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# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

◆ JULY ◆  
NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR

# A CATECHISM

*on the*

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BY THOMAS W. S. PARSONS, *Assistant Commissioner, B.C. Police*

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# Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

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VOLUME 2

JULY, 1934

NUMBER 1

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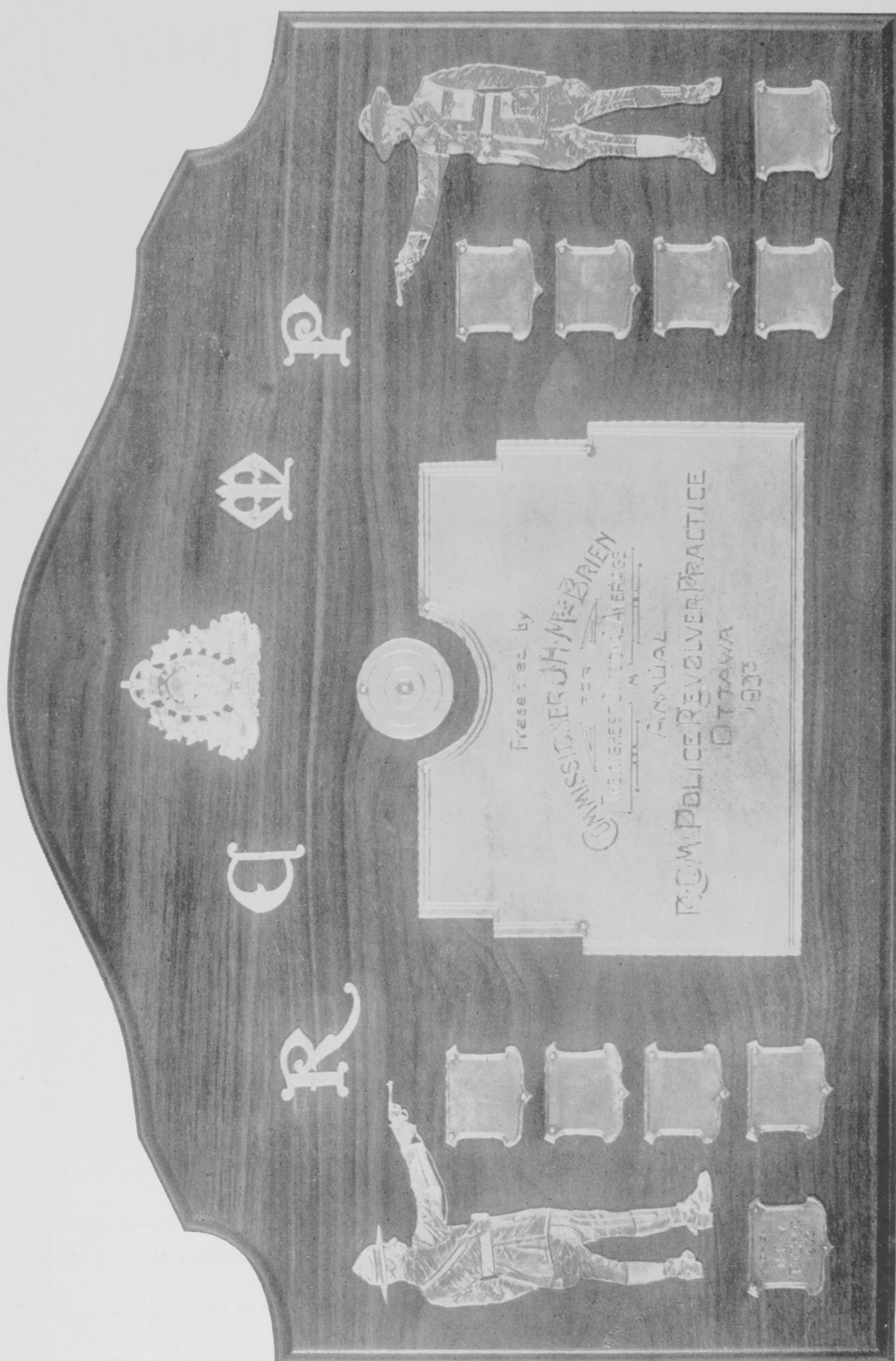
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THE COMMISSIONER'S SHIELD



## Editorial

There is in the Accountants Branch a simply wonderful machine. If spoken to nicely and touched gently on the right spots this mechanical marvel will in a moment of time reveal a strange assortment of figures such as the amount of coal used at Edmonton during January, 1934; the quantity of oats eaten by the horses in Regina during April, 1933, or the cost of telegrams at Winnipeg during any particular month.

The other day the keeper of this bewildering collection of statistics ascertained that during the fiscal year 1933-34 members of the Force travelled by various modes of transport 13,511,632 miles, particulars of which are as follows:—

	<i>Mileages</i>
By police owned motors.....	5,380,580
“ railway and steamboat.....	6,278,997
“ privately owned motor cars.....	1,317,055
“ hired airplanes, approx.....	50,000
“ fresh water transport, police owned, approx.....	10,000
“ Marine Section transport, approx.....	300,000
“ Marine Section aircraft (detail loaned from National Defence), approx.....	120,000
“ dog team, approx.....	50,000
	13,511,632

The distance members of the Force have travelled on foot in the performance of their duties is not recorded.

\* \* \*

At a Headquarters dinner held at Standish Hall, Hull, on 26th April, the Commissioner announced that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve the institution of a medal for award to officers, non-commissioned officers and constables of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who have completed twenty years' service and who bear an irreproachable character.

This medal is to be known as the “Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal”. It is to be a circular medal of silver, one and a half inches in diameter, with the effigy of His Majesty King George V on the obverse, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police crest and motto on the reverse, surrounded by the legend “For long service and good conduct”. The riband of the medal is to be of royal blue with two yellow stripes, one-eighth of an inch wide and one-half of an inch apart.

This medal will be struck in the Government Mint at Ottawa, and will be prized highly by those who are privileged to wear it.

\* \* \*

The Editorial Committee has been asked to appeal to any members or ex-members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who may have any of the old N. W. M. P. badges or helmet plates which they could spare to write to the Commissioner at Ottawa. Efforts are being made to collect for the Museum at Regina a complete set of badges, buttons, etc., which have been worn by members of this Force. Any contribution will be received gratefully.



"THE INTERCEPTOR"

---

## The Commissioner's Shield

**A** PICTURE OF the shield presented to the Force for annual competition in revolver shooting by Commissioner J. H. MacBrien appears in this issue. This trophy will be known as the "Commissioner's Shield" and will be awarded each year to the division making the highest average at the revolver practice. The winner is determined by taking the scores made at the first attempt by all members of the division who fire the Classification Practice. The total thus reached is divided by the number of men who actually fired this practice to obtain the division average. The division obtaining the highest average each year will hold the shield until the results of the next annual practice have been published. It is the Commissioner's hope that all members of the Force will endeavour to improve their shooting and so assist their own division to win the shield and at the same time increase individual efficiency.



## The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Cruiser "Interceptor"

FOR SOME time past it has been evident that speedier boats were badly needed in the Preventive Service work now carried out by this Force. The efforts of the Technical Advisor have been directed to obtaining a seaworthy vessel of moderate size, shallow draft, capable of attaining a good speed and using fuel oil vice gasoline. It is hoped that the *Interceptor* will fulfil all these requirements.

The new cruiser *Interceptor* was built by the Manseau Shipyards Limited, was designed by Lambert & German, naval architects of Montreal, who collaborated with Mr. C. Stephen, the Technical Advisor, Marine Section of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The vessel has been constructed of an aluminum alloy called "Birmabright", so as to obtain strength combined with light weight. This metal has been used successfully in England and has proved itself resistant to corrosion in sea water.

The cruiser is 65 feet long, 12 feet six inches in beam, eight feet in depth and has a draft of three feet six inches. The pilot house is located on deck and from this position the vessel is controlled. There is accommodation for eight men, including heating, electric light and all usual accessories. The aluminum alloy is used almost exclusively for the hull, castings, fittings, tanks, etc. The vessel is provided with a powerful searchlight, wireless apparatus and in addition a suitable gun is mounted on top of the pilot house. Propelling machinery is twin screw, and consists of two "Gleniffer" eight cylinder full Diesel marine type engines of 320 horsepower. Two Oertz patent streamline rudders are located behind the propellers.

The lines of the vessel were very carefully designed by the naval architects and experiments were made in the testing tank at the National Research Bureau in Ottawa.

This ship was launched at Sorel on 13th May at the Manseau Shipyards. The christening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Hugh Guthrie, wife of the Minister of Justice, who is also the Minister in Control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Mrs. Guthrie broke the usual bottle of champagne over the bow of the vessel and named her *Interceptor*. Brief addresses were delivered by Honourable Hugh Guthrie, Major General MacBrien, Mr. Walter Lambert and Mr. Joseph Simard, President of the Manseau Shipyards.

A party of officers from Headquarters went to Montreal on 20th May and with the officers of "C" Division were taken for a cruise on the St. Lawrence River in the *Interceptor*.

The boat was examined critically and with keen interest. The equipment is the most up-to-date obtainable and every inch of space has been used with great ingenuity. The little ship performed most satisfactorily and one and all enjoyed the outing immensely. Some of the "horsemen" were rather dubious about facing an Atlantic storm in such a small vessel.

# Old Fort Saskatchewan

## Historic Old R.N.W.M. Police Post — Stirring Times in Social Centre of Edmonton District — A Haven of Refuge in Troublous Times.

by MAJOR-GENERAL THE HONOURABLE W. A. GRIESBACH,  
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

"Then pass the tea and let us drink to the guardians of our land,  
"You bet your life it's not their fault that whisky's contraband".

—*Old Mounted Police Song.*

SOME TIME ago I was privileged to unveil a monument to mark the site of Old Fort Saskatchewan. I found upon that occasion that a good deal of doubt existed as to where the old fort, as originally constructed, had stood, and what it was like. This article is designed to answer these two questions. I rely for my facts upon certain data supplied to me by Headquarters Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Ottawa, and my memory, supported by the evidence of certain old-timers.

The first detachment of the North-West Mounted Police reached Edmonton on the 27th of October, 1874, twenty of all ranks under Inspector W. D. Jarvis. In the party were the late Major Charles Sir Sam Steele then troop sergeant-major, and Tom Labelle, the farrier, now living at the "Half-Way House" on the Fort trail.

### Horses Give Out

The Eastern Canadian horses with which the party was supplied, had not been properly acclimatized and became very weak and many gave out on the march, so that the detachment barely managed to reach Edmonton, leaving their cattle at the Methodist Mission at Victoria (now Pakan) for wintering and some of the horses dead and dying along the road.

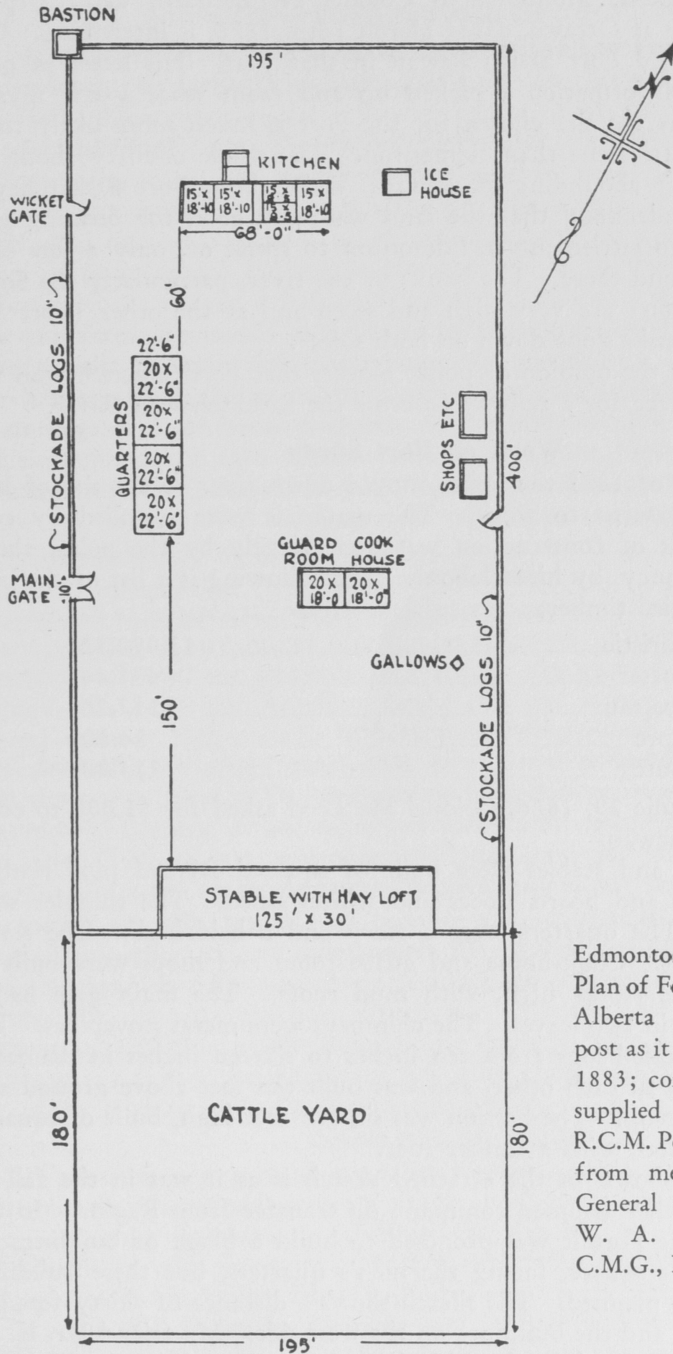
The route and march was as follows:—Dufferin to Roche Percee to Fort Ellice to Fort Carlton to Victoria (now Pakan) to Edmonton. Eighty-eight days or sixty travelling days, averaging fifteen miles per day or nine hundred miles.

The party was housed for the winter in the Hudson Bay Fort at Edmonton. This had been provided for in an interchange of correspondence and telegrams between Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, the Prime Minister, and Donald A. Smith (later Lord Strathcona) then Chief Commissioner for the Hudson Bay Co.—commencing June 20th, 1874, and ending August 3rd, 1874.

