Grover's identification of the platters was not the independent evidence required for corroboration, and that "the accomplice by his own evidence cannot corroborate his own evidence."

In other words, and to come back to the Baskerville case, both of these cases illustrate the rule that the evidence in corroboration must be *independent testimony which affects the accused* by connecting or tending to connect him with the crime.

It may, however, strike the reader as being somewhat curious that this rule does not apply to accomplices called as witnesses on behalf of the accused. For example, (13) one Frechette was charged with theft from a railway car. Other men were implicated with him, and one of them was called for the Crown. Two were called on his behalf. The Chairman of the Court of General Sessions told the jury that the rule regarding the evidence of accom-

plices "works both ways," and that "the question of corroborating their evidence is the same in all cases."

On appeal, it was held that this was not a correct statement of the law. "There is no rule," said the Court, "applicable to the evidence of accomplices or alleged accomplices, who are called as witnesses on behalf of the accused person, such as the rule of practice and experience which exists relative to the evidence of accomplices against him, which requires that the jury be warned against the danger of convicting on such evidence without corroboration."

This subject of corroboration, particularly as it affects the evidence of accomplices, should not be left without reference to one matter which has been the cause of much bitter contention in the Courts—the evidence of police spies or informers. It has been argued repeatedly that they are accomplices, (14) but, notwithstanding that there have been cases in which the Court has refused to accept their testimony without corroboration, this argument is usually unsuccessful. However, the law in this connection is clearly stated in the case of *Amsden v. Rodgers*, 26 C.C.C. 389. The following words are there quoted from Wigmore on Evidence:

"When the witness has made himself an agent for the prosecution before associating himself with the wrongdoers, or before the actual perpetration of the offence, he is not an accomplice; but he may be, if he extends no aid to the prosecution until after the offence is committed. A mere detective or decoy is therefore not an accomplice."

The Court adopted this statement, and held that the informer's evidence did not require corroboration, but that it should be received with caution.

"I do not say that in their efforts to secure evidence in cases where crimes have been committed, the officers of the law are not sometimes entitled to resort to pretence and even false statements. There may be cases in which that is necessary in the interests of justice to enable them to secure the evidence, and the fact that an officer has resorted to subterfuge may not cast discredit upon the evidence which he discovers by means thereof. But, in my opinion, it is a different matter where the false statements are made, not for the detection of crime committed, but for the purpose of inducing its commission in order that the person making those statements may be able to prefer a charge for the offence committed at his solicitation. The evidence of such a witness must, in my opinion, be scrutinized with great care. . . . Every case must be determined in the light of its own particular facts, which will not be without bearing on the credit that is to be given to the testimony of the witnesses called. I have, however, no hesitation in saying that where the zeal (or otherwise) of an officer of the law leads him to make false statements to secure the commission of an offence in order that he may be able to prosecute the offender, his evidence must be weighed in the light of the possibility that the same motives might have a tendency to induce him to colour his evidence in order to secure a conviction."

It is not within the scope of the present article to consider the use of such agents from the point of view of policy or expediency. It may, how-

ever, be pertinent to refer, without comment, to a distinction drawn by a Judge in the United States, which carries further the difference, above cited, between cases in which an offence has been committed already, and those in which it has been induced. He pointed out that there is a difference between a case in which police agents lead a person, perhaps by playing upon his sympathies, to commit an offence which he did not otherwise intend to commit, and a case in which they buy liquor, drugs, or other prohibited goods from one who is an illicit dealer in them, who is prepared to sell to anyone, but who, unfortunately for himself, happens to accept the informers as his customers.

REFERENCES

- ¹ Peterson v. The King, 28 C.C.C. 333.
- ² Rex v. Fontaine, 23 C.C.C. 159. See also Rex v. Scheller, 23 C.C.C. 1, and Rex v. Nash, 23 C.C.C. 38.
- ³ Rex v. Turnick, 33 C.C.C. 340.
- ^{3a} Rex v. Galsky (1930), 54 C.C.C. 199.
- ⁴ Rex v. Drew, (1933) 60 C.C.C. 37.
- ⁵ Italics mine. J.C.M.
- ⁶ Rex v. Osborne, 74 L.J.K.B. 311, at p. 317.
- ⁷ Rex v. Spuzzum, 12 C.C.C. 287; Rex v. McGivney, 22 C.C.C. 222; Rex v. Everitt, 45 C.C.C. 133.
- ⁸ Rex v. Bowes, 15 C.C.C. 327.
- ⁹ Rex v. McNulty, 22 C.C.C. 347.
- ¹⁰ Rex v. Ratz, 21 C.C.C. 343.
- ¹¹ Reg. v. Birkett, 173 E.R. 694.
- ¹² Rex v. Brown, (1934) 1 W.W.R. 531.
- ¹³ Rex v. Frechette, 32 C.C.C. 409.
- ¹⁴ Rex v. Foster, 51 C.C.C. 49; Rex v. Kinney, 55 C.C.C. 350.

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"N" Division, R. C. M. Police, Rockcliffe Musical Ride, National Horse Show in New York

Compiled from Official Reports and Newspaper Clippings

by A/SUPERINTENDENT V. A. M. KEMP

FOR THE first time in the history of the Force a mounted Detachment was officially sent to participate in the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden, New York, when a party of 36, all ranks, under the command of Superintendent J. M. Tupper, left Ottawa on the 4th November, 1934, for New York. The National Horse Show, which attracts entrants from various parts of the globe, is possibly the biggest show of its kind on the continent.

The presence of a mounted Detachment from the Force attracted very considerable notice. Some idea of this may be gained from the fact that one of the largest American magazines sent an artist from New York for the purpose of correctly portraying the uniforms and the general appearance of a member of the Force.

Thirty-two mounted men turned out on parade. The remainder of the party were performing executive duties or acting as spare men. Thirty-four horses were shipped by train, thus allowing two extra horses for emergencies. It is very gratifying that the entire party, both men and horses, were moved without any hitch and the horses returned apparently sound and well.

The appearance of the ride evoked considerable admiration and, according to the press items, the journalists experienced some difficulty in selecting superlatives with which to describe their views.

Not a few telegrams were received from residents of New York recording their appreciation. One ex-Sergeant, now living in New York, wired as follows:—

"The outfit, perfectly appointed, has turned in two absolutely faultless and spectacular rides about which even blase New York is enthusiastic and for which a box office should show tangible appreciation."

The party were housed at comfortable hotels and the horses accommodated at the stables attached to Madison Square Garden. The personnel attending were lavishly entertained by different citizens and officials of the National Horse Show Association.

A perusal of the Press Cuttings which have come in justifies the belief that the presence of the R. C. M. Police Detachment in New York created an entirely favourable impression, not only with the general Public but also with those who are competent to judge a military turn-out.

A number of those taking part in this ride have only recently returned from service in the Eastern Arctic and the large majority of the others have only been on the Force a short time.

The ride was trained by A/Staff Sergeant Soame whose efforts justly received very favourable notice in the Press.

One of the results of the performance has been the arrival at Headquarters of a great number of applications for engagement in the R. C. M. Police, from young men, residing in and around New York. These have had to be informed politely that only British Subjects at present resident in Canada can be considered for enlistment.

Revolver Practice

by INSPECTOR T. V. S. WUNSCH

IN "The Art of Revolver Shooting" the late Walter Winans stated that the worst revolver shots in the world were soldiers and policemen. After many years acting as a Range Officer, the writer is reluctantly compelled to admit that there is a great deal of truth in this.

Winans also said that the expert revolver shot was much less inclined to use his weapon than the untrained man. He based his reasoning for this statement on the well known fact that the man who was a good boxer rarely picked a fight, and kept his temper well—in other words "Confidence begets courage".

There is no reason why every member of this Force should not qualify annually as a Marksman. The man who is actually afraid of the "bang" has no place in the R. C. M. Police (muscular tremors of the hand are not referred to; some excellent shots cannot always control these). The frequent excuse of "not enough practice" will be shown later in this article to be no excuse at all.

It should, first of all, be distinctly realized that there are two types of revolver shooting; "Competition" and "Service". In the former it is necessary to hit a very small mark and there is plenty of time to do it in. (The Standard bull's-eye is roughly one inch in diameter at 20 yards, and 3½ inches at 50 yards). Many excellent books have been written on the various methods used to obtain skill in this form of sport, and it is not intended to touch the subject. But in Service shooting this careful accuracy is not required; a hit with a .455 or .45 calibre bullet anywhere in a man's body will disable him. For that reason the Standard Revolver Course is fired at a figure target with a 12-inch bull's-eye, and the conditions of firing have been made as practical as possible.

It should also be understood that the shock of recoil has no effect on the flight of the bullet. A miss is *always* caused by poor trigger pressure, i.e., jerking or snatching.

In an endeavour to assist those who wish to become proficient with the weapon with which they are armed, the following information and instructions have been prepared:—

Positions and Grip. The Body.

The position of the body should be as laid down in Revolver Regulations, but it must be borne in mind that this will vary slightly according to the build of the firer. The main thing is to be comfortable. The arm should be slightly bent. Turning the body completely sideways and tightening the muscles of the arm is a mistake.

Aim

The size of the hand controls the grip and the position of the forefinger on the trigger. The remaining fingers should grip the butt and the weapon should be firmly held in the hollow of the hand by them *all the time*. The thumb, slightly turned down, must be well pressed in. Both it and the fore-

finger act independently of the grip. The main thing is to find a grip which does not shift while the thumb is drawing the hammer back, and the forefinger is laid along the frame. Once found, this grip should never be changed.

(NOTE)—The lanyard is of no assistance, and must always be loose.

Aim

The foresight should be in the centre of the backsight, its tip level with the shoulders. Do not strive for perfect accuracy.

Firing Practice

Having acquired this grip the next thing is constant practice with an *empty* revolver. (There are many rules for the safe handling of firearms but the best of all is—"Never point a weapon where it could possibly cause injury or damage if it was discharged").

1. Make certain the revolver is empty.
2. Select a small aiming mark a few feet distant, about the height of your shoulder. An inch bull's-eye or a postage stamp will do.
3. Assume the correct firing position, the revolver uncocked, at the Recover.
4. Look straight at your target, closing one eye if necessary.
5. Draw back the hammer with the thumb, taking care that the forefinger is laid along the frame. (It must not be on the trigger to assist in cocking as accidental discharge may result). Turning the revolver sideways will help in cocking. In actual firing it will be found that the shock of recoil throws the revolver up, and its own weight can be utilized to assist in cocking. Constant practice is necessary to prevent the "grip" changing, and constant practice will strengthen the muscles so that the thumb can easily pull back the hammer.
6. Push the revolver straight out. The muzzle should follow a line curving gently upwards. The sights will then be found to be lined on the mark. (The habit of raising the revolver above the shoulder is a waste of time, and causes the bullet to strike high).
7. Press the trigger *immediately*. The thumb must be squeezed tightly: there being no recoil the position of the sights can be clearly seen when the hammer has fallen. If they are still in the correct relation a perfect shot will have resulted. At first, however, it will generally be found that the foresight has disappeared, having been jerked downwards and to the left. Increase the thumb pressure and make another attempt. It is practically impossible to hold the revolver perfectly still, but slight movement of the whole weapon has little effect on the flight of the bullet.

The above seven paragraphs contain the only instruction necessary, *and the last is the most important*. Constant practice will enable a man to keep the barrel steady at the actual moment the hammer falls. When he can do this with an empty weapon he will find it easy to make four inch groups, or better, in actual firing at 20 yards.

Rapid Fire

It must be realized that while *accuracy* is all important, *speed* is equally essential. Practices should be carried out with this in mind.

Firing the Standard Practice

1. Look at the centre of the chest of the target, and the sights will come up automatically aligned there.
2. Make no allowance for movement in practice 5.
3. Make no allowance for trajectory in practices 6 and 7.

In conclusion, the writer of this article would point out that for many years he was a most indifferent shot, but constant practice with an empty weapon enabled him to attain a reasonable degree of skill. Firing live ammunition is only a waste of time (and money), until a steady "let off" has been acquired.

