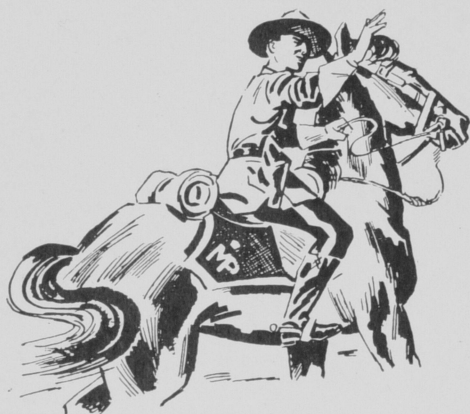


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The Commissioner

The appointment on May 1, 1951 of Asst. Commr. Leonard Hanson Nicholson, MBE as Commissioner of the RCMP was announced in the Press at that time, but it is only fitting that the *Quarterly* as official publication of the Force should introduce him to our readers.

Commissioner Nicholson was born at Mount Middleton, N.B., in 1904. In 1923 he joined the RCMP as a constable and served until 1926. Later he served in both the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Provincial Police forces, returning to the RCMP with the rank of inspector when the Nova Scotia force was absorbed by the Mounted Police in 1932. From 1932 to 1937 Inspector Nicholson had charge of the Criminal Investigation Branch in Nova Scotia and headed the same branch in Saskatchewan from 1938 to 1941. In 1940 he was promoted to superintendent.

With the Canadian Army from 1941 to 1946, Superintendent Nicholson attained the rank of colonel and served in England, Italy and North-west Europe. He returned to the Force in 1946, was promoted to assistant commissioner and appointed Director of Criminal Investigation at Headquarters, Ottawa, a position of responsibility he has filled since.

Commissioner Nicholson is an Officer (Brother) of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; a member of the Canadian General Council, Boy Scouts Association; and a member of the Executive Committee, Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

Briefly that is the background of our new chief, but in its very brevity there is still the story of a distinguished administrative career in police work and as Provost Marshal of the Canadian Army.

Ex-Commissioner

Stuart Taylor Wood, CMG

by G. T. HANN, MBE

Departmental Secretary

COMM. S. T. Wood, CMG, at his own request retired from active duty at RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa, on Apr. 30, 1951 and handed over his command to Asst. Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE—former Director of Criminal Investigation—who is his successor. Typical of the former Commissioner he worked overtime—as he has done for years—on his last day of duty to give careful attention to his official mail and to say good-bye to those who had not had an opportunity of bidding him farewell earlier in the day when the officers of the Force at Headquarters and the senior Civil Servants on the one hand, and the non-commissioned officers and constables in the Ottawa area on the other, had met him for the purpose of wishing him God-speed and much happiness in his retirement, and on which occasions presentations were made to him.

Background, Tradition and Early Training

Stuart Taylor Wood was born at Napanee, Ont., on Oct. 17, 1889. His father, Asst. Commr. Zachary Taylor Wood, CMG—who had a most distinguished career in the Force—was a nephew of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy. He was also a great grandson of Zachary Taylor, the 12th President of the United States. To bring Stuart's background into full prominence, it must also be remembered that his grandfather, Capt. John Taylor Wood commanded the *Tallahassee*, formerly the *Altanta* and took this cruiser out of Halifax Harbour by way of the "Eastern Passage" one dark night

in August 1864, while two Federal cruisers waited outside in vain for their prey. It is believed that neither before nor since that time has any large ship passed through this shallow water-way with its tortuous channel and many sand-bars.

The two Federal cruisers previously referred to were in the main ship channel on the western side of McNabb's Island and the daring feat of Captain Wood was accomplished only by the aid of an exceptionally high tide and the skilful navigation of Pilot "Jock" Fleming. One result of this was that the British Government hastily fortified the eastern shores of Halifax Harbour.

Captain Wood rendered other distinguished service to the Confederacy. He recruited the crew of the *Merrimac* and commanded the "After Division" of that ironclad in the famous fight with the *Monitor* at Hampton Roads. At the close of the war, Captain Wood, with a price upon his head, in company with Secretary Breckenridge and one other man, escaped from Florida to Cuba in an open boat. Breckenridge went to London, England; Captain Wood made his way to Halifax. Perhaps he was influenced in this decision by the kindly reception given to the *Tallahassee* in 1864. For years he engaged in the shipping business and died in Halifax in 1904.

With such antecedents it is not surprising that the father of the boy who was to become the Commissioner of Canada's noted police force should have had an outstanding and distinguished career. Soon after graduating from the

The
Commissioner
says
good-bye
to a
veteran
NCO,
S/Sgt.
F. Church.



The farewell gift of punch bowl, goblets and tray were presented by Staff Sergeant Church on behalf of NCOs and Constables of the Ottawa District.

Royal Military College in Kingston on Aug. 1, 1885, Zachary Taylor Wood entered the old North-West Mounted Police with the rank of inspector and four years later Stuart was born. His father had in the meantime been very busy and the son was soon to become acquainted with such places as Macleod, Maple Creek and Calgary. In 1897, his father was sent to the Klondike when the gold rush was already on and after a winter of anxious waiting in Calgary and Vancouver, his mother received a welcome message to sail to Skagway, en route to join her husband. Her young son accompanied her. Along with hundreds of eager gold seekers, they rode on pack horses over the famous White Pass and at Lake Bennett there was a joyous reunion of the family.

For 13 years the Woods resided in Dawson, where Stuart attended school, learned to ride, and was initiated into the lore of the North by his father and

other members of the Force. By the time he was old enough to be sent "outside" for further schooling the North had become a real part of him. Although he spent ensuing winters at Upper Canada College and later at the Royal Military College, Kingston, he always went home to the Yukon for his vacation periods.

It was during these years in the Yukon that the late Assistant Commissioner Wood—Stuart's father—earned a reputation which is almost legendary in the Force, and where by sheer courage in the face of grave dangers he outwitted such gangsters as Soapy Smith and his breed and where he established law and order to an amazing degree.

Stuart Taylor Wood Graduates from RMC

Asst. Commr. Z. T. Wood was a graduate of Royal Military College, Kingston. His son Stuart followed in his footsteps and graduated from that Col-

lege on June 19, 1912. By November of the same year, he was appointed an inspector in the Royal North-West Mounted Police, as the Force was then known.

In January 1915 his father died, and by this time Insp. Stuart Taylor Wood had seen service on the Prairies—chiefly in Saskatchewan and Manitoba—and also in British Columbia. Soon after his father's death, the son was transferred to Alberta with Headquarters at Edmonton and the following year he applied for leave of absence to proceed on active service in World War I. This was refused, but eventually the Force sent a squadron to France and he was appointed a lieutenant in it. In the meantime he had married.

Soon after the termination of World War I he was back again in Edmonton and with his young attractive wife, was on his way to Fort McPherson in the Canadian Arctic. It might be well to note that at that time mails to that point went in twice a year, one coming from Dawson overland shortly after Christmas.

In July 1920, his Headquarters was at Herschel Island and there he had considerable authority and much responsibility, as well as a great variety of offices to fill, such as Justice of the Peace, Coroner, Sheriff, Customs Officer and the like. During their five years in the Arctic, Inspector and Mrs. Wood saw and shared in a good deal of Arctic drama and adventure. In September 1922, she developed a serious illness and with her husband and their three-year-old son, took passage on the old whaler *Herman* for Point Barrow where an operation was performed by a medical missionary. Four days later, as Mrs. Wood was convalescing well, she was taken aboard the *Herman* and with her family, eventually reached Vancouver. Meanwhile her husband made his way back to Herschel Island by ship and dog team via Fort Yukon, Alaska, crossing the Richardson Mountains with the tem-

perature at 60° below zero. Mrs. Wood and her son rejoined him the following summer.

While in the Arctic, Inspector Wood made long and arduous patrols and opened up new detachments as far east as Tree River and Coronation Gulf, the home of the primitive Copper Eskimos. During the time he was in command at Herschel Island a number of Eskimos were tried for murder, two of whom eventually paid the death penalty. The judicial party was sent in from Edmonton and arrived at Herschel Island on June 12, 1923. An Eskimo named Alikomiak was being tried for the murder of Cpl. W. A. Doak of the RCMP and a Mr. Otto Binder, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company at Tree River, N.W.T. In addition there were other Eskimos held on charges of murdering a member of their own tribe.

Corporal Doak was the non-commissioned officer in charge of the RCMP at Tree River and the previous year had arrested certain Eskimos for murder in the Kent Peninsula area. While these were being detained at Tree River, Corporal Doak and the Hudson's Bay manager at Tree River, were murdered by Alikomiak during the absence of all other members of the detachment on patrol. Sometime previously Inspector Wood had also assisted in investigations in the Kent Peninsula area and at the conclusion of the trials, Alikomiak was sentenced to death and another Eskimo named Tatamigana received a similar sentence. These Eskimos were to be executed on Dec. 7, 1923 and during the time they were being held in custody, a noteworthy patrol was made by Sgt. H. Thorne of the RCMP, in connection with an appeal which had been made for their reprieve. However, the decision not to interfere with the death sentences was taken at a time when summer travel had ended and the winter trails on the Mackenzie River were not yet practicable. Sergeant Thorne left Edmonton on Oct. 5, 1923, travelled via Vancouver

and Seattle to Alaska, thence to Fairbanks, Circle and Fort Yukon, Alaska, and finally reached Herschel Island at 2.15 p.m., on December 6, which was just before the date set for the execution of the prisoners. These trials at Herschel Island required a tremendous amount of travel and investigation and Inspector Wood did more than his share in that regard.

Five years' service in the Arctic with its attendant numerous duties, lack of wireless communication, with times of considerable anxiety, were bound to develop the inherent qualities of leadership and initiative in this officer as there was no quick way of seeking advice or approval from divisional headquarters. Such experiences stood him in good stead years later on the prairies, when somewhat similar circumstances requiring much fortitude, arose in his duty and demanded the exercise of patience and sound judgment. During the summer of 1924 Inspector Wood was relieved by Insp. T. B. Caulkin and he returned to Regina, Sask.

In the summer of 1926 we find him at Prince Rupert, B.C., but he did not enjoy good health there and was granted sick leave to recuperate in Portland, Ore. Early in 1928, he was relieved at Prince Rupert by Inspector Tupper and was transferred to Edmonton. In 1931, he was promoted to the rank of superintendent and took command of the Force in British Columbia. Two years later, a vacancy in the Saskatchewan command having occurred, he was appointed acting assistant commissioner and was transferred to that province with headquarters at Regina. While in command there—during the years of depression—he had to deal with a “touchy” situation in handling the “On-to-Ottawa” trekkers who had come in from the West and whom the Federal Government decided to deal with there. Here he showed conspicuous ability and was later in that year confirmed in the rank of assistant commissioner.

If it is true that coming events cast their shadows before them, then it is clear that during the next few years, events were indicating his selection for distinction. In 1935, he was sent on a four months' course to Scotland Yard and also studied the police methods used in France, Belgium and the United States. A little later, in Washington, a lasting friendship was formed between him and Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation. These two were soon to take advantage of opportunities to co-operate officially, for the assistant commissioner was subsequently appointed Director of Criminal Investigation for the whole of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Then follows one of those experiences which come to few officers. He was selected to be in charge of the RCMP contingent at the coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. For his efficiency in carrying out this duty he was highly commended by Commissioner MacBrien.

Appointment as Commissioner

On Feb. 1, 1938 he was appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner and upon the serious illness of Maj.-Gen. Sir James MacBrien he was confirmed in the rank of Deputy Commissioner. Following the death of Sir James his appointment as Commissioner of the Force was dated Mar. 6, 1938. He was then 49 years of age.

The attitude of the Force at large toward his promotion was summed up well by an officer who had known the new Commissioner for a considerable period: “We are exceedingly fortunate in having Stuart Wood to replace such a Commissioner as Maj.-Gen. Sir James MacBrien. He may be less spectacular, but he will make up for that in his untiring zeal and in his having at heart the best interests of the Force which is his only hobby as well as his work.”

Those who have known Commissioner Wood for any length of time and have

co-operated with him in his work, know how true that statement was. For a few years before this promotion Commissioner Wood had seen the whole outlook of the Force entirely changed under his predecessor and no one at the time of his promotion knew better the aims and scope of what was intended for the Force. With his wealth of experience in the provinces, as well as in the far North, the Force had a guarantee of an ever-increasing efficiency and a gradual growth and improvement in the use of scientific methods of crime detection, law enforcement and crime prevention.

Furthermore, due to his intimate grasp of conditions in the North, and of its political and economic importance, he was a decided asset and strength as a member of the North West Territories Council and similar bodies located at Ottawa.

From March 1938 to the end of April 1951 was a period of intense activity and responsibility for him and those in a position to judge, know that no previous Commissioner faced heavier tasks or met greater handicaps in encounters with them. To attempt to mention all his achievements would, perhaps, be a rather tiresome rehearsal and it is impossible, in an article of this length, to do more than touch the fringes of the important work he successfully concluded and thereby to give a glimpse of the size of the job he undertook.

It is only right, however, that a few of the more outstanding events and duties requiring much preparation and planning should be made. For example, the visit of the King and Queen to Canada during May and June of 1939 was something entirely new and the co-operation of Canadian citizens as a whole was sought by radio broadcasts and other means; the outbreak of World War II and the large and urgent operations which were then immediately necessary, to say nothing of the long years of constant endeavor during the conflict; the formation of the 1st Provost Company (Canadian Provost

Corps) for Overseas service; the anxiety caused by the ever-dwindling number of experienced investigators; the Quebec Conference and by no means least, the espionage cases of 1945-46 to say nothing of the registration of aliens; the guarding of vulnerable points and similar war duties required much from him and the members of the Force as a whole.

In addition to the outstanding events mentioned in the preceding paragraph, a tremendous volume of work in the ordinary administration of the Force did not leave much time during office hours for other matters, but Commissioner Wood thought nothing of working 14 hours a day and somehow great strides in the improvement of wireless communication and broadcasting, services to other police forces, enlarged and improved laboratory services, and matters of that kind were carefully planned and brought into operation.

For many years the former Dominion Police had maintained a small Fire Prevention Branch at the request of the Department of Public Works, and this was continued by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from 1920 onward; but the chief duties in that Branch consisted of examining fire hose and fire extinguishers and keeping them in good working condition. When the Canadian Government found it necessary during World War II to erect a large number of buildings in Ottawa in which to house a greatly increased Civil Service, Commissioner Wood secured the services of an experienced Fire Department Officer in Ottawa and made sure that as far as humanly possible, every precaution was taken to prevent the loss of life by fire in such temporary buildings. The present Fire Warden Service, fire drills, etc., exist because of his initiative in that respect. This was a precaution which the large body of Civil Servants in Ottawa can be thankful for, but it was not really his responsibility until an Order-in-Council was passed years later.

The recital already given indicates

sufficient to keep one man more than busy but there were numerous other demands concerning which he was restless until they were accomplished. A swimming pool was built at Regina and swimming is now part of the training of a recruit. A horse breeding station was established, a band organized and provincial agreements entered into with British Columbia and Newfoundland, not to mention the maintenance of a "Marine" Division for the prevention of smuggling and an "Aviation" Section, or the plans for the floating detachment the Schooner *St. Roch*, to pass through the North-West Passage from East to West and from West to East and to circumnavigate the North American Continent.

He revelled in these tasks but those who were close to him saw the toll it was taking and it was no wonder that by Apr. 30, 1951 he was not anxious to continue further. Yet when taking leave of his officers at Headquarters, he quietly expressed his amazement as to how so many things had been done *by them*. He took no credit to himself, he said he felt he could leave the Force in a high state of efficiency with the conviction that there were well-trained and efficient officers available to continue his life's work.

Everyone in the Force as well as many of those outside it knew that Commissioner Wood's one ambition was for an efficient Police Force and was the driving power behind him during his entire service. At the time of his retirement it was clear that he had no apologies to make to anyone.

He is a mild-mannered man, quiet, with the highest concept of duty as the head of the National Police Force of Canada. Newspaper reporters, in particular at Ottawa, held him in high esteem—not any easy accomplishment. A strict disciplinarian, but a very kindly man, studiously avoiding publicity and the limelight at all times. He had very few intimates, but a man of integrity and

standard worth who has been spoken of by his closest friends as exteriorly being his own worst advertisement. A lover of horses, and an experienced horseman, with a keen incisive mind, quick to dispense with non-essentials, but ever ready to see the value of new and improved methods and yet resisting change until the improvement claimed was definitely demonstrable. For his distinguished services to Canada he was awarded the CMG in the King's Birthday Honor List of 1943 and in March 1947 the United States Government awarded him the Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm.

This article already long must not be concluded until two other items are noted, namely:

- 1) As already mentioned, Napanee, Ont. is the birthplace of Commissioner Wood, the eighth Commissioner. It is also the birthplace of another distinguished Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. A. Bowen Perry, CMG, the fifth Commissioner—a marked distinction for that town in Ontario of some 4,000 inhabitants.
- 2) Just before Commissioner Wood's retirement, John Taylor Wood, only remaining son, enlisted as a recruit in the Force—an entirely voluntary enlistment in which the parents gave no hint or direction.

Commissioner Wood left RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa, on Apr. 30, 1951, in excellent spirits. At last he was free to go on a holiday with his wife, the lady who had been his support in practically all his service in the Force, and they left a few days later for Western Canada to visit old scenes at leisure and to renew old acquaintances. The Force as a whole bids them both adieu with a deep and sincere wish that they shall have intense enjoyment in retirement. Coupled with this of course will be a deep sense of loss at parting, amongst their many friends in Ottawa, but as they will be eventually returning here before winter sets in, their friends wave them "Farewell and safe return". ●●●



Canadian Coats of Arms

By

SPL. CST. JOHN G. DICKSON

THE study of heraldry is a fascinating one—not only to the heraldic student, but to many others—from the artistic, historical and commercial viewpoints. Everywhere we see armorial shields or badges, crests and mottoes, in stone and bronze, in stained-glass windows, on stationery, on the uniforms of the Armed Services and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, on the name-plates of automobiles and in ad-

vertising. In the latter, the arms are often ingenious adaptations of old insignia, for example, the use of the beautifully-formed scallop shell as a trade-mark of a well-known product. Shells were borne on shields many hundreds of years ago by some families—including those of Pringle—as a symbol of pilgrimage or travel to the Holy Land and other far-off countries. Heraldry is a science of identification full of symbolism and allusions. In the latter classification, roses are found on the shields of certain Melrose and Montrose families, bells on those named Bell, as prominently used for a trade-mark by a certain company.

Coming from the Old World to the New, armorial bearings were used by English, Scottish, Irish and French families long before the battle of the Plains of Abraham, and were depicted on their silverware, bookbindings, embroidery, furniture, sculpture, family monuments and other materials lending themselves to embellishment. Among the earliest so-called public arms to make their appearance in the New World were those of the colony of Newfoundland, granted by Royal letters patent on Jan. 1, 1637. As we know, Newfoundland, 312 years later, joined Confederation and became the tenth province of Canada.

The first Dominion of Canada coat of arms came into existence following a Royal Warrant dated May 26, 1868, as a design for the Great Seal of Canada, but was never used for the Seal, although it was unofficially adopted as the armorial bearings of the Dominion.

The proposed Great Seal itself consisted of the arms of the four confederated provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec—which were each assigned arms collectively by the same Royal Warrant.

With the entry of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan into Confederation, another coat of arms gradually came into use unofficially. This showed

the arms of the nine provinces, a conglomeration of figures usually depicted on such a small scale, as to be confusing and quite unrecognizable at a distance. This design may be seen on many buildings, including new edifices, throughout Canada, and it stands today as a blunder of the past.

Adverse criticism of the use of these arms led to the Government of Canada appointing a committee—by order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, dated Mar. 26, 1919—for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the advisability of requesting His Majesty the King to assign armorial bearings to Canada. The committee consisted of the Under-Secretary of State, the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Dominion Archivist and the Chief of the General Staff. As a result of their deliberations, the committee submitted a design, which was later approved by Royal Proclamation dated Nov. 21, 1921.



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A short introduction to heraldry in general, and a description of the arms of the Dominion of Canada, with an illustration in color of the armorial bearings, appear in a pamphlet entitled "The Arms of Canada", issued by the Department of The Secretary of State of Canada.

Our full page illustration (page 10) shows the arms of the Dominion of Canada and five provincial coats of arms on either side. It will be seen that all the heraldic figures are shaded with lines and dots, a system often utilized as a guide to the heraldic colors or tinctures and metals. The illustrations (figures 1 and 2) show the keys to tinctures, metals, heraldic furs and dividing border lines. The invention of the present system of distinguishing tinctures by lines drawn in various distinctive directions across the field, or bearing, and of distinguishing gold from silver by representing it in small dots over its surface, is usually

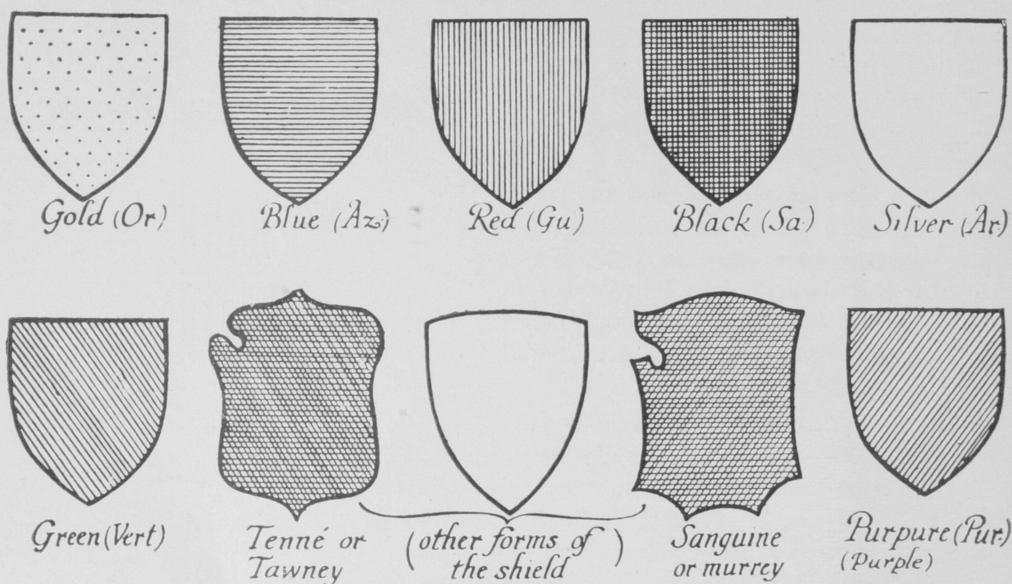
attributed to Francesco di Petra Sancta, an Italian Jesuit who flourished about the middle of the 17th century. This system is now known to have been selected by him from among several adopted by previous heralds and to have been published at least as early as 1600.

The Armorial Bearings of the Dominion of Canada

These arms symbolize many things and each part will be discussed in turn.

The entire achievement is surmounted by an Imperial crown. The first and second divisions of the shield contain the quarterly coats of arms—first, on a red field, three golden lions, walking; second, on a gold field, a red lion rampant, within a double red floral border; third, on a blue field, a golden harp, with silver strings; fourth, on a blue field, three gold fleurs-de-lis. The third division has against a silver background three maple leaves growing from one stem.

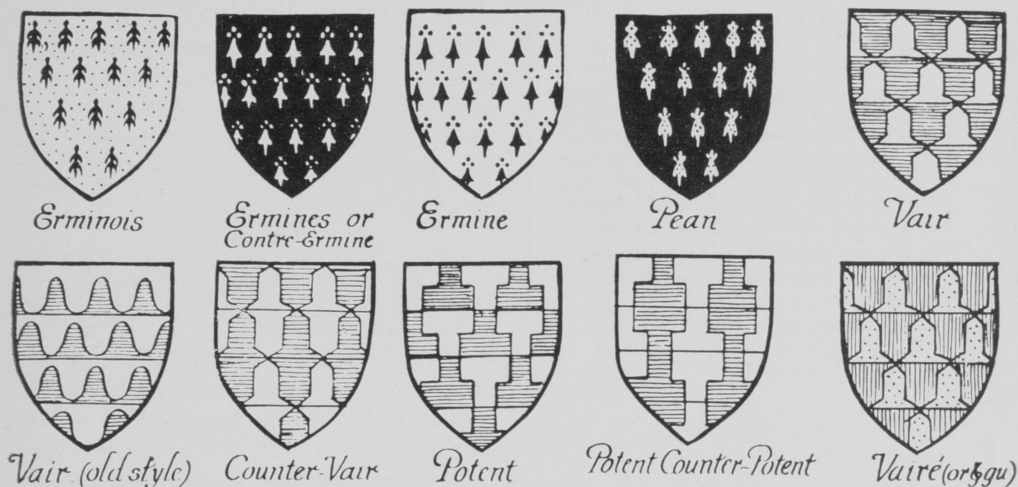
Fig. 1



Metals - Or & Argent : Colours - Azure, Gules, Sable, Vert, Purple, (Tenne' & Sanguine seldom used.)

TINCTURES

FURS



DIVIDING & BORDER LINES

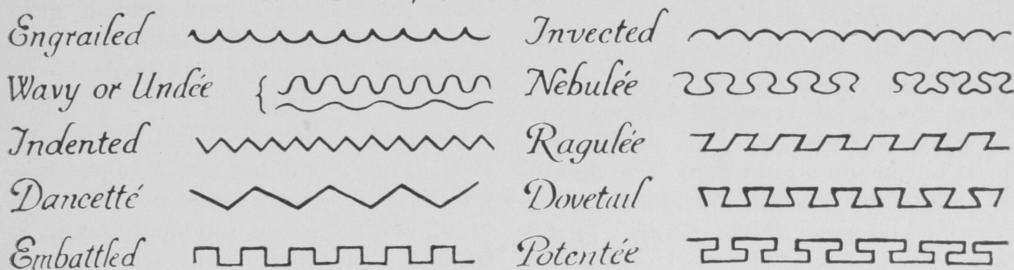


Fig. 2

The first and second divisions represent the arms of England, Scotland and Ireland respectively, in the three quarters, while the fourth quarter shows the old arms of France. The third or lowest division is an allusion to the maple leaf having long been accepted as the emblem of Canada.

The crest, placed on a gold helmet, consists of a crowned golden lion looking front-wise, holding in its right paw a red maple leaf, which became a symbol of Canada's sacrifice in World War I. The supporters are basically those of the Royal arms, the gold lion rampant holding the flag of the Union on a silver lance, and the silver unicorn holding, on a similar lance, the old banner of France, a blue field, with three golden fleurs-de-lis. Below the shield on a wreath com-

posed of roses, thistles, shamrocks and lilies is placed a blue scroll or ribbon, inscribed with the motto *A mari usque ad mare*. The motto means "From sea to sea", in allusion to Canada stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. It is taken from the Latin version of Psalm 72:8, which as translated in the Authorized Version reads: "He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth."

The Provincial Coats of Arms

The armorial bearings of the ten provinces shown in the illustration on page 10 are described below, but the supporters (the heraldic figures flanked on each side of a shield) granted to some of the provinces, not being delineated,

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are omitted from the descriptions, or blazons.

Nova Scotia

Granted by Royal Warrant, Jan. 19, 1929, superseding arms granted on May 26, 1868. On a silver field, or background, appears the blue cross of St. Andrew, the Patron Saint of Scotland, and in the centre of the cross, on a shield, the Royal Arms of Scotland—the red lion, rampant, within a double red floral border on a gold field. The design is essentially Scottish in character as befitting the name “Nova Scotia”, in the New World.

Saskatchewan

Grant by Royal Warrant, Aug. 25, 1906. On a green field, three golden sheaves of wheat, symbolic of the province as a vast wheat-producing area. On the upper third of the shield on a gold field, the red lion, walking, alludes to the Sovereignty of the King.

Prince Edward Island

Granted by Royal Warrant, May 30, 1905. On a silver field, appear four oak trees, the largest one bearing fruit, on a mound of green earth. The three small trees signify the three counties of the province and the large tree, great strength. The gold lion, on a red field, is the same as that appearing on the arms of Saskatchewan, with the same meaning.

British Columbia

Granted by Royal Warrant, Mar. 31, 1906. On a silver field, three blue bars, representing waves of the sea—in this

instance, the Pacific Ocean. Over the bars is the golden sun. In the upper third of the shield is shown the flag of the Union, in the centre of which appears a gold antique crown. The flag is symbolic of the Sovereignty of the King and the crown is reminiscent of the fact that this province was a Crown Colony in the olden days.

Quebec

Granted by Royal Warrant, May 26, 1868. In the central part of the shield, a gold lion, walking, on a red field, is shown the same as on the arms of Saskatchewan, with the same meaning. On a gold field in the upper third of the shield are two blue fleurs-de-lis¹, symbolizing the French origin of the pioneer settlers and their descendants. In the lower section, on a gold field, a sprig of three green maple leaves on one stem represents the emblem of Canada.

Alberta

Granted by Royal Warrant, May 30, 1907. This shield has, on a blue background, a mountain range covered with snow, with a green mountain range in front. In the foreground are stalks of wheat in their natural setting. On a silver field in the upper part of the shield, the red cross of St. George is depicted, which again symbolizes the Sovereignty of the King. The landscape indicates the natural topography of the province and the field its production of wheat.

Manitoba

Granted by Royal Warrant, May 10, 1905. A buffalo or bison, standing on a rock, is shown against a green field. The silver upper section of the shield shows the red cross of St. George, and the Sovereignty of the King is again shown by including the cross, while the animal recalls the days gone by when the buffalo and bison roamed the prairies in vast numbers.

Ontario

Granted by Royal Warrant, May 26, 1868. This shield has on the upper third,

¹The upper third of this shield was changed to three fleurs-de-lis, on a blue field, by Provincial Order-in-Council, Dec. 9, 1939.

on a silver field, the cross of St. George, under which, on a green background is a sprig of three golden maple leaves.

New Brunswick

Granted by Royal Warrant, May 26, 1868. On the upper third of the shield there is a golden lion, walking, on a red field. The remainder of the shield bears against a gold field, a blue lymphad, or ancient galley ship, with oars in action, flags furled, in waves of the sea. The lion again symbolizes the Sovereignty of

the King and the galley and ocean, the shipbuilding and fishing industries of the province.

Newfoundland

Granted by Royal Letters Patent, Jan. 1, 1637. This coat of arms of the old Crown Colony has on a red field, a silver cross. In the first and fourth quarters a golden lion, walking, with a gold crown on its head. In the second and third quarters is a silver unicorn, walking, wearing a gold crown, to which is attached a gold chain. ● ● ●

Artificial Respiration Not Enough To Save Life

AN absolute essential in applying artificial respiration successfully is to be sure that the victim's tongue is pulled out and kept out during efforts to revive him, says Dr. Gordon Bates in the current issue of *Health* magazine.

"A Health League of Canada Committee under the leadership of the late Sir Frederick Banting some years ago pointed out that in a large number of apparent drownings there was no water in the lungs but that laryngeal spasm was responsible," writes Dr. Bates. "If this spasm were relieved in time there was a much better chance of reviving the victim."

(Health News Service)



MAKERS OF FINE KNITTED OUTERWEAR

CARDIGANS PULLOVERS GLOVES TOQUES
SCARVES SPORTSWEAR

Botany and Nylon

Contractors to

H. M. CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

A Dangerous Journey Down the Peace River

400 Miles in a Dugout Canoe

by Sir C. E. Denny, Bart.

Author of "The Law Marches West"

The late Sir Cecil Denny was one of the original officers of the NWMP, joining as a sub-inspector on May 11, 1874. He took part in the famous march west and served with distinction until his resignation on June 6, 1881. Afterwards he became a rancher, adventurer, fire warden, hunter, archivist and writer. He was for some years Indian Agent in what is now Southern Alberta and possessed the complete confidence of the Indians. He is thought to be to some extent responsible for the fact that the Peigans, Bloods, Sarcees and Blackfoot tribes under Treaty No. 7 did not join in the Rebellion of 1885. The original manuscript of this story was sent to the *Quarterly* recently by an interested subscriber in Edmonton and was written by Sir Cecil many years ago. At the time of this trip he was about 56 years of age. Ex-Inspector Denny who succeeded to the title on the death of a brother in 1921, died in Calgary, Alta., on July 25, 1928 at the age of 78.

IHAD been all the year and a half before this story begins with a party of about 30 Mounted Policemen and was in charge of their train of pack horses. We were cutting a trail through the bush from Peace River Crossing to Fort Graham on the Findlay

River, where it joins the Parsnip River and forms the great Peace River¹.

