

R.C.M.P. QUARTERLY

VOL. 15 — No. 1

July, 1949



HE HAS A THREE-WAY STAKE IN BUSINESS



He works



He buys



He invests

A MILLION DOLLAR BUSINESS REPORTS TO HIM

Truck drivers and executives . . . clerks and clergymen . . . people of wealth and people of small means . . . every walk of life is represented by Canada's Shareholders. *They are owners of every business they invest in. Each year Business reports to them.*

Business is built on the thrift, faith and farsightedness of such Canadian men and women. For the invested savings or capital of Shareholders is "creative money." Whether the investment is large or small, this "creative money" enables Business to grow and progress, to purchase new equipment and improve production . . . to provide more jobs, and more opportunities for workers and thus advance Canadian welfare and development.

One sign of a healthy business is the ever-growing number of people who have confidence in it. In 1928, for instance, the number of shareholders in George Weston Limited was 158. Today there are 5650 shareholders . . . men and women from every walk of life . . . from every part of Canada . . . who are owners of Weston's.

Weston's

GEORGE WESTON LIMITED • TORONTO, CANADA

"MY BANK"

TO A MILLION CANADIANS



***Canada's
First
Bank***

BANK OF MONTREAL

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

SEA FOODS

NOVA SCOTIA

THE "FISH PIER" OF NORTH AMERICA

Offers

NORTH ATLANTIC FISHERY PRODUCTS

FRESH - FROZEN - SMOKED - SALTED - CANNED

Also

FISH MEAL - OILS - GLUE

PRODUCED - PROCESSED - EXPORTED

By

NATIONAL SEA PRODUCTS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: P.O. Box 280, Queen Bldg., HALIFAX, N.S.

OPERATING PLANTS AT:

DIGBY - YARMOUTH - LOCKEPORT - LIVERPOOL
LUNenburg - HALIFAX - NORTH SYDNEY

IT'S THAT
FEELING
OF
SECURITY
THEY LIKE

One of the big, important reasons for Eaton's popularity throughout eighty years of business is that Eaton customers shop with complete confidence.

They know that behind every purchase they make — large or small, important or trifling — there stands the reassuring Eaton Guarantee of:

"Goods Satisfactory
or Money Refunded"



THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
CANADA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

Editorial Committee

DEPUTY COMM. C. K. GRAY, *Chairman*
G. T. HANN, ESQ., M.B.E., *Secretary*
INSPR. G. J. ARCHER, *Treasurer*

VOL. 15 JULY 1949 No. 1

The RCMP Musical Ride	5
<i>Inspir. W. Dick</i>	
Fingerprints by Electronics	12
Retired to Pension	13
Radio on the Border Patrol	14
<i>W. R. Wilson</i>	
Yellowknife	16
<i>Sgt. E. S. W. Batty</i>	
Memories of the Palestine Mounted Police	23
<i>Cst. C. I. Adam</i>	
Spiced Spirits	30
<i>Cpl. E. Cross</i>	
Let's Not Forget	32
<i>Cpl. A. W. Green</i>	
Mounds of the Force	33
<i>Luta Munday</i>	
The Tenth Province	39
<i>Cst. H. E. Brownhill</i>	
Legend Behind the Cards	42
Handicrafts	46
<i>Dr. Ivan H. Crowell</i>	
The Sherwood Trophy	64
Ex-Inspir. K. F. Anderson	76

Departments

The Letter Carrier	29
It Happened in the Force	44
Recent Cases	50
Division Bulletin	65
Old-timers' Column	78
Book Reviews	82
Obituaries :	87

INSPR. R. W. WONNACOTT, *Managing Editor*
SPL. CST. E. J. DONOVAN, *Editor*
SGT. W. W. SKUCE, *Staff Artist*

Associate Editors

'A' Div., SGT. J. BATZA; 'H.Q.' Sub-Div., CPL. W. N. WILSON;
'C' Div., INSPR. W. M. BRADY; 'D' Div., INSPR. K. M. LOCKWOOD;
'Depot' Div., CPL. C. R. C. PETERS; 'E' Div., SGT. E. SCOTT;
'F' Div., SGT. G. M. DOBIE; 'G' Div., SGT. R. W. HOWEY; 'H'
Div., Supt. J. HOWE; 'Marine' Div., INSPR. J. A. READER; 'I'
Div., S/SGT. A. W. F. MILROSE; 'K' Div., SUB-INSPR. W. C. V.
CHISHOLM; 'L' Div., CPL. W. H. MORGAN; 'N' Div., A/CPL.
H. J. MACDONALD; 'O' Div., INSPR. H. G. LANGTON, B.Sc., B.C.L.



Holiday Time

This season of the year induces in most of us thoughts of vacation and pleasure. But to the policeman on traffic duty it spawns additional problems and worry.

In mid-summer, traffic is at its peak. Anyone who owns a car in running condition makes use of it, and our highways are taxed to the breaking point. Those highways can be a magic carpet transporting one to fun and enjoyment, but on the other hand, to the careless driver, they can be a passageway to sudden tragedy and death.

It behooves every driver to bear this in mind. A straight stretch is a temptation, inviting one to greater speed. Yet a split second of the unpredictable future may result in stopping a car and its driver permanently. And summer joy turns into deep sorrow with far-reaching repercussions.

The *Quarterly* appeals to each motorist to drive carefully, be ever mindful of his responsibilities to himself and others, and listen to the advice and counsel of the traffic policeman.

Help make Canadian highways safe. ●●●

Life Saving Apparatus

BEACH RESCUE SET



SCHERMULY

Simple and accurate pistol rocket apparatus for the passing of life-lines up to one inch in circumference, a maximum distance of 350 yards—illuminated buoyant head rockets and floating lines are supplied for rescue work over water.

**The ONTARIO HUGHES
OWENS Co. Limited**

527 SUSSEX ST., OTTAWA

HALIFAX ST. JOHN MONTREAL
PORT COLBORNE VANCOUVER

The Open Door

Never in the history of the R.C.M.P. has the recruiting door been so wide open. Since 1946 a campaign has been in progress, its aim, to bring the Force up to strength after the lean war years. The response has far exceeded expectations, for many young men signified their wish to serve in Canada's federal police force. But the requirements and standards of the RCMP, the gauge by which potential personnel are measured as to suitability, contravened against a speedy realization of the Force's aspirations. Of those many only one in every 15 have been accepted.