Medals for the 1885 Rebellion

MEDALS ARE being held at the Headquarters of the R. C. M. Police at Ottawa for the undermentioned who served in the Rebellion of 1885:—

Reg. No.	Rank	Name	Remarks
1065	Const.	Arnold, G. P.	Wounded at Duck Lake, 26th March, 1885. Died next day.
635	Const.	Cowan, D. L.	Killed Fort Pitt, 15th April, 1885.
973	Const.	Elliott, F. O.	Killed by Indians near Battleford, on the 14th May, 1885.
1003	Const.	Gibson, T. J.	Killed Duck Lake, 25th March, 1885.
532	Sergt.	Gilchrist, G. P.	Died at Regina, 10th December, 1885.
935	Const.	Miller, A.	Discharged by purchase, 19th October, 1887.
763	Const.	Rummerfield, J.	Died at Battleford, 22nd August, 1886.
762	Const.	Rutledge, R.	Died at Battleford, 9th September, 1885.
565	Corpl.	Sleigh, R. B.	Killed at Cut Knife, 2nd May, 1885.
781	Const.	Tector, J.	Dismissed 3rd February, 1888.

If any reader could supply information regarding the next of kin of those who were killed or who died on duty, it would be appreciated if the fullest available particulars could be sent to the Commissioner, R. C. M. Police, Ottawa.

Anyone who can furnish any particulars with regard to those who were discharged by purchase, or who were dismissed, is also requested to communicate with the Commissioner as quickly as possible.

First Aid Notes

IN AN organization such as the R. C. M. Police, which has detachments scattered at isolated points throughout the country, the necessity of its members being trained in the humane work of First Aid to the Injured is self-evident.

Reports forwarded from time to time by members of the Force, not only stationed at remote points but also in urban centres, indicate that a considerable amount of humanitarian work is carried out by those qualified in this important subject.

It is interesting to note that during the past four years, a total of 900 Certificates issued by the St. John Ambulance Association have been awarded to members of the Force. In addition, 222 Vouchers certifying to first annual re-qualification, and 53 Medallions and 27 Labels, indicating continued qualification, have been awarded.

The two organizations in Canada known as the St. John Ambulance Association and the St. John Ambulance Brigade were on the 1st of November, 1934, re-organized as a Commandery Chapter of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, having as its head His Excellency, the Governor General. Admissions to the order have been made to various Officers and N.C.O.'s of the Force, as follows:

Appointed to the grade of Commander—The Commissioner—Major General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Appointed Officers of the Order—Superintendent M. H. Vernon; Acting Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp.

Appointed Serving Brothers—Reg. No. 5581, S/Major Watson, F.P., Reg. No. 9094 S/Sergt. Ashton, H.C., Reg. No. 8688, Sergt. Greenley, E.W., and Reg. No. 4736, Sergt. Mann, F.W.

With the exception of the case of Superintendent Vernon, who received the insignia of his grade at an investiture held by His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace, some few years ago, and S/Major Watson who has not yet been invested, the other Officers and N.C.O.'s mentioned were invested with their insignia by His Excellency the Governor General, at Rideau Hall, Ottawa.

The trophy competitions which have been conducted by the St. John Ambulance Association have attracted teams from various Divisions of the Force, and in a number of instances considerable success has been attained, particularly from teams representing "A", "D", Depot, "E", "K" and "N" Divisions. Trophies have also been won by other Divisions as well, but those specified have been more frequently successful in their entries.

Law Observance and Enforcement

THE NATIONAL Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement in the United States published in June, 1931, a booklet entitled "Report on Police". This Commission sat under the chairmanship of Mr. George W. Wickersham.

The whole report deals more particularly with Municipal Police Forces, but contains much that is applicable to any Police unit. The introduction is published in full and reads as follows:—

Police

The general failure of the police to detect and arrest criminals guilty of many murders, spectacular bank, pay-roll, and other hold-ups, and sensational robberies with guns, frequently resulting in the death of the robbed victim, has caused a loss of public confidence in the police of our country.

For a condition so general there must be some universal underlying causes to account for it.

The purpose of the investigation submitted with this report as a part of this commission's study of crime conditions was not to add to the abundance of published material already in existence on the subject, but to present in brief compass, in plain language, in official form, intelligible to every citizen wishing to be informed on the subject, the principal causes of the defects in police administration which too generally leave the citizen helpless in the hands of the criminal class.

1. The chief evil, in our opinion, lies in the insecure, short term of service of the chief or executive head of the police force and in his being subject while in office to the control by politicians in the discharge of his duties. A questionnaire was sent out under the authority of this commission to the officials of 745 cities, to ascertain the length of service of the head of the police force in each city, and replies received from 575 cities, ranging in population from 10,000 to those over 500,000, showed that the average term of service in any of the classifications is considerably less than five years. In nine cities having a population of from 300,000 to 500,000 the average service of the chief is but 3.62 years, while in 10 cities having a population of 500,000 and over the average service of the chief is a mere 2.41 years. In one of our great cities there were 14 chiefs of police in 30 years.

Such brief term of the chief is invariably followed, upon his dismissal or resignation, by a more or less general shake-up of the subordinates from captains and detectives to patrolmen.

It goes without saying that corporate business of any magnitude conducted on such short terms of service by its executive officials and responsible subordinates would have restless, worried and inefficient employees and the corporation would soon find itself bankrupt.

Success in police administration can not, therefore, be looked for while such short terms of service of the chief continue to be the rule.

The control which politicians have over the appointment and conduct in office of the chief is a well-known evil. The chief is usually appointed by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the city council or board of

aldermen. Such appointment is, however, never a guaranty of competency for the place of the person appointed, but is simply an assurance that he is the personal appointee of the mayor and subject to his arbitrary control, or, more likely, that he is satisfactory to the party politicians whom the mayor felt obliged to consult before he dared risk confirmation of his nominee.

The chief knows perfectly well to whom he owes his appointment; he knows when he accepts office that he must in the administration of it yield the interest of the public in the prevention, detection, and prosecution of criminals with political alliances, to the powerful protection of his own patrons. The chief, being subject to arbitrary dismissal when by any action, he displeases the mayor or politicians who put him in office, must, if he desires to retain office, necessarily be cautious, in the discharge of his duties, to heed the admonitions of his patrons and to follow their often brutal orders to go easy on this or that criminal or criminal gang who are in alliance with his patrons.

The public have long been sickened by the usual formula periodically issued from the mayor's office whenever there is a change in that office, that the new chief has received orders to heed no one in the discharge of his duties, but fearlessly to protect the public against the criminal. They know from experience that it is not true, and if the chief were to follow such reputed directions his term would be very much shorter than two and forty-one hundredths years.

Not unfrequently the chief is wholly incompetent to discharge the onerous duties of his position. He may lack experience, executive ability, character, integrity, or the confidence of his force, or all of them put together. We have the classic instance shown in this study where the mayor of a large city announced publicly that he had appointed his tailor as chief of police because he had been his tailor for 20 years and he knew he was a good tailor and so necessarily would make a good chief of police.

We have, therefore, as outstanding causes of inefficient police administration by the executive, the short and insecure term of office of the chief; his control by the politicians whether linked in alliance with the criminals or not in his appointment and conduct of the office; his lack of independence; and frequently his incompetence for the place.

Milwaukee is often cited as a city free from crime or where the criminal is speedily detected, arrested and promptly tried and sent on his way to serve his time. No other city has such a record. The citizens there lay it to the fact that the city has had only two chiefs of police in 46 years and no control over the chief is even attempted by the politicians since the effort was made many years ago to remove a chief who claimed the right to act independently, freed from the dictation of politicians.

2. The second outstanding evil of such poor police administration is the lack of competent, efficient, and honest patrolmen and subordinate officers. The latter are with rare exceptions selected or promoted from the rank and file of the patrolmen, possibly by reason of seniority, but more likely by direction of politicians whose private interests are to be subserved. Even where there are civil service examinations, the hand of the politician is all too plainly visible in such promotions.

As the patrolmen are directly selected by favoritism because of their partisan political activities or by civil service examinations, which can only remotely make certain of their qualifications for the discharge of their duties, since they have had no practical experience, have as a rule had nothing more than elementary schooling, are usually without cultural background and without an adequate sense of the qualifications for the discharge of their duties, it follows that a large part of them are not likely to be and are not competent patrolmen. They all have political backing to get their positions and look to it for retention and promotion in the service. And from that source must come the commanding officers and nearly always the chief. Inefficient, dishonest, incompetent patrolmen and those incapacitated by age are too often, by reason of the foregoing conditions, retained on the force, to its prejudice and that of the public to be served.

No pains are taken, so far as we can learn from these studies, to educate, train, and discipline for a year or two the prospective patrolmen and to eliminate from their numbers such as are shown to be incompetent for their prospective duties.

That is only to say that the personnel of the police force at its inception and in its continuance has not the character and qualifications which its responsible duties require.

3. The third great defect of our police administration is the lack of efficient communication systems whereby intelligence of the commission of a crime and descriptions of the criminals may be quickly spread over a wide territory and as part of that, the necessary equipment in motors to pursue traces of the criminals making their escape.

By imitating modern business in its adoption of every mechanical contrivance which will save labor and secure profitable results with the least expenditure of time and money, the criminals have by association and combination amongst themselves become in their commission of crime's superior to the police in detecting, arresting, and prosecuting them.

It has been well said that "To serve the community effectively the policeman should be fully equipped with the tools of his profession." To that it should be added that the tools for the detection, pursuit, and arrest of the criminal should be better than the equipment of the criminal in his commission of the crime and escape from the scene of it.

The police have now most often to deal with highly organized gangs of criminals, often astutely led by unseen leaders who place at their disposal the most recent inventions and discoveries in the arts and sciences which can be effectively misapplied to criminal ends. The police are necessarily in the dark and are only enlightened when the crime has been committed and the criminals have escaped.

They must then take up the pursuit from such traces of the criminals as can quickly be gathered at the scene of the crime.

Therefore, for the safety of society and to check this growing menace to life and property, the police must have not only competent men keen on the scent but the necessary equipment, both teletype and radio, to instantly spread the intelligence of the crime and descriptions of the criminals to long distances, giving their direction and method of escape, while at the same time

having equipment for pursuit more than equal to those of the criminals used in making their escape.

Detroit's efficient use of the wireless is worthy of note. Out of 22,598 broadcasts in 1929 the police made 1,325 arrests at an average time of 1 minute 42 seconds, frequently getting the guilty person in the very act of committing the crime.

It is needless to say that our lawmakers and councilmen have not yet generally seen the necessity for such communications and equipment and hence the police are not equal in that respect to the criminals, who almost invariably outdistance them in the pursuit and are rarely apprehended.

We venture to state on the basis of this study that, with perhaps two exceptions, not a single police force of cities above 300,000 population has an adequate communication system and equipment essential in these days to meet the criminal on even equal terms.

4. The well-known and oft proven alliance between criminals and corrupt politicians which controls, in part, at least, where it does not wholly do so, the police force of our large cities, might well be taken as a primary cause of police inefficiency, since it rules the head and every subordinate, and lays a paralyzing hand upon determined action against such major criminals. The latter are well known to the police, but, by reason of the sinister influence exerted by corrupt politicians over the chief and his force, are allowed to continue their criminal careers when but for such influence the police force would make a much better showing, defective as it is in the right personnel and in modern crime-detecting instrumentalities.

5. But the inefficiency of our police in failing to detect, arrest, and prosecute the gang criminals can not all be laid to insufficient equipment, incompetency, and corrupt politics.

The excessively rapid growth of our cities in the past half century, together with the incoming of so many millions of immigrants, ignorant of our language, laws and customs, and necessarily adhering in their racial segregations in large cities, to the language and customs of their native lands, has immensely increased the difficulties of the police in detecting crime among the foreign born in such localities and arresting the criminal. The inborn suspicion of the foreigner of all police officers and their unwillingness to expose a criminal of their race has made much more difficult, if not impossible, in our country than in cities abroad, the arrest and prosecution of a criminal and especially any notorious one of such race.

Raymond Fosdick, in his able work on American Police Administrations, writing on this point, says:

The police of an American city are faced with a task such as European organizations have no knowledge of. The Metropolitan Police of London, with all its splendid efficiency, would be overwhelmed in New York, and the Brigade de Sureté of Paris, with its ingenuity and mechanical equipment, would fall far below the level of its present achievement if it were confronted with the situation in Chicago.