Fort Graham is about 400 miles from Peace River Crossing, or where the town of that name now stands. This distance was travelled by a route through thick forests, over many rivers and through two ranges of the Rocky Mountains. No one but Indians had gone over it before. We had to have an Indian guide to show us the way and as there was no trail, we had to cut one seven

¹The author was hired on Oct. 29, 1904 as a "packer" to go with the RNWMP party on the construction of the Yukon-Peace River trail. Under Supt. C. Constantine the Mounted Police consisting of Insp. J. Richards, six NCOs, 22 constables, two special constables and 60 horses set out from Fort Saskatchewan on Mar. 17, 1905. See *RCMP Quarterly*, April 1948, pages 329 and 330 in story "The Highway to Alaska" for detailed account of this early expedition.

July, 1951]

Cecil Denny as an Inspector in the NWMP.

Drawing by Cst. J. deC. Fletcher.

feet wide all the way, to get through. The purpose behind this official party was the establishment of an overland route to Dawson on the Yukon River. We cut this trail for the Government but I do not think it has been used since, and must now all be overgrown again, and blocked with fallen trees². It was a difficult task and took two years of hard work and considerable expense to accomplish.

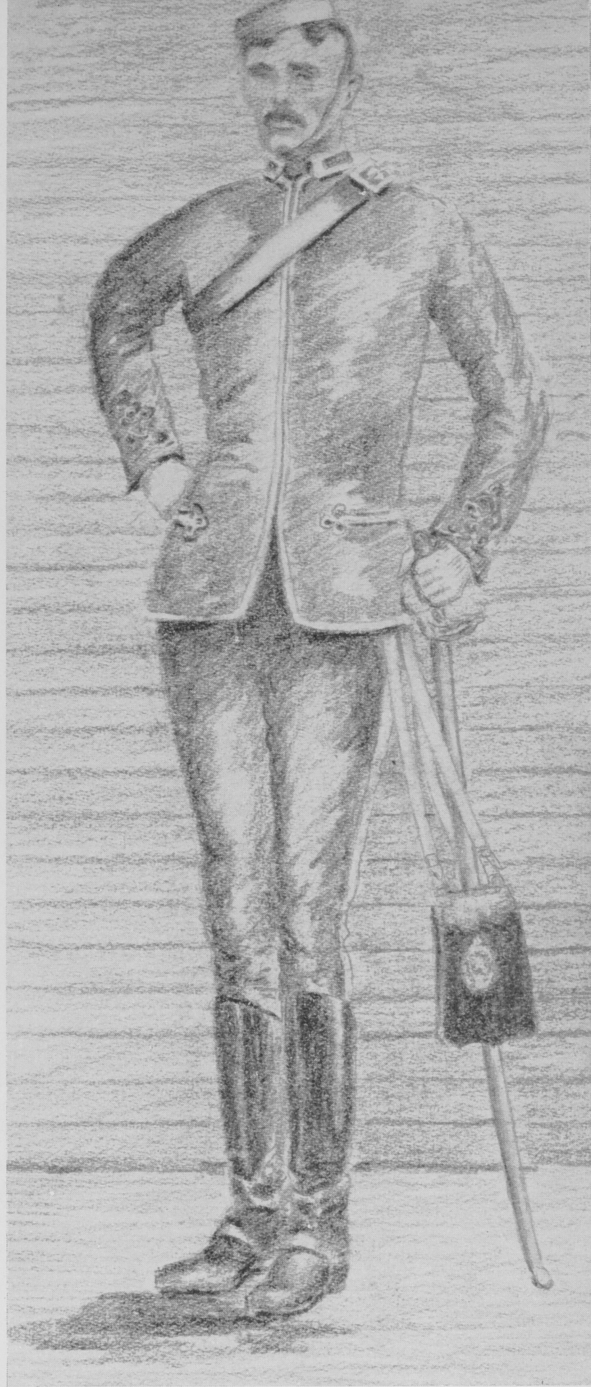
We started on our expedition to the North from Fort Saskatchewan, the party being under the command of Superintendent Constantine. However, he only went with us as far as Fort St. John, about 200 miles above Peace River Crossing. We erected buildings there and stayed the first winter, with Inspector Richards in charge.

From Peace River Crossing to Fort St. John was not bad travelling, as there had been expeditions through that part of the country before, but the 200 miles from there to Fort Graham was wild and rough, through high mountains and with bad rivers to cross. Several men were with me on the pack-train and we carried all the grub, bedding, tents and miscellaneous supplies on pack horses for the men who were cutting the trail.

It took us from March until the middle of August to go from Fort St. John to Fort Graham. I enjoyed the journey. There was a lot of game—moose, deer, caribou—and we saw whole bands of bear, both black and brown as well as grizzly. We also killed a number of mountain goats for meat as we trailed through the Rockies.

When we reached Fort Graham, a small collection of log cabins, in the heart of the mountains on the Findlay River, it was determined to remain there for the winter. A Hudson's Bay Trading

²The project was abandoned in 1908 and the finished portion of the trail was never used. This was the forerunner of the Alaska Highway constructed during World War II.



Store there was in charge of the only white man in the settlement, a man named Fox, who was married to a Beaver squaw, had several children and had lived in the village for 14 years. Fox had to take his furs down the river 100 miles in canoes to the mouth of the Parsnip River and then up that water-way another 100 miles to a Hudson's Bay Post named Fort McLeod. From there they

were packed by canoe and pack horse to Vancouver. He obtained his grub and trading goods for the next year at Fort McLeod and then took the long journey back home with his boats.

Fort Graham is situated in a deep valley between two massive mountains, with the river—which is much wider than the Saskatchewan at Edmonton—running near. After I had assisted in getting our party fixed up, I made up my mind to go down the river in a canoe to Peace River Crossing—about 400 miles—and from there on to Edmonton, another 300 miles. It was getting late in the season—I did not get away until September—and I was afraid of being caught on the way by winter. The Police did not want me to go, but being of an obstinate disposition I refused to listen to anything they said.

I bought a “dugout” canoe about 20 feet long from Fox the Hudson’s Bay man. This was made out of a big cottonwood tree, which had been burned out leaving a shell about 20 inches wide. These craft are easily upset and to prevent this happening with me, I tied a long dry pine log on each side, thus making it almost impossible to upset.

For supplies I took some bacon, tea, sugar and flour, lots of matches and tobacco, a pair of blankets, a small tent, a small axe, shotgun, cartridges and a bag with a change of clothes. My grub I put into a greasy bacon sack to keep out the wet, my matches into a water-tight case. I also had a good slicker and with this outfit on board, I started down the river all alone, on the morning of Sept. 1, 1906.

I had been told that it was impossible to go down that river alone, that there were two dangerous rapids through which a boat could not pass. The first of these, known as the Findlay Rapids, was a stretch of bad water full of rocks, at the place where the Findlay and Parsnip Rivers joined, 100 miles below Fort Graham. The other, they called the

“Parley Pas”, a literal translation from the French being “does not speak”. The Parley Pas Rapids were said to be about 100 miles below the Findlay Rapids and were so named because they allegedly made no noise, while most rapids can be heard for miles. I was also informed that there were Beaver Indians camped at the junction of the Findlay and Parsnip Rivers, and just above the Findlay Rapids, so I hoped to be able to catch them there and get them to help me through the rough water.

I made a very good and long journey the first day, though there were lots of old dead trees sticking up in the river and I had to be careful to avoid them, or risk having a hole punched in the canoe. It was lonesome the first night, but I built a big fire, put up my little tent, cooked some fish which I had caught, and after a smoke went to bed.

Those great black timber wolves were bold in the mountains, and they were hungry, for the rabbits which they lived on chiefly had disappeared that year and they had to kill moose and deer, both of which were hard to catch. I had to get up often during the night to put wood on the fire to scare them off and I could see their eyes shining through the brush. Timber wolves do not howl, but roar and a night in the mountains is rather terrifying when they start their concert. However, just at daybreak they left and after I had breakfast and packed up, I made another start.

On the third evening I came to the mouth of the Parsnip River and felt I had made a splendid trip, doing the 100 miles in three days. As I had hoped I found the Indian camp and went ashore and pitched my tent near them. I stayed a day there and hired one of the men to take his own canoe and go with me as far as the Parley Pas Rapids, which he said were two days down the Peace River. Accompanied by the Indian I walked over to look at the Findlay Rapids. They were bad. The river here



An artist's conception of Denny's intrepid canoe trip.

Drawing by Cst. J. deC. Fletcher.

was wide and for a good mile it resembled a boiling cauldron—rocks all the way down, with great waves breaking over them; no boat in the world could get through. Near the south shore a canoe could be let down with ropes, so I got a number of the Indians to assist and we let down my canoe and my guide's. Next day he tied his canoe to mine, came in with me and we started down the river. I agreed to give him an order on Fox, the trader at Fort Graham, for \$10 worth of grub, for going with me as far as the Parley Pas Rapids.

For two days we drifted down the Peace River without incident. The river ran between high mountains covered with a thick forest of spruce and pine and we passed through many minor rapids without much trouble. Sometimes the river would be quite narrow between two mountains—or through a canyon, where it ran very swiftly—at other times it would be perhaps a quarter of a mile wide and sluggish.

We shot a small black bear that was digging on the shore, perhaps for clams, and while we took a good deal of the

meat, the Indian hung the skin on a tree out of the reach of wolves and said he would get it on his way back. On the third day, about noon, the Indian told me we were near the Parley Pas Rapids. This surprised me, as we could hear the roar of the water a long distance ahead, and I understood that you could not hear the Parley Pas until you were right on to them. However, I thought the Indian ought to know best, as he had always lived in this part of the country.

We went ashore before coming close to the rapids, drew up the canoes and made camp. I then walked down to look at the rapids, but they did not look at all bad and there was quite a wide smooth channel on the north side, where it appeared to be easy to let a canoe down by rope. I went back and told the Indian I did not think these were the Parley Pas Rapids; he got angry and said he had lived here all his life and ought to know. I, of course, could say no more and as it was late, we made a big fire and went to bed.

Next morning we let my canoe down

the north side of the rapids which were about a mile long. After packing my things again into my canoe, I gave the Indian the \$10 order as I had promised him. Yet it is a strange thing, that from that day to this, that order has never been presented. What became of the guide is hard to imagine—he may have been drowned, killed by wolves, or any one of a dozen other things might have happened him, but this I know he never did turn up with that order.

It was lonesome on this great river, with those huge mountains towering over me and the dense black forests on both sides. I could not help thinking at times, of what would become of me should my canoe get wrecked, as I was hundreds of miles from any human being and winter was rapidly coming on. However, it did no good troubling about such things, all I had to do now, was to get through.

The third morning after leaving my guide I was sure everything was going to be all right, and paddled my canoe out into the middle of the river, where the current was swifter and there was not so much danger from sunken logs. In the afternoon I was lying back in the canoe smoking—fortunately with all my things, including even the gun, well tied down—when in passing round a bend of the river the boat seemed to be suddenly seized by a giant hand. In a moment I was swept right in to the middle of the dreaded Parley Pas Rapids! I had heard no sound. Here the river took a fall of at least ten feet and as the canoe and I went over, I looked back and it seemed as if I were going over Niagara Falls. I had no time to think of anything, for the canoe with me in it hanging on like grim death, plunged over the falls and then under. In a flash I thought as I went under water that this was the last of me. But, I could not have been under long and I think the canoe must have struck the bottom and this and the help of the dry logs on each side, made it rise again to the surface.

The canoe was now full of water, but nothing seemed to have got loose. As I looked ahead down the river, a wild sight it was, for miles a boiling cauldron of foam, where the water churned over the rocks. Of course I could do nothing with the canoe, so I drifted, sometimes sideways, sometimes straight ahead and now and again scraping the rocks. The journey continued this way for at least two miles and I began to have a little hope of escaping. What seemed hours to me, must have been only minutes, and as we travelled at break-neck speed we soon came into quieter water and the current at last took me near shore. I then jumped out and half swimming, at last managed to drag the boat ashore.

It was now getting on toward night and it had started to snow. Fortunately I had landed close to a huge pile of dead dry trees, piled in a heap ten feet high, so I at once went to work to make a fire. As luck would have it, my matches in the watertight box were dry. I soon had an enormous fire going, hung my blankets near to dry and then put up the small tent. After drying my clothes, I cooked some supper—the greasy old bacon sack had kept my grub from getting wet—then lay down near the fire and went to sleep.

I remained here two days, getting thoroughly dried out. I went back to look at the falls and they were bad—a big drop right across the river. I couldn't understand how I managed to get through alive. These were the Parley Pas without a doubt. I do not know why the Indian fooled me, but I suppose he wanted to get back home quickly and earn his money easily and therefore told me the first bad rapids we came to were the Parley Pas.

Day after day I drifted steadily down the river and in fact I lost track of time. Sometimes it snowed, and always it was cold at night. I encountered no more bad rapids, but where the mountains came near the river there would be small

*Roll a Good Cigarette
with a Good Tobacco...*



OLD CHUM
FINE CUT

The Tobacco of Quality

rapids and I had to be careful. Once I got into a whirlpool and had some difficulty getting out.

Mountains, mountains, mountains, day after day, the river twisting, turning and winding and around each bend I would think this will be the last mountain, but still they showed up. Wonderful peaks some of them were and in many places I would have liked to stay for days, in order to explore them. There was one place which I particularly would have liked to see. As I came round a bend there were two high mountains, one on each side of the river and about halfway up I could see two great holes in the rock on the side of each cliff. These caverns must have been very high and no doubt led into vast caves, which would have been of great interest to explore.

The wolves continued as bad as ever and twice I saw a pack of six or eight of those great black brutes driving a moose into the river. Once they came

only a few yards from my canoe and I fired several shots at them.

At last after many days I passed out of the mountains. I knew it was now all open country—excepting one place—to the Peace River Crossing. The exception was a small mountain just above Hudson's Hope—a Hudson's Bay Trading Post—and the river cut right through this mountain. This was known as Rocky Mountain Canyon. The canyon is 12 miles long and hundreds of feet deep. No boat ever did, or could, go through and it was said that logs that went in at one end came out at the other all cut to pieces like matchwood. All canoes that had ever come down the river as far as the mouth of this canyon had to be left there, and the hill had to be crossed on foot for 12 miles to reach the small trading post at Hudson's Hope. I had seen this canyon previously, having gone there with pack horses while our party was at Fort St. John.

After I got clear of the mountains, I



Sir Cecil Denny outside the Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, April 1924.

so much about sunken logs. About three or four days later I heard the roar of the rocky Mountain Canyon ahead—it can be heard for miles—and I began to watch for the many old canoes left along the bank of the river. Toward evening I saw them, landed and camped there for the night.

Next morning I hung all my stuff in the trees, to keep them from wild animals and taking only my gun started on the 12-mile trip over a steep hill and by only a narrow pack trail to Hudson's Hope.

I arrived there in the evening and while Taylor was surprised and glad to see me, he would hardly believe that I had made the long journey alone. I could not get a horse from him, but he told me where I would find an old wheelbarrow near where I was camped in which I could wheel my stuff over.

I got some tea, sugar and a little flour from the trading post and got back to my old camp that night. My things were all right in the trees where I had left them and I found the old wheelbarrow. It was a clumsy and heavy affair, the wheel being made of the round end of a sawed-off log, but I had to use it. Next morning I piled everything on the barrow and started out. It took me more than half the first day to get to the top of the hill. I could not wheel the stuff up, but had to carry everything and it took a lot of trips, as it was a good mile to the top of the hill. Altogether I was two-and-a-half days making the 12 miles and it was slow, hard work.

On the second morning before starting out, I went toward a small lake not far from camp, to wash. I had no gun with me and as I came round a bend on the shore of the lake, about 20 feet from me was a tremendous grizzly bear. His back was toward me, but he was a monster. He was standing with his fore-

was on the look-out for this place, as I would have to leave my canoe there, walk to Hudson's Hope and get a horse from Mr. Taylor—who was in charge of the post—in order to fetch my things over the mountain. At Hudson's Hope I would have to build a raft to go down the remaining 200-odd miles to Peace River Crossing. The river was much quieter now to float on and I was able to paddle a good deal, without worrying

|||
Thanks

TO THE **R.C.M.P.**



Year after year visitors to Alberta testify to the kindness and unfailing courtesy of this world-famous police force. The uniform of the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE has become synonymous with authentic information for the visitor.

The
GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA
Travel Bureau

paws on a log and on hearing me coming, turned his head and looked at me. I was terrified but stood quite still. We stared at each other. Hours seemed to pass but I stayed perfectly still. After awhile he got down off the log and moving very slowly and stopping every little while, walked toward the bank. Slowly he climbed up and disappeared in the bush. This was what I should term a pretty close call—about the closest I had yet experienced.

After getting all my kit to Hudson's Hope, I started to build my raft. This took me all of a day. I made it out of dry pine logs, about 12 feet long and it was ten feet wide, with a platform in the middle to sit on. I also made two good strong paddles and next morning started down the river again. I knew the river was good and clear as far as Peace River Crossing. Dunvegan—a small trading post at that time, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company—was about halfway between Fort St. John and

Peace River Crossing. St. John was about 60 miles below Hudson's Hope and I made it in two days.

There was no one there but a Catholic priest, the trader having gone by canoe to Peace River Crossing. I purchased more grub and only remained overnight. Four days later I arrived at Dunvegan rather late in the evening.

There was a mission at this place, as well as the trading store, and I rested there the next day. On the second morning I started on again with my raft and made Peace River Crossing in three days. The winter was now nearly on and it was cold on the river. At Peace River Crossing there was a Mounted Police Post, with Sgt. K. F. Anderson³ in charge. I stayed a few days with him and he and his wife were very kind indeed. There was only a trading store at this place then. Now it is a large and busy town.

³Reg. No. 2353, later Inspector Anderson. See RCMP Quarterly July 1949, page 76.

IN MEMORY OF
CAPTAIN SIR CECIL EDWARD DENNY BT.
 SIXTH BARONET OF TRALEE CASTLE, IRELAND
 BORN IN HAMPSHIRE ENGLAND 14TH DEC. 1850
 DIED IN EDMONTON ALBERTA 24TH AUGUST 1928
 CROSSED THE PLAINS IN 1874 AS INSPECTOR IN
 THE ORIGINAL NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE
 CO. FOUNDER OF FORTS MACLEOD AND CALGARY
 HONORARY CHIEFTAIN IN BLACKFOOT NATION
 INDIAN AGENT, GOVERNMENT ARCHIVIST,
 EXPLORER, PIONEER, ADVENTURER & AUTHOR
 HE KNEW NOT FEAR, A BORN OPTIMIST

Gravestone of the late
 Sir Cecil Denny.

(Correct date of death
 is July 25, 1928.)

I found some half-breeds going to Lesser Slave Lake for freight with wagons and made arrangements to go with them. Sergeant Anderson told me that some of the men had come down from Fort Graham and had told of my leaving there in the canoe all alone. They were sure I had been drowned. We were several days getting to Lesser Slave Lake, where I found Superintendent Constantine and Dr. West of the RNWMP with whom I stayed two days. Then as a Hudson's Bay scow was going across the lake and on down the Little Slave River into the Athabasca and from there to the town of Athabasca, I decided to go with them. We sailed across the lake, which is about 100 miles long and drifted

down the little river. The journey took several days and it was not at all what one would describe as a pleasant one. The weather was bitterly cold. This would be the last boat to cross the lake that season and we had to hurry to avoid being caught in the ice.

At the Athabasca River I met another man and we took a canoe at the mouth of the Little River and went on down the 90 miles to Athabasca. Here, I got clothes. It was a small place then but a stage-coach ran to Edmonton and I took it. We were three days on the road, but at last I arrived at the end of my journey. Needless to say I was thankful indeed to get through safely. ●●●

English Girl Out to Get Her Mountie

*A*N English girl wants to vary the Mounties' usual routine of "getting their man". She wants them to get a woman instead—she herself being the one.

Miss Brenda Willis has written to a local newspaper, and says in part:

"Dear Editor: I wonder if you would be so kind as to print my request in your paper. I would like to marry a Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman.

"If anyone is interested, they could write to me, as I would like to correspond with someone first. Then I would come to Canada to meet whoever is interested in marrying me".

(From: *The British Columbian*, New Westminster, B.C., Mar. 7, 1951.)

Recruiting

SINCE 1873—and until 1946—recruiting for the Force has been a rather intermittent process. The strength increased steadily from the original 150 recruits until 1941 when the total reached 2,346, but in the intervening years the number of uniformed personnel fluctuated as the Force absorbed various provincial police forces as well as other Federal law-enforcement bodies. This practice of recruiting at intervals, although a very necessary procedure in the past, has left many people with the belief that it is the system still in use.

At the conclusion of World War II, the uniformed strength of the Force was 2,315. Through continuous recruiting since February 1946, this figure has been raised to approximately 3,750 and it is intended that the Force be further strengthened by the addition of several hundred more men. The normal wastage, i.e., discharges for all causes, amounts to about eight per cent per year. Although this is a very satisfactorily low figure, it means that normal replacements will have to be accepted at the rate of some 350 to 400 men each year and this does not take into account the proposed further increase in strength which will be accomplished in the next year or two.

It is clear that recruiting for the RCMP will henceforth be a continuous process and, whether or not recruiting publicity is in evidence, applications will be accepted at all times of the year. Since this is to be so, it is important that certain conditions of engagement and service be accurately published.

Salary Young men enlisting in the Force today, if under the age of 21 years, are engaged in the rank of Third



Northwest Mounted Police

RECRUITS WANTED.

APPLICANTS must be between the ages of twenty-two and forty, active, able-bodied men of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character and sobriety.

They must understand the care and management of horses; and be able to ride well.

The term of engagement is five years.

Members of the force are supplied free with rations, a free kit on joining, and periodical issues during the term of service.

Applications to be made to

RECRUITING OFFICER, N. W. M. Police.

At 677 Main Street, Winnipeg, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. 830F

Recruiting ad from *The Nor-west Farmer*, Winnipeg, of July 1893.

Class Constable, with a salary of \$170 per month. On attaining his 21st birthday a Third Class Constable is promoted to Second Class with an automatic increase in salary to \$200 per month. If 21 years of age or over, men are engaged as Second Class Constables at a salary of \$200 per month.

On completion of two years' service in the rank of Second Class Constable a member is eligible for promotion to First Class Constable, at a salary of \$210 per month. During the next four years' service—and provided he remains in the rank of First Class Constable—his salary is increased at the rate of \$10 a month for each completed year of service until he is receiving the maximum salary—\$250 per month—for that rank. Under certain circumstances and at the discretion of the Commissioner, a First Class Constable's salary may be increased to \$260 per month.

The rates of pay for NCO rank and Officers are as follows:

Corporals	\$275 per month
Sergeants	\$300 per month
Staff Sergeants and	
Sergeants Major	\$325 per month
Officers.....	\$5,220 to \$15,000 per annum

While members are in training there is a pay deduction of \$1.70 per day for board and lodging. Thereafter, where meals are supplied, they are at the rate of .40 per meal; lodging, where supplied, is at the rate of .50 per day.

Superannuation Men engaging in the Force come under Part V of the RCMP Act in respect to pension and are required to contribute six per cent of their salary for this purpose. The superannuation plan is particularly attractive in that certain pension benefits are provided for the widow and/or, dependents of members who die either during their service or after retirement and it also includes special provision in the event of death or accident while on duty.

Maximum pension is earned on completion of 35 years' service, but a minimum pension may be granted on completion of 20 years' service.

Medical Complete medical attention, including hospitalization, surgery, dental treatment, etc., is provided at Government expense, except when made necessary through fault of the member concerned.

Security Employment in the Force is permanent, subject to the good conduct and suitability of the member concerned.

Uniforms All articles of kit and uniform are supplied, including socks, underwear, shirts, bedding, etc., and toilet articles, such as towels and tooth brushes.

Leave All members may obtain a maximum of 21 days' leave each year, with full pay, provided their services can be spared. The privilege of annual

leave is granted after one full year's service.

Promotion There is an excellent opportunity for advancement in the Force, based on seniority and merit. All Officers are commissioned from the ranks.

Training Recruits receive full pay while undergoing a well balanced physical and professional training.

Travel The scope and nature of duties performed by the Force provides the opportunity to travel and work in many places not otherwise available to the average young man. Probably one of the most satisfying aspects of service in the Force is the "esprit de corps" and feeling of comradeship among men employed in a public service which has built unique and enviable traditions.

Qualifications An applicant must:

- (a) be single,
- (b) be between 18 and under 30 years of age,
- (c) have a complete Grade VIII education or the equivalent thereof, for which proof must be supplied,
- (d) be at least 5'8" tall in sock feet,
- (e) not weigh more than 185 lbs. if his height is 6'1" or under and not more than 200 lbs. if over the height of 6'1",
- (f) be physically fit and in full possession of all faculties,
- (g) have an impeccable character.

Having complied with the basic requirements an applicant is given certain tests and examinations to ascertain his suitability for service in the Force.

In the initial stages he is required to write an educational test, which is based on school subjects, and have a medical examination by a qualified medical examiner. Failure to pass either one of the foregoing examinations automatically eliminates the applicant from further consideration.

Applicants proceeding beyond this stage are required to have their finger-

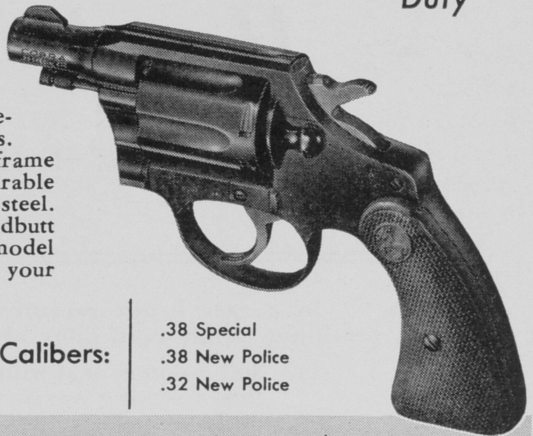
ONLY 15 OUNCES!

NEW COLT COBRA

*A Truly Light-Weight Weapon
For Plainclothes
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prints taken and are carefully screened as to character and general suitability.

Finally, the applicant is tested and interviewed by a Personnel Officer. At this time the results of the various tests and examinations, interview, etc., are given very careful consideration by the

interviewing officer who makes a complete analysis of applicant's potentialities for police work, particularly insofar as they apply to conditions met within this Force. This information is then placed before the Commissioner for approval or otherwise.

● ● ●

On And Off The Beat

THE Metropolitan Police Central Band . . . is now one of the principal musical attractions in the country. Its 50 or so members are recruited solely from serving members of the force and all perform ordinary police duty when not engaged with the band.

The activities of the band and the demand for its services became so keen that a few years ago its administration was transferred to a department of the Yard—A.3 Branch—and Ch. Supt. R. Lobb, MRE, of that branch was appointed its honorary secretary.

The band's present Director of Music is Mr. Roger Barsotti, ARCM, who was appointed to that post—a whole time one—in 1946 on his retirement from the Army, when he was Bandmaster, of the 2nd Battalion, the Queen's Royal Regiment. He is well known in the musical world for his compositions and arrangements, and his march "Metropolitan" has been adopted as the march of the Metropolitan Police.

(From the *Police Chronicle and Constabulary World*, England, Apr. 6, 1951.)

Probabilities in the Identification of Handwriting

by S/Sgt. H. H. RADCLIFFE

In a case heard recently in a Canadian Court the presiding judge, held inter alia,

- (a) that a non-expert witness should be able to swear that a writing was or was not that of the accused, and when the witness said "I am of the opinion that is the signature of the accused" the writing was not identified.
- (b) That if he accepted as an exhibit a document with a questioned signature thereon, by so doing he was accepting the signature as proven.
- (c) That a qualified document examiner would always be able to identify any writings of a particular person.

These views were modified following argument by counsel and the hearing of further evidence, but the opinions are so at variance with those generally accepted that the case prompted the writing of this monogram.

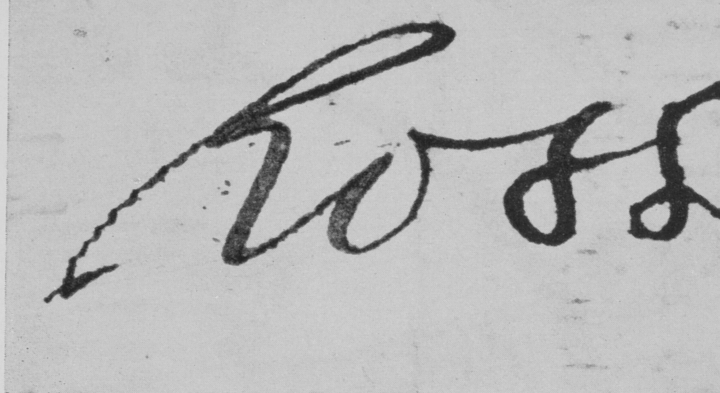
IN Canada at this time it is a rare occurrence to meet a person who cannot write. If thought is given to the matter it will be realized that nearly everybody uses pen, pencil or typewriter practically every day of the year. As writing enters so intimately into social and business activities it follows that, in one way or another, written documents will be of concern to members of all police forces. Therefore, when authorship of handwriting is questioned or disputed it is of moment to determine

by whom it was written, but there is not always direct, indisputable evidence available on that point.

The identity of a writing, or rather the identification of the person who wrote a handwriting, may be proved in the Law Courts in various ways. These methods of proof may be enumerated:

- (a) By a witness who saw the writing executed.
- (b) By a witness to whom the author of the handwriting in question admitted authorship.

An unusual "tremor" caused by the manner in which the pen was held.



- (c) By a witness who knows and recognizes the handwriting through close contact or association with the writer.
- (d) By a witness who has made a study of the identification of handwritings and is admitted by the Courts as a qualified "expert" witness.
- (e) By evidence given by one or more witnesses as to the circumstances surrounding the writing in question or as to the conditions under which the writing came to hand.

In civil actions, as compared with criminal actions, the rules of evidence are somewhat more elastic. "The rules of proof are in general the same in civil and criminal proceedings, but . . . civil cases may be proved by a preponderance of evidence (while) criminal charges must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt."¹ The distinction is very finely drawn, for "There is in general no difference as to the rules of evidence, or modes of proof, between criminal and civil cases. What may be received in the one case may be received in the other, and what is rejected in the one ought to be rejected in the other. A fact must be established by the same evidence whether it is followed by criminal or civil consequences."²

Of the methods of proof, the evidence of witnesses who saw a writing executed, and of those to whom the author admitted authorship, are the only ones that may be said to be "direct" evidence or proof. Such evidence will generally be

admitted freely, subject to the question of whether or not "compulsion" in any form was involved. "Compulsion" would arise where there was duress or fear as a result of which writings were executed or admissions of authorship made, when the Court in its discretion may refuse such writings as "exhibits". Such "proof" having been given and documents with writings thereon entered as "exhibits" before a Court, the reliability and credibility of the witnesses, together with other factors, will determine whether the "proof" is accepted by the Court and the writings "proved" without any doubt to be the handwritings of a named individual.

A distinction must be drawn between handwritings which were executed before witnesses in the ordinary course of business or social activities and those which were written before witnesses specifically for purposes of comparison with questioned or disputed writings. In these latter instances admission as "exhibits" is not as simple a matter. It has been held that in such cases it is necessary to prove that they were written voluntarily. This same rule has been applied in those cases where a person has admitted authorship of writings to a "person in authority", these writings being of a nature which would make them evidence against such person in criminal proceedings.

There have been instances where persons have admitted to the authorship of certain handwritings when in fact they had not written them. Police investiga-

¹R. v. Whittaker—42 CCC—162 ("Phipson on Evidence"—8th Ed. page 6).

²R. v. Whittaker—42 CCC—162 ("Russell on Crimes", 7th Ed. page 2055).

tors must be prepared for these false admissions which sometimes are made by a person guilty of an offence with some purpose to deceive, but which are made in other cases with no guilty intent but because of an unwarranted fear or even of pride. Examples of such instances are where a man has permitted his wife to endorse cheques payable to himself and then is afraid he may have committed an offence by so doing, or where a man has permitted his wife to write letters in his name because he himself had difficulty in writing at all but did not want this fact to be known. The true state of affairs, in such instances, usually comes to light following further investigation.

In those cases where proof of identity of handwritings is offered by evidence as to the circumstances surrounding the document containing the handwriting, such evidence would be circumstantial. An instance of this nature would be when a person was arrested and in his possession were found various documents such as an automobile registration card, an Unemployment Insurance card, a club membership card, and others, all made out in his name and signed with a corresponding signature. It may be held by the Court that it is reasonable to assume that the signatures were the writings of the person in question. The acceptance of such "proof" would be at the discretion of the Court and where the disputed handwriting was the *Corpus delicti* the probability of its acceptance might be remote. Such proof has been offered and accepted where the writings were used for purposes of comparison (as "standards") with questioned writings pertinent to the offence charged, being evidence against the accused.

Apart from the surroundings of the document there may be circumstantial evidence of facts or of individualizing characteristics in the document or the writings thereon which in themselves may bear on identity of a handwriting. Such could be similar misspellings found in two writings, one questioned and the

other known as to its authorship, or the printed date of a form being at variance with the alleged date of completion in handwriting.

