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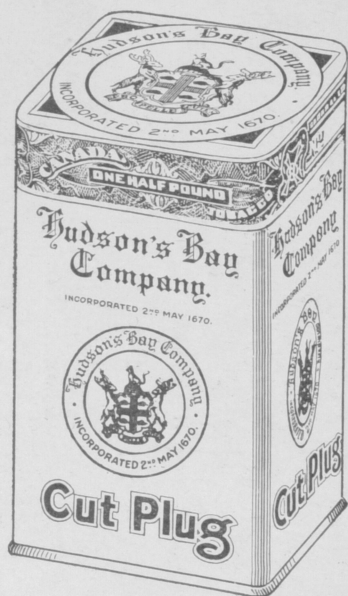
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# Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

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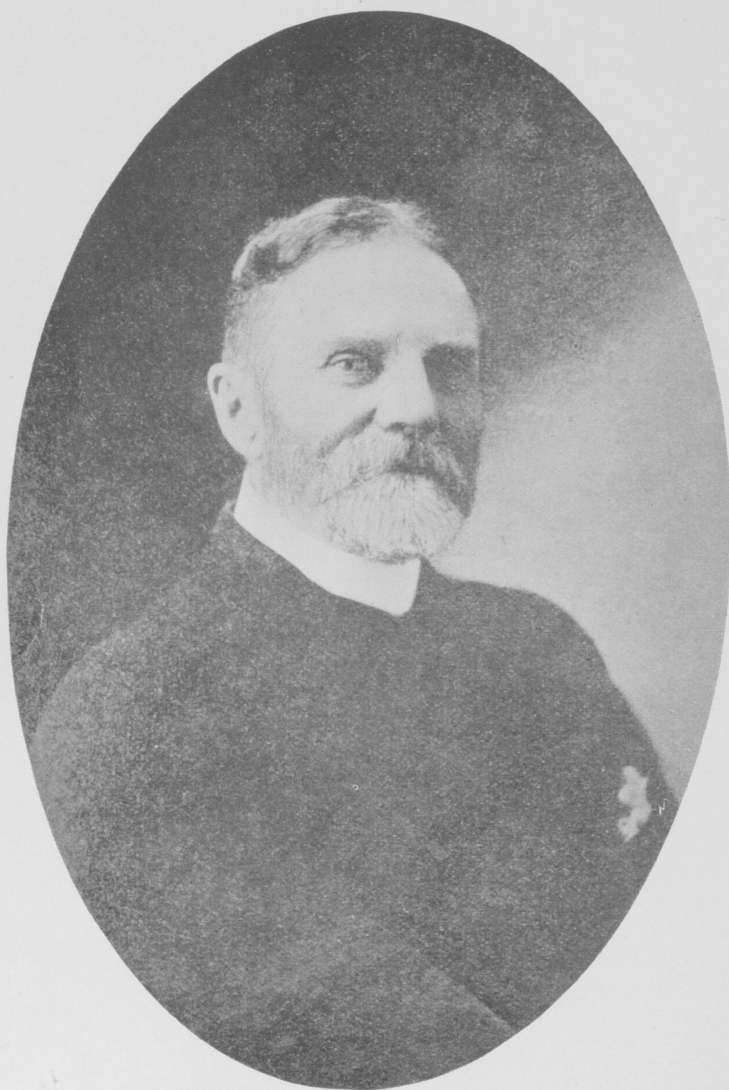
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COMMISSIONER L. W. HERCHMER  
1886 - 1900



## Editorial

**I**N THE Annual Revolver Competition for the year 1934 four members of the Force tied for first place with the scores of 237; a very fine performance.

The Commissioner has ruled that these four Non-Commissioned Officers, Sergeant J. D. O'Connell, Sergeant A. Ford, A/Sergeant F. H. Fenton and A/Sergeant D. E. Forsland, are to fire the practice again before the end of May, 1935, to determine the winner of the Connaught Cup for 1935. The winner will also be awarded the revolver which has been donated by Colonel Maynard Rogers for competition in 1934, in memory of the late Inspector T. Wattam.

In this shoot-off two competitors will use the Colt .45 and the other two will shoot with a Colt .455. There is a popular misconception that those using the .45 revolver are handicapped. This matter was enquired into recently, and it has been ascertained definitely that difference in the shock of recoil in these two revolvers is so slight that only a delicate electrical instrument can detect it.

\* \* \*

At the present time most people regard finger printing as a kind of trick played exclusively on criminals or suspected criminals. While this science does serve an exceedingly useful and helpful purpose in the detection of crime, there is a feeling that, if the system was really understood by the community at large, its uses could be extended considerably. With a view to removing some of the misconceptions commonly entertained about finger printing, an article is published in this issue by Staff Sergeant Butchers, who has been identified with this work for twenty years. He shows some of the uses to which the method could be adapted quite apart from the detection of crime. The Finger Print Bureau in Ottawa is well worth a visit. It is extremely well equipped, the latest available appliances, consistent with reasonable economy, have been purchased and everything possible is being done to make the service thoroughly efficient.

\* \* \*

A picture of the R. C. M. Police Detachment at Lake Harbour is published in this issue. This Detachment is in what is generally referred to as the Eastern Arctic District. It is situated in the centre of the South shore of Baffin Island (usually called "Sunny Baffin") on the Hudson Strait.

### Lake Harbour Detachment

The Detachment is built about one-third of the way up a steep rocky slope, which runs down to the water's edge at the head of a big bay. Approaching this site, from the sea, the Detachment looks something like the lay out of a lighthouse. The buildings are all painted a light grey with black roofs and a white flag pole. They are connected by neatly arranged walks flanked with nicely whitewashed stones. All the buildings and a good wharf have been erected by members of the Police who have been stationed at Lake Harbour. There are no natural advantages of any sort or kind surrounding the Detachment, the attractive appearance of which is due entirely to the work performed by members of the Force. It is regarded as one of the show places of the Eastern Arctic.

## Commissioner L. W. Herchmer

### 1886 - 1900

WHEN COLONEL IRVINE retired as Commissioner of the N. W. M. Police, the authorities at Ottawa decided that his successor must, above all things, be a man who would enforce discipline rigidly. Their choice fell on Lawrence William Herchmer, who had had no previous association with the Force.

Colonel Herchmer was born at Shipton on Cherwell in England on 25th April, 1840. His father was Rev. William Macaulay Herchmer, who came of United Empire Loyalist stock and was Chaplain to the Bishop of Bristol and Rector of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston. The new Commissioner was educated at a school at Henley on Thames and later went to Trinity College, Toronto, and to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. At the age of seventeen he was given a Commission as Ensign in the 46th Regiment (now the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry). With his regiment he went to India, a voyage which took sixty days in a sailing vessel owing to being becalmed en route. After a stay of two or three years there his Regiment was moved to Cork, Ireland, and while there he acted as Musketry Instructor. In 1862 he sold his Commission and came to Canada. He inherited some property near Kingston, Ont., where he farmed and kept race horses for ten years.

In 1866 Colonel Herchmer married Miss Mary Sherwood, who also was descended from the United Empire Loyalists. She was the daughter of Henry Sherwood, the first Attorney General of Upper Canada. It was in Henry Sherwood's office that Sir John A. MacDonald studied law.

In 1872 Colonel Herchmer was appointed Commissariat Officer on the Boundary Commission. He stayed with them till their work was concluded in 1874. Later he built and operated the first Brewery erected in Winnipeg. In 1876 or 1877 he was appointed Indian Agent at "Bielli" and had jurisdiction over the agencies at Fort Pelly, Fort Walsh, Riding Mountain, Fort Ellis and others. He was appointed Commissioner of the Rebellion Losses in 1885 and his next appointment was Commissioner of the N. W. M. Police, which office he assumed on 1st April, 1886.

Colonel Herchmer commenced at once to make changes, and during his régime many of the innovations for which he was responsible proved to be of real benefit to members of the Force. He it was who persuaded the Government to establish a pension scheme for the Non-Commissioned Officers and men. This gave stability to a career in the Police which could have been secured in no other way. The knowledge that they had a number of years service behind them, which counted towards pension, has proved the means of retaining in the Force the services of some splendid men, who might otherwise have been enticed away to more remunerative positions in civil life. He believed a recruit's first impressions of Regina should be reasonably pleasant and commenced to brighten up the barracks. He permitted beer to be sold in the Canteens, reasoning that many of the men would probably drink somewhere, so it would be vastly preferable to have them consuming beer in barracks rather than whiskey in the bars. A system



of kit compensation was introduced whereby a man who took good care of his clothes was able to benefit financially. A Riding School was erected in Regina, a place of which most recruits from that time onwards were to retain many vivid impressions.

The Force was poorly mounted, due to the necessity of purchasing horses which were unsuitable just before and during the rebellion. Horses of better quality were bought and their numbers were increased. New standing orders for the Force were issued; these were really the fore-runners of that much discussed volume, Rules and Regulations. A drill book, which also contained some elementary rules of veterinary practice, was published. For the first time, men were allowed to purchase their discharge for good reasons. The Enfield Revolvers, with which the Force was armed, were suitable for all requirements, but the Winchester Carbines were unsatisfactory; they were liable to get out of order and break off at the Stock. The Lee-Metford carbine was introduced and was found to be a great improvement. Rifle and Revolver practice was encouraged in all Divisions and inter-Divisional matches were promoted whenever possible. Men were urged to compete in Dominion and Northwest Rifle League matches, in which they obtained their full share of prizes. A regular system of patrols was inaugurated and settlers who were visited were asked to sign a patrol sheet.

The Commissioner failed honourably in endeavouring to secure for his men beds to take the place of the wooden planks and trestles on which they slept.

Colonel Herchmer had definite views on the type of man he wanted to see coming into the Force. About this time there was a great variety of men in the ranks. In his book, "Trooper and Red Skin in the Far North West", J. G. Donkin wrote:

"After having been about two months in the corps, I was able to form some idea of the class of comrades among whom my lot was cast. I discovered that there were truly 'all sorts and conditions of men'. Many I found, in various troops, were related to English families in good position. There were three men at Regina who had held commissions in the British service. There was also an ex-officer of militia, and one of volunteers. There was an ex-midshipman, son of the Governor of one of our small Colonial dependencies. A son of a major-general, an ex-cadet of the Canadian Royal Military College at Kingston, a medical student from Dublin, two ex-troopers of the Scots Greys, a son of a captain in the line, an Oxford B.A., and several of the ubiquitous natives of Scotland, comprised the mixture. In addition, there were many Canadians belonging to families of influence, as well as several from the backwoods who had never seen the light till their fathers had hewed a way through the bush to a concession road. They were none the worse fellows on that account, though. Several of our men sported medals won in South Africa, Egypt, and Afghanistan. There was one, brother of a Yorkshire baronet, formerly an officer of a certain regiment of foot, who as a contortionist and lion-comique, was the best amateur I ever knew. There was only an ex-circus clown from Dublin who could beat him. These two would give gratuitous performances nightly, using the barrack-room furniture as acrobatic 'properties'.

"A further illustration of the composite character of the Mounted Police was afforded during the Earl of Aberdeen's term of office as Governor-General. While on a visit to the north-west, his Lordship stopped at Fort Macleod, and the Police trooper who was sent down from the barracks with his mail proved to be his own nephew."

During Colonel Herchmer's tenure of office the Force had to deal with a number of important cases such as that of "Almighty Voice" and "Charcoal". Inspector Constantine won distinction by the masterly manner in which he laid the foundations for the enforcement of law and order in the Yukon. The Indians were definitely won over to the side of the Police and were willing to help and not hinder their operations. Inspector Sanders wrote in a most appreciative manner of the assistance given to him by a number of Indians in the difficult "Charcoal" case.

Conditions throughout the country were constantly changing. It was the Commissioner's duty to see that the Force under his command was trained to be adaptable. The men had to be able to meet the requirements brought about by the opening up of a new country. At this date it does not seem too much to say that the Force as at that time constituted discharged their difficult duties supremely well. Present day members of the Police would like to think that they could face new situations and assume fresh obligations with as much satisfaction to the Government and credit to themselves as these "old-timers" did.

As the end of the century approached, the Force had attained a higher standard of efficiency and smartness than had ever before been achieved. Under Colonel Herchmer's command, all likelihood of any further Indian uprisings had faded away, the Indians were settling down nicely, crime conditions were normal and the Yukon had been conquered. One of the Liberal Party's papers made this comment:

"Amidst all the corruption that has been charged against both Liberal and Conservative Governments and amidst all the incompetency against all the Departments of these Governments, there stands out clear and distinct one Department against which neither corruption nor incompetency has ever been charged, and that is the North-West Mounted Police. It is the clearest, cleanest and best part of the Canadian Service. In our opinion it was a great mistake ever to have taken the government of the Yukon away from the Police, and we believe no great mistake would be made today (Aug. 17, 1898) in restoring it to them. We feel certain that with the restoration of power to them, all scandals and rumors of scandals would come to an end. For the sake of the good name of Canada, either the corruption in the Yukon or the charges of corruption should be stopped, and we feel like handing it over to the Police to stop it."

Then came the South African War. Among the first to volunteer for service overseas was Commissioner Herchmer. He wrote to the Prime Minister, pointing out that during fourteen years service in supreme command of the Force he had had but two weeks leave. He asked for six months leave of absence to enable him to proceed to South Africa. His request was granted. Superintendent Steele, who had been selected to organize a regiment of Mounted Rifles, graciously made way for his superior officer and Colonel Herchmer sailed for South Africa.

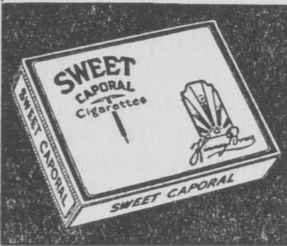
When he returned to Canada, Colonel Herchmer was retired to pension on 1st August, 1900, and Superintendent A. Bowen Perry was appointed Commissioner of the N. W. M. Police.

Colonel Herchmer, from the day of his appointment, displayed an intense loyalty to the Force. He was a very energetic man and a good organizer, whose all consuming desire was to make the Force second to none.



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To this end he strove continuously. No matter concerning the efficiency of the Force or the welfare of his men was too small to receive his interested attention. He backed his men up nobly when he thought they were in the right. The innovations for which he was directly responsible were good. It must be admitted that he made some enemies by the outspoken way in which he voiced his very decided opinions, and by his disinclination to adopt any course which he considered inimical to the interests of the Force.

It has been rightly said that he who never makes mistakes never makes anything. If Colonel Herchmer made some mistakes, he left behind him a record of accomplishment which is a lasting tribute to his industry and singleness of purpose. He enjoyed the full support of some splendid Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men. At the time of his retirement the Force was a more efficient unit than it was when he took over command. This does not mean any disparagement of those who had gone before. Far from it. To their admirable example, those who followed after owed a great deal. Conditions were constantly changing and the Force was sufficiently adaptable to change with the times, and their sound training and the experience they acquired enabled them to meet, usually with success, any emergency that arose. They remained ever mindful that their first and foremost duty was, as it is today, the prevention of crime.

After his retirement, Colonel Herchmer lived quietly on the West Coast. He married a second time in 1905, and passed away in Vancouver on 17th February, 1915.

# The Classification of Evidence

by J. C. MARTIN, K.C.

WHEN a criminal charge comes before the Court, it becomes the duty of the person affirming it to prove it, that is, to establish its truth by legal means. Implicit in these words is the idea that, if the person accused is to be convicted, the conviction must be based upon testimony which is properly receivable against him, and only upon such testimony. The legal means of proof is called evidence, and includes:

1. Judicial notice;
2. Presumptions;
3. Inspection;
4. Documents;
5. The testimony of witnesses.

*Judicial notice*, as defined by Phipson, is the cognizance taken by the Court itself of certain matters which are so notorious or so clearly established that evidence of their existence is unnecessary. In other words, it includes things which the Court is presumed to know without being told, *e.g.*, the calendar, the standard of weights and measures, the currency, the seals of the Dominion and the provinces, as well as facts of widespread every-day experience. It was held in 1933<sup>1</sup> that the Court should take judicial notice of the world-wide unemployment condition then existing. In line with this are two cases in the Saskatchewan courts. "That there is throughout this province a general depression is, sad to say, so notorious a fact that I should and do take judicial notice thereof," remarked one Judge<sup>2</sup>. "It seems to me impossible," said another,<sup>3</sup> for the Court to avoid taking judicial notice of the conditions prevailing in this province, particularly in the southern portion of the province, in the last three years."

Generally, the attitude of the Court must be "I do not know," and sometimes Judges themselves have commented upon the extent of this judicial nescience. "I have no sympathy," protested the Court on one occasion,<sup>4</sup> "with that view of the functions of the Court which assumes that there is no such thing as judicial knowledge." Thus we find a Judge of the Court of Appeal in Ontario referring, perhaps with a trace of sarcasm, to another case in which the Court had declined to take judicial notice of what a witness meant by saying that a man was "full." But this may be offset by the case in which the Court took judicial notice of the fact that Scotch whiskey is an intoxicating liquor.