These words, written 11 years ago, are no less true today.

In 1920 New York had a foreign-born population of 41 per cent and Chicago 29 per cent. We have not the census figures of 1930 before us for

New York, but for Chicago, by the census for that city just made public, the foreign born number 24.9 per cent, or in absolute numbers 842,057. Added to the difficulties concerning the foreign born, the influx of large numbers of Negroes to our northern cities has measurably added to the difficulties of police administration.

No attempt is being made in this report to give the facts as to criminality among foreign born and the Negroes distinct from natives and whites. Other reports by and studies for this commission deal in detail with those subjects.

There is here merely being pointed out that it requires a higher degree of executive ability, talent, and management of the police force and in the patrolmen than we have now, to grope with these great problems of lawlessness in our cities.

In view of the diversity of non-English speaking nationals resident in our large cities, it seems to us important to suggest that more police officers should be on each force who are of such races and familiar with their language, habits, customs, and cultural background.

The chief should have a secret force of officers, known only to the chief and reporting only to him, and be paid from a contingent fund in his hands for such service.

Without such a limited number of capable detectives, unknown to the public and the members of the police force, it is and will be practically impossible to secure the detection, arrest, and conviction of non-English speaking criminals or those associating with or protecting them in their criminal careers. Such a force might well be modeled upon that of the Secret Service of the United States, so effective against mail robbers and counterfeiters.

6. There are too many duties cast upon each officer and patrolman. This is the outcome of the transition from rural or small-town policing to city communities.

As the urban population increased, no diversification was made in the duties of officers or patrolmen. Numbers were added to the force as the exigencies of the time required without changing the duty of the officer to watch for breaches of all laws and ordinances. This system is virtually in existence in all police forces. It was and is too much a burden upon the capacity of the individual officer and his superiors. It gives opportunity for graft and oppression which a different system, created and maintained in consonance with modern conditions and needs, would have avoided.

There should have been segregations of patrolmen under designated officers who would have charge of prevention and detection of specified crimes, the officer to report to the chief or his assistant on his activities. The same system which has made the Post Office and great business corporations a success can and may be effectively applied to each large police force.

The recent complete survey of the Chicago police, made by competent experts and published under a citizens' committee, has graphically set forth such a division of duties and co-ordinated responsibility to the chief. It is the only detailed, authoritative survey made of any large police force which we have in America. It is a volume of nearly 300 pages. It suggests a working outline of the organization, management, and control of a police

force required under modern conditions in every good-sized city, and which, if substantially adopted, would make the police of such a city an efficient force.

A chapter of the following study is given to crime prevention by the police, which is becoming more and more a part of their manifold duties, but we make no comment upon that, referring to the chapter as to what has been and is being done in that regard.

The study was prepared by Mr. David G. Monroe and Mr. Earle W. Garrett, research assistants, department of political science, the University of Chicago, under the direction of Mr. August Vollmer. The latter writes from the abundance of practical experience, as he is now and has been since 1905 Chief of Police of Berkeley, Calif. He reorganized the police department of San Diego in 1917 and of Los Angeles in 1923-24. He was police consultant of Havana, Cuba, and of Detroit in 1926, and one of the organizers of the Southern California Academy of Criminology.

We regret that we have been unable to include in this report a careful analysis of the important literature on the subject and an account of the most advanced methods employed in other countries. This literature, we may say, shows that police duty is rapidly becoming a scientific procedure, in which men are given professional education, are trained to use the latest resources of modern science and to employ trained intelligence as a substitute for that of mere force which is too often regarded as the chief reliance of the policeman. The lesson of this literature is distinctly hopeful both for the improvement of our police forces and for the efficiency of the police as an instrument for the restraint of crime. We have nevertheless felt that it would be helpful to suggest the more glaring evils of the present police systems in America and to indicate the lines along which immediate improvements, adapted to our own conditions, may be begun.

This commission has no authority to make recommendations to city officials as to how they shall reorganize or remodel their police forces to bring them into line with present day conditions of efficiency in the discharge of their duties to keep the peace and protect the lives and property of its citizens. It can but state the facts as they have been developed in many surveys and the study herewith submitted.

The facts largely speak for themselves. We do, however, commend to city officials and the intelligent public generally desirous of police betterment, the conclusions formulated by Mr. Vollmer, as a practical police administrator of many years' experience, and by Mr. David G. Monroe and Mr. Earle W. Garrett, his research assistants, for the remodeling of the police force to present day needs in detecting, arresting, and bringing to justice the gang and politician-protected criminals as well as the ordinary run of criminals, all so menacing to everyday life of the citizens.

Then follows a long and detailed report addressed to the Commission by Messrs. D. J. Monroe and Earle W. Garrett, which is too lengthy to print in full. The concluding Chapter headed "Summary and Conclusions" is given hereunder exactly as published:—

Summary

The failure of police departments throughout the United States to provide adequate patrol in all sections of their respective communities is due

in part to the multiplication of duties with which they are charged. Traffic problems have steadily increased with the growth of the automobile industry, requiring more and more officers for traffic duty. Vice, gambling, liquor, and narcotic problems of the most complex variety absorb the time of many men. Yet we take men of mediocre calibre without training or special ability and charge them with responsibility for solving these intricate problems.

Legislatures have massed unenforceable laws upon the statute books which only serve to bring the police into disrepute with the people when they attempt to do their sworn duty. The absence of scientific principles of administration result in great disparities among the police organizations of the country. The general incompetence of chiefs themselves is due to the American custom of entrusting the office to most any average person. Even persons of superior ability in other lines of work have failed to make satisfactory records as police administrators. The difficult problems of the police demand expert ability of a high order in any directing head.

The chief is the 24-hour servant of the public, must often depend upon incompetent subordinates for the execution of important duties, and must meet the conflicting criticisms of the people. Some of the public apparently believe that complete eradication of vice is possible while others desire a wide-open city; between these poles are all degrees of opinion, depending upon the information or personal interest of the group. The chief can never be right in the eyes of all.

The handling of groups whose attitude toward the Government may differ radically from the average requires a well-advised technique. Here brawn without brain fails. A clear knowledge of the law must be at the instant command of the policeman; he can not guess—he must know. He is personally liable for his mistakes.

The chief is beset by all sorts of sharpers who hope to make capital out of his acquaintance. If he avoids them he incurs their enmity and they soon join forces with other personal-profit seekers and plot to turn him out of office. He must know how to anticipate the popular will and make a show of falling in step.

The executive must be a leader, able to win the loyalty of subordinates. Changes will be effected slowly because of the resistance of human nature to innovations, hence the chief must remain in office long enough to carry out his objectives. Subordinates must be upheld when they are right and disciplined when wrong and these measures must be just and permanent.

An executive must qualify as one who knows the secret ways of politics, criminals, and human nature if he is to enjoy large success. He must know the pressure groups, their objectives and their tools. He must know his men and how to recognize merit. His policies must prevail over long periods of time to be really fruitful.

The selection of a police executive should be a matter of infinite care. Competence alone should be the criterion and, while experience in actual police service seems more likely to give the best preparation, suitable material should be sought wherever available. The intricacies of police work make it possible for the unwary outsider, as chief, to pledge himself to policies which are directly against the interest of society.

Police executives are too much subject to the whims of the uninformed and emotional populace. Great harm is done the rank and file by frequent changes of chiefs, for the usual "shake-up" paralyzes by its anticipation as well as by its actuality. The chief must be retained in office long enough to accomplish his plans for the good of the service.

The police recruit must be a man of intelligence and ability to successfully discharge the duties placed upon him. He must be honest and healthy to resist temptation and disease.

In Los Angeles more than 50 per cent of the policemen were without a high-school education. Intelligence tests in Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Cleveland revealed that approximately 75 per cent of the personnel were below the minimum grade considered essential for a patrolman, to say nothing of the officer requirements.

A patrolman should be young enough to learn his duties easily and have no police record of serious offenses. He should be able to furnish satisfactory character references. In turn, his pay, working hours, vacation, days off, sick leave, accident provision, and pension should be fair and just.

Signal systems are of great importance and should be as modern as the community can afford. Call boxes, recall signal devices, telephones, teletype, and radio offer all that can be desired in communication systems.

The training offered, except in a very small number of cities, is negligible. A means of giving the policeman, in the small city as well as the large, proper training, must be adopted. State-wide supervision of police schools, employment of the zone system, the establishment of standards of instruction and curriculum must inevitably be adopted if our police systems are to cope with the crime conditions of to-day.

Records should be kept of all significant police work for the purpose of reference, control, and formation of strategic plans. Uniformity should be attained in order that results may be made comparable. The future of effective police work is even more dependent on reliable records than the present.

Crime prevention is the borderland of police administration. Treatment of the juvenile delinquent is its area of most profitable endeavour; the employment of the policewoman is recognized as productive here as well as in cases involving women of all ages. The necessary contacts with social agencies are found to be well-handled by women police.

The efficient operation of a state police force is recognized, especially in rural areas. The inadequacy of the sheriff-constable system is obvious and the need for a central State agency for the clearing of police information, and the development of a police consciousness in the schools, is stressed.

Conclusions

1. The corrupting influence of politics should be removed from the police organization.
2. The head of the department should be selected at large for competence, a leader, preferably a man of considerable police experience, and removable from office only after preferment of charges and a public hearing.
3. Patrolmen should be able to rate a "B" on the Alpha test, be able-bodied and of good character, weigh 150 pounds, measure 5 feet 9 inches

tall, and be between 21 and 31 years of age. These requirements may be disregarded by the chief for good and sufficient reasons.

4. Salaries should permit decent living standards, housing should be adequate, eight hours of work, one day off weekly, annual vacation, fair sick leave with pay, just accident and death benefits when in performance of duty, reasonable pension provisions on an actuarial basis.

5. Adequate training for recruits, officers, and those already on the roll is imperative.

6. The communication system should provide for call boxes, telephones, recall system, and (in appropriate circumstances) teletype and radio.

7. Records should be complete, adequate, but as simple as possible. They should be used to secure administrative control of investigations and of department units in the interest of efficiency.

8. A crime-prevention unit should be established if circumstances warrant this action and qualified women police should be engaged to handle juvenile delinquents' and women's cases.

9. State police forces should be established in States where rural protection of this character is required.

10. State bureaux of criminal investigation and information should be established in every State.

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A Canadian Rapid-Fire Revolver Record — 148 x 150



*Inspector T. V. Sandys Wunsch, R.C.M.P.
ex-member Canadian Bisley Team and
holder of many records for revolver
shooting*

MAKING records seems to be a habit with Inspector T. V. Sandys Wunsch, R.C.M.P.

When a man makes a hole-in-one at golf it is considered a bit of luck, but if he makes four or five holes-in-one, people have a respect for his ability. Such is the case with Sandys Wunsch. He has many records to his credit. Some time ago he

established a world's record with a revolver and in the Canadian Revolver Association Rapid Fire Match, Inspector T. V. Sandys Wunsch set a Canadian record that was once equalled but not broken—148 x 150.

It is interesting to note that these records have all been made with Dominion Ammunition.

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INSPECTOR REAMES HOLDING COURT AT BELCHER ISLANDS

Western Ontario District's Northern Seaboard

by SUPT. C. D. LANAUZE

NORTHERN SERVICE is usually associated with adventure, isolation, and long patrols and to live in that region membership in "G" Division is necessary.

Sgt. Stallworthy's article in our October *Quarterly* has given an accurate and graphic description of what Winter travel is like in the North-West Territories, and it is good to hear that the old Force still carries out its patrols on foot which are the making or the breaking of men. Wireless and air travel have brought the North closer; they have this very great advantage, but the "old timer" cannot help feeling that those who go in and out of the North-West Territories by air miss the real joy and romance of the far North and cannot have the same feelings of appreciation of that grand country and its vastness.

The starting place for the Mackenzie River and Western Arctic is McMurray, Alberta. For the Eastern Arctic and our most northerly posts, ship is taken from Montreal. Moose Factory is the one northern detachment of "O" Division and it can now be reached by a two-day rail journey from Toronto.

"O" Division, Western Ontario District, is not usually associated with the far North, but Moose Factory Detachment is a northern one in every sense of the word and its district includes James Bay, part of Hudson Bay, and the sea girt islands which are part of the North-West Territories.