### Site is Selected

Mr. Richard Hardisty, Chief Factor in charge of the Hudson's Bay Co. at Edmonton, selected as the site for the permanent Police fort, the ground upon which the University of Alberta now stands and urged Inspector Jarvis to confirm his selection but the Inspector preferred Fort Saskatchewan. It was the gossip in those days that Jarvis and Hardisty had had "words" on the subject, and Jarvis had selected Fort Saskatchewan to show the Hudson Bay Company "who was boss". However this may be,





Ground Plan of Old Fort Saskatchewan,  
R. N. W. M. Police

Edmonton, Aug. 19, 1927.  
Plan of Fort Saskatchewan,  
Alberta N. W. M. Police  
post as it was in September  
1883; compiled from data  
supplied by Headquarters  
R.C.M. Police, Ottawa, and  
from memory by Major  
General The Honourable  
W. A. Griesbach, C.B.,  
C.M.G., D.S.O.

a letter from Col. MacLeod, Commissioner, North West Mounted Police, written from Helena, Montana, to Colonel H. Bernard, C.B., Deputy Minister of Justice at Ottawa, dated March 16th, 1876, is interesting. Col. MacLeod had visited Fort Saskatchewan in that year. His letter in part, follows: "From information I picked up and from what I saw myself, I feel satisfied that the site chosen for the Fort is much more likely to be the centre of a settlement than Edmonton. The whole country about the latter (Edmonton) abounding in swamps, while about Fort Saskatchewan I was given to understand that the land was very good for farming purposes. There is no settlement at Edmonton to speak of, only a few scattered houses here and there. The banks of the river, particularly the South bank (at Edmonton) are very high and steep and at the other (Fort Saskatchewan) the banks slope down on both sides".

It was always the opinion of police officers that Fort Saskatchewan was the only logical place for a railway to cross the Saskatchewan River.

#### Work on Fort Starts

In the spring of 1875 the police moved down river to the site of Fort Saskatchewan and went to work. The materials were supplied by contractors—the work of construction was done largely by the police themselves, assisted, I fancy, by hired labour. The following is a list of the contractors who supplied timber:

James Christie.....	\$3,090.52
James Votter.....	631.44
Ed. Brousseau.....	317.20
La Beaupre.....	34.60
I. Laderoute.....	215.40

Under date June 29, 1876, Colonel MacLeod asked for \$1,000 to complete Fort Saskatchewan.

The quarters and stables were built of squared framed pine timbers with shingle roofs and board floors and whitewashed. The shingles were made by hand. The quarters were a story and a half high. The stable had a large hayloft. Cook-house and guard-room and shops were built of undressed logs, one storey high, with mud roofs. The main gate had a heavy timber door in two leaves. The chimneys were metal stovepipes. The stockade was of peeled logs from ten inches to sixteen inches in diameter, dressed to face and fit each other, and was built ten feet above ground and five feet in the ground. The bastion was sixteen feet high, built of squared timber, house fashion, with a timber roof.

The Fort, as shown in the attached sketch is as it was in the fall of 1883, when my father assumed command on transfer from Regina. In the original plan of the Fort it was proposed to build a block of buildings on the east side of the square, facing the men's quarters, but these buildings were never built as planned. The sketch shows a distance of thirty feet between the stockade and the buildings on the west side. My friend Mr. K. A. McLeod, of Edmonton, thinks that this distance was actually more like, say, ten or twelve feet. I agree with him in that view. Mr. McLeod also thinks that the Fort was wider from east to west than is shown in the sketch. I do not concur in that view. I think that the sketch in that particular is correct.



The cattle yard was not actually as large as it is shown on the sketch. It was more the square of the stable.

### **A "Purty" Hangin'**

In 1883 the gallows still stood, upon which had been hung, a year or so previously, an Indian who had killed and eaten his wife, several children, and lastly, his mother-in-law. It was reported that the murderer had said that he had found his mother-in-law a bit tough. I take it that this was the first appearance of the mother-in-law joke in these parts. Among the interested spectators at this execution was Jim Reade, who had taken part in the gold rush to California in '49 and had travelled widely in the western states in those days. He was a bit skeptical as to whether the Mounted Police could carry out a hanging in proper fashion. When the execution was completed Jim said: "It's the purtiest hangin' I ever seen, and it's the twenty-ninth". Praise from Jim was praise indeed!

The ice house shown in the sketch was a frame shed. My father built an underground ice house elsewhere in the fort and the shed by successive additions was made into quarters for the Sergeant Major or an Inspector. Lieutenant General Sir Archibald Macdonnell, K.C.B., when an Inspector under my father, lived in these quarters. This building was in use until quite recently.

### **Stockade Rebuilt**

In 1884 the stockade which had been standing for nine years was rotted in the ground, so my father tore it down, sawed off the rotted part of the logs and replanted the stockade four feet in the ground and six feet above ground. In 1885 the Rebellion broke out and it was then felt that this barrier was not high enough to keep out a determined assault. My father remedied this by using uncut cord wood, several years' supply of which was always on hand. The butts were buried in a trench inside the fort, the tops projecting at an angle outwards and spiked to the top of the stockade. This made a very effective if unsightly defence. The cord-wood running short, the stockade from the main gate to the stable was heightened by nailing on inch boards. A bastion was constructed on the north side of the main gate and another one on the opposite or east side of the fort, and the two joined by a stockade dividing the interior of the fort into two halves. In the northern half, which was adjudged the strongest part, the women and children of the surrounding country were placed for safety. I blush to say that I was forced to live with these non-combatants. At the age of seven years I felt the degradation keenly.

### **Select Site for Well**

To ensure a supply of water in the event of a siege a well was dug between the guardroom and the stable. I have a distinct recollection of the ceremonies involved in selecting the site of this very well. Charlie Henderson, a very fine type of half breed of the old school, was scout and interpreter to the police then, and for many years after. He was said to have some skill in water divining with the forked willow. He went to work while all looked on. He wandered all over the square and finally the willow turned down about six paces from the stable door, which was the place which the Sergeant Major had selected. My father then spoke up, "No, no, Charlie, I want the well midway between the guardroom and the

stable so that if either building catch fire the men will not be driven away from the pump by the heat of the burning building". The magician resumed his search and after appropriate ceremonies located a spot midway between the guard room and the stable. Strange to say when the well was dug water was struck at thirty feet with a ten-foot stand of water in the well. Thus the magician was justified and my father was satisfied and the Sergeant Major, like all good Sergeant Majors, said nothing. In 1886 when a medical officer was posted to the division he condemned the well as contaminated by its proximity to the stable and was heartily cursed by all ranks and voted a nuisance, for in the good old days nobody minded contaminated water and no one was much the worse.

Between the main gate and the stable in the summer of 1885 were encamped in tents two companies of the 65th Montreal Carabineers. One of these companies was commanded by a Captain Charles Doherty, now the Honourable Charles J. Doherty, lately Minister of Justice in the Government of Canada, and now living at Montreal.

#### **Force Increased**

Following the Rebellion in 1885 the Mounted Police were increased from five hundred to a thousand men. The old Fort became Divisional Headquarters for "G" Division then created, and the garrison increased from some twenty men to one hundred and twenty-five men. The Fort had to be enlarged to accommodate the increased number. The old stockade and bastions were torn down and the area extended to the east and south. The Fort ceased to be a fort and became a barracks. Many new buildings were built and plenty of room taken for the same, until finally the ground enclosed in a wire netting fence was from thirty to forty acres in extent. In the latter part of 1911 the flag was hauled down for the last time and the whole property was turned over to the Provincial government for the purposes of a Provincial jail.

In the old days the police were self-contained in most respects. They made their own hay, grew oats and vegetables and kept cows. The waterman delivered water in the forenoons with a two-barrel cart. In the afternoon he delivered firewood and after that he milked the cows. There were shops for the blacksmith, carpenter, painter and saddler. What these artisans couldn't do wasn't done. When my father broke the stock of his seven-pound shot gun, he took it to John Mewhort, the blacksmith, for repairs. When John had finished with it it weighed fifteen pounds. Like all good craftsmen, John believed in the material in which he worked.

#### **The Bugle Calls**

Everything was done to the sound of the bugle (Joe Chabot bugler). No one spoke of the hour of the day, but of the "call" blown at that hour. "Reveille" was a dreary call and so were the words:

"Charlie, Charlie, get up and dress yourself

"Charlie, Charlie, get up—"

but the rest may not be written. It was blown at 5.30 a.m. in the summer and 6.30 in the winter.

"Stables" went at 7.30, 11.30 and 4.30:

"Come to the stable all you that are able and give your poor horses some hay".

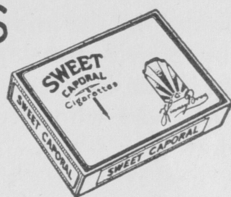


"The purest  
form in  
which  
tobacco can  
be smoked"

*Lancet*

# SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

SAVE THE POKER HANDS



"Sick call" at 8.30 a.m. was addressed to the "sick, the lame and the lazy".

"Doctor Jukes is dead, come and see Doctor Dodds".

Doctor Jukes was the police surgeon at Regina and when he died he was succeeded by Doctor Dodds.

At 9.15 "Rations" was blown. The cooks emerged from their lairs and with bags and boxes made the rounds of the ice-houses, root-houses and quartermaster stores, to draw supplies.

The call for meals was called the "Love o' God".

"Come for the love o' God, boys,

"Come for the love o' God".

Mrs. Sergeant Major terminated her call on Mr. Quartermaster Sergeant because "Stables" had gone and a small boy in the garrison was licked because he had not got home until after "Love o' God" had gone some time.

At 7.00 p.m. "Officers' Mess" was blown.

"Officers' wives have puddings and pies,  
and soldiers' wives have skilly;

"The dirty old cook fell into the soup and—"

(The rest cannot be written either.)

The old flag rose to the masthead every morning at "Reveille" and fluttered to the ground every evening at "Retreat" (sunset). At "Last Post", 10.00 p.m., the Orderly Sergeant clanked down the sidewalk in front



of the officers' quarters to report to the Sergeant Major that "All was present and correct"—sometimes with his tongue in his cheek. At the wailing notes of "Lights Out", 10.15 p.m. all lights flickered out, and with the exception of the night guard and the stable picket, the old fort slept.

### **New Quarters Built**

In 1888 or thereabouts new quarters were built for the commanding officer. This building is the only one now standing. It is occupied by the warden of the provincial jail. Its location enables one to locate the four corners of the old fort, for it stands about fifteen feet west of the west side of the original stockade built in 1876 and about twenty-five yards southwest of the old bastion on the northwest corner of the old fort.

### **A Haven of Refuge**

For thirty-six years (1875 to 1911) the old fort saw mountings in hot haste, couriers from Battleford or Fort Macleod riding in on exhausted horses or expeditions setting out with horses, dogs or with boats. The arrival of Indian prisoners with a country-wide reputation for "badness"; the "Assembly" in the midnight hours to go to the assistance of settlers threatened by prairie fires; appeals for vaccine to fight the smallpox or for assistance in the involuntary arrival of future citizens; to the Mounted Police came all those who were sick or hungry, those who had lost property or were lost themselves. All their troubles and difficulties they laid on the police, not excepting their matrimonial problems—and to all were given what was coming to them.

### **Centre of Gayety**

Nor was all duty and hardness, for the old fort was also a centre of gayety. To the police balls the whole countryside came. The dancing lasted for three days and three nights. Barrack rooms were set apart for the women guests and the men guests "dossed down" where they could. Meals were served continuously, the fiddlers relieved each other and a pair of moccasins only lasted a night. The police minstrel show was another great event. The happenings of the past year and the peculiarities of officers and men were lightly touched in priceless local gags.

Grim and rugged the old fort was—grave and gay betimes. The garrison were not all or always saints, but they did their bit, they played their parts—they have left their impress upon the country. In the early days the wandering Indian proceeding upon his lawful and sometimes unlawful occasions paused to listen to the distant echoes of the police bugle and mayhap the sound of the red coats' "medicine" strengthened him in his good intentions or deflected him from those not so good. In later years the pioneers took the time of the day from these brazen notes and no small measure of comfort from the thought that law and order, justice and peace prevailed, and that they would yet reap the fruits of their labours.

By the pale light of the moon in fancy one may still see and hear on the old fort site ghostly figures, stalwart and sternfaced, in scarlet and gold, riding in and out of the main gate on errands of justice or mercy. The "old guard" presents arms to the "new guard", the stable picket saunters slowly through the stables, lantern in hand, the bugle again sounds "Last Post" . . . "All present and correct, sir".

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# "The Application of Scientific Developments to Crime Detection"

by A/SUPT. H. J. MARTIN

**I**N ILLUSTRATING this subject, I think it better not to involve myself in a description of scientific methods alone, as applied by scientists and experts. I will approach it from the point of view of the policeman's contact with his problems. Show you somewhat of how much the security of your daily lives depends upon the sagacity of your police service; how necessary it is that a policeman devote his mind to expert development in many fields, know when to resort to experts, what experts to choose, and what bearing an expert's knowledge will have on evidence available.

In considering your dependence upon police knowledge, you must be impressed with the conviction that, to combat the use of scientific developments by criminals and to apply the many branches of science to discovery of evidence, and determination as to positive identification of evidence, it is absolutely necessary that your police organization be highly developed, and that the individual policeman be educated, have an aptitude for acquiring the fundamentals of scientific application in a wide range, be able to decide where science may assist and in what direction, be able to determine with certainty in what manner such expert enquiries can best be conducted, and be indefatigable and fearless in his endeavours in the solving of crime.

Only finely trained minds can today compete adequately with the criminal element, and it is necessary that the investigator devote himself to constant study and effort. Unlike most other professions, where conditions in different situations may be anticipated and the mind prepared by example and precept already laid down, the policeman finds that every case he investigates has different aspects to any other, and he must be prepared to conduct his enquiries intelligently through strange ways and unfamiliar circumstances.

We have the primary characteristics of criminals upon which to base assumptions, but the spread of education, unemployment and contributory causes seem to have greatly enlarged the criminal field and made imperative a more intense understanding.

Much effort must be expended by an investigator to establish facts, and support them. Even a truthful witness may mislead with his own account of what he has seen, or rather the way in which an event has impacted on his mentality. The numberless errors in perceptions derived from the senses, the faults of memory, the far-reaching differences in human beings as regard age, sex, nature, culture, mood of the moment, health, passionate excitement, environment, personal affiliations and animosities, national temperament and prejudice; all of these things have so great an effect that we scarcely ever receive two quite similar accounts of one occurrence. Between what people really experience and what they confidently assert are often many differences.

It is not the part of a police officer only to take statements, make observations and build up a case for the prosecution. A policeman is sworn to do his duty without fear or favor, and it is his duty to submit whatever



evidence becomes available, relevant to the subject, no matter whether in favor of the accused or not. These are basic principles in police training. It is in the more intense field of scientific application that his finer, more exact enquiries can be made.