The old days of brawn and the night-stick are gone forever. Today their place has been taken by science, study and training, which merge to fashion a career and profession equal to any in the curriculum of world activities. Young men from all parts of Canada have indicated they appreciate the opportunities open to them in a career as a policeman, the honor attached to serving in a law-enforcing agency. Some are realizing their ambition, having successfully passed the rigid screening instituted by the Force's Personnel Section where mental and physical attributes are weighed and judged.

The Force is still accepting recruits, but naturally the demand grows less and less as time goes on. However the door will remain open as long as the need exists.

● ● ●

This Issues Cover

Drawn by the Staff Artist the design on the cover of this *Quarterly* pays tribute to the unity of the ten provinces. Ten units working together to build a greater Canada. The *Quarterly* on behalf of the RCMP, and like so many contemporaries, extends the hand of welcome to Newfoundland. A short narrative of facts about the new province appears on page 39.

● ● ●



The RCMP Musical Ride

by Insp. W. DICK

The author of this article is a veteran of World War II. An excellent horseman he was officer in charge of the ride on its recent tour, and before that was training officer at one of the Force's training depots.

TO MANY people the musical ride as performed by members of the RCMP is simply a spectacular display of horsemanship, a very entertaining pageant of color and motion. It is of course that; but to the policeman, the rider who participates, it is much more. It furnishes an ideal method of acquiring co-ordination, timing and precision in horsemanship; and that in turn tests a man for patience, persistence,

thoroughness and other characteristics. If he passes the test, his instructors know they have a good foundation on which to build a proficient peace officer.

The musical ride is believed to have its origin in lancer regiments years ago. Down through the years it lived on, kept alive by one mounted regiment after another, and it seemed only natural that the Mounted Police should adopt it. Their musical ride has been staged in

Canadian centres from coast to coast, at Wembley in England, in New York City, San Francisco and other cities in the United States.

In 1939 they were exceptionally busy when in addition to other engagements one ride from "N" Division, Rockcliffe, performed at the World's Fair in New York City while a detachment from "Depot" Division, Regina, performed at the San Francisco World's Fair.

The present day ride takes from 11 to 20 minutes, but the full performance may last approximately 40 minutes. It is an interesting spectacle, and many people have seen it more than once. It is set to music at the trot, walk and canter, and requires constant alertness on the part of horse and rider. There are 32 horses, though on occasion the performance has been executed on a smaller scale and required fewer horses. The men are carefully selected from members who have gone through a rigid course in physical training, drill and equitation. The riding master, S/Sgt. C. Walker has had years of experience in musical rides and is a graduate of the British Cavalry School at Weedon, England.

Each rider is dressed in Review Order and carries the regulation cavalry lance, a slender bamboo pole with steel point and butt, from which flutters a pennon of red and white.

The horses are also dressed for the occasion—regulation saddlery with added brass bosses, white browbands on the headgear, plus a blue and gold saddle blanket.

The music is specially selected. In former years it included pieces such as *The King's Horses*; *Parade of the Wooden Soldiers*; *Bonnie Dundee* and *Wedding of the Painted Doll*. Today, the score used is made up of the following numbers: *Keel Row*; *Anonymous*; *Money Musk*; *Every Little Movement* (from *Madame Cherry*); *Country Gardens*; *Danube Waves*; *Bonnie Dun-*

dee; *St. Patrick's Day* and *Campbells are Coming*.

The principal formations of the ride are: The Bridal Arch in which one half of the ride passes under an archway of lances formed by the other half; the Dome in which the performers ride in a close-packed circle with raised lances pointing towards the centre; the Maze which calls for the whole ride to keep moving in ever-decreasing circles, smaller and smaller until the leader reverses and leads out through lanes formed by the diminishing circle; the Star which consists of four sets of eight riders in line, each set forming a point of a star and cantering in a circle; the Gates which resembles revolving doors, made up of riders in eights in line, cantering from each end of the arena down the centre until they meet and circle in line; the Shanghai Cross which is formed by four sets of eight riders cantering from all corners of the arena in single file, meeting in the centre, one ride crossing the other; the Charge in which the ride forms up at the quarter marker on a 16-horse frontage, then at a trumpet call the riders in the front rank lower their lances to the engage position and the whole ride advances at a gallop the full length of the arena. The March Past is the final movement. In this the ride forms at the quarter marker on a 32-horse frontage, then at a signal from the centre guide, the entire troop marches forward at the walk. The salute—eyes right or left—is given during this movement, after which the ride forms sections and leaves the arena.

Due to circumstances created by World War II, training of the musical ride was suspended in 1939. However in the spring of 1948 the Commissioner, having received many requests from organizations in Canada and United States, gave the necessary permission to re-open at "Depot" Division the training exercises.

It has long been the Commissioner's wish that all horses in the ride be black.



On the march
in Toronto.

To this end 35, matching in size and color, were selected at "Depot" Division, and with specially-chosen recruits, training commenced under the capable direction of Staff Sergeant Walker in March 1948. It might well be mentioned that none of the horses or men had participated in a musical ride before. Consequently the task of training both men and horses was indeed great.

After much hard work and endeavour, the ride gradually took shape, and by September 1948 it had reached an admirable degree of proficiency.