The Federal Government maintains Moose Factory Detachment for Indian matters and for anything that might occur in the adjacent islands of the North-West Territories. Officers of the R. C. M. P. have, from time to time, received Provincial appointments as Magistrates for Ontario and Quebec in order to hear cases that might be disposed of summarily in this remote area, and courts have been held by Inspectors at Moose Factory and Albany, Ontario; East Main, Quebec; Cape Hope and the Belcher Islands in the North-West Territories.

The coasts of James Bay are not easy travelling at any time. In Summer, the quickest way is by canoe and large canoes and outboard motors are used on the east and west coasts. This sounds fine and suggests easy travel, but James Bay is shallow, the tide goes out for miles leaving bare mud flats. Storms and fog are very prevalent, and it is not unusual to take ten or fourteen days to go from Moose to Albany, a distance of one hundred miles, if the weather is unfavourable. On the Quebec side the going is equally bad, and good luck and good local knowledge are required by the canoeist along these flattest of shores. Storms, unsuitable camping places, poor harbours and lack of fresh water, are generally the rule, and it is not unusual for the canoeist to be left high and dry seven miles from shore on a receding tide, praying for fine weather with the incoming one. On the other hand, there is always the delightful contrast of some really beautiful day when James Bay is calm, tides are right, and continuous travel is assured. The Fall is the harvest time of the year in the Bay when the Indians and the traveller

may enjoy life. Nets are staked on the flats, the incoming tide covers them and usually produces a nice catch of small whitefish with the fall of the tide. The wary black duck can be approached in the sloughs back from the coastline, and the shores are athrill with many species of wading birds. The geese fly up and down the coast in twisting pennants of flight, and great rafts of Brant alight in the Bay on the way from their breeding grounds. Harvest time is over only too quickly, and stern Winter soon grips the shores of James Bay.

The Belcher Islands which lie in Hudson's Bay are an exposed maze of barren rocks inhabited only by a few semi-primitive Eskimo who were the subject of an "O" Division patrol this Summer.

A police patrol had not visited these Islands for many years, the last occasion being in 1920 when Assistant Commissioner J. W. Phillips, then Inspector, and the late Inspector Joy, then an N.C.O., made a hazardous patrol in a small sailing boat and investigated a murder case. They found the Belcher Island Eskimo to be dreadfully poor and very primitive. They were clothed in bird skins and were obliged to take what little fur they caught to the Great Whale River Post of the Hudson's Bay Company in Quebec, a most dangerous journey at any season with their miserable equipment.

Some prospectors have visited the Belcher Islands in recent years and staked claims on the valuable iron ore deposits there. Capital, however, did not back their venture and the Belcher Islands remain locked fast in their stern isolation with the exception of the recent establishment of a small Hudson's Bay post and a gasoline cache placed there by the air-minded Department of National Defence.

The "O" Division Belcher Island patrol was made in September by the N.C.O. in Charge of Moose Factory Detachment and was accomplished through the courtesy of Doctor Tyrer of the Department of Indian Affairs, who gave him a passage in the Department's motorboat "Charles Stewart."

The crossing to the Belcher Islands is always a doubtful undertaking, and after considerable waiting at Great Whale River for a favourable opportunity they left at 5.30 a.m. on September 10th and reached the outer islands at Mussell Cove Gap at 1.30 p.m., a distance of sixty miles. Another thirty miles of travel up Omarveluk Sound found the party at the Hudson's Bay Post at 5.30 that night.

An investigation took place concerning the alleged insanity of one of the Eskimo. The allegation of insanity is always dangerous in the far North and one which often leads to tribal murder in some form.

Another investigation was attempted regarding the theft of gasoline from the National Defence cache which had been laid down in a most remote part of the Islands. Theft is most unusual among the Eskimo but this may be attributed to the sale of Primus stoves to Eskimo and the shortage of fuel on the Islands. The absence of the suspected principals and the lack of transportation and time, caused the postponement of this investigation.

Police patrols in such remote spots are difficult when there is no "Marine Section" in James Bay. Dangerous ice conditions in Winter make travel almost impossible—in fact the Belcher Islands are just about as remote a spot as may be found in the Dominion.

The establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company post has been of great advantage to the Belcher Islands Eskimo. The past season was a good fur year in that some six hundred white foxes, the only fur available, were traded. Seals were seen in great numbers by the "Charles Stewart" and a walrus hunt was due to take place at the North Belchers that Fall. The North Belchers are an even more isolated group of rocks and a kyak journey there in the past was fraught with great danger. This Fall the Hudson's Bay Company lent the Eskimo a small sail boat and if the walrus hunt is successful it will be a further help to the Eskimo. The Hudson's Bay Company are also encouraging the Eskimo to make sealskin boots for the coastal posts' trade, so with wise administration these hardy Islanders may still be able to hold their own as they have done with difficulty in the past.

The "Charles Stewart" left the Belchers on September 13th, made a successful crossing to Great Whale River the same day and so by storm and fog back to Moose Factory by the end of the month.

"O" Division's share of the North is not a large one, but for isolation and difficulties of travel its little area is as tough as any in the Force and is becoming one of increasing importance.

Memorial for R. C. M. Police Chapel at Regina

The memorials which have been erected in the Chapel at Regina consist of:—

A tablet to the memory of Officers who died during service.

A tablet to the memory of Non-Commissioned Officers who died during service.

A reredos to the memory of all ranks who died while serving in the Force.

It is felt that a tablet should also be erected on which will be inscribed the names of all those who have been killed in the performance of their duties as members of this Force, to include any who were mortally wounded, died from exposure, or met death from any other cause whilst on duty. The most suitable location for such a memorial would seem to be in the Police Chapel at the Training Depot at Regina.

It is altogether likely that all those at present serving in the Force would be agreeable to making the very small contribution which would be required if all were willing to participate. A sum of ten or fifteen cents per member would suffice in the event of all signifying their intention to subscribe.

Officers Commanding Divisions have been asked to send out a circular to all under their command with a view to ascertaining how many will be willing to assist. A report is to be submitted to the Commissioner by the end of the first week in January, 1935. The exact nature of the tablet will be determined when it is known how many are willing to contribute to this worthy cause.

Assistance Rendered by R. C. M. Police Ships

ON THE 6th October, Air Craft "V.Z." took off from Gaspé at 6:40 a.m. on patrol to Moisie on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, north west of the Island of Anticosti. The plane was piloted by Flight Sergeant Gibb who had Const. Bailey with him as observer. At 7:40 a.m. of the same day, the pilot was forced to land on the sea twenty miles north of Fame Point on the Gaspé Coast.

As the plane had failed to report every half hour as required, after a lapse of two hours Sergt. Cobb left Gaspé with Air Craft "W.D." to make a preliminary search. At 2:15 p.m., Sergt. Gibb wirelessly to the base that he had located the plane twenty-five miles north east of Fame Point.

The R. C. M. Police Cruiser "Preventor", which was closest to the scene, was immediately informed, and instructed to proceed at once to the rescue. The second plane, "W.D.", dropped a message at 5:30 p.m. on board the "Preventor" saying that the plane "V.Z." was ten miles north of Cloridorme. The "Preventor" promptly altered her course for that position, and located the plane at 6:40 the same evening. The pilot and observer were taken on board the "Preventor", and with considerable difficulty a towline was attached to the plane. After being towed for thirty miles the sea increased in violence, and the towline parted. In the fog it was impossible to locate the plane, so a message was broadcast reporting the accident. The "Preventor" proceeded to Gaspé and landed the pilot and his observer there. As soon as the weather permitted, the "Preventor" put to sea again and found the plane at 3:00 p.m. of the 7th October. Owing to weather conditions great difficulty and personal risk were incurred in attaching the towline. The plane was eventually towed to Griffin Cove, notwithstanding the high seas running at the time. Salvage operations were then carried out.

The rescue of the pilot and observer of the plane were effected successfully and most efficiently under very difficult conditions by the crew of the "Preventor". After the plane was located a second time, towing operations were resumed in very bad weather, and the fact that the plane was finally moored without any loss of life, reflects the greatest credit on the work of the Captain and crew of the "Preventor". The Commissioner has been pleased to express his appreciation of the skilful manner in which these operations were conducted.

* * *

While the R. C. M. Police cruiser "Ulna" was patrolling in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on 9th October, 1934, Able Seaman Furlong was struck by a boarding sea and thrown across the deck: one of his ribs was broken. As the gale was increasing in volume, it was decided to discontinue patrolling and head for shelter.

About this time a wireless message was received by the "Ulna" saying that a small boat was on fire off Gaspé. The "Ulna" went to this vessel's assistance at once and located her about midnight: there was no one on board at this time.

The crew was found about 12:30 A.M. of 10th October and taken on board the "Ulna". A strong north west gale was blowing and the sea was

rough. The crew had been engaged in towing pulpwood when some engine trouble caused their boat to catch fire. They had to take to a small flat boat which was not seaworthy and would have sunk had the survivors not been able to hang on to the pulpwood. The First Officer rendered the rescued men first aid and they were then taken in to Gaspe.

Twenty-Five and a Half Miles a Minute!

by J. E. DANCEY, Head Auditor

FIGURES AND statistics at the best of times supply cold dry reading but to those interested in the activities and work of this Force the table below should prove an exception. It did to the compiler.

It discloses the fact that members of the Force, during the Fiscal Year 1933-34, travelled collectively the astounding distance of 13,506,632 miles. Approximately 544 times around the Globe in one year over land, water, and by air. Here are the figures:

	<i>Mileages</i>
By Railway and Steamboat.....	6,278,997
" Police owned motors.....	5,380,580
" Privately owned motors.....	1,317,055
" Coast Water transport (Approx.).....	300,000
" Inland water transport (Approx.).....	10,000
" Marine Section Aircraft (Approx.).....	120,000
" Hired aeroplanes (Approx.).....	50,000
" Dog Team (Approx.).....	50,000
	<hr/> 13,506,632

The figures shown as approximate are at the same time conservative.

One particular feature of this table is the absent reference to horse transport—the method used by the Force from its earliest inception to a few years ago. What mileage was covered last year in the enforcement of law by saddle horse was so small, however, as to be of little account in a table of this kind and so it is not included.

Then if we wished to enlarge on the total we might take account of the mileage covered by "hired transport"—livery, taxi, etc. It would be difficult to arrive at a fair figure without a lot of searching and anyway what's the use, it seems we travelled plenty and a few more thousand would make little difference in the final result.

Some of you who have better imaginations than the writer and a flare for statistics will be able to compile numerous interesting comparisons, but here are a few to start the thing.

On a per capita basis the total shows an equivalent of 5,402 miles for each and every member.

Every day registers a distance equal to ten times across Canada from Halifax to Vancouver, or one and a half times around the World.

It shows a distance of 37,018 miles every day, 1,542 miles every hour, or 25½ miles a minute night and day.

The remainder of this imagining game is left to you.

Preventive Service Cases

DURING RECENT months the practice of persons suspected of being engaged in transporting contraband or illicit liquor in automobiles, "refusing to stop" when properly challenged by uniformed members of this Force, has been on the increase.

These persons are usually driving high powered cars, and ignore all signals to stop. To attempt to stop them by physical means would in some cases result in injury or loss of life.

A determined drive has been made against this type of offender, particularly in the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia, by rigidly enforcing Section 257 of the Customs Act, and in practically every case, convictions have been obtained. Fines varying from \$10.00 to \$200.00 have been imposed.

Section 257 states that a person must be called upon to stop "In the King's name". Obviously it is impossible to do this in cases where a car is travelling at fifty or sixty miles per hour, but the Courts thus far have accepted evidence that uniformed members of the Force have signalled such offenders to stop, as satisfying the requirements of Section 257.

Every effort should be made to bring this type of offender to Justice. It is important to remember that action may be taken under this Section, even if no goods liable to seizure are found in the vehicle which is being chased. An offence against Section 257 is committed by any driver of a vehicle who refuses to stop when called upon to do so in the King's name.

Cases sometimes arise where a driver of a vehicle who has contravened Section 257 is subsequently located in circumstances which necessitate a charge being placed against him under the Excise rather than under the Customs Act. In such cases the offender is liable to have a further charge placed against him under Section 257, Customs Act, for not stopping when called upon legally to do so.