In a great majority of cases where the identification of handwritings is involved there is no such "direct" or "circumstantial" evidence available to prove identity. This can then only be done by the evidence of witnesses who give "opinion" evidence. These may be persons who recognize and know the writing, or others classed as "expert" witnesses because they have made a study of handwritings and the comparison and identification of such. The statutory enactment giving authority for the comparison of disputed or questioned writings with writings proved to be the writings of a particular person, is found in s. 8 of the Canada Evidence Act, while there are many quoted cases wherein rulings have been made in connection with the admissibility of such evidence relative to the identification of handwritings. It has been held that a Court or jury may itself compare handwritings to determine whether or not a handwriting is genuine³, but it has also been held that a jury should receive the assistance of an expert⁴.

In recent years it has become common practice to call "expert" witnesses in matters involving questioned or disputed handwritings. This does not mean that any other person who has knowledge as to the identity of a handwriting cannot be called as a witness in connection with such writings, nor has it obviated the necessity for calling such persons to prove the handwriting "standards of comparison" which are used by the "expert" in his comparisons. These "standard" writings need not be relevant to the matter before a Court, being introduced solely for comparison purposes.

It is into this "opinion" evidence that it may be said that degrees of probability enter to a considerable degree. Non-

³R. v. Dixon—3 CCC—220.

⁴R. v. Harvey—11 Cox CC 346.



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expert witnesses—that is witnesses who have not made a special study of handwritings but who through close business or social contacts with people and their individual handwritings know the handwritings—may say:

"I have seen Mr. X write many times and I am positive that is his handwriting."

"I have carried on a correspondence with Mr. X for many years and can readily recognize his handwriting and do recognize this writing as his."

"I have upon occasion seen Mr. X's handwriting and in my opinion that is his handwriting."

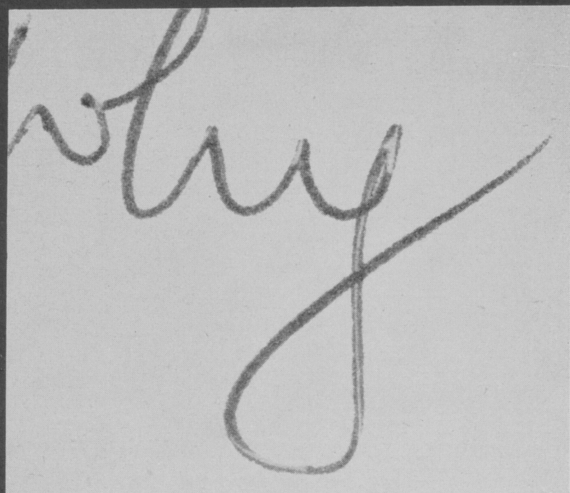
"I have received letters from Mr. X and that writing looks like his but I cannot say positively that it is his handwriting."

"I can recognize Mr. X's signature but that signature is very carelessly written therefore I cannot say definitely it is his but it could be his."

In cases where such identifications are made there will be examination and

cross-examination but in the final result the handwritings in question will be identified in varying degrees of certainty by the witnesses. It is then a matter of "fact" to be decided by the Court whether the handwritings are those of the individuals named. However, decisions in each case need not be based on the evidence of one witness. Other evidence may strengthen or weaken the degree of certainty in the identification but this is not always appreciated by magistrates, counsel and others. There is sometimes too much effort made to have a witness express a positive opinion, or even to state as a fact what is really an opinion, without thought as to the limitations of such an identification or to the difficulties or doubts which should be recognized.

When a qualified document examiner makes a comparison of handwritings his conclusions are based on trained observation of all elements and characteristics in the writings. When such an examiner gives evidence before a Court he is



A "ball-point" pen writing having in part a split writing line similar to the two tracks of a steel pen.

classed as an "expert" witness who by reason of specialized qualifications is permitted to express an "opinion" on the matter before the Court to assist such body in arriving at a decision.

In his examination and comparison of handwritings a document examiner may find characteristics common to both the questioned or disputed writing and to the "standards" or known writings of an individual to a very great extent, with no divergent characteristics. In such cases he can arrive at a positive conclusion of identity and is prepared to give evidence to that effect, and will illustrate what he found in the writings and give the reasoning upon which he bases his conclusions. In many writings submitted for comparison he will not be able to arrive at any positive conclusion of identity. There are many reasons and factors which may cause a degree of uncertainty—the writings may be too limited in extent to disclose all the writer's characteristics or the complete ranges of natural variation peculiar to his writing, or the characteristics of the writing may be lacking in weight or significance, or it may be an unnatural, disguised, or spurious writing not embodying the personal characteristics of the writer. In such cases, while the examiner may not be able to arrive at a positive conclusion that one, and only one, writer could have written the writings, he may find in varying degrees some inherent qualities and characteristics in the questioned or disputed writings which will permit him to express a

qualified opinion indicating a probability of identification. In these latter cases he will rarely be called upon to give evidence as a witness in criminal proceedings.

The reasoning by which such qualified opinions of probable identifications of handwritings are not made available to the Courts, and if made available may not be appreciated or accepted, is faulty when dogmatic. Whether it be magistrate, judge, or jury, the Court has to arrive at a decision on the matter before it and when the identification of a handwriting is in question will have to consider all the evidence, including the reasoning of qualified "experts". "The jury must weigh the conflicting evidence, consider all the probabilities of the case, not excluding the ordinary presumption of innocence, and must determine the question according to the balance of those probabilities."⁵

A case in which it was very ably reasoned that the qualified opinion of a document examiner should be acceptable to a Court was that of *Wakeford v. the Bishop of Lincoln*, taken to the Privy Council in 1921⁶. In this case the questioned handwriting consisted of the words "and wife" following an admittedly genuine signature in a hotel register. The handwriting evidence was to the effect that the writing characteristics agreed exactly with the admitted signature but the examiner pointed out that

⁵*Doe d Devine v. Wilson* quoted in *R. v. Anderson* 22 CCC 455 and *R. v. Clark* 35 CCC 261. (Tremears 4th Ed. page 610).

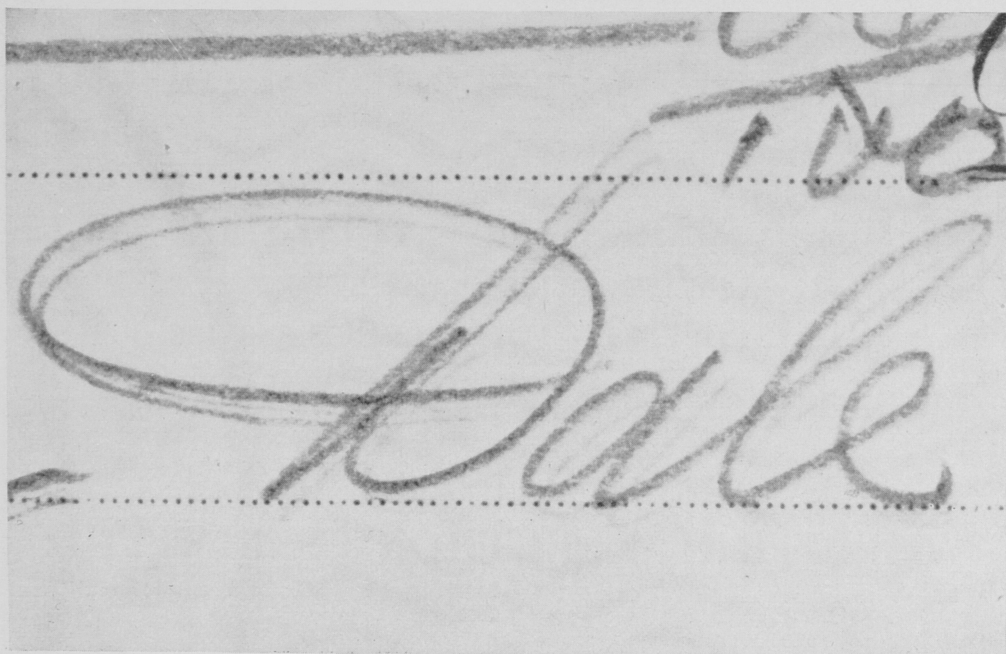
⁶*Wakeford v. Bishop of Lincoln*—90 L.J.P.C. 174 (1921).

it would not have been impossible for these to have been reproduced by another person, but that the coincidental appearance of another person able to do so would have been remarkable. He said "It is not possible to swear that anyone has written a given piece of writing. All he can do is to point out the points of resemblance and of difference, and to state what probable conclusions may be drawn from them." The Lord Chancellor of England at that time (Lord Birkenhead), in the course of the judgment, remarked "This is the manner in which matters of this kind ought to be presented to the Court, who have to make up their minds with such assistance as can be furnished to them by those who have made a study of these matters, whether a particular writing is to be assigned to a particular person. Questions depending upon handwriting are in many cases doubtful, and in the past have given, and in the future will give, cause for great anxiety in courts of justice. But upon them, as upon other

matters, it is necessary to come to a conclusion, and in this case the Board have no hesitation as to the conclusion which should be reached."

Any conclusion based on the recounting of experiences of others must be based on reasoning to some extent. A man may see something happen—in such a case there is no reasoning by the onlooker as far as he himself is concerned. When however, he is called as a witness and gives evidence as to what he saw, the Court has to decide if he is telling the truth. Such a decision will be founded upon reasoning after the whole story has been told. A Court will not arbitrarily decide to accept proof of identification of handwriting by the evidence of one witness—even that of an alleged eye-witness, for perjury may be committed—but by all the evidence. The Criminal Code of Canada takes cognizance of this fact where in s. 1002 are listed those offences in which the evidence of one witness must be corroborated.

A "double" pencil writing caused by a defective point of the pencil.



It may be difficult to arrive at a conclusion on consideration of a few isolated happenings, but when evidence of numerous events and all probabilities of events are considered together, whether contradictory or not, then persons of reasonable minds may come to a positive conclusion as to the facts in dispute or question. A document examiner does not decide "this is the handwriting of Mr. X" on all the facts that will be before a Court, as he bases his conclusions on the probabilities in the writings alone.

The matters considered in the proof of the identification of a handwriting are, of course, for the greater part applicable to proof of non-identity, that is, where it can be concluded that a disputed writing was not the writing of a named person.

A qualified examiner will always be prepared to state the reasons upon which he bases his conclusions. If there be a conflict of evidence by handwriting

"experts" then in arriving at a decision it should be incumbent upon the Court to consider the reasons given by each examiner, and to base its own conclusions upon those which appear to be the more reasonable and the better founded upon characteristics of the writings themselves, together with other pertinent or corroborating evidence. In the case of *R. v. Law* it was held in effect "... where the experts called by the prosecutor are contradicted by an equal number of experts called by the defence ... the jury should be told that the prosecutor had failed to establish that (the handwriting had been identified)".⁷ It is difficult to accept this reasoning, and fortunately for the interests of justice this principle is not applied to any appreciable extent in the Courts, either to the identification of handwritings or to other questions whereon "expert" opinion evidence is given and "probabilities" are matters for decision. ● ● ●

⁷*R. v. Law*—15 CCC 382—and others.

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The Lesson of

“Gentleman Joe”

by Ex-Asst. Commr. V. A. M. KEMP, CBE

A former senior officer of the Force philosophizes on the theme of *Service* and as an example uses the life of a former special constable whose Police career reflected so much that was of credit to the Force.

RECENTLY another former officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and I were, as is the wont of ex-members, discussing the Force, looking not only at the past but also the present. It is generally believed that those of us who have performed our little act on the Mounted Police stage are too prone to peer wistfully into the dim, dark days beyond recall, to become too analytical of modern developments and to contemplate in a resigned fashion on what lies ahead. In defence of the fraternity of ex-members let me hasten to record that our conversations are not always along such lines. There are many who wax enthusiastic over the tremendous possibilities of expansion and service in the RCMP of the future. We may perhaps wish that we could turn back the clock and continue to make a contribution toward this future development; we may regret that the passing years preclude this very desirable opportunity but we know that the future of the Force is in safe hands and that the reputation for integrity, handed down by the succeeding generations since 1873 will be enriched by the

younger crop of recruits who are assimilated annually into the organization.

Anyhow my erstwhile colleague and I, recalling our own past service, reached the point in our discussion when the theme of “Service” took a somewhat serious turn. The theory was developed that every member, past or present, has contributed something to the fabric which makes up “the Force”, and it is this fabric which in the final analysis represents tradition.

It may be trite to observe that it is tradition which produces reputation. Trite or not, a tradition of sincerity of purpose or, on the other hand, a tradition of ruthlessness or indifference becomes the foundation on which reputation rests. Had the old timers of the 19th century been content with perfunctory or haphazard police work, we who came into the Force in the early days of the 20th century would have found it difficult to overcome the prejudice which would have inevitably resulted. It is even questionable if the Service would have been continued. The fact remains that the reputation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police today is the outcome of

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the tradition which has been our heritage from the earliest days of the Force's history.

And so we discussed this theory. Perhaps there has been the occasional member who has failed in this respect; it would be difficult to contemplate any organization which has not had its casual failure. But the most recently joined recruit can keep before him at all times the reputation of the Mounted Police and his own opportunity to strengthen it. It is not the exclusive privilege of those of exalted rank to strengthen these traditions; any history of the Force is replete with the deeds of NCOs, constables, yes and of our special constables—deeds which have enhanced the good name of the "Outfit".

It was this conversation which recalled to my mind one such special constable, who added to this Mounted Police tradition in its earlier days and who, in the years that followed his retirement, continued to deepen the public regard for

the Force, by the simple method of pride in his past service.

They called him "Gentleman Joe" McKay because he was a gentleman. Nicknames are not an unfailing indication of personality; the criminal element numbers its quota of those dubbed "Lucky" or "Happy" who, languishing in jail or penitentiary, must frequently wonder by what quirk of fate they were endowed with these incongruous appellations.

But Joe *was* a gentleman. A courtly manner, soft-spoken accents, an attitude of deference but not one of subservience were all characteristics which contributed to his title.

Even before I joined the Force in 1910 I knew him; for that matter everybody in Prince Albert, Sask., knew and respected him. An aging but erect man, with straggling beard and keen penetrating eyes, usually wearing the Stetson hat of the Force as a reminder of his past affiliations, he was what is known as a "character" in the community. Actually Joe McKay was more than a character. In his presence one caught a whiff of the atmosphere of those early days of the North-West Mounted Police, when law and order implied hard riding, constant supervision over the Indians of the prairies, the perpetual brushes with the whisky runner and cattle rustler.

In those years when I first knew Joe, the North-West Rebellion of 1885 was not so far distant that it had been forgotten. Many members of the Force wore the Rebellion ribbon on their tunics. Moreover Prince Albert had been at the core of the fighting. The Almighty Voice affair which followed the Rebellion ten years later, had had its bloody climax but a few miles away. "Gentleman Joe" had played his part in both the Rebellion and the last stand of Almighty Voice. So Prince Albert knew him and respected him for the service which had been his.

It is generally conceded that Joe

BRITISH COLUMBIA

McKay fired the first shot in the Rebellion. There has been some mild questioning from a school of thought which claims that this distinction fell to the rebels. On one point however there can be no doubt. He did fire the first shot for the forces of law and order. This was at a point not far from Duck Lake, Sask. Superintendent Crozier, in charge of a small Police party with McKay present as interpreter, came upon a band of hostile Indians and parleying was commenced. McKay, seeing the intent of the Indians to fire on the Police, drew his pistol and shot an Indian who had seized him.

The final battle with Almighty Voice, which was brought about by the murder of three Mounted Policemen, the wounding of two others and a civilian, concluded one of the darkest chapters in the history of the Police. Finally cornered, this Indian was shot to death. Joe McKay was on hand, again in his capacity as interpreter with the Police detail.

Lest it be considered that these two dramatic incidents represented the sole actions of a man who was briefly in the service of the Force, it should be mentioned that "Gentleman Joe" continued in the Mounted Police for a period of over 21 years, leaving the service in 1906. In his capacity as special constable, his duties were primarily those of interpreter. The Police personnel in those days came and went with a rapidity which would be amazing at the present time. There were some who settled down to make the Mounted Police a career and of this number a proportion acquired some fluency in the language of the Indians with whom they had to deal. But the vast majority of the members had a limited, if any knowledge of the tongue. Interpreters were therefore very necessary adjuncts to the establishment.

Another record fell to the lot of Joe McKay; he enjoyed the distinction of serving as special constable longer than any of his associates of those early days.

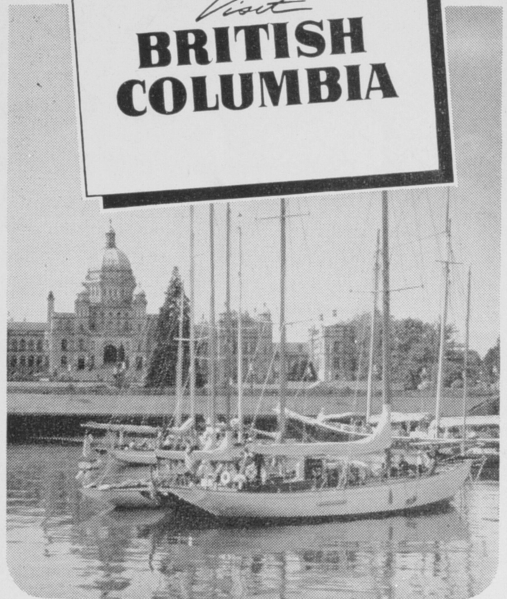


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Two brief spells in the early 1900's brought his aggregate service to approximately 23 years and he became the first of his rank to be given the benefit of a pension under the Mounted Police Act.

It inevitably followed that he likewise became the first special constable to receive the RCMP Long Service Medal. By the time he received this award after the medal was introduced in 1934, Joe was 78 years of age and had been inactive for many years. While visiting in Prince Albert a few years later and shortly before his death¹, I dropped in for a chat with him. We had barely started on our conversation when he called to his wife to bring in his medal. Propping himself up, he pinned to his shirt both the North-West Rebellion and the Long Service Medals. Pointing to the latter he said, "When I received that medal, it was the proudest day of my life."

It is not primarily with his accomplishments as a member of the Force, that this short article is concerned. "Gentleman Joe", after he left the Service, continued to develop public respect for the tradition and reputation of the Mounted

Police. An investigation into histories and other works of the Force may disclose only a passing reference to him, his influence was nevertheless immeasurable. He was the friend and confidant of citizens in all walks of life, including his former comrades. He was an emblem of the good work which the Force had performed, not merely because he fired the first shot in the Rebellion but because of his innate pride of service. It is doubtful if he ever heard of "good public relations" and yet that phrase sums up the qualities which he certainly possessed. His mission in life was to show to those with whom he came in contact, the pride he felt in the organization which he had served. For that he drew the respect of his fellow-citizens and their respect for the Mounted Police as a body was accordingly deepened.

Here then, it seems to me, is the lesson of "Gentleman Joe". Whether we be in the Force today or out of it our service is certainly one of pride. With that pride we can, even as he did, maintain and develop that respect which has raised the Force to its present high pinnacle of success.



¹Ex-Spl. Cst. Joseph McKay died Dec. 13, 1938 at the age of 82.

"For Conspicuous Courage"

AT A quiet ceremony held at Calgary, Alta., during the evening of Mar. 19, 1951, the Mayor of that city formally presented the King's Police and Fire Services Medal to Mrs. Ilda Gammon, widow of Reg. No. 5816 Cst. Alexander Gammon who was mortally wounded May 25, 1950 while attempting to arrest a bank robber in Montreal.

The circumstances leading up to the posthumous award of the medal are well known; the bandit, Thomas Rossler has since paid the death penalty. But there is an added touch to the personal tragedy of one family—Mrs. Gammon survived her husband by less than a year. On May 11, Mrs. Gammon died at Calgary after undergoing an operation. To the bereaved family will go the sympathy of all members of the Force whose proudest traditions were upheld by Constable Gammon.



Organizing A Crime Prevention Exhibition

By Cst. C. R. STANLEY

Leicestershire Constabulary

In which an English policeman-writer describes a novel approach to crime prevention—an exhibition to educate the public.

IN THE spring of 1950, the Chief Constable of Leicestershire, John A. Taylor, Esq., MBE, decided to inaugurate a Crime Prevention Exhibition to tour the six divisions of the county the following autumn. The organization of the campaign was vested

in the hands of the detective superintendent of the force, J. A. Clayton, Esq., and the writer.

This was an entirely new innovation sponsored by the Home Office in a nation-wide effort to bring home to the public how they could best help to

defeat the criminal by the protection of their homes and property and to develop its primary theme, that it takes two to bring about a burglary, **"The Burglar and You"**. Specially prepared animated units, or Touring Exhibition Sets as they were called, admirably designed by the Central Office of Information for the Home Office, were available for loan. These sets illustrated in an interesting and entertaining manner how the small householder could impede the burglar or housebreaker and formed the nucleus around which the whole of the Exhibition was built.

The project at first presented innumerable problems ranging from those of transportation to publication—with the inevitable question of expense hovering in the background—and the consideration of just what was required to reach the public with the best effect and at the same time blend with the Touring Exhibition Sets. It was therefore arranged for visits to be made to Crime Prevention Exhibitions in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Staffordshire and Nottinghamshire. The outcome of these visits not only gave us a lead in the right direction but considerably broadened our ideas upon the many and varied aspects of crime prevention.

Firstly, a series of blue and cream-colored, three-panelled wooden stands—devised and constructed for a striking flood-lit effect, together with table-top inserts so arranged to display at their best, past and present crime, police and law exhibits—were made. The centre and side panels were utilized to depict bold, distinctive and self-explanatory photographs arranged to coincide with appropriate stands, and which all in turn, created a colorful, spectacular and impressive portrayal of:

- Crime and Its Prevention
- Crime and Its Punishment
- The Leicestershire Constabulary
- The Special Constabulary.

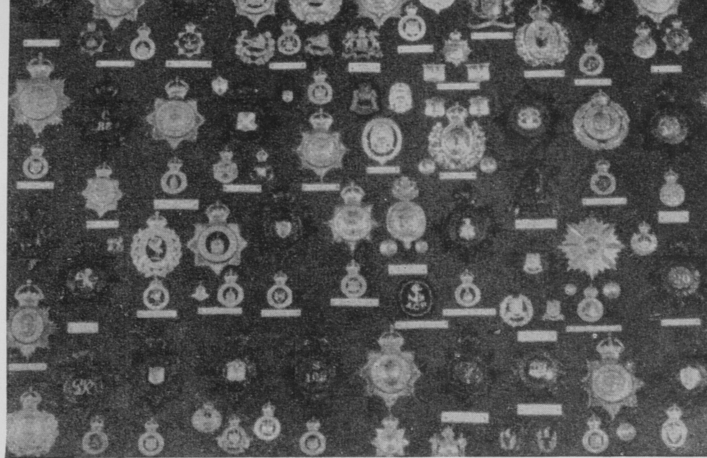
In these days it is an established fact that the pill is always coated with sugar

and so in this Exhibition it was intended that the pill, or lesson of crime prevention, should be relieved in other directions. Accordingly, from the Director of the Leicester Museum certain objects were secured for inclusion. They included a set of mounted gibbet irons used at Leicester in 1832 to hang the body of James Cook who murdered a bookbinder's traveller; a pair of stocks from the local village; an 18th century vicious-toothed man trap; heavy clanking body and leg chains and iron weights, formerly in use at the Leicester Prison; a Spanish treasure chest of Armada vintage, with the bottom falling away with age but displaying for all the world to see on the inside of the heavy lid, the quaint, intricate but most effective locking device of the period. There were hand fetters, emblazoned truncheons, tip-staves and bludgeons; a brank or "scold's bridle", a ghastly instrument of torture used during the Middle Ages against women who practised witchcraft, and finally to complete this motley collection, a genuine but dilapidated Peeler's top hat nearly a century old.

The assistance of the County Archivist was also invoked and photostatic copies of Transportation Orders and Bonds relating to the shipment of prisoners overseas, together with Petitions protesting against the introduction of the County Constabulary at its inception in 1839, were all incorporated for display in this somewhat unusual Crime Prevention Exhibition.

An inquiry throughout the force for personal and private exhibits brought forth a unique collection of police cap and helmet badges of our Home and Colonial Forces inclusive of the comparatively new police in the British occupied zone of Germany. Exquisitely mounted in five green-baized, glass-topped show cases, they proved to be a first-rate attraction not only to the visiting public but to the many press representatives who all wished to photograph this excellent collection of police in-

A portion of the large collection of police insignia on display at the Exhibition.



signia.* An old and decrepit Police Report of 1896 covering the last-known activities of a local cock fight leading up to the arrest of the organizers and participants, an ancient Police Gazette of 1870, a Police Chronicle of 1917, a tattered and torn, but still discernible local police recruiting poster dated 1876, a Bow Street Runner's stick, photographs of the mounted constabulary in its early days and former senior officers of the force long since forgotten, together with many other items came in to headquarters in response.

Visitors found a certain morbid fascination in gruesome relics from a colorful and grisly past supplied by New Scotland Yard. They comprised homemade masks found in possession of Browne and Kennedy who were both convicted and hanged for the brutal murder of P. C. Gutteridge; the rope used to execute Amelia Elizabeth Dyer, notorious "baby farmer" in 1896; leg irons used to secure in his cell, Jack Sheppard, the highwayman of 1782, who achieved further notoriety for his frequent prison escapes; and finally in contrast, a present-day display of an opium addict's equipment which included, unromantically enough, a funnel made from a broken mineral water bottle.

An electrical questionnaire from the West Riding of Yorkshire Constabulary—to solve the questions, press the button and up comes the answer in lighted, picture form—was included and ultimately proved a source of attraction to both young and old. There was an attractive, double-sided glass photographic stand from the Forensic Science Laboratory at Nottingham, showing inter alia how microscopic fragments of hair and wool, and the characteristics of a revolver left on the lethal bullet fired from it, together revealed the answer to an unexplained death.

From this same department, a selection of firearms showing their evolution from the ancient, flint-lock musket to the modern, self-loading automatic pistol, added to the abundant variety of exhibits. Other features included a three-fold G.P.O. 999 stand with a G.P.O. engineer in attendance and an invisible-ray burglar alarm system of the London Auto-Call Company, which not only rings bells when intruders break into a house or factory, but automatically dials 999, asks to be connected to the police, and after pausing for the connection to be made, announces that the premises are being burgled, giving the address and asking the police to call at once. Altogether, a curious electrical contrivance revealing

**Editor's Note:* Sgt. A. E. England of the Leicestershire Constabulary is the possessor of 800 badges of police forces from all parts of the world. He is still adding to this collection and *Quarterly* readers who possess insignia of law-enforcement agencies in the United States and Canada who would be willing to contribute them to this collection are invited to mail them to the sergeant or the author of this article at the Leicestershire Constabulary Headquarters, London Road, Leicester, England. Mailing costs will be refunded if desired.



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great ingenuity and skill in its assembly especially when one considers that the speaking is done by a gramophone record which starts to play when the alarm is set off.

Among the various trade exhibits, Messrs. Pilkington's of St. Helen's, the world's premier glass manufacturers, stood alone for originality in presentation. A two-pound ball bearing was dropped from varying heights on a framed sheet of toughened glass. Those watching it fall instinctively jumped back, but they need not have worried—the steel ball merely bounced off the glass. Specially treated, this "Armour-plate" is capable of withstanding a maximum weight of 250 lbs., a temperature of 295 degrees centigrade and a twist through an angle of 15 degrees.

A Police Recruiting and Civil Defence Stand was also on display, while a veritable criminologist's delight existed in the shape of a souvenir fingerprint table

complete with magnifying glass, microscope and detective officer in attendance. Shown too, was one of the new, two-way V.H.F. wireless cars, the real value of which might best be illustrated by the following graphic account which appeared in the local press recently:

"At 10.45 p.m. one evening, a car was reported stolen from outside a hotel. Two minutes later every police patrol car in Leicestershire had the index number and description. Police drivers headed for the area. By 11.14 p.m. the stolen car had been sighted and the net was being drawn tight. At 11.20 p.m. a black car with a police officer at the wheel pulled alongside the stolen saloon and it was stopped. The driver was arrested but his passenger escaped. By now the area was well covered and at exactly nine minutes past midnight the passenger was apprehended."

For the first time, the public was given a demonstration of wireless car communication from a radio set similar to those in use in patrol cars. Central control was contacted and messages radiated to vehicles operating in the county.

* * *

Suitable halls were selected and arrangements made with Parks Superintendents for shrubbery and flowers to be supplied so as to give tone and decorative effect to the whole Exhibition. Bold and gay pennants were displayed at the front of the halls and a special one was made for the stage. At one building—the only one suitably equipped—a 16 mm Central Office of Information sound film, "Help Yourself" was screened. An amusing film of 11 minutes running time, it included in its cast, Mabel Constanduros, the well-known radio star, and aimed a warning at the public against the folly of their own negligence which could assist the house-breaker. Its principal character, "Joe the Burglar" demonstrated how to unfasten windows, open doors, find keys hidden under door-mats and flower-pots, aided by the tell-tale signs of the householders'



Mr. A. Cowling, vice-chairman of the Harborough Bench, has his fingerprints taken by Police-Sgt. T. W. Lee, watched by Constable Stanley.

absence—milk bottles left on front door-steps and newspapers left in letter boxes—which helped to make his work easier.

A police car fitted with public-announcing equipment was used to publicize the Exhibition, and 15,000 booklets, "The Burglar and You"—advertisements reduced the expenditure to nil—were printed locally for free distribution to visitors. Invitations were sent to the local magistracy, county councillors, members of parliament, the Lord Lieutenant, local government officers, newspaper editors, principals of schools, cinema managers, fire and postal services, Scout and youth organizations and farmers' unions.

A six weeks Exhibition covering the Leicester, Hinckley, Loughborough, Market Harborough, Coalville and Melton Mowbray Divisions, attracted more than 24,000 visitors, in spite of the fact that for half of this period the Constabulary had to rely entirely upon its

own stands and ancillaries after handing over the Home Office units to the Wiltshire Constabulary.

An elaborate project designed to stimulate interest in helping the police to combat crime which unfortunately needs but the slightest suggestion of *laissez-faire*—currently, "I couldn't care less" attitude—to assume serious proportions, it may be fitting to conclude by quoting an introductory opening by one of our magistrates and a member of the Standing Joint Committee, His Grace, The Duke of Rutland:

"I urge everyone to take every care before leaving a house for a period, to inform the police and the tradesmen so that papers and parcels should not be left in view of passers-by, not to hide the key under the mat and to make sure doors and windows are secure. It is very easy to be wise after the event and it is natural to be angry after you have been burgled."

● ● ●

The BAND

By "HOPPY"

A highly-colored dissertation on things musical by a humorist who penned it as an appreciation for the RCMP Band.

Two years ago last Thursday while watching our band on parade, I was filled to the bursting with pride at hearing and viewing this magnificent company of men. Their marching in perfect rhythm with the music is a demonstration seldom to be seen in all North America. Then a shocking thing happened as my buttons neared the breaking point. A heavy-voiced man—who I would judge from his dull eyes might have been expelled from Grade VI because no Grade Sixer is allowed in a bearded condition—queried "What in tarnation business has a bunch of policemen got in tootling in a band. Why ain't they a-chasing of criminals."

This happened over two years ago—but my fury remains unabated, and often when I think of it, I find myself stamping an angry foot.

Being speechless with surprise and unable to answer this goat-herd, I fear my loyalty to the band was not manifest since I was able only to fetch a haughty toss of the head.

If these notes are ever published (and they likely won't) I hope the above

Editor's Note: The author is Reg. No. 10996 Cpl. L. W. Hopkins of Headquarters, whose literary contributions have enlivened the pages of recent issues of the *Quarterly*.

man will get his astigmatic grandmother to spell the words out for him. Possibly he might—but this is likely hopeless—learn some surprising and somewhat colored things about instruments.

But I would have all and sundry know that these RCMP bandsmen are policemen first and musicians next. I know several of them personally as being alert and a credit to the Force. Theirs is a proud tradition. Let us therefore draw a history picture of a few musical instruments and do it especially for Mr. Heavy Voice. I write it with a much corroded conscience and the well informed will see this from the first.

* * *

In the Hebrides we read that at a sale of household effects an auctioneer named "Glocken" was finding difficulty in selling a chiming device built—between fishing trips—by a sailor who had beach-combed several feet of piping. The salesman had tried the threat, the wheedle and the plead with no results. A potential customer, awaiting a bargain, delayed bidding while he turned to his neighbor and said, "Let Glocken spiel a bit longer, and then I'll bid it in." So from thenceforth the instrument was known as a glockenspiel!

The tuba comes to mind as an instrument bulky in both size and cadence.

Its sterling quality has survived the age which can be traced back to the Cro-Magnon Man.