It is, however, when the principle of judicial notice comes to be applied to matters of local geography, that the protest above quoted becomes most pointed. In a case in Ontario it was held that "The description of the place where the offence was committed is shown to be in the Township of Dunnet, which we know judicially to be within the district of Nipissing."<sup>5</sup> But this is not in accord with two decisions in Nova Scotia<sup>6</sup> wherein it was held that a summary conviction is bad if the depositions fail to prove that the place of the offence is within the territorial jurisdiction of the magistrate—*e.g.*, that Wentworth is in the County of Cumberland—and that, although the



information may be in proper form in this respect, the onus is nevertheless upon the complainant to prove the place of the offence by testimony at the hearing.

In later cases in British Columbia it has been held that the Court should take judicial notice of the fact that a well-known locality is within the county or district over which the Court has jurisdiction, *e.g.*, that the town of Duncan is within the County of Nanaimo.<sup>7</sup> But in the same province, the Court refused to take judicial notice of "restricted electoral areas" into which the counties are divided and to which different magistrates are assigned.<sup>8</sup> It would appear, in view of the lack of uniformity in the reported cases, that the safe course is to prove territorial jurisdiction.

The limits within which judicial notice may be exercised have been extended by statute in various ways. For instance, Section 1128 of the Criminal Code requires that judicial notice shall be taken of proclamations and orders of the Governor in Council. Sections 17 to 34 of the Canada Evidence Act apply it to a wide range of public and official documents, including the *Canada Gazette*. The Excise Act and the different provincial Liquor Acts require the Courts to take judicial notice of the appointment of the persons who sign the certificates of analysis which those Acts authorize.

Presumptions are either of law or of fact.

*Presumptions of law* are arbitrary inferences expressly directed by law to be taken from particular facts. They may be:

- (a) Irrebuttable, or
- (b) Rebuttable.

Irrebuttable presumptions of law are conclusive, and cannot be displaced by evidence to the contrary. It is with reference to them that it has been said that "subject to judicial notice and presumptions recognized in law, a party is entitled to a decision upon the evidence given in Court."<sup>9</sup> Examples of such presumptions are found in Section 17 of the Criminal Code, which provides that a child under the age of seven years is incapable of crime, and in Section 22, which is to the effect that every person is presumed to know the law.

Rebuttable presumptions of law are those which may be removed by evidence to the contrary. For example, under Section 18 of the Code, a child between the ages of seven and fourteen years is presumed to be incapable of crime, but this presumption may be over-ridden by evidence to show that the child was able to appreciate the wrongful nature of his act. Again, under Section 19 of the Code, an accused person is presumed to be sane. Formerly, too, there was a presumption that a woman who committed an offence in the presence of her husband did so under his compulsion. Section 21 of the Code specifically does away with this presumption, but no doubt the fact could still be shown, if necessary, under the general provision of Section 20, which deals with duress.

A good illustration of this kind of presumption is found in Section 509 of the Code, which defines the word 'wilfully' and re-states in effect the general rule that a person is presumed to intend the probable consequences of his acts. Two others come to mind which are interesting but less likely, perhaps, to arise in criminal than in civil cases. The first is that a man of

whom nothing has been seen or heard for seven years is presumed to be dead; the other is that when two persons meet death together, for example, by drowning, it will be presumed that the younger, being likely to have the greater vitality, survived the longer.

*Presumptions of fact* are always rebuttable. They are, according to Phipson, "inferences which the mind naturally and logically draws from given facts without the help of legal direction." Archbold puts it this way: "A presumption arises where, from the proof of some fact, the existence of another fact may naturally be inferred from the mere probability of its having occurred, without further proof. The fact thus inferred to have occurred is said to be presumed, *i.e.*, is taken for granted until the contrary is proved by the opposite party."

Presumptions of fact may be:

(a) Violent—where the facts and circumstances presumed *necessarily* attend the fact proved;

(b) Probable—where the fact presumed *usually* follows the fact proved;

(c) Light or rash. These are of no weight. It may be said that the difference between them and probable presumptions is the difference between saying, "It is probable," and "It is possible."

Archbold illustrates the three kinds in this way. Suppose that goods are stolen from a house, and the accused is found a few yards from the door with the goods in his possession. There would be a violent presumption that he was the thief. Suppose, again, that the goods were found in his lodgings some little time later, and he refused to account for his possession or told contradictory stories. In such a case, there would be a probable presumption. But if the goods were not found in his possession until, say, two years later, there would be nothing more than a slight presumption.

It might be added that, in such a case, what will be considered recent possession will depend to some extent upon the kind of property. Money or jewelry, for example, will pass from hand to hand much more readily than heavier or bulkier articles. Incidentally, too, it should be noticed that Sections 993 and 994 of the Criminal Code show that the presumption arising from the possession of stolen goods may be rebutted.

Presumptions of fact, it need scarcely be remarked, play a large part in criminal trials, just as they do in our conduct of our everyday affairs. Thus, when we say that a 'prima facie case' has been established, we mean simply that, from the evidence before the Court, one may presume that the accused is probably guilty.

Similarly, while it may not be possible to show directly that the accused committed the crime charged against him, it may be possible to prove a number of surrounding circumstances which, more or less convincingly, connect him with it. Such a case is said to be based upon circumstantial evidence. In order to justify a conviction it must lead to an irresistible conclusion that the accused is guilty. If the circumstances are capable of any explanation which is consistent with his innocence, he must be acquitted. In other words, a chain of evidence so forged may be very strong, but one weak link may destroy it.

If you remember Mark Twain's famous lawyer, Pudd'nhead Wilson, you may remember this:

"Even the clearest and most perfect circumstantial evidence is likely to be at fault, after all, and therefore ought to be received with great caution. Take the case of any pencil sharpened by any woman; if you have witnesses you will find that she did it with a knife; but if you take simply the aspect of the pencil you will say she did it with her teeth."

*Inspection* has been defined as a substitution of the eye for the ear in the reception of evidence. "Valuable inferences," it is said, "are frequently derived through this channel from the demeanour of witnesses, the condition of premises, or the instruments used in committing a crime." This statement may be amplified by saying that the progress made in the application of scientific methods to the detection of crime has made physical exhibits often of vital importance. Such things, produced and identified by witnesses, are called real evidence, and it is almost trite to emphasize to men trained to the making of investigations, the necessity of preserving such things as may assist the Court to arrive at a conclusion.

The examination of premises, or, to use the legal expression, "taking a view of the locus," is on a somewhat different footing, inasmuch as the constable in charge of a prosecution is not likely to have much to say about it. Regarding it, the only provision in the Criminal Code is contained in Section 956, and refers exclusively to jury trials. It has been held<sup>10</sup> that a Justice of the Peace hearing a summary conviction matter, and a magistrate hearing the summary trial of an indictable offence, have no right to take a view. An annotation to the case referred to suggests that "the enlargement of the rights of judges and magistrates sitting without a jury as regards taking a view of the locus seems to be a matter which calls for legislative action." With that opinion the present writer ventures respectfully to disagree. Much time might be lost and much inconvenience caused to witnesses and others by the Court adjourning to go to the scene of the offence. The necessary facts can be proven just as well by description or, as is so often done, by plans, diagrams, or photographs. At all events, and this again is merely personal opinion, the constable prosecuting a case in one of the lower Courts should not be party to taking a view, certainly not unless both parties consent to it and are present or represented when it is taken.

Mention of photographs, concerning which a word must be said presently, recalls the subjects of handwriting and fingerprints, which may also be considered under the heading of inspection. These are physical exhibits, but oftentimes they do not attain their full effect upon their mere production. Their bearing upon the case may depend, like that of other exhibits requiring scientific examination, upon the evidence of experts who may, of course, know nothing whatever of the facts involved in the particular case. Section 7 of the Canada Evidence Act provides generally for the reception of the opinion evidence of experts, but there are some special considerations which must be noticed in connection with the kinds of evidence with which we are now dealing.

Thus, it may be that it is desired to use a document as evidence against an accused person. No witness can be called who saw him write it, and he



denies that he did so. In such a case the disputed writing is submitted to someone who has a special knowledge of handwriting, along with a specimen or specimens which can be shown to have been made by the accused, and which are called standards of comparison. The expert, by his own methods, compares the writings, and gives to the Court, under oath, the conclusion to which his examination has led him, as to whether or not the disputed document was written by the accused. This is a recognized method of proof and is embodied in the statute law in Section 8 of the Canada Evidence Act.

Fingerprints form a recognized method of identification, and the taking of them, for the purpose of the Identification of Criminals Act, has been authorized by Order in Council. Their use as evidence, however, is not provided for by any special statutory enactment, as in the case of handwriting. A recent case in British Columbia makes some comment upon this fact.<sup>11</sup>

But this case is more notable for another reason. An expert witness gave evidence concerning certain fingerprints and the Crown, basing its contention upon the claims advanced in Kuhne's text-book "Identification and Classification of Fingerprints," argued that identification by this means is exact and infallible, so that the expert's testimony was not merely matter of opinion but of fact. The Court, however, did not agree. Upon that point it held as follows:

"I think the law moves slowly but surely, and never yet have I heard it contended that identification by fingerprints has become such a well-established science that the evidence given is conclusive. In my opinion the evidence given by the staff-sergeant is the opinion of an expert, and comes with the ordinary rules governing opinion evidence."

It is noticeable that the report of the case does not show that the attention of the Court was directed to any previous case in which the use of fingerprints as evidence had been discussed.

Photographs, if they are to be used, must be produced under oath, and from their nature, it will be obvious that they often obtain their full effect upon their being supplemented by simple description. Thus, as long ago as 1862, photographs were received in evidence to show the nature of the *locus in quo* upon the trial of an indictment for obstructing a highway.<sup>12</sup> In another case<sup>13</sup> two sets of photographs were produced, the second, apparently, not under oath. They showed the same locale at different seasons; the first set showed it as dry ground, the second showed a stretch of water. These photographs evoked the following comment:

"If photographs were anything more than pictures representing a particular place at a particular time, I should have thought that these last photographs should not have been looked at; but as photographs, *unless verified upon oath, are not of themselves evidence*, we looked at them as mere pictures."<sup>14</sup>

Sometimes, however, photographs may require interpretation by persons having special knowledge. An interesting case involving such evidence was decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1931.<sup>15</sup> The action arose out of the collision of two ships near the entrance to Melbourne

harbour. A passenger on a third ship took photographs of these two ships just before, during, and after the collision. The photographs were used as evidence, and from them, using the alignment of the ships and of the camera with objects visible on the shore, surveyors worked out the position of the ships at the time of the collision.

Concerning the use of photographs generally, the Judicial Committee made the following observations:

"In *Hindson v. Ashby*, A. L. Smith, L.J., and other Lords Justices demonstrated the necessity for careful delimitation of the uses for which, upon the mere production of them, photographs can be accepted as means of proof of matters of fact. Clearly a photographic picture cannot be relied upon as proof in itself of the dimensions of the depicted object or objects, and cannot be made properly available to establish the relative proportions of such objects, except by evidence of personal knowledge or scientific experience to demonstrate accurately the facts sought to be established."

In the particular case before it, the Committee held that the special knowledge required to interpret the photographs was not that of a surveyor. The judgment indicates that expert testimony, if received, should have been that of a physicist familiar with the science of light.

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- <sup>2</sup> *Eddy v. Stewart*, 1932, 2 W.W.R. 699.
- <sup>3</sup> *Mills v. Angus*, 1933, 2 W.W.R. at p. 220.
- <sup>4</sup> *Rex v. Scaynetti*, 1915, 34 O.L.R. at p. 374.
- <sup>5</sup> *Reg. v. McGregor*, 2 C.C.C. 410.
- <sup>6</sup> *Rex v. Legge*, 36 C.C.C. 243; *Rex v. MacMillan*, 58 C.C.C. 200.
- <sup>7</sup> *Rex v. Zarelli*, 1931, 2 W.W.R. 108; *Rex v. Lombardo et al*, 1933, 3 W.W.R. 177.
- <sup>8</sup> *Rex v. Wong Sim*, 1934, 62 C.C.C. 268.
- <sup>9</sup> *Fletcher v. Kondratiuk*, 60 C.C.C. at p. 125.
- <sup>10</sup> *Rex v. Crawford*, 21 C.C.C. 70.
- <sup>11</sup> *Rex v. De'Georgio and Servello*, 1934, 3 W.W.R. 374.
- <sup>12</sup> *Reg. v. U. K. Telegraph Co. Ltd.*, 176 E.R. 33.
- <sup>13</sup> *Hindson v. Ashby*, 65 L.J. Ch., at p. 523.
- <sup>14</sup> *Italics mine*. J.C.M.
- <sup>15</sup> *U.S. Shipping Board v. St. Alban's*, 100 L.J.P.C., at p. 78.

# How National Finger Printing Would Benefit the General Public

by STAFF SERGEANT H. R. BUTCHERS

**W**HEN SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL first established the system of finger print identification in India, it dealt wholly with the criminal class of that Country; and, as the system became adopted by the Countries of the civilized world, so did the Governments of these nations use it for the identification of their criminals. The results obtained have more than justified its existence.

The Finger Print Bureau is the first place of enquiry by Police officials when seeking information relative to past history of wrongdoers. The authorities know that once a person's finger prints are fyled at the Bureau, a duplicate copy of his impressions will result in their receiving his full criminal record as known to the Bureau, no matter how many times he has changed his name.

The criminal element also realizes the importance of finger print identification. They know that the minute ridges on their finger tips will, sooner or later, be the means by which, for a time at least, their criminal activities will be cut short. Hence, we find fingers mutilated in an endeavour to avoid identification. The writer has seen cases where persons have cut their fingers with a sharp piece of glass, rubbed their fingers with sand paper, and even used acid to try and obliterate the tell-tale ridges; but try as they will, their finger prints are identified and their criminal history tabulated.

What does the average citizen think about finger print identification? I venture to say that if a dozen persons were asked whether they would have their prints taken and fyled at the Bureau in case of their meeting with an accident, perhaps one would realize the benefits his family would receive by this infallible system of identification. The others would turn up their eyes in horror. "What!" they would say, "Have my finger prints fyled amongst those of criminals!" One can hardly blame them for taking this stand, but ask them did they register the birth of their children or obtain their marriage license, they would answer, "Of course we did; we are required by law so to do".

There are on fyle at the Bureau the finger prints of several prominent citizens of this country, who submitted them with the express wish that they be placed on fyle in case of their meeting with an accident. These people realize how finger print identification may affect them, so they have safeguarded themselves by having their prints on fyle.

Just recently a well-known resident of Ottawa visited the Finger Print Section to see how prints were taken, and how they could be used in court as evidence. This visitor expressed himself as being extremely interested in all he saw and heard. Before leaving, he left to be fyled, a set of his own impressions, as he was convinced these might serve a useful purpose, quite apart from any criminal proceedings.

The establishment of a National Finger Print Bureau would be beneficial to the country at large. It would differ materially from the Criminal



Identification Bureau. Whereas the Police Bureau's function is to compile the criminal records of law-breakers, the National Bureau would function only for lost, missing or unidentified persons, or inquiries of other than a criminal nature.

If such a Bureau were established, all persons would be required to furnish a set of their impressions on attaining the age of, say, seven years.

Arrangements could no doubt be made to have children finger printed at school. A special form could be provided with space on the reverse side, where all pertinent information could be recorded, such as full names, parents' names and address, date and place of birth, and so on. The forms required would be reduced to one single sheet of paper, an important consideration when everyone's prints have to be stored away.

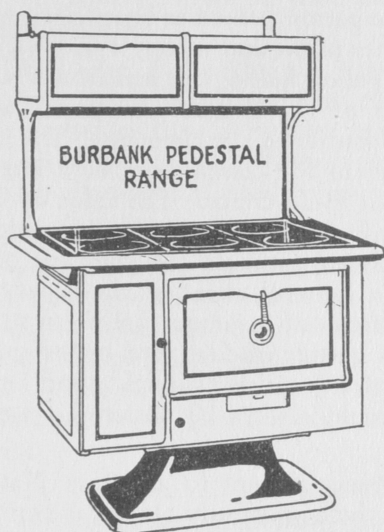
How often does one read of a Coroner's inquest on some person who has been found dead, and deceased has had to be buried unidentified? The establishment of a National Bureau would do away with such regrettable episodes for all time.

The Police are often confronted with the problem of dealing with persons who have temporarily lost their memory. Much valuable time is spent in endeavouring to locate their relatives. A National Bureau would be in a position to supply all the information required quickly.

The Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau receives many finger prints of dead persons who are unknown. Under existing arrangements identification can only be established with but very few exceptions, when

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the party whose identity is being sought has had a criminal record. In these instances it is possible to supply the criminal record, description and possibly date and place of birth, and some address recorded when the person in question entered or left the gaol.

Two recent cases serve to illustrate this point. On 5th November, 1934, the Officer Commanding the R. C. M. Police in Prince Edward Island, sent in a set of impressions of a man who had been found dead in his district. The finger prints were identified here as those of A. B. who was sentenced in St. Catharines, Ontario, seven years ago. This information was available at once and showed the Police where to commence tracing the career and relatives of the deceased man.

Again, on the 19th November, 1934, the Chief Constable at Oakville, Ontario, forwarded a set of finger prints of some unknown person who had been discovered dead. These were found to be the prints of one C. D. who had served a term in 1931, and in this case a recent address of the dead man was supplied from here.

It is important to note that in neither of these cases could the identity of the deceased have been established unless he had had a criminal record, or unless he was one of the very few who have fyled their impressions voluntarily.

Other reasons for National finger printing are wills and life insurance. Cases have occurred where the distribution of an estate has been held up indefinitely, owing to one or more heirs not being located. The press is used in an endeavour to find these people with the result that several claimants appear, very often with documentary evidence in support of their claims. Cases have been known where a bogus claimant has obtained the estate and enjoyed the fruits of it for a considerable length of time before the fraud was discovered. The identity of the claimants would be established positively by National Finger Printing, thereby eliminating costly legal proceedings.

With reference to Life Insurance, the person named as beneficiary would be required to have his or her finger prints taken and a copy fyled with the Insurance Police. On the death of the policy holder the beneficiary would again be finger printed and comparison of the two sets of prints would prove beyond the shadow of a doubt the identity of the claimant. The finger prints could be sent to the National Bureau for comparison, or a qualified finger print expert could be attached to the Head Office. The value of finger print identification would again manifest itself to the public, as it would not be necessary for the Insurance Companies to withhold the payment of the insurance pending investigation as to the rightful claim of the beneficiary. This procedure of finger printing beneficiaries of insurance policies would be the concern of the Companies, as it is a matter of first rate importance to them to be able to establish the identity of any claimant quickly and beyond any reasonable doubt. Corroboration could always be obtained from the National Bureau.

In conclusion, I would urge all Peace Officers to advocate National Finger Printing. Next to the relatives of those previously quoted as examples, they are the ones most concerned with bringing to a speedy and successful conclusion, cases of this nature.

# A Recapitulation of Recent Changes

by A/SUPT. V. A. M. KEMP

**S**INCE THE inception of the Force, many changes have been brought about in its structure and organization. To most of us it is delightful to hear the "Old Timers" tell of conditions and service in the days of the Rebellion and in the '90's. Many of us who are still serving like to recount stories of the Force twenty, twenty-five and thirty years ago. It is doubtful, however, if any three years in the History of the Force have seen quite so many changes as the three years just completed.

In the Fall of 1931 the strength of the Force was 60 Officers, 1242 other ranks, a total of 1302. Today the strength is:—90 Officers (an increase of 50%), 2513 other ranks, including the Marine Section (an increase of 102%), or a total strength of 2603, exactly double what it was in 1931.

One of the most important changes in organization is the establishment of the Marine Section, with a strength of 218, and a visit to one of the R. C. M. P. Patrol Boats immediately impresses one with the increasing efficiency of this important part of our Force.

In 1931 we had 192 Detachments in the Force. Today there are 429, an increase of 123%. Reorganization of Divisions and Sub-Divisions has been necessitated.

All detachments in the North West Territories have been consolidated into one Division with headquarters in Ottawa.

To the end that the Force be as homogeneous as possible, the Clerical Section has been created, and as a result, more uniformed personnel are employed in offices than formerly.

A system of Patrol Sections has been set up in the Divisions, whereby senior N.C.O's are charged with the responsibility of supervising the work of Detachments.

The terms of enlistment have been changed. The minimum and maximum ages at which recruits are accepted have been decreased. Recruits are on probation for the first six months of their service. At the expiration of the probationary period they have to pass a Board of Officers before being definitely continued in the Service.

The maintenance of Reserve Troops has enabled more advanced training to be carried on. It is now a difficult feat for a recruit to pass his course in the six months allotted, and in some instances it has been necessary to extend the period. Continual Refresher Courses are now carried on in the Depot, requiring Officers and N.C.O's to qualify before being confirmed in their ranks. While on the subject of Training, it is not amiss to mention the fact that two additional Trophies are now competed for annually in the Revolver Practice.

New ranks have been created for Officers, N.C.O's and Constables. Thus we now have a Deputy Commissioner, Detective Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Lance Corporals, First, Second and Third Class Constables and



Sub-Constables. In addition, Officers holding temporary positions of command may be granted acting senior ranks.

In the matter of Administration, many changes are noted. Some are apparent to every member of the Force; for instance, the extension of General Living Allowances (formerly limited to Eastern Canada) throughout the Force, the introduction of the Meal Allowance and the practical abolition of the Ration system except in the North. Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables on transfer are now allowed reasonable expenses for moving instead of having to pay for packing furniture and the freight charges on any amount over one ton as heretofore. Other changes in administration are more apparent to Divisional Commanders and these include decentralization in routine matters, such as, re-engagements, authorities to purchase, to grant leave, etc.

The introduction of free dental treatment is a great boon. Eyeglasses and surgical appliances are also provided for members of the Force when specially ordered by a Medical Officer. The control of medical services has been placed with the Department of National Defence at all points where this Department is equipped to take care of our cases. At other places the Department of Pensions and National Health supervises medical treatment.

The provision of a pension to widows and dependent children of other ranks, while in its embryo stage at present, will be more generally appreciated as time goes on.

Some 245 members and ex-members have already been gazetted for the Long Service Medal which was recently approved. The R. C. M. P. *Quarterly* has not yet completed its second year of publication but has already demonstrated its value as a medium of instruction.

It is hoped that the introduction of the Standing Order Book is of benefit. To anyone who has wrestled with the problem of trying to keep numbered Circular Memos up to date and in order, together with unnumbered but innumerable Circulars on other subjects, the quick reference available by means of the Standing Order Book and C. I. B. Reference Book is doubtless of assistance. When, as is expected shortly, the new loose-leaf Rules and Regulations are available, this branch of revision will be complete.

Changes have been introduced in the matter of uniform and dress, not only for other ranks but also for Officers.

The question of a building programme has been engaging official attention. Already the Central Heating Plant has been completed in Regina, and the erection of a new gymnasium and swimming bath is contemplated. "D" Division in Winnipeg and "J" Division at Fredericton are housed in splendid new buildings, and steps are under way for the erection or remodeling of Barracks and buildings at other points throughout the Country, notably, Edmonton and Rockcliffe.

Steps have also been taken reducing as far as possible the amount of clerical work in the Force. The vast amount of work which is performed in offices is of extreme importance and, wherever possible, reductions have been made consonant with the efficient performance of duties. A recent appointment has been made of an Officer whose duty it will be to carry out

periodical audits of financial matters of the Force, including Contingent Accounts, Canteen Accounts, etc., and also to survey the proper auditing of all Government Stores. This Officer with his staff will conduct inquiries into all matters dealing with these subjects.

For the first time in the History of the Force, two senior Officers have been sent to Scotland Yard, London, for the purpose of studying the systems in force in the Metropolitan Police, and on their return to Canada the result of their studies will be carefully investigated for the benefit of the various Divisions of the Force.

The foregoing remarks outline the more important changes and developments which have taken place. There are others, but the restrictions of space preclude their inclusion in this short article, which is prepared merely to supply a résumé of what has been accomplished, for the information of those interested.



## Just Another Case

by D/CORPORAL T. G. SCROGG

**D**OES ANYONE, doctors alone excepted, come in touch with psychopathic cases so often as the Police?

Scarcely a week passes without one presenting himself at our Montreal office seeking an interview to complain of fantastic persecution at the hands of invisible or fancied enemies, or to give incredible information. Specimen range from the borderline of sanity to absolute lunacy.

It has been my fortune to deal with many of these as they arrive. But they are so very hard to understand. Sympathy is essential in meeting them; and patience too, lots of it.

What can you say to a man, to ease his harassed and twisted mind, who comes to complain that a Central European Power has three agents following him night and day in automobiles scheming to destroy his business which at best brings him only thirty dollars a week? For years the persecution has gone on. Reasoning is without value—you can see that in his pained and obstinate expression as you explain that it would cost more to shadow him for a day than he earns in a week. He looks at you as though you thought him crazy by suggesting such simple logic.

Sometimes they go away wearily resigned that no one will help them out of their terrible predicaments.

Disease seems to be at the bottom of certain forms of dementia. At least, venereal disease, especially syphilis, or the fear of it, has a part in the case. Indeed, the ramifications of things sexual tends to enter into every case of mania amongst females.

I was genuinely embarrassed when an old lady with the kindly face of a story book grandmother hoarsely whispered, so that the girl stenographers in the office would not hear, of the gossip her neighbours were spreading that she was addicted to prostitution, that her husband had a secret physical weakness, and that her daughter was living away from home and in sin. It was pitiful; anyone could see her life had been virtuous to the point of ascetism. And such horrible lies they were, she avowed with some pleasure, as if hoping I would almost believe them.

What interesting history a psychiatrist could uncover there with little effort.

She was told emphatically that we knew her daughter to be of good repute: her husband to be an eminently respected citizen, and she was assured that the gossipers would be prosecuted if they continued their campaign of falsehoods. The insinuation against herself was side-stepped.

Another woman threatens the life of the President of the United States. Her husband left her years ago, and the shame is too great to bear so she believes him dead. The belief is so strong she wants to collect the insurance money. The American company refuses payment; and by the weird logic of the insane which cannot permit a problem go unsolved she convicts the President of personal fraud.

A young and pretty girl "discovers" she is the illegitimate daughter of a European ex-emperor. What a marvellous tale of secret service intrigue



she told. Even her body bore the wounds and bruises made by spies in their attempts to assassinate her and recover the jewel, she possessed, which bore the imperial insignia of her claimed dynasty. She contaminated her impressionable sweetheart to such an extent he shivered in mortal fear of glass bladed stiletto stabbings. We did not issue the revolver permit he asked for his protection—he is still alive and well, and no doubt still battling the forces that menace him and his beloved.

Signing himself "Green Star" a gentleman across the border wrote lengthy letters describing how he was poisoned at an army veterans banquet. The poison was put in his food by Japanese Secret Agents, he alleges; who for some reason known only to our "Star" are undermining the New England states with explosives. Successive letters revealed the poison was burning fiercely in his stomach, gaining in intensity all the time. Finally he resorted to rush telegrams: "Drop everything, come at once, burning up, Green Star".

At all times I have done my best to alleviate the conditions of these unfortunates; to send them away a little less miserable than when they came.

Recently a woman called shortly before the hour of an appointment I had to keep. Realizing before long she was suffering from a mania, and knowing it takes at least two hours to go into such matters satisfactorily to the patient, I was annoyed.

She was excited and indignant. Demanded police protection and urgent investigation. A band of criminals were using radio to learn the workings of her mind; they knew her every move. More awful than this breaking down on her privacy they were sending out special waves which insidiously sought out her brain and nerve centres searing these vital and delicate parts with unbelievable pain. She talked incoherently, raving; her demand for instant action was importunate.

Lamely I began to reason with her; aware I could not pacify her in the short time left to me. My reasonings merely made her more shrill and insistent.

Then there came into my mind a sentence I read the night before in a book on psychotherapy which said it was useless to attempt to explain away a delusion by means of logic. What other means were at my disposal! Did I have the audacity to trick the woman and meet the pathological auto-suggestions of her mind with counter-suggestions just as baseless.

Assuming a knowing air I said to her: "Madam, it is a very simple matter. To investigate and prosecute these offenders might take months—months of anxiety and pain for you. We shall outsmart them. Nullify their evil efforts without them ever knowing their work is in vain."

Then I launched into a technical description of the workings of radio. (All I know of radio is that you turn the knob to sixty or so and out come the latest stock market quotations.) Ours was to be a simple yet cunning plan. The waves must be "grounded" before they could enter her body. She would get a small piece of lead and carry it in her pocket or her bag. I expatiated on the superlative qualities of lead as an radio wave refractor. The metal would collect the waves, ground them, and leave her free and unharmed; foiling the villains melodramatically.

What a look of satisfaction and furtive intelligence came into her eyes. And away she went in haste to get herself a chunk of lead, voluble in thanks. And so long as she has the reassuring lead with her she will feel no more the baneful influence of the radio criminals, and will smile with smug satisfaction at her smartness.

Incidentally I have learned that such a treatment by emphatic counter-suggestion was correct and beneficial in this case. No rule, however, can be made for the handling of these persons, but it should always be remembered they are not just "crazy nuts" but mentally-sick persons needful of help and sympathy.

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## Prevention of Crime

EVERY SATURDAY *The Montreal Gazette* publishes an article contributed by "The Raconteur". This writer is an old friend of the late Colonel Hamilton—he has evidently read very extensively: he has a most retentive memory and writes about all sorts and kinds of subjects in a wholly delightful manner. Some of us purchase the *Gazette* each Saturday just for the pleasure of reading "The Raconteur's" column.

Police authorities generally will agree that the most important duty of any well organized Police Force is the prevention of crime. On 15th December, 1934, "The Raconteur" told a story in his weekly contribution touching on this subject: it is repeated just as he wrote it:—

"There is undoubtedly something very wrong with the police system in France and the French people are getting very angry about it. I once read the Memoirs of a celebrated Chief of the Sûreté and was much impressed by the contrast between their methods and those of Scotland Yard. The Chief in question related an incident, showing his extraordinary powers of intuition. A certain Judge sentenced a prisoner to a long term of imprisonment. Before leaving the dock the prisoner swore that he would kill the Judge, when his time was up. These threats are very common, and usually pass without much attention. But on this occasion the Chief took it into his head that the man was in earnest and was dangerous. The time arrived when he was released and the Chief (he was not Chief at that date) saw him one day calling at the Judge's house. He waited for some twenty minutes or more and then the suspect reappeared and walked away. The policeman called at the house and made inquiries. The Judge was found murdered in his room. The suspect was soon arrested and condemned to death. The Chief relates the story with great pride, as showing his extreme efficiency. It never seems to have occurred to him for one moment that he might have prevented the crime. He thought the man was going to commit a murder. The man did. The policeman then caught him, which was the policeman's job. For this he deserves the highest credit.

"Scotland Yard go on the principle that their main business is the prevention of crime: the detection of the criminal is subsidiary to this. With the French 'policiers' the situation is reversed; they consider themselves superior to London in catching the criminal. As for preventing the crime that is of minor importance".

## Notes from "The Policeman's Review"

**T**HE POLICEMAN'S REVIEW for the month of December, 1934, contains an address delivered by J. C. McRuer, K.C., at the First Annual Convention of the "Police Association of Ontario" held in Toronto in October, 1934.

Mr. McRuer is well known to members of this Force for the masterly manner in which he conducted the prosecution in the Nash-Symington case in Vancouver some years ago.

Mr. McRuer spoke on Police Training. While most of what he said was intended to apply in the main to Municipal Police Forces, some matters were dealt with which are of interest to any Police organization; they are questioning accused persons, taking statements, and the warning to be given to a person placed under arrest.

With reference to these much debated points Mr. McRuer said:—

"The statement of the accused is the main working tool of the lazy detective. Much is said about questioning of accused persons, and how it should be done. Some are of the opinion that no police officer should question an accused person after he is under arrest. I do not agree with this opinion. I do not think it would be just to an accused man, or just to the public, to pursue any such arbitrary rule. A detective is employed by the public for the purpose of detecting crime, and bringing perpetrators thereof to justice. If he has made an arrest, in the first place the accused man should be given an opportunity to explain his innocence, if he desires. Such explanation has often resulted in the immediate liberation of the accused. On the other hand, if an accused man is one of a number of accomplices, it is the duty of the detective to endeavour to ascertain, in a fair way, from the accused who his accomplices are, and where they may be found. But, every detective should endeavour to use the statement of the accused against him in court as a last resort. If the accused gives him information, the diligent detective will get the evidence to prove the case against the accused, and he should always be prepared to go to court to prove his case irrespective of the statement that has been made by the accused. It is important that there should be no shadow of suggestion that we have in our administration of police affairs anything in the nature of unfair questioning or a third degree."

"I am not much impressed with the caution that is said to be given by police officers. To read something over rapidly to an accused person, that he probably does not understand, is of no value whatever. The thing to impress on him is, he is not required to make any statement, but if he wishes voluntarily to make a statement he may do so, but if he does so, the statement may be used against him at his trial. Not only should this caution be given, but the officer should satisfy himself that the accused understands it."