The Constable giving evidence would have to swear that he called on the driver of the vehicle to stop in the King's name, or that, due to the pace at which the car was travelling, he could give no verbal warning but was dressed in Police uniform and had so placed himself as to be clearly visible to the driver when giving the signal to stop.

In one particular case in the Province of Quebec, the driver of a car ignored a challenge to stop, and succeeded in holding off the police car which gave chase.

In following along in pursuit the police patrol found two 2½-gallon cans of alcohol in the middle of the road. The cans were badly battered, apparently having been thrown from the pursued car.

The driver of the car was recognized and later arrested, and the car and alcohol were seized under the Excise Act.

A charge was preferred against the driver of the car under Section 169 of the Excise Act, but was dismissed on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence to connect the cans of alcohol with the car in question.

Following this judgment the car was released on instructions of the Department of National Revenue.

A charge was laid against the driver of the car under Section 257 of the Customs Act for "Refusing to stop", and a conviction was obtained and a fine of \$25.00 and costs imposed and paid.

Counsel Severely Rebuked

In some instances Counsel for the Defence endeavour to bolster up a weak case by attacking the credibility of witnesses, particularly Police witnesses.

In a case tried some months ago the Defence Counsel called a lady witness a liar and made some uncomplimentary remarks about a Constable who was giving evidence. The presiding Judge ordered Counsel to retract both of his comments and then addressed the Court thus:—

"I regret that counsel for the defence accused the lady of lying. She gave her evidence in a manner which appealed to you, I am sure.

"The Constable says he found that the marks of the brand had been slashed", his lordship continued. "He did not say they were slashed by the accused or anyone else. I don't think you will be much affected by the impassioned invective which counsel for the defence has hurled at the Constable and lady witness.

"I commend the fair attitude of the Crown. Never in this court have I ever experienced any desire of the Crown to get a conviction of anyone and the assistance given by the Crown in this case, and the withdrawal of any technical objections, must convince you of this.

"The Constable impressed me personally as an officer who endeavored to do his duty in a fair, impartial, and honest manner and so far as the attitude of the police is concerned, they never want to convict anyone unjustifiably. I have found them always ready and willing to secure all possible evidence, whether it is against or for the accused. They are police of whom we all may be proud. I trust we may never again have to listen to unjustified attacks on the police."

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Notes on Recent Cases

NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES are received from persons residing outside of Canada regarding the advisability of purchasing tickets offered for sale in Lotteries alleged to originate in Canada. The correspondents are advised that such schemes are illegal and any person who participates in any way, does so at his own risk. The buying or selling of such tickets in Canada is dealt with under Sections 235 and 236 of the Code. Certain exceptions are allowed and paragraph (b) of s.s. 6 of Code 236 reads as follows:

"raffles for prizes of small value at any bazaar held for any charitable or religious object, if permission to hold the same has been obtained from the city or other municipal council, or from the mayor, reeve or other chief officer of the city, town or other municipality, wherein such bazaar is held, and the articles raffled for thereat have first been offered for sale and none of them are of a value exceeding fifty dollars."

Section 235 (2) of the Code also describes the method by which the pari-mutual system of betting shall be operated. This system is under the supervision of persons appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, and it is their duty to see that the requirements of the law are carried out. This section also provides that the percentage to be deducted and retained by the racing association shall not exceed the following:—

Where the total amount staked or deposited on each race is under \$20,00	7%
Over \$20,000, 7 per cent on \$20,000 and on the excess up to \$30,00	6%
Over \$30,000, 7 per cent on \$20,000, 6 per cent on next \$10,000 and on the excess up to \$40,000	5%
Over \$40,000, 7 per cent on \$20,000, 6 per cent on next \$10,000, 5 per cent on next \$10,000 and on the excess up to \$50,000	4%
Over \$50,000, on the excess	3%

In the majority of the Provinces, the operators of the race meeting are required to collect a tax of 5% on the total amount staked. This to be later deposited for the public use of the Province. Therefore when the total amount bet on each race does not exceed \$20,000 it will be observed that on every \$2.00 bet made, .14c will go to the Racing Association and .10c to the Provincial Government, leaving a total of \$1.76 to holders of winning tickets. The system of ascertaining the amount to be paid to holders of winning tickets, is as follows:—

STRAIGHT TICKETS

Name of Horse	Total Tickets Purchased	
	\$2.00	\$5.00
Melton	210	41
Spartan	195	38
Captain	210	45
Stanton	264	55

Overleigh	238	68	(1) Winning Horse
Overton	216	35	
Scott	213	42	

1546	324
------	-----

2	5
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3092	1620
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1620

4712

Total Pool		\$4712.00
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Less 7% (Association)	\$329.84	
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Less 5% (Provincial)	235.60	565.44
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Net Pool		\$4146.56
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Overleigh wins and it will be observed that there are 238 tickets at \$2.00, also 68 tickets at \$5.00 held on him, the total amount staked on this horse being \$816.00. This is now divided into the net pool to give the profit per dollar, thus—

$$816) 4146.56 (508$$

$$4080$$

$$6656$$

$$6528$$

$$128$$

The \$5.08 therefore, represents the profit for every dollar invested. Persons holding a \$2.00 straight ticket would receive \$5.08 multiplied by \$2.00—\$10.16. Those holding \$5.00 straight tickets would receive \$5.08 multiplied by \$5.00—\$25.40.

It will be observed that when dividing the net pool by the amount invested, there is a balance of \$1.28. This is described as a break and is retained by the Association. No odd cents are paid. Therefore, in place of \$10.16, the holders of the \$2.00 straight tickets, would receive \$10.15. The Association receives a further break of one cent on each of 238 tickets. The disposition of the total pool is, therefore, as follows:—

TO: 68 \$5.00 tickets paying \$25.40	\$1727.20
238 \$2.00 tickets paying \$10.15	2415.70
7% Commission to Racing Association	329.84
5% Tax to Provincial Government	235.60
Breaks \$1.28 and \$2.38 to Racing Association	3.66
TOTAL	\$4712.00

The method of arriving at the amount to be paid on "Place" and "Show" tickets, is slightly different, but the above gives some idea of the disposition of the monies staked.

A curious sidelight on the methods employed to smuggle arms and ammunition into a foreign country from Canada was brought to our attention recently.

It appears that while an employee of a Japanese steel plant was cutting up an old iron roller for re-smelting, with the aid of an oxy-acetylene torch, a violent explosion occurred, and, upon investigation, it was discovered that this particular roller was part of a consignment of old metal received from a firm of junk merchants overseas.

This roller was one of several used originally as conveyors in a saw mill and, being hollow, had been used for the concealment of arms and ammunition, presumably by some Chinese employee for the purpose of smuggling them into China, but which had inadvertently become mixed in with some scrap destined for Japan, thereby causing a hard working coolie to have the shock of his life.

The proprietors of the steel plant, very naturally, complained to the shippers, waxing eloquent upon the fatal consequences to a blast furnace if a large quantity of live ammunition managed to get into it. They requested to be informed how and why a consignment came to be delivered to them containing a roller into which live ammunition had been "sausaged"; a peculiarly happy choice of words in the circumstances. However, as thousands of tons of this scrap are shipped every year, some of it from saw mills that had been destroyed by fire, there was no way of locating the person or persons responsible, but, according to a copy of a Japanese newspaper, the occurrence has caused some perturbation in local Japanese police circles.

Details of this incident arrived here shortly after the 1934 amendments to the Criminal Code respecting weapons had been made public and, during the time when numerous enquiries were being received regarding the new regulations.

A 'phone call was received from a hardware merchant asking if it would be in order for him to supply a Chinaman with 100 rounds of .38 ammunition. The prospective buyer was not, as far as could be ascertained, a naturalized citizen and stated that he did not own a revolver. The merchant advised that he knew he could not sell a pistol or revolver, but was of the opinion that the sale of ammunition was in order.

The question of the sale of ammunition to an alien who has no permit is debatable, and articles have appeared in the Press pointing out that a further amendment to the Code to cover this point is required. However, we hold the opinion that the point is covered and that the sale of ammunition to an alien not in possession of the permit mentioned in paragraph (d) Code 119, which reads as follows, is forbidden, basing our opinion on the definition of "Offensive Weapons" mentioned in Code Sec. 2 (25):

Sec. 119 (d) "sells, or without lawful excuse, gives or lends any pistol, revolver or other OFFENSIVE WEAPON that may be concealed upon the person to any one not being the holder of a permit."

Sec. 2 (25) "OFFENSIVE WEAPON" or "Weapon" includes any gun or other firearm, or air-gun, or any part thereof, or any sword, sword blade, bayonet, pike, pike-head, spear, spear-



PREMIUM CARDS IN
EVERY PACKAGE

NO "TRADING" NECESSARY
TO MAKE SETS



Smoke Buckingham *and Smile*

head, dirk, dagger, knife, or other instrument intended for cutting or stabbing or any metal knuckles, or other deadly or dangerous weapon, and any instrument or thing intended to be used as a weapon, and ALL AMMUNITION which may be used with or for any weapon."

* * *

"Observation" is the act, power, or habit of taking notice, and is an exceedingly necessary characteristic for a Police Officer.

Recently a member of the Force investigating a breaking and entering case, observed that one of the men responsible for the crime had left foot-prints in the loose earth near the point of entrance; one foot mark was well defined while the other foot left only a toe mark. He came to the conclusion that the culprit had an unusual walk. The case was successfully investigated, one of the convicted men being lame, the result of one short leg.

A constable on duty observed wheel tracks suggesting a drunken driver. These were followed, with the result that the driver was convicted for being in possession of smuggled intoxicating liquor.

Whilst investigating a hold-up case, a member of the Force observed a man with a pocket knife bearing traces of insulating material from an electric wire. Subsequent enquiries proved that the knife had been used for the purpose of cutting the telephone wire at the scene of the hold-up.

* * *

Recently an investigation was made regarding the sudden death of a youth, employed as a farm hand. The investigation disclosed that he was of frail constitution and under-nourished. He had left home in his usual health, with the intention of looking for work and the same day called at the house of a friend, where he met three other youths about his own age. During the visit the four youths engaged in some rough play, including wrestling. Deceased was handled somewhat roughly, and, without a doubt, received some internal injury.

A few hours later, he left the premises and went to stay with neighbours for the night. The following day he secured work with a nearby farmer, who later observed that deceased was not acting in a normal manner, and instructed that he go to bed and rest.

Early the next morning, the wife of the farmer heard a noise in the youth's room, and upon going to ascertain the cause, found him on the floor in great pain. First aid was administered, but as his condition gradually grew worse, a doctor was called. The patient was removed to the hospital, where he died the following day.

An autopsy was held which showed that the scalp was bruised and further investigation disclosed the fact that the brain was injured, this, without a doubt, being the cause of death. A thorough investigation was made, and it was established that death was the result of injuries received while the youths had been wrestling at the friend's home, and a coroner's jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

The family of the deceased did not agree with this verdict and held the opinion that the youth was a victim of foul play. Subsequently, the member of the Force, who had made the investigation, received a letter by mail from a brother of the deceased, the gist of which was, that the member of the Force, also the doctor in attendance, had been bribed, and had been paid \$400.00 to withhold evidence of foul play. The writer of the letter also stated that the member of the Force should be discharged.

A charge of defamatory libel is being preferred against the writer of the letter.

The following articles, taken from the English Reports and the Justice of the Peace Reports, explain the offence of libel very clearly, and are of interest:

1. "Paul Barrow preferred a bill in the Star-Chamber against Maurice Lewellin, for writing unto him a despiteful and reproachful letter, which, for ought appeared to the Court, was sealed and delivered to his own hands, and never otherwise published. And it was resolved, that though the plaintiff in this case could not have an action of the case, because it was not published, and therefore could not be to his defamation, without his own fault of divulging it. And all actions of that kind do suppose in *auditu quam plurimorum propalavit*, etc. Yet the Star-Chamber for the King doth take knowledge of such cases and punish them, whereof the reason is, that such quarrelous letters tend to the breach of the peace, and to the stirring of challenges and quarrels, and therefore the means of such evils, as well as the end, are to be prevented."