Our hunter in his prehistoric habitat was famous in the chase, it being incidental that his pursuits were not entirely devoted to game! We discover him, on a fine June morning, making a stalk, up to his neck in a swamp. The unsuspecting quarry is occupied swinging a heavy tail at the now extinct swivel-billed mosquitoes hovering around him. Within club-throw the hunter rises and winds up. There is the stretch, the throw, and the great stick hisses forward unerringly. The keen-eared buffalo hears it but has only time to present a horn instead of the brow. There is a resounding "crack" as club and horn meet.

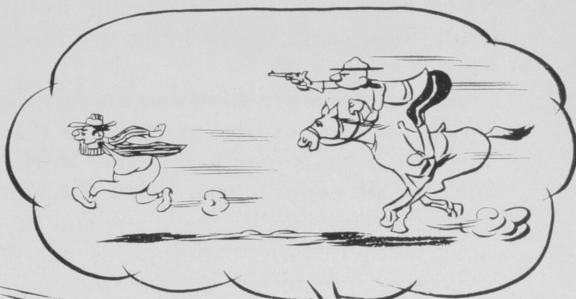
We now have a one-horned buffalo with a headache.

Undaunted the wounded bovine immediately thrashes into the bush emitting anguished bellows of rage and pain. The hunter, a spare-time brass-worker, rushes home and though meatless preserves the buffalo's lament by constructing a tuba

which since has been refined to a three-keyed instrument capable of great emotion. But having forged a colossus there was no one to play it. However, pure chance produced the helping hand on two different occasions.

Always anxious to supplement his meat diet by adding Vitamin C, he and the children were casting about for fruit when they came upon a luscious patch of raspberries. Of course they could not possibly know that a plague of unimaginably bitter insects was in early progress and the impetuous elder son being the greediest, rushed upon the berries and was the first to pop one into his mouth. This single berry, host to a bug, came as such a surprise that the eater immediately expelled it with moist force. His lips vibrated loud and long. And there we have the invention of the embouchure!

Cartoon by
W/O Ray Tracy
RCAF Roundel



This violent act is now termed the "raspberry", but is so refined as to be hardly recognizable.

The brass-worker himself was to supply a method for controlling sound vibrations. His love for dangerous living in his cups had brought him homeward emitting large hoots of terrifying intensity. Awakened from dreamless sleep, his socially-minded wife immediately mastered the occasion by claspings his neck in two strong hands. When great pressure was applied high vibrations issued forth. As the celebrant weakened and less vehement pressure became necessary the notes descended the scale. The huntsman, on the following day, having a bad head and a pain in the neck, was still able to reason that his dented trachea could be imitated in audio frequency by changing the length of the tuba's tubing. He invented the valves.

By committing a "raspberry" into the mouthpiece and then strangling it by valvular pressure, the delights are obvious.

I have no desire to elaborate further on the brasses except to mention that they are a large family traceable to the tuba in all major characteristics. Some writhe around in circular shape and become French horns. Another, as in the trombone, requires to be violently pumped lest its impetuosity gets out of control.

The wood-wind family is entirely another matter.

I am told that in Southern France within sight of the Mediterranean, a certain farmer was engaged in the egg business. Hens (and sometimes writers) lay eggs. But since barn and house were connected, the poultry became too familiar with Monsieur's bedroom. One day, having contended unsuccessfully in Marseilles on a declining egg market, the hen man returned home at dusk with a sense of failure and threw himself across the bed, only to find it occupied by a group of slumbering fowl. Becoming furious he performed with electric

action. The closest hen received a violent foot in the posterior and emitted a crescendo of bitter expletives.

A sackbut-playing neighbor, hearing the disturbance, seized his horn and attempted to imitate the hen's objections. This he found impossible due to the wood-wind's limited capacities. In desperation he repaired to a friendly but music loving blacksmith and from their efforts together, what at first became the oboe and then the clarinet emerged.

No tooth-brushes were apparently used in those days and people were in the habit of cleaning their teeth with bamboo shavings. The broadened tooth-picks worked well when held together like tweezers, in pincering stubborn food particles from the bicuspid. A sneeze, meeting a pair of these reeds, unexpectedly produced the oboe, bassoon and English horn vibrators. However, only one reed was sufficient for the clarinet.

These instruments generate the sweetest of tones.

Percussion is simply dealt with. These noise makers came about when a bull elk, fleeing a puma was forced to seek sanctuary in a British Columbia village. Feeling the lion's hot breath on his haunch the great beast, much agitated and distinctly desperate, plunged through the nearest hardware window. Encountering the pan-wear department, a cookie sheet was impaled on the left antler and a laundry tub on the other. The pursuit continued out the rear door but the ensuing clangor so terrified the cat as to send him hungry and cringing back to the hills. And so the first percussionist was a high-speed elk yearning to be alone. Drums, cymbals, tymps and the triangle all owe a debt to this wild-eyed mammal.

Only one instrument, with long use, is known to change the appearance of its player. Possibly the superb tone has something to do with it for the operator carried away on the wings of enchantment strains every sinew in his thorax. An euphonium, for of such I write, will



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convert a spindling youth into a barrel-bodied power house in jig time. Their necks grow proportionately. Possibly few people know that an euphonium unhindered, can cause the wood-wind players to clash their teeth in fury. Healthy competition of this nature is the life of a band, though.

The brass, wood-winds and percussions which comprise the main bulk of a large band have now been accounted for. Musical familiarity with fortés, cadenzas, scales and diminuendos is of course greatly important. However, since my tormenting questioner had ears the mechanics of music as such will be left to his own taste.

All bands have conductors. They are men educated in ancient tradition. The first assembled band—as such—comprised the progeny of a prolific but bad tempered parent who, finding the boys indifferent to his entreaties, seized upon

a fence rail and slashed about him to improve discipline. When the bleeding was staunch he found concentration to be remarkably improved.

The conductor of today carries only a light switch in the right hand but you will notice on occasion that he makes clawing gestures with the left. Whether this is a threat to tear the eyes out of a player I know not. But it produces results. They are generally still bad tempered but very necessary.

To conclude in a more serious vein may I say that our band's fame is spreading with the Force. The public is becoming aware of the versatility of its members who really are policemen first and fine musicians second. Taking musicianship as a yardstick we therefore have men who can be "a-chasing of criminals", but still delight the music lover as well.

Vive la band.

● ● ●



By SGT. E. SCOTT

The story of an organization in British Columbia which has placed its resources and man-power at the disposal of the RCMP. Although primarily concerned with individual distress, the value to Canada of this loyal group of citizens in the event of a national emergency cannot be estimated.

THE member on desk duty at the RCMP Victoria Detachment picked up his pencil as a voice crackled from the F.M. radio receiver.

It was 6.40 p.m. on Mar. 13, 1951; the call was from the constable in charge of Sidney Detachment, 23 miles north; the report was one which always evokes

a quick sympathetic response from every citizen's heart—a lost child.

A few minutes previously, Mr. Charles Hanson, a farmer in the Sidney District, had requested assistance from the local detachment in locating his little girl, Shirley, aged eight, who had not been seen since 10.30 that morning, despite a search by members of the family and neighbors for several hours. The Sidney constable suggested that municipal forces in the Greater Victoria area be advised, and the South Vancouver Island Rangers be requested to send a party with their tracking dog and other equipment. In less than two hours 40 men, with the dog and his handlers, had arrived at Sidney, and were quickly deployed into an efficient search party. The dog followed the child's trail to the edge of an abandoned gravel pit, several feet deep in water. Dragging operations established that the child was not in the water and a further cast with the dog picked up the trail a short distance away, from where it was followed over the mountainside along a small stream. Here the trail was lost, and it now being 6 a.m., a halt was called until daylight. The anxious father however, pressed on, and a half hour later found Shirley a short distance away, on the other side of the stream.

So ended successfully another of many similar searches made by the Rangers since the formation of their organization four years ago.

To render organized emergency service;

To foster Ranger training for the younger generation, and to encourage woodsmanship and the healthy activities of hunting, fishing and sportsman-ship.

To perpetuate Ranger spirit and the traditions of the Pacific Coast Militia Rangers, as organized during the Second World War.

These are extracts from the constitution of the Rangers, as contained in their incorporation statement under the Soci-

eties Act of British Columbia. The words do not need to be read twice to realize that here is an organization formed with the intention of devoting its services toward the welfare of the community, in emergencies pertaining to the out-doors.

The nucleus of the Rangers was a number of former members of No. 1 company of the Pacific Coast Militia Rangers, which covered the southern end of Vancouver Island. The PCMR was an active militia unit, formed in British Columbia early in World War II. During the war the PCMR served voluntarily in much useful work beyond that required by the Military Authorities, particularly in service rendered the Provincial Police, the Game Branch, and the B.C. Forestry Service. Prompt response in an emergency highlighted their activities, and this was made possible by an efficient system of notification with minimum effort and loss of time. Even after the PCMR was stood down in 1946, emergency calls produced ready response from former members. Lack of proper organization, however, slowed communication, and former Rangers observed with regret that the organized emergency system was gradually becoming ineffective. This, with the keen desire to see old Ranger friendships and camaraderie continue, gave rise to the formation of the South Vancouver Island Rangers in 1947.

Beginning with 86 senior and 14 junior members, the organization now has 150 seniors and 25 juniors in its ranks. A monthly general meeting is held in Victoria and at many of these a special program of educational value to the juniors is arranged. This is only one phase of the general policy of encouraging juniors, with a view to perpetuating the membership for future years. A senior Ranger may assume responsibility for two juniors, usually his son and a boy chum of the latter.

In the war years, Rangers of No. 1 Company PCMR were responsible for

SOUTH VANCOUVER ISLAND RANGERS INC.
Outline of Emergency Organization

We offer our volunteer service in all cases pertaining to persons lost, missing or otherwise in distress in rural or forest areas.

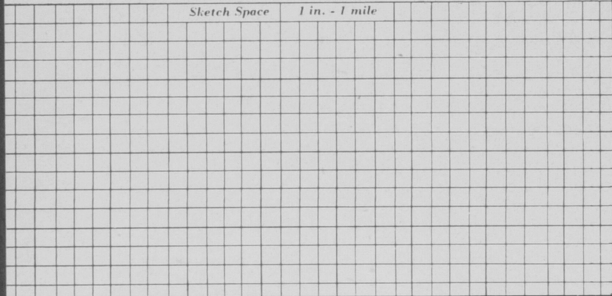
Our Strength and Equipment Includes:

70 Trained Woodsmen	1 Trained Man-Tracker Bloodhound	2 Trailer Field Kitchens
Portable Stretcher	First Aid Equipment	Carrier Pigeons
Ambulance	Walk-Talki	Climbing Ropes
Emergency Phone Numbers:		Snowshoes
		Res. Bus.
GORDON SWORD	Phone	E 1349 E 1155
REAY MELDRAM	Phone	E 6873 E 1155
JACK KING	Phone	E 0756 E 7144
STUART KENNEDY	Phone	E 0194
LES. WILBY	Phone	B 7326
CLUB, AT LUXTON	TOM ROBERTS	Phone Bel. 74 K
	RUSS. LYALL	B 1187 E 8721

MESSAGE TO POLICE AND GAME OFFICERS

Please co-operate as follows:

- 1) Close off area to travel and searchers so that bloodhound will not be handicapped.
- 2) Keep all dogs away from search base. (Most important)
- 3) Have questionnaire inside this folder filled out immediately. Note: It is to be handed over to S. V. I. Ranger in charge of Ranger search party upon his arrival.
- 4) Rangers will act under your orders, but will search under their own operational plan.
- 5) **IN ALL CASES OF EMERGENCY . . .** Please inform our unit without delay. This will allow more time to organize a stand-by and enable us to leave immediately when called.
- 6) Please secure article of personal clothing belonging to missing person, preferably sock or slipper. It is essential that article be recently worn and NOT laundered. Wear gloves on your hands, wrap article in paper and hold intact for bloodhound handler. Rubber shoes are not desirable.



INFORMATION

Submitted by _____
State Relationship _____

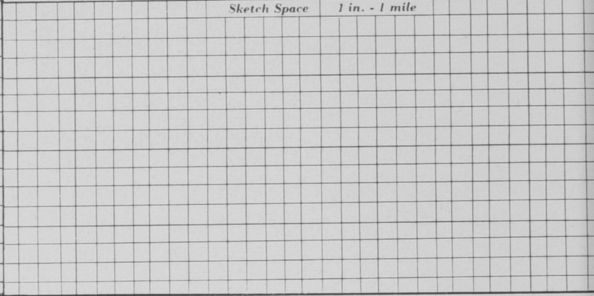
Name _____
Age _____ If Minor, State age in Years and Months
Sex _____
Address _____
Height _____ Weight _____ Color Eyes _____ Color Hair _____
Physical Description _____
Mentality _____
Disposition _____
Habits and Hobbies _____
Time of Last Meal _____
When Last Seen _____
Where Last Seen _____

By Whom Last Seen _____
Direction of Travel _____
Customary Playground _____
Clothing Worn, Describe Color _____

Shoes in Detail _____
Food and Equipment Carried (Ammo in rds.) _____

Woodsmanship Ability _____
Knowledge of Area _____
Knowledge of Firearms _____
Swimming Ability _____
Special Remarks _____

Recorded by _____
Signature _____
Capacity _____



Left—Front view and Right—Reverse side of the Rangers' special folder.

the security of the Goldstream and Sooke watersheds. Trails, cabins and caches were established in this area to which the public had been excluded for years. Large scale maps of the whole southern end of the Island were prepared, and these, coupled with the first-hand knowledge of the Rangers, put them in the position of being able to render invaluable aid to police and military authorities.

On receiving a "missing person" call for aid from the police, the Rangers go into action quickly and efficiently. Operating by a system of group leaders, members are contacted by telephone and in a surprisingly short space of time meet at assembly headquarters in downtown Victoria. Every member arrives equipped with knife, compass, flash-light, watch, matches in waterproof container, personal first-aid kit, note-book and Ranger identification badge. Such equipment as may be considered necessary in light of the circumstances is also as-

sembled. An example of the efficiency of the Rangers' emergency organization is seen in their specially prepared folder which gives an outline of the service, a message to police and game authorities, and on the reverse, a questionnaire form calling for detailed information on the person missing. This is filled out by the policeman in charge at the search point; copies are made and carried by selected Rangers. This insures that there will be no garbled and erroneous descriptions supplied to searchers, and that if necessary they can later refresh their memories from an accurate source. There is nothing haphazard, nothing left to chance, when the Rangers commence their search. With the type of hilly, forested bush country in which most of these emergencies have their locale, prolonged searches are anticipated and reserves are always on hand to replace their tired comrades. With field kitchens on mobile trailers, ambulance, radio-equipped car coupled with portable field



Rangers' special stretcher in pack form. Canvas is fastened to pack on left and contains aluminum spacer bars. Sleeping bag fastened to pack on right. Haversack contains immediate first aid supplies. Sign is used to denote search area.

radio, the emergency organization is equipped to handle almost any contingency.

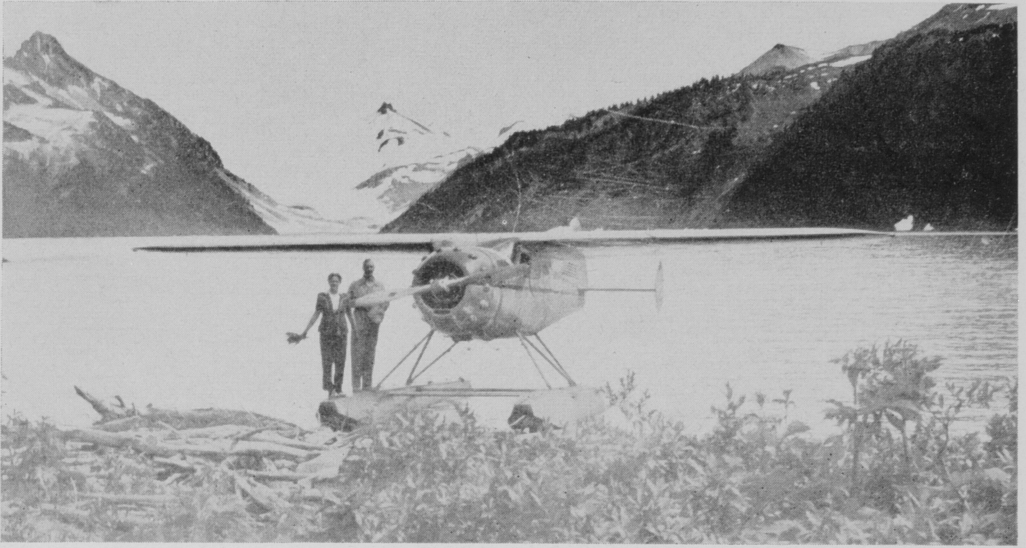
Another practical item carried is a special stretcher of unusual design—devised by one of the members—which in pack form weighs only seven to nine pounds, according to the weight of the canvas used. The poles are obtained from the bush when required, held together by aluminum spacer bars and the canvas laced over the frame. To each end may be secured—if desired—a pack-board, the use of which with their

adjustable straps allows for the differing physique of the packers, and provides maximum ease and manoeuvrability when operating in dense bush. The outstanding feature of this unique stretcher is that not one ounce of superfluous weight is carried on a search; the spacer bars may be used when cooking over an open fire and the canvas as a ground sheet when camping.

For emergency work at sea or around the coast line, Rangers can call on two of their members for a boat or a seaplane, thus rounding out their transportation

Rangers' stretcher in action—emerging from dense bush. First is the axeman, followed by walkie-talkie radio. Face of patient is covered for protection. Note freedom of hands of rear bearer.





Ranger Tom Garner of Duncan and his Cessna seaplane.

system. In the type of country they usually operate in, these alternative methods can be of the greatest value. The boat, the *Oyster Clipper*, is owned by Ranger David McMillan of Esquimalt, and was built by Chief Edward Joseph of the Songhees Indian Tribe, one of the best boat builders on the coast. Thirty-six feet in length with an 11-foot, six-inch beam, the *Oyster Clipper* has a top speed of 14 knots. She is the great pride of Mr. McMillan, who asserts he would take her out in any weather, where an emergency called. Having met Mr. McMillan, a veteran of 35 years in British Columbia waters, one can accept this statement without reservation. Gales of near hurricane force blow up many times each year from the Pacific, but one could have every confidence that this intrepid mariner would be there with his boat if called upon. The aircraft, a Cessna 195 seaplane, is owned by Ranger Tom Garner of Duncan. It is a five-place machine with 600 mile range, and a valuable asset to the Rangers' organization where rapid transport to isolated coastal points is desired.

Following the organization of the Rangers, steps were taken to acquire club property at Luxton, eight miles

out of Victoria. This consists of 24 acres of beautiful wooded land containing the former PCMR range, and a house for the caretaker. A large barn has been converted into an extensive club-house by the Rangers themselves, and many other additions and improvements made to convert this into an ideal location for training and recreational activities.

A few Sundays ago the writer visited Luxton on the Rangers' Family Day, held once each month. The pigeon loft attracted our attention near the entrance, but the birds were aloft before the camera could be trained on them. Escorted by genial Head Ranger Gordon R. Sword, there followed an interesting tour of the property and various club activities. The crackle of rifle shots led us to the range, where Rangers were completing their qualifying shoot, followed by some practice and coaching of the juniors.

A familiar popping sound a short distance away attracted us. It was the gasoline motor providing power for the mobile radio equipment. Installed in the automobile of Ranger Jack Betts, it provides 110 AC current, developing 75 watts for radio-telephone use, and 100 watts when using the key. The radio

set, a Hallicrafter HT.9 model, has an extensive range; Mr. Betts informed us that he had spoken to 81 countries, situated in almost every part of the world. The "walkie-talkie", or portable set, is a modified Army type, having a range under normal bush conditions of eight to ten miles. At the moment it was on the back of a Ranger travelling out in the bush, in communication with the car. In an emergency operation, the set is carried with the search party, the car remaining at a strategic point for transmission of

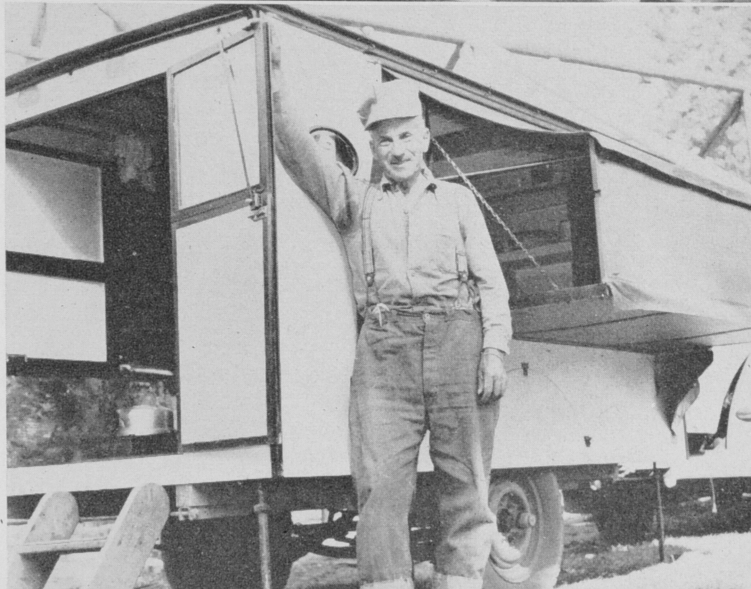
messages received. Mr. Betts, who was Port Signal Officer at Halifax during World War II, has made a most useful contribution to the Rangers' efficiency in the setting-up and maintenance of this effective equipment.

A short distance away a work party was hard at it, stripping the bark off long cedar poles for the construction of the club barbecue. Under the able supervision of Ranger Matt Ball, the finished poles were being hoisted and fastened into position in the new build-

Ranger Jack Betts and radio-equipped automobile. Note steel flanges on which set can be pulled out for inspection.



Ranger Matt Ball and field kitchen on trailer.





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information.

ing. Mr. Ball, who is the Rangers' jack-of-all-trades—and master of most of them—took a few minutes off to show us his mobile field kitchen, standing nearby. With space to sleep six men, the cupboards are sufficiently roomy to carry adequate supplies and equipment. The cupboard for perishables was especially interesting; lined with plexiglass, the temperature of the interior indicated its property of withstanding the hot mid-day sun.

Alongside stood the panel truck of Ranger Cedric Jones, who explained how quickly and easily it was converted into a well-equipped ambulance for emergency operations.

At this moment Ranger Eric Fredin beckoned and we moved over into the bush for a demonstration of the special stretcher. Assembled in a minute or so, the patient was slipped into a sleeping bag and secured gently but firmly. Drawing the cover over his head as a protective measure in the bush, the party proceeded easily down into the open, the pack-board slipped off the front end, and stretcher and "patient" eased gently into the waiting ambulance. A gentle pull and the poles were slipped out and the ambulance was ready to go; altogether, one of the most simple and effective items in the Rangers' emergency equipment.

Crossing a rustic bridge across the stream running through the property, we paused to watch Ranger Jack Miller, Mrs. Miller and their daughter June giving instruction on the archery course, in a beautiful tree-shaded setting. Mr. Miller is a Gold Medalist Archer ranking among Canada's best, and his wife and daughter are also highly accomplished with the bow; this was easy to see when we watched them in action, and in their expert coaching of seniors and juniors alike. In addition to archery, Mr. Miller gives of his professional skill in making the many painted signs used in Ranger activities.

At the
Rangers' archery
course.



We met the bloodhounds during their daily work out, accompanied by their handler, Ranger Reay Meldram, although this duty is now shared with two other Rangers. Splendid animals both, Sir Roderick of Ogden and his offspring,

Gilroy's Joe, consented to pose for a picture. Joe is fast catching up with his parent in tracking ability, and is expected to give an equally good account of himself when fully matured.

It was a wrench to tear oneself away

Ranger
Reay Meldram
and bloodhounds—
Sir Roderick of Ogden
and Gilroy's Joe.





Interior
view
of
ambulance.

from this delightful spot, with its beautiful natural setting and the friendly spirit of the members pervading all.

Although the hard core of the membership consists of the 80-odd experienced woodsmen, each man plays his

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Standing l. to r.—Walter Whybrow, Blyth McIlvride, Thomas Roberts, Russell Lyall (Asst. Head Ranger), Eric Merry, John King, Alfred Luney.

Seated l. to r.—Lorne Woodley, Matthew Ball, Gordon Sword (Head Ranger 1947-51 incl.), Reay Meldram, Alfred Frewing. (Credit—Belcher's Photography, Victoria)



full part in the organization. A cross-section represents most lines of human occupation, including the professions of law and medicine. When an emergency call beckons, they drop their work immediately to report for duty and in many cases this involves financial loss. More recently, however, due to the increasing recognition of the public service rendered by the Rangers, some employers have generously retained a Ranger on full pay during his absence on emergency service.

This organization has attracted wide attention by its humanitarian services and achievements, and its example has been followed by at least one similar organization in the United States. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that it will be an inspiration also to like-minded citizens in other parts of Canada.

The South Vancouver Island Rangers have ably demonstrated that their desire to serve the RCMP is as keen as it was with our predecessors in British Columbia. Indeed, scarcely a few days had passed following our assumption of Provincial Police duties last August when they approached us and placed their full resources at our disposal. In these uncertain times it is comforting to those in authority to know that such an able and willing body of men, well-trained and well versed in conditions throughout this area of Canada's Pacific Coast, stands at our call; not only in cases of individual distress, but in the far greater impact of a national emergency.

It can truly be said that the Rangers live up to their motto—"Ready to Serve".



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It Happened in the Force

During the evacuation of the population from the flooded area near St. Agathe, Man., last year, some families were concentrated near a station awaiting boat transportation to higher land. This operation was being handled by members of the Force. In the group of evacuees were five or six babies—in age from approximately a few months to a year old. Under the existing conditions—and due to the fact that children of such tender age do require feeding at certain intervals—these young citizens began to put up quite a howl as they had missed their regular meal. Their combined efforts brought forth much activity on the part of the mothers. This attracted the attention of a certain “D” Division NCO who was on duty at that point and the resourcefulness of the Force sprang immediately to the fore. Several stock cars standing on the tracks near the station were loaded with a variety of animals, including several dairy cattle. The NCO invaded the stock cars and appropriately attacked the poor cattle, returning with a banquet in a water can. This promptly satisfied the appetites of the craving infants and the situation was again well in hand.

* * *

A subscriber in Eastern Canada writes to tell us of a cousin in London, England who had the misfortune to have his home burgled. It seems the thief included in the stolen property a gold-handled umbrella, which he apparently lost, or dropped as he made his get-away. An honest citizen found it and took it around to the local Police Station where a notice board was kept outside listing lost and found articles, as well as specially “wanted” folk. The burglar in due course—in fact within 24 hours—noticed this “found article” went inside and claimed the umbrella as his own. However, the bobbies were not quite satisfied with his story, detained him on suspicion, searched his abode and lo and behold, found not only all the stolen loot of that burglary, but of others besides. Poetic justice suggests our correspondent.

* * *

Recently a member of the Force on traffic patrol on the Federal District Commission Driveway in Ottawa followed a motorist travelling at an excessive rate of speed, eventually stopped him and after taking all particulars advised him that he would be charged in the usual way. When the speeder was served with a summons he immediately wrote a complimentary letter to the Force expressing his thanks for the manner in which he had been apprehended on this occasion. The motorist admitted his guilt, but stated that he was moved to write because he appreciated the constable doing a difficult job, well.

* * *

Sometime ago a civilian met a member of the Force whom he hadn't seen for some months. On inquiring what duty the Policeman was now performing, he was told: “Oh, same old job—in charge of records.”

The civilian's daughter, listening to the conversation, interjected: “Disc jockey, huh!”

* * *

A constable who had encountered some frustrating experiences in keeping a detachment car in operating condition sent the *Quarterly* the following letter which he penned in a moment of frenzy. Needless to say the letter never was submitted officially, although the constable said he felt like doing so at the time.

The Officer Commanding,
— Sub-Division, RCMP.

Re: Front seat covers for PCC No.
— 19— Ford, — Detachment.

1. This car has 73,127 miles on it. It has been without seat covers for some time and the whole of the back of the driver's seat is worn and the seat itself is wearing. The stuffing of the seat is exposed and falling out.

2. Blank Motors of — are selling out seat covers for this model at a special low rate. They quote us \$2,500. This is a very reasonable price when it is considered that with the seat covers comes a new 1951 Ford Sedan with hydromatic drive and siren, radio, heater and ash tray.

3. May authority please be granted for this purchase.

* * *

An applicant for engagement in the Force, determining the number of hours in one week, wrote:

"There are 48 hours in one day, therefore, there are 236 hours in one week."

How times have changed!!

* * *

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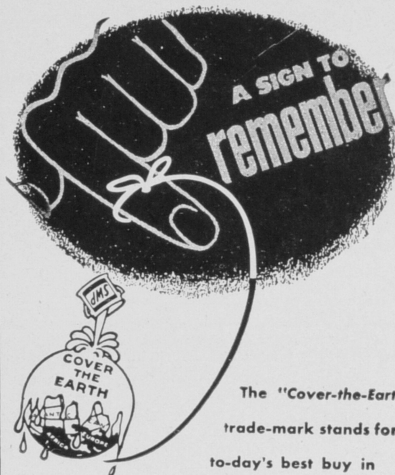
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Parliamentary Library

The Library of Parliament became the subject of a stamp issued in 1930. This ten-cent adhesive, olive green in color, depicts the Gothic beauty of this edifice, so fortunately spared in the disastrous fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings in 1916.

The Library is situated on the Capital's highest point and overlooks the Ottawa River. It is built of Nepean sandstone quarried near Ottawa, dressed with Ohio sandstone and topped with a huge copper-green dome.

Miles of books in richly colored bindings are to be found in the Library covering a variety of subjects including history, biography, science and law, together with thousands of bound volumes of newspapers.

It is interesting to note that the Library receives two copies of all books published in Canada.

Postal Union Commemorative

To commemorate the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Postal Union at Ottawa, in May and June 1933, a blue five-cent stamp was issued on May 18, 1933.

This pictorial shows Parliament Hill in Ottawa from an unusual angle, revealing wooded cliffs overlooking the Ottawa River. The new Confederation Building is shown at the right of the Parliamentary group. The Parliamentary Library is at the extreme left.



The beauty of engraving and balance of design have been acclaimed by foremost philatelic journalists in Great Britain.

In comparison with more recent stamps the 5,100,000 copies of the Postal Union issue is relatively small.

J.S.F.

RECENT CASES . . .

R. v. Fortin et al

Customs Act—Location of Secret Caches Breaks up Smuggling Ring

ROGER Fortin grew up in Napierville, a small Quebec town located about 15 miles from the New York border. In 1943 when he was 20 years of age, he began smuggling American cigarettes into Canada on a small scale. Later he developed a market for his illegal goods in Montreal, and found that this business appealed to him so much and was so profitable that he increased his activities. In 1945 Fortin joined forces with Francis Duteau a notorious smuggler, who also lived in Napierville. The latter—then a 37-year-old father of five children—owned a Buick car and had plenty of money to spend, but had never held any kind of a job. Smuggling was his “profession” and he was known as an expert.

From 1945 to 1948 Fortin and Duteau operated the largest smuggling ring dealing in U.S. cigarettes, that had been heard of for many years. Their successes and defiance of the law—which they bragged about—had residents of the district baffled; many believed that the Police could do nothing about them, were of the opinion that the smugglers were too alert and too well organized.

By this time Fortin had purchased his father's premises—in the village of Napierville—consisting of a grocery store-butcher shop with a private house adjoining.

Please see “Recent Cases” RCMP *Quarterly*, Vol. 15 No. 2 October 1949, R. v. Duteau—Customs Act. In this article the party referred to as Duteau's confederate was Roger Fortin. This seizure was effected on May 24, 1948 and on the following day Fortin's and Duteau's premises were thoroughly searched by members of the RCMP. On the second floor of the former's store, a well-concealed cache was found, but as it was empty it was closed up again without the owner knowing that it had been located. This discovery was to play an important role in another case.

On June 8, 1948 members of the RCMP Lacolle Detachment effected a seizure of 57,600 American cigarettes and a 1938 Plymouth coach from Fortin. Fortin was travelling to Montreal to deliver his illegal merchandise when he was intercepted at the Mercier Bridge, Caughnawaga, Que. The smuggler



Side view of building where seizure was made—arrow points to location of secret caches.

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spotted the RCMP patrol on duty at the bridge and made a mad dash to escape. He succeeded in making his get-away by driving at terrific speed through traffic and pedestrians on the Caughnawaga Indian reserve. To shake off the Police who had taken up the chase, Fortin turned into a back road, but as it was raining heavily that evening, he misjudged the turn and ended up in a field. There he unloaded the smuggled cigarettes. Nearby residents assisted him by towing his car onto the road and Fortin promised a \$50 reward if they kept the matter quiet, adding that he would return later for the goods. When he did return in a taxi hired in Montreal, Fortin found the Mounted Policemen had arrived, seized the goods and were taking statements from the residents. Next day Fortin's car which had been used in transporting the goods was placed under seizure.