Its first appearance was scheduled at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition taking place at Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. On September 28 the troop left Regina via CPR. Personnel consisted of: Insp. W. Dick, Officer in Charge; Reg. No. 11632 S/Sgt. C. Walker, Riding Master; Reg. No. 13077 Sgt. E. J. Lydall, Band Conductor; Reg. No. 10980 Cst. G. A. Cutting; Reg. No. 12624 Cst. W. G. Stevens; Reg. No. 14849 Cst. G. J. Smith; Reg. No. 14885 Cst. R. H. Simmonds; Reg. No. 14891 Cst. A. Jen-

sen; Reg. No. 14966 Cst. G. C. Caldbick; Reg. No. 14953 Cst. S. C. Cousins; Reg. No. 15067 Cst. B. H. M. Armstrong; Reg. No. 15112 Cst. R. L. Woodfin; Reg. No. 15142 Cst. D. S. F. Waddell; Reg. No. 15144 Cst. J. C. Dowie; Reg. No. 15255 Cst. J. E. R. Perrier; Reg. No. 15258 Cst. S. E. Kary; Reg. No. 15278 Cst. R. Camm; Reg. No. 15281 Cst. K. E. Horwood; Reg. No. 15283 Cst. I. D. Fisher; Reg. No. 15288 Cst. A. J. Coombs; Reg. No. 15310 Cst. W. J. H. Poole; Reg. No. 15318 Cst. D. W. Thurston; Reg. No. 15319 Cst. N. Levesque; Reg. No. 15320 Cst. R. A. Vaughan; Reg. No. 15323 Cst. C. A. L. Liboiron; Reg. No. 15324 Cst. H. B. Mercer; Reg. No. 15325 Cst. T. E. Devries; Reg. No. 15327 Cst. J. D. M. Pellerin; Reg. No. 15328 Cst. M. H. B. Beck; Reg. No. 15329 Cst. D. K. Chanin; Reg. No. 15330 Cst. A. E. Schmidt; Reg. No. 15332 Cst. D. A. Fraser; Reg. No. 15334 Cst. J. A. J. Prieur; Reg. No. 15335 Cst. W. R. Snobelen; Reg. No. 15336 Cst. R. M. Stunden; Reg. No. 15337 Cst. V. D. R. Wilson; Reg. No.

JUSTICE IN A SCARLET TUNIC

The red coats of the RCMP are a symbol of justice and honour to Canadians from coast to coast. The men who are privileged to wear these coats are justly proud of their distinguished heritage.

As producers of the fine Canadian fabrics from which these world-famous coats are made, Paton Manufacturing Company Limited, makers of superior woollen and worsted fabrics, take pride in the prestige of the scarlet tunics.

Paton Manufacturing Company Limited
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

15343 Cst. C. F. English and Reg. No. 15344 Cst. R. A. Peterson. The railroad accommodation necessary to move the ride consisted of two Pullman cars, two horse "Palace Cars" and one baggage car.

After an uneventful journey men, horses and baggage reached Portland at 7 a.m. on September 30. We were met by Mr. T. Wilcox President of the PLE, and other officials of the show. Soon we were installed in quarters in one of the leading hotels of the city, and every effort was made by the officials to care for the comfort of the troop.

After breakfast, the first meal in the U.S. for many of the troop, we were transported to the show grounds by special bus in time to see the horse cars and equipment arrive. The troop unloaded the horses and equipment and set up our lines in the large exposition building. It is of interest that all the buildings are under one roof and occupy 15 acres.

Considerable work had been done to ready the ring and stables. The entire area had been under water during the disastrous flood of the Columbia River in the spring of 1948. To reach our destination we had to pass through what had been a city of some 35,000 people—Vanport, Oregon, which was totally destroyed by the flood.

After getting more or less settled the troop spent the rest of the day exercising the horses and getting them familiar with the show ring. Next evening, October 1, the first ride was executed before a capacity audience. In spite of the fact that both riders and horses were somewhat on edge, a very creditable performance was given. With Sergeant Lydall (now Sub-Inspector) conducting the Exposition band, adding his experience to assure proper timing, the ride brought loud and continuous applause from the audience.

With the initial ride behind them the troop soon settled down to a routine which varied little in the days that followed. Meantime the interest of visitors in the stable lines was so great that it became necessary to rope off the entrances so that the men could carry on their work of caring for the horses and equipment.

Thirteen performances were given in Portland, then in the afternoon of October 10 we boarded our train bound for Harrisburg, Penn. From casual observation the writer sensed that the combination of scarlet tunic and Canadian Youth held much appeal to the fair sex of Portland, and it was not without some regret that some members of the ride bid farewell to the City of Roses and its fine people.

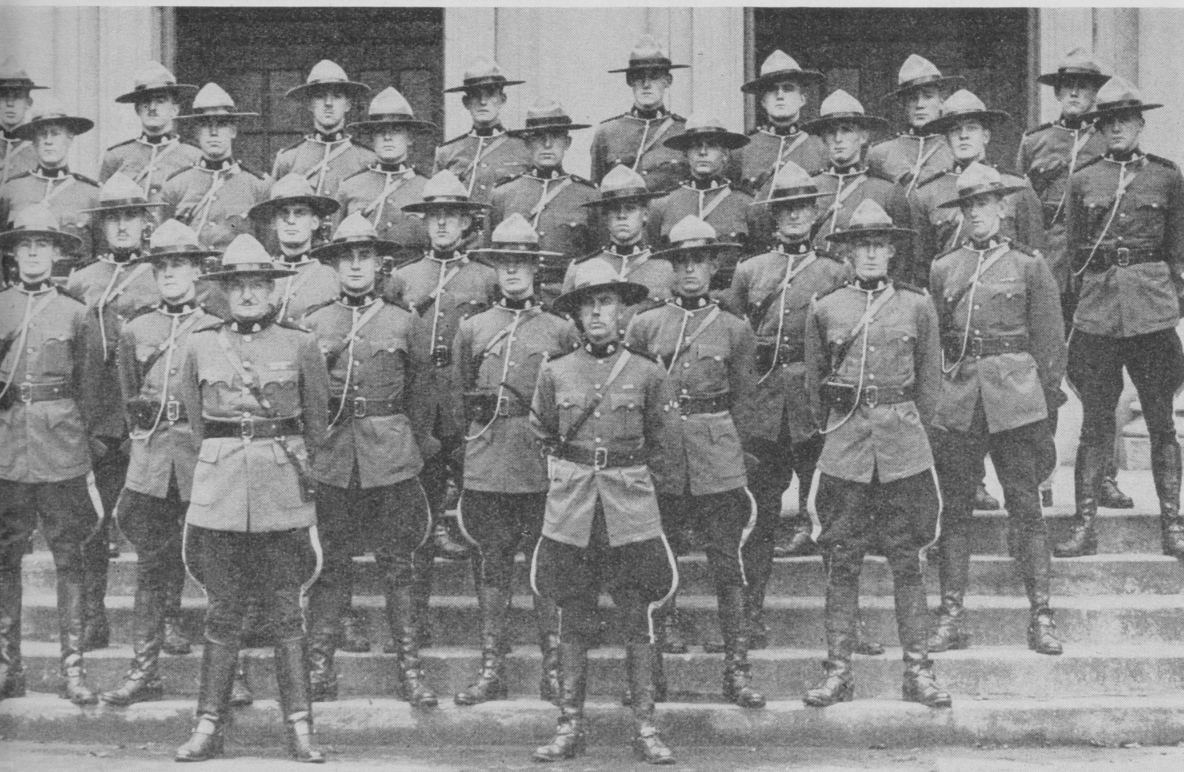
The journey across country proved trying to the horses. In spite of a stop-over in Chicago, during which they were unloaded and exercised, they were weary and showed it when we arrived in Harrisburg on October 14. Here we found excellent accommodation and