* * *

2. It is generally recognized that the law of criminal libel is in some ways the most unsatisfactory branch of our criminal jurisprudence; it is at once very archaic and rather anomalous. The now notorious cause celebre of *R. v. Billing* has just drawn attention to some of the inconveniences which arise from private prosecutions for libel—the issue tends to become an issue between the characters of prosecutor and

prisoner, which is always unsatisfactory, rather than one between the Crown, as guardian of the public peace, and the defendant, as a person who is charged with disturbing that peace. Sooner or later, doubtless, this branch of law will be taken in hand, shorn of its more glaring anomalies, and presented in the form of a consolidated Bill, as has been done in recent years with the offences of perjury, forgery and larceny. Pending such revision, a brief note on some features of criminal libel may be useful to our readers.

Libel, of course, is a misdemeanour, not a felony. And the essence of all misdemeanours, we need hardly say, is that at Common Law they were supposed to bring about breaches of the King's peace. This is emphatically so in the case of a libel. There are at least four distinct categories of the offence, namely, defamatory, seditious, blasphemous, and obscene; the element of trespass on the King's peace is, of course, obvious in the case of the three latter. But even in the case of a defamatory libel, it has been held again and again (4 "Blackstone's Commentaries," 150) that the gist of the offence is its tendency to bring about such a breach of the peace. This at once distinguishes a civil from a criminal libel. The essence of the actionable civil wrong called libel is the publication of a defamatory statement about any person which is calculated to do him damage by bringing him into hatred, ridicule, and contempt (*Barrow v. Lewellin*, Hobart 62). Damage, indeed, is presumed whenever the character of the party defamed is good, and publication of the libel has been made to any third party who can think less of him; but such publication is necessary. But the essence of a criminal libel is the provocation to commit a breach of the peace which a defamatory writing induces in the person defamed; such provocation arises whether or not the libel is published to third parties. Therefore, publication to a third party is not at all necessary in order to support an information for criminal libel (*Clutterbuck v. Chaffers*, 1 Starkie 471).

However, when the defamatory document has not been published to anyone except its victim, it is prudent to insert in the indictment the words "with intent to provoke the prosecutor and incite him to a breach of the peace" ("*Denman's Digest*," 184). It is doubtful whether this is really necessary; some indictments have been upheld in which these words were not present ("*Archbold*," 1240), but the better practice is to insert them. Again the document must be of such a character as reasonably tends or is calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. The test is not easy to devise which will differentiate documents so tending from those where the inference of such a tendency would be unreasonable. But a rather famous case affords a good illustration of the extent to which our Courts have pushed the law of libel here. A man saw an advertisement in the Press in which a young woman asked for a situation. He wrote her a letter explaining that he had no situation of the kind she desired to offer her, but inviting her to live with him as his mistress if she were willing so to do (*R. v. Adams*, 58 L.J. (M.C.) 1). It was held that such a letter impliedly imputed unchastity to the young woman and was therefore defamatory. Also it was eminently calculated to induce a breach of the peace on the part of her relations, therefore it was a criminal libel. The inference of a defamatory innuendo is here very artificial and far-fetched, and the case shows the extent to which the doctrine has been carried in practice. Mr. Justice Darling, in his summing up in *R. v. Billing*, pointed out to the jury the peculiar effect of this doctrine as to the essence of a criminal libel, although in fact publication to all the world had taken place in that case and was not denied.

But this is by no means the only way in which the fundamental principle of a criminal libel renders punishable defamatory writings which are not civilly actionable. There are at least three other cases. The first of these is concerned with the familiar paradox, "the greater the truth, the greater the libel." This is not so in a civil action. There a plea of "truth" if proved, is a sufficient defence to the action: Not so in a criminal prosecution for the very same libel. To an indictment a plea of "truth" is not a sufficient plea of justification. It is necessary to plead "true and in the public

interest." The reason is simple. A person defamed cannot claim to be wrongfully injured if he is guilty of the conduct alleged against him, and therefore he is not entitled to damages. But a person defamed, who is guilty of the alleged contemptible conduct, is just as likely to commit a breach of the peace against his tormentor as is an innocent person—in fact, experience shows that he is much more likely so to do. Therefore, the greater the truth, the greater the danger of a resultant breach of the peace. A private person is not justified in provoking such a disturbance of the peace merely for his own private ends or to gratify his own malice. He can only excuse himself by showing some public end to be served by his libel. This he can do only by showing that it is in the public interest to expose the conduct of the prosecutor.

Again, a class of persons libelled as a class cannot recover damages for the injury done them. But a criminal prosecution will lie (*R. v. Feargus O'Connor*, 3 State Trials (N.S.) 1299). The Attorney-General, we need hardly say, is the proper prosecutor in such a case. The reason why such libels are indictable, as pointed out in these cases, is a double reason. In the first place, the hatred of the King's subjects is stirred up against members of the class generally. In the second place, individual members of the body libelled are likely to resent it by violence against the assailant. The class defamed, of course, must not be too indefinite; it must be a limited and easily distinguishable body of men. A libel on the "Clergy of Durham diocese" is punishable (*R. v. Williams*, 5 B. & Ald. 595); and so is one on the "Justices of Middlesex" (*R. v. Holloway*, cited, *R. v. Williams* (supra)). But one may safely say that a libel on "Conservatives," "Socialists," "Bolshevists," "Christians," etc., would not be punishable, at any rate as a defamatory libel.

The same principle applies also in still another rather unexpected case. When a dead man is libelled, his legal personal representative can bring no civil proceedings to obtain redress (*R. v. Labouchere*, 4 L. 12 Q.B.D. 324). A dead man has no legal rights, and can suffer no legal wrongs. His property is his no longer, his person and character have in law ceased to exist. But it frequently happens that libels on a dead man bring his posterity into hatred and contempt, thereby provoking them to retaliate on the libeller. Therefore such defamatory writings are breaches of the peace and indictable as libels (*R. v. Hunt*, 2 State Trials (N.S.) 69). The case just quoted is rather peculiar; it was a defamatory (not a seditious) libel on George III, published after his death. The precise limits of this doctrine are not easy to set out; carried to its full logical extent, it would stifle all historical criticism, for the truth of the libel on (say) Henry VIII or the Duke of Marlborough would not be easy to prove.

Possibly a further difference between civil and criminal proceedings, but arising out of different principle, is connected with the "intention to refer" to the prosecutor. In a civil action, a plaintiff can recover damages by showing that the statement made does in fact refer to him even although the defendant proves that he had never heard of the plaintiff and had intended a mere imaginary character (*Jones v. Hultons and Company*, (1910) A.C. 20). But in all indictable offences *mens rea* is an essential ingredient of the criminality of the act, and it is difficult to see how *mens rea*, with a "guilty" intent, can exist in the case of a mere unintentional libel committed in ignorance. The point has been hinted at in several criminal cases, but not decided, nor is there any reported case bearing on the point. But one may submit with some confidence that "intention to refer" is necessary on an indictment.

* * *

Some cases have been prosecuted successfully under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act at points between Edmonton and Saskatoon. A Chinaman was caught bringing a large quantity of opium through from Vancouver. A Doctor in this district was prosecuted and fined \$1250.00 for contraventions of the Act and numerous addicts have been convicted and sentenced to fines and terms of imprisonment which they are undergoing at a proper Institution

with the idea in view of endeavouring to cure them of their drug addiction and establish them as respectable members of society.

* * *

Of the eleven murders investigated and concluded in Alberta during the year only two have resulted in dismissals and, as one of the latter concerned a young unmarried woman accused of murdering her newly born baby, while the other concerned a man who was killed in a fight which he, himself, provoked, the results obtained speak exceedingly well for the skill and thoroughness of those responsible for the investigations.

The most interesting of the murder cases were probably those of Julius Kassai and James Whannell. The investigation into the Kassai case commenced on the 18th June, 1934, when the Postmaster at Alsike reported that his neighbour, Julius Molnar, a Hungarian bachelor-farmer, had been missing since the 9th of that month. Three horses, a wagon, and some dress clothes could not be located, and two moccasin rubbers and a cap were found outside, near the house.

Owing to the indifferent financial success of the missing man's farming operations, it was thought at first that he had become disheartened and deserted the farm. Despite this, however, investigations were continued and, as a result, it was ascertained that Molnar had stored wheat in a local grain elevator for which he had received storage tickets. These tickets had been exchanged at the Grain Company's Edmonton office for cash tickets and the latter cashed subsequent to Molnar's disappearance. As the endorsement on the tickets appeared to be a forgery, foul play was suspected and, upon his place being thoroughly searched, his body was discovered, with the skull fractured, beneath a manure pile.

Further enquiries disclosed that a needy fellow countryman of Molnar's, named Julius Kassai, had been away in Edmonton for three or four days about the time of Molnar's disappearance and, when investigators visited Kassai's house during his absence, his wife identified the cap found near Molnar's house as one belonging to her husband.

Kassai was placed under arrest and, after being identified as the man who had cashed the grain tickets and sold Molnar's horses and wagon, was brought to trial on the 24th September and sentenced to hang.

A rather dramatic feature occurred at this trial after sentence had been passed. Kassai asked and received permission from the Judge to speak. He then said, speaking excitedly: "I do not agree to be hung. I rather be shot. Six Policemen should be ordered out to me and that I should be shot with three bullets in the head and three in the heart".

* * *

Like the Kassai case, the Whannell case was, at its inception, simply an enquiry for a missing person.

On the 28th May, 1934, a homesteader living near Peace River reported that Matthias Schmidt, a reputedly wealthy newcomer in the district, had disappeared. Upon investigations by the Members of our Peace River detachment, it was discovered that Schmidt had been shot through the head with a .22 calibre rifle and his body afterwards placed in a trunk in his bed-room. It was ascertained that a man named Korkoski, who had been very intimate

with the deceased, was the owner of a .22 rifle, and, upon being questioned, Korkoski stated that on the 21st May he met a young stranger at Schmidt's house, who, after staying the night with Korkoski, had left the following morning.

Meanwhile, on the 27th May, the day before Schmidt's disappearance was reported, a young man named James Whannell, who was staying at an Edmonton hotel, nearly four hundred miles from the scene of the crime, complained to the Edmonton City Police that his money and a shirt had been stolen from his room. As it was observed by the Detectives that Whannell was wearing a shirt identical with the one allegedly stolen, he was closely interrogated and, as a result, confessed his story was a fake, designed to excite the compassion of the hotel-keeper, from whom he hoped to secure a job. As about thirty dollars in silver was found on his person, which he was unable to satisfactorily account for, he was detained and later, when it was discovered that he had stolen this money from a Peace River cafe, he was taken into custody by Members of this Force.

As particulars of the Schmidt murder had by this time reached Divisional Headquarters, the theory was formed, both here and at Peace River, that Whannell was a likely suspect. Upon his photo being sent to Peace River it was found to be the photo of the young stranger who had stayed with Korkoski. Some shirts and a watch found in Whannell's possession were shown to a woman in Edmonton, with whom Schmidt had once lodged, and were positively identified as having been the property of the murdered man, Schmidt.

After giving at first a not unplausible explanation regarding his possession of Schmidt's property, Whannell confessed that he had taken Korkoski's rifle during his absence, gone over to Schmidt's place, and having shot Schmidt, allegedly in self-defence, had then returned the rifle to Korkoski's house without the latter becoming aware that it had ever left the place.

As some doubt was raised as to Whannell's sanity, he was placed under observation for some months in a Mental Hospital, where alienists arrived at the conclusion that he was sane but mentally defective. Despite this, however, he was brought to trial, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 20th February, 1935.

* * *

Despite the reputation of the West for being wild and woolly, only one Bank hold-up occurred during the year, this being the Bank of Commerce at Hairy Hill. Two men held up the Staff and escaped in a car with nearly Nine Thousand Dollars. As a result of the very good work of the investigators from Edmonton and Vegreville, a portion of the loot was recovered and two men were convicted and sentenced to six years imprisonment for the crime.

Although crimes of violence are still plentiful, the opening up of the country and the spread of education has had its effect on the criminally inclined, who are more and more resorting to guile rather than brawn for the accomplishment of their anti-social purposes.

The "Old Timers" Column

THE "O" DIVISION BRANCH of the R. N. W. M. P. Veterans' Association held its Annual Meeting at 43 Isabella Street, Toronto, on the night of November 21st, with the President, H. P. E. Francis, ably conducting the Chair.