"When I tell you that it is difficult, if not impossible, to find a case in England in which a court has refused to admit in evidence a statement



obtained by the police, on the ground that it has been obtained by improper methods, you will realize the standard of fairness that prevails in the Old Country. In my own experience I cannot recall an accused person going into the witness box and alleging that the police officers obtained a statement from him by any unfair means, or that the police officers unfairly recorded the statement that he had given. But, one does read of such complaints, and it has a serious effect on police work, and I urge upon you the necessity of impressing on all detectives the importance of a thorough preparation of their case so that the use of the incriminating statement is unnecessary. Such preparation will reflect credit on the force, and enure to the personal advantage of the detective engaged in the preparation."

Another interesting matter was discussed at the very end of Mr. McRuer's speech. He is of opinion that the establishment of a Police School somewhere in the Province of Ontario is a matter which should receive very careful consideration. The speaker remarked:—

"Before I conclude on the subject of police training, may I say that I regard it not only as a departmental problem for every police department, but I regard it as a Provincial problem, and I hope that it will be taken up as such, that the Province will establish a police school to which the various police departments may from time to time send promising constables for a short course of training. There they will get advantages that would not otherwise be available in the local department.

"Those of us who served overseas remember how schools were established for special training, to which officers and men were sent on courses. These officers and men came back and were useful in their units to train those who were not sent on the courses in the advanced sciences of warfare. Not only would such a school in police matters be of immeasurable benefit in raising the standard of the police forces all over the Province, but it would be also a clearing-house of information whereby the closer co-operation in the detection of crime and the enforcement of law would be assured for the future."

The scheme outlined by Mr. McRuer has evidently met with approval. In the *Ottawa Journal* of 28th January, 1935, there is an announcement that the Attorney-General for the Province of Ontario has appointed J. C. McRuer, K.C., Dean of the newly formed Ontario Police School. The new school will be located in Toronto and will be operated jointly by the Provincial and City Police Authorities. It will commence with about fifty pupils.

At the Police Association of Ontario Convention, Chief Inspector G. S. Guthrie of the Toronto City Police Department took as the subject of his address "How to give Evidence". Inspector Guthrie's speech is printed in full in the *Policeman's Review* for December, and contains some very excellent advice on how a peace officer should conduct himself when giving evidence in Court.

Inspector Guthrie commenced by quoting the instructions laid down in the Toronto City Police Rule Book with regards giving evidence: they are:—

"The police, when giving evidence at Police Court and Sessions, are to stand upright and in a respectful manner, speaking calmly and explicitly in a clear, distinct and audible tone, so that the Court and Jury may easily hear them. They are to confine themselves strictly to evidence in the case before the Court, and to be prepared with any notes of the circumstances which they may have made at the time of the occurrence. They must also bear in mind the depositions which they signed before the Magistrate, with which their evidence at the trial should exactly agree. They are not to refer to any former convictions against the prisoner, unless called on by the Judge or Chairman to do so. When cross-examined by Counsel for the prisoner, they are to answer with the same readiness and civility as when giving evidence in support of the charge, remembering that the manner or insinuations of Counsel are not to affect them, and that the ends of justice will be best forwarded by their showing a desire to tell simply the truth whether in favor of the prisoner or not".

The speaker then went on to elaborate the most important points which a competent Police witness should know.

Peace Officers are advised to observe carefully all the circumstances surrounding the case: matters which at the time may seem of little account may be of importance during the case. Witnesses are recommended to keep a record in a note book of all the facts of the case. These notes may serve to refresh their memories, especially in cases where there are frequent adjournments. It is of the greatest importance to stick to the facts and shun anything savouring of exaggeration. When on the stand, testimony should be given clearly, concisely, and in the witnesses' ordinary language. No attempt should ever be made to be smart with the defence lawyer. It is most important for a police witness to keep his temper, no matter how much he is provoked. Inability to rattle a witness is the most effective way to disarm defence counsel. Never give the impression that the Police are eager to secure a conviction. It is better to convey the idea that the Police witness desires only to bring out all relevant facts and to assist the court in arriving at a correct conclusion. Once the Jury obtains the impression that an attempt is being made to "convict at any cost", they are liable to acquit even a guilty prisoner. A witness should never hurry. He must make certain he understands fully each question that is put to him and then answer it fully and truthfully.

It is well to remember that the Judge or Presiding Magistrate is there to see fair play. In the December number of the *Canadian Police Gazette*, mention is made of some comments made by Chief Justice Greenshields in reply to an insinuation from the defence lawyer against the honesty and integrity of the Montreal Police. His Lordship said:—"I will not come to the conclusion that Police appearing in this Court or any other Court here are committing perjury just because they try to have the accused convicted. I will not lend myself to the onslaught that is continually being made against the integrity of our Police officers. I pay tribute to their honesty and efficiency, even in cases where there might have been a small monetary interest as in the present one". A tribute such as this, coming as it did from a

distinguished Jurist, must have convinced the police officers concerned that it was worth while submitting to the not unprejudiced comments of some over-eager defence lawyer.

A Policeman when taking his oath of office swears to "Well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King in the office of Police Constable without favour or affection, malice or ill-will". In court he is sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Let him honour these solemn undertakings and he cannot go wrong.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Chief Inspector Guthrie describes a perfect witness in these terms:—

"He relates in ordinary language the story he can tell of his own knowledge of what he saw, heard, etc.

"He confines himself to facts, avoiding inferences, opinions or beliefs.

"He tells his story in the natural order and sequence of events as they occurred.

"He speaks from memory, clearly and accurately.

"When asked a question, he listens attentively to make sure that he understands, then gives an intelligent, direct and proper answer.

"He never loses his temper.

"He gives his evidence fairly and impartially.

"He tells the truth and nothing but the truth.

"Every policeman and every citizen who follows these simple rules in court, is the PERFECT WITNESS."



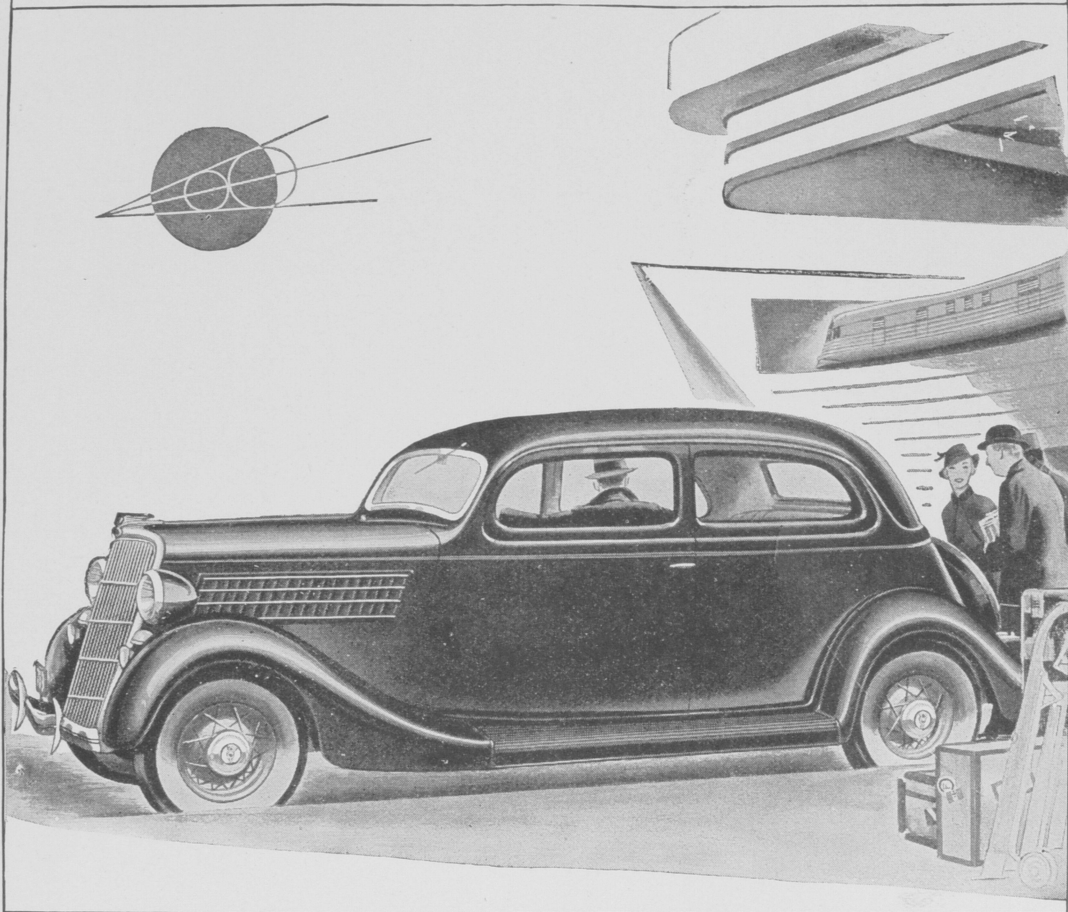
### "N" Division Musical Ride in New York

The following note is found in the American magazine *Polo*, December, 1934, relative to the recent "N" Division Musical Ride at the National Horse Show, New York City:—

"The musical rides by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police showed a touch of genius. No police force in the world has a more enviable record than that established by what we used to know as the Northwest Mounted Police. A background of over sixty years of faithful service, a tradition of soldierly bearing, military precision and unfailing attention to duty, has woven a glamor about them which was undimmed by their appearance at the Garden. Each day two platoons of 16 troopers each, beautifully mounted on well-bred, matched horses, went through a drill which never failed to thrill. The red tunics, broad-brimmed hats, blue breeches with a cavalry stripe and smart boots were set off by the wearing of side arms and the carrying of lances. Their first appearance, in numbers, outside of Canada was an inspiration."

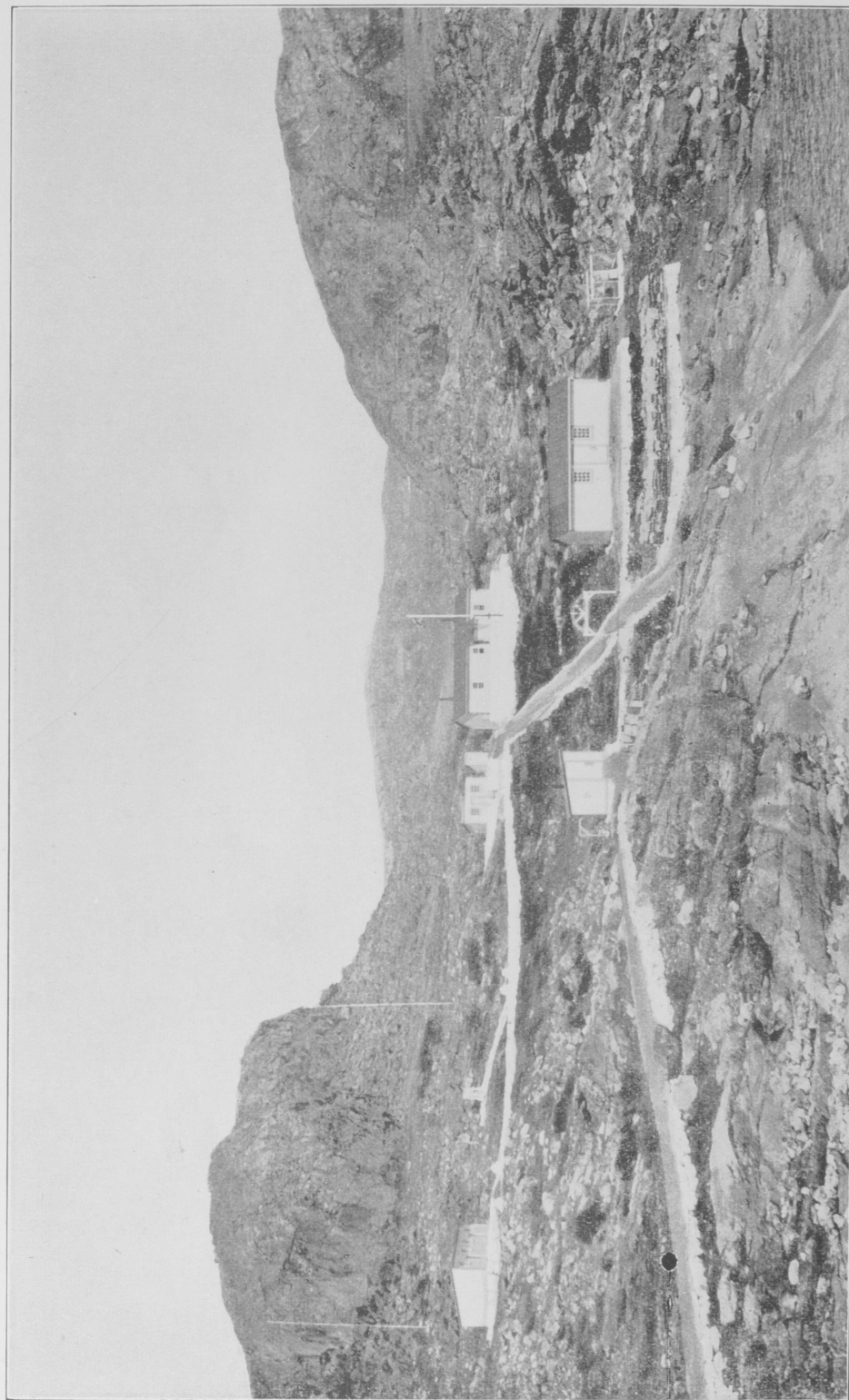


## THE NEW FORD V-8 FOR 1935



### —And More Room Inside

ALMOST every one who rides in the New Ford V-8 for the first time is surprised at its roominess. It is a big, substantial car so well-proportioned that you do not realize its full size until you study its dimensions. . . . All 1935 Ford cars, standard and de luxe, are 112-inch wheelbase. All have an overall length of 182 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches—or more. This increased size—with the compactness of the V-8 engine, moved forward in the chassis—gives more room for your comfort inside the car. . . . The interior of the De Luxe Tudor Sedan (illustrated above) is 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at the front seat. The rear seat is 47 inches wide. Both the front and rear compartments have exceptional head and leg room. There's a large, separate luggage compartment behind the rear seat. . . . The New Ford V-8 is comfortable all around. It has the physical comfort of size. The mental comfort that comes from driving a safe, easily handled car, powered by a 90-horsepower V-8 engine.



LAKE HARBOUR DETACHMENT  
"G" DIVISION

## R. C. M. Police Long Service Medal

**T**HE FIRST presentation of the R. C. M. Police Long Service Medals took place in Ottawa, Ont., on 12th March, 1935. His Excellency the Governor General of Canada presented medals to 71 members and ex-members who paraded in the Drill Hall at Cartier Square at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

His Excellency was met at the door of the Drill Hall by the Commissioner. After the sounding of the Royal Salute, His Excellency inspected the Guard of Honour, which was drawn up at the north end of the Armouries. On the east side in three ranks were those who were to receive the medals. Details from "Headquarters" and "A" Divisions completed the three-sided square at the south end of the Armouries. His Excellency proceeded to the table where the medals were laid out and at once commenced distribution. The full list of those who received the medals, including some ex-members of the Force, is given below.

After the presentation ceremony the Commissioner called all those who had been decorated to gather around the table and they were addressed by His Excellency. General MacBrien thanked His Excellency for the honour he had done the Force in presenting the medals himself and called for three cheers for the Governor General, which were given with enthusiasm. The Guard of Honour again gave the Royal Salute before His Excellency left the building.





The Long Service Medal is being awarded to all those who have completed twenty years service, with a good record, in the R. C. M. Police and also to members of the Provincial Forces which have been amalgamated with this Force whose combined service in both Forces totals twenty years. The Medal bears the King's effigy on the obverse side and the Crest and Motto of the R. C. M. Police surrounded by the Legend, For Long Service and Good Conduct, on the reverse side. The riband of the medal is Royal Blue with two yellow stripes one-eighth of an inch wide and half an inch apart. The following members of the Force stationed in Ottawa were presented with their medals on 12th March, 1935.