soon had the horses comfortably stabled. The men were quartered in the farm-show building and appeared quite content with their surroundings.

The show in Harrisburg was sponsored by the Kiwanis Club, and before long we discovered that the members of that club had practically adopted the ride. There were few spare moments, if any, which were not taken up by invitations to their homes, or attending functions arranged by them. In all they were most kind and courteous.

In Harrisburg from October 18 to 23, the ride was performed 11 times. Here again each appearance was enthusiastically received, and the riders were given long ovations at the conclusion of each performance. It was a matter of great satisfaction to watch the steadiness and degree of perfection with which each member carried out the various exacting figures of the ride. Here was reflected the months of hard work by instructor Staff Sergeant Walker and pupils. The colorful display of red serge contrasting with black mounts created a lasting im-

Members of the ride on foot.



Pan-Dandy

Vitamin B Breads

**WHITE BROWN WHOLEWHEAT
and JUMBO**

using exclusively

CANADA APPROVED FLOUR

with its high vitamin content, to maintain health and vigor in all the family.

CAKES PIES COOKIES

ROAST CHICKENS

and all manner of bakery products

We Cater

for banquets, receptions, weddings,
large or small

Call 2-4811

MORRISON-LAMOTHE

Bakery Limited

BAKERS

CATERERS

95 Echo Drive

Ottawa

pression on the American people, and they were not hesitant in showing their appreciation.

During our stay here it was the first opportunity for many of the troop to witness top competition in the various jumping classes. Many of America's best horses and riders competed, and in addition there were the military jumping teams of United States, Mexico, France and Canada. To members of the RCMP ride the exhibition of horsemanship by the military teams, especially the Mexicans, was very fascinating. Greatest interest centered on the captain of the Mexican team, Col. Umberto Mariles, who is rated one of the world's most proficient riders in that type of competition.

At the conclusion of the Harrisburg show the troop was able to take a short breather, as accommodation for the horses was not available in New York until October 30. During this welcome respite the horses were given much

needed workouts in the open air, and exercises were executed to keep in practice. We were guests of the Pennsylvania State Police at a luncheon in their barracks. This fine body of men created a most favorable impression of efficiency and friendliness.

Another enjoyable excursion was a visit to the Gettysburg battlefield, where we were shown over the entire area and had the tactics and various actions of that memorable encounter fully explained by our very capable guides. It was intriguing to learn that the strategy used in the Gettysburg battles is still the subject of close study by many of the world's leading military authorities.

On October 30 the entire troop entrained for New York and the famed Madison Square Gardens. It is there that the "big leaguers" of the horse-show business gather. Competition is very keen and the standard of performance very high. The audiences are possibly the most critical of all, and only the best of horses and riders are well received. Long renowned for the official opening of New York's social season, the horse show attracted many notable people.

The show officials had arranged a parade of some 75 blocks, consequently it meant trucking the horses from the rail siding on Long Island to the old cavalry armouries on 92nd St. There the horses and tack were made ready, and the ride proceeded down Fifth Avenue, across Times Square to the Gardens. Along the entire route people were lined four or five deep to watch, and at Times Square we rode through a crowd of several thousand. The horses behaved magnificently. In spite of cheers and hand-clapping, various strange noises, and brilliant electric signs so hot we could feel the heat as we rode by, the young horses remained calm and unaffected.

At the Gardens we found our stabling had been arranged in a large marquee on an adjoining parking lot. All mem-

bers of the troop made the best of unsatisfactory conditions and maintained the required standard of cleanliness in horses and tack. Two rides a day from November 2 to November 9 was our schedule, a total of 16 rides, which added to the difficulty of keeping the tack in shape.

As a matter of interest it might well be mentioned that the night before the show opened a hockey game between Boston and New York was played. By noon the following day 14 inches of earth had been laid and horses were performing in the ring. The next night, the horse-show ring, earth and so on were removed and an ice show presented.

At all performances the ride was very well received. Many favorable comments were heard, while the uniformity and streamline beauty of the horses drew the praise of all. With profound amazement a number of "horsey" people learned that the entire troop had been assembled and trained within a year.

During our stay in New York time for amusement was, to say the least, limited. Seldom did the men finish their work before midnight. Through the kindness of the people however, most of us saw and visited the feature sights of New York, and though our stay in this great city was principally a round of hard work for the troop, all seemed to enjoy it.

It was with a sense of satisfaction of a job well done that we departed for Toronto. There was an unusual amount of procedure in arranging for loading times, customs clearance and so forth, but the fact that the ride had been very well received was a compensating factor, and the members relaxed in the knowledge that their efforts had been well worth while.

Sergeant Lydall was not without his worries during the New York show. Instead of a band as expected, an orchestra was in attendance. However he managed to convert the players into

bandsmen in short order, and the music they turned out was equal to any during the tour. Only once did the orchestra deviate. They played the trumpet call for "the charge" in swing time, which actually appeared to amaze some of the horses.