Some twenty members were present and the meeting was an inspiration to the serving members present as to how these "old timers" value their association with the Force, their consideration of the welfare of some of their more unfortunate comrades, and their keen interest in the present Force.

W. W. Allison was elected President of the Association for the coming year, and A. C. Armstrong willingly re-assumed the duties of Secretary-Treasurer. Peter Kerr was appointed a Vice-President. Kerr was stationed in British Columbia with the late General Sam Steele during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and was on duty on the bridge with Sergeant Fury when the famous incident of the fight on the bridge occurred as mentioned in the various histories of the Force. Ex-Sergeant Fury is still alive, lives near Toronto, and is a member of the Veterans' Association.

Any Ontario ex-members of the Force in good standing, who may happen to read these notes, is requested to get in touch with the Secretary-Treasurer, A. C. Armstrong, 511 Lauder Avenue, Toronto, with a view to their becoming members of the "O" Division R. N. W. M. P. Veterans' Association.

Regimental Number 4005, Ex-Staff Sergeant W. A. MacBrayne is now Deputy Warden of the Oakalla Gaol, New Westminster, B.C.

Regimental Number 4290, Ex-Sergeant H. Thorne has moved to Vancouver Island from Jasper, Alta. His address will be General Delivery, Victoria, until he gets settled somewhere on the Island.

Regimental Number 4767, Ex-Sergeant H. F. O'Connell is now living at "Pincher Creek", Sevenoaks Road, Orpington, Kent, England. He is employed in the Finance Division of His Majesty's Office of Works in London. In a letter he speaks of having enjoyed the last dinner held by the R. N. W. M. Police Old Comrades' Association. The oldest timer he met at this gathering was Regimental Number 160, Ex-Constable James Fullwood. There were over forty in attendance, among them Lieutenant-Colonel O'Kelly who holds an important position at Canada House.

Regimental Number 5443, Ex-Sergeant W. H. Sharman has moved and his new address is San Remo, Clover Rise, Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent, England.

Since the last edition of the *Quarterly* the following have retired to pension: the latest address is given opposite the individual mentioned.

Inspector W. J. D. Dempster, 3457 - 2nd Avenue, West, Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 4973—Staff Sergeant Warrior, S. L., 11921 - 77th Street, Edmonton, Alta.

Reg. No. 4953—Sergeant-Major Mann, F. P., c/o Seigniory Club, Montebello, Que.

Reg. No. 4632—Sergeant Smyly, R. F. V., 5838 Vine Street, West, Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 4471—Corporal Moses, F. G., MacLeod, Alta.

Reg. No. 9068—Corporal Robinson, J. W., 224 St. Andrew Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 5723—Constable Reay, W., c/o Messrs. Short and Cross, Edmonton, Alta.

Reg. No. 6071—Constable Winn, K., Commercial Hotel, Lomond, Alta.

Reg. No. 5595—Constable Carr, C. J., 2854 Inlet Avenue, Victoria, B.C. (Invalided.)

Reg. No. 6077—Constable Williams, H. J. E., Deroche, B.C.

Book Review

Arctic Trader. By PHILIP H. GODSELL. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price \$2.50.

The lot of an autobiographer whose habitat has been the remote parts of Canada and whose associates have for the greater part been Eskimos and Indians is a particularly happy one. Given a facile pen, and possessed of the ability to portray conditions in the "Silent Places" it is possible to write a book of intense interest not only to those who have sojourned in those parts but also to others who have not had the opportunity of viewing life in the distant parts of Canada at first hand.

Mr. Philip H. Godsell, a former Field Officer of the Hudson's Bay Co., has made the most of these factors in presenting a book of very great interest. He is not only possessed of wide experience in the subject on which he writes, but has the happy faculty of bringing before his readers conditions in the North in a very attractive form.

The book will especially appeal to the employees of the Hudson's Bay Co. The activities of the Company are constantly before the reader.

Frequent references to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will appeal to members of the Force. An error is noted on page 87, the Stipendiary Magistrate who presided over the trial of Mista-inniew being shown as "Colonel Saunders", whereas former Commissioner A. Bowen Perry, C.M.G., fulfilled that office. Some criticism of the work of Missionaries in the North appears, remarks in that connection being attributed to the late Corporal Doak. In view of the splendid work of such men as Archbishop Stringer, Bishops Breynat and Fallaize, the references to this subject might happily have been tempered to some extent.

Mr. Godsell is quite frank in parts in dealing with the business acumen of the fur-trader. Thus we find on page 222 a reference to the fact that a box of ammunition costing two dollars laid down, being retailed to the native for one fox pelt, or around thirty dollars for the box.

A reference is also made to the elaborate plans he formulated, with the assistance of the Indians, to circumvent the Game Guardians in disposing of beaver skins taken in contravention of the existing Regulations in Ontario. Later in the book the author deplores the fact that the Company employees and the Police did not always see eye to eye!

Mr. Godsell is particularly happy in his description of travel by dog-team. So graphic is his account that one can readily picture his gaily caparisoned dogs and his very completely equipped cariole.

Altogether it is an entertaining volume and one will look forward to a further account of Mr. Godsell's travels, which will describe for instance his experiences on the Churchill, which were not included in the present volume.

The Lighter Side



Division Notes

"E" Division, British Columbia

SGT. MAJOR F. P. WATSON, active in First Aid for over ten years, has been admitted as a Serving Brother to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

The award and its accompanying insignia, the eight pointed silver cross of the order on a black medallion, was received under the hand and seal of His Excellency The Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G. Knight of Justice, upon instructions from the Grand Prior of the Order, Field Marshal His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught.

Prominent among Vancouver First Aid Instructors, Sgt. Major Watson is now President of the Vancouver First Aid Instructors Association. The aims of this organization are to obtain a universal method of teaching First Aid and to assist First Aid men to a knowledge of the more advanced work of the First Aid Attendance and Workmen's Compensation Board, thereby promoting a higher standard of efficiency in First Aid.

A Five-pin Bowling League has been formed amongst the members of "E" Division in Vancouver, and got away to a good start with four teams on November 21st, 1934. Three games are played each Wednesday night at 7:00 o'clock.

We would be interested in knowing if it would be possible to arrange a competition between a team from any other Division. This could be done by exchange of score sheets with the bowling at each end being under the supervision of an Officer and verified by the Proprietor of the Bowling Alley.

"K" Division, Alberta

On September 6, 1934, the Officials of the Bowness Golf Club, Calgary, together with the assistance of Calgary Sub-Division and the City Police, organized a Medal Play Golf Tournament. Entries were confined to Members of any Police Force (R.C.M.P., City and Town), within the Province of Alberta.

Mayor Davison of Calgary donated a very attractive trophy and other useful prizes were competed for. The total of entries numbered 43, which included several from Edmonton and Calgary, with others from Lethbridge, Drumheller, Bassano, Olds, Crossfield, Irricana and Okotoks.

The weather was ideal, the thermometer registering just over 80°. The opening drives were made at 1 P.M. by Inspector E. W. Bavin followed by Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, Chief Constable, Calgary, Inspector W. J. Stevens, C.P.R. Police, Calgary, Inspector S. Wallis, Lethbridge City Police, and the last players turned in their cards about 7 P.M.

Following this the Club provided a "Dutch Lunch", then we had the presentation of prizes by the Club President, Mr. Glenday, and a very excellent musical programme.

The following were prize winners:—

Sgt. R. Jenning, Edmonton City Police—Lowest Gross Score.

A/Sgt. T. Symons, R.C.M.P., Edmonton—Lowest Net Score.

A/Cpl. Shakespeare, R.C.M.P., Edmonton—Second Lowest Net Score.

S/Cst. Allen, R.C.M.P., Edmonton—Second Lowest Gross Score.

Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C., Calgary City Police—Consolation.

Inspector Sid Wallis, Lethbridge City Police—Longest Drive.

Cst. V. S. Mantle, R.C.M.P., Irricana—Hidden Hole.

Apart from the fact that some very nice golf was enjoyed, this tournament afforded a great opportunity for members of our own Force and other Forces to fraternize and exchange views. It was considered to be a decided success, from all sides, so much so that a committee was appointed to carry on arrangements for 1935,

at which time it is hoped to have a larger entry list and a two day tournament. Suggestions have been made to send teams of our best players to try their skill against members of our own Force and others in the neighbouring Provinces.

Given the time to spare, opportunity and co-operation, the annual Police Golf Tournament should be successful.

"J" Division Notes

Colonel the Honourable W. H. Harrison, D.S.O., Attorney General for the Province of New Brunswick, has very kindly donated a silver cup for revolver shooting in the New Brunswick Division.

This cup will be competed for annually, the aggregate score of the six best shots of each Sub-Division will decide the winner. The Headquarters Staff at "J" Division will compete as a separate Sub-Division.

This year the Moncton Sub-Division have the highest aggregate and will hold the cup for a year.

The following are the scores which were recorded:

Reg. No. 11476, Sgt. Peters, B. G.	score 231
Reg. No. 11369, Cst. McMullon, W. F.	score 229
Reg. No. 11475, Cst. Russell, F. H.	score 227
Reg. No. 11833, Cst. Paradis, L. A.	score 214
Reg. No. 11491, Cst. Copp, W. L.	score 213
Reg. No. 11430, Cpl. Faulds, A. T.	score 202

"F" Division, Saskatchewan Depot Division, Regina

The winter having closed down, our Sports activities are now confined to the Gymnasium where Badminton is in full swing. Efforts are being made to start a Basket Ball Team under the able leadership of S/Insp. G. J. M. Curleigh, Corporal Sykes and Const. Glanville. The rink is being prepared, and once the ice is well set, it is expected that many of the new recruits will enjoy the skating.

Two members of "Depot" Division, Const. J. H. A. P. Miller and Const. G. L. Sprague, were picked to play for the Regina Rough Riders Football Team in the Western Championship Finals at Vancouver, B.C., the games resulting in two wins for the Regina team with 22 points to 2, and 7 to 2.

Both these lads played for the teams at Toronto in the Dominion Finals, and while the team was not fortunate in bringing back the honours they gave a good impression of their sportsmanship and we hope they have better luck next year.

Const. Miller is a son of Sergt. P. H. Miller of "A" Division, C.I.B., Ottawa.

The new recruits, recently received in Barracks, show promise of future prowess in the regions of sport.

Of the new arrivals, R/Const. R. L. Welliver is a former winner of the Alberta Provincial Golf Championship, while R/Const. S. B. Olinkin has held the Welter Weight Amateur Championship in boxing for Manitoba.

A very smartly turned-out Guard of Honour, under the command of Sub/Insp. G. J. M. Curleigh, gave colour to the opening of the Provincial Parliament by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor H. E. Munroe on November 17, 1934.

The Governor's carriage, the smart equipment and general turn-out of the men and horses of the Escort received much praise and admiration from the notabilities and City people present.

We have to put on record a very pleasing but touching ceremony which was performed in the chapel at the Barracks during a parade service on October 21, 1934.

A memorial tablet was unveiled in the chapel by the Venerable Archdeacon Knowles, in memory of Asst. Commr. A. W. Duffus. The tablet, beautifully designed in bronze, was a memorial from the surviving members of his family.

Archdeacon Knowles gave a short resume of the career of Asst. Commr. Duffus while serving with the Force, mentioned his connection and interest in the original furnishing of the chapel, and showed to the younger members of the Force who were present where the example of such a public life was to their benefit.

A new departure, in the form of a Concert, is to be staged in the Barracks on December 6, 1934, under the direction of S/Major Taylor, Sergt. Camm and Sergt. Meyrick. This is really a 'pleasant reminder to No. 11 Instructional Class' who will leave us on the 15th, and a reception for the new recruits. It is hoped that it will be a big success, so that we may have many more in the future.

"H" Division, Nova Scotia

The "H" Division Social and Sports Club met in Halifax on 8th November, 1934, to make plans for the winter season.