<i>Deputy Commissioner</i> .....	J. W. SPALDING	
<i>Assistant Commissioner</i> .....	G. L. JENNINGS, O.B.E.	
<i>Assistant Commissioner</i> .....	A. J. CAWDRON	
<i>Assistant Commissioner</i> .....	C. H. KING	
<i>Superintendent</i> .....	M. H. VERNON	
<i>Superintendent</i> .....	J. M. TUPPER	
<i>Superintendent</i> .....	T. H. IRVINE	
<i>Superintendent</i> .....	C. E. WILCOX	
<i>Acting Superintendent</i> .....	V. A. M. KEMP	
<i>Acting Superintendent</i> .....	H. DARLING	
<i>Inspector</i> .....	P. R. FORDE	
<i>Inspector</i> .....	W. W. WATSON	
<i>Inspector</i> .....	E. CARROLL	
<i>Inspector</i> .....	R. G. WARNOCK	
<i>Inspector</i> .....	P. HOBBS	
<i>Inspector</i> .....	F. A. SYMS	
<i>Acting Sergeant Major</i> .....	ANDERTON, F., M.B.E., "N"	Division
<i>Staff Sergeant Major Clerk</i> .....	FRASER, J.	"HQ" Division
<i>Staff Sergeant</i> .....	HAY, D.	"HQ" Division
<i>Staff Sergeant</i> .....	BUTCHERS, H. R.	"HQ" Division
<i>Staff Sergeant</i> .....	JAMES, B. H.	"HQ" Division
<i>Staff Sergeant</i> .....	BOWEN, R. C.	"HQ" Division
<i>Staff Sergeant</i> .....	ASHTON, H. C.	"HQ" Division
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	HILDYARD, C. T.	"HQ" Division
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	ASHWORTH, W. E.	"HQ" Division
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	MCDONALD, A. A.	"HQ" Division
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	ROBBINS, H. R.	"HQ" Division
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	SMITH, A. E.	"HQ" Division
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	WILSON, D.	"HQ" Division
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	MANN, F. W.	"HQ" Division
<i>Acting Sergeant</i> .....	MCCARTHY, H. C.	"HQ" Division
<i>Corporal</i> .....	MALONEY, P. D.	"HQ" Division
<i>Corporal</i> .....	LITTLE, R. W.	"HQ" Division
<i>Corporal</i> .....	GAGNON, O.	"HQ" Division
<i>Constable</i> .....	CURRIE, G. D. B.	"HQ" Division
<i>Sergeant Major</i> .....	REDDY, L. C.	"A" Division
<i>Staff Sergeant</i> .....	SHEFFIELD, J. J.	"A" Division
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	KAVANAGH, P.	"A" Division
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	AUSTIN, J. L.	"A" Division
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	MACKAY, K.	"A" Division
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	CARRIERE, J. B. A.	"A" Division
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	MOORE, T.	"A" Division
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	SLEEMAN, F. C.	"A" Division
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	STEWART, W. O. R.	"A" Division
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	ADAMS, N.	"A" Division
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	MILLER, P. N.	"A" Division
<i>Acting Sergeant</i> .....	COLLINS, J. J.	"A" Division
<i>Corporal</i> .....	HART, F. G.	"A" Division
<i>Corporal</i> .....	OMAN, A. B.	"A" Division



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

# Smoke Buckingham and Smile

SAVE THE PREMIUM CARDS IN EVERY PACKAGE

NO "TRADING" NECESSARY TO MAKE SETS

<i>Corporal</i> .....	CORNICK, W. J.	"A" Division
<i>Corporal</i> .....	DESABRAIES, O. A.	"A" Division
<i>Corporal</i> .....	TOMPSETT, H.	"A" Division
<i>Acting Corporal</i> .....	SUNDKVIST, O.	"A" Division
<i>Constable</i> .....	DROESKE, F. H.	"A" Division
<i>Constable</i> .....	CONNELL, P. B.	"A" Division
<i>Constable</i> .....	MYLES, W.	"A" Division
<i>Constable</i> .....	PETERSON, P. E.	"A" Division
<i>Constable</i> .....	SMITH, G.	"A" Division
<i>Constable</i> .....	STIFF, E.	"A" Division
<i>Constable</i> .....	SUTHERLAND, W.	"A" Division

## EX-MEMBERS OF THE FORCE WHO WERE ON PARADE 12-3-35 AND RECEIVED THEIR MEDALS

<i>Inspector</i> .....	GORDON, F. A.
<i>Staff Sergeant</i> .....	MAYLOR, J.
<i>Acting Staff Sergeant</i> .....	DESLAURIERS, L. F.
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	WADE, W. J.
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	MACKIE, T. W.
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	GRAHAM, R. H.
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	CUTTS, G. H.
<i>Sergeant</i> .....	TREPANIER, W. H.
<i>Corporal</i> .....	McKENNY, J.
<i>Corporal</i> .....	CLEMENTS, A. J.
<i>Constable</i> .....	BURNS, W.

## An Illuminating Suggestion

THE NOVEMBER, 1934, Edition of the *Canadian Police Gazette* contains an article written by Detective Frank Kingzett of the Edmonton City Police, under the above heading.

The writer of this article noticed an announcement in an English paper to the effect that the Home Secretary in London, England, advised by Lord Trenchard and Major-General Atcherley, is considering the formation of: "The Establishment of a national detective Force with Headquarters at Scotland Yard and branch officers attached to every Police force throughout the country".

Detective Kingzett is one of those who are convinced that police work in Canada would be performed more efficiently and economically if all the Police Units now at work were amalgamated, and the control centralized. He concedes that this plan cannot be put into practice, chiefly because municipal and other authorities concerned are unwilling to relinquish control of their local police units.

The author is, however, satisfied that the plan proposed in Great Britain, *i.e.*, the formation of National Detective Force, should be very carefully examined with a view to adopting a somewhat similar scheme in Canada. He advocates forming a Dominion Detective Force, which would not be bound by any restricted territorial ties, but which would operate anywhere in Canada.

Detective Kingzett points out that in England they do not generally advocate changes without first going into the reasons for the proposed alterations with great care. In Canada, more especially in Municipal Forces, are to be found men employed as Detectives who have had no special training. They have shown aptitude for police work, and have been put on plain clothes duty and allowed to acquire their training in the hard, and often limited, school of experience. Criminals now-a-days are generally far cleverer and better educated than they used to be. They depend on brains and firearms in place of brute force alone. They are generally very well equipped in the matter of cars, etc., and they still have plenty of courage. A City Detective is employed by a municipality and is concerned primarily in local cases. Criminals wander from place to place, but the detectives, who may have received word that a man in his locality is wanted for a crime committed perhaps in another Province, usually attend to such an enquiry when he has no case of his own on hand. Detective Kingzett speaks with appreciation of the co-operation he has experienced, but considers there is room for further improvement.

The author would like to see a Dominion Detective Force formed from the ablest men now employed by the various police organizations. Promising young men would be selected and sent to some central depot for training before being sent out on detective work. Under Dominion jurisdiction, such a Force would be well trained, properly equipped, extremely mobile, and would consist of men of courage and education who are by inclination and training fitted for the duties entrusted to them.

He would like to see more extensive use made of the radio and any modern invention which would help in the detection of crime.



## Notes on Recent Cases

A PRISONER whose identity will be concealed behind the letter "Y" was fined \$20.00 recently for theft by a Magistrate in Western Canada. "Y" handed the Magistrate a folded bill in settlement and this bill was placed at once in the Magistrate's cash box. "Y" then took his departure.

Three days later His Worship phoned to the R. C. M. Police Detachment to say that when he arrived at the Bank to deposit what he thought was the \$20.00 bill given to him by "Y" in payment of his fine, he found he had accepted a Mexican bill for twenty pesos, which was of little value in Canadian funds. A Warrant of Commitment was then issued for "Y" for non-payment of his fine in the theft case.

"Y" was brought back to the Detachment where he at first asserted that he had received the Mexican bill from a local bank in exchange for grain tickets. Later he admitted obtaining the bill with which he paid his fine from a local blacksmith in payment of three gallons of moonshine whiskey.

A charge was then laid against "Y" under Section 169 of the Excise Act for having in his possession on a stated date, illicit spirits. "Y" pleaded guilty and was fined \$100.00 or three months in gaol. After a few days in prison his parents paid his fine and he was liberated.

The blacksmith was next brought up to face a similar charge under the Excise Act and was fined the same amount as his friend "Y". Before he was charged, the blacksmith admitted purchasing moonshine liquor from "Y" and said he obtained the Mexican bill from a party who enjoys the sobriquet of "Greasy Sam". This gentleman lives by his wits and is known to the Police in a nearby city. "Sam" was located in this city whither he had gone in response to a summons to answer a charge of being an inmate of a gambling house. When interviewed, "Greasy Sam" admitted passing off the Mexican bill on the blacksmith and said he had found the bill in a hotel where he stayed a short time ago. A charge of "false pretences" was preferred against him. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.00 or three months in gaol. As he has not since been seen, the presumption is that "Sam" is now in gaol.

This Mexican bill has evidently been used on many occasions in payment for illicit liquor. Those who tendered it for the purchase of moonshine knew full well that if an illicit liquor vendor once accepted the bill he would not dare make a complaint afterwards, in view of the nature of the whole transaction. Each recipient took the easier course of handing it on to some unsuspecting vendor.

Many investigations have been conducted regarding the passing of the bills in question. In some instances the persons receiving could ill afford to suffer the loss, although many have been passed on the bootlegging fraternity under conditions which have been very humorous.

In one instance, however, the circumstances were very pathetic. A family in straitened circumstances had been engaged in picking blueberries and negotiated for the sale of same with a man purporting to be a buyer for a fruit concern. He valued the berries at \$34.00 and tendered a worthless

Mexican bill in payment. This was accepted as a U. S. \$50.00 bill. The blueberries were delivered together with the \$16.00 change in Canadian currency. Some days later it was found that the bill was valueless.

The question of the value of Mexican bills has been taken up with the authorities in Mexico and it has been ascertained that the only bills of value are those issued by the Banco de Mexico, S.A.

\* \* \*

Recently it became evident that a well organized gang was engaged in smuggling liquor along the Lower St. Lawrence into the Province of Quebec, and into that portion of New Brunswick adjoining the Quebec Border.

While a large number of seizures were effected, it was very difficult to obtain information from residents of the district, regarding the movements of the principals. This is explained by the fact that the persons in question, besides being employers of many local residents on their rum vessels, etc., were looked upon as pillars of the community and were quite generous in their support of local organizations.

At the end of 1933, after considerable ground work had been accomplished, members of the Force carried out a series of simultaneous raids on the premises of a number of persons known to be actually engaged in the liquor traffic.

The documentary evidence seized surpassed all expectations, and after much research and segregation of documents, including bank records, copies of telegraph messages, and cancelled cheques, etc., and the lining up of hundreds of exhibits for production in Court, a total of fifty-nine persons were indicted on charges under Sections 573 and 444 of the Criminal Code for "Conspiracy to defraud the revenues" of an amount estimated at \$1,500,000.00.

In addition, charges under the Customs and Excise Acts were preferred in each case.

A preferred indictment was granted by the Attorney General of the province and forty-nine persons were convicted on all counts. Sentences ranging from four years, in the cases of the principals, to three months, were imposed. A number of those receiving the shorter sentences were persons employed in ships crews, owned by the defendant organization, in the transportation of contraband. Appeals taken by some of those convicted were thrown out by unanimous decision of the Appeal Court.

The ring had an organization which, in some respects, was remarkable. The documents seized, and evidence obtained, revealed that provisions had been made for the support of the dependents of any of their employees who might fall foul of the law and consequently receive terms of imprisonment. A separate account was kept by the concern for such emergencies, and the records would indicate that the fund was used quite frequently.

A considerable number of vessels, of the schooner and motor boat type, were operated by the gang in question, and sufficient evidence was obtained to warrant the seizure and forfeiture of more than a dozen of them.

Incidentally, the seizure of the vessels led to the adoption of the policy whereby all vessels seized for rum-running are destroyed rather than offered

for sale by tender as formerly. By this system it is not possible for the gang to repurchase directly, or indirectly, their vessels at scrap prices, as had been done in many instances prior to the change in policy.

\* \* \*

Recently, while giving evidence, a member of the Force was requested to disclose the source of his information. This he declined to do. His refusal led to some considerable discussion between the counsel for the Crown and the Defence, but it transpired later that the constable had received the information by mail and had not, at any time, met the informant. Counsel for the defence then demanded that the letter received by the Police be produced. This the Crown declined to do, taking the view that communications and reports of officers and other official information of Government are privileged, if it is declared to be against the public interest, to disclose them. Further, they cannot be disclosed without the consent of the Government, and generally a Police, or other public officer, cannot be required to give the names of persons on whose information he acted, unless it is directly and necessarily in the interests of the prisoner.

This point has been the subject of several appeals and an interesting article appears in Seager's Criminal Proceedings at page 354, in regard thereto. It has been held by Appeal Courts that communications between a client and his counsel, communicated in professional confidence, are privileged. However, this privilege does not extend to illegal transactions. No privilege appertains to communications made to a priest or clergyman, by a penitent, but Courts do not counsel a priest or clergyman to disclose any information they may have received. However, if the priest or clergyman chooses to divulge any information he may have received, the same will be accepted.

Communications between a physician and his patient are not privileged, and may be disclosed in evidence. In several cases recently, it has also been necessary to search safety deposit boxes, rented by defendants, in local banks. This is usually done to secure documentary evidence, but in one case a search revealed a large quantity of smuggled jewelry. A man's bank account is not privileged, Section 29 of the Canada Evidence Act prescribing the manner in which such evidence may be secured.

The Appeal Courts have also held that no privilege attaches to telegrams in possession of a telegraph company.

It will be thus seen that very few communications or transactions can be considered as absolutely secret.

\* \* \*

Through a very trivial breach of the law, in which the driver of an automobile was unable to produce his driver's license, a racket in the smuggling of American automobiles into Canada, was disclosed.

The system used by the person in question was as follows:

A car was purchased in the United States and immediately insured against theft for the maximum amount obtainable. The car was then brought into Canada on a Tourist Permit, as the owner had represented himself at the Port of Entry to be a resident of the United States. The car was then sold in Canada, after the engine and serial numbers had been altered.



As a rule, the fact that a Tourist Permit has been taken out at a Canadian Port and has not been cancelled by the date of expiration, results in a check-up being made to ascertain whether or not the car is still in Canada, and whether it has been illegally disposed of. This weakness was realized by the party concerned, who covered up in the following manner.

Within a few days of entering this country, on permit, the owner of the car made his way to the vicinity of the office at the port of entry and dropped his Tourist Permit, unnoticed at the time, but in such a position that it could not be overlooked by some of the port staff. In this manner he left the impression that before returning to the United States he had left the permit in order that the records might be properly closed out.

Following an investigation, it was found that several American automobiles, all practically new, had been smuggled into Canada and disposed of in this manner.

Substantial sums of money had been collected by the individual in question, from the Insurance Companies, as in each instance, after smuggling and selling an automobile, he would report the car as stolen.

Prosecution was entered in connection with each case under Section 203-3 of the Customs Act, and the minimum penalty provided by that Section was imposed in each instance. In addition, the Insurance Companies that had been defrauded instituted action with respect to their claims.

\* \* \*

A number of the Federal Statutes are only in force in certain areas; of this number those most frequently used are the Juvenile Delinquents Act and Canada Temperance Act. There are others under which no prosecution can be entered without the approval of the Attorney General of the Province concerned: such as an Act respecting interprovincial and international traffic in intoxicating liquors; also the Lord's Day Act.

In a recent prosecution under the Juvenile Delinquents Act, the question arose as to proof of the Act being in force in the area where the offence was committed. It was later established that the Act was in force, but no documentary evidence was available to prove this point; a copy of the *Canada Gazette* containing the actual proclamation could not be produced. This point was dealt with by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, when it was ruled that Section 1128 of the Criminal Code was passed in order to obviate the necessity of offering this proof. The Juvenile Delinquents Act was passed during the year 1908.

There are still large sections of the country where the Act has not been proclaimed, but the areas in which it is in operation, are increasing. The following is a complete list of the areas where the Act has been proclaimed to date:

#### ONTARIO

BRANTFORD, City of and  
County of Brant.  
COCHRANE, District of  
CORNWALL, District of  
DUNDAS, Town of

GALT, County of  
GREY, County of  
HALDIMAND, County of  
HAMILTON, City of  
HURON, County of  
KITCHENER, City of

ONTARIO—Continued

LINCOLN, County of  
 LONDON, City of and  
 County of Middlesex  
 NIPISSING, District of  
 OSHAWA, City of  
 OTTAWA, City of  
 PORT COLBORNE, Town of  
 ST. MARY'S, Town of  
 STRATFORD, City of and  
 County of Perth  
 TEMISKAMING, Provisional  
 Judicial District of  
 WATERLOO, County of  
 WINDSOR, City of and towns  
 of Walkerville and Ford

QUEBEC

MONTREAL, City of

NOVA SCOTIA

CAPE BRETON, County of  
 COLCHESTER, County of  
 HALIFAX, City of  
 HANTS, County of  
 KINGS, County of  
 PICTOU, County of

NEW BRUNSWICK

MONCTON, City of

MANITOBA

MANITOBA, Province of

ALBERTA

ALBERTA, Province of

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATCHEWAN, Province of

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Practically all the electoral districts  
 of British Columbia, including  
 the cities.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CHARLOTTETOWN, City and  
 Royalty of  
 SUMMERSIDE, Town of

\* \* \*

The importance of careful observation cannot be over emphasized in police work. Last year a complaint was received at one of our Detachments that a load of grain had been stolen from a granary belonging to Mr. B. Two tire tracks were the only traces which could be found of the culprit. Plaster casts were made of the tracks, but all attempts to trace the guilty party proved abortive. On his way home from school some time later the young son of the Constable, who had made the casts, observed a truck load of grain proceeding in a southerly direction. He examined the tracks, noticed the resemblance to the impressions made at Mr. B's granary from which the theft was made, and hurried off home to report his observations. The Constable gave chase at once, overtook the truck, and questioned the occupants. They admitted the wheat on their truck was stolen, and further confessed to having robbed Mr. B. Both men were arrested and were subsequently sentenced to one year's imprisonment on each charge. The Constable's son deserves the highest commendation for the part he played in rounding up these thieves.