On November 10 we departed for Toronto, Ont. The horses had been without exercise since leaving Harrisburg and that, plus the monotony of repetition, was beginning to have its effect on them. A horse can become just as bored with routine as an individual. But we were particularly anxious to put on a good performance in the first Canadian city in which the ride was to be seen since before the war. The program in Toronto included, in addition to the daily performances, a civic welcome to the military teams and the musical ride. As part of this all members rode from the Fair buildings to the City Hall where we were greeted by the acting Mayor and members of the Council.

During the intervening period of November 11 and the opening date, November 16, the horses were exercised regularly and given every attention. Thirteen performances were given in Toronto, and all were well received. The people seemed very appreciative, many of them stating they attended the Fair only to see the musical ride. Finally the closing date arrived, and horses and tack entrained for the last time.

November 25 saw Staff Sergeant Walker and members of the troop leave for Regina, while the writer and Sergeant Lydall returned to Ottawa, bringing all the horses for a well-deserved rest.

Much credit is due all members of the ride, the majority of whom had approximately only 18 months' service. During the entire trip they performed their duties in a most capable manner and conducted themselves according to the best traditions of the Force. ● ● ●

FINGERPRINTS BY ELECTRONICS

SYRACUSE, N.Y.—Facsimile, the art of delivering “electronic newspapers” over radio waves, has been used here by General Electric engineers to send a criminal’s fingerprints from point to point.

The transmission, carried on for members of the New York State Chapter of the Associated Police Communications Officers visiting here, was believed to be one of the first public uses of facsimile for this purpose.

Used for the demonstration was a new radio frequency, which carried facsimile for the first time, 920-960 megacycles. This channel has been set aside by the Federal Communications Commission for miscellaneous users of point-to-point communication.

Although the transmission extended one-quarter of a mile between two buildings at Electronics Park, fingerprints, photographs and other police information could be sent by facsimile as far as about 50 miles or over, G-E engineers said. Higher antennas would extend materially this range, they added.

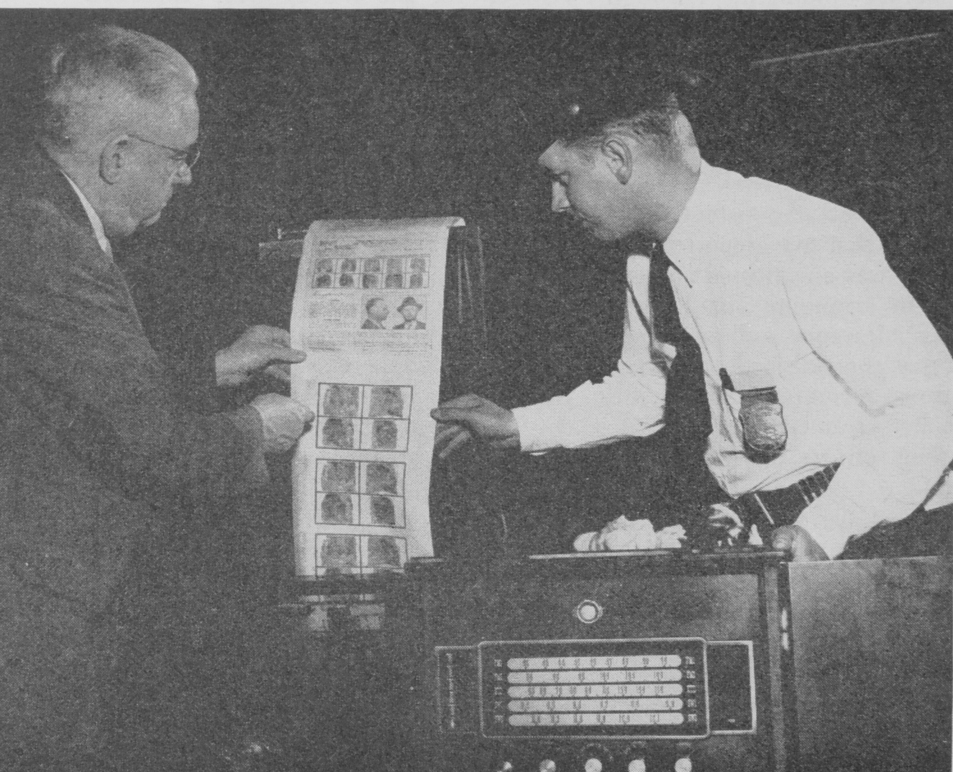
This application of facsimile was seen by the visiting police communications officers as an aid to rapid apprehension and also elimination of some of the usual bottlenecks connected with holding captured criminals. In many states, criminals cannot be held over 20 hours.

It may pave the way for central record-keeping bureaus whence facsimile messages could be exchanged with other stations in a matter of seconds. The central station could send via facsimile, photographs, signatures, Bertillon data and other civilian and criminal information. These data would furnish positive identification information immediately and would not have to be processed photographically.

Equipment used was manufactured for the company here for Radio Inventions, Inc., and sold to a number of newspapers who are experimenting with facsimile as a method of news dissemination.

Following this demonstration, facsimile is expected to find widespread application in police work, spokesmen said.

● ● ●



Facsimile
in
operation.

Retired to Pension



Ex-Deputy Commr. F. S. Mead, C.B.E.

Although officially retired from the uniformed strength of the RCMP on Feb. 1, 1947, ex-Deputy Commr. F. J. Mead, C.B.E., remained at Headquarters on special duty and in an advisory capacity for an additional two years.

His experience and administrative abilities have been of inestimable value to the Force in the post-war years of re-organization. The Youth and Police movement which he created has benefited too from his stay, and he has seen it flourish into an organization of national importance.

Now that his task is finished, Mr. Mead has entered into complete retirement. On Apr. 30, 1949, he left his desk for a final assignment in British Columbia and at its termination began his unexpired leave in Vancouver, B.C. In bidding him farewell, the *Quarterly* gladly re-echoes the sentiments expressed in the editorial in the October 1947 issue. May he enjoy many years of happiness in his retirement.