On June 30 Fortin was charged under

s. 217 (3) of the Customs Act and on September 17 he pleaded guilty before Magistrate G. S. Almond at Montreal. He was sentenced to a fine of \$300 and costs or in default was to serve one year in jail. The fine and costs were paid. The car was later sold by tender for \$602. Crown counsel in this case was R. G. Lefrancois of Montreal and the defendant was represented by Senator Dupuis of Montreal.

About two weeks later Fortin sold his Napierville business to a brother-in-law, Leon Charbonneau, but continued to live there, with his relatives. Information received by the Police indicated that it was a move to avoid a second offence penalty in the event that the cache was located by a search party.

Despite the fact that the two aforementioned seizures had been effected against them, Fortin and Duteau continued their activities, trying to get back the money lost in fines, costs and goods. Later that month Fortin ran afoul of the law again. On October 21 six members of the RCMP took up positions behind the buildings formerly owned by the smuggler. It was early evening and dark. Investigators had learned that Fortin was delivering U.S. cigarettes through the rear of the store to cars parked on a side street. An old car entered the yard and drew up close to the rear of the shop. In the darkness men were seen moving from the car to the store. Then the vehicle moved off and Roger Fortin came out the same door, walked to a wooden fence, behind which some of the police were hiding and jumped over, landing on a policeman. Being of a nervous temperament anyway, the smuggler was terrified by this experience and lost no time in making himself scarce. One of the investigators was of the opinion that four cases had been taken out of the car and into the store and as it was obvious that delivery of any contraband goods would never take place that night it was decided to search the premises right away.

July, 1951]

When the police entered the front part of the store, the owner, Leon Charbonneau, was in his private office, but two of the party distinctly heard footsteps on a tin surface, exactly where the cache had been found on May 25. These men immediately rushed to the rear of the store, but found the back room and the upstairs in darkness. Fortunately the police were equipped with flash-lights and they started up the stairway, the only means of communication between the first and second floors. Half way up the police stopped a man on his way down. It was Fortin. He was detained and escorted upstairs. The lights were turned on and behind some boxes, concealing himself as best he could, was Francis Duteau.

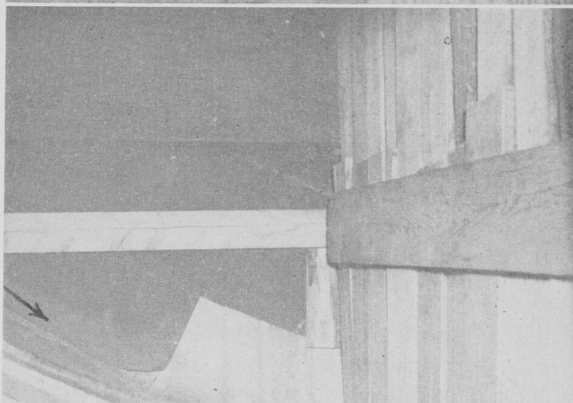
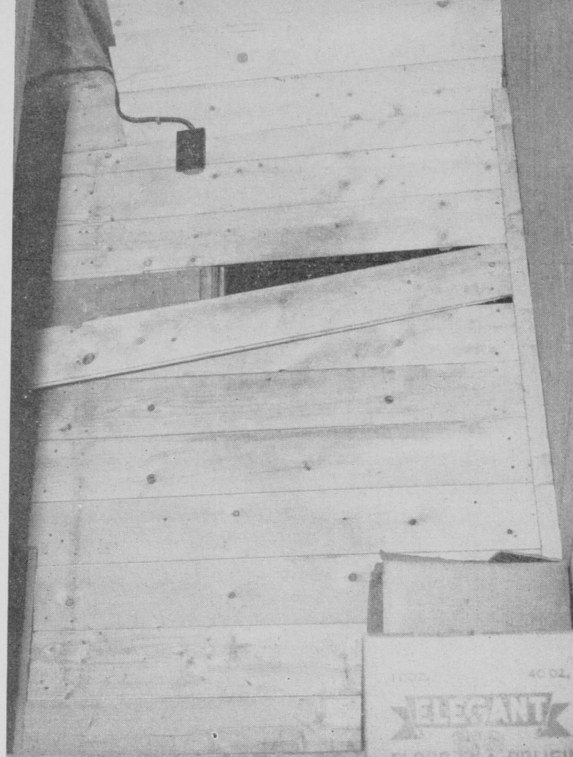
The entrance of the cache was examined and found only partly closed. Although the hiding place was empty, the footsteps heard on a tin surface—which was apparently the inside floor of the cache—led one investigator to enter. Carefully feeling the walls, one board at a time, he was rewarded by locating the entrance to a second secret recess and when the boards were removed 100,000 American cigarettes of assorted brands were found inside and placed under seizure. Fortin and Duteau denied possession of the goods, adding that Charbonneau was owner of the store.

In the meantime an investigator guarding the two smugglers noticed Fortin whisper something into Duteau's ear and the latter bent over some cardboard

Top: Looking upstairs—showing board removed at location of first secret compartment.

Centre: Close-up of opening above, arrow showing inclined tin bottom of this compartment.

Bottom: Photo taken inside compartment above showing loose boards removed revealing opening into second cache where seizure was made.



boxes. The policeman bent over the boxes too and found \$292 in U.S. money and this was seized under the F.E.C.B. Regulations.

On October 22 charges under s. 217 (3) of the Customs Act were laid against Fortin, Duteau and Charbonneau and the same day a photographer from "C" Division Headquarters took a series of photographs of the premises, location of caches and so on. These later proved to be of the utmost importance at the trials that were to come.

Charbonneau pleaded guilty to the charge against him on November 6, before Magistrate A. Regnier at St. Jean, Que. Crown Counsel was M. Demers of St. Jean, and the defence was represented by S. Poulin also of St. Jean. The accused was sentenced to fine and costs of \$700 or in default, one year in prison. Fine and costs were paid. Charbonneau also pleaded guilty to a charge under the F.E.C.B. Regulations and was fined \$225 and costs, which he paid. The American currency seized was forfeited to the Crown.

On December 20 the preliminary hearing of Roger Fortin was heard at St. Jean before Magistrate A. Regnier. Crown counsel was M. Demers and S. J. Smiley of Montreal. A. Forget of St. Jean represented the accused. Fortin was committed to stand trial at the next term of the King's Bench Court.

Duteau's preliminary hearing was heard at the same place by the same officials on Jan. 17, 1949. The evidence rendered in Fortin's case was accepted by the defence and the accused was also committed to stand trial at the next term of the King's Bench Court.

On Oct. 25, 1949 at the King's Bench Court both Fortin and Duteau elected to proceed by way of speedy trial. Fortin's case was heard Dec. 30, 1949 before Magistrate Regnier at St. Jean. Crown Prosecutor S. Poulin and M. Demers acted for the Department.

Messrs. Smiley and Forget again appeared for the defence. Judgment was rendered on January 25. The accused was found guilty of the charge as laid and when questioned by the Court, admitted a previous conviction for an identical offence. The defence requested a remand to enter an appeal and this was allowed. Gaston Lacroix, K.C., of Montreal was appointed Crown counsel.

On Sept. 26, 1950 the Court of Appeal of Montreal rejected this case as there was no one present to represent the defendant. The case was remanded before Magistrate's Court at St. Jean, but Fortin failed to appear in Court and a warrant to apprehend was issued. He was arrested at Montreal, on November 22 and escorted to St. Jean.

On Nov. 27, 1950 Roger Fortin was sentenced by Magistrate A. Regnier at St. Jean to one year's imprisonment and \$500 fine or in default he was to serve one additional year in prison. On June 2, 1950 s. 283 of the Customs Act was amended¹. The accused benefited by the amendment.

Duteau's trial had been postponed pending Fortin's appeal. On Feb. 6, 1951 the speedy trial of Duteau was heard before Magistrate P. Marchand of Montreal. Crown Prosecutor S. Poulin and

¹The amended section reads as follows: 283. Every person who is convicted of an indictable offence under this Act that was committed within five years after a previous conviction for an indictable offence under this Act shall be sentenced to both

- (a) a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars, and
- (b) imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months and not more than four years,

and the Court or justice imposing a fine under this section shall, in the conviction, order that in default of payment of the fine, the person convicted shall be imprisoned for a further term of twelve months. 1927, c. 50, s. 36; 1950, c. 13, s. 8.

Gaston Lacroix of Montreal and M. Demers of St. Jean acted on behalf of the Department. A. Forget represented the accused. The trial continued on Mar. 20, 1951. On Apr. 6, 1951 Magistrate P. Marchand rendered judgment in this case.

The accused was found guilty as charged. Magistrate Marchand stated that the accused had been charged with having in his possession, harboring, keeping, concealing, purchasing, selling or exchanging, goods unlawfully imported into Canada, therefore, even though the accused was not found in actual possession of the goods, he was hiding in the darkness, near the entrance to a cache, which was found partly open. He also said that members of the RCMP had rushed there upon hearing footsteps

on a tin surface, which was the inside of the cache. He also mentioned the provisions of s. 2, para. 2 of the Customs Act².

Duteau also benefited by the amendment to s. 283 of the Customs Act. He was sentenced to one year in jail and a \$500 fine, in default of which he was to serve an additional year in prison.

²s. 2 para. 2 of the Customs Act says: All the expressions and provisions of this Act, or of any law relating to the Customs, shall receive such fair and liberal construction and interpretation as will best ensure the protection of the revenue and the attainment of the purpose for which this Act or such law was made, according to its true intent, meaning and spirit.

(Prepared for the *Quarterly* by Cpl. J. R. P. Laliberte, RCMP, Sherbrooke, Que.)

* * *

R. v. Stewart

Theft—Co-operation

WHEN James Lloyd Stewart stepped off a TCA plane in Halifax, N.S., last February there was perhaps nothing about his personal appearance to attract undue attention. However, by next day—February 4—his activities had attracted the attention of a Halifax City Police detective. Stewart—who claimed to be a miner from the West Coast—wandered from one bootlegger's to another and spent freely of money, of which he seemed to have an unlimited supply. As he was unknown to the local law-enforcement agency and apparently had no connection with any unsolved crimes on its books, information about his activities was passed on to the Halifax RCMP office on the chance that it might be of interest to the Force.

Stewart was interviewed by Mounted Police investigators and obligingly allowed them to check over his room and personal belongings. The police noticed that he appeared to have new-looking rather expensive luggage and was carry-

ing a large amount of cash on his person. Their curiosity was aroused too by three pairs of binoculars and a black-handled dirk in a brown leather scabbard which Stewart claimed to have found in his travels, as well as some ladies' jewellery and a couple of wallets. His story was that he had been away from home for a number of years prospecting and was now returning to Prince Edward Island to see his family. He also said he was an army veteran—and had a discharge certificate to prove it—was rather vague in telling where he had prospected and reluctantly admitted having been convicted on a charge of receiving stolen goods in 1948. On a few points in his story Stewart became rather confused, but while the police were suspicious of him they had no definite evidence of any offence for which they could hold him. Next day he left the city.

In the meantime all the information available on the suspect—his Vancouver address and the laundry marks on his

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shirts, included—was wired to the Officer Commanding, RCMP, Vancouver. Following an exchange of teletypes, Stewart was definitely identified as a suspect in a theft case then being investigated by the Vancouver City Police; the dirk, a wallet, shirts and other articles in Stewart's possession were among the missing goods in the Vancouver offence.

As Stewart had signified his intention of going on to Prince Edward Island, the O.C. of "L" Division was notified by the RCMP Maritime radio network that he was now wanted by Vancouver police. On February 10—one week after arriving in Halifax—Stewart was picked up by members of the Force at Charlottetown. He still had \$2,200 in his possession. Vancouver City Police were notified of his apprehension and an escort travelled by plane to take him back to the West Coast city. On February 27, Stewart appeared in Vancouver City

Police Court before Magistrate W. W. B. McInnes and pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of money (\$3,500) and goods, s. 386 Cr. Code and was sentenced to two years less one day in Oakalla Prison Farm. Stewart made restitution of all money and goods in his possession.

The interesting feature of the case of course is the rapidity with which it was brought to a conclusion several thousand miles from where the crime was committed. It is but another instance of the usefulness of modern-day systems of communication, in particular the RCMP Maritime radio hook-up. Yet the case might still be unsolved had it not been for the Halifax City Police detective who used one of the fundamentals of good police work—observation. The investigation on the East Coast only began when his curiosity was aroused by Stewart's activities in Halifax.

Dog Finds Lost Child

ON A blistering hot day last summer a worried mother telephoned to the RCMP at Edmonton to say that her tiny son was missing. It was shortly after 1.30 in the afternoon and little 22-months-old Robert Edwards had apparently not been seen since 10.30 a.m. Several members of the Edmonton Detachment immediately patrolled to the rural home and with the aid of some 30 or 40 sympathetic neighbors and friends quickly searched the surrounding countryside. But the little boy was not found.

As the search continued, additional police were summoned to the scene by radio. Some of the patrol cars were equipped with "Loud Hailers" and from one of these Mrs. Edwards made repeated calls to the lost child. Still there was no trace of the little fellow and by 3 p.m. a call for assistance was broadcast to the RCMP Kennels at Westlock, approximately 65 miles away. About an hour-and-a-quarter later the dogmaster arrived on the scene with Police Service Dogs "Asta" and "Smoky".

In the meantime the search had continued. The local terrain was flat, with bush patches and grain fields adding plenty of cover for such a tiny toddler as little Robert. And weather conditions were anything but pleasant for the searchers—a heat in excess of 90° was

heightened by a 15-miles-an-hour southwest wind. However, a footprint was found about 200 yards east of the home and the dogmaster used Asta on "casting for scent" in this area. A short time later the dog picked up the trail and followed it for approximately 1½ miles in an easterly direction, through gardens, roads, pasture land and grain fields and in one of the latter the child was found, still running along. A passing motorist—the little fellow was found close to a road—rushed little Robert to his home and from there he was taken to hospital by an RCMP Highway Patrol car. Apart from a very dirty face, on which he appeared to have fallen several times, torn clothes and a rather bad case of sunburn, the tiny toddler appeared to be in fairly good condition.

While this is not by any means the first child to be found by a trained dog, it is worth noting that little Robert was found less than 40 minutes after Asta had started to work. In cases such as these everyone is anxious to help and the efforts of all who assisted in this search played some part in its successful conclusion. Yet a tragedy might have been the final result if a trained dog had not been available or had not been called into the search early enough to be effective.

* * *

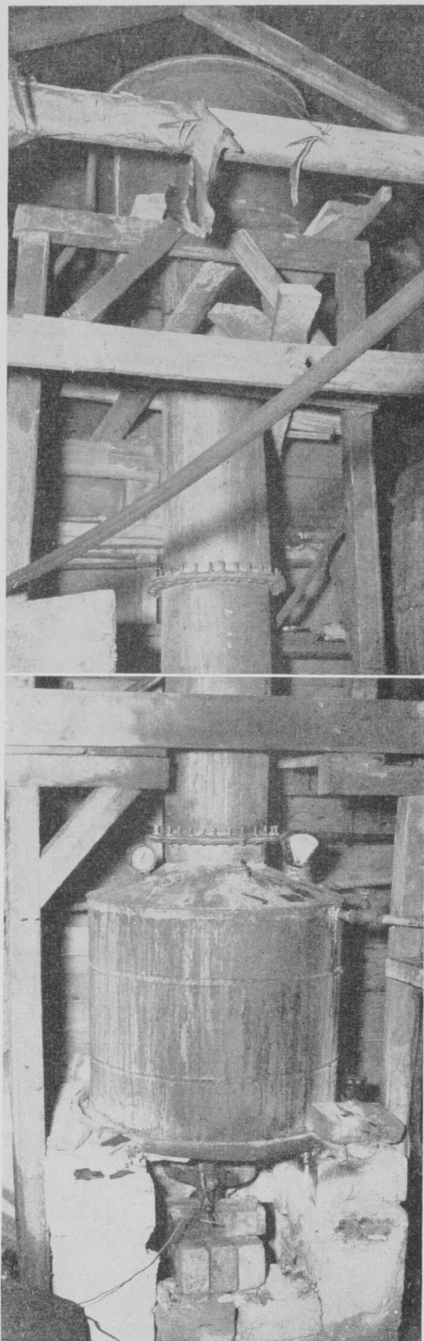
The Dogs Did Not Bark

R. v. Lambert et al—Excise Act

A TALE about a still is always interesting. Throughout the years, the part played by members of the Force in tracking down "moonshiners" has been a vivid one. However, each arrest has served to make offenders a little wiser and nowadays the peace officer's struggle against this racket is only being

expertly defied by experienced still operators. Therefore, the Excise enforcement officer must accept the fact that his skill and ingenuity have been challenged to a point where on many occasions—such as the one narrated hereunder—he must rely on his better judgment and at times, on straight luck.

Two photos showing one of the
column stills.



During the month of November 1950 the RCMP in Montreal learned that a large still was in operation on the farm of Aimé Geoffrion, in the district of Varennes, Que. Observations were carried out with great difficulty as the farm buildings were situated approximately one-half mile from the main highway, and could not be approached too closely due to the presence of two dogs which invariably barked at the approach of strangers. However, a sketch of the premises was made and eventually at 9 p.m. on November 27 two radio cars transporting ten members of "C" Division's Preventive Squad from Montreal approached the Geoffrion farm. The police cars travelled the half-mile from the main highway without lights, an extremely difficult operation as this was a secondary road in a muddy condition. At the farm, the two cars raced to the house, the Police jumped out and each man ran to the building assigned to him. Aimé Geoffrion, owner of the farm, and his three sons, were found in the house and were unable to warn the still operators. Other investigators, approaching a large shed, heard the humming of motors and entered to find Marie-Reine Geoffrion sitting in a comfortable chair, keeping a watchful eye on four stills which were in full operation. A well-known Montreal bootlegger, Leo Lambert, who was sleeping in one of two bunks, was awakened and placed under arrest. He expressed great surprise that his two dogs had failed to warn him of the approach of strangers. An examination of the building disclosed a peep-hole covered by a swinging lid, from which it was possible to keep the road from this shack under observation. Had the dogs given tongue there is no doubt that both Lambert and Miss Geoffrion could easily have made their escape before the raiding party arrived. This shed had been carefully draped with tarpaulins so that no light could be seen from the outside.

The installations consisted of two

Wooden vats with an approximate capacity of 300 gallons of wash with electrically-equipped agitator installed on one.



column stills and two pot stills, each having a capacity of 50 gallons. All were equipped with pressure oil burners eliminating the need of a chimney. The premises were ventilated by a powerful electric fan—in fact the whole installation was electrically operated, with compressors, pumps and even an electrically operated wash agitator, while water was pumped from the barn situated some 40 yards away by an electric pump. A total of 800 gallons of wash contained in three vats, each having a capacity of 300 gallons, was seized. However, only 11 gallons of alcohol was found, due, no doubt, to the fact that a delivery had just taken place.

Further investigation established that Claude Cyr, another Montreal bootlegger and still operator, was in partnership with Lambert. Cyr was arrested the following morning in Montreal while driving Lambert's truck, a 1947 Mercury, which was placed under seizure after it was established that this vehicle had been used to convey equipment and materials for the operation of the still and to transport the alcohol. Both Cyr and Lambert refused to supply the investigators with any information, but from Aimé Geoffrion it was established that these stills had been in operation since September 1949. Geoffrion admitted that he was being paid \$100 a month by Lambert,

Pot still installed near entrance of building. Large oil drum in foreground gives some indication of extent of operations.





Police
transport
on narrow
bridge
leading
to farm.

whenever the stills were in operation. It was also established that both Cyr and Lambert were the persons who had installed the equipment in his shed. The investigation also disclosed that the wash was first distilled in a pot still, and a second distillation was then made in a column still.

On Jan. 10, 1951, the four pleaded guilty before Judge A. Chassé at Sorel, Que. to the following charges under the Excise Act: Leo Lambert, ss. 164(e) and 169—sentenced to \$250 fine and costs on each charge; Claude Cyr, ss. 164 (e) and 169—\$100 fine and costs on each charge; A. Geoffrion, s. 164-1 (f)—\$100 fine and costs and M. R. Geoffrion, s. 164-1 (b)—\$100 fine and costs.

Paul Peloquin appeared for the Crown and A. Chevalier acted for the defence.

Lambert had previously been convicted under the Excise Act in 1935 and 1938 but was treated as a first offender

due to the elapsed time of five years since his last conviction.

Although there is possibly nothing particularly outstanding in this investigation, except for its successful conclusion, there are two incidents which stand out in the investigators' minds and which can be chalked up to luck or the "guardian angel". One was the crossing of a wooden bridge without railings which spanned a creek ten feet deep on the half-mile road leading to the farm buildings. No mean feat at any time at night, this was especially difficult without lights, particularly when measurements showed that there was only one foot to spare on either side of the car. Needless to say this bridge was crossed with extreme caution from then on.

Secondly, fortunately the dogs did not bark.

(Prepared for the *Quarterly* by Cst. V. P. Cormier, RCMP, Montreal.)

R. v. Este

False Pretences

LAST October a man registered at the Carlton Hotel in Calgary passed two cheques which were subsequently returned marked "no account". The amount involved was \$70—\$40 for one cheque and \$30 on the other—but in the meantime the man, who had registered as Melvin A. Este, had made him-

self scarce. The Calgary Police could find no trace of him; a warrant was issued for his arrest and his description and details of the fraud were published in the RCMP Gazette Supplement "A" issued at Regina on Oct. 20, 1950.

The Crime Index Section, Identification Branch, Ottawa wrote to Calgary

for either the original cheques or photographic copies of them for checking with the Fraudulent Cheque File. No comparable material was located there but the Document Examiner was of the opinion that the writing on the fraudulent cheques was similar to that in the signature of Lewis Arthur Licastro. The latter was then in custody of the Edmonton Police on False Pretences charges under the name of Martin Rocco Cufino

and a copy of his photograph was sent to Calgary for identification purposes.

Licastro who was also wanted as a parole violator in Ontario was positively identified by several witnesses in Calgary. At his trial at Edmonton on nine charges of false pretences s. 405 Cr. Code, Licastro was sentenced to 18 months concurrently on all charges. Incidentally he admitted the Calgary offences.

* * *

R. v. Cunningham

Murder, Reduced to Manslaughter

SEVENTY-one-year-old Charles Bernard Martin was a simple, harmless individual who lived with his wife in an isolated one-room shack near Milton, Queens County, N.S. They were in decidedly poor financial circumstances, their main source of income being the Old Age Pension received by Martin. Although not regarded as particularly good citizens, they lived a quiet, solitary life and apparently had no enemies or hostile neighbors.

On the night of Dec. 6, 1949, a resident of Milton reported that Martin's body had been found on a foot-path some distance from his home. Investigation and the subsequent autopsy revealed death due to a skull fracture and brain haemorrhage resulting from a blow

behind the right ear by some blunt object. A distinct trail of blood was found at the scene for a distance of 25 yards from where the injury had been inflicted to the point where the body was discovered and no objects such as stones or stumps which might cause such an injury, were in evidence.

A somewhat disjointed and incoherent story of the circumstances surrounding the discovery of the body was told by Mrs. Martin. Earlier in the evening Fred James Cunningham, 45-year-old woodsman of the Milton district, had called at their home and though somewhat under the influence of liquor, had persuaded her husband to accompany him to visit a neighbor who was allegedly dying of cancer. Sometime later Cunningham re-

The Martin Home—

Photo—
Wigglesworth,
Liverpool, N.S.
and
Halifax Chronicle
and *Mail Star*



turned, advising Mrs. Martin to hurry to the neighbor's where she was required to witness signatures on certain documents. About 300 yards from home she had stumbled upon her husband's body, and after dragging the remains some 25 yards toward their shack, she had called upon a neighbor for assistance.

Cunningham was located several hours later and detained for questioning. His first account of his movements on the night of December 6 omitted any reference to the Martins and he stubbornly denied having seen them or of having visited their home. Later, upon being confronted with certain discrepancies in his story, he admitted having visited the Martin home and having accompanied the victim to a point near where the death had occurred, but he insisted that Martin was unharmed when they parted. After several hours had elapsed Cunningham admitted the offence to investigators, unhesitatingly led them to the scene and produced a stone, similar to the one he had used in striking the victim and which he had thrown away after the attack.

The motive for the killing had apparently been the result of a disagreement between Martin and his assailant over certain advances made by the latter to Mrs. Martin, who was about 25 years younger than her husband. It appeared that on the night in question Cunningham had visited the Martin home, anticipating that the husband would be absent. Why he persuaded the elderly man to leave with him is a matter for conjecture.

In any event, the story related by Cunningham was to the effect that while he and Martin walked together on a secluded foot-path the old man had cursed him, accused him of consorting with his wife and warned him to desist. Cunningham had then picked up a stone and after carrying it for several yards—unnoticed by the victim—had struck him a severe blow on the head and left him there to die. All of the statements made

by this man resulted from lengthy and detailed interrogation, but prior to the questionings and before each statement was taken the statutory warning was given.

At inquest proceedings on December 8 Cunningham, without asking the protection of the Court, retold in more detail the story he had given to the investigators. The same day he was formally charged with murder.

The case for the Crown depended almost entirely upon the evidence of the widow and the admission of the defendant; and following the inquest it became increasingly apparent that Mrs. Martin was certainly not the best type of witness. Throughout her testimony her illiteracy and simple-mindedness was evident and it was difficult to obtain any coherent statement of the facts. Every effort was made to find some additional corroborative evidence but in view of the type of people involved and the circumstances surrounding the affair, this was not found possible.

The preliminary hearing was held at Liverpool, N.S., on December 16 and 17 before Provincial Magistrate C. R. Rand, LL.B. The Crown was represented by H. F. Muggah, LL.B., senior solicitor for the Department of the Attorney-General and L. L. Clements, LL.B., prosecuting officer for the County of Queens. Defence counsel were J. J. Cameron, K.C. and A. L. Thurlow, LL.B. Crown counsel were successful in tendering the deposition of Cunningham taken at the inquest proceedings, but no effort was made to introduce the accused's statements to the investigators.

The accused was tried before Mr. Justice J. Doull, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and jury at Liverpool on June 13, 1950. The trial lasted until June 19 and Cunningham was found not guilty of murder but guilty of the lesser crime of manslaughter. Next day he was sentenced to serve six years in the Maritime Penitentiary at Dorchester, N.B.

The prosecution in the higher Court



The accused re-enacts crime at scene for one of investigators.

was conducted by F. Neil MacLeod, LL.B., of the Department of the Attorney-General and L. L. Clements, LL.B. W. Pitt Potter, K.C. and A. L. Thurlow, LL.B., acted for the defence. The Crown was again successful in presenting the accused's deposition at the Coroner's Inquest and in addition, the statements of Cunningham to the investigators and his re-enactment of the crime were admitted. There was considerable controversy over the question of the admissibility of all of this evidence.

In connection with the admission of the inquest testimony, there do not appear to have been many cases in Canada wherein such depositions have been tendered and accepted. Cases cited by the Crown were *R. v. Mazerall*, 86 CCC 137 and 321; and *R. v. Peel*, 34 CCC 390. The document was ruled admissible and was in no small way responsible for the success of the prosecution.

It is particularly noteworthy, however, that the statements of the defendant to the investigators and his re-enactment of the crime were admitted—particularly in view of the great difficulty often experienced in recent years with this type of evidence. During his period of detention—and prior to his final confession—Cunningham had been in contact at various times with nine policemen and two civilians, all of whom were required to testify before the evidence was ruled admissible. That it was accepted is considered a tribute to the conduct of the investigators in their handling of the suspect. The case chiefly relied upon by Crown counsel was that of *Boudreau v. The King* (1948), 93 CCC 55 and 294, which, it would appear, now carries considerable weight in our Courts with regard to the admissibility of such evidence.

(Prepared for the *Quarterly* by Cpl. W. R. Lee, RCMP, Halifax, N.S.)



Identification by Dentures

A RATHER amusing incident occurred during the investigation of a chicken stealing offence in Nova Scotia, last fall. The theft took place at Collingwood and the nearest RCMP detachment—at Springhill—received the complaint early one morning. The NCO in charge of the detachment hurried to the scene of the crime at once.

To the practised eye of the policeman it was obvious that there had been a break-in and it was probable that chickens had been stolen. However, two objects foreign to the usual equipment in a hen-house attracted his attention immediately—one was a half bottle of rum and the other a set of false teeth. Both had probably been forgotten by the intruder.

The policeman remembered that on his way to the scene of the crime he had passed a well-known chicken thief walking along the road and the rather sickly smile produced by the latter at that

encounter showed that he was minus his false teeth. These facts indicated but one course of investigation and when the RCMP man finally located the notorious purloiner of egg layers later that morning, the first question he asked him was where were his false teeth. The suspect replied rather vaguely that he had lost them, but didn't know where. When the teeth were produced, by the policeman, the other looked at them, ducked them in a nearby stream and then placed them in his mouth where they nestled comfortably.

Apparently the suspect's chief concern was where the police had found the teeth, because under questioning he admitted stealing the chickens. Later he was convicted on a charge under s. 386, Cr. Code and paid a fine of \$20 and costs. He paid an extra \$10 and costs into Court on the liquor charge which arose out of the finding of the bottle of rum.

(Submitted to the *Quarterly* by Cpl. W. A. Taylor, RCMP, Springhill, N.S.)

DIVISION BULLETIN

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"Headquarters" and "A" Division

Births To Reg. No. 12534 Cst. and Mrs. G. B. Harrison, a daughter, Bonnie Lynne on Dec. 20, 1950.

To Reg. No. 12027 Cst. and Mrs. A. W. McQueen, a daughter, Gladys Margaret on Mar. 4, 1951.

To Reg. No. 12921 Sgt. and Mrs. H. J. F. Ade, a daughter, Vikki Lynne Charlene on Apr. 1, 1951.

To Reg. No. 12800 Cpl. and Mrs. S. Ryan, a daughter, Camille Marie on Apr. 3, 1951.

To Reg. No. 14455 Cst. and Mrs. M. G. Owens, a daughter, Marianne Janice on Apr. 27, 1951.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. F. Thompson, a son, Roy Frederick on May 13, 1951.

To Reg. No. 14532 Cst. and Mrs. R. V. Hunter of Belleville, Ont., a son, Robert Frederick, on May 16, 1951.

Marriages Reg. No. 12085 Cst. H. J. McManus to Marietta Henderson of Ottawa, Ont. on Apr. 3, 1951.

Reg. No. 14684 Cst. S. A. E. Emmerson to Phyllis Eileen Rose on Apr. 7, 1951, at All Saints Church, Crawford Park, Montreal, Que.

Two weddings brought changes to the staff of the *Quarterly*. Stenographer Joan Guertin married Mr. L. Lortie of the Purchasing Branch on May 15, while Alice Polson resigned to marry Mr. S. Tunnoch of Ottawa on June 1, 1951.

Deaths Members of Headquarters were shocked to learn of the sudden death of Spl. Cst. Keith Nutting in Victoria, B.C., on Apr. 6, 1951. Keith was a popular member of Headquarters Central Registry for many years prior to his recent transfer to "E" Division.

Shooting Our club has just completed its most successful winter season and has now embarked on summer big bore and hand-gun activities at the outdoor ranges in affiliation with the NDHQ Club.