\* \* \*

A well concealed illicit still was seized recently in a chocolate factory. The building in question was very spacious and was divided so as to allow

approximately half of the area to be used for the distilling plant and the remainder for the chocolate making.

The owner of the building and the chocolate factory denied any knowledge of the operations carried on in the space adjoining his own business. It was found that one boiler served both the chocolate factory and the distillery. The only connecting entrance between the two premises was a cleverly concealed trap-door, and the detection of the presence of the still was due, chiefly, to the odour of the fermenting mash, which proved to be of greater strength than the sweeter smelling chocolate in course of manufacture.

Three persons in all were prosecuted under the Excise Act, and in each case a conviction was registered.

In passing sentence of \$1,000.00 fine or in default of payment nine months' imprisonment, upon the owner of the plant, the Judge stated that the prosecution had made out a very strong case, leaving no doubt as to the guilt of the accused, and that in many cases of a similar nature the real owners of the stills had managed to get away, leaving others to take the blame, and, accordingly, he was making an example, in this instance.

\* \* \*

The following is of interest as illustrating the interpretation by the Courts of Section 169 of the Excise Act (1934)—possession of illicit spirits—in regard to the increased penalty for a subsequent offence in cases where the previous conviction was secured under Section 181 of the Excise Act (1927) now repealed.

In the early part of 1934, an individual was apprehended by a member of this Force while in possession of illicit spirits and was subsequently convicted under Section 181 of the Excise Act.

Following the enactment of the Excise Act (1934) the same man was again apprehended while in possession of illicit spirits, charged under the new Section, 169, and convicted as for the second offence.

An appeal to the Supreme Court was entered against this conviction, as a result of which the penalty imposed by the Magistrate was reduced to conform with Section 169 as for a first offence. It was successfully argued by the appellant that an offence registered under the Excise Act of 1927 could not be cited as a previous offence in a charge laid under the later Act. In support of this contention, a recent ruling of Mr. Justice Kingstone of the Supreme Court of Ontario, was quoted—see C.C.C. Vol. 63, page 85. *Rex vs Boguslansky* in which a similar decision was rendered.

The Boguslansky case was further appealed by the Crown, the case being heard by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. The court upheld the findings of Mr. Justice Kingstone.

As a result of the decision in this case, after consultation with officials of the Department of National Revenue, the following instructions have been issued for the guidance of all members of this Force concerned:

“Second or subsequent offence charges should only be laid in instances where the prior offence or offences has or have been committed since July 3rd, 1934.”

\* \* \*



Numerous cases of manslaughter are investigated, a large number of which are caused by automobile accidents, some as a result of careless driving, others the result of the indiscreet use of intoxicants.

A recent investigation disclosed unusual features. A man was engaged in the manufacture of illicit liquor and was being assisted by his wife. The operations were carried out near their residence in the woods under cover of darkness. The wash boiler consisted of a forty-five gallon gasoline drum placed on its side in a dugout with the fire arranged underneath. The cooling apparatus consisted of a wash tub through which a worm thirty-six feet in length was arranged.

The husband instructed the wife to return to the house and go to bed. She, however, insisted that she remain with him to assist in the operations and requested him to obtain a further supply of fire wood. He had walked a distance of about ten paces when there was a terrific explosion. He returned to the scene of the distilling operations and found his wife on the ground. The end of the boiler had been blown off.

The woman was stunned and terribly scalded. She was removed to the hospital but the injuries proved fatal and she died later.

It would appear that the still was badly constructed and that water found its way from the boiler into the worm, with the result that a lock was formed which prevented the steam from escaping through the worm in the form of alcohol. As there was no safety valve on the contrivance, the head of the boiler was blown off, together with the iron band with which it was kept in place.

No action was taken under the Excise Act as it was felt that the man had received ample punishment. He has been charged with manslaughter and there is no doubt that he is technically guilty of this offence but it is questionable whether a jury will convict. The definition of manslaughter is contained in Section 252, paragraph 2, of the Code, which reads as follows:

"Homicide is culpable when it consists in the killing of any person, either by an unlawful act or by an omission, without lawful excuse, to perform or observe any legal duty, or by both combined, or by causing a person, by threats or fear of violence, or by deception, to do an act which causes that person's death, or by wilfully frightening a child or sick person."

\* \* \*

*"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."*

A short time ago two members of the Force were en route by car from their detachment to a neighboring village where a dance was to be held, at which it was alleged that liquor of illicit origin was being freely sold. However, before their arrival at the scene they were obstructed in the execution of this duty—but not by friends of the persons alleged to be selling the liquor—but by a large bull moose.

The two members of the Force were cautiously approaching the scene, when suddenly in front of them appeared a large bull moose, running towards the car. They immediately applied the brakes but were unable to avoid a

collision. As a result the transport was considerably damaged, headlights, radiator and fender being broken beyond repair. Unfortunately the animal had a leg broken and it was necessary that it be destroyed, the meat being divided amongst farmers in the district.

\* \* \*

Recently, whilst one of our boats was on patrol, it encountered a situation which had not been provided for in the Instruction Book, the details of which are as follows:

A certain area was being patrolled by our men for the purpose of making contact with a boat alleged to be bringing in a quantity of illicit liquor. The boat was located and, to their astonishment, those in charge hailed them to come to their assistance. Our boat, of course, was under the impression that it was a case of mistaken identity and that the bootleggers thought they had signalled to the prospective customers.

It transpired, however, that the bootlegger had not been able to contact the supply ship, having broken down on the outward journey. Their engine was out of order; the feed line plugged; the generator out of commission; the batteries run down; the boat leaking; the pump out of order; and they had neither oars or sails. They were, therefore, in poor shape and the reason for hailing our boat was for the purpose of securing a tow to the nearest port. The weather was moderate at the time but there was every indication of impending strong winds or gales. Accordingly, the boat was taken in tow and delivered at the nearest port.

Subsequently one of our boats located the supply ship but this was found to be outside territorial waters and no action could be taken.

\* \* \*

Perjury is an assertion as to a matter of fact, opinion, belief or knowledge, made by a witness in a judicial proceeding as part of his evidence, upon oath or affirmation, whether such evidence is given in open court, or by affidavit or otherwise, and whether such evidence is material or not, such assertion being known to such witness to be false, and being intended by him to mislead the court, jury or person holding the proceeding.

Subornation of perjury is counselling or procuring a person to commit any perjury which is actually committed.

Perjury is a crime for which there are two distinct penalties. Assuming a person gives false evidence with a view to escaping punishment, he would be liable to fourteen years' imprisonment. However, should such person give evidence with a view to securing the conviction of another party for an offence punishable by imprisonment for seven years or more, the punishment would be imprisonment for life.

A case of perjury recently arose, the outcome of a Liquor Act charge. One of the men called as a witness for the defence stated, on oath, that he had been at the home of the accused for a period of twelve hours on the day the sale of liquor was alleged to have been made. Abundant evidence was produced to show that he was not on the premises but was at work. Also

that he had received pay from his employer for that day. The magistrate presiding at the Liquor Act trial gave evidence regarding the statement made by defendant in the perjury charge, and there was no doubt that the man had committed perjury. The case was presented to the court and jury in a very able manner and at the conclusion of the proceedings the jury retired, returning to the court in about ten minutes with a verdict of "not guilty." Addressing the jury His Lordship remarked:

"I am just going to say good-bye, that is all. You gentlemen are responsible for upholding the law in this community and don't be aghast if the laws are broken, when, in the face of strong evidence, a jury can come to so easy a decision. In ten minutes, or thereabouts, in the face of strong evidence on a serious charge, you decided to dismiss the matter. It doesn't seem to me you gave it the consideration it deserved, and which it was your sworn duty to give. If you are satisfied, that is all gentlemen."

The following notes on perjury cases are of interest:

Proof of a mere untrue statement in giving testimony is not sufficient to establish perjury. The making of the untrue statement must be wilful and corrupt.

On satisfactory proof that a witness for the Crown is absent from Canada his deposition on a preliminary enquiry is admissible under Criminal Code s.999, and may constitute the corroboration of a charge of perjury required under Criminal Code, s.1002.

A committal of a witness pursuant to the judge's direction that he be held and prosecuted for perjury does not prevent the same judge from making an order for bail under that Act.

Neither the recital in the caption of the deposition of a witness nor the certificate of the shorthand reporter upon such deposition, that the witness had been duly sworn, is admissible on a prosecution for perjury to prove that the witness had, in fact, been sworn.

The testimony of a witness on a trial for perjury that he was present and heard the accused testify under oath to certain statements at a civil trial does not prove that the accused had been duly sworn.

Positive evidence that the accused had been sworn must be produced.

An affidavit by a married man that he is single, not made in a judicial proceeding, will found a charge of perjury.

A copy of an affidavit upon which a charge of perjury is founded, duly authenticated by a witness, is admissible in extradition proceedings.

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## Reg. No. 5694, Sergeant-Major F. Anderton is Decorated

The following is an extract from *Canada Gazette*, No. 30, Vol. LXVIII, dated 26th January, 1935:—

"The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:

"To be Member of the Civil Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

"Sergeant-Major Frederick Anderton, R. C. M. Police. For distinguished service in Arctic, Sub-Arctic and Northern Canada".



# DREWRY'S



The advertisement features two bottles of Drewry's beverages and two glasses filled with the same beverages. The bottle on the left is labeled 'DREWRY'S CANADA'S PRIDE EXTRA DRY' and 'SPECIAL DREWRY'S DRY GINGER ALE'. The bottle on the right is labeled 'DREWRY'S SPECIAL EXPORT' and 'CRYSTAL SODA'. Both bottles have labels that mention 'DREWRY'S LTD. WINNIPEG'. The glasses are filled with the beverages and ice cubes. The background is a dark, textured surface with a large, bright circle in the upper center.

ESTABLISHED 1877

**The ARISTOCRAT of TABLE BEVERAGES**

Phone 57 221

Bear in Mind Cleanliness of Plant and Product

WINNIPEG, MAN.

# Shooting Match

R.C.A.F. v. R.C.M.P.

A JOINT Rifle and Revolver Competition took place at the Drill Hall, Cartier Square, on the 20th February, 1935, between teams representing the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for a Shield donated by Mr. A. C. Brown, Jeweller, Sparks Street, Ottawa, for annual competition.

The conditions of the competition required that .22 Rifle and .22 Revolvers be used, at 25 yards and 15 yards, respectively, that 12 men represent each team and the highest ten combined scores count.

Both teams made a splendid showing, and the R. C. M. Police team won by a margin of 27 points, the final scores being R. C. M. Police 1,803 points; R. C. A. Force 1,776.

The following are the individual scores:—

## R.C.M.P.

	NAME	DIV.	RIF.	REV.	AGG.	AVER.
1.	Const. Skuce, W.W.....	H.Q.	93	94	187	93.5
2.	Const. Blais, J.....	A	95	91	186	93.
3.	Corpl. Goodfellow, N. E.....	H.Q.	97	88	185	92.5
4.	Const. Wilson, C. C.....	A	92	90	182	91.
5.	Sergt. Fenton, F. H.....	N	89	93	182	91.
6.	Const. Hunt, W. B.....	H.Q.	95	87	182	91.
7.	Corpl. Christie, C. A.....	A	93	83	176	88.
8.	Corpl. Smith, F. J.....	H.Q.	95	81	176	88.
9.	Corpl. Doane, J. A.....	H.Q.	95	80	175	87.5
10.	Const. Adams, P. M.....	H.Q.	87	85	172	86.

Team totals.....		931	872	1,803	90.15
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## RESERVES

11.	Supt. Wunsch, T. V. S.....	H.Q.	85	75	160	80.
12.	Const. Dawson, M. K.....	A	69	85	154	77.

## R.C.A.F.

	NAME	RIF.	REV.	AGG.	AVER.
1.	Sergt. Thomas.....	89	94	183	91.5
2.	Sergt. Hunter, J. D.....	96	86	182	91.
3.	A.C.Q. Slinn, W. E.....	92	87	179	89.5
4.	Corpl. Spence.....	93	85	178	89.
5.	Sergt. Bowker.....	93	85	178	89.
6.	L.A.C. Griffin.....	96	82	178	89.
7.	Corpl. Bowman.....	97	78	175	87.5
8.	Sq. Ldr. Walsh, G. V.....	94	81	175	87.5
9.	Corpl. Schroeder.....	90	84	174	87.
10.	Sergt. Bell, T. H.....	90	84	174	87.

Team totals.....		930	846	1,776	88.8
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## RESERVES

11.	L.A.C. Dalton, S. J.....	92	77	169	84.5
12.	Corpl. Webster.....	88	79	167	83.5

Individual trophies were awarded to the competitors making the highest aggregate score in both teams and the highest score with the revolver and the rifle in each team.

The Grand Aggregate Trophy, a silver goblet having the crests of the R.C.A.F. and the R.C.M.P. and suitably engraved, was won by:

Constable W. W. Skuce, with a combined score of 187.

The individual prizes in the R. C. M. P. team, silver goblets bearing the R. C. A. F. crest and suitably inscribed, were won by:

Corporal N. E. Goodfellow, with a score of 97 (Rifle).

Sergeant F. H. Fenton, with a score of 93 (Revolver).

The revolver prize would have been given to Constable Skuce, but he won the Aggregate Cup and no competitor could win two prizes.

The individual prizes in the R. C. A. F. team, silver goblets bearing the R. C. M. P. crest and a suitable inscription, were presented to:

Corporal Bowman, with a score of 97 (Rifle).

Sergeant Thomas, with a score of 94 (Revolver).

The match was a very close one and the very best of feeling prevailed throughout. Competition for a place in the R. C. M. Police team was keen and there is no doubt that to their eagerness to be chosen is, in a large measure, due the improvement shown this year in their shooting by members of the Headquarters Club.

Lieutenant Haines, M.B.E., R.N., was Chief Range Officer. To him and his able assistants we offer our thanks for the efficient manner in which this match was conducted.

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## The Metropolitan Police College Journal

**T**HE FIRST edition of the *Metropolitan Police College Journal* came to hand recently.

This magazine is exceedingly well arranged, nicely illustrated and will be published twice a year.

On the cover appears the College Crest in silver and dark blue just above the motto, "Watch and Ward".

This *Journal* will serve as a record of the doings of the College from its commencement.

The pictures show that the College has splendid buildings, an adequate playing field, a commodious gymnasium and a very smart looking cricket team.

There are also photos of Marshal of the Air Lord Trenchard, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the opening ceremony, the Commandant of the College, his Assistant, and the Chief Instructor.

The reading matter is very good. We shall look forward with pleasure to seeing the further editions of this *Journal*, to which we modestly, but sincerely, wish the very best of luck.



# Historic Amherstburg—The Most Southerly Detachment in the R. C. M. Police

by CONST. R. F. KARROW

**M**UCH HAS been written about the romance of the Arctic Regions and the doings of members of the Force in the Far North. There are, however, some other places which have a really interesting historical background.

Today, detachments are still located at remote points throughout the Arctic Regions, but while these Posts have been maintained, the various duties of the Force have been developed and expanded in other directions. To meet the new demands for its services, it has been necessary to open many new detachments in Central and Eastern Canada. Occupying a unique position as a result of this expansion is the Detachment at Amherstburg, Ontario, lying at the mouth of the Detroit River. The Detachment Office is located in the Dominion Government Building on the bank of the Detroit River and within calling distance of historic Fort Malden.

It was here that the Huron and Ottawa Indians on 7th June, 1784, gave by treaty a tract of land, comprising the present site of the Town of Amherstburg, to a number of British Officers, who had been associated with them in the War of American Independence, which had been brought to a close in 1783. Following the settlement of this District by these British Officers, who had fought as Rangers with the Indians, plans were set in motion during the summer of 1796 for the construction of a town and post opposite Bois Blanc (Bob-Lo) Island. The Fort was completed in 1797, and named Fort Amherstburg. This name was later changed to Fort Malden with the Town site retaining the name of Amherstburg.