Radio on the Border Patrol

by W. R. WILSON

THE year 1948 saw the completion of an RCMP border patrol radio system which provides two-way communication between all patrol cars and detachments in the south-west part of the Province of Quebec. It extends from a point about 20 miles north-east of Megantic to the extreme western boundary—a distance of over 250 miles. This network is intended primarily to assist in patrolling the international border, and it ensures complete co-ordination of all patrols from section headquarters at St. Jean and Sherbrooke and from division headquarters at Montreal. Team work and unified action are now much easier to obtain between detachments, due to the close tie-in with patrol cars. Road blockades may be arranged easily and quickly from any patrol car when required, with the result, smugglers are finding it increasingly difficult and unprofitable to operate.

A close tie-in is also maintained with the American border patrol of the United States Department of Justice. It is made possible through radio contacts with the American stations at Rouses Point, N.Y., and Derby Line, Vt.

The system consists of control stations at Montreal, St. Jean and Sherbrooke. These three points are fitted with 250-watt transmitters, with aerials stretching high above the ground, giving them wide range. The Montreal station is located on top of one of the highest buildings in the city. The St. Jean and Sherbrooke stations use 300-foot towers at the base of which the equipment is housed in small shelters. The control stations are all remotely controlled over telephone wires from the local detachment office. There are in all 24 two-way

sets for patrol cars and ten detachment sets, also a number of portable sets which are used by members on foot.

The Sherbrooke station provides good communication with the following points: Drummondville, Megantic, Coaticook, Rock Island and Sutton. The St. Jean station reaches Valleyfield, Huntingdon, Hemmingford, Lacolle and Bedford. In addition, both section headquarters can contact Montreal direct or each other.

The recently-installed border patrol radio system of the Force plays an important part in policing that area of the country.

Detachments, in addition to communicating with the control stations, may contact their local patrol car, a feature which is proving to be very valuable.

Already it has resulted in numerous seizures of American cigarettes and tobacco brought into Canada illegally. One seizure alone had a duty value about equal to the cost of the detachment installation. On another occasion information radioed to a patrol car from the Hemmingford Detachment resulted in the seizure of a refrigerator and household appliances which had been smuggled across the border. These and other similar cases have tested the efficiency of the system, and it has not been found wanting.

Experiments with several different walkie-talkie sets have established that the latest type, a small, light-weight, frequency modulated set containing 18 sub-miniature radio tubes and weighing only seven pounds, is quite suitable for RCMP purposes. This radio can be used in conjunction with auto and detachment installations, and is so easy to operate that any member needs only a very few minutes of instruction. It normally has a range of one to three miles when contacting similar equipment, but when working in conjunction with

USE

*Peterborough*WATERCRAFT
FOR DEPENDABLE SERVICE**The Peterborough Canoe Company Ltd.**

PETERBOROUGH

ONTARIO

CANADA

control stations the reception range may be increased to 50 or 60 miles, the transmitting range to 20 or 25. This type of walkie-talkie is a very recent development, and employs the latest miniaturized construction. They are much superior to any model used during World War II.

The network of stations in the RCMP border patrol radio system is maintained by three men, a sergeant at Montreal and two radio technicians, one at St. Jean and one at Sherbrooke. These

men, with the assistance of another technician from Ottawa, installed all the apparatus during the fall of 1948, with the exception of the Montreal system which had been functioning previous to that time. The shelters at the base of the towers were likewise erected by members of the Force.

Radio is not only a valuable assistance in preventive measures on the border patrol, it is deterrent as well, for it is doing much to discourage smugglers.

● ● ●

In the October Quarterly

THE PRESENT PROGRAM IN CANADIAN PENITENTIARIES.

By JOSEPH McCULLEY, M.A.

Pertinent information regarding a project in our penitentiaries to teach criminal's good citizenship and train them for occupations compatible with the Canadian way of life.

CALLING ALL CARS. By Cst. H. E. BROWNHILL.

How the RCMP highway patrol functions in and about the city of Winnipeg.

COULD. By SGT. A. MASON-ROOKE.

A technical study of a word used every day, and its importance as it relates to testimony in modern law enforcement.

There will also be interesting stories by other well-known *Quarterly* writers together with our regular departments including Recent Cases and the Old-timers' Column.



Yellowknife from the air.

Yellowknife

By Sgt. E. S. W. BATTY

Since the close of World War II the town of Yellowknife has gained prominence in the mining world. With data supplied by John Murray McMeekin, editor and publisher of one of the town's newspapers, the NCO in charge of the RCMP detachment at Yellowknife has recorded this interesting narrative.



IN THE heart of what may well become the greatest mining field in Canada, Yellowknife has been referred to as the two-boom mining camp. Today, it is a well-organized town, situated on the north shore of Great Slave Lake in the North-West Territories, some 700 air miles north of Edmonton, Alta.

First mention of Yellowknife appears in the journals of Samuel Hearne, Hudson's Bay Co. explorer with headquarters at Fort Prince of Wales (now Churchill, Man.) on the west shore of Hudson's Bay. At the insistence of his principals, Hearne after two unsuccessful attempts finally penetrated the hinterland of the Bay, skirting the eastern end of Lake Athabaska and passing north and east of Great Slave Lake, reaching Coppermine at the mouth of the river of that name in 1778. On his return he passed through the country of the Yellowknife Indians. Actually, the name Yellowknife

is a corruption; the true translation of the Indian term is "Copperknife", derived from the fact that the natives used utensils and weapons made of copper.

Following Hearne's journeys, nothing was heard of Yellowknife until 1821, when Captain (Sir John) Franklin set out from the trading post of Old Fort Providence, proceeded up Yellowknife Bay and river to Fort Enterprise on the height of land between Yellowknife and Coppermine Rivers. From there he went on to the Arctic, in his efforts to establish the suspected, but not confirmed, North-West Passage. After this, Yellowknife was again forgotten.

It was ignored until the late 20's and early 30's of the present century, when explorers and prospectors first began to make use of the airplane in northern explorations. Dominion Explorers, a Toronto organization, established a camp on the east shore of Yellowknife Bay, ironically enough at a point only 1,600 feet from where prospectors operating for Bear Exploration and Radium Ltd., of Toronto, first discovered free gold in September 1934.