On May 1 our annual social evening was

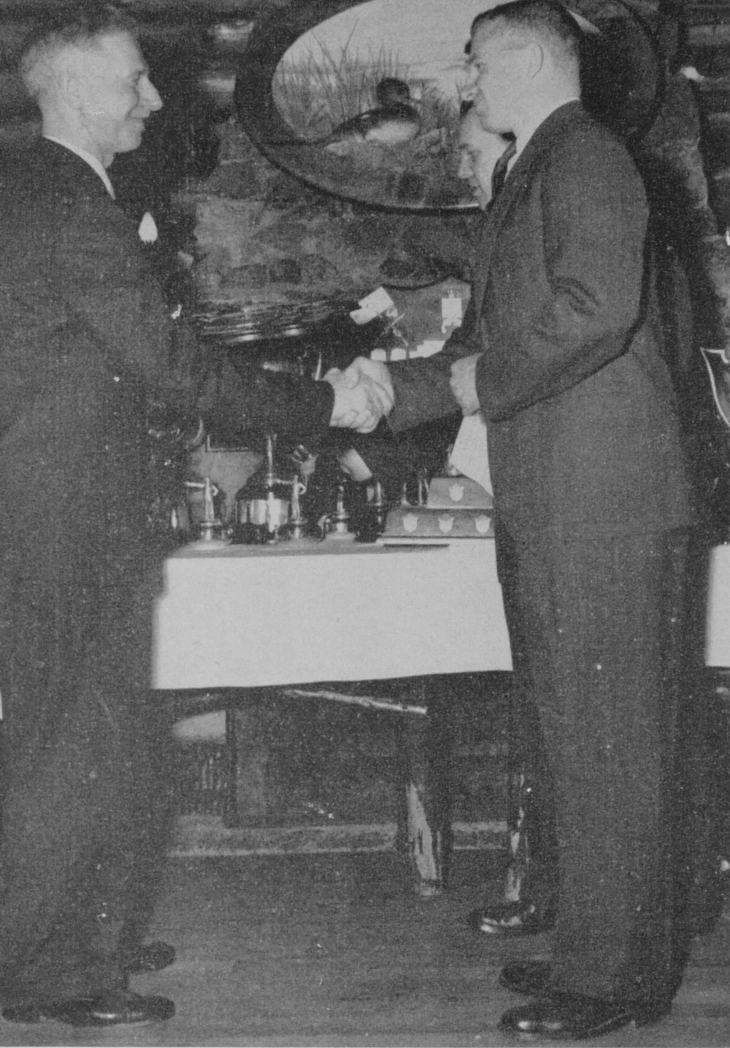
held at the Ranch House with Commr. L. H. Nicholson presenting the prizes to the various contestants, his first official function since assuming his new office. Main winners were: Grand aggregate—Sgt. F. H. Russell. Revolver: Master-Sgt. E. C. Armstrong; Expert—Cpl. R. J. Duck; Sharpshooter—Cst. H. D. Guttman; Marksman—Cst. C. G. Vaughan. Rifle: Master-Sgt. B. W. Cole; Expert—Cst. R. S. MacLeod; Sharpshooter—Cst. J. A. Turnbull; Marksman—Cst. A. T. Schriber. The special revolver and rifle matches were both won by Sergeant Armstrong. The team captained by Cst. J. Zavitz won the revolver competition; that of Cst. A. Wrenshall, the rifle match.

A number of competitions were fired with outside clubs during the season. Some of our members competed in the NDHQ Pistol Club and made a clean sweep of the top class. Sergeant Armstrong winning the high aggregate as well as souvenirs for the slow fire and rapid fire aggregates; Constable Zavitz copped the timed fire aggregate.

During February, the NDHQ Club engaged in postal competition with an army team from Ft. Belvoir, Virginia and by some excellent shooting defeated the Americans. Of the five team members, the top three were members of the RCMP—Insp. J. A. Henry, S/Sgt. E. Davies and Sergeant Armstrong, in that order.

On March 21 the annual A.C. Brown match between the RCAF and RCMP was conducted with "A" Division winning again by a margin of 16 points. Our team was composed of: Insp. G. H. Prime, Sgts. Armstrong, C. C. Wilson and J. R. McFarland, Cpl. J. W. Meahan and Csts. W. D. Johnson and J. Turner.

This year for the first time our club won the Inter-Divisional Rifle competition with an aggregate score of 1472 x 1500. Team members were: Commr. L. H. Nicholson, Inspector Prime, Sergeants McFarland and Wilson, Corporals Meahan and R. J. Duck



Commissioner
Nicholson
presents
shooting
prize
to
Cst.
J. Zavitz.

and Csts. J. B. Saunders, C. J. Young and Johnson. Our revolver team placed second in its match.

Two teams in the DCRA winter series placed well up in the prize money each month, being third in the aggregate for the Sherwood Trophy won by "C" Division.

As previously reported, two teams were entered in the Ottawa and District Small Bore League and at the end of the schedule one of our teams was deadlocked with NDHQ for top place. In the shoot-off, although our team won three matches to the NDHQ's two, the RCMP entry was nosed out on the aggregate score by six points. Members of the RCMP included: Sergeants McFarland, Armstrong, Wilson, B. W. Cole; Corporals Meahan, Duck, A. Dunbar; Constables Johnson, J. Brindley and J. Fletcher.

An annual event is the pistol shoot between a team from Alexandria Bay, N.Y. and our own club for the International Trophy. "A" Division won this year with the top competitors being Inspector Henry and Cpl. M. A. Harrington. A fine spirit has been created between these two clubs, the competition barely taking precedence to good fellowship.

Softball The "A" Division "Supers" entry in the local RCMP Softball League for 1951 gives promise of being a pennant winner if early practices have any bearing. With the amalgamation of the now defunct CIB Rockets and "A" Division Staff teams, we are strengthened in most departments, notably around first base where George "The Babe" Hay performs a-la-Sadler's Wells Ballet. It was noted that some hopefuls, such as Sgt. Carl Wilson and Cst. Bob Hall, were farmed out for

more experience as they were not quite ready for the Big Time. There appears to be more speed on the bases too. Last year one team member had to hit a home run in order to reach first base (paging Cpl. Jack "The Ripper" Smith).

The opening game of the season featured some long ball hitting, on the part of the "Supers" and the Identification Branch was beaten handily to the tune of 18-10.

Bowling The RCMP Headquarters and "A" Division Bowling League held their annual wind-up in the form of a buffet dance at the Convention Hall, Lansdowne Park on May 11. The conveners of the dance were the chairman, Sgt. "Pat" Stanton; secretary, Miss Lucille Perrier; treasurer, Cst. "Sandy" Pond and Miss Joan McCoy. Supt. J. F. Thrasher, president of the league, presented the prizes. League winners and play-off champions were the "Pats": Misses J. Nixon, B. Cos-

grove, Mrs. C. Hassan, Commr. L. H. Nicholson, Sergeant Stanton (captain) and Cst. N. Brewin.

Other prize winners were:

Men's high average, Cst. B. White—241; Men's high cross, Mr. B. Cronin—939; Men's high single, Sgt. P. Stanton—380.

Ladies' high average, Miss B. Cosgrove—219; Ladies' high cross, Miss J. Lapointe—843; Ladies' high single, Miss E. Swettenham—346.

Curling Half-way through the curling schedule it was decided to hold a Bonspiel, inasmuch as the time was running short, and league play was suspended for the four weeks which were required to run off the major and consolation events. When the smoke had cleared away, rinks skipped by Inspectors McCombe and Dick met in the major event, the former winning by a 16 to 6 margin. In the consolation event, Sgt. Major "Robbie" Robertson defeated

Championship Bowlers at Ottawa

Left to right: Misses J. Nixon, B. Cosgrove, Commissioner Nicholson, Sergeant Stanton (captain), Constable Brewin and Mrs. C. Hassan.



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Cst. Gerry Harrison's rink by a 7 to 5 score. League play continued after the Bonspiel was completed and the last two weeks of the schedule were utilized to run off a few "grudge" games for those skips who had claimed they were robbed during the 'spiel.

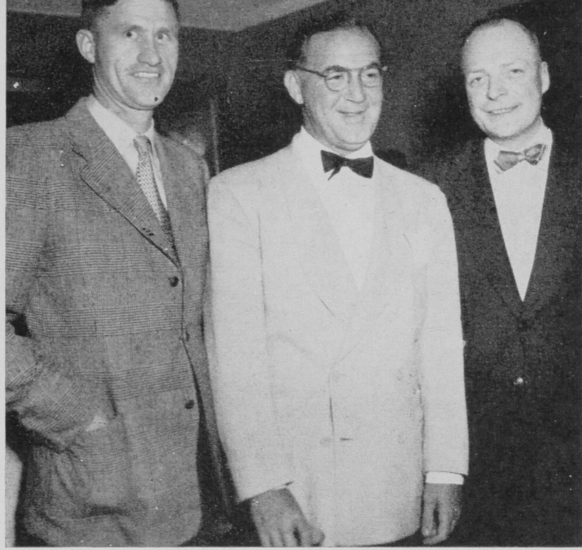
The winning rink was composed of Inspr. J. McCombe, skip, Sgt. Jock Taylor, third, Cst. M. E. Linden, second, and Cpl. Herb Jackson, lead. Sergeant Major Robertson's rink included Sgt. Rocky Street, third, Sgt. Len Higgitt, second and Sgt. Hal Spears, lead.

The Rideau Club entertained all ten RCMP rinks in a friendly challenge match at two draws on the night of April 10. Inspector McCombe's rink again came through in grand style, and although pitted against one of the most experienced rinks in the Ottawa District, only lost by a narrow 7 to 4 score. Rinks skipped by Sgt. Bill Nichol and Inspr. L. Bingham came through with victories. Commissioner Nicholson's rink after being down during the first half of the game, managed to salvage a well-earned draw. In the second draw of the night, rinks skipped by Cst. Bert Flumerfelt, Sergeant Major Robertson and Inspector Monaghan lost to more experienced curlers of the Rideau Club. Mike Strader, President of the Rideau Club, lost no time in administering a lesson in curling to Cst. Gerry Harrison's rink and ran up a 9 to 0 lead in the first seven ends. With the pressure on, Hank Tadeson, John Dunbar and Pete Peterson began to drop rocks all around the button; the game took on a new light. Scoring five on the eighth and three more on the ninth end, the boys were "hot", and the last rock on the last end brought our rink a hard earned 10 to 9 victory.

On the night of March 30 a banquet was held at the RCASC Mess and was well attended. A curling committee has been selected for next season and it is anticipated that we will be in full swing early and perhaps have several rinks available for major competitions in Ontario.

A Musical Treat Music lovers of Ottawa and district who favor rhythms a little on the "hot" side, were treated to a rare streak of good fortune when Benny Goodman and his quintet checked in at a local dine and dance spot for a week's engagement in June. But an even bigger thrill was in store for members of the RCMP Band when the world-famous clarinetist dropped in for one of the Band's noon-hour rehearsals in the Justice Building Annex. Not content with just listening, the "King of Swing" borrowed a clarinet and "sat in" for a couple of numbers.

Ordinarily the Annex is practically deserted during rehearsal time but on this occasion a large throng of members of the Force and Civil Servants (mostly stenos) crowded every available inch of space and were rewarded by an entertaining session of music as Mr. Goodman literally became "one of the boys". Greatest regret was that no photographer was on hand for the occa-



The "King of Swing" with Corporals Walker and Wilson.

sion. The picture reproduced above is an informal one taken later in the evening showing Benny Goodman and two members of the Band. Incidentally it was through Corporal Wilson's invitation that Mr. Goodman turned up for the rehearsal.

"Aviation"

Marriages Reg. No. 14766 Sgt. B. Ruhl to Miss Margaret Carr Curran, at Edmonton, Alta., on Apr. 14, 1951.

Reg. No. 14632 Cpl. G. R. Hamelin to Miss Leslie Avery at Ottawa, Ont., on May 19, 1951.

"B" Division

Births To Reg. No. 16194 Cst. and Mrs. T. E. Kearsey, Grand Falls Detachment, a daughter, Judy Marie, Dec. 30, 1950.

To Reg. No. 14597 Cst. and Mrs. A. R. Wilvert, St. John's Headquarters, a son, Michael Derek, Feb. 24, 1951.

To Reg. No. 16200 Cst. and Mrs. E. B. Gillingham, Botwood Detachment, a son, Craig Douglas Poole, Feb. 25, 1951.

To Reg. No. 16231 Cst. and Mrs. K. L. Jacobs, St. John's Headquarters, a son, Derek Ford, Mar. 15, 1951.

To Reg. No. 16196 Cst. and Mrs. F. J. Hannon, Bonavista Detachment, a son, Kevin Joseph, Mar. 19, 1951.

Marriages On Mar. 12, 1951, Reg. No. 14642 Cst. A. M. Watt of Buchans Detachment to Miss Aileen Margaret Maher, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Bowling The first "B" Division Bowling League came to a successful conclusion on Apr. 24, 1951, when the "Hell-Cats", captained by Cst. A. S. Nickerson defeated the "Avalons", captained by Cst. J. F. Roy, by a three-game score of 3081 to 2888, to win the championship and the right to have their names engraved on the handsome trophy donated by the Division Canteen for annual team competition.

Earlier in the month the "Terra-Novans" captained by Cst. T. T. Hickey had finished in first place in the regular schedule, but were eliminated in the first round play-offs, as were Cst. G. L. Clark's "Argos". Cst. J. M. Seneshen's "Westerners" and Cpl. A. R. Bates' "Eagles" failed to make play-off berths.

Our Steno's Team in the Ladies Civil Service League improved greatly over its



"B" Division bowling champions:

I. to r. Cst. J. H. Carroll, Miss D. R. Knight, Cst. A. S. Nickerson, Miss M. M. Keough, Cst. J. M. LaFosse and Miss M. L. Winsor.

showing in the first half of the schedule. The girls finished well up in the league standing and make up a team to be feared.

Softball Members of "B" Division stationed in St. John's had their first softball practice on May 9. A team is entered in a Service League along with squads from the Canadian Navy, Army and Air Force (Active and Reserve) and the U.S. Air Force. Interest is high and an interesting ball season is in the offing.

Curling Cst. J. W. Tomelin of Corner Brook Detachment was a member of the rink which won the Western Newfoundland Championship, but later lost to St. John's Rink in a bid for the right to represent Newfoundland in the "Macdonald's Brier" competition in Halifax.

Married Quarters The work of altering a building on Kenna's Hill to provide 12 apartments was completed on Mar. 31, 1951. Ten of the apartments are now occupied by married personnel stationed in St.

John's. This excellent accommodation includes eight apartments of six rooms each and four with five rooms, including bath. Kitchens are equipped with electric stoves and refrigerators. Color schemes vary throughout, but all apartments are tastefully appointed.

Presentation On May 9 members of "B" Division Headquarters and St. John's Detachment honored Sgt. E. C. Chute, who was returning to his regular duties in "H" Division—after having served as General Duty NCO at this Headquarters since Nov. 24, 1950—by presenting him with a handsome electric clock in the style of a ship's wheel. Constable McIntosh officiated.

On the following day Spl. Cst. A. Johnson, employed as cook in "B" Division was also presented with a clock. Special Constable Johnson, who was with "Marine" Division prior to coming to "B" Division about a year ago, has now resigned from the Force.

"C" Division

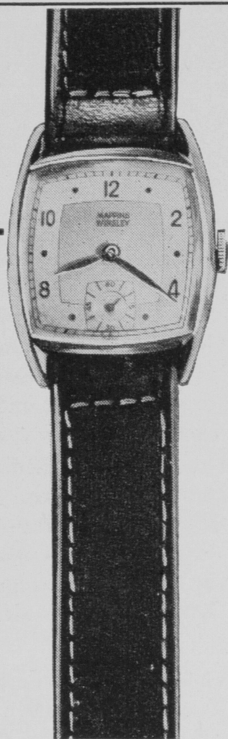
Births To Reg. No. 12059 Sgt. and Mrs. V. Dube, of Rimouski, on Feb. 10, 1951, a daughter, Manon.

To Reg. No. 14121 Cpl. and Mrs. L. R. Parent, at Quebec, P.Q., on Mar. 24, 1951, a daughter, Laura Anne Marie.

Marriages Reg. No. 13434 Cst. T. J. R. Archambault to Miss Helen Mary Giles, Feb. 17, 1951, at Hamilton, Ont.

Crime Reader's Delight "The subject recently applied for the emission of one Miss X into this country for the purpose of becoming his wife."

Bowling The Montreal Post Bowling Schedule has come to a conclusion. Fourteen teams took part, eight in the duck pin section and six in the ten pin. Both leagues were thoroughly enjoyed by the participants.



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The duck pin division was won by the "Canadians", Special Constable Desaulniers (captain), Constables Perrin, Rodrigue and Desjardins, Misses Audette and Lamarche.

Men's high average, Constable Biscaro—140; Men's high cross, Constable Biscaro—543; Men's high single, Special Constable Desaulniers—217.

Ladies' high average, Miss T. Bondaz—107; Ladies' high cross, Miss T. Bondaz—379; Ladies' high single, Miss T. Bondaz—181.

The ten pin division was won by the "Crops", Constable Nadon (captain), Corporals Ogilvie and Paradis, Constables Poitras, Dussault and Bouffard.

High average, Cst. M. Nadon—172.76; High cross, S/Sgt. L. Somers—597; High single, S/Sgt. L. Somers—241.

Shooting A hectic and successful rifle and revolver indoor season has been completed. The new range at Montreal Headquarters was in use every free moment. It was estimated that approximately 15,000

targets were used by our men alone in their practices and matches. Perhaps a short summary of the various competitions may be of interest to the readers of these notes.

Montreal Rifle and Revolver Association Three RCMP revolver teams were entered in the M.R. and R.A. League, one senior team, one intermediate and one tyro. These competitions lasted throughout the winter with 14 teams participating. All matches, except the tyro's, were shot on our range each Wednesday evening, when some 98 competitors were on hand to try their luck, meet old friends, cultivate new ones and to mingle with a general atmosphere of good feeling and good sportsmanship.

The senior championship and Freeman Trophy was won by our team for the fifth consecutive year. Team members were: Cpl. N. Credico (captain), Cpls. J. Blais and L. Gendron, Csts. E. Perrin, W. Rahm, M. Nadon, L. Forest, M. Pellerin and R/Cst. W. Lutes.

The intermediates extended their section to a tie, but lost the shoot-off to the CNR "B" team by six points.

The tyro championship was annexed by our team without the loss of a single match. Personnel were: Cst. W. McCalum (captain), Csts. F. DeCheverry, R. Marois, M. Poitras, L. Liboiron, W. Jaeger, S. Biscaro, R. Boisvert, R/Csts. J. Altimas and H. Dandurand.

It is interesting to note that RCMP members won the individual championship in the senior, intermediate and tyro sections. To Cst. E. Perrin goes the Montreal Police Trophy emblematic of the individual championship for Montreal and District. Corporal DeMiffonis came from behind to win the intermediate championship and Cst. R. Marois annexed the tyro top place.

Montreal Post Revolver House League

Seven teams—each named after one of the seven dwarfs—made up a revolver league operated last winter, within the Montreal Post. Competition was keen. Both the house league and club championships were won by the "Doc's" team. Members were: Cpl. N. Credico (captain), Csts. M. Pellerin, W. MacKay, R. Marois, R. D'Astous and R/Cst. H. Dandurand.

Again congratulations are in order for Cst. E. Perrin who won the individual championship in this league.

New England Police Revolver League,

Postal Matches On April 21 a seven-man rifle and revolver team from Ottawa made the trip to Montreal and participated in friendly matches. Some very unexpected results occurred. The "A" Division revolver team scored the upset of the year when they defeated our septet by three points. However, matters evened up when the "C" Division rifle team defeated the famous Ottawa team by six points.

Following the matches a social evening was enjoyed by all.

Province of Quebec Rifle Association

A five-man team from Montreal Post, entered the Quebec Provincial 1951 indoor revolver matches. In a closely contested meet, the "C" Division team won the Provincial Championship and the Stephenson Cup together with arm badges and belt

buckles. Their nearest competitor, as always, was the CNRA team from Montreal. Personnel of the Police team and their scores were:

Cpl. N. Credico (captain).....	811 x 900
Cst. E. Perrin.....	820
Cst. W. Rahm.....	776
R/Cst. W. Lutes.....	793
Cpl. J. Blais.....	780
Team Total	3980

"C" Division also did well in the individual matches with Cst. E. Perrin winning the silver medal and badge, .22 Provincial Championship, expert class.

Cpl. N. Credico, silver medal and badge, .22 Provincial Championship, sharpshooter class, the silver medal and badge, C.F. Provincial Championship, marksman class and the silver medal and badge, Aggregate Provincial Championship, sharpshooter class.

Inter-Divisional Revolver Competition

For the second consecutive year, "C" Division marksmen won the RCMP Inter-Divisional Revolver Trophy.

Rifle Section A much keener interest was taken in the rifle section of "C" Division Rifle and Revolver Club this past season and 27 club members, grouped into three teams, participated in the shooting. The "Hot-Shots" captained by Reserve Constable Niemi won by a small margin.

Three teams were entered in the Inter-Divisional rifle competition and two teams in the DCRA winter indoor small bore competitions. "A" or senior team came second in the Inter-Divisional being nosed out by "A" Division, but won the Sherwood Trophy in the DCRA competition.

Transfers With mixed feelings of sadness and happiness the Division said farewell to Asst. Commr. J. Brunet when he was transferred to Ottawa recently—happy because he appears to be needed for more important duties, but sad to see him go. In his eight years as Officer Commanding, Assistant Commissioner Brunet earned the admiration and respect of all ranks because of his interest in and consideration for their welfare both on duty and off.

"D" Division

Births A daughter, Beryl Maureen, to Reg. No. 13160 Cpl. and Mrs. L. A. Ferguson, Minnedosa, Man., on Dec. 26, 1950.

A son, Lewis Glen, to Reg. No. 14167 Cpl. and Mrs. R. C. G. Williamson, Brandon, Man., on Mar. 20, 1951.

A daughter, Valerie Jean, to Reg. No. 11823 Sgt. and Mrs. L. Smyth, Brandon, Man., on Mar. 27, 1951.

A daughter, Wenda Ann, to Reg. No. 11949 Sgt. and Mrs. J. D. Fraser, Brandon, Man., on Apr. 3, 1951.

A son, Robert Peter, to Reg. No. 13444 Cpl. and Mrs. W. Harasym, Winnipeg, Man., on Apr. 25, 1951.

A daughter, Sandra Claire, to Reg. No. 13511 Cst. and Mrs. W. A. M. Wood, Brandon, Man., on May 2, 1951.

A daughter, Susan Gail, to Reg. No. 14160 Cst. and Mrs. D. Jordon, Winnipeg, Man., on May 9, 1951.

Marriages Reg. No. 14641 Cst. L. Lauman to Miss Katherine Roth at St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg, Man., on Mar. 27, 1951.

Retired to Pension Reg. No. 10740 Cst. R. J. J. Ball on Mar. 31, 1951; Reg. No. 11575 Cpl. A. Robertson on May 12, 1951; Reg. No. 11666 Cpl. A. G. Boncey on May 12, 1951.

Transfers Supt. E. H. Perlson has been posted to Fredericton, N.B., to take command of "J" Division. We wish him and Mrs. Perlson the best of luck in their new surroundings.

Supt. D. O. Forrest, another popular officer of "D" Division has left for a new appointment. He has been posted to Halifax, N.S., as C.I.B. Officer. On April 3 a going-away party was given by personnel at Brandon for Superintendent Forrest, who has commanded that sub-division for the past three years. He and Mrs. Forrest took with them the best wishes of all members of the sub-division.

Inspr. K. M. Lockwood assumed command at Brandon on April 9, after a couple of years at "D" Division Headquarters.

Sgt. R. P. Cudmore, who has been i/c Central Registry at "D" Division Headquarters for several years, has been transferred to the Central Registry at Victoria,

B.C. Our best wishes go to Sergeant and Mrs. Cudmore in their new posting.

Sgt. A. C. Gillespie has returned to Winnipeg Detachment, having completed his tour of duty in Nelson Sub-Division which he enjoyed. While he admits British Columbia has good roads, in many instances it was quite a change from prairie driving. Unfortunately he was not there during the summer when the ice is gone and motoring more comfortable. He was fortunate in having some good mountain drivers to accompany him, in particular S/Sgt. W. J. MacKay. From Sergeant Gillespies' remarks he apparently has many pictures of interest.

Social Under the auspices of the RCMP Ladies' Auxiliary a supper and entertainment was held in the Brandon Sub-Division recreation room. Congratulations are in order to the ladies for the fine evening they tendered members of the Force in this area.

Unusual Hobby Recently, members of Winnipeg Sub-Division searched the premises occupied by two men whose liquor permits had been cancelled by the Liquor Commission.

During the search one of the men handed over four 12 oz. bottles of rye whisky, stating he was doing so to save the police further trouble. By this action the investigators' curiosity was heightened. The search continued upstairs and there more liquor was found. This was claimed by the second man and the following excuse was given for it being there.

"The liquor had been in his possession since the summer of 1950 and he was collecting it in the same manner as some people collected postage stamps."

Bowling Another season of bowling has ended and our banquet and dance held at the Highwayman, on May 1 provided a wonderful evening. After dinner, Supt. R. S. S. Wilson presented the trophy to the winning team "Cubs" and each member of it—Miss J. Henderson, Miss H. Gaden, Mrs. E. Keech, Cst. A. Vaillancourt and Sgt. R. Cudmore (captain)—was presented with an electric clock.



Supt. R. S. S. Wilson presenting Mitchell-Copp Trophy to the "Cubs"—winning bowling team: left to right: Sgt. R. Cudmore (captain), Miss J. Henderson, Mrs. E. Keech, Miss H. Gaden and Cpl. J. Thorpe (who received prize for Cst. A. Vaillancourt AOD).

Other prizes went to the following:

Mrs. G. Wiens, Ladies' high average—201; Sgt. R. Cudmore, Men's high average—201; Miss E. Warwick, Ladies' high cross—777; Sgt. D. Taylor, Men's high cross—833; Mrs. G. Wiens, Ladies' high single—348; Sgt. D. Taylor, Men's high single—341.

Mrs. J. Vachon was presented with a trophy for being the most improved bowler of the season.

Fastball With the arrival of warm weather and longer hours of daylight, our fastball team is operating again this year in the Inter-Service League. The other four teams are from the Navy, Army, RCAF and DVA. The Mitchell-Copp Trophy donated each year for competition, and held by the RCMP team for the past two years is again the winner's ultimate goal. The addition of three pitchers to our pitching staff will help considerably in our efforts to retain the trophy this year.

Tennis A meeting of "D" Division tennis club was held at Division Headquarters on May 4 with S/Sgt. E. G. Keech in the chair. Cst. Frank Schmidt was elected president for the 1951 season with Mr. Bailey, Radio-Communications as treasurer. The club expects to have approximately 40 members this season. The court has been put in good condition and a club fee of \$1 per member is being

charged for the purchase of balls and equipment.

Revolver Competition Outdoor range accommodation was made available by the Department of National Defence at St. Charles, Man., near Winnipeg and at Paulson, Man., near Dauphin. The City of Brandon again co-operated in making the range near that point available to us. Personnel at "D" Division Headquarters practised on the indoor rifle and revolver range at Winnipeg. Marksmanship improved and in several instances new talent was uncovered which will be heard from in future competition.

On March 31 two teams comprised of members of the division stationed at Winnipeg, competed in the Annual Police Revolver Competition for the Winnipeg Electric Shield and Gold Medals. Twelve other teams from various police forces in the greater Winnipeg area also competed. Winnipeg City Police won this event while our squads placed second and third.

During the annual revolver shoot last fall, Brandon Sub-Division as a whole made a creditable showing. A local business man, Mr. R. P. Skelly, donated a fine silver cup for annual competition within the sub-division, to be known as the "Beaubier Trophy". The first winners of this cup are Cpl. J. A. Rothery of Russell Detachment and Cst. H. A. Steer of Brandon, who

both scored 236 out of 240. The presentation was made during a social evening held on May 16.

Curling A rink from the RCMP skipped by Cst. D. Jordan and composed of Cst. G. Wiens, Cpl. J. Stewart and Mrs. G. Wiens, won the third annual Inter-Services Bonspiel held at the Thistle Curling Club. Twelve rinks were entered, three from each of the services. At the conclusion of the 'spiel the prizes were presented by Cpl. J. Lambie, president of the Thistle Club, and secretary of the Inter-Services Council.

Hockey The division hockey team completed a successful season in which 15 games were played—winning nine. The majority of games were played outside of Winnipeg to the pleasure of a great many spectators from the country towns who came out in numbers to watch the police team play hockey.

The comments of the local paper after a closely-fought game played at Carman are worth quoting as an indication of the spirit which prevailed:

"A recent hockey game between the R.C.M. Police and the local intermediates was more of a social function than a sporting event for the visitors. Hockey, for the Mounties, is played strictly for enjoyment.

"Coming to Carman was a pleasant outing for the boys of the Force. They are well acquainted with the members of the local detachment and after the game the visiting players together with the other bus passengers called at the home of Cpl. and Mrs. T. W. Gilbank where a lunch was waiting. . . .

"The clean playing, friendly group of hockey players will be welcome if they care to make a return visit."

Unfortunately, the team suffered a defeat at the hands of the Army by a 7-6 score in the Inter-Services Hockey Tournament, a knock-out competition. The Navy team finally won the Baker Memorial Trophy, emblematic of supremacy in this competition.

Individually our high scorer for the year was Cst. J. G. Mead, who amassed twice as many goals during the season as the next highest scorer. Cst. L. Lauman again did a stalwart job in the nets.

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Last, but not least, we must mention our genial coach, Sgt. C. W. Speers, who spurred the team on when spirits were lagging and who, in the wee hours of the morning while returning in the bus, again spurred lagging spirits by leading the sing-song.

Badminton The activities of the badminton club for the season of 1950-51 were centred around the Inter-Services League in which the Army, Navy, RCAF, DVA and RCMP teams participated. This year the Inter-Services Trophy was won by the Navy, with the RCMP taking second place. On the last night of the competitions a pleasant time was had at the wind-up party held at HMCS Chippawa.

Within our own club a tournament was held and the winners were as follows:

Ladies' singles, Miss O. Kristjanson; Ladies' doubles, Miss D. McLeod, Miss H. Gaden; Mixed doubles, Miss M. Witwicki, Cst. R. Brown; Men's singles, Cst. R. Brown; Men's doubles, Cst. R. Anning, Cst. F. Schmidt.

“Depot” Division

Births To Reg. No. 11682 Sgt. and Mrs. R. R. Van Patten, at Regina, Sask., on Apr. 4, 1951, a daughter, Judith Ann.

Deaths The sudden passing of Emp. Civ. “Ed” Lawrence, on May 11, 1951, was indeed a shock to all his friends and acquaintances in Regina. He held the position of head gardener at “Depot” for many years and was therefore responsible for the beautiful well-kept grounds and flower beds admired by scores of tourists each summer. His genial manner will be keenly missed.

Reunion On Apr. 9, 1951, Arthur Sefton Band was engaged as an Employed Civilian for the duties of curator in the “Depot” Division Museum. This “engagement”, or to be more correct “re-engagement”, again joins together three members of the same family in service to the Force, for in the accompanying photograph with his two sons, is the same man, Reg. No. 6412 ex-Sgt. A. S. Band. This photograph was taken at Foam Lake, Sask., in 1946, while he was Section NCO.

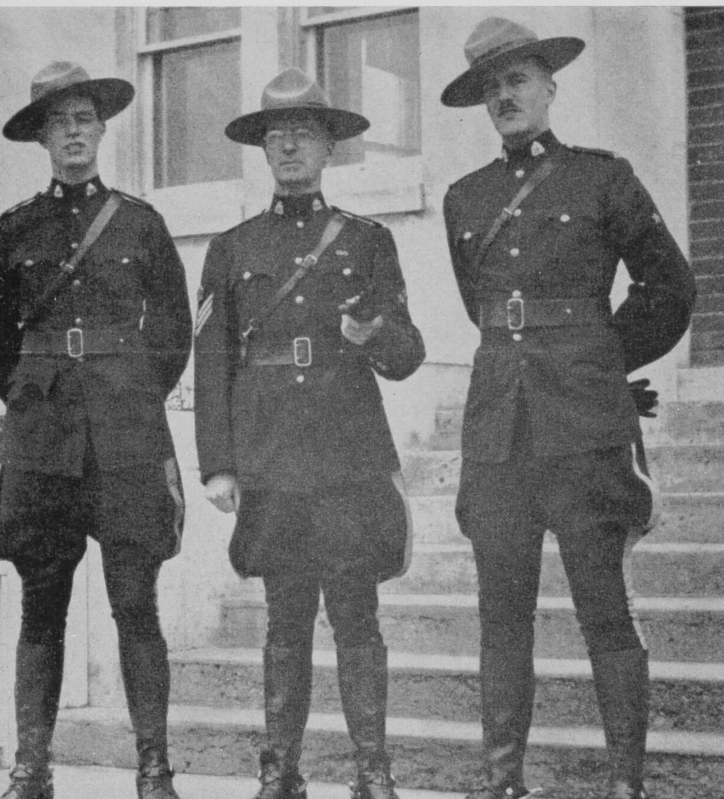
Bowling The Scarlet and Gold Bowling League schedule finished with Miss J. Stevenson’s team winning the first half and

Mrs. Draper’s the second half. Play-offs were held on April 24 with the championship going to the Stevenson team.

Badminton The 40 members of the Badminton Club wound up the season with a handicap tournament and the winners of each received silver cups. During the season invitation matches were played with the Army, YMCA and Wascana Winter Club.

Basball Under Coach Sgt. “Jack” Stewart, our team for this season is gradually taking shape. With new uniforms for the boys and a new diamond located in the north-east corner of the sports field the fans are promised an exciting season. Cst. “Harry” Armstrong is the captain this year and several exhibition games have been lined up.