I do not intend to more than passingly refer to telegraphy and radio, steam and airplanes. These agents are material and come daily within your own cognizance. If you are interested you can at any time learn at first hand more in five minutes by a visit to your own central police headquarters than I could explain to you in hours. Finger printing is in general use. Briefly, we have a central finger printing bureau for the Dominion at Ottawa, conducted under the Criminal Investigation Branch of the R.C.M.P. Photographs and fingerprints of all those convicted of serious offences anywhere in the Dominion are sent to Ottawa for classification and registration. When we have occasion to arrest a person for an indictable offence, we send his finger prints to Ottawa and learn if he has a previous criminal record.

To give you a case illustrating this; one of a few recollections of my own experience. On June 21st, 1921, when in charge of the Dauphin Division of the Manitoba Provincial Police, we had occasion to arrest a man suspected of shopbreaking and theft at Glenella and McCreary. His finger prints were sent to the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the R.C.M.P. at Ottawa. We were supplied with his photograph and the following record:—

Paul MELANGE

1911—Ft. William, Ont.—Truancy and vagrancy—Indefinite term at St. John's Industrial School.

1915—Hamilton, Ont.—Horse stealing, 2 charges—3 years concurrently, Kingston Penitentiary.

1917—Released on parole.

1918—Fort William, Ont.—Theft—4 years Stoney Mountain Penitentiary, Manitoba.

At McCreary, Manitoba, he was committed for trial, and on June 26, 1921, appeared before County Court Judge H. L. Bonnycastle, for speedy trial, at Dauphin. Mr. C. K. Guild, K.C., now one of the leading barristers in the west, appeared for the defence. He made an able plea upon the ground that the accused had never had a chance. The Judge accepted this view and allowed the accused his liberty under suspended sentence for one year.

Mr. Guild, carrying out his sympathetic idea, secured Paul Melange a job at a local tailors at Dauphin. During his imprisonment in the penitentiaries he had learned tailoring. Mr. Guild also advanced Melange \$5.00 to help him along until he had earned sufficient to keep himself. Melange worked one half day, when he disappeared, at the same time a bicycle belonging to the Chief Turnkey's son, left outside the gaol at Dauphin, disappeared also.

On August 12th, 1921, one Paul Parrott was convicted and sentenced to one year in the Provincial Gaol at Portage la Prairie for shopbreaking and theft at Gladstone, Manitoba, August 11th, 1921. His finger prints were not forwarded to Ottawa for identification, but he was later identified as Paul Melange, and the bicycle was found in the gaol waiting his release. In August, 1922, Paul Melange, alias Parrott, was released and the night following broke into the Provincial Police Office and stole about \$75.00, collected

for automobile licenses. On August 5th, 1922, Paul Melange was sentenced to 5 years in Stoney Mountain Penitentiary on charges of breaking, entering and theft. I have not followed his subsequent career. There is no moral implied in this history.

Photography is another extremely useful agent. It is instructive as a means of informing a jury, for instance, as to scenic particulars. It is particularly useful in enlargement of microscopic examinations. It is useful in circulating a visual description of a wanted person, but, while in the main reliable, is not necessarily infallible.

A striking local instance of this was the case of Nick Darowec, sentenced to one year in the Manitoba Gaol, Headingly, on a charge of unlawful wounding, and ordered deported. His term of imprisonment had just expired, when on the early morning of August 24th, 1931, he escaped. His description was circulated. On September 6th, 1931, he escaped arrest by the Winnipeg City Police and was shot through the right shoulder. He was apparently armed at the time. He was later arrested the same date by the Winnipeg City Police and handed over to the Headingly Gaol authorities, who placed him in the Winnipeg General Hospital for treatment. He escaped from the Hospital, September 26th, 1931. On November 19th, 1931, a man was arrested as Darowec by the R.C.M.P. in the Saskatoon district, Saskatchewan, and sent under escort to Winnipeg. He was found to be the wrong man. On December 16th, 1931, Nick Darowec was arrested by the R.C.M.P. in the Yorkton, Saskatchewan, district, returned to Manitoba and was later sentenced to 3 years in Stoney Mountain Penitentiary on charges of escaping custody. The remarkable thing about this double arrest was the likeness in height, physical conformity, facial peculiarities and photographic similarity, and the fact that both men had a bullet wound in the right shoulder.

Photographs may have defects, due to difference in age, changes in hair, beard, corpulence, etc. While on this subject, mention of what is known as the Bertillon System may be of interest. It is called the "Portrait Parle", or speaking likeness. It is a complete process, without the aid of photography, founded solely upon a precise and scientific description of a certain number of the features, which enables the officer trained to its use to find and identify, with certainty, the individual whose "Portrait Parle" he possesses.

The system is taught to the police of Paris by a teacher employed by Monsieur Bertillon. The instruction, theoretical and practical, lasts for two months, twenty men forming a class.

The theoretical course consists of lectures or classes in which are described in exact and scientific terms the various differentiations of the forehead, the nose, the ear, the lips, the mouth, the chin, etc. The walls of the lecture room are covered with numbered life-sized photographs of heads, so that when a description is finished the pupils can look around and point out heads bearing the structural distinctions. Here, for instance, is the description of the NOSE, quoted from the "Recapitulatory table of descriptive Marks", which is a summary of the lectures on the "Portrait Parle".

The Nose—

Depth of the root; small, medium, large.

Profile: concave, convex, rectilinear, arched, irregular, sinuous.

Base: raised, horizontal, depressed.

Height	}	Small, medium, large.
Projection		
Size		

Particularities: The root of the nose may be very narrow; or very large; high or low; the root may be broken.

The profile may be in the shape of an "S"; it may be flat, fine or broad; or the nose may be broken; it may be curved to right or left.

The tip may be tapering, or thick or bi-lobar, or flat; twisted to right or left; blotched or pimpled.

The partition (septum) may be disclosed or hidden.

The nostrils may be stiff or mobile, recurved, dilated, pinched-up.

All the features and the general contour of the head are thus examined and described in succession with perfect precision.

The next lesson is on colors; the color of the iris, hair, beard, complexion, then morphological particulars, first in profile, then full face. As the professor describes a trait he draws it on the board, and requires the students to search for it among the photographs on the walls. The eye is quickly trained and after a two months course of five lectures weekly of 1½ hours each, the student is able to construct a speaking likeness, or to search for a person by the aid of a speaking likeness, which he either has written on a card or fixed in his mind.

Practical work also helps him. For the second month of the course a description card is prepared for every person arrested and brought daily to the office for anthropometric measurement. These cards are given to the students, and when all the criminals, one or two hundred, sometimes more, are assembled in the great hall, the students are ordered to go amongst them, and pick out the person whose card they possess. In a very few days the students can pick out their men in two or three minutes. At the end of the second month, on leaving the school, they are provided with an accurate instrument for the recognition of malefactors.

I find the field of expert application to crime detection so varied, so vast, that I have difficulty in deciding upon my range. Time is also a factor, and I will confine myself now to dust, blood, poisons, hair, as subjects. DUST:—Dust is an accumulation of debris in the form of powder. These debris may emanate from all kinds of bodies, organic or inorganic. Liebig suggests, in part, that dust reproduces in miniature everything that surrounds us. It is essential to remember that every individual is the bearer of certain dusts due to his profession or occupation. A sweep would be covered with soot. A coal heaver with coal dust. A chemist with traces of various drugs. There would, of course, be adventitious dusts collected by occasional contacts, but the characteristic dusts of occupation will be plainly evident on clothes or body. As an instance, a coat was found upon the scene of a crime from which no information could be obtained as to its owner. The coat was placed in a strong and well-gummed paper bag, which was beaten with sticks as vigorously and for as long a time as could be done without the paper



tearing. The package was left alone for a while and then opened, the dust being carefully collected and submitted to a chemical examiner. Examination proved that the dust was entirely composed of woody, fibrous matter finely pulverised; the deduction drawn was that the coat had been worn by a carpenter, joiner or sawyer. But among the dust much gelatine and powdered glue was found. This not being used by carpenters or sawyers, the further deduction was drawn that the coat belonged to a joiner,—which turned out to be in fact the case.

Dust and its analysis is treated as a serious possibility in crime detection by the Police Technical Laboratory at Lyons, France, but the idea was first brought to attention in the works of Dr. Hans Gross, Professor of Criminology in the University of Prague, and Sir A. Conan Doyle. It may be considered as an extension of the analysis of stains. Dusts preserve their origin, and microscopic diagnosis may make plain an obscure issue. The simultaneous presence of lead, antimony and tin in the dust found on a sleeve proved a valuable piece of evidence against a counterfeit coiner. Trousers and footwear commonly carry dust of certain roads. Coal and plaster, debris from dead leaves, rotting wood, the lower order of plants such as mosses and mushrooms; dusts of animal or insect origin such as butterfly scales, insect eggs; the products of decomposition of all sorts of organisms—any of these may have a tale to tell, depending of course upon the immediate circumstances of the case under investigation. I don't want to bore you with statistics, but as an instance of the extreme abundance of microbes contained in the atmospheric dusts, and consequently in the dusts which settle on the individual, Pasteur and Duclaux have pointed out the presence of poisonous germs in Paris in enormous numbers from actual count within the limits of accounting possibility: 88,000 per cubic metre in the air of the Champs Elysees at 7 o'clock in the evening; 67,000 in the Rue de Sentier at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; 575,000 in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne during the return of crowds from the races; 4,000,000 in a dress shop; 23,000,000 in the Avenue de Pecardie.

#### The Analysis of Dusts:

The analysis of dusts as a definite aid to crime detection is still in an embryonic stage, but we have reached a point where we localize dust stains and carefully collect without dispersion with methods less primitive than the paper bag system. We localize pockets as places where an expert has the greatest chance to find blood stains when a murderer has cleaned his clothes, and as also one of the best places to find dust when clothes have been carefully brushed.

On February 9th, 1926, one Steve Nazar was hanged in Winnipeg for the murder of a taxi driver, one Louis Landy. Louis Landy was found at the wheel of his taxi on the Gonor Road, East St. Paul, on what is known as the Henderson Highway, about 10 miles north east of Winnipeg. His head had been smashed with a short length of iron pipe. The body was found on the morning of October 26th, 1925. The sum of two dollars, and a watch and chain were missing from the body.

On the 26th October, Steve Nazar was arrested by the Winnipeg City Police on a charge of stealing an overcoat. He was found to be in possession of a watch and chain, which was later identified as the property of Louis

Landy. Blood stains in the overcoat pockets were analyzed as human, and the investigation by combined Provincial and City Police finally resulted in the conviction and execution of Nazar.

I have made this brief, to give the bare essentials and illustrate the identification. The loser of the overcoat saw his coat walking down Main Street, Winnipeg, and followed it until he saw a policeman, to whom he referred the coat as one he had already reported stolen. The wearer, Steve Nazar, was arrested. The watch and chain were really the main convicting evidence and Nazar's own cupidity and stupidity were the outstanding high spots in a swift, intensive investigation. Nazar had washed away the stolen two dollars in a public toilet, but he decided to keep the watch and chain.

Boots and shoes form an interesting study, especially in rural crimes. The skin and hair are faithful receptacles of dust. The finger nails make a study in themselves. Some time ago in a city in the United States a girl of 15 years was returning home from school. She stated that when passing the entrance to a park she saw a young Negro standing by the gate. Passing the Negro, an arm had been placed around her neck, a hand over her mouth, one finger of her assailant had entered her mouth and had torn a tiny piece of skin from her lip. She had been overpowered and raped. Examination of the girl showed signs of violence, evidence of rape. Underclothing was soiled and in it two pubic hairs of a Negro were found. After about three days an 18 year old Negro was arrested. He denied the crime. His underclothing showed signs of probable blood stains, but had been imperfectly washed. His finger nails were pared by police. Under microscopic examination the finger nails were found to hold a few green woolen shreds which corresponded with a green woolen rose which had been partly detached from the girl's hat, and under the nail of the second finger of the left hand was found a piece of skin, partly the red of the lip and partly white, which corresponded with the skin torn from the girl's lip. The Negro was convicted.

Ears, when one has the opportunity to examine them, are revealing. Severin Icard of Marseilles, in collaboration with Jean Maurel, has published a treatise on dust in the ears. These dusts are always incorporated in the wax. Every person who has been in a dusty place for any length of time retains the token of that place in the external auditory canals of his ears. The presence of wax in the ears is permanent. Wax is extracted from the ear by an aural scoop. It is then placed on a microscopic slide, then pressed out by another slide, and examined. The groove along the blade of a knife will carry informative dust.

Inanimate matter may inject surprising animation into an enquiry under the questioning search of a microscope. Dust is a silent yet certain and reliable witness of our actions and contacts.

In France in 1917, in the area in rear of Vimy Ridge, I was informed of a brutal murder of a young girl, and was interested at the time by the fact that bloodhounds had been instrumental in the arrest and conviction of the guilty man. The murder had taken place in a field. The gendarme investigating had two bloodhounds with him. These hounds took up the scent, ran to the fence and followed the high road some three miles, the gendarme following on a bicycle. They had a check at a village pump, which had been trodden up by women doing their daily washing and where

it was afterward found the murderer had stayed to wash his hands. After an hour's casting, the hounds again took up the scent and led the gendarme another 4 miles to a farm, where they attacked a man who was arrested by the gendarme. He protested his innocence. The farm women stated that he was too crippled for war service. They knew little of him and had only employed him about a week before. Later, on examination of his clothing, a seed, one seed, was found on the sleeve of his coat. The seed was from an unusual plant, and this plant was found growing on the location of the crime. The arrested man later confessed, and was executed.

**BLOOD TESTS:**—When the existence of blood stains is to be determined it is the duty of an investigating officer to search most carefully. It is not always an easy matter. Traces of blood do not necessarily bear the aspect given them in criminal romances. A bloodstain may, according to its background, assume all imaginable colors. Special experience and knowledge in many cases are necessary, and medical assistance is then of great value. If human blood is found, it may be necessary to determine if it is arterial or venous. It may be necessary to determine if the blood comes from a wound or piles or an abscess or other natural discharge; it may be due to bites of insects. A definite decision may be arrived at when foreign matter characteristic of the actual case is found in the blood.

The value of care in examination before submission to an expert is important in considering the resemblance of bloodstains to marks of paint, chewing tobacco, mould, or other extraneous matter.

### **The Four Blood Groups**

There are four known blood groups in which racial characteristics may be distinguished. There is the European type, which originated in Western Europe.

There is the Hunan type, so-called because it was originally studied in South China. It includes South Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and it also includes Poles, Hungarians, Ukrainians and Egyptians.

There is the Indo-Manchurian type.

There is the Pacific-American type.

The four blood groups are no new discovery, but their introduction into the English law courts is very recent. The precipitin test which distinguishes the blood of man has been a common-place for a generation or more, but the group test is the only means, albeit a coarse one, of showing the difference in the blood of one person from the blood of another.