It was from this Post that the British Squadron of six vessels, under the command of Captain Barclay, sailed on 9th September, 1813, and encountered Commodore Perry with his fleet of nine vessels the following day at Put-In-Bay, Lake Erie. Following Perry's victory on Lake Erie, the British Army under General Proctor, garrisoned at Amherstburg, destroyed and evacuated the Fort on 23rd September, 1813, and then retreated to Moraviantown, against the advice of Tecumseh. General Harrison in command of the United States troops landed three days later at Amherstburg and then proceeded to Moraviantown where he encountered General Proctor and Tecumseh. Then followed the disastrous Battle of the Thames and the death of Tecumseh. Amherstburg was held by the American Forces until 1st July, 1815, when it was delivered up to the British, after having flown the flags of three Nations.

Local historians tell of Jean Baptiste Macon, who remained loyal to the British Crown. This man dismantled his home at River Rouge (Detroit) which had been built prior to the American Revolution, and towed it piece by piece with his canoe down the Detroit River to Amherstburg. Here the building was re-erected and, with modern improvements which have been added, is still standing and is occupied by Doctor T. J. Park.

We come now to the present era. What was once the scene of military manoeuvres is today the site of cultivated gardens and homes. Where the ships of the enemy once anchored is now the scene of a giant project, undertaken by a Nation once hostile, and forming part of a scheme being carried out jointly by Canada and the United States, to enable the ships of the seven seas to travel the greatest inland waterway of the world.

Into this picture enters the present day Force, trained and equipped to enforce the various Acts which come within our purview. With the absorption of the former Customs Preventive Service in 1932, Amherstburg was opened as a Detachment, thereby becoming the most southerly Detachment in the Dominion and having within its area the most southerly part of Canada. From the garden lands of South-Western Ontario to the vast tundra of the Arctic, and from the Cod Fisheries on the Atlantic to the Salmon Fisheries on the Pacific, patrols are made.

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**A**N ARTICLE was published in the *Toronto Star Weekly* of 23rd February, 1935, under the heading, "Hello Canada", written by Mr. G. Merrill Denison. Reference was made to the Musical Ride, and the writer says, in part:—

"Leaping from one great Canadian institution to another, the visit of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to the New York Horse Show was another successful contribution to international goodwill and understanding.

"If any troupe of players ever walked into a tough assignment it was the Mounties. Their advance billing had been tremendous. For years the radio and magazines had told the story of how they get their man. It seemed that only a platoon of supermen could live up to such a build-up.

"The Mounties proved themselves supermen and super-showmen. The old reliable musical ride, which has brightened so many Toronto horse shows, did the same thing for the New York show. Bigger and happier crowds appeared than ever before, and, when the gate receipts were counted up, it was discovered that the show had broken out of the red for the first time in twenty years or more—thanks to stirring performance of the Riders of the Plains.

"And speaking as one who has followed the musical ride with eager delight since the tender age of three, and who could without a doubt go through the manoeuvres blindfolded if he were only a horse, the Red Coats did put on a superbly colorful show.

"So colorful and thrilling, in fact, that the newly-formed Canadian Tourist Bureau—if it is really serious about wanting to promote the flow of continental travel in a northerly direction—might do worse than sponsor a movement for more and longer visits of the Riders of the Plains to this side of the border.

"The one visit will probably result in hundreds of Americans turning their stream-lined, hoop-shaped 1935 models north next summer. They are going to be terribly disappointed when they find out that as far as getting their man is concerned the Mounties and the horse parted company years ago."

## "Old Timers" Column

**M**R. GEORGE C. KING of Calgary was appointed a member of the Order of the British Empire in the New Year's Honours List.

Mr. King joined the N. W. M. Police in June, 1874. He took part in the original march west and saw service at Fort Macleod and Calgary. He took his discharge in July, 1877. He then entered the employ of the I. G. Baker Company, and subsequently operated a trading post on his own account. When he sold this business in 1885 he was appointed Postmaster at Calgary, and held this position until 1922 continuously. In 1886 he was Mayor of Calgary, and was elected an Alderman on several occasions.

Colonel W. C. Bryan, ex-Commissioner of the Alberta Provincial Police and a former member of the R. N. W. M. Police, has been appointed Advisor to Colonel W. W. Foster, D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., who recently took over the duties of Chief of Police of the City of Vancouver.

When renewing his subscription to the *Quarterly*, Regimental No. 2908, ex-S/Sergt. W. C. Nichols says how much he enjoyed meeting Asst. Commissioner J. W. Phillips in Vancouver recently. At Regina, in 1898, the Officer Commanding "E" Division was a recruit under ex-S/Sergt. Nichols, who was pleased to see his old pupil holding an important command.

A "Veterans' Detachment" was built at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1934, through the efforts and energy of some of the "O" Division ex-members living in Hamilton, Ont. Photo attached.

The object of the building is, as follows:—

1. A permanent headquarters for veterans in this district.
2. To render assistance and information to veterans and their families from other districts, who are travelling.
3. To voluntarily render assistance to the local R. C. M. Police, Provincial Police and City Police in case of emergency.
4. To keep a register of all ex-members who stop.
5. To fly the Union Jack from sunrise to sundown and to keep alive the spirit of the West and traditions of the old Force.

Ex-S/Major the Rev. H. Lewis Hooper recently entertained the Toronto Veterans at his home at Weston, Ontario, and a pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

The "O" Division Toronto Veterans' Association hold their meetings in the R. C. M. P. Barracks, Toronto.

All veterans and serving members are very glad to hear that Colonel W. H. Scarth (formerly Inspector Bill Scarth of Yukon fame) is making a good recovery from his recent serious illness. Colonel Scarth is now Secretary of the Ontario Branch of the British Legion and is as good a Mounted Policeman as ever was.

During the past three months the following members of the Force have retired to pension. Their present addresses are given in each case.

REG. NO. 9729, CST. FORAN, N., of "A" Division, 577 Somerset St. W., Ottawa.



REG. NO. 5024, CPL. KNOTT, E. W., of "Depot" Division, 72 Lawrence Hill, Bristol, England.

REG. NO. 9051, SGT. MACKIE, T. W., of "A" Division, 271 Carling Ave., Ottawa.

REG. NO. 9054, CPL. CLEMENTS, A. J., of "A" Division, 17 Westmount Ave., Ottawa.

REG. NO. 9201, CPL. MCKENNY, J., of "A" Division, 19 Granville Ave., Ottawa.

REG. NO. 7797, CPL. HASSEY, F. R., of "C" Division, 1549 Burnside Place, Montreal.

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## Book Reviews

*To the Arctic with the Mounties*". By DOUGLAS S. ROBERTSON. Published by MacMillan & Co. of Canada, Ltd. Price \$2.50.

On a hot summer morning in July, 1931, the Managing Editor of the *Toronto Evening Telegram* walked into the office of Mr. Douglas S. Robertson, and informed him that the Minister of the Interior had reserved a berth in the ship which was to make a voyage round various posts in what is referred to by the Police as the Eastern Arctic. Mr. Robertson was asked how he would like to spend the remainder of the summer in the Arctic, and was informed that his decision would have to be made promptly. After taking a few hours to consult some friends, Mr. Robertson made up his mind to accept. He sailed in the S.S. *Beothic* under Captain Enoch Folk on 28th July, 1931, from North Sydney. The expedition was under the direction of Major L. T. Burwash, M.E., F.R.G.S., Chief Exploratory Officer of the North West Territories Branch of the Department of the Interior. The ship's company included a number of Government officials, members of the R.C.M.P. and a mixed cargo was carried for delivery at a number of Northern Posts.

Mr. Robertson, in this book, has written a detailed account of his voyage. The first port of call was Godhaven on the Greenland Coast. Mr. Robertson has given, in a few pages, a great deal of the history of this Island. The ship stopped at Fram Havn, Igloo-da-huna, Craig Harbour, Dundas Harbour, Pond Inlet, Pangnirtung, Hope's Advance, Lake Harbour, Chesterfield and Port Burwell. At every post the author observed something different and worth recording.

Among the items mentioned are a visit to Rasmussen's Trading port at Igloo-da-huna; an inspection of the hospital at Thule; his conversations with Bishop Turquetil at Chesterfield; his meeting with Ben Elliott and Sam Pudlutt at Lake Harbour, and the medical attendance rendered to Corporal Kerr by Dr. Livingstone at Pond Inlet. Fishermen will be delighted with his account of a day he spent fly fishing near Pond Inlet with Mukki, an Eskimo, who was detailed to accompany Mr. Robertson by Mr. Troupe of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Many subjects are dealt with in this volume: botany, navigation, the North West passage, ice conditions, fishing, ornithology, some Arctic Expeditions, native and dog diseases, the Magnetic Pole, the Eskimo language, and many more are touched on. The author is always particularly interesting and instructive. There is not a dull page in the book. He modestly apologizes if he has overlooked any items of interest. What these may be the reader will not know: suffice it is to say that the book is packed with interesting matter told in a most attractive manner.

Mr. Robertson pays graceful tribute to his travelling companions from Captain Falk and Major Burwash to the Steward in the *Beothic*. He speaks exceedingly nicely of the late Inspector Joy, with whom he had many talks about the Eastern Arctic during his trip.

Anyone who is even remotely interested in Canada's north lands should read this book. It should have a tremendously strong appeal to members of this Force.

## Division Notes

### "D" Division

The "D" Division Athletic Association having been formed, all ranks are now working hard as members of the various sports teams.

Thirty-two members are curling weekly at the Thistle Rink and, at the end of February, the League leadership was still maintained by Constable W. G. Gordon's Rink, with the other rinks close behind.

A Hockey Team was formed early in the season and entered in the Winnipeg District Intermediate League, the games receiving the support of all members stationed in Winnipeg, and although the team occupies the low berth in the League, they are to be congratulated on their endeavour and sportsmanship.

The teams of the Bowling League are straining every nerve to gain sufficient number of "strikes" to carry off the Cup which has been kindly donated to them and, so far, it looks like a hard battle before any team can safely rest on its laurels.

A rifle team was entered in the "M.D. No. 10 Indoor Rifle League" under the able leadership of Sergt. B. J. Stangroom for the first time this season. The team finished the season with an excellent showing, Sergt. Stangroom being placed third in "Aggregate Prizes Won," whilst Const. C. E. Hannah was seventh and Const. E. E. Stanley ninth. Three spoons were won by Sergt. Stangroom, two by Const. R. G. Lough and one by Const. C. E. Hannah, making a total of six spoons won out of a possible ten for competition. Match results at end of season—Won 7, Lost 2, Drawn 1.

The "Division Cup" for revolver shooting was once again won by Const. O. G. Supeene for the year 1934, making three wins for this Constable in four years.

As is usual during the winter season, we have been holding our regular monthly dances in the Auditorium at the Barracks, each dance being a huge success, and all members are now looking forward to attending the annual ball to be held in the Fort Garry Hotel early in April.

On February the 8th a new form of entertainment took place, in the shape of a Whist Drive and Box Social, followed by dancing to music provided by members of the Division. Twenty-five tables were set and a good time was had by all. A request for musicians to play for dancing on this occasion unearthed much latent talent in the musical art, saxaphones, guitars, and even a set of drums being produced by their red faced owners from trunks, where they had long lain dormant.

Members on detachment are now attending this Headquarters for their annual month's training, the fourth course now being in session. Whilst there is much groaning and creaking of bones on the 6.30 a.m. "P.T." Parade, Volley Ball is voted by all as the best game yet invented, although the mortality rate due to "collisions whilst at sea" is very high.

The hockey team came to life in the second half of the Intermediate League series, and managed to finish the season in second place.

On Tuesday night, February 26th, Sergt. Bebb's rink won the knock-out bonspiel of the "D" Div. Curling Club from Sergt. Walker, in a close game that was only decided on the last end, the score being tied coming home. The occasion was made a joyous one through the courtesy of the Thistle Rink management. All five sheets of ice were occupied by members of this H.Q. After the games we were given the use of the club rooms, and a smoking concert was held, with turns ranging from bagpipes and violin solos, our own excellent six piece orchestra, baritone and tenor selections, stories and reminiscences, to speeches by the Thistle Club President and Secretary inviting us to use the rink next season. Prizes were presented by the Officer Commanding. Silver Cups to the winners:—

Reg. No. 8964—Sergt. Bebb, F. H. (Skip).

Reg. No. 10572—Const. Elphick, G. E. (3rd).

Reg. No. 11494—Const. Hardy, W. J. (2nd).

Reg. No. 11440—Const. Bissett, D. A. M. (Lead).

Ash Trays to the runners-up:—

Reg. No. 11315—Sgt. Walker, A. R. (Skip).

Reg. No. 11336—Sgt. Renton, W. G. (3rd).

Reg. No. 11467—Cpl. Cruickshank, J. S. (2nd).

Reg. No. 10843—Cst. Clarkson, D. (Lead).

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### **“J” Division—New Brunswick**

Between Christmas and New Year, a very happy re-union of children of the members of the Force stationed at Fredericton took place at our second Annual Christmas Tree, held in the Drill Hall. Some thirty-five children under the age of 16 attended, and those of tender years were highly excited when Santa Claus, after sending frequent messages as to his progress on his journey, over a specially installed radio, finally came down a chimney built into the corner of the hall. Presents, nuts and candy were given out to all the children and a dainty tea was served to those attending, by the stenographic staff.

On the 18th January, the first of a series of dances, arranged specially for the benefit of those members of the Division attending the Training Classes at Division Headquarters, was held.

Two of our offices cleared of furniture, and tastefully decorated, formed a fine dance room by the opening of sliding doors. An adjoining hallway was furnished with comfortable chairs, making a suitable lounge in which those present could rest and become acquainted between dances. Lunch was served in the Division Mess Room, at a suitable interval in the programme of fifteen dances, for which music was supplied by a four-piece orchestra.

On the 22nd February, the second of the series was held in the new Drill Hall, which had been prettily decorated with blue and gold window drapes, a profusion of flags, and the lighting being supplied by a number of bridge lamps along each side of the hall and coloured footlights on the stage.

The stenographic staff took full charge of the catering for the lunch and their effort in this direction was much appreciated.

About seventy-five couples attended this dance. The dresses of the ladies and the scarlet serges of the members of the Force present made a very colourful picture.

All those who had the pleasure of attending this dance expressed the opinion that it was the most successful we have held yet, and are looking forward to attending the final one to be held for the March Training Class.

Sixteen dances, including two of the “Paul Jones” variety—a favourite with all—made up the programme, the music for which was provided by McGinn’s Melody Men, a five-piece orchestra from Fredericton.

In 1934, while Lieutenant-Governor the Honourable Hugh H. McLean, K.C., V.D., LL.D., was pleased to donate four medals to the new Brunswick Division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, for Revolver and Rifle Shooting, a silver and bronze medal for the first and second revolver shots, and a silver and a bronze medal for the first and second rifle shots. The scores used in deciding the winners were those made in firing the Annual Revolver and Rifle Courses as laid down by the R. C. M. P. Regulations.

The winner of the Revolver Championship Silver Medal was Reg. No. 9072, Sergt. O’Connell, J. D., with the magnificent score of 237 out of a possible 240. The bronze medal for the runner-up was won by Reg. No. 11421, Corpl. Pettigrew, N., with a score of 233.

The Rifle Silver Medal has been won by Reg. No. 10991, Const. McGregor, P., with the splendid score of 131 out of a possible 140, and the runner-up Bronze Medal



was won by Reg. No. 11012, Const. Randall, E., with a score of 129, only two points less.

These medals were competed for very keenly.

On the 26th February, the Honourable W. H. Harrison, Attorney General of New Brunswick, presented the medals to the successful competitors before a parade of all ranks stationed at Fredericton, and those members of the Force attending Training Class.

#### *Badminton Club*

Since moving to our spacious new quarters, full advantage has been taken of the opportunities afforded for the various forms of recreation.

A great interest has been taken by the members of the Headquarters and local Sub-Division Staffs, and their families, in Badminton.

The Drill Hall, which was renovated in the fall of last year, has provided sufficient space for two courts, which, though they are a trifle short, have the advantage of a good floor, a high ceiling, and excellent lighting arrangements.

In spite of the fact that very few of the personnel stationed here had previously indulged in this highly commendable form of exercise and recreation, a good standard of play has been attained, enabling the Club to make a creditable showing against one of the leading Clubs in the city.

Periodical tournaments held within the Club were enthusiastically supported, and it is anticipated that within a reasonable length of time the "J" Division Badminton Club will rank with any in the Province.

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#### **"K" Division, Edmonton**

Christmas passed off quietly in Edmonton in very cold weather. The thermometer stood in the neighbourhood of 25° below zero.

Members of "B" Mess had their Christmas dinner on Saturday evening, 22nd December. The Officer Commanding read season's greetings to all ranks from the Commissioner.