Band Activities The annual spring concert of the RCMP Band—Regina, under the direction of Sgt. C. C. Bryson, was presented in the “Depot” gymnasium on May 20, 1951. The bandmen demonstrated their abilities before an appreciative audience of more than 500. A display of versatility—and a high light of the program



Left to right:
Cst. A. J. S. Band
of “E” Division,
ex-Sgt. A. S. Band
and
Cst. T. W. S. Band
of “K” Division.



The RCMP Regina Band in concert formation. The Director of Music is at the right and the Bandmaster at the left of the front row.

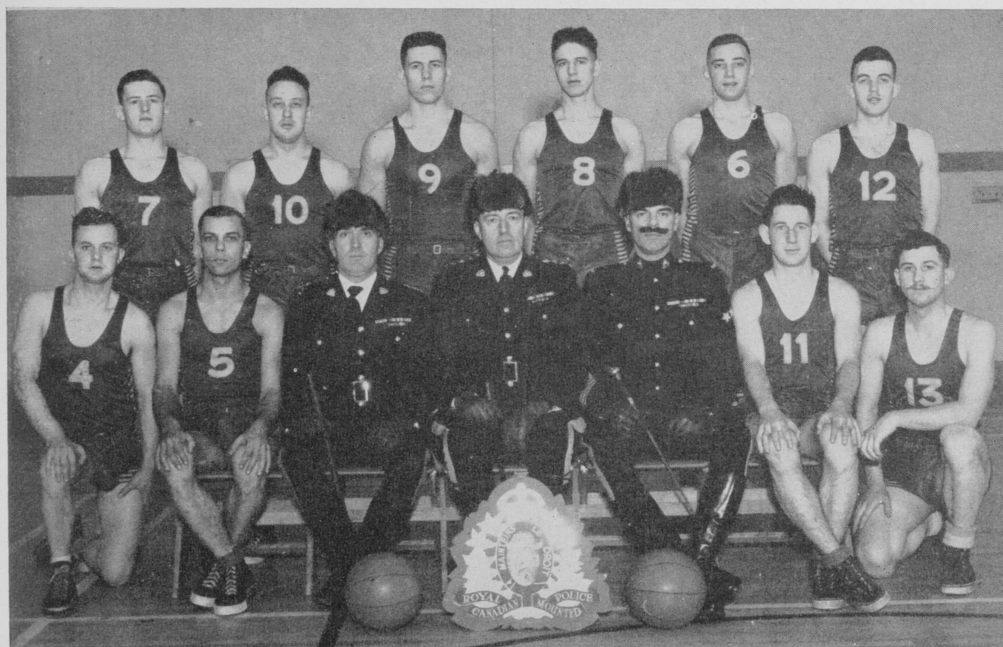
—was when they formed up in front of the stage as a choral unit singing “The Whiffenpoof Song” and “Jericho”.

The band's next major appearance was a short concert program presented at the opening ceremony of the Saskatchewan Musical Association. Before a seasoned audience of festival enthusiasts, the band impressed listeners with renditions from

the works of such masters as Bach, Handel, Beethoven and Schubert. Immediately following the band's program the festival was officially declared open by the Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. J. M. Uhrich.

A Record A remarkable total of 9,203 registered visitors was the figure reached in the “Depot” Division Museum during the past fiscal year. This is an all time

The basketball team with the Training Officer, Officer Commanding and Sergeant Major.



high. The majority of visitors were Canadians and Americans but many others were listed from distant parts of the

world. As new contributions are received and displayed the growing interest as a tourist attraction is maintained.

"E" Division

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. A. Robson at Pouce Coupe, B.C., on Mar. 11, 1951, a daughter, Patricia May.

To Reg. No. 16401 Cpl. and Mrs. W. Drysdale at Kamloops, B.C., on Mar. 14, 1951, a son, Douglas William.

To Reg. No. 16561 Cst. and Mrs. J. Brandon at Langley, B.C., on Mar. 16, 1951, a daughter, Roberta Ann.

To Reg. No. 16633 Cst. and Mrs. E. W. White at Burnaby, B.C., on Apr. 1, 1951, a daughter, Susan Catherine.

To Reg. No. 16632 Cst. and Mrs. T. J. B. Apps at New Westminster, B.C., on Apr. 4, 1951, a son, Ricky Douglas.

To Reg. No. 16621 Cst. and Mrs. F. D. Johnston at Vancouver, B.C., on Apr. 10, 1951, a daughter, Colleen Heather.

To Reg. No. 16476 Cst. and Mrs. L. J. Tabbutt at Vancouver, B.C., on Apr. 27, 1951, a son, John Reid.

To Reg. No. 13228 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Trigg at Victoria, B.C., on May 10, 1951, a son, James Harold.

Marriages Reg. No. 14594 Cst. S. A. Rammage to Miss Audrey Jean Muir, R.N., of Moncton, N.B., on Feb. 22, 1951, at Nelson, B.C.

Reg. No. 16470 Cst. K. H. Wickens to Miss Effa Louise Duncan on Apr. 4, 1951, at Kimberley, B.C.

Sorrow The Division recently lost three faithful servants in the persons of Reg. No. 16283 S/Sgt. D. Halcrow, Reg. No. 16291 Sgt. W. J. Hatcher and Spl. Cst. J. K. Nutting. Special Constable Nutting had been transferred to "E" Division Headquarters last fall to take charge of the reorganized Central Registry. His unobtrusive efficiency quickly endeared him to the staff at Victoria and his death on April 6, after a short illness left a gloom over the whole building. The funeral service took place at Ottawa, with interment at Brockville, Ont.

The Force—and the community in which he lived for many years—lost a most

respected member in the death of S/Sgt. D. Halcrow on March 31 at Penticton, B.C. An impressive funeral service was conducted in Penticton United Church and many prominent citizens from Penticton and surrounding communities who had known the staff sergeant throughout his many years of faithful service were present.

It was indeed ironical that death came to the popular policeman only one month before his impending retirement from the occupation of law enforcement in which he had served so long. He is survived by his wife, seven sons, five daughters and four grandchildren. (See also Obituary Column.)

In his personal integrity and mode of life and in his enthusiasm for the organized welfare of children, he offered an example that was most effective in promoting public faith and confidence in the police. His quiet and effective contribution to many



(Courtesy of Penticton Herald)

The late S/Sgt. D. Halcrow.



Funeral procession of the late Sgt. W. J. Hatcher, New Westminster, B.C.

community plans and affairs was an outstanding part of his character. Staff Sergeant Halcrow has left a large family to mourn his passing and also many members of "E" Division who have had the pleasure of serving with this peace officer.

The untimely death of Sgt. W. J. Hatcher occurred at New Westminster, B.C., on March 22 following a short illness. Sergeant Hatcher was a former member of the British Columbia Provincial Police and engaged in the RCMP upon amalgamation of the two Forces on Aug. 15, 1950. He is survived by one son, Dudley of New Westminster and three brothers in England.

Supt. G. J. Archer, Officer Commanding Vancouver Sub-Division, Insp. J. R. Steinhauer and 30 other ranks, formed the first RCMP funeral in the city of New Westminster. The Chief Constable of the New Westminster City Police and a detachment of his men and many friends from the New Westminster area also attended. The pallbearers, six senior NCOs of the Force included three members in RCMP Review Order and three in the uniform of the former BCPP.

He was known to his fellow-members as a disciplinarian, but because of his fairness and impartiality, had a host of friends both within and outside the Forces that he so loyally served. (See also Obituary Column.)

Social On March 9 the newly-formed "E" Division Headquarters Social and Athletic Club held its first dance, appropriately called a "Get Acquainted" dance. Although there was a mild 'flu epidemic raging at the time, there was a satisfying attendance of 160 members and their friends. The dance was held in the south ballroom of Victoria's "Crystal Garden" and was both a social and financial success.

Sports Organized sports are not yet under way in Victoria, but a number of our ladies are working on the formation of a softball team to enter the Ladies Provincial Civil Service League. In future our bowlers, ardent and otherwise, will have little excuse for not turning out. A new bowling alley, right next door to Headquarters in the Windermere Building, opened for business in April. Alley reservations have already been made for next fall and present indications are that we will have an enthusiastic league of several teams from members in the Victoria area.

Youth and the Police The expansion of our Youth Program mentioned in the last issue is again worthy of comment. More and more members throughout the province are taking part in this activity, and this is reflected in a heartening monthly increase in the number of British

Columbia children being reached by the program. In some detachment areas outdoor projects are under way which

promise to provide absorbing occupation for the youngsters during the summer months.

"F" Division

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. G. R. Teece of Saskatoon, Sask., a daughter, Betty Lee, on Feb. 8, 1951.

To Reg. No. 13103 Cpl. and Mrs. A. Tingle of Kyle, Sask., a daughter, Katherine Anne, on Feb. 15, 1951.

To Reg. No. 13432 Cst. and Mrs. M. R. K. Duffy of Climax, Sask., a daughter, Maureen Janice, in March 1951.

To Reg. No. 12502 Cpl. and Mrs. R. V. Currie of Regina, Sask., a son, Douglas Ewing, on Mar. 3, 1951.

To Reg. No. 11138 Sgt. and Mrs. J. S. Vinen of Regina, Sask., a daughter, Margaret Gayle, on Mar. 25, 1951.

To Sub-Insp. and Mrs. G. R. Engel of Regina, Sask., a daughter, Geraldine Mary, on Apr. 23, 1951.

Marriages Reg. No. 14657 Cst. J. K. Bird of North Battleford, Sask., to Miss Evelyn I. Coldiron at Prince Albert, Sask., on Apr. 10, 1951.

Reg. No. 14695 Cst. A. Sondergaard of Regina Town Station to Miss Myrtle A. Knutson at Moose Jaw, Sask., on Apr. 21, 1951. Members of Regina Sub-Division joined in conveying their good wishes to the happy couple by having Sub-Insp. W. M. Taylor present a blanket and a set of glassware on their behalf.

Reg. No. 14540 Cst. C. E. DeArmond of Weyburn, Sask., to Miss Mary E. Armit at Regina, Sask., on May 7, 1951. Members of Regina Sub-Division conveyed their good wishes to the happy couple through gifts of a blanket and a set of glassware. Sub-Inspector Taylor again officiated.

Annual Spring Ball at Saskatoon A spring ball sponsored by the Saskatoon Sub-Division Recreational Club was held on board HMCS *Unicorn* at Saskatoon on April 27. The dance was a formal one and the "ship" was decorated with lances and

Formal dance at Saskatoon.

(Photo—Courtesy Saskatoon Star-Phoenix)



other items of RCMP equipment. By kind permission of the Commissioner, music was supplied by the RCMP Orchestra from Regina and their excellent performance added much to the success of the undertaking.

Patron and patroness of the ball were Insp. and Mrs. A. W. Parsons. S/Sgt. J. A. Cawsey and Cpl. J. Lamb were joint masters of ceremony.

Change of Command at Saskatoon

Members of Saskatoon Sub-Division Headquarters and Detachment, as well as others from outside points gathered on March 31 to say "good-bye" to Insp. W. E. Buchanan, who was relinquishing command of the Sub-Division and to welcome his

successor, Inspector Parsons. Personnel chose to convey their good wishes to Inspector Buchanan by presenting to him a gladstone bag, and Mrs. Buchanan was given an Italian hand-carved figurine and a corsage of roses. Mrs. Parsons was also presented with a corsage.

Change of Command at Regina Asst. Commr. and Mrs. C. E. Rivett-Carnac were guests of honor in the Officers' Mess, Regina, on March 31, when all officers stationed in Regina and their wives entertained them prior to their departure to "E" Division.

Supt. and Mrs. D. L. McGibbon, who were present on the occasion, were welcomed to "F" Division.

"H" Division

Births To Reg. No. 12739 Sgt. and Mrs. W. J. Lawrence, Division Headquarters C.I.B., a daughter, Jane Patricia, on Feb. 19, 1951.

To Reg. No. 11089 Sgt. and Mrs. J. F. Milburn, Liquor Squad, a son, John Fothergill, on Apr. 21, 1951.

To Reg. No. 13783 Cst. and Mrs. P. J. Cully, St. Peters Detachment, a son, Thomas Michael, on Mar. 26, 1951.

Arrivals Insp. H. S. Cooper is welcomed to Halifax Headquarters in the capacity of Division Personnel Officer. He was formerly O.C. Fredericton Sub-Division.

Farewells "Happy to meet,
Sorry to part,
Happy to meet again."

In this sentiment farewell was said to two officers held in universal high esteem and respect upon their transfer from Halifax. The occasion was a smoker held at the Lord Nelson Hotel on April 16, to mark the departure of Supt. J. Howe and Insp. W. H. Kelly, the former transferred to Toronto as O.C. "O" Division and the latter to Fredericton as O.C. Fredericton Sub-Division. The smoker was sponsored by the C.I.B. staff, and warm tributes were paid to the two officers in a brief address by S/Sgt. A. Campbell.

The occasion also presented an opportunity to extend to Supt. D. O. Forrest

a hearty welcome upon his arrival here to take over the duties of C.I.B. officer vacated by Superintendent Howe.

A most enjoyable evening followed, with Sgt. John Milburn dispensing good cheer and hospitality. Entertainment of a high order had been arranged by the committee, and the high light of the evening was a recorded broadcast of an international sporting event. Sgt. Frank Robertson excelled in several character sketches and the contributions of several other members were especially entertaining and were received with much hilarity. Altogether it was unanimously voted the most successful party of its kind held here for some time.

To Pension Reg. No. 11643 Cst. Malcolm McLean is now enjoying farm life at Baddeck, having returned to his native Cape Breton. No doubt he is employing to good advantage the gift of carpenter tools from Halifax personnel on his departure.

Sickness A prominent personality of "H" Division—Cpl. R. D. "Dick" Waugh—is at present in Camp Hill Hospital recovering from an operation. There appears to be every reason to hope that he will be as good as new—or better—when he gets back to duty.

Another well-known corporal—N. McLean—is also in Camp Hill and we hope

to hear soon that he is to make a good recovery.

Sports The spring trout fishing is a very poor second in Halifax to a more vital, exhilarating and even risky sport—house-hunting.

Shooting During the 1951 season senior and junior teams, comprising members of "H" and "Marine" Divisions at Halifax, participated regularly in the Garrison Indoor Rifle League and, while failing to take any of the prizes, acquitted themselves creditably. We had an enthusiastic junior team and the members displayed steady improvement as the season progressed. We look for them to give good accounts of themselves in the seasons to come.

In a sudden death match the "H" and "Marine" Divisions' Senior Shield was won by Cpl. L. H. Thurston with a score of 97, while Cpl. F. A. Woodland captured the Junior Shield with the same total.

At Sydney The 1950-51 winter season of indoor rifle and revolver competition recently came to a close and when the smoke had cleared away Cst. J. Cook had

annexed rifle honors and a "dark horse", Cst. M. J. Harrett was tops in revolver, after some stiff competition. The enthusiasts are anxious to be out on the outdoor range in preparation for the annual shoot.

Table Tennis A table tennis tournament was held during the month of April with Cst. W. Uhryniw being victorious. Cst. O. W. Johansen was the winner of the consolation match.

Social An informal dance was held at Sydney Sub-Division Headquarters on May 4. An enjoyable evening was spent in dancing to music supplied by Cst. Jack Phinney and refreshments were served.

Badminton Through the courtesy of the Canadian Army authorities the use of their badminton courts at Sydney was given to the Force on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. A number of the members and stenographers from sub-division headquarters took advantage of this offer and it is hoped that these facilities will be available earlier next season so that some active competition can be arranged.

"J" Division

Births To Reg. No. 12888 Cpl. and Mrs. J. K. Phillips, on Feb. 18, 1951, a son, Brian Warren.

To Reg. No. 14125 Cst. and Mrs. B. M. Lamb, on Feb. 25, 1951, a daughter, Donna Lee.

To Insp. and Mrs. J. A. Stevenson, on Mar. 11, 1951, a daughter, Dorothy Charlotte.

To Reg. No. 13515 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. N. Turcotte, on Mar. 12, 1951, a son, James Andrew.

To Reg. No. 14383 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. H. Cormier, on Mar. 15, 1951, a daughter, Marie Rose Patricia.

To Reg. No. 13363 Cst. and Mrs. S. C. Sanford, on Apr. 7, 1951, a daughter, Sharon Lee.

To Reg. No. 14458 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Roussel, on Apr. 12, 1951, a daughter, Brenda Mary Jane.

Badminton With the season's play

now completed, it is gratifying to note that the club won all tournaments entered.

Bowling In the *Quarterly* one year ago it was indicated that we had won the D. Huggard Police Trophy for bowling, only to lose it in a matter of days when rechallenged. This year, however, we are in the fortunate position of retaining the trophy until next season.

On Saturday, May 5, a bowling tournament was held in Fredericton between two teams from the Saint John City Police, one Fredericton City Police team and one RCMP team. In the finals the RCMP team defeated Fredericton City Police by 27 pins. At the conclusion of the roll-off a banquet was held at the Windsor Hotel, at which time the Huggard Trophy was presented to the captain of the Mounted Police team.

The trophy is donated for challenge between police teams in New Brunswick.

Farewells and Greetings This spring

has been a season of many farewells and greetings, as will be seen from previous notes.

On March 21 members of the division gathered to bid farewell to Supt. and Mrs. D. L. McGibbon who were departing for Saskatchewan. Following a successful party, Mrs. McGibbon was presented with a set of matched luggage, Dr. J. A. M. Bell, our genial medic, acting as spokesman for the occasion.

Sgt. G. M. Mackay was welcomed to

"J" Division on March 30 and has since been promoted to acting sergeant major.

Insp. W. H. Kelly arrived in Fredericton on April 18 to take over command of Fredericton Sub-Division.

On April 27 Supt. E. H. Perlson, our new Officer Commanding, arrived in Fredericton.

Miss Evelyn Waken, of our Records office, left on May 12, a farewell presentation being made on the day prior to her departure.

"K" Division

Births To Reg. No. 14419 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. Hunter, Peace River, Alta., a daughter, Lorraine Dale.

Marriages On Mar. 3, 1951, Reg. No. 14625 Cst. F. H. Carron of Calgary to Miss Eileen Doris Thomson of Edmonton.

On Apr. 14, 1951, Reg. No. 14766 Sgt. B. Ruhl of Edmonton (Aviation Section), to Miss Margaret Carr Curran, of Kerrobert, Sask., in Grace Lutheran Church.

Badminton After an enjoyable season of badminton our club ran a tournament in

which the winners of the top flight in the ladies' doubles were Miss Helen McEvoy and Miss Betty Aldridge and the winners in the second flight were Mrs. W. C. V. Chisholm and Miss Gladys Edwards. In the men's doubles, Cst. K. Card and Mr. Roy Chobotuck took the top flight and Sgt. B. Ruhl and Cst. R. Novikoff won the second flight. In the mixed doubles, Miss Lucy Yaremchuk and Mr. Chobotuck took the first flight and Miss Ann Zariski with Sergeant Ruhl won the second flight. The

RCMP ball—MacDonald Hotel, Edmonton.



winners were all presented with nice awards.

The Calgary Badminton Club had a good season but failed to provide the usual annual competition with the Edmonton club.

Bowling The 1950-51 season of the Scarlet and Gold Bowling League at Edmonton wound up its season on April 16. The "Bob Cats", consisting of Supt. N. Courtois, Cpl. J. Fountain, Cst. R. Wood and Misses E. Bauerfind, P. Ford and Mrs. H. Walker took top honors. Ladies' high average of 173 went to Miss Gladys Edwards. Men's high average of 198 went to Supt. N. Courtois. Ladies' high single of 315 went to Miss Pat Ford and the high cross of 664 to Miss Millie Edwards. Men's high single of 337 was won by Cst. J. Galbraith and the high cross of 792 by Cst. D. Binnie. Low game of the season—

56—went to Mrs. N. Courtois. A dinner and dance wound up the season's activities for the bowlers and others taking part in our winter sports.

In Calgary Constable Beckett's team won the laurels.

Ball On March 29 the "K" Division annual formal ball was held in the MacDonald Hotel. Some 250 members and their guests started the evening with a splendid dinner. Later dancing to the delightful music of the RCMP Band from Regina started with a grand march led by the Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. S. Bullard. The heads of the Canadian and U.S. Armed Services as well as the provincial and local governments attended. It was considered one of the best and most colorful dances held in Edmonton for many years.

"L" Division

Bowling Ending the season with a satisfactory margin, the team captained by Cpl. P. L. Jay carried away two Lady Hamilton spoons with RCMP crests. Other members were Spl. Cst. T. McKinnon, City Police, Sgt. W. H. Morgan, RCMP, Chief of Police C. W. MacArthur, Insp. N. W. Churchill, RCMP and Cst. B. A. Hebb, RCMP. The losing team won honors for high single and high cross going to Sgt. A. Lund, City Police. The low single and low cross went to S/Sgt. J. T. Lines, RCMP.

Shooting The RCMP rifle team captained by Cpl. A. M. Johnston placed fifth in a ten-team league sponsored by the Charlottetown Garrison. Members were Corporals Johnson and L. G. Thacker, Csts. G. H. L. McKinnon, W.

Gallagher and C. D. Gillis, Radio Technician.

Two possibles were made during the season, one by Corporal Johnson.

Gardening Landscaping of Headquarters' grounds is well under way with spring about two weeks early. The vegetables are not as yet fit to eat but tall stories are floating around about who is going to grow the tallest, biggest and longest, WHAT kind of WHICH. Come'n see us sometime, but bring your own cucumbers and tomatoes.

Convalescing Scattered friends of Cpl. (Bill) W. H. Warner, will be glad to know that he is progressing favorably, with a much smaller waistline than usual, having recently been treated to the experience of an appendectomy. Bill says there is no zipper either.

"N" Division

Staff Since our last Bulletin one or two staff changes have taken place at "N" Division. On May 1 Insp. E. H. Stevenson took over the duties of Training Officer. Previously he was Personnel Offi-

cer for "N" Division and is therefore already known at Rockcliffe.

In April, Mrs. Veillette of the laboratory staff said farewell. Many members of the Force who have been at "N" Division in

the last few years will remember her as Miss Denise Champagne.

Welcome to Mrs. Gibson, the new stenographer at the laboratory.

Badminton The Sunday afternoon badminton sessions came to an end a few weeks ago. Winners of the Grand Prize (for doubles) were Mrs. Prime and Sergeant Mudge. They were presented with the Soup Tin Trophy by Supt. C. N. K. Kirk. Personal individual prizes were also given to the winners.

Dance On May 4 a formal dance was held at Rockcliffe. The gymnasium and recreation room were effectively decorated in keeping with the spring season. Excellent music was supplied by the RCMP Dance Band and a buffet supper served during the evening. The attendance of Commissioner Nicholson and Mrs. Nicholson as well as our Officer Commanding, Superintendent Kirk and Mrs. Kirk did much to make the evening a success. For many men it was their first appearance, other than for training purposes, in red serge.

Training Several squads have finished Parts One or Two training courses at Rockcliffe during the past few months. Graduation day, or Pass-Out Parade, as it is called is quite an event, especially for a Part Two squad. Members of the squad may invite their friends to witness the displays of precision drill and gymnastics which are put on for the O.C.'s inspection. After the drill parade—and while the men are changing into P.T. kit—refreshments

are served to the guests in the mess. Following the P.T. display the O.C. addresses the graduating squad briefly with a few words of advice before they leave for their new postings.

On May 18 a Pass-Out Parade and inspection of the Mounted Section was held. As it was a clear sunny morning the inspection and equitation display by Troop No. II was held outdoors on the lower field and witnessed by many guests.

Bowling The "N" Division Bowling League closed its season with a social evening on May 11. All the staff of the division was invited to the party which was held in the auditorium at Rockcliffe. Deputy Commissioner Gray presented prizes and trophies to the winners and congratulated them on their fine showing. Receiving the Grand Prize was Corporal Newman, captain of the winning team, the Beavers. His expert bowlers were Miss Buchanan, Supt. G. B. McClellan, Special Constables R. Trudel and Chartrand. Sergeant Taylor's team, the Wolves, were presented with prizes for being runners-up and the Consolation Prize went to the Boxers, captained by Special Constable Forgie.

Winners of individual prizes were:

Ladies' high average, Mrs. Taylor; Men's high average, Employed civilian Mathieu; Ladies' high single, Mrs. Johnson; Men's high single, Special Constable Allard; Ladies' high cross, Miss Buchanan; Men's high cross, Sergeant Major Robertson.

"O" Division

Welcome Since the publication of the last issue of the *Quarterly*, the following members have arrived at this Division: Special Constables Eye, Emmett and Hult, Constables Ellis, Everitt and Johnson all for the "Marine" Section; Constables Carreau from "A" Division, and Giesbrecht, Bristow, Gaillard and Fullerton from "Depot" Division. Supt. J. Howe returned too, this time as Officer Commanding, replacing Superintendent Anthony. Superintendent Howe was formerly stationed as an inspector in "O"

Division and he and his family are welcomed back.

Departures Acting Sergeant Major Mackay left for Halifax and with him go the congratulations and best wishes of the entire division. For several years he has been in charge of Toronto Town Station.

The most notable change in personnel was the move of the Officer Commanding—Supt. M. F. E. Anthony—who was elevated to the position of Director of Criminal Investigation at Ottawa. Congratulations are extended. Several friendly

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gatherings marked the departure of Superintendent Anthony, one in particular being that held in the main detective office. A few excerpts from Superintendent Anthony's remarks on that occasion are worth noting.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the services rendered to the Force by members of "O" Division during my term as officer commanding this division. I am not conceited enough to think the good work was done on my account alone, but I am proud to think—and realize—the very good work of this division was directed towards the Force and the good of the Government of Canada and in an unselfish interest. . . .

"Saying farewell to a division is not a new event for me. I have said good-bye to many places. I have never looked forward to the pleasure of saying it. I say farewell with considerable regret because my period of time here has been exceptionally happy and it has been supported by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and last, but not least, the civil servants. . . .

"I want to say good-bye. I expect to return here occasionally. Some of you I shall see, some I shall not. I wish you all the best of luck and I will watch your efforts with interest. . . ."

Once again may this Division say "Good Luck".

Shooting In Toronto the revolver club enjoyed an active season and from Hamilton we learn that members of the detachment there have been hospitably entertained by the Hamilton City Police.

Sports This year's RCMP softball team is under the managership of Corporal Graham and is playing in the Dominion Civil Service League. It is understood that several challenge games are being sought. A trip to the Ontario Training School for Boys at Bowmanville is being suggested for the purpose of playing a team from the school—an event which could possibly become one of an annual nature.

Social The detective branch in Toronto passed-up their annual stag in favor of a "hard-time" party at the "Maison Dore". Wives and friends of members who attended enjoyed a full evening of fun. Music for this event—a la western style—was supplied by Constable Skagfeld who really went to town on the fiddle. Without exception all those attending dressed in costumes appropriate for the occasion and as the Maison Dore is in the heart of the Toronto down-town section, the spectacle created by some of the celebrants can be imagined.

Bowling Dance A second party at the same location which, though orthodox in nature, was none-the-less enjoyable, was that held as a wind-up to the bowling season. Constable Skagfeld on the violin again supplied the music with "Red" Kelly assisting at the piano. Constable Casselman of "Marine" Division demonstrated his "poop-deck shuffle".

Trophies were presented by Sergeant Major Smaridge to Miss M. Turner for high cross of 728 and to Cst. G. Brewer for a high single of 299. The winning team was the Hurons, captained by Miss Betty Feeney, and additional members of which were Misses Audrey Stone, Mary Kelly and Csts. W. Fraser, K. Katzalay, R. Smith, C. Cripps.

Buffet luncheon served at 11 p.m. was followed by sing-songs and then dancing.

"Marine" Division

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. H. B. Roberts at Halifax, N.S., on Jan. 2, 1951, a daughter, Wenda Joan.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. G. W. Wooden at Halifax, N.S., on Jan. 10, 1951, a son, Terrance Garnet.

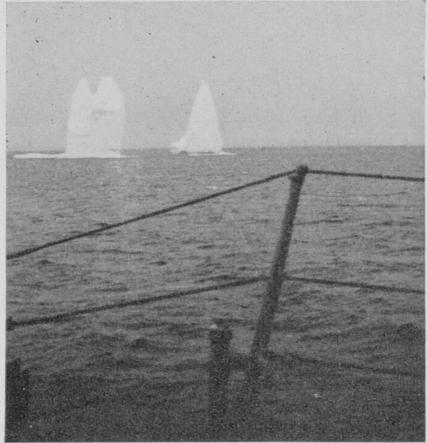
To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Woodroffe at Halifax, N.S., on Feb. 16, 1951, a daughter, Judith Kathryn.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. W. A. McDonald at Halifax, N.S., on Apr. 24, 1951, a daughter, Margaret Susan.

General We welcome three new members recently engaged—Spl. Csts. A. D. Courtney for duty on the West Coast, D. I. McDowell and D. Develin at Halifax, N.S.

Rifle Shooting Inter-divisional and DCRA Competitions were brought to a close after ten regular matches during January, February and March of this year. In the Halifax Garrison .22 Rifle League, the Maritime Telephone and Telegraph Trophy held by this Force was lost to an Army team.

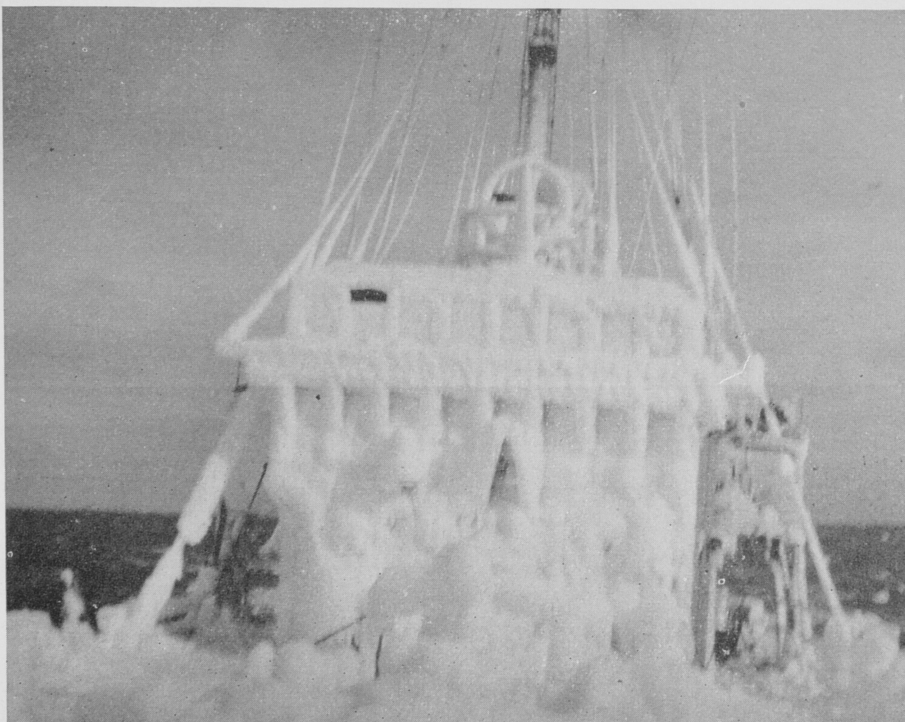
Local competition between "H" and



**Peculiar iceberg sighted off Labrador Coast
—about 75 feet above water.**

"Marine" Divisions aroused keen interest. The Senior Shield which was won by Cpl. W. E. F. Bell of "Marine" Division in 1939 and held by this Division since then—although not up for competition during war years—has now returned to "H" Division. Cpl. L. W. Thurston won the shield from Corporal Bell by one point.

Wheelhouse and forward deck of RCMPS *MacBrien* after crossing Cabot Strait during night of Jan. 30, 1951. Within five hours the wind increased from west 15 miles per hour to north-west 35 to 45 miles per hour and the temperature dropped from plus 25° to 5° below zero.



Old-Timers' Column

An Interesting Career

Sixty-three years ago—in April 1888—Insp. G. E. Sanders¹ of the North-West Mounted Police arrived in Hamilton, Ont. seeking recruits for the Force. Among the applicants he interviewed was a young man named James Tinsley, who gave his age as 18. As he was a likely-looking prospect, Inspector Sanders told the youth he would be engaged providing his parents raised no

¹See RNWMP Veterans' Association item in the Old-timers' Column this issue for another reference to Colonel Sanders.



objections about his age. What the officer did not know was that the boy was just 16, but with the vocal support of a brother to assist him, young Tinsley overcame any parental opposition and enlisted in the NWMP on April 26 as Reg. No. 2124. On Aug. 1, 1934 Insp. James Tinsley retired from the Toronto City Police, thus bringing to a close a career enriched by 43 years of devotion to the cause of law enforcement.