The blood group test would be of much greater value if it were lawful to take a sample of a person's blood without his consent. Under the British law such procedure would constitute an assault. It is easy to imagine cases in which it might be extraordinarily useful to the police to know a suspected person's blood group, even if they do not intend to produce the knowledge in evidence. Suppose the police find a blood-stained knife in possession of a person suspected of a murder in which some such instrument has been used. Examination proves the blood to be human, and supporting evidence may point directly to the guilt of the suspect. If the group blood test shows the blood on the knife to be of a different group to that of the murdered



person, the presence of the human blood on the knife would then be strong evidential value *against* all other supporting factors.

In Germany this test is recognized as a matter of course. An important fact from a legal viewpoint is that blood groups are hereditary. They cannot appear in any child unless they are present in one or other parent.

In Ireland some time ago a farmer was ordered by a district magistrate to contribute to the maintenance of an illegitimate child. He appealed to the Dublin Circuit Court, which ordered a blood group test. This was performed by three medical men and showed that the defendant could not possibly have been the father of the child. The Circuit Court allowed the appeal.

### Murder by Poison

In the reign of Henry 8th the punishment for this crime was boiling to death, and it is on record that this terrible penalty was inflicted upon one Richard Rowse. Murder by poison is largely premeditated and cold-blooded. It is a remorseless expression of atrocious intent and callous disregard to the torture inflicted upon the victim. The microscope and reactants play an incredibly efficient part in the search for poisons in the blood. Some idea of the value of such examination may be gathered in considering only a few of the poisons:—

Pyridine, Sparteine, Brucine, Codeine, Cocaine, Aconitine, Iodo-Bromhydrate of Quinine, Atropine, Xanthyluree, Heroin, Strychnine.

There are roughly three distinct forms of poison—mineral, vegetable and animal. Among the last named are the toxic substances generated in venomous reptiles and insects; all the toxins or virous secreted by bacteria; then there are the alkaloids obtained from plants, and finally the numerous combinations classified as mineral poisons, to which must be added the various toxic gases, such as Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Chlorine, Carbon-Dioxide, and Hydrogen-Arsenate.

The action of a poison varies considerably with the manner in which it has been administered, since the full effect does not manifest itself until it has invaded the venous arteries and capillaries, which distribute the vital fluid to the nerve centres. Roughly the following are the poisons with which our experts have to deal:

The poisons acting directly on the blood are Carbon-Oxide, Bi-Oxide, Di-Oxide, Cyanic Acid, Sulpho-Hydrate of Ammonia, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Phosphorous, Arsenic and Alcohol.

Plasmic poisons are nitrites and nitric vapors, intra-venous injections of silver and cutaneous injections of metallic solutions.

Paralyso-Motor poisons; Curare, Calibar-Bean, Aconite and Cicutine.

Spino-Reflex:—Strychnine and Cantharides. Cerebro-Spinal:—Chloroform, Ether and Opium. Neuro-Muscular and Muscular:—Digitaline, Antimony, Veretrine, Salts of Potassium, Baryum, Lead, Copper and Mercury.

White Arsenic holds the first place among these. Arsenic has always attracted criminals, probably because it can be given in accumulated doses and also because it can be easily procured. Some ingenious methods for its administration have been invented by criminals. An example is the manner in which the French woman "La Voisin", employed it. She steeped the

linen of the victim in a solution of arsenic. Thus the poison slowly but continuously entered through the skin.

The following are outstanding events in the history of Toxicological Chemistry: The discovery of the Marsh Test for arsenic in 1836. The detection of arsenic in the liver, spleen, heart, kidneys and muscles of a case of suicidal arsenical poisoning in 1839 showed that poisons should be sought for in individual parts of the body. In 1844 Fresenius and VonBabo devised a method of systematic search for mineral poisons as a preliminary to analysis. Now that pathologists and police experts have so perfected their methods that the poison the criminal is able to obtain easily can infallibly be traced, even long after the death of the victim, murders by poisoning are becoming less frequent. The administration of secret and deadly poisons was a very elaborate science in ancient Egypt, Rome and Greece, and poisoners and distillers of dangerous draughts were a constant menace to human life in the Middle Ages, but the development of medical knowledge and Toxicology, and the certain detection of this cowardly crime are successfully combating it.

We have no outstanding case of poisoning in Manitoba, and a resume of well-known poisoning cases will not be particularly instructive. But the value of Toxicological research cannot be too greatly appreciated. The close co-operation of the physician with the Toxicological Chemist who conducts in the laboratory the fullest analytical investigations produces important results in holding enquiries in this important branch of Bio-Chemistry and Medicine.

The case of Dr. H. H. Crippen of 1910 is interesting in that it shows how the criminal may over-reach himself in his precautions. Crippen was arrested in Canada and escorted back to England. He was convicted. This was the first case in criminal records in which hyoscine had been used. The examination of the body of the murdered woman took place six months after the crime. Ordinary earthy processes would have disposed of the poison, but Crippen *destroyed the body in lime, and the lime preserved the poison.*

### Hair

Hair found upon the location of a violent crime may be of valuable use in the direction of enquiries. A hair clinging to a weapon may identify the weapon; foreign hair in the clothing of the victim may help to identify the assailant. Pigmentation may help to determine nationality. Its value could not be determined immediately, but it should be preserved for expert examination.

There are many ways in which hair may prove important. Human hair has a quality of absorption. It absorbs gasses, odors; collects dust and other extraneous matter. Hair may be found clutched in the hands of persons who have been killed. Hands should be minutely examined. Careful search for hair, hair foreign to the assaulted person, in clothing, etc., is important in sexual crimes. The simple finding of hair means little unless the investigating officer preserves it in such manner that he is able to swear, when required, that he referred it to expert medical attention in exactly the same condition as he found it. The expert can only give his evidence as to condition of the hair as he receives it. It is therefore apparent that the utmost care must be exercised. The investigating officer should place the

hair in a clean receptacle, securely sealed. The receptacle should be as small as possible. Superfluous space will absorb gasses and odor. If the receptacle is rubbed over with pure fat the closing will be that much more secure and will attract and absorb escaping gasses, and may itself be worth examination. He should describe the manner in which he has proceeded, and the expert should be then satisfied and definite in his later findings. If, for instance, the investigating officer can swear that he took the most cleanly, careful precautions in preservation of the hair, and the expert can swear his examination of the subject was made exactly as he received it, it avoids the possibility of objection as to exactitude of the information and the value of the evidence.

An expert, by examination of hair under the microscope, may determine the identity, age, constitution of a dead person, where identification otherwise may be hindered by decomposition.

He can determine between the hair of animals and human beings. He can identify the hair of different parts of the human body; the hair of the head, whether man or woman, eyebrows, nose and ear, beard, hair of armpits, forearms, sexual parts. Each, under the microscope, has its own characterization. Age also can be determined, within limits. If the root of the hair is intact the determination is easier. The root of a hair dissolves in a solution of caustic potash. The younger the hair the more immediate the dissolution. The root of the hair of a child will dissolve almost immediately, that of an elderly person will resist the action for hours.

There are other determining factors. Age diminishes the pigmentary cells. Information can be arrived at as to whether white hair belongs to an old person or one prematurely grey. The tips of the hair of the lower body of a young girl are very fine, while those of an older woman are thickened.

The condition of hair where a wound has been made on the head may give more information as to the type of weapon used than the wound itself. The condition of the hair tip, if present; if absent, whether it has been cut, torn or crushed; whether by a sharp or blunt instrument. The condition of the cuticle, smooth, jagged.

I do not want to infer that microscopic examination will give always immediate and definite results. Far from it. The quality of expert opinion may vary with human oddity, with circumstantial variation. Age may be decided where the difference of years is sufficiently spaced. Hairs from different parts of the body may be similar. The scrutiny of an expert, however skilled, is no easy matter and the identification of hair is not yet nearly perfect, but certain primary conclusions are reasonably certain.

The main consideration is the worth of such knowledge as we have gained to guide further research.

To conclude, I'll quote you shortly a couple of cases that have no particular scientific application, but serve to illustrate the value of observation.

About 10 a.m. October 12th, 1927, one Dmetro Goren, a Ruthenian living at Neepawa, Manitoba, was brought in to Neepawa by a Commercial Traveller, who said he had found Goren in a ditch beside the road, hands and feet tied. A gag had become detached from his mouth. Blood flecks were on his lips. The man's hands were tied behind his back by a couple of handkerchiefs, so tightly that they had to be cut. In the traveller's opinion



it was absolutely impossible for Goren to have bound himself. Briefly, Goren's story was that he had left home in Neepawa the previous morning in his Ford car to take work with a farmer some 6 miles east of Neepawa. Four miles east of town he had come upon two men; one was lying on the road, the other stopped him and explained his companion was sick. Goren stopped and the sick man was placed in the back seat. The intention was to drive back to Neepawa to see a doctor. Entering the car beside the driver, the other man had leaned over and turned the ignition switch, and the sick man behind had put his arms around the driver's neck. They had pulled Goren over to the back of the car. They had discussed how they were to tie him up. They had found a handkerchief in his pocket. They found another handkerchief in a pocket of one of the attackers. These were knotted together and used to bind Goren's hands behind his back. They then found a strap in the car, which was used to bind his ankles. It was then thought advisable to gag him. After a search a gag was improvised from a chamois leather which Goren had used for washing the car. With Goren bound and gagged in the back of the car, one of the attackers then drove to about 14 miles east of Neepawa, stopped the car, and Goren was then taken across a barbed wire fence and laid in the bush and told to stay quiet. Goren heard the car drive away, but was afraid to move for some time. He slept for a while, then tried to push himself toward the road. Lost direction, slept some more, woke, and again pushed himself until he arrived under the bottom strand of the fence and in the ditch beside the road, when he was picked up and brought to Neepawa.

Investigation of the scene of Goren's being taken from the car and placed in the bush was somewhat corroborated by obvious traces and by wool from Goren's windbreaker found on the barbed wire fence.

Sergeant Walker of the Provincial Police, now of the C.I.B., R.C.M.P., Winnipeg, who investigated, made note of the fact that though a pocket book and a small amount of money was reported taken, a watch found in Goren's pocket when he was brought in to Neepawa was still running. Goren told his story very convincingly, and said the men who attacked him had taken the watch, looked at it and had put it back in his pocket. The whole of the report at first hand was entirely plausible, but Goren's description of the two men who had attacked him was too complete. Possible, but not probable. The watch, the handkerchiefs used for binding the wrists, strap used for the ankles and chamois for the gag were forwarded to Provincial Police Headquarters, Winnipeg. A test of the watch by experts showed it could not have run the length of time that elapsed between the time Goren said he was bound and gagged and the time he was rescued. The two handkerchiefs, a makeshift binding for the wrists, one from the victim's pocket and one from one of the attackers, were practically identical, in size, material, color and pattern. The gag, which was stated by Goren to be an after-thought, was carefully made, with rawhide straps which would in the first place have served well to bind the wrists. All these considerations helped to emphasize the doubt as to the truth of Goren's story.

Goren was found to have placed \$700.00 theft insurance on his car, in addition to insurance he was paying in monthly instalments on the purchase price, and to have made application for the \$700.00 insurance.

Goren's car was found about six weeks later in the bush some ten miles north of Dauphin, about 100 miles from the scene of the alleged robbery, with the wheels off, to hide it more securely. Goren eventually confessed and on December 3rd, 1927, was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment on a charge of attempting to obtain money by false pretences.

Actually, Goren had left home, the morning of the offence, telling his wife he was going to work for a farmer 6 miles east, had driven north to Dauphin, hidden his car in the bush, returned by train to Gladstone, walked to a point 14 miles east of Neepawa, climbed the fence, gone into the bush and tied himself up and had then wriggled himself back to the roadside, where he was picked up. After gagging himself and binding his ankles, he had tied his hands very tightly and convincingly by knotting the two ends of two handkerchiefs together, twisting his wrists in the handkerchiefs and then pulling his feet through between his wrists and pulling his bound hands up across his back.

The circumstances disclosed in the following case as a result of police action may be of interest.

On November 15th, 1921, an hotelkeeper of Gilbert Plains, Manitoba, named Cassidy, came to me at Dauphin and told me he had lost a beaver overcoat. He suspected two men who had appeared at his hotel about 7 a.m. the previous day and engaged a room, explaining their car had stalled some miles out of town. They had worked at it all night and were tired. They had stayed in their room all day, and the same night had disappeared without paying their bill. They had registered under the names of Cameron and Horsman.

We were at the time investigating a case of store breaking and theft at Grandview, nine miles west of Gilbert Plains. Our enquiries showed the probability of Cameron and Horsman being implicated. Later, information, forwarded to the C.I.B., R.C.M.P., Ottawa, determined the identity of the two men as L. G. Fraser and J. E. Hazelwood, both of Vancouver, B.C.

Briefly, this is the history of the investigation:—Fraser and Hazelwood broke into the store at Grandview on the night of November 12th, 1921. They stole a quantity of clothing, which they packed into three suitcases, also stolen at the same time. They then carried the suitcases to the railway yards and hid them under an elevator platform. They then walked east to Gilbert Plains and engaged a room at the hotel. The following morning about 3 o'clock they boarded a west bound train, purchasing transportation to Kamsack, Sask., from the conductor. At Grandview they collected the stolen suitcases. On arrival at Kamsack they registered under other names at the hotel, went to a local store and bought a cheap trunk and had it delivered to their room. They packed the suitcases and Cassidy's beaver overcoat in the trunk, which they then carried to the station and expressed to A. R. McIntyre, Edmonton, Alta. They then disappeared from Kamsack, beating their way by freight trains to Edmonton.

In the meantime we had wired the Edmonton City Police a request for the detention of person or persons claiming the trunk. In due course Fraser and Hazelwood claimed the trunk and were arrested. Hazelwood escaped. Fraser was lodged in the City Police Gaol. The trunk was examined and found to contain the stolen property. Escort was sent from Dauphin with

warrant, but on arrival was informed that Fraser had escaped by sawing the bars of his cell. Some ten days later we located Fraser in the district of Preeceville, Sask., and upon our request he was arrested by the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, then operating in that Province, and escorted to Dauphin. He was sentenced to 3 years in Stoney Mountain Penitentiary. Later, we received information of Hazelwood in Vancouver, B.C., but upon requesting his arrest by the Vancouver Police we were informed that they had already arrested him on charges of burglary in their own City and that he had been sentenced five days before, January 25th, 1922, to 4 years imprisonment.