The first boom lasted from 1935 to 1939, then came World War II, and the camp began to dwindle. During the boom it had a population of some 2,300 persons, most of them employed in and about the Con, Negus, Ptarmigan and Thompson-Lundmark Mines. The Con, wholly owned by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd. of Trail, B.C. (subsidiary of the C.P.R.) was brought into production during August 1938. The Negus immediately south of the Con, in February 1939. Ptarmigan, also owned by C.M. & S., was brought into the production stage late in 1940, as was also the T-L. The last two, and later Con, were compelled to curtail operations due to shortage of civilian manpower and supplies during the war.

Yellowknife shrank. Its inhabitants left in groups, some on call to the Services. Homes were abandoned, in several cases the doors left open, and that winter, snow drifts piled on the floors. It

looked as if Yellowknife would follow the pattern of the "ghost" towns of the South-West United States, or in the interior of British Columbia, and become totally deserted, the haunt of foxes, wolves, bears and ravens.

* * *

But in the fall of 1943, those dark days of the war, came an event which electrified the camp—discoveries at the Giant Mine, an old strike which had been worked sporadically since 1935. The ore deposits indicated the property had the makings of a large tonnage mine. The company's stock rose from a few cents to two, three, five, ten, almost \$12 a share, and then—the rush. Gold-hunters poured in to stake claims in or near the Giant, or in any location where gold had previously been found in the district around Great Slave Lake.

An area of no less than 50,000 square miles has been the scene of countless discoveries within the past 15 years. The finds are scattered here and there within that vast area, and consist of deposits of almost every known mineral of commercial value: gold, silver, copper, tin, uranium, radium, scheelite (tungsten), lead, zinc, cobalt, tantalum, beryl, amethyst . . . the list seems endless. Of these minerals, gold is naturally the most sought, and as a result the other finds were neglected or forgotten. Of late however, much interest has been aroused by the discovery of many deposits of base metals which are at present much in demand.

With the second boom, it became obvious that the existing townsite, on the shore of Yellowknife Bay between the Con and Giant Mines was unsuitable, as it lacked proper facilities for expansion. Accordingly, in 1945, work on an extension to the south began. The two settlements are separated by a short stretch of road which in time will be built over, granted a normal growth of the area as indicated by present conditions continues.

The original settlement of Yellowknife is located on and at either side of a point stretching into the Bay. This point reaches a rocky prominence reminiscent of Gibraltar, and extends to two rocky, tree-girted islands, named Latham and Joliffe. It was on the south shore of the point, at the base of the rock, that the first RCMP detachment was established in a small log cabin on Apr. 23, 1937, with Reg. No. 11983 ex-Cst. F. G. Fenton in charge. Later as the settlement grew, a frame structure was erected on adjoining property, to accommodate the detachment office and increased personnel.

Following the rush which developed after the discoveries at the Giant, the mines which had curtailed operations immediately laid the groundwork for the resumption of full scale production after the war, and as men and supplies became available, the scope of these mining activities increased. New properties were quickly absorbed by the mother companies—at Indian Lake about 150 miles to the north-west, the North Inca Mines and Diversified Mining Interests acquired some; up the Yellowknife River the Discovery did likewise, and away to the east and north in the Barren Lands the Trans-American followed suit.

Despite promising preliminaries however, a recession had invaded the district. There was a prevailing lack of interest in gold mines throughout Canada, when the base metal discoveries occurred north of the east end of Great Slave Lake, some ten miles inland, and about 120 miles from Yellowknife. These base metal discoveries were made in July 1948 by the McAvoy Syndicate, and shortly afterwards optioned to strong eastern interests which are at present engaged in extensive diamond drill examination. Subsequently another rush, not as large as the Giant rush, developed; 2,100 claims were staked by private individuals and syndicates between August and December, 1948. Some prospec-



MACDONALD'S
"EXPORT"
CANADA'S
FINEST CIGARETTE

tors and stakers came from as far away as Quebec.

Passenger and mail service to Yellowknife is principally by air from Edmonton, on a daily schedule which is maintained by Canadian Pacific Airlines. The trip from Edmonton takes but three and a half to four hours, and it is thought-provoking to realize that only a few short years ago, this same journey involved back-breaking toil for weeks in canoe or by dog team, except in summer when freight boats plied the Slave and Mackenzie Rivers.

Yellowknife airport, three miles south of the town, along a good gravel-surfaced road, is up-to-date and modern, with a runway over a mile long.

Several charter airline companies service the surrounding mines and settlements, by land and seaplane during the summer months, by ski-equipped planes in winter. These companies all operate from bases located on the waterfront in the old townsite.

During the navigable season, heavy freight and supplies are brought by boat and barge from Waterways, Alta., via Fort Smith, or from Hay River, to which point supplies are carried from Edmonton over the recently completed Mackenzie Highway. During the winter months supplies are hauled across Great Slave Lake from Hay River by "cat" train—large sledges hauled by caterpillar tractors. The first of these trains this year left Yellowknife on January 8.

With the base metal boom showing signs of possible large tonnage operations, it seems highly likely that a railroad may soon be built, perhaps parallel to the existing highway which connects Great Slave Lake at Hay River with Grimshaw and the Peace River country.

During December 1948, the Federal Government authorized the construction of a winter road along the north shore of Great Slave Lake, from Yellowknife to Hay River, and the contract stipulated that work was to commence immediately. Such a road will be a boon

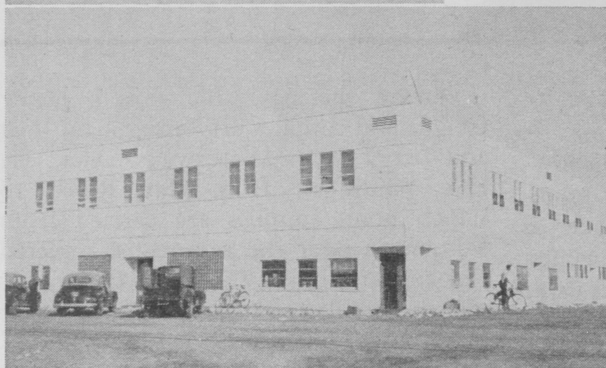
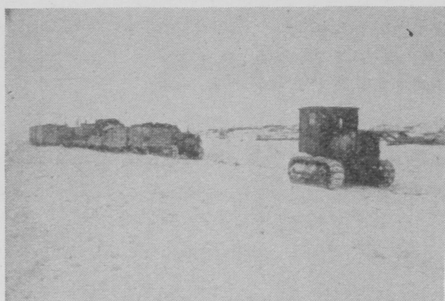
to Yellowknife, and it is hoped that shortly it will, with the establishment of a ferry service across the north arm of the lake, become an all-weather route linking the town with the outside.