The "A" Mess held their dinner on Christmas Eve. All the Officers stationed in Edmonton visited the Mess and the Commissioner's greetings were conveyed to all present.

A very successful dinner was held on Christmas Day in Calgary, where the Christmas gathering has always been made a special feature. Eighty people sat down at the table. Among the guests were Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Stewart, D.S.O., Acting Officer Commanding Military District No. 13, Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O., the Crown Prosecutor, the Chief of the Calgary City Police, and Mr. M. Christianson, Inspector of Indian Agencies for the Province of Alberta. The greetings of the Officer Commanding the Division were conveyed to those present. Mr. Christianson paid a tribute to the Force and introduced into his remarks the speech made by Chief Crowfoot at the signing of the Treaty at Battleford in 1877. Chief Crowfoot, speaking on behalf of the Blackfeet, Bloods, Peigans, Sarcees and Stonies, addressed the Commissioners, the Honourable David Laird, Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories, and Colonel McLeod, Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police, as follows:

"While I speak, be kind and patient. I have to speak for my people, who are numerous, and who rely upon me to follow that course which in the future will tend to their good. The plains are large and wide. We are the children of the plains. It is our home, and the buffalo has been our food always. I hope you look upon the Blackfeet, Bloods and the Sarcees as your children now, and

that you will be indulgent and charitable to them. They all expect me to speak now for them, and I trust the Great Spirit will put into their breasts to be good people, into the minds of the men and women and children, and their future generations. The advice given me and my people has proved to be very good. If the police had not come to the country, where would we all be now. Bad men and whiskey were killing us so fast that very few, in deed, of us would have been left today. The police have protected us as the feathers of a bird protect it from the frosts of winter. I wish them all good, and trust that all our hearts will increase in goodness from this time forward. I am satisfied. I will sign the treaty."

#### *Re: Hockey*

The R. C. M. P. Hockey Team, which was formed during November, has played thirteen exhibition games to date, winning six, losing five, and two were drawn. These included games with Tofield, Camrose, Oliver, Waskatenau and the Edmonton Motors.

Early in February the Independent League was formed, with the Capitals, Hudson's Bay Company, and the Cockshut Plow Co. entering along with the R. C. M. P. To date our team has played four games: winning from the Cockshut Plow 5-0 and 4-2; and losing to the Hudson's Bay Company 2-1 and the Capitals 8-5. All League games are played at the South Side covered rink, doubleheaders being played each Sunday and Monday. Sergeant Rathbone is the League's official referee.

Sergeant Rathbone was appointed manager of the team, Const. Simoneau as Coach, and Const. Davey as Captain. The following have comprised the team in the various games to date: Goal, Const. Simoneau; Defence, Corp. Shandruk, Consts. Keen, Macdonald, Wilson and Lucid; Forwards, Consts. Davey, McAdam, Davies, Miller, Pete Elock, Jack Marsom, Rollie Threadkell and Doug. Lawford. A number of others have also turned out to practise, including Consts. Pooke, Cole, Janes, Sub-Cst. Fitzallen and S/Const. Allen.

Const. Neil McLean of "D" Division participated in one of the exhibition games with the team while in the city on leave.

#### *Re: Cricket*

A Cricket team has been formed and has been entered in the Edmonton Cricket League. Const. J. J. Watkins was elected Captain, with Const. A. B. Johns as Vice-Captain.

#### *Re: Bowling*

In the Commercial League the R. C. M. P. Team is at present in second place, one game behind the Hook Signs, the 1934 champions. This team bowls on Wednesday nights at 7:30, and is comprised of: Const. H. Burgess, Captain; Sergt. E. R. Crouch, Const. A. D. W. Binnie, Const. L. West, S/Const. H. S. Allen, C. Jensen and J. Griffiths.

The five members of the Force on the Commercial League team accepted a challenge from "E" Division, in the R. C. M. P. *Quarterly*. The match was to be the best three sets out of five, each set to consist of three games. The "K" Division team were successful in winning the first nine games played, the scores being:

"K" 1232, 1144, 949, 955, 995, 961, 1046, 1055, 1023

"E" 818, 749, 818, 934, 874, 737, 1001, 901, 938

#### *Re: Billiards*

A handicap tournament was held in the Barracks during December, with some sixteen entries. S/Const. Allen was successful in defeating Const. A. E. Thomas in the final.

Another tournament, without handicaps, is at present in progress, with a view to choosing the strongest team to represent the Force in the City League, the first half of which has just been completed. The A. & N. Vets, B. E. S. L., City Police, Elks, and R. C. M. P. comprise the league.

The following players have participated in this League during the first half: Const. H. S. Graves, Capt.; Supt. R. L. Cadiz; S/Sergt. N. C. Lawford; Sergt. T. W. Symons; Sergt. E. R. Crouch; Const. J. J. Watkins; Const. Shaw; Const. Janes; S/Const. H. N. Lane and S/Cst. H. S. Allen.

#### *Re: Rifle and Revolver Club*

Since early in December the Rifle and Revolver Club has carried out a series of practices on the miniature range at the Prince of Wales Armouries during the afternoons and evenings. Up to date the improvement in the shooting has been very gratifying.

The annual competitions of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association were entered by Members of the Club, two teams of five were entered in the S. M. L. E. .22 Rifle team shoot and twenty-five entries were made in the Tyro Re-entry Match and the Individual Championship of Canada Match. A two team entry was also made in the Dominion Marksman S. M. L. E. .22 Rifle shoot.

These competitions extend for a period of three months, commencing in January, and the scores for each month count for an aggregate. In the January shoot the scoring was good, with some outstanding shots.

#### *Re: Curling*

The R. C. M. Police Curling Club was formed in 1933-34 with a personnel of four members and, for the curling season, 1934-35, it was increased to eight members. This year has been a record year for curling, weather conditions making it possible for good ice.

The members have joined the Edmonton Curling Club, which is one of the best rinks in the City of Edmonton, and this Club has done much in making the R. C. M. P. Members welcome and have at all times made it possible to have any visiting members of the Force, who wanted to curl, placed on rinks for such games as they wanted to play, as visitors.

Owing to ice conditions and number of games played, this has been a very fine season. Although Members of the Force have not won any prizes, the sportsmanship displayed in all the games in which the members have played shows with what enjoyment the games were played—"win or lose".

Owing to the fact that it was impossible to form two rinks this year, one rink representing the Force was formed, with the following Members:

Skip—Sgt. T. W. Symons.

Third—Sgt. W. E. Buchanan.

Second—Cst. W. P. O. Solway.

Lead—S/Maj. H. E. Wilson.

On Thursday, February 28th, two Club Rinks played two R. C. M. P. Rinks. One of the latter was skipped by A/Supt. Hancock and the other by Sgt. Symons.

The Hall-Symons game was won by Mr. Hall, lying 4 in the last end, being two down going home. The score was 12 to 14.

The McVicar-Hancock game was a ding dong affair from the start. Neither one wanted to give anything away. On the 12th end, A/Supt. Hancock played a perfect combination shot, tying the score and forcing the game into 13 ends. On this end, Mr. McVicar laid one and A/Supt. Hancock had the last stone. The draw through the port was perfect but the stone would not stop running and laid just through the house, making the score 10-11 in favor of Mr. McVicar.

An R. C. M. P. Curling Rink consisting of A/Supt. Hancock, Sgt. Symons, Sgt. Buchanan, Cst. Solway, visited Camrose on Saturday, March 2, 1935, in the Ash Trophy competition and lost out by two points after a very close match.



# Obituary

## **Ex-Inspector Ernest Joseph Camies**

Ex-Inspector Ernest Joseph Camies, who has been living in England since his retirement, died at Christchurch, Hampshire, England, on 18th January, 1935.

He joined the N. W. M. Police as a Constable on 14th August, 1885. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal on 6th February, 1892, Sergeant on 1st July, 1896, Staff-Sergeant on 1st December, 1902, Sergeant-Major on 1st April, 1904, and was given a commission as Inspector on 1st October, 1905.

Ex-Inspector Camies served with distinction in the South African War and spent a great part of his services in the Mounted Police in the Macleod District. He spent two years on the Peace River-Yukon Trail, but after returning from this trip his health began to fail. He retired to pension on 1st October, 1910.

He is survived by his widow, who is living in Western Canada.

## **Regimental No. 1662, Ex-Constable S. J. Farrell**

The death of Dr. Samuel James Farrell, aged 68, is reported at Holden on the 2nd January, 1935. Dr. Farrell enlisted in the Northwest Mounted Police at Belleville on the 26th October, 1885, and purchased his discharge on the 1st November, 1889. He saw service in British Columbia under the late Superintendent S. B. Steele.

After leaving the Police, he decided to take up a medical career and attended Trinity Medical College at Toronto. He graduated in 1899 and served as a Medical Officer during the Boer War.

For many years past, Dr. Farrell has practised at Holden, Alta.

During the last 25 years, he has been Mayor of the village and was highly respected throughout the district. One member of the Force who was stationed at Holden a number of years ago still remembers with gratitude the kindness shown to him by Dr. Farrell.

## **Regimental No. 3705, Ex-Sergeant James Gillies**

Ex-Sergeant James Gillies died in hospital in Vancouver, B.C., on 16th December, 1934, aged 50. He engaged in the N. W. M. Police on 27th April, 1900, and served until 20th August, 1902. He was re-engaged on 21st February, 1903, and took his discharge as time expired on 20th February, 1913. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal on 23rd November, 1910, and was appointed Sergeant on 15th September, 1911. The late Sergeant Gillies was buried in Vancouver on 19th December, 1934.

## **Regimental No. 132, Ex-Constable James Alexander Grant**

J. A. Grant was laid to rest at Macleod, Alta., on 30th January, 1935.

Grant was born in Ottawa, Ont., on 12th March, 1855. He joined the N. W. M. Police on 17th June, 1878, and was sent on duty to Macleod. He only served three years and then took up ranching in North Fork District. After undertaking a variety of freighting contracts he settled down on a farm in the Mud Lake District, from which he retired a few years ago. Among the pall bearers at his funeral were two well known veterans of the Force, Ex-Sergeant Major W. Armer and Ex-Staff Sergeant J. Allan.

## **Regimental No. 226, Ex-Constable David Grier**

David J. Grier died at Macleod, Alta., on 1st February, 1935, following a short illness.

Ex-Constable Grier joined the N. W. M. Police on 5th June, 1877, and took his discharge on 5th June, 1880. He was one of the very first farmers in the Province of Alberta to raise wheat. In later years he and his partner owned three hotels in the Town of Macleod. He was buried in Macleod on 3rd February, 1935.

**Regimental No. 6308, Ex-Corporal J. R. Hutchinson**

The death is reported in Vancouver, B.C., of Reg. No. 6308, Ex-Corporal James Reginald Hutchinson, who had been in bad health for a long time.

Hutchinson engaged in the Force on 24th September, 1914, and saw service in the Yukon. He accompanied the annual patrol from Dawson to MacPherson and back one year and was promoted Corporal on 1st November, 1916. Leaving the Yukon in 1918, he went overseas with the R. N. W. M. Police Cavalry Draft and with this unit went to France. On returning to Canada he took his discharge on 14th March, 1919. Since that time he has resided mostly on the Pacific Coast. He was buried in Vancouver on 4th February, 1935.

**Regimental No. 301, Ex-Staff Sergeant Harry Keenan**

Ex-Staff Sergeant Harry Keenan, one of the oldest of the Force, died at Prince Albert on 29th December, 1934.

Born at Carp, Ont., on 17th March, 1847, he joined the North West Mounted Police on 3rd November, 1873. He served until 2nd November, 1882, when he was discharged with the rank of Sergeant. He re-engaged on 20th August, 1883, and was reinstated in his former rank of Sergeant almost at once. Keenan served continuously from this time until he retired to pension on 16th September, 1903, when he held the rank of Staff Sergeant. He saw service on the Prairies and the Yukon, and later took up a farm at Macdowal near Prince Albert. Only recently he moved into Prince Albert to reside with a niece.

Ex-Staff Sergeant Keenan was one of those N. W. M. Police veterans who, in 1931, received a grant of \$300.00 in lieu of scrip for service in the North West Rebellion of 1885.

He applied for and his name was actually included in the first list of those entitled to receive the R. C. M. Police Long Service Medal.

Interment took place with military honours at Prince Albert on 3rd January, 1935. Six members of the Force acted as pall bearers and nine ex-members, and representative of the Prince Albert City Police were among the congregation. He was buried in the Mounted Police Plot in St. Mary's Cemetery beside other veterans of the Force and victims of the Riel Rebellion.

**Dr. R. N. Nyblett**

The death is reported in Victoria of Dr. Ronald N. Nyblett at the age of sixty-eight.

Dr. Nyblett was born in England and came to Canada as a young man. He engaged in the North West Mounted Police on the 1st June, 1903. He was immediately given the rank of Staff-Sergeant, as he had a Veterinary Surgeon's degree, and was sent to the Yukon. He completed five years' service and took his discharge on 31st May, 1908.

Dr. Nyblett served through the South African War with the Lord Strathcona Horse and, after his retirement from the Police, was with the Dominion Department of Agriculture for many years as a Veterinary Inspector.

He moved to Victoria four years ago.

The funeral took place in Victoria on the 4th March, with members of the Royal North West Mounted Police Veterans' Association acting as honorary Pallbearers.

**Major E. Telford**

Ex-Superintendent Edward Telford died in Victoria, B.C., on 22nd January, 1935. He had been in failing health for some time past.

Major Telford, who was born in Enniskerry County, Wicklow, Ireland, joined the N. W. M. Police on 9th June, 1891. He had previously served as a clerk in the Navy. He took his discharge on 31st July, 1897, and re-engaged on 20th August, 1900. From then to the time of his retirement his service was continuous and was spent almost entirely in the Yukon. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal on 1st February, 1901; Sergeant on 1st May, 1901; Staff Sergeant on 1st August, 1901; and Sergeant Major on 1st May, 1908. He was given a Commission on 1st November, 1910, and appointed a Superintendent on 1st March, 1926. There is no doubt that his long service in the far North affected his health, and he retired to pension on 17th January, 1927, after completing 32 years in the Police. Since that time he has resided in Victoria.

Major Telford was buried in Victoria under the auspices of the Henderson Lodge, No. 84, A. F. & A. M., on 25th January, 1935. A number of ex-members of this Force gathered to pay their last respects to one who was highly esteemed in the Yukon, including Colonel G. S. Worsley, Major G. B. Moffatt, G. A. Allan, A. Pinkerton, C. Allnutt, Captain C. F. L. Money, C. R. Filtness, P. W. Rawson, H. Thorne and F. W. Light. Members of the local Detachment of the R. C. M. Police also attended. Sincere sympathy is extended to his widow who survives him.

#### **Regimental Number 569, Ex-Constable Albert William Thom**

Ex-Constable A. W. Thom died in Vancouver on 30th January, 1935, having been incapacitated by ill health for some time past.

He signed on the Force in Toronto and was taken on the strength from the date of his arrival at Fort Walsh on 7th June, 1881. He took his discharge on 25th August, 1886. He was one of those who in June, 1932, received a grant from the Dominion Government of \$300.00 in lieu of scrip for services with the N. W. M. Police during the 1885 Rebellion.

#### **Major C. H. West, M.D.**

It is with genuine regret that the death of Major C. H. West, M.D., has to be recorded. He passed away at the home of Lieut.-Colonel R. Field in Vancouver on 12th January, 1935. He was on his way to England but succumbed to a heart attack.

Major West was born in England, son of Major-General W. H. H. West of Lincoln. He was a graduate of Guy's Hospital, London, and joined the N. W. M. Police on the 10th May, 1888. He was promoted Corporal on 1st January, 1889, made a Sergeant on 19th March in the same year, and was given Staff rank on 1st October, 1889. He was employed a good deal round the Hospital in Regina on account of his medical degree.

He took his discharge on 9th May, 1899, and became Surgeon to the Indian Department until 1st August, 1900, when he was appointed an Inspector in the Force. He then went to the Lesser Slave Lake District, when in addition to his police duties, he acted as Doctor to the Indians. He was transferred to Lethbridge next, and was promoted to the rank of Superintendent on 1st April, 1913. He then took over command of the Battleford Division, and later was moved to Prince Albert as Officer Commanding "F" Division.

During the latter part of his service he underwent two serious operations and retired to pension on 31st August, 1922, having completed just over 33 years service.

Since retiring, Major West has lived on Wayne Island near Vancouver where he practised medicine. Kindly, considerate and courteous, he was liked and respected by those who served under him. His passing will be mourned by all the older members who were privileged to know him.

The funeral took place at Wayne Island on 17th January, 1935. Among those present were Major General A. B. Perry and Lieut.-Colonel R. Field. Very sincere sympathy is felt for Mrs. West and her family in their bereavement.



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