I'll finish with a short reference to the Wolski murder case. On July 16th, 1922, Mrs. Wolski was shot and killed, on a homestead near McCreary, Manitoba. This case developed many surprises and coincidences. The husband of Mrs. Wolski was arrested, charged and committed for trial on evidence that was almost entirely circumstantial, but more convincing than that afterwards obtained against two men who, about three months later, were arrested, confessed and, at the Fall Assizes that year, convicted of manslaughter. The case is an outstanding example of the value of police observation and pertinacity. The continued efforts to develop evidence even after the committal for trial of Wolski undoubtedly saved him from, perhaps, execution; almost certainly a term of imprisonment for manslaughter. The trial of Lambourne and Faris, the two men convicted, lasted six days. Twenty-five witnesses were called, including expert testimony as to rifles and bullets, etc., and medical tests as to blood and other foreign matter on the bullet that killed the woman. The bullet, found in the dirt outside the house, was a crushed mass and could not be identified with the rifle except as to calibre, but it was proven as having passed through the woman's body by human blood stains, and tiny shreds of cloth of underclothing and outdress, invisible to the unaided eye but quite obvious under the microscope.

The case was heard at Dauphin, Manitoba, commencing November 27th, 1922, before Honourable D. A. MacDonald, now Chief Justice of Manitoba, who very highly commended the police on their preparation of it.

Much of the credit for the work done is due Mr. A. G. Cunningham, now Director of Game and Fisheries for Manitoba, at that time a Sergeant in the Provincial Police. He displayed a high intelligence, power of deduction and fairness in a marked degree.

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## Notes on Recent Cases

A RATHER INTERESTING case was recently disposed of. A man was charged with murder, and his brother, who was an alleged accomplice, having been granted the protection of the Court, gave testimony against the accused, which definitely implicated the latter.

After a trial which lasted four days, followed by a very able summing-up, the Jury was charged and retired, and later rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty".

During 1930, Section 1013, Para. 4, of the Code, was amended to read as follows:—

"Notwithstanding anything in this act contained, the Attorney-General shall have the right to appeal to the court of appeal against any judgment or verdict of acquittal of a trial court in respect of an indictable offence on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone."

On the strength of this statement, the Attorney-General appealed against the acquittal to the Supreme Court of the Province, his grounds for appeal being: "Mis-direction and non-direction of the Jury" and "Rejection of evidence by the Trial Judge." One particular objection raised by the Attorney-General was the fact that the Trial Judge had erred in refusing to admit the testimony of the Ballistic Expert, in which he could express an opinion as to whether or not the fatal bullet had been fired from a revolver in possession of the accused.

The Appeal Court ruled that the Trial Judge had erred in rejecting this evidence.

It is quite obvious that had this appeal been dismissed and the ruling of the Trial Judge upheld, the possibilities of securing convictions would be made more difficult, the testimony of Ballistic Experts being absolutely essential to support the Crown's case in many murder trials, and in this particular connection, the following extract from Para. 513, Chap. VI—"Best on Evidence", is quoted, and is worthy of note:—

"the opinion of witnesses possessing peculiar skill is admissible whenever the subject-matter of inquiry is such that inexperienced persons are unlikely to prove capable of forming a correct judgment upon it without such assistance; in other words, when it so far partakes of the nature of a science as to require a course of previous habit or study, in order to the attainment of a knowledge of it."

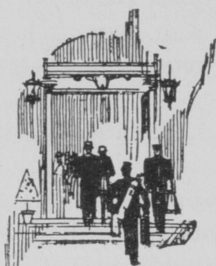
The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Province sustained the appeal and ordered a new trial.

This decision was appealed by the accused to the Supreme Court of Canada, but his appeal was dismissed.

A new trial was held and the accused convicted, and hanged.

\* \* \*

Two men who had cultivated a friendship whilst employed in the same neighborhood, teamed up as trappers and were domiciled in a small log cabin in the vicinity of their trapping lines.



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SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION

Their apparent friendship, however, was shortlived, and within the course of a few months, it was noticeable that they were trapping independently. Incidentally, these men were possessed of entirely different temperaments, the younger bearing the reputation of a mild, unassuming man, whilst the older man was looked upon as a cold-blooded and heartless type.

Sometime later, the younger of the two mysteriously disappeared and rumours were current that foul play was suspected. The matter was investigated from every angle, and disclosures were made that the older man had endeavoured to redeem one or two money instruments bearing the endorsement of the missing man. Owing to a dissimilarity in signatures, the documents were turned over to a Graphologist for examination and analysis.

In the meantime every effort was made to trace the whereabouts of the missing man. The Investigators acted on the assumption that probably he had been murdered and, during their enquiries, they reconstructed the crime on this theory.

It transpired that the handwriting expert had definitely established a case of forgery against the older man, and on the strength of this, he was taken into custody on the lesser charge, following which he volunteered a confession that he had murdered the younger man and disposed of his body.

The body was later located and it was found that the investigators, in reconstructing the crime, were correct in almost every detail.

Accused was subsequently convicted and sentenced to death.

\* \* \*

An anonymous letter was received demanding that a sum of money be placed at a fixed point, and stating that failure to comply with these instructions would result in death to one of recipient's children.

An abortive attempt was made to effect an arrest by carrying out the instructions embodied in the letter, following which the services of a handwriting expert were utilized.

This led to the apprehension of the author of the letter, his subsequent conviction, and penitentiary term of imprisonment.

\* \* \*

Murder charges were laid against a Father and Son as a result of the finding of the charred remains of a storekeeper after fire had completely destroyed his home. Both were acquitted, possibly on account of the fact that the deceased had been implicated with the wife and mother of the accused in circumstances which led to the breaking up of the home.

In this case we had three distinct points to prove:—

- 1—That the charred remains produced were those of the man alleged to have been murdered.
- 2—That murder had been committed. The Defence Counsel of course argued that the deceased came to his death as a result of accidental fire.
- 3—That the accused, father and son, committed the murder.

All points were well covered. Dentists were called to prove dental work found in the remains, Pathologists to prove that the exhibits produced were



human bones, and a Ballistic expert to prove that the empty shells found at the scene of the crime were fired from a gun previously owned by the accused. Altogether fifty or sixty witnesses were called.

The evidence was largely circumstantial and without in any way reflecting on the Juries responsible for the dismissals, one cannot help feeling that in view of the statement to be found on Page 1599 of Tremear's, Juries are sometimes over-cautious.

The statement is as follows:

"It is not error for the trial Judge to tell a jury that often circumstantial evidence is much more conclusive than positive testimony. Witnesses may distort their testimony, may give false testimony. The testimony of one witness may contradict that of another. Circumstances, on the other hand, are rarely distorted, and a well linked chain of circumstantial evidence often points to the innocence or the guilt of an accused much clearer than any testimony."

\* \* \*

The importance of properly organizing systematic search-parties cannot be too strongly emphasized, and this is particularly exemplified in a recent case where a young hunter became separated from his companions and was subsequently reported missing.

Searching parties combed the woods and rain-flooded swamps, but to no avail. These parties were later augmented by other volunteers, together with dogs, boats, and an autogyro. It appears, however, that the searchers were aimlessly roaming about under the most trying conditions as recent heavy rains, coupled with bitter cold weather, hampered their efforts.

After two or three days of disorganized searching, the numerous search-parties were taken in hand, and a systematic search of the surrounding woods, etc., was commenced, as a result of which the lifeless body of the missing youth was located.

\* \* \*

A novel method of financing was adopted by a cashier responsible for making payments of a small annuity to members of a certain community. In the scheme which authorized the annuities was a clause allowing the payee to commute the annual sum for a cash payment. Quite a number took advantage of this section and filed the necessary applications. In due course the cheques payable to the applicants arrived. These were endorsed and cashed by the cashier and the proceeds applied to his own use. Thereafter, for a number of years he continued to pay the annuity from his own pocket stating that the persons in charge of the scheme would not allow the applicants to commute the annual payments.

After a number of years he was discharged, being replaced by another. Applicants did not receive their annuity and, upon making enquiries, were informed that they were not entitled to receive same owing to the fact that the records disclosed that they had commuted their annuities some years previously.

The cheques in question were obtained from Head Office and it was found that the endorsements on same were not those of the applicants. Exhaust-

tive inquiries were made with the result that the principal in the case was sentenced to serve a term in the penitentiary and his assistant sentenced to a term in the Provincial Gaol.

\* \* \*

A man was severely beaten about the head with a neckyoke. The aggressor, after committing the assault, went to his own home and obtained a rifle with which he returned to the scene. In the meantime, the injured man was receiving first aid under the care of his friends. He was later removed to the hospital where he died.

The assailant was arrested and charged with Murder and during the trial argued that the deceased was the aggressor.

When all the evidence had been presented the Jury retired and, after some deliberation, brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty". Upon hearing the verdict the trial Judge commented as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the Jury, I must say that your decision drives me to the irresistable conclusion that you value human life very cheaply."

\* \* \*

A man was arrested for an infraction of the Railway Act, viz: "Illegal Travelling on Trains"—to which charge he later pleaded "Guilty".

He was fined the sum of \$5.00 and costs, or in default of payment, to serve a short term of imprisonment.

In spite of the fact that he had about \$400.00 in his possession, he chose the gaol term.

\* \* \*

Jealousy was the motive advanced by a man, 60 years of age, charged with the murder of his wife, also of the same age.

He assaulted her with an axe, culminating a lifetime of perpetual bickering and strife, in which he had been the aggressor.

His defence, however, did not impress the Jury, who returned a verdict of "Guilty". He was subsequently hanged.

\* \* \*

On investigation, a man was found dead on his bed, his death having been caused by a knife wound through the heart. At the same time, his wife was discovered lying on the floor in an unconscious condition, suffering from the effects of poisoning. She was removed to the hospital and later charged with the murder of her husband.

Taking the stand in her own defence, she stated that, following an altercation with her husband regarding his attentions to another woman, she had attempted suicide by drinking poison.

Her husband, realizing what she had done, stated that he would do the same thing. With this object in view, he procured a knife, and in spite of her remonstrations, succeeded in carrying out his threat. She collapsed and later regained consciousness in hospital.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty".

\* \* \*

A case of unusual interest was that of a 17 year old girl, possessed of an uncontrollable temper, which, in all probability, may be attributed to the environment in which she lived and her home training.

It appears that this girl had been absent from her home for a year or more and that she had become unmanageable. Without notice, she returned to her home and demanded of her father, the purchase of a fur coat.

He did not accede to her demands, whereupon, enraged, she seized a rifle and attempted to shoot her father.

Difficulties encountered with the mechanism of the rifle, coupled with the timely intervention of her brother, frustrated her efforts, and the matter was promptly reported to the Police.

She was duly charged, on the complaint of her father, convicted, and committed to the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

\* \* \*

### Employment of Dogs for Police Work

The employment of dogs for police work is sufficiently rare in Canada to make a case where a dog was used to trail a man suspected of theft of considerable interest; such an instance happened recently at Bassano, Alta.

At 3.15 a.m. of 13th November, 1933, the town constable at Bassano telephoned to Sgt. Cawsey of the R. C. M. Police there, that the Roy Smith garage had been broken into and a Ford tudor sedan stolen. The car was seen leaving hurriedly in a north westerly direction, probably heading towards the main highway to Calgary. Entrance into the garage was effected by smashing a window, and the indications were that a man of small stature had entered.

Sgt. Cawsey and Cst. Ingeberg, the town constable, left at once by motorcar and took with them Sgt. Cawsey's dog, who had had some training in trailing supposed criminals. Before leaving, Sgt. Cawsey telephoned to Cst. Batts at Gleichen and asked him to block the Calgary highway at Cluny. Sgt. Cawsey made his way to Hussar, and examined all crossroads on the way. He came across a track heading in the direction of Drumheller and telephoned to the detachment there to be on the lookout for the stolen car.

Sgt. Cawsey decided to follow a track leading west in the direction of Gleichen. He encountered trouble with his car, which delayed his arrival at Gleichen. When he arrived there he heard that Cst. Batts, of the local detachment, had found the stolen car with 14 tyres in it. Sgt. Cawsey immediately proceeded to the place where Cst. Batts was awaiting him. Cst. Batts had noticed two sets of footprints in the snow leading away from the abandoned car in the direction of the railroad tracks; one set of footprints was made by a rather long and narrow foot, and the other footprint was clearly made by a short foot with a distinctive square toe. The right shoe made a deeper impression at the ball of the foot, and the right side of the shoe appeared to be worn on the sole and heel.

Sgt. Cawsey put his dog to work at once. The dog followed the footprints made by the shorter foot to the railroad tracks. After making a short circle the animal headed straight east on the south side of the railroad tracks for about a mile. He then went off straight down the centre of the railroad tracks for about four and a half miles. From this point the dog headed due south to an Indian's cottage and stable. The dog searched the stable, but did not seem altogether satisfied. Sgt. Cawsey then unleashed the dog who went straight to the front of the house, sniffed around the window, and commenced to whine. Sgt. Cawsey tried the door and found it locked. The dog then went around to the back of the house to another



door, which was closed but not locked. The dog was so persistent that Sgt. Cawsey opened the door and let him in. The dog went at once to the north east corner of the shack, and began nosing under a window blind which was stretched out in the corner of the room. Underneath this blind a man was found sleeping. He was wearing a pair of Indian moccasins, but quite close to where he was lying was found a pair of shoes. These shoes had a peculiarly shaped square toe, the marks of which had been noticed in the snow near the abandoned car where the pursuit commenced.

The man gave his name as Angus Taylor, and admitted that he had recently come out of the jail at Lethbridge, where he had been serving one year's sentence for theft. He said he had walked to Bassano and dropped into this shack to get a little sleep and rest. His explanation generally was so weak and unconvincing that he was placed under arrest and taken back to Bassano. Taylor is quite small in build.

A plaster cast was made of the footprints in the snow, and the peculiar shape of the toe showed up quite distinctly when compared with the shoe found beside Taylor when he was arrested.

When the case came to trial the station agent at Bassano stated that he had seen the accused in the railway station at 1.40 a.m. on 13th November, 1933. The express agent at Bassano testified that he saw four men in the waiting room at the station at about 2.30 a.m., and that the next time he entered the waiting room two of the men whom he had previously noticed there had left, one of them he identified as the accused. The town constable also testified to having seen the accused in the station at 1.30 a.m., and again at 2 a.m. of 13th November. The town constable went on to say that soon after three that same morning he heard the breaking of glass, and immediately went over to try to locate the place where he heard the noise. When nearing Smith's garage he heard someone shouting, and a car came out of the garage travelling at a high rate of speed without any lights and headed off in a northwesterly direction.

Both members of the R. C. M. Police in court gave measurements of the footprints, produced the shoes found beside the accused when he was arrested, and also produced the plaster cast made of the footprints in the snow.