Mr. Tinsley's career in the Mounted Police ended when his first term of service expired on May 8, 1893. Actually he served 13 days over the five years because of weather conditions in the West that year. He was on outpost duty at Melfort Creek and when ordered in by Inspector Norman to take his discharge, he was delayed by dangerous ice conditions at the South Branch of the Saskatchewan River from April 16 until May 4. In recalling this incident in a letter to the *Quarterly* Mr. Tinsley mentioned that "Joe McKay the famous scout who fired the first shot in the 1885 Rebellion, left his horse and buckboard with me and pushed an old scow over the ice and walked the 20 miles into Prince Albert". Of his service in the Force Mr. Tinsley has this to say: "While nothing startling happened me during my service, I gained a lot of confidence and have always felt through life that if I was given an even break, I was just a little better man than the other fellow."

In 1895 ex-Constable Tinsley joined the Brockville, Ont. Police force and when he resigned in 1897, held the rank of sergeant. It was while he was a peace officer in the quiet Ontario community on the St. Lawrence, that Mr. Tinsley had his closest brush with death. A man named Lapointe ran amok with a shotgun on Mar. 9, 1896, killed one man and wounded eight others before he was shot and disabled by James Tinsley.

At noon Tinsley and another constable had just been relieved from duty when they came upon the body of a man lying in a pool of blood at the corner of King and Perth Streets in Brockville. At the same time they also noticed a man, carrying a loaded shotgun, partly concealed by the corner of a nearby fence. The two police-

James Tinsley at 18 years of age as a constable in the NWMP.

men opened fire on him, but the outmoded pistols they were issued with had insufficient carrying power. Then they attempted to secure shotguns and finally after some time had elapsed Tinsley got a loaded one from the fire hall. Cocking both barrels the young constable stepped around the corner of a store behind which the killer was hiding and from a distance of approximately 25 feet, both men fired simultaneously.

Lapointe collapsed from wounds in the stomach and young Tinsley received numerous pellets along the top of the head, in his left hand and right trigger finger. Subsequently Lapointe was tried for murder, but was adjudged insane and died 42 years later in a mental hospital. Mr. Tinsley told the *Quarterly* that he received the Sandford medal for his part in this affray. And while this undoubtedly is a prized possession of the ex-policeman he has two others which are cherished as dearly—a framed certificate of service from the Commissioners of Police, Toronto, and a *grand* grandfather's clock presented to him by members of the Toronto force when he retired almost 17 years ago.

Altogether Mr. Tinsley's has been an interesting life but as he enjoys his well-earned retirement at his Toronto home, or in the relaxing surroundings of his cottage at Gananoque Lake, he says he occasionally has the feeling that he is fortunate to be alive. There are few who would argue the point. ● ● ●

Ex-Member Rated Great Athlete

Some old timers may recall the athletic feats of an ex-member who served in the Yukon at the beginning of this century—Reg. No. 3530 ex-Cst. Andrew John Timmins. Joining the NWMP on Mar. 31, 1900, Timmins—an Ottawa boy—served until May 1, 1903 when he was granted his discharge after completing two years' service in the Yukon. While there is nothing on his service file to indicate his athletic prowess, the following appeared in the *Ottawa Journal* on May 21 in a column "The Sport Realm", by Bill Westwick, Sports Editor.

"Ottawa has had more than a fair share of talented athletes whose fame has been



Insp. James Tinsley in the uniform of the Toronto City Police.

duly recorded whether playing for their home teams or away. Some of those stars, however, are little heard of as the years roll by and a letter received by this department the other day tells of the achievements of one former native son in the Yukon in the early part of the century.

"The letter, from Los Angeles, Cal., speaks for itself:

"Sir: Your article of Apr. 9, 1951, on the achievements of "Klondike Mike" Mahoney in the early days of the Klondike spurred me to write of another great Canadian athlete. A. J. "Jack" Timmins who with Pat Higgerty of Ottawa joined the NWMP . . . and volunteered for service in the Yukon. Jack's brother Ed Timmins and family live in Ottawa. Ed Timmins was a famous lacrosse player in his youth.

"It was the consensus of opinion among all Americans and most Canadians at Daw-



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son that Jack Timmins was one of the greatest athletes to enter the Yukon. In three all-star lacrosse and two all-star hockey games there was no score made on him.

"He won the amateur welterweight boxing championship of the Yukon at Dawson in 1903, and the following day annexed the Alaska version. He wrestled exhibitions with Frank Gotch who said "That kid could be professional champion in his weight if he wanted." He boxed several four-round exhibitions for the entertainment of his friends with Nick Burley, Frank Slavin and Joe Choyanski. Burley and Choyanski urged Jack to turn professional under their guidance. In those days professional wrestling and boxing were frowned upon and Jack took a position with the Bank of British North America.

"On Dec. 31, 1950, Jack Timmins who retired due to the age limit and pensioned under the Montana Public Employees Retirement System. His public service included 24 years with the Road Department and six years Hill County Commissioner.

"Jack left Montana immediately for British Columbia where he has been interested in mining for the past quarter century.

MORGAN KENNEDY,
Sourdough of the Dawson, Nome
and Fairbanks camps.'

Brother of 'Sharkey' Timmins

"Since Jack Timmins left Ottawa so long ago, there will be very few who will have heard of the achievements mentioned in Morgan Kennedy's letter. However, there will be many here who remember his brother Ed of Ottawa, better as 'Sharkey' Timmins, a former star of the old Capital lacrosse club. He was a fine lacrosse player with the old Caps in the early part of the century, played with that championship club in 1907 although a shoulder injury prevented him from making the overseas trip with the late Emanuel Tasse.

"Ed Timmins, who doesn't recall why he was tagged with the nickname unless it was because he happened to be mixed up in some of those gay old exchanges when lacrosse was in its heyday, hasn't seen his brother for around 20 years.

"Jack left around 1900,' he said yesterday, 'and he never came back after going North. I last saw him in the U.S. and while he always counted on coming back to Ottawa for a visit, he hasn't yet.'

Mr. Timmins was 22 years old when he joined the NWMP and when it is considered that he was then a five-foot eight-inch 140-pounder, there is no denying the young man's courage when he would consider tackling such athletic giants as those mentioned above. ●●●

* * *

RNWMP Veterans' Association Annual General Meeting of Dominion Headquarters

The Annual General Meeting of Dominion Headquarters of the RNWMP Veterans' Association took place in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, on Feb. 25, 1951, under the chairmanship of Dominion President ex-Cpl. A. C. Bury, K.C. (Reg. No. 4098). "A" Division, Vancouver, and "B" Division, Victoria, were represented by ex-Supt. J. O. Fripps of Vancouver; "E" Division, Calgary, by ex-Supt. F. P. Baxter;



Veterans' get-together at Calgary. Standing left to right: Basson, Fripps, Clark. Sitting left to right: Bury, Baxter, Blake.

"K" Division, Lethbridge, by ex-Sgt. F. J. Basson (Reg. No. 3942); "G" Division, Edmonton, by ex-Sgt. K. E. Heacock (Reg. No. 11703); "F" Division, Regina, by ex-Supt. T. R. Michelson; "C" Division, Ottawa, by ex-Sgt. F. B. Johns (Reg. No. 9293) and "J" Division, Windsor, Ont., by ex-Cst. H. H. Ingram (Reg. No. 6846).

The business meeting took up most of the day. Considerable discussion took place as to the advisability of affiliation with either the Army, Navy and Air Force Veterans' Association or the Canadian Legion of the BESL. No decision was reached on this matter, as it was felt the divisions should be further consulted. Also on the agenda were discussions about the best means of attempting to secure better pensions for old-time members of the Force and increasing the Association's membership, the present strength of which is just 630 paid-up members.

The next business was the election of officers for 1951-52. Ex-Supt. Frank P. Baxter, former O.C. of Saskatoon Sub-Division, was elected Dominion President by acclamation; ex-Insp. R. C. Bowen, of Victoria, was re-elected Vice-President and ex-S/Sgt. G. E. Blake (Reg. No. 4016), of Calgary, was re-elected Dominion Secretary-Treasurer. Committee Members are ex-Sgt. F. G. McAdam (Reg. No. 10198), ex-Cpl. F. J. Brailsford (Reg. No. 9389) and ex-Cst. J. Nash (Reg. No. 4762)—all of Calgary.

Upon conclusion of the meeting a pleasant get-together and dinner was enjoyed, the honored guest being ex-Supt. G. E. Sanders, CMG, DSO, of Calgary, who was appointed inspector in 1884 and served until 1912 with distinguished service in South Africa and World War I. Colonel Sanders was attended by his old orderly of Athabasca River days of 1910, ex-Asst. Commr.

C. D. LaNauze. There were no formal speeches and it was felt by all that Calgary, whose Police history dates from 1875, was the proper locale for such a meeting and that the Dominion Headquarters of the Association might remain there for the present. *C.D.L.* ●●●

Windsor's New Chief is Ex-Member

Following the retirement late last year of the Windsor Chief of Police, it was announced that Insp. Carl Farrow of the Ontario Provincial Police had been named to fill the position. Of particular interest to the Force is the fact that the border city's new Chief Constable is an ex-member, who as Reg. No. 9925, engaged at Ottawa on July 18, 1923 and served until Oct. 3, 1924. He was stationed at Regina, Sask. and Rockcliffe, Ont. ●●●

Magistrate Batch Takes Office

An announcement by the attorney-general of Alberta in January that a magistrate had been appointed for the newly-formed Traffic Court in Calgary was of particular interest to members of the Force when it was learned that ex-Insp. C. Batch, MM, had been selected to fill the position. Inspector Batch was struck off the strength of the Force on pension only last September and assumed his new duties on February 1.

Magistrate Batch is English-born, but served overseas in World War I with the Canadian Army and won the Military Medal at Passchendaele in 1916. On Feb. 1, 1920 he joined the Manitoba Provincial Police and became a member of the Force when amalgamation occurred in 1932. He was promoted to commissioned rank on Nov. 1, 1938 and became a full inspector two years later. ●●●

Fire Destroys Landmark

A fire in February destroyed two buildings of the former Mounted Police Headquarters in Macleod, Alta. Once the stables and quartermaster's stores, the buildings in recent years were used to house livestock during the annual rodeo in Macleod. It is believed that the only building remaining

at the historic site and once important police post in Western Canada is the commanding officer's residence. ●●●

Lady Steele

At the age of 91, Lady Marie Elizabeth de Lotbiniere Steele, widow of ex-Supt. (Major-General) Sir Samuel Benfield Steele died at Montreal on Apr. 1, 1951. Lady Steele lived through an era that witnessed Canada's development from a colony to a nation, she was descended from a family whose history may be traced to the very earliest days of colonization in this country and she was the wife of a man whose name is synonymous with adventure and soldiering. To quote the *Montreal Star*, "What a wealth of memories Lady Steele must have had!"

Eldest daughter of Robert William de Lotbiniere Harwood and Mary Charlotte McGillis, Lady Steele was born in Vaudreuil, Que., on May 3, 1859. She was but a child of eight when Confederation came to Canada and a girl of 14 when the North-West Mounted Police was organized. Seventeen years later she married Supt. S. B. Steele one of the original members of that Force and one who took part in the westward trek in 1874. As a young bride she learned from her husband the first-hand accounts of the fighting in the Fenian Raids, the Red River Rebellion and the North-West Rebellion, in all of which he served; in a few years she was to join him in South Africa where he went as the Officer Commanding Lord Strathcona's Horse and where he stayed after the war to command a division in the South African Constabulary. Still later she was to share with Major-General Steele the cares that were his during his distinguished service to the Canadian forces during World War I.

During the early years of her married life Lady Steele was to know most of the hardships and inconveniences that were the lot of pioneers in the West and North, but in accepting them and living through them as so many other women did, she played her own small but important part in pushing back the frontiers of our country.

(See *RCMP Quarterly*, April 1936, p. 235, for a sketch of the career of ex-Superintendent Steele.) ●●●

Book Reviews

THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, by John Peter Turner. Illustrated. Map. Index. King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada. Two volumes. Pp. 686 and 610. Obtainable in sets only. Cloth Bound \$7; Paper Binding \$5.50.

In the wake of numerous books on the subject, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police writer has produced an official history of the Force. It comes from the prolific and entertaining pen of John Peter Turner, about whom the *RCMP Quarterly* recently published interesting data in an editorial. (See *RCMP Quarterly*, April 1951, p. 285.) The author occasionally voiced his own philosophy regarding human endeavor: "When you know you're right, plant both feet on the ground and stick to your guns." He followed that policy in his writing career.

His history of the Force's first 20 years resulted from a lifetime of study, research and painstaking effort. Before his death in 1948 he had acquired a wide knowledge of pioneer Western Canada, countless books on the subject, pamphlets, diaries, old maps and other pertinent matter. To those he added his inherent penchant for detail and fact. It is known that he spent hours, frequently days, hunting and checking to arrive at the truth about items which in print boiled down to a sentence or two. In this manner he achieved his object—the facts without glamor or melodrama, a history destined to rank high among its contemporaries.

The first two chapters are a sort of ramp to the Force's beginning, briefing the reader on important events in Canadian history and explaining the incidents which led to the *raison d'être* of the NWMP. Then comes the opening word picture, a comprehensive recital of the great march of 1874, in which a day by day account, from start to finish, is given. A valuable map helps the reader orient himself as he vicariously accompanies that valiant band of originals.

In the far West the Force built outposts and met the red man on his own ground, dealing out justice and establishing law and order. We learn the inside story about the

Indian, his problems and how they affected Canada, his character, his habits and way of life. Little by little his ancient heritage dissolved until the ways of the Indian conformed to those of the white man and the great buffalo pastures were no more.

The author knew the Cree language, understood the Indian and sympathized with him in his plight. Vividly he describes various phases of the Indian decline from noble master of the plains to ward of the government. The pages devoted to Sitting Bull's migration to and from Canada, and the interesting drama of that noted chieftain's rise and fall, his ignominious end, constitute a worth-while history book in themselves. Mr. Turner often maintained that there were many outstanding Indians, some statesmen, some generals, whose ability surpassed the modern concept of greatness—Chiefs Gall, Joseph, Crowfoot and others. His account of their activities reveals a sincerity that brooks no denial.

The influence of the red-coated law custodians spread through the years, and the author provides intimate glimpses of life in the Force, the everyday happenings in and around NWMP barracks. Hazardous patrols, the "Peach" Davis trek, Piapot's challenge of the CPR, the uncanny scouting attributes of Jerry Potts, humor, wit, pathos, human interest, scathing outbursts against somnolent Ottawa, all are masterfully blended in this tale of the Mounted Police on the plains.

With an easy-flowing style, Mr. Turner carries his audience along, making the study of history an interesting pastime. His record of the North-West Rebellion is perhaps the best treatise on that crisis ever written; at least this reviewer has failed to find any others which compare favorably. For the first time, that conflict is described in

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detail from the viewpoint of the Mounted Police, by one who knew Commissioner Irvine, head of the Force at that time.

Important statistics about the NWMP and the West are also included—the first uniform, how the Force got its name, the first badges, the first recruits, the motto, the reason for the red tunic, the origin of the buffalo head insignia, legends, early criminal investigations, trails and sites now forgotten by most Canadians. In short a storehouse of historical facts and pleasant reading.

It's a history that all members and ex-members of the Force, and anyone interested in the annals of that organization will be proud to own. Historians will find it an excellent source of information about the progenitor of the RCMP and the Canadian West of yesterday. For in it is the true and factual story, with no lapses into hyperbole.

It was a tremendous task, and probably no one realized it more than the author himself. He completed it, despite ill health and intense physical suffering for over a year before he died, carrying on the proud tradition of those about whom he wrote. Sad indeed that he did not live to see the magnificent culmination of his efforts and ambition.

E.J.D.

GAMBLING. Should it be Legalized?, by Virgil W. Peterson. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 150. \$3.50.

This book by the Operating Director of the Chicago Crime Commission comes just at a time when a Royal Commission has reported to the British Government its findings concerning public gambling in Britain, and when a Congressional Committee has reported preliminary findings on organized gambling in the United States. It is only a few months since a commission inquired into the activities of professional gamblers in Windsor, and as this is written, the same gentry are under the scrutiny of a committee of the Legislature of Ontario. These contemporary events are all significant in view of what is perhaps the most important fact developed by Mr. Peterson in his historical review of the problem, namely, that anti-gambling legislation comes from the experience that organized gambling, left to itself, becomes

an intolerable burden on society. As a conspicuous example, he traces the long career of the Louisiana State Lottery which for years dominated the political and, to a great extent, the economic life of the state, and even sought to spread its tentacles into the national capital.

His other strongest point is that "gamblers don't gamble". This he supports with convincing details, but here again, his strongest confirmation is found in contemporary events. Cases arising out of the basketball scandal are before the Court in New York, so that it would be out of place to discuss them here, but this much may be said, that, if the first reports can be relied upon, there has been a shockingly callous, and deplorably successful campaign to corrupt boys engaged in intercollegiate sport.

There is a tendency for discussion of the gambling issue to go off on moral grounds, and it may be noted that the British Royal Commission has expressly deprecated such arguments. Mr. Peterson for his part, has studiously avoided them, and treats the subject in its economic aspect. It may be that the promoters of organized gambling are less unprincipled, and less arrogant in Britain than they are in the United States, but we in Canada cannot afford to forget that our proximity to the latter country makes us vulnerable to the same evils as beset it.

This does not by any means sum up the whole of the author's case. He has made a valuable contribution to the dispassionate study of a complex and vexatious social problem.

J.C.M.

MANITOBA ROUNDABOUT, by Lyn Harrington. Illustrated with photographs taken en route by Richard Harrington. Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 234. \$3.50.

According to the jacket, this is the first full fledged travel book on Manitoba. The title is derived from the fact that the author and her photographer husband use Winnipeg as the hub for a number of short trips into the province, rotating their direction like the spokes of a wheel.

Although its lovely name—Manitoba—perpetuates its favorable connection with the Great Spirit of the Indians, the story of the province has been one of struggle

and slow progress against great odds, from the year 1612 when Sir Thomas Button—the first white man to winter on its soil—arrived, to the present time. Hardy immigrants from many nations of the old world have hewn out their settlements and left their heritage in the names of places and people in Manitoba today. The fur traders, French and English, were the first explorers; the first settlers the members of the Hudson's Bay Company, followed by Icelanders, Norwegians and Danes; Ukrainians, Russians and Dutch; Mennonites and Hutterites. Most have been assimilated, but others have maintained racial groups and customs, adding color and maturity to the new world.

Winnipeg is the historical, political, cultural and industrial centre of the province. To westerners, it is the gateway to the east, and to easterners, the gateway to the west. It might well be said in Manitoba that "All roads lead to Winnipeg".

Leaving the bright lights and modern conveniences, it is hard to believe that in a few hours travel one can be in virtually unexplored wilderness. Manitoba has, fortunately and wisely, allocated huge tracts of land and water as wild life preserves, and has protected her smaller fur bearing animals such as beaver and muskrat to the advantage of both her industrial and natural resources.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is that describing the "caravan of the snows", the tractor freight, which serves the northern part of the province so efficiently from The Pas to Churchill on Hudson Bay. There is also a visit among the Chipewyan Indians of Duck Lake, whose primitive yet peaceful lives offer a sharp contrast to the activity at the corner of Portage and Main.

To quote from the book's introduction "... according to one observer, Manitoba could be called Canada's representative province, because it is neither the largest nor the smallest, the richest nor the poorest, the warmest nor the coldest, the oldest nor the newest." One might also say that it is not the least known nor the best known; but Manitoba Roundabout should certainly add to the sum of our knowledge of its achievements and possibilities. O.E.W.

HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION, by Le-Moyne Snyder. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated and indexed. Pp. 359. \$9.

To policemen and investigators whose responsibility it is to gather evidence at scenes of crime, this book shows how it should be presented in Court, even in the absence of eye-witnesses to the crime.

Compared to other offences, homicide is not a daily occurrence, and even to the experienced investigator there may be certain problems and facts of which he may not be aware. The author attempts to set a working standard by advising the reader on what to look for and the proper use of resultant evidence.

"Homicide Investigation" offers 341 pages of data, half of which are vivid illustrations of actual cases. These photographs, a few of which are in full color, demonstrate many varieties of wounds and death instruments. Although the book is highly technical, it is written in an intelligible manner, and covers a variety of subjects such as examination of blood stains, identification of dead bodies, gun-shot wounds, firearms evidence, deaths due to asphyxia, examination of burned bodies, and so on. The chapter on deaths due to highway accidents should be of particular interest to all policemen who, more and more, are called upon to deal with this type of case.

This reviewer agrees whole-heartedly with the author's "Golden Rule of Homicide Investigation—Never touch, change or alter anything until identified, measured and photographed. Remember that when a body or an article has been moved, it can never be restored to its original position."

The author concludes by stating, "My sincerest hope is that this book may be of service to the conscientious officer and help to reduce the large number of unsolved homicides." R.W.W.

THE ROMANCE OF THE CANADIAN CANOE, by John Murray Gibbon. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 145. \$5.

In an age when air travel has reduced the distance between Canada's coast lines to a matter of a few hours, it is hard to realize that at one time a chief form of

transportation in this country was the canoe. Classified almost exclusively now as a pleasure craft, the canoe's utility is forgotten except by hunters, Indians and the occasional exploration party; its importance to the early growth of our country is appreciated by all too few.

Historians, in writing of Canada's development have dwelt upon personalities and places, on incidents which have helped to weave the fabric that is the nation's history. John Murray Gibbon's approach is different. By tracing the evolution and usefulness of the canoe in this country, he has at the same time produced a work of history which should find an important place among the contemporary *Canadians*. Mr. Gibbon, a distinguished man of letters, has managed to skilfully condense his story into 145 pages and in the vast amount of research required to compile a work of this nature he had the able assistance of archivists in all parts of Canada. Yet in telling of the canoe's early importance to Canada, the author has not lost sight of its romantic appeal—he quotes liberally from poems and songs, many of them the familiar lines learned in our school-days, from the pens of Bliss Carman, Pauline Johnson and others.

Although the canoe is thought of nowadays mostly as a sporting craft or pleasure boat, there are many members of the RCMP whose familiarity with these frail shells stems from use in the line of duty. To them its usefulness is well known and to them too this reviewer would recommend this book. It is well worth a place in anyone's library.

H.E.B.

WINGLESS VICTORY, by Anthony Richardson. Odhams Press, Ltd., London, England, The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 256. \$2.50.

This is the story of the escape from occupied France in the summer of 1940 of Sir Basil Embry, at that time a wing commander in the RAF. It is related with typical English restraint and dignity by Anthony Richardson, who, besides being a well-known author, is particularly well qualified to write this story since he was a member of the same squadron as Embry and hence must have felt inspired to add this thrilling tale to the annals of the RAF.

On May 27, 1940, Wing Commander

Embry was to hand over command of his squadron to a successor, and take over other duties. Deeply attached to his squadron, he decided to lead them on one last mission before the painful separation and on this flight his plane was shot down. He parachuted to earth in occupied France, near St. Omer, where he was picked up as a prisoner of war and started on the long march to Germany which was to prove to be hell and death for so many brave men. Embry immediately made up his mind to escape from the column, and succeeded. Wingless Victory recounts his nine weeks and five days as a fugitive in France. Travelling by night, limping from a wounded leg, hungry, filthy and tired, often in imminent danger of discovery, but helped inestimably by heroic patriots, he finally reached the Spanish border, was smuggled across and taken to Madrid and then home.

To say more would take some of the thrill from the reading of this book; and this reviewer believes that there are few who could read it without a tingle of pride that such men exist to set us an example of courage and resourcefulness in time of need.

O.E.W.

FAMOUS AND INFAMOUS CASES, by Sir Patrick Hastings. British Book Service (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 260. \$3.25.

The pages of this book are a parade of people who, for good or evil—and sometimes it is difficult to tell which—were notable in their own times. The material is drawn to a great extent from the State Trials Series.

The cases recalled divide themselves roughly into three classes, the first being those in which royalty was directly, and by no means always creditably, concerned. One cannot help feeling that the word "treason" had a highly elastic meaning for some English sovereigns of an earlier day, and that sometimes subservient judges were too readily to be found. To mention but one instance, the trial of Lady Alice Lisle, who was tried for treason and convicted before the infamous Judge Jeffreys a few weeks after the collapse of Monmouth's rebellion, is an example of judicial brutality which it would be difficult to match in a civilized country.

A number of the royal cases happened during the period covered by Shakespeare's histories and they cannot be better summed up than in the words which he put into the mouth of Richard II:

"All murder'd:—For within the hollow crown

That rounds the mortal temples of a King

Keeps Death his court"

But if there be "sad stories of the death of Kings", there are equally sad stories of the death of Queens. The story of Mary, Queen of Scots, is here, along with the stories of Lady Jane Grey and Anne Boleyn. Surely nothing could be more pathetic or more convincing of innocence than the letter written by Anne Boleyn to her lord and master shortly before her execution, nor than the letter written by Lady Jane Grey to her father in the same circumstances.

The second class concerns people less highly placed but who gained a dubious prominence—such people as Captain Kidd, the Tichborne Claimant, Oscar Wilde and

the warden of the Fleet Prison. Among these the case of young Lord Altham is most remarkable. It seems incredible that this boy's uncle could succeed in having him kidnapped and kept for 13 years as a slave on an American plantation, and yet that was proved to have happened.

The third class, of which the author writes from first-hand knowledge, concerns the trials of Goering and Ribbentrop at Nuremberg.

The foregoing is not an enumeration of all the cases dealt with in the book. Sir Patrick Hastings recounts them not for the citation of precedents nor as authorities for rules of law. On the contrary, he presents their human side. His own chief interest is in the way the people lived and in the social conditions in which these cases arose. The comments with which he introduces the stories form not the least engaging part of the book.

It is excellent reading, entertaining and with much food for thought, for essays, for sermons, too, if you like. A sermon in avarice, perhaps, or one on ambition.

J.C.M.

OBITUARY

Reg. No. 16283 S/Sgt. D. Halcrow, 64, died Mar. 31, 1951 at Penticton, B.C. He joined the Force last year when the B.C. Provincial Police was amalgamated with the RCMP. Staff Sergeant Halcrow came to Canada from Scotland in 1911, joined the Winnipeg City Police, later became Chief of Police at Transcona, Man. and in 1921, Chief of Police at Cranbrook, B.C. In 1936 he became a member of the BCPP when that force took over the Cranbrook department. During World War I he served overseas and was wounded at the second battle of Ypres.

Reg. No. 16291 Sgt. W. J. Hatcher died at New Westminster, B.C. on Mar. 22, 1951. Sergeant Hatcher joined the BCPP on Aug. 10, 1922 and became a member of the RCMP when the two forces were amalgamated on Aug. 15, 1950. During World War I he served with the Canadian Forces from Aug. 11, 1914 to July 30, 1918. Sergeant Hatcher served at many points in B.C. and is said to be one of the pioneers of radio-communication for police work in that province.

Reg. No. 6166 ex-Cpl. Walter Joseph Blocksidge, 58, died Feb. 26, 1951 at Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset, England after undergoing an operation. He joined the RNWMP at Winnipeg on Sept. 9, 1914 and purchased his discharge Mar. 31, 1923. Mr. Blocksidge served overseas in World War I with RNWMP Cavalry Draft "A", and during his service in the Force was stationed at Nordegg, Peace River, McLennan, Sawridge and Edmonton, Alta. and at Regina, Sask. He is survived by two daughters in Canada and his widow and one son in England.

Reg. No. 11549 ex-Sgt. Paul Alexander Chapados, 51, died on Mar. 22, 1951 at Campbellton, N.B. He joined the Force Apr. 1, 1932 at Montreal and was invalided to pension on Aug. 31, 1946. Prior to engaging in the RCMP he served in the Preventive Service from Apr. 29, 1930 to Mar. 31, 1932. He was stationed at Gascons, Chandler, Gaspé and Quebec, P.Q. and Fredericton, N.B.

Ex-Insp. Francis Arthur Gordon, 84, died at Ottawa, Ont., on Apr. 6, 1951. He joined the NWMP at Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 21, 1893, was promoted to corporal on June 13, 1902, to sergeant on July 1, 1904 and became a staff sergeant on Apr. 1, 1908. On Apr. 1, 1912 Mr. Gordon was appointed an inspector. He served for many years at Maple Creek, Sask. and in the Comptroller's Office at Ottawa. As an officer he was transferred from Ottawa to Vancouver, B.C. and then to Regina, Sask. from where he retired to pension Mar. 2, 1923. Prior to joining the Force Mr. Gordon had been a permanent clerk in the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa for more than five years.

Ex-Insp. Christopher Richard Peters, 73, died Apr. 14, 1951, at Pioneer, B.C. The late Mr. Peters came from Ireland, joined the NWMP as a special constable on June 6, 1899 and one month later became a regular member of the Force. On June 30, 1904 he was discharged "Time expired" but on June 20 of the following year he re-engaged in the RNWMP. Six years later he again left the Force but re-engaged on Sept. 17, 1914. Mr. Peters was promoted to corporal on Apr. 1, 1906, to sergeant on Jan. 1, 1908 and to sergeant major on Oct. 1, 1909. On Oct. 16, 1931 he was appointed an inspector and retired to pension Dec. 1, 1938. On Aug. 1, 1940 Mr. Peters was recalled to the Force reappointed an inspector and served until May 1, 1943 when he retired. During his long service ex-Inspector Peters served extensively throughout the West—at Lethbridge, Prince Albert, Regina, Maple Creek and Calgary. In addition he served overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft "A" in World War I and in the South African War. His survivors include a son in the Force, Reg. No. 12793 Cpl. C. R. C. Peters of Regina, Sask.

Reg. No. 5027 ex-Cpl. Frederick Charles Marshall, 63, died at Peterborough, Ont., on Feb. 19, 1951. He joined the RNWMP at Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 20, 1910 and purchased his discharge on Apr. 7, 1913. Re-engaging in the Force on Nov. 23, 1915 he served for one year and left when his term of service expired.

Reg. No. 3331 ex-Cst. William Alfred Scott, 72, died in Montreal, Que., on Jan. 7, 1951. He joined the NWMP at Calgary on Aug. 7, 1898 and was discharged at Dawson, Y.T., on Dec. 26, 1901. In addition to his northern service he was also stationed at Gleichen and the Blackfoot Reservation. (See also *Old-timers' Column*, *RCMP Quarterly*, October 1942.)

Reg. No. 4920 ex-Cst. Robert James Fleming, 68, died in Regina, Sask., in February 1951. He joined the RNWMP at Regina on June 24, 1909 and was discharged June 4, 1913.

Reg. No. 6117 ex-Sgt. Andrew Ford, 59, died Apr. 29, 1951, at Calgary, Alta. Mr. Ford joined the RNWMP at Vancouver, B.C. on Sept. 4, 1914 and retired to pension Sept. 3, 1942. During his service he was stationed at Regina, Sask., and Macleod, Big Bend, Lethbridge, Pincher Creek, Waterton Park, Banff, Vegreville, Camrose and Edmonton, Alta. During World War I Mr. Ford served overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft "A" and will be remembered by many members of the Force as an outstanding revolver marksman who won many championships.

Reg. No. 11638 ex-Sgt. Gerrard Alexander Kelly, MM, 58, died suddenly at Ottawa, Ont., on Apr. 28, 1951. He joined the Force on Apr. 1, 1932 at Montreal and was discharged to pension on Oct. 20, 1950. Prior to joining the RCMP Mr. Kelly was a member of the Preventive Service from Oct. 15, 1930 to Mar. 31, 1932. In World War I he enlisted in the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles on Feb. 3, 1915, served in the European war zone and was awarded the Military Medal. He was demobilized on Mar. 29, 1919. In the RCMP, Mr. Kelly served in "C" Division, at Toronto, Ont. and at Headquarters, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 11383 ex-Cst. William Alexander Park, 69, died at Avonmore, Ont., Mar. 19, 1951. He joined the Force Apr. 1, 1932 and was invalided to pension on Sept. 30, 1937. He was a former member of the Preventive Service and was stationed at Morrisburg and Cornwall, Ont.

Reg. No. 9563 ex-Sgt. Arthur James Jezard Rayment, 50, died at Medicine Hat, Alta., Mar. 28, 1951. He joined the Force on Oct. 9, 1920 and served until Oct. 8, 1929. On Oct. 9, 1929 he engaged in the Alberta Provincial Police and when that force amalgamated with the RCMP on Apr. 1, 1932 he re-engaged in the Mounted Police. Mr. Rayment retired to pension on Mar. 31, 1946. He was stationed at Regina, Sask. and Lethbridge, Edmonton, Grand Prairie, St. Paul and Medicine Hat, Alta.

Reg. No. 2724 ex-Cst. Frederick Charles Lunn, 84, died at Vancouver, B.C., on Apr. 18, 1951. He joined the NWMP at Winnipeg on Aug. 6, 1891 and was discharged "Time expired" at Macleod on Aug. 5, 1903. On Dec. 14, 1903 he re-engaged at Lethbridge and left the Force when his term of service expired three years later.