The following Officers were appointed:—

Honorary President.....	Assistant Commissioner C. Junget
President.....	Superintendent D. Ryan
Vice-President.....	Inspector L. H. Nicholson
Treasurer.....	Inspector T. B. Hutchings
Secretary.....	Able Seaman G. G. Blyth

It was decided that the Annual Division Dance be held at the Nova Scotian Hotel on 18th January, 1935. A special committee was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements. There will also be a Smoking Concert on 11th December. A number of other committees were chosen to take care of the various branches of recreation. The Division expects to have the best hockey team in the Garrison League. After Christmas the club hopes to have basketball, indoor baseball, indoor rifle shooting, wrestling, boxing and possibly badminton all going. There are a number of enthusiastic revolver and rifle shots in "H" Division who are looking forward to some interesting competitions.

"K" Division, Alberta

The plans for the new Administration Building on the west side of the present Barrack site have been approved. This new building will consolidate all of our work in one centre in the City of Edmonton.

During the month we had a visitor from the Accountants' Branch, Ottawa, in the person of Mr. P. C. Stephenson. As this gentleman had never been west of Moose Jaw before, it was quite an interesting visit from his point of view, also from the point of view of the Members of this Division. He was able to give us considerable help and advice in matters of routine in connection with accounts, refunds, etc. He also was able to take in the Armistice Ball at High Prairie on the night of November 9th and, on his way out, crossing the Athabasca River by ferry, helped to keep the ice floes from interfering with the passage thereof. He also had the experience of travelling in a blinding snow storm from Field to Banff.

"L" Division, Prince Edward Island

There are not enough men at the "L" Division Headquarters at Charlottetown to enable the Division to enter teams in many fields of sport. Last winter a curling rink was organized and was ably skipped by the Officer Commanding. Constable T. S. Hanna was chosen to curl for the Charlottetown team against Halifax. Sergeant J. J. Trainor collected a volley ball team. The volley ball players and the curlers hope to resume activities this winter.

During the summer Constable S. L. Taylor appeared in the Charlottetown football team with success. He played for this team against several visiting battleships.

Obituary

Sergeant-Major Walter Granville Bradley

It is with great regret that the death of regimental number 4622, Sergeant-Major Walter Granville Bradley, has to be recorded. He died in hospital in Ottawa on 27th September, 1934.

The late Sergeant-Major Bradley joined the South African Constabulary in March, 1901. He remained with this Force until June, 1903, and saw service in the Boer War in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State. For this he was awarded the Queen's Medal.

In December, 1903, he joined the Natal Police. Whilst with this unit the late Sergeant-Major took part in the Natal Rebellion of 1906 and for his services was given the King's Medal. He took his discharge in December, 1906.

Returning to Canada, the late Sergeant-Major was engaged in the Royal North West Mounted Police at Battleford on the 12th of September, 1907. He was stationed at Battleford for six years and later at Regina for four years. He then went Overseas with the R. N. W. M. P. Cavalry draft and on returning to Canada was stationed at Estevan for nine years. He was subsequently on detachment duty at Broadview, North Portal, Estevan and Balcarres. All his police duty was performed in the Province of Saskatchewan until he was moved to Rockcliffe on the 19th of February, 1932, to take over the duties of Sergeant-Major of "N" Division.

The late Sergeant-Major Bradley was promoted Corporal on the 1st of May, 1912, advanced to the rank of Sergeant on the 1st of April, 1915, and was appointed Sergeant-Major on the 22nd of February, 1932. In all he served in this Force twenty-seven years and sixteen days.

Burial took place in Ottawa on the 29th of September, 1934, with full military honours. The impressive service was conducted by Major, the Reverend C. G. Hepburn. There was a large attendance of members of the Force from all the Divisions stationed in Ottawa. The late Sergeant-Major Bradley was an exceedingly gentlemanly fellow with an attractive personality. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

The sincerest sympathy of everyone connected with the Force is extended to Mrs. Bradley and her family in their bereavement.

James McKernan

The third man to join the North West Mounted Police, James McKernan, died at Edmonton on 28th October, aged 82.

Born at Richmond, Ontario, on 6 February, 1852, he went to Ottawa to join the Police in 1873. He took part in the march west in 1874 and was stationed at Macleod.

After leaving the Police he was the first telegraph operator to take up the duties at Hay Lake. This office, which was connected with Battleford, provided the only communication link with the East. Later McKernan settled in Edmonton and commenced to farm on the site where Bonnie Doon sub-division now stands. He moved into Fort Edmonton during the North West Rebellion in 1885 and did Scout duty.

In later years Mr. McKernan went East to go railroading in Quebec, but returned to Edmonton where he has resided so long. He was a member of Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers' Association and also of the Royal North West Mounted Police Veterans' Association. He was buried in Edmonton on 31st October. The R.N.W.M.P. Veterans' Association was represented by P. H. Belcher, the President,

John E. Lee, the Secretary, George Adams, George H. Graydon, and George Goodall. Four members of the R. C. M. Police also attended to pay the last respects of the present members of the Force to one who for some time past has been the oldest surviving member of the old originals.

Mrs. R. H. Purdy

The sympathy of all members of the Force is offered to Regimental No. 11456, Sergeant R. H. Purdy in the death of his wife at Grand Prairie, Alta., on 15th November, 1934. Sergeant and Mrs. Purdy were married in 1918 and for the last two and a half years have resided in Grand Prairie. The notices which have appeared in the local press show the extraordinarily high esteem in which the late Mrs. Purdy was held in this district.

Ex-Regimental No. 4634, Ex-Corporal Walter Pearson Summers

Ex-Corporal Walter Pearson Summers died in Edmonton, Alta., on 18th November, 1934, after a brief illness. The late Mr. Summers joined the R. C. M. Police on 14th November, 1907, and served until 27th June, 1915. He then joined the 138th Battalion for service Overseas. In England he transferred to the Yeomenry and saw service in Palestine, Mesopotamia and other theatres of war on the Eastern front. He returned to Canada at the conclusion and, after a short stay in Red Deer, took up a position with the Game Department, the Alberta Government in Edmonton. Whilst employed there he was always most ready to assist members of this Force and was unfailingly obliging. He took an active interest in "G" Division of the R. N. W. M. Police Veterans Association and was Vice-President of this society for one year.

He was buried in Edmonton on 20th November, 1934. The service was conducted by the Reverend Canon J. M. Comyn-Ching, himself an ex-member of the Force. The pall-bearers were members of the R. C. M. Police at present stationed in Edmonton. The late Mr. Summers is survived by his wife, to whom our heartiest sympathy is extended.

Regimental No. 9825, Corporal James Rowland Lee

With genuine regret the death of Corporal J. R. Lee, who passed away in hospital in Ottawa on 17th December, 1934, has to be recorded.

Corporal Lee enlisted in the 46th Battalion on 10th April, 1915, and was subsequently transferred to the 28th Battalion. He saw service in England, France and Belgium before returning to Canada in April, 1918. He joined the R. C. M. Police in Ottawa on 27th August, 1920, as a Special Constable and was attached to "A" Division. He was taken in as a Constable on 21st September, 1921. In August, 1925, he was transferred to "Headquarters" where he has been employed in the Central Registry ever since. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal on 1st January, 1931.

Corporal Lee had been in failing health for some time past but he carried on bravely until about a month ago. He was liked and respected by all with whom he came in contact and will be greatly missed at "Headquarters". He was buried with full military honours on 19th December in Ottawa. Sincere sympathy is felt for his widow who survives him.

William Town

The death is reported in Silverton, Oregon, of William Town who engaged in the N. W. M. Police as a Sub-Constable on 3rd November, 1873. He took part in the original march West and spent a winter at Fort Garry. He has lived in Silverton for many years past and was in his 85th year.

Appendix

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, OTTAWA

<i>Commissioner</i>	J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
<i>Deputy Commissioner</i>	J. W. Spalding
<i>Departmental Secretary</i>	G. T. Hann
<i>Chief Accountant</i>	J. Stevens
<i>Criminal Investigation Branch:</i>	
<i>Director</i>	Asst. Comm'r G. L. Jennings, O.B.E.
<i>Asst. to Director</i>	Acting Supt. H. Darling
	Inspector R. Armitage
<i>Chief Preventive Officer</i>	Supt. M. H. Vernon
<i>Finger Print Branch</i>	Inspector W. W. Watson
<i>Intelligence Officer</i>	Inspector A. Patteson
<i>Ticket-of-Leave Branch</i>	Col. R. de la B. Girouard, v.D.
<i>Attached</i>	Inspector R. G. Warnock
<i>Q. M. Branch:</i>	
<i>Supply Officer</i>	Asst. Comm'r A. J. Cawdron
	Inspector P. R. Forde
<i>Adjutant's Branch:</i>	
<i>Adjutant</i>	Acting Supt. V. A. M. Kemp
<i>Asst. Adjutant</i>	Inspector P. Hobbs
	Inspector A. T. Belcher
<i>Central Registry</i>	Sub-Inspector A. Goodman
<i>Purchasing Agent</i>	I. Zivian

Divisions and Officers

BRITISH COLUMBIA—"E" DIVISION

Asst. Comm'r J. W. Phillips; Inspectors H. M. Fowell, G. W. Fish, Vancouver.

ALBERTA—"K" DIVISION

Asst. Comm'r H. M. Newson; Supt. R. L. Cadiz; Acting Supt. W. F. W. Hancock; Inspectors P. H. Tucker, A. G. Marsom, A. F. C. Watts, J. T. Jones, Edmonton; E. W. Bavin, Calgary; J. O. Scott, Vegreville; E. W. Radcliffe, Peace River; W. V. M. B. Bruce, D. J. Martin, Lethbridge; K. Duncan, Banff.

SASKATCHEWAN—"F" DIVISION

Asst. Comm'r S. T. Wood; Supt. R. R. Tait; Inspectors G. C. P. Montizambert, A. N. Eames; Detective Inspector W. Mortimer, Regina; Inspectors W. J. Moorhead, Weyburn; F. W. Schutz, Prince Albert; W. Munday, Saskatoon; J. Kelly, Yorkton; F. E. Spriggs, North Battleford; D. C. Saul, Swift Current.

DEPOT DIVISION, REGINA

Supt. C. H. Hill, M.C.; Inspectors C. R. Peters, A. S. Cooper, M.C.; Sub-Inspector G. J. M. Curleigh, "Depot" Division, Regina.

MANITOBA—"D" DIVISION

Asst. Comm'r T. Dann; Acting Supt. H. J. Martin; Inspectors A. H. L. Mellor, J. A. Browne, W. R. Day, Winnipeg; E. G. Frere, Dauphin; J. W. Kempston, Brandon.

QUEBEC—"C" DIVISION

Supt. F. J. Mead; Inspectors G. F. Fletcher, J. A. Wright; Detective Inspector F. W. Zaneth, Montreal; Inspector H. A. R. Gagnon, Quebec.

WESTERN ONTARIO—"O" DIVISION

Supt. C. D. LaNauze; Inspectors A. E. G. O. Reames, C. A. James, Toronto; R. E. Mercer, Windsor.

EASTERN ONTARIO—"A" DIVISION

Asst. Comm'r C. H. King; Supt. C. E. Wilcox; Inspectors T. V. S. Wunsch, E. Carroll, F. A. Syms, Ottawa.

"N" DIVISION

Supt. J. M. Tupper, Rockcliffe.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES—"G" DIVISION

Supt. T. H. Irvine, Ottawa; Insp. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, Aklavik; Insp. B. B. Currie, Fort Smith.

NEW BRUNSWICK—"J" DIVISION

Acting Supt. E. C. P. Salt; Inspectors J. D. Bird, C. K. Gray, A. Drysdale, Fredericton; R. Bettaney, Shediac; R. E. R. Webster, Moncton; F. A. Blake, Campbellton.

NOVA SCOTIA—"H" DIVISION

Asst. Comm'r C. Junget; Supt. D. Ryan; Inspectors L. H. Nicholson, J. P. Blakeney, T. B. Hutchings, Halifax; F. P. Baxter, Sydney; O. P. Farthing, Truro; J. M. McIntosh, Yarmouth.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—"L" DIVISION

Inspector J. Fripps, Charlottetown.

YUKON TERRITORY—"B" DIVISION

Supt. T. B. Caulkin; Inspector G. Binning, Dawson.

ASST. VET. SURGEON

J. E. Littlehales, v.s., Regina.

HON. SURGEON

E. A. Braithwaite, M.D., Edmonton.

HON. CHAPLAINS

Ven. Archdeacon E. H. Knowles, LL.B., Regina; Rev. H. C. L. Hooper, Toronto.