The presiding judge decided that he would have to follow the ruling laid down in the case of *Rex v. White* in regard to the admissability of evidence pertaining to the trailing of the accused by a dog. In this appeal their Lordships, by a majority ruling, decided that the evidence with regard to trailing the accused could not be admitted and a retrial was ordered.

In this case the only direct evidence produced was that the dog had trailed the accused, but the trail was broken at several points and there was no other testimony to connect the accused with the crime. In these circumstances the case against Taylor was dismissed.

While from the police point of view the outcome of this case was disappointing, the results obtained show that in certain cases the services of a dog can be used to good advantage to trail a suspect or a criminal.

The dog used in this case was a shepherd dog, which Sgt. Cawsey bought from Captain Harwich of Brooks, Alta., who had given the dog some training. Sgt. Cawsey has gone to considerable pains to carry on this training himself, and the dog's performance in this case reflects the greatest credit on his owner.

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 from which has wrought them un-dying fame.

It holds its col-ours high,  
 in fight-ing at our side.

the re-mem of our sh-ient Force;  
 Giv-ing hon-our where hon-our due.

WORDS AND MUSIC BY  
SGT. B. G. MEYRICK

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# A Study in Pedigrees

by INSPECTOR F. A. SYMS

**A** LEOPARD DOES not change his spots. A cow does her's—sometimes. Some years ago the breeding of pedigreed stock was a profitable business in Canada owing to demands from the United States market. During those years a scheme presented itself to the minds of three eastern Ontario farmers, whereby lots of easy money could be made by supplying grade cattle with fashionable pedigrees to American buyers. These ingenious gentlemen knew that they could buy plenty of mongrel stock of the type they required, cheaply, and later—well disguised with attractive pedigrees—dispose of them at fancy prices across the line.

To fully appreciate the difficulties that these parties would have to surmount, if they were to be successful in their scheme, one must have some knowledge of the system of recording pedigreed stock. These men knew the system from A to Z, as each of them, and their fathers before them, had operated large herds of pure bred stock, included in which were some noted animals. The most important centre for the registration of pedigreed stock is Ottawa, where a number of associations operate an office and maintain a large staff for this purpose. The office of the Holstein Association is at Brantford, Ontario, but certificates issued by either association bear the government stamp.

Members are allowed to register pure bred stock, after complying with certain formalities, and payment of a nominal sum, and any transfer of ownership calls for a certificate also. All forms are printed and contain definite instructions as to a member's responsibility when submitting an application for the registration or transfer of an animal. The most important requirements are the name of the animal, the correct date of birth; the names of the sire and dam; the date of breeding; and the signatures of the owners, both of the sire and dam, of the animal. These signatures are given on a form of affidavit and must be written in by the persons described therein.

On the reverse side of the form there is the outline or the diagram of a cow. This must be filled in by the owner and must give the basis of the ground color, showing accurately the several spots or splashes of color on either side which, if done correctly, serve as a means of identification during her lifetime.

The modus operandi of the pedigree tricksters was to gather up a number of fairly good grade calves and cows, with an eye to conforming as much as possible to the Ayrshire and Holstein types. The calves purchased were all heifers as there was little demand for bulls. When a sufficient number (sometimes as many as a hundred head) had been purchased and collected from all over the countryside they were herded in pastures hired for this purpose. As all these heifer calves had to have a pedigree, if pure bred prices were to be obtained, it was necessary for them to have sufficient cows and certificates to cover their origin, both for the Records Office and for the inspection by the prospective buyers.

These certificates were obtained by the most fraudulent methods. Some were purchased from farmers at a nominal sum after the animals for whom they were issued had died or had proved a failure for some reason or other.

Other certificates were used fraudulently by one of these farmers in a most daring manner, the particulars of which are as follows.

As previously stated these men had been at one time the owners of animals of more or less notable breed. All were members of the Department of Agriculture accredited herd plan, and in the ordinary course of business had registered a large number of cattle of both the Ayrshire and Holstein breed. Their applications were, up to this time, accepted without any suspicion.

One day a Dominion Government veterinary surgeon called at this farm and placed a tuberculin test on the herd which resulted unfortunately for the farmer as the majority of the animals were condemned and had to be slaughtered there and then. Under the accredited herd plan a farmer is entitled to compensation in accordance with the estimated value of the animal, certified to by the veterinary. Compensation was paid to this farmer by the Department of Agriculture, Health of Animals Branch, in a large sum, and one would think that this action would close the history of the animals concerned; but not so. The certificates, being retained by the owner, were used with the others mentioned above for the purpose of establishing a fraudulent record for the grade calves. This bold plan probably was adopted with a view to exporting the whole lot eventually.

Having now sufficient certificates and a good number of calves, an attractive advertisement was placed in a Syracuse, New York, newspaper, giving a glowing description of the splendid Ayrshire and Holstein herds to be had at favourable prices.

The certificates were forwarded to Ottawa and, having included in the list a number of animals of some age to anticipate any question as to the delay in registering them, a statement accompanied the applications, declaring that the animals were all of registered thorough-bred stock but, owing to the low prices during the years following the close of the war, it had not been profitable to pay registration fees. As the above statements were, in the main, false it follows that forgery was committed in filling out the papers. However, certificates of pedigree and transfer of ownership were issued and received in due course. The Canadian Government veterinary having passed them for export, a considerable number of animals were ready for the prospective customers.

It was impossible for the scheme to go on forever and the end came when a certain farmer, residing near Syracuse, New York, who had noted the advertisement in a local newspaper, purchased a large herd. These cattle were inspected later by the American Branch of the Ayrshire Association, and registration certificates were refused. The matter was then brought to a head by the Agricultural Department who instituted a thorough investigation by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Syracuse farmer, on being interviewed, stated that he had seen an attractive advertisement of a herd of Ayrshires for sale in Canada. He had decided to have them examined with a view of purchase, as he had determined to dispose of his own herd of Holsteins. His brother-in-law, acting as agent, came to Canada and saw the herd which was for sale. He was not much impressed by their appearance but thought that, although rough and poor looking, if they were pure bred as represented, they would soon pick up and make a good herd. The cattle dealers exhibited certificates of regis-



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tration for all the cows and calves, with the statement that each cow had been bred to a famous Ayrshire bull. A deal was completed and the necessary transfers of ownership secured from Ottawa. Then the exportation began.

The dealer, as per agreement, drove the cattle a number of miles to the St. Lawrence. They were taken across the river on a ferry and met on arrival by a United States veterinary. The dealer took a very active part in the customs entry proceedings. He handed all the certificates to the surgeon and himself called out the ear tag numbers which checked with the certificates, but no attempt was made to check the animal itself with the diagram, and, in this manner the herd was passed into the United States. The American farmer says that he noticed that the dealer had pretty much his own way but he did not dream that a fraud could be successfully carried out on the Canadian National Live Stock Records first, then on the United States veterinary without it being discovered. However, his first thought was for the animals as they were to be entrained for another journey of one hundred miles, so he paid on demand the balance of the purchase price, which amounted to three thousand dollars in all, to the dealer and left for Syracuse.

Some few months later his troubles began when he applied to have his herd registered with the Ayrshire Association in the United States. The veterinary surgeon visited and examined his herd and refused to accept one single animal. He pointed out that the Ayrshire cows showed every indication of a mixture of Holstein breed, and on one particular cow the diagram on her papers did not agree with her markings.



Further evidence of fraud had developed in this herd, by the time of the investigator's visit, as the expected calves had been born since the veterinary's visit and, instead of pure bred Ayrshires, they all turned out to be calves bred from a Holstein bull, black and white in color. The investigator saw these animals and photographed them, together with the questioned cow. He later proved, with regard to the cow, that the farmer had been badly defrauded as, instead of a well bred Ayrshire with a good pedigree, he had purchased a grade and the transfer certificate was forged. The investigator had the original owner of the cow which was supposed to have been exported, visit this farmer, where he saw, instead of the Ayrshire cow he had known so well and which he had dehorned, a grade cow with long horns. On looking at the transfer which should have been signed by him he discovered that his name had been forged. The investigator then saw that this swindle had reached huge proportions as he was informed by the above mentioned farmer that his brother-in-law had purchased a large number himself from the same people, both Ayrshire and Holstein.

This information led to a number of other American farmers being located, who had been swindled in the same manner, each of whom was visited in the course of a long and thorough check. Photographs were taken of all suspected grades and the certificates were taken over to prove that wholesale alterations had been made on the diagrams to suit the animal exported. All these animals, and there were well over one hundred located, together with their progeny born in the United States, were condemned to the grade class, which constituted a big loss to the United States farmers.

Returning to Canada the investigator decided to draw up a form of genealogy on each of the older animals and thereby trace the history and movements of all their progeny. In this way it was found that a surprisingly large number of twin heifer calves had been born; and in one case a cow had, apparently, calved twice within a few months. These phenomena were due to carelessness in dates. One of the farmers had deceived the Holstein Association badly in this way.

It was also ascertained that a certain farmer had made out certificates, in the form of an affidavit, declaring that his pedigree bull had been used to serve these grade cows. The farmer in question denied service. He further declared that three of the certificates showed that his bull had served cows after the date on which his bull was slaughtered. The farmer also asserted that his signature had been forged.

Summing up all the evidence obtained, with a view to laying criminal charges against those who had committed forgery, it was found that there was ample evidence, and several charges were laid under Section 467 of the Criminal Code. Against the third party several charges were laid under the Live Stock Pedigree Act. The two charged with forgery were committed for trial.

At this juncture a rather unusual thing occurred from a police point of view as, when the accused elected a speedy trial, the charges, by the consent of the Judge and the Department of Agriculture, were withdrawn. A number of fresh charges were then laid under the Live Stock Pedigree Act. The accused appeared again before the same Magistrate, who fined them the maximum on each charge, in sums which totalled in excess of eight thousand dollars.

## Some Preventive Service Cases

THE PREVENTIVE Service of the R. C. M. Police has made a number of interesting seizures. The full details of many of these cases cannot, for various reasons, be told in these pages.

The Chief Preventive Officer has supplied particulars of some cases which have been disposed of and which may prove interesting.

\* \* \*

On May 20th, 1933, a Constable of the Force of the Montreal Detachment effected the seizure of a Studebaker car with approximately twenty thousand American cigarettes. The seizure was made at Victoria Bridge on the St. Lambert side.

Prosecution proceedings were entered under the Customs Act against the two occupants of the car and convictions were registered in each instance and fines of \$100 and \$150, respectively, imposed.

The car and cigarettes were confiscated.

\* \* \*

On June 2nd, 1933, a Constable from Clair, N.B., Detachment seized from "Unknown Persons", two hundred and one, eighty-pound bags of potatoes which had been smuggled across the St. John River from a point in Maine. The potatoes were cached on the banks of the St. John River and were contained in American bags. They were declared forfeited and eventually sold upon instructions received from the Department of National Revenue.

\* \* \*

On December 3rd, 1933, seizure was effected of six thousand pounds of sugar and a Ford truck, by a Constable from Clarenceville, Que., detachment. The truck was followed from the United States boundary and did not report at Customs.

Three men were connected with this seizure and charges were laid against all of them under Section 203 of the Customs Act for smuggling. Convictions were registered and fines of \$200 and costs or in default of payment three months' imprisonment imposed in each instance.

This is the largest seizure of sugar effected since the tax of two cents per pound was imposed.

\* \* \*

An unusual seizure was made on December 16th by the N. C. O. in charge of St. Thomas Detachment, consisting of .323 ounces of platinaloy band material, .466 ounces of dental plate wire and one hundred feet of 18 karat gold cased band material of the probable value of \$197.25. These materials had been smuggled into Canada for dental use and release was taken upon payment of duty paid value.

\* \* \*

On the morning of November 3rd, 1933, the patrol cruiser *Alachasse* while cruising off St. Joachim, Que., observed a speed boat proceeding in a westerly direction. The speed boat, which turned out to be the C. C. M., apparently did not observe the cruiser until the latter was quite close to her.

Upon observing the cruiser the speed boat opened up her engines and made off-shore. The *Alachasse* finally overhauled the C. C. M. and escorted her into Matane where it was found that she had three hundred and forty-five gallons of alcohol on board. Seizure of the boat and cargo was at once effected.

A charge was successfully carried out against the master of the C. C. M. for failing to stop when so ordered and charges under the Customs Act for smuggling, against the master and crew, are pending at the present time.

The vessel and liquor were confiscated.

\* \* \*

On June 9th, 1933, an N. C. O. of this Force effected seizure of a large still in the vicinity of Beausejour, Manitoba. There were twenty-eight hundred gallons of wash ready for distillation, seventy wooden barrels, twenty-five sacks of sugar, a steam boiler, pumps, etc., found in the building in which the still was located.

This large illicit distillery was discovered in a camp specially prepared for the purpose, which was cleverly concealed in a heavy pine forest. The pine trees which had been cut to make room for the building had been placed around the building in order that they might again appear natural.

Only one man was apprehended in connection with this still although apparently several were approaching when they smelt citronella-oil with which members of the Force had covered themselves because of the swarms of mosquitoes which were in the bush at that time. The others turned and fled into the forest and could not be caught. The man who was caught was successfully prosecuted and was fined \$300 and costs or in default of payment sentenced to serve four months' imprisonment.

\* \* \*

On September 12th, 1933, a large still was found on a farm in Puslinch Township, Ontario, and seized by the N. C. O. in charge of our Hamilton Detachment. This still was of one hundred and fifty gallons capacity and was in operation when seizure was effected. The still was located in a barn. There were five huge vats of eight hundred gallons capacity each, a steam boiler, tanks, pumps, etc., twenty-five hundred gallons of wash and two hundred and fifty gallons of spirits. The occupant of the farm was arrested and charged with having this still in his possession. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and costs or serve six months in jail.

\* \* \*

Seizure of a large still was effected at Lachine, Quebec, by a member of this Force on the night of January 9th, 1934. Suspicion rested upon a fairly large factory site situated at 20th Avenue.

An N. C. O. and two constables examined the outside of the building and heard voices within. There was also the unmistakable odour of mash. Realizing that his party was too small to cover the numerous doors and fire escapes, the senior member of the party requested assistance from the Lachine Police and within very short time a detective Sergeant and three Constables of that Force arrived on the scene.



The building was entirely surrounded and entry demanded. It became necessary to force a door in order to gain entrance. Upon entering the building four men were discovered operating a huge still. There were 50,000 gallons of mash and 5,000 gallons of alcohol in addition to 59 drums of molasses and the usual materials and machinery necessary to operate a still of this kind, found on the premises.

The still itself was operated by two steam boilers.

The four men found upon the premises were prosecuted. All pleaded "guilty" and were sentenced to definite imprisonment terms of six months, fines of \$1,000 and costs or in default of payment a further six months in jail, in each instance.

The results in this instance were most gratifying.

The R. C. M. Police Patrol Boats have often come to the assistance of other ships, and the following are instances of where our boats have rendered aid:—

- No. 4—May 12, 1933—to Schr. *Centenery* at entrance to Big Bras D'Or where she was becalmed and in the tide with heavy ice coming towards land on the incoming tide.
- No. 4 and *Alachasse*—May 11, 1933—to S. S. *Volunda II* when grounded on what is known as the Ballast Pile, a distance of about 300 yards from the dock at North Sydney.
- No. 4 and *Alachasse*—May 25, 1933—to Schr. J. S. M. assistance without avail to refloat.
- No. 4—June 2, 1933—to Schr. *Harold M. Flynn* aground and hard fast at the entrance of Big Bras D'Or. Floated her and escorted her to North Sydney as she was in a leaking condition.
- Baroff*—July 12, 1933—to the motor vessel *William H.* in distress two and a half miles off East Point. Towed the vessel to Pictou.
- Preventor*—July 24, 1933—to the disabled schooner *Ruth and Margaret* west of Halifax. Towed vessel to Halifax.
- Chaleur*—August 4, 1933—to schooner *Glacier* in distress S.S.W. of Wolves Islands. Vessel had been struck by lightning and was leaking badly. Towed her to St. John, N.B.
- Scatarie*—August 4, 1933—to fishing schooner *Malada* with disabled engine. Towed her to Sydney Harbour.
- Scatarie*—August 22, 1933—to schooner *Violet Whynacht* with broken down engine. Towed her to Glace Bay.
- No. 4—August 28, 1933—to motor vessel *Hawk* with disabled engine. Towed to Lloyds Cove.
- No. 4—November 20, 1933—to schooner *Corean* disabled engine off St. Aconi. Towed her to North Sydney.
- No. 4—October 27, 1933—rescued three men adrift in an open boat five miles off Glace Bay, took them and boat to North Sydney.
- Lincoln II*—October 12, 1933—to *Ena F. Parsons*, which vessel was being assisted by the S. S. *Dollard*.
- Ellsworth*—January 24, 1934—transferred sick man from Maugers Beach to King's Wharf.



PREMIUM CARDS IN  
EVERY PACKAGE



# Smoke Buckingham *and Smile*

*Ellsworth*—January 24, 1934—broke ice in North West Arm to Tower Point.

*Guardian*—Frequent trips around Halifax Harbour for Militia Services, Department of National Defence.

The Master of the *Scatarie* had a peculiar experience on 18th October, 1933. When the *Scatarie* was cruising two and a quarter miles east of Low Point, a large buck deer was sighted swimming in an apparently exhausted condition. Orders were immediately given to proceed and pick the drowning animal up, but as it was blowing hard with a choppy sea running it was impossible to get near the animal with the ship for fear of injuring it.

The Chief Officer, however, volunteered to go in the dory and bring it alongside. This feat was accomplished with considerable difficulty and the animal was hoisted aboard apparently drowned. Artificial respiration was immediately started and within an hour the animal showed signs of life so that it had to be secured. Covering the deer with canvas and mats to keep it warm, the *Scatarie* proceeded cruising northerly and landed the deer at the entrance to Big Bras D'Or.

After the animal had been carried up the shore by the crew and its bonds cut, it leaped to its feet and galloped off through the woods apparently none the worse for its terrible experience. Before the animal was liberated a small metal tag was placed on one of the horns bearing the ship's name, also date and day of rescue.

## The "Old Timers" Column

**I**T HAS been suggested that a column in the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly* should be devoted to some of the old time members of the Force, who, from time to time, take their discharges. At present their discharges are published in General Orders and they are known from then on only to their intimate friends to whom they may elect to write. Some are not particularly good correspondents so, like the old soldier, they just "fade away". The proposal is that the permanent addresses of those who retire to pension after long service should be published. Many who have known these pensioners would be interested to know where they are and how they are faring.

It is possible that some of our readers would like to hear information as to the present whereabouts of old friends or acquaintances who are, or were, members of the Force. Anyone who cares to write in for such information can count on an answer to his enquiries appearing in the next number of the *Quarterly* if at all possible. If the desired particulars are not available a note will be published in this column of the next Edition of the magazine asking if any reader can supply the details required. Then, as soon as any information is available, it will be published in the next succeeding issue.

The Adjutant's Branch has kindly furnished the addresses of the following ex-members who have taken their pensions comparatively recently.

EX-DEPUTY COMMISSIONER T. S. BELCHER is still living in Ottawa at 43 Delaware Avenue. He is always sure of a warm welcome whenever he visits the Headquarters.

EX-ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER R. FIELD is now on his way back to Canada. He spent all last winter in the south of England. This spring he went back to Ireland to visit some relatives. From there he went to London and after a short stay crossed to Amsterdam and took a ship to Vancouver via the Panama Canal. He will reside in Vancouver.

EX-ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER A. E. ACLAND is living on Vancouver Island. His address is 1269 St. David Street, Oak Bay, Victoria, B.C.

EX-SUPERINTENDENT R. Y. DOUGLAS has just come back to Ottawa after spending a long time in England. He had a five-months' sea voyage from England to Australia via the Suez Canal and back by South Africa. We were pleased to see him looking so fit when he called at the Headquarters recently. He intends living in Ottawa.

EX-SUPERINTENDENT A. B. ALLARD has taken up residence at 388 Oliver Avenue, Westmount, Montreal.

EX-INSPECTOR C. TRUNDLE was in Ottawa just recently. Since his retirement he has been living in Cornwall in England. He is going to make a tour of Canada on a motor bicycle.

The following are the latest addresses available for the undermentioned.

REG. NO. 3198, EX-STAFF SERGEANT J. ALLEN, P. O. Box No. 1, Macleod, Alta.

REG. NO. 4613, EX-STAFF SERGEANT R. J. AITKIN, 36 Maddock Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

REG. NO. 4758, EX-SERGEANT G. C. ALDRIDGE, Carlyle, Sask.



**DREWRY'S**

**DREWRY'S**  
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EXTRA DRY

**DREWRY'S**  
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REG. No. 5098, Ex-SERGEANT G. S. AKRIGG, 915 9th Street, S., Lethbridge, Alta.

REG. No. 4016, Ex-STAFF SERGEANT G. E. BLAKE is now Warden of the Provincial Gaol, Lethbridge, Alta. He succeeded ex-Sergeant Major W. G. (Casey) Edgenton, who is now living at 3612 Irman Avenue, Burnaby, New Westminster, B.C.

REG. No. 4915, Ex-SERGEANT E. N. BIRD, Seascope House, Constitution Hill Road, Parkstone, Dorset, England.

REG. No. 4812, Ex-CORPORAL J. CRAIG, 252 14th Street, N., Lethbridge, Alta.

REG. No. 4219, Ex-CORPORAL F. CORBEY, 4331 Trafalgar Street, New Westminster, B.C.

REG. No. 4416, Ex-SERGEANT W. J. GRAY, Munster, Sask.

REG. No. 5708, Ex-SERGEANT H. HARVEY, 116 St. James Street, Brighton, England.

REG. No. 3493, Ex-STAFF SERGEANT M. A. JOYCE, 766 McMillan Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

REG. No. 4953, Ex-SERGEANT MAJOR F. P. MANN, c/o The Seignior Club, Montebello, Que.

REG. No. 4172, Ex-SERGEANT C. R. MACMILLAN, 125 East 54th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

REG. No. 4471, Ex-CORPORAL F. G. MOSES, Macleod, Alta.

REG. No. 5394, Ex-CORPORAL P. REDDYHOFF, Hope Bay, Pender Island, B.C.

REG. No. 4830, Ex-STAFF SERGEANT L. T. THWAITES, 674 Wellington Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

REG. No. 2694, Ex-SERGEANT MAJOR J. A. WEBB, Macleod, Alta.

REG. No. 4317, Ex-SERGEANT W. J. WADE, 36 Richmond Street, Plymouth, Devon, England.

REG. No. 6415, Ex-SERGEANT A. WILLIAMS, 1252 Georgia Street, W., Vancouver, B.C.

REG. No. 4741, Ex-CORPORAL L. M. L. WALTERS, Fort Smith, N.W.T.

The Editorial Committee were extremely pleased to receive a long and very interesting letter from REG. No. 2908, Ex-STAFF SERGEANT W. C. NICHOLS, who is the Business Manager of the *Northwestern Miller* in Minneapolis, U.S.A. It is always a great pleasure to hear from these old timers, particularly when it is possible to record that they have prospered exceedingly since leaving the Force.

From Vancouver comes news of a number of retired members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Ex-COMMISSIONER A. BOWEN PERRY is still living in Vancouver and is often seen around the Barracks there, particularly when some special parade is called.

Ex-ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS T. A. WROUGHTON and J. A. MCGIBBON are other retired officers who have made their homes in Vancouver.

EX-INSPECTOR C. C. RAVEN is in charge of an Anglican parish in Kaslo, B.C. REG. NO. 2349, EX-STAFF SERGEANT J. S. PIPER is living at Chilliwack, B.C. REG. NO. 925, EX-CONSTABLE LOASBY, who was badly wounded in the Riel Rebellion, is also a resident of Vancouver.

The following notice is copied from the *Winnipeg Free Press* of 1st May, 1934.

"H. U. Green of Dauphin, Man., was awarded a bronze medallion by the Natural History Society of Manitoba at their annual meeting and election of officers, Monday evening, at the University of Manitoba. The award was for outstanding excellence in original research in natural history in the province during the past year. Mr. Green, well known as a nature writer, under the pen name of 'Tony Lascelles', was awarded the medallion for his research work on the Elk of the Riding Mountains. The results of his study were recently published in the *Ottawa Field Naturalist*."

H. U. Green is, of course, REG. NO. 4608, EX-SERGEANT H. U. GREEN. The Editorial Committee heartily congratulates Mr. Green on being thus honoured.

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## The Royal Canadian Mounted Police attend the Convention of the British Columbia Command of The Canadian Legion

**B**Y ARRANGEMENT with the British Columbia Command of the Canadian Legion, sixteen Non-Commissioned Officers and men under the command of Inspector H. M. Fowell went to Portland on 9th June, 1934. While there the troop attended the official opening of the Canadian Legion Convention, provided travelling escorts for General Sir Percy Lake and His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, and gave an exhibition of mounted drill, jumping, etc., at the Rose Festival.

The following editorial is copied from the *Portland Oregonians*—

### Tradition and The Redcoats

Macaulay, who wrote on rich and illustrious traditions, never heard of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. But they typify his penetrating remarks on the distinction of a great background.

The scarlet-coated riders who paraded in Portland's recently-concluded Rose Festival were only fifteen young men, led by a tall sergeant and a graying inspector. But the thunderous ovation which greeted them when they cantered onto Multnomah field in the sunlight of Thursday afternoon was unequalled in festival annals. All along the line of march the crimson-clad horsemen were the principal attraction.

Clad in almost any other uniform, the seventeen riders might have gone relatively unnoticed. Surely they would not have received the continuous volleys of applause which accompanied their ride through the streets of the city. But they wore the scarlet tunic with the great tradition. For sixty years the crimson jacket has been the standard of the law on the Canadian barrens. The story of the relentless tenacity of its wearers has spread throughout the world.

So the Mounties galloped into Portland with a magnificent past and the people of Rosaria paid tribute to a wonderful tradition. Thus always will the inhabitants of the earth honor and recognize illustrious backgrounds—in Macaulay's day and ours.

# Co-Operation a Fundamental Principle

by SERGT. V. J. R. THOMPSON, Ottawa

**P**ROBABLY THE first organized police force in the British Empire, such as we know today, came into being during the regime of Sir Robert Peel, Prime Minister of England in the early nineteenth century. From this fact, the London Policemen derived their sobriquet of "Peeler" and "Bobby", the latter term being quite frequently used even today.

The office of Constable in any force is an honourable and dignified calling. It is still more so in a force which has behind it a reputation such as is enjoyed by the organization to which we have the honour to belong.

To anyone who is conversant with the history—or shall we say annals—of the Force, it is apparent that duty in the early days was carried out under many trying circumstances and attended by much hardship. It is also apparent that the N.W.M.P. and later the R.N.W.M.P. and R.C.M.P. has been a decided factor in the colonization of this Dominion, particularly in the west.

The Force, at its inception, mustered but a few hundred men and its duties were confined to the Northwest portion of Canada. Today it numbers about 2,500 all ranks and enforces the federal laws throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, including the territorial waters. It also enforces the provincial statutes in all but three of the provinces. From this it will be seen that the growth of the Force and its attendant duties during the past sixty years has been enormous.

There is an old adage that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link. This is perfect logic and is applicable, to a great extent, to any body or corps, which to function properly, must work and exist as a complete unit.

A police force, may, after all, be likened to a huge and complicated machine which, if it is to operate satisfactorily, must necessarily have the smooth co-operation and co-ordination of every wheel, cog and lever of which it is composed. Some portions of the machine will have more important and intricate duties to perform but even the smallest and least important portion must function properly to ensure the smooth operation of the whole.

It therefore follows that "co-operation" should be one of the watchwords of every member of the Force. The individual who is perfectly contented to "just get by" or who is quite satisfied so long as his personal comfort and recreation are not jeopardized will never go far in such a Force as ours, nor in fact, in any force or corps where efficiency and cheerful co-operation is an absolute necessity to proper administration.

We should be proud indeed to be members of a Force so rich in tradition and should bear in mind that it is our duty to uphold a reputation so hardly won, and to meet the ever increasing demands of the present day with the same devotion to duty as was evinced by our predecessors in order that those who follow may find in our endeavours a source of inspiration.



## In the Air

by CONSTABLE P. W. HARCOURT

**A**LTHOUGH THE work of a member of the Force in the air is usually considered "a nice soft job" by the "dismounted" men it may be of interest to describe a typical day of a constable-observer with one of the Royal Canadian Air Force planes which are attached to the Marine Section for observation purposes.

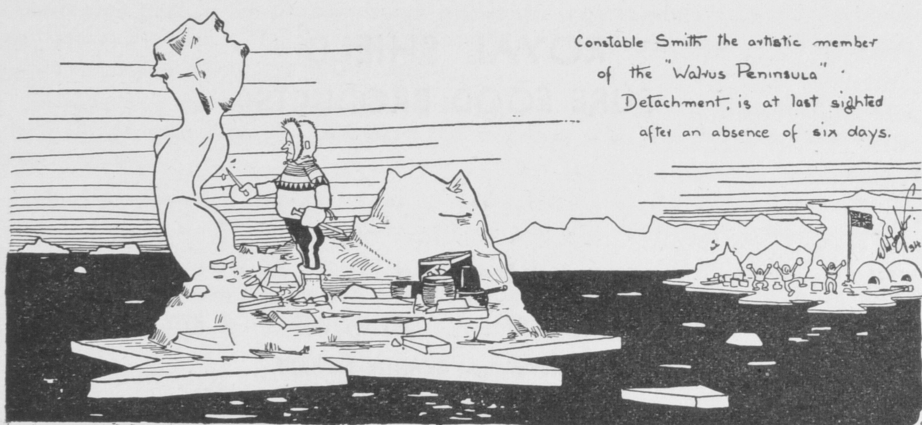
We take off in the early morning and start off reeling out 300 feet of aerial. We then get in touch with the Radio station, reel in aerial and proceed on patrol.

For the next five hours or so, the Observer has a fairly easy time. All that he has to do is to look about him continually, including straight up and down; be able to classify water craft as schooners 1, 2 or 3 masted, power boats, steamers, coastwise and otherwise, and the countless fishing smacks powered with one-lung gas kickers which go sputtering up the coast line. The resultant condition is known as "A Rum Runner's Paradise". If the boats appear to the Observer to be at all suspicious, the aircraft proceeds immediately to look them over at close range, pick up the name, description and location.

Other duties which are likely to keep the Observer busy during his spare time in the air are, to reel in and out the 300 feet of aerial with a 1½ pound weight on the end twice every fifteen minutes, and keep in touch with the base by radio; to write out messages to the cruisers and to know the position of the aircraft at all times.

When the plane returns off patrol it has to be gassed up and placed in the hangar. Then reconnaissance reports are sent to the Officers Commanding of the various Subdivisions, and the personnel go off to have a combination breakfast and lunch.

After lunch we go right back to service the aircraft for the evening patrols.



Constable Smith the artistic member of the "Walrus Peninsula" Detachment, is at last sighted after an absence of six days.

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# Division Notes

## Headquarters Division, Ottawa

Headquarters Division held a dance in the Standish Hall, Hull, on 6th April, 1934. The attendance was below expectations but those who turned out had a very enjoyable evening.

\* \* \*

A dinner was also put on at Standish Hall on 26th April. After a well served and very satisfactory meal Acting Superintendent Kemp, who as Officer Commanding Headquarters Division, acted as chairman, proposed the health of His Majesty the King. The first speaker was the Commissioner, and his remarks were of a particularly interesting nature. He announced that His Majesty's consent has been obtained for the awarding of a medal to any member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who completes twenty years' service with a good record. He expressed the hope that before long arrangements will be completed to accommodate the members of the Force stationed in Ottawa more suitably. He added that the increase in size of the Force will necessitate embarking on building plans at several points so that members of the Force may be comfortably housed. He outlined his plans for making the Force a more homogeneous unit.

Other speakers included Deputy Commissioner Spalding, Acting Superintendent Darling and Superintendent Ryan, whose sly digs at other officers present were particularly well received.

During the evening Sergeant Major Fraser made a presentation to Sergeant W. J. Wade, who has just retired to pension. The Sergeant Major expressed regret that one of the real characters of the Force was leaving us. Sergeant Wade's health was drunk with enthusiasm.

The Committee arranged an excellent musical programme which was much appreciated.

## "N" Division, Rockcliffe

"N" Division held their annual dance at the Gatineau Club on 30th April. There was a splendid attendance. The music was good and the floor excellent. After supper the floor show proved a great attraction. A varied programme was given and was enthusiastically applauded.

During the evening General MacBrien presented the Commissioner's Shield to Superintendent Tupper, the Officer Commanding "N" Division. This shield is to be presented each year to the division which makes the highest average in the Revolver Classification Practice. "N" Division obtained the excellent average of 190.87, and are thus the first division to win this trophy.

In accepting the shield Superintendent Tupper expressed the hope that as long as he is in command of "N" Division the members will always prove themselves "straight shooters".

The Commissioner then presented to Constable R. D. Robertson the recruits' prize for revolver shooting. Constable Robertson in this the first year he shot made the splendid score of 235.

This will probably be the last dance of the season and it was an unqualified success.

## "F" Depot Division Notes

A dance, in honour of the Commissioner's visit, was held in the Gymnasium at the Barracks on April 16th, 1934.

Three hundred and fifty guests attended, including His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Munroe, representatives of the Provincial Government, the Permanent and Non-Permanent Militia, together with members of the legal profession and the City Police.

The duties of M. C. were ably performed by Sergt. F. Whitehead, and great credit is due to the members of the dance committee for a most enjoyable evening.

\* \* \*

The British Rugby team is again making history in the Province by making its way into the finals which will be played off on Saturday, June 9, 1934.

\* \* \*

Owing to transfers this team has had a hard fight this season, but with luck we hope to carry away the cup for the Province which we unfortunately had to relinquish last year.

The team is being run and coached by Constable C. Forbes, an old Vancouver player.

\* \* \*

The Soccer team is entered in the Regina District League this year, and we wish them all good luck.

\* \* \*

The Tennis Club is once again in full swing for the season, and as a good number of the newcomers to the Barracks appear to be keen, we anticipate a very good season.

### **South African Veterans Association Formed in Calgary**

In April of this year a South African Veterans Association was formed in Calgary, Alta. The officers of this association are:

Honorary President—Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Honorary Vice-President—Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

President—P. G. Thomas.

The President, Mr. Thomas, an ex-member of the Force and now a Magistrate at High River, has been the prime mover in the formation of this association. The membership has already reached nearly two hundred, among whom are many ex-members of this Force.

### **A New Police Manual**

A small publication is just off the Press entitled "A Catechism of the Criminal and Penal Laws of Canada" (Second edition) by Thomas W. S. Parsons, Assistant Commissioner of the British Columbia Provincial Police, which is a concise resume of the Criminal Code.

For the new Constable, this volume contains a fund of information that would be most useful in his work, and for those who wish to add to their collection of books on crime, the same is recommended.

In introducing this book to the police world, the late Honourable Gordon Hunter, Chief Justice of British Columbia, refers to it as a "compendious resume". This aptly describes the little volume, which besides furnishing instructive and valuable information in regard to the Criminal Code includes within its pages equally valuable information concerning the Revised Statutes of Canada.

This book may be obtained from Messrs. the Carswell Company Limited, 145-149 Adelaide Street, Toronto, price \$2.00.



# Obituary

## Major General Cortlandt Starnes

It is with sincere regret that we have to record the death of General Starnes at St. Hilaire, P.Q., on the 27th May, 1934.

General Starnes was Commissioner of the Force from the 1st April, 1923, until he retired to pension on the 1st August, 1931, and had served in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for over forty-five years.

General Starnes was born in Montreal on the 31st March, 1864, and was educated at the Plateau School in that City. He was descended from United Empire Loyalist Stock on his Father's side, and his Mother was a French Canadian.

He went to Western Canada at the age of twenty-one as Adjutant of the 65th Regiment and served with that unit until the end of the Rebellion when he was appointed an Inspector in the Force.

In 1897 he was sent to the Yukon Territory during the historic Gold Rush and served there until 1902. Later he was stationed for some years in the Hudson's Bay, with Headquarters at Churchill, and later at Regina, Saskatchewan and Macleod.

In 1909 he was promoted to the rank of Superintendent while stationed at Macleod, and during 1918, towards the close of the war he served in Montreal and Quebec as Assistant Provost Marshal in connection with the enforcement of the Military Service Act.

The following year he was transferred to Winnipeg to take command of "D" Division, and was stationed there during the General Strike. His tact and good judgment during that period added much to his reputation.

When the Headquarters of the Force were transferred to Ottawa in 1920, he became Assistant Commissioner at that point, and was eventually appointed to succeed General Perry as Commissioner of the Force on 1st April, 1923.

Just before his appointment as Commissioner of the Force, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had become responsible for the enforcement of Federal Statutes throughout Canada, and the future destiny of the R. C. M. Police required special care, tact and good judgment, and Commissioner Starnes, having these qualities, was able to overcome what appeared to be almost insurmountable difficulties.

Later the Force became responsible again for the policing of the Province of Saskatchewan and absorbed the Saskatchewan Provincial Police in 1928. Thus began the work of the Force in the Provinces which has been greatly extended since that time.

He was interested in the welfare of the Force right up to the very last, and the Officer Commanding at Montreal, Superintendent F. J. Mead, was a frequent visitor at his house in St. Hilaire during his very serious illness.

By arrangement with the Officer Commanding at Montreal, a party of Officers from Headquarters, Ottawa, and senior Civil Servants attended the funeral at St. Hilaire on the 31st May, and "N" Division, Rockcliffe, supplied the firing party.

The remains were taken from St. Hilaire to Cote des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal, and the funeral was attended by large deputations from the Military and Police at Montreal. The funeral procession was led by a mounted squad of Montreal city police, while the band of the 65th Fusiliers of Montreal—his old Regiment—played Chopin's funeral march. "C" Division Montreal supplied a detachment on foot as well as the Montreal City Police and the C.N.R. and C.P.R. Police.

The pallbearers were Officers of the Force of "C" Division, Montreal, and Ottawa, and the chief mourners at the funeral service from St. Hilaire were: his widow, one sister and seven nephews.

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by Canadians—we can cite Knee-Action Wheels, No-Draft  
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"An eye to the future and an ear to the ground"—this  
describes General Motors' policy; a policy by which the  
public is given what it wants in better cars year after year,  
yet is safely protected against ill-timed or dubious experi-  
ments.

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**Ex-Sergeant William Richard Abbott**

Reg. No. 314 ex-Sergeant William Richard Abbott died at his farm near Maple Creek on 1st June, 1934, aged 88.

He was born in Manchester, England, in 1846 and came to Canada as a young man. He was attached to a Battery Corps at the Garrison in Kingston and later was a Sergeant Instructor of Artillery at Fort Garry. He returned to Kingston and on 9th June, 1879, enlisted in the North West Mounted Police. He was stationed for some time at Fort Walsh and took his discharge from the Force in 1884 with the rank of Sergeant.

Mr. Abbott was the first homesteader in the Maple Creek District, acted as Mayor of Maple Creek from 1904 to 1906, was an unsuccessful candidate in the Saskatchewan Provincial election of 1908, and at one time conducted a men's furnishing store. He was a prominent figure in the community life of Maple Creek and district.

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## Six Ages of Force Transport

by LIEUT.-COLONEL C. E. MORGAN

Ex N. W. M. Police, Indian Agent, Brantford, Ont.

A white haired chap once said to me when first I joined the Force  
We either drove a buckboard or we rode a ruddy horse  
Until we went to Dawson in the "97" rush when they changed  
Our mounts to sleighs and dogs  
And said "You Blighters Mush".

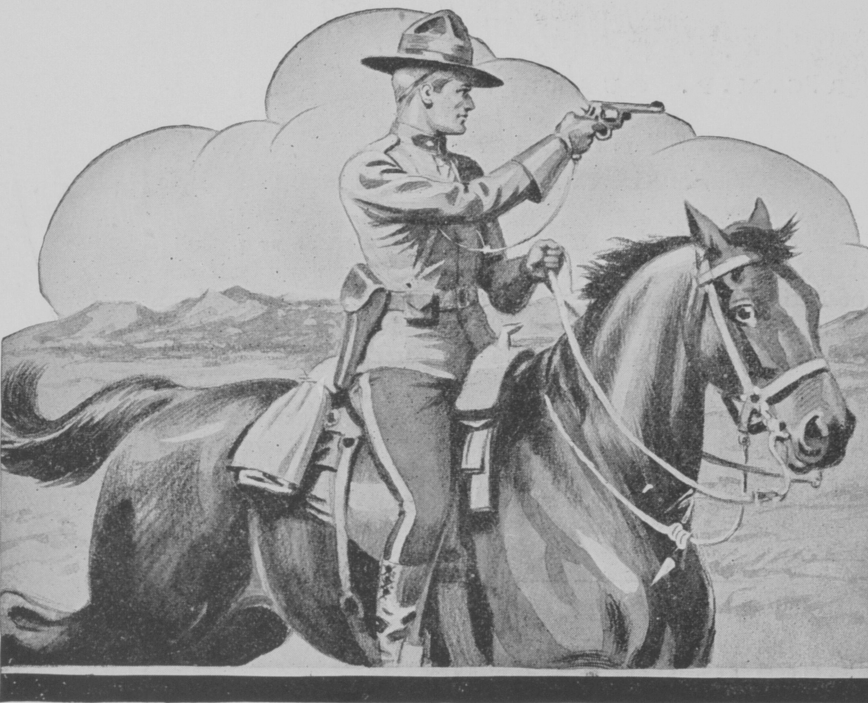
As years went on and roads improved the travel near and far  
They took away our spurs and gees and shoved us in a car  
We leaped upon our T Ford steeds—Regardless of our rank,  
They handed us an iron thing and said "You blighters Crank!"

As through the gumbo thick and black our Fords we'd  
Push and shove  
We glanced aloft and saw that things were moving up above  
The hum and roar of aeroplanes resounded in the sky,  
They shoved our heads in leather things and said—  
"You blighters Fly".

Then Uncle Sam looked down his nose and said "No booze for me"  
And toughs and crooks from every clime with hootch soon put  
To sea  
They shoved us in a motor launch, or else some other tub,  
They showed us how to work the thing and said—  
"You Blighters CHUG!"  
"And dont' forget to get your man, and if your boat gives in,  
Traditions of the Force maintain and—  
"Swim you blighters—Swim!"

Brantford, December, 1933.





A police force that has been trained to handle firearms with skill is a strong deterrent to crimes of violence so prevalent in this age. To create more interest and skill in revolver shooting amongst our police forces, the Dominion Ammunition Division of Canadian Industries Limited has, under the auspices of the Chief Constables Association, instituted through the Dominion Marksmen a series of revolver team competitions.

# R.C.M.P. Scores Again!

**A**LTHOUGH a Royal Canadian Mounted Police constable only draws his revolver under extremely urgent circumstances, when his gun leaves the holster it means business . . . bad business for the law breaker! This highly trained force turns in handsome scores. All cartridges used by the R. C. M. P. carry the Dominion name, the prestige of which is in safe keeping with these alert guardians of law and order.

## 1934 RESULTS REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITION:

"J" Division—Fredericton, N.B. (Team No. 1) 1374 x 1500  
 "D" Division—Winnipeg, Man. (Team No. 1) 1344  
 "K" Division—Lethbridge, Alta. 1343

### *Winner of Individual High Score Trophy:*

Sergeant A. Ford—"K" Division—Banff, Alta. 286 x 300  
 Deliberate Fire 187 x 200                      Rapid Fire 99 x 100

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