A railroad would open up a vast territory eminently habitable and capable of producing almost all the food necessary for local consumption. For although Yellowknife is located on the edge of the Pre-Cambrian Shield—that mineral

rich rocky underlay which extends beneath so much of Canada—and there is much rock outcrop, still there is ample soil, even in the vicinity of the settlement to create several market gardens. All of the common garden vegetables are easy to grow in this district. Lettuce, radishes, peas, potatoes, turnips, tomatoes which ripen on the vine, cabbages of great size and firmness, cauliflower, carrots and so on, can be produced in abundance.

* * *

Work on the new townsite, developed by the Federal Department of Public Works, began in 1947, and by the end of that year, an extensive building program was well under way. This included a regular water and sewage system, hospital, school, theatre, hotel, fire-hall, government offices, and apartments, stores and other places of business, and many fine homes. In July 1947, the Governor General of Can-



Top — Cat train transporting supplies.

Centre—A new hotel in Yellowknife.

Bottom—Winter lends its charm and beauty.

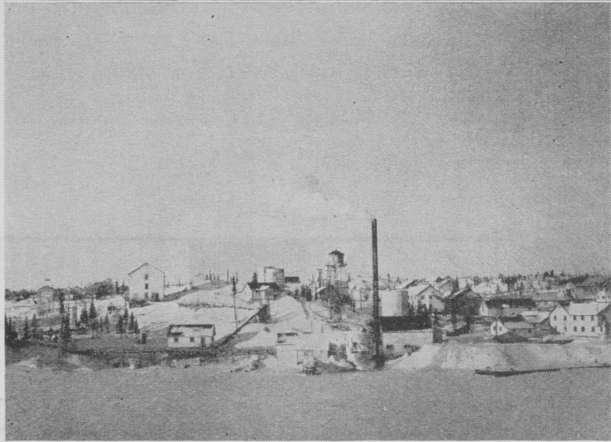
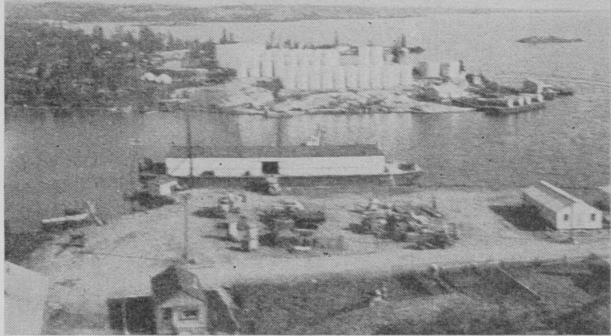


ada, Viscount Alexander of Tunis, visited Yellowknife, and laid the cornerstone of the new Red Cross Hospital. The building program also saw the construction of new quarters for the RCMP in the new townsite, for with the growth of the town, so also has grown the local strength and work of the Force, and the old quarters were unsuitable. A fine new building, fully modern, with barracks and recreation rooms, offices and guard-room, and a garage, were finally completed during 1948, the old quarters being remodelled and modernized for use of married personnel.

The construction by the Northwest Territories Power Commission during 1947-48 of a large power plant on Snare River, some 90 miles west of Yellowknife, has exemplified the faith of the Canadian Government in the future of Yellowknife and the North. This plant was constructed to supply power to the Giant Mine and the town, to augment the supply of power already being generated by the C.M. & S. plant on the Yellowknife River. Already there is talk of an additional plant to be erected on the Lockhart River.

Yellowknife is governed by a Board of Trustees, the chairman and three members of which are appointed by the North-West Territories Council at Ottawa. Its other members are elected at the polls by voters from the town, the Con, the Giant and the Negus mines. Responsibilities of the Board, which functions in the same manner as a town council, passing its own by-laws and so on, cover not only the settlement, but all territory within a 15-mile radius.

The RCMP enforce four of the town by-laws—traffic, curfew, firearms and those pertaining to dogs. They also serve summonses for infractions of other by-laws. Other duties include of course, Federal Statutes, North-West Territories Ordinances and all relevant matters. Numerous patrols are made every year by foot, police car, boat and airplane. Travel by air has without doubt simplified the work of the Force greatly, not



Top—General view of Yellowknife.

Centre—Oil storage tanks in Yellowknife.

Bottom—One of the larger mines in winter.

only in Yellowknife, but all through the North.

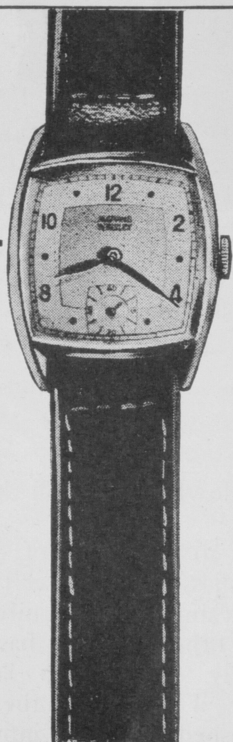
Contrary to the stories of wild orgies and lawlessness which beset the history of mining camps, Yellowknife has been "tame". In other words it has been and is, relatively speaking, a law-abiding community. Fortunately the law was well established when the influx started,

and instead of the usual gaming and bawdy dance halls, the theatre, bridge, baseball, hockey and other pastimes have been the centre of attraction. The mine companies and public-spirited citizens have co-operated fully with one another to add to these interests. A bowling alley, curling rinks, badminton courts and other amusement concessions are well established. To these, the efforts of the local churches, clubs, schools and civilian societies lend a far-reaching influence for good. The summer of 1948 saw the opening of Yellowknife's 9-hole golf course—the farthest north golf course in the world, or so reputed. Last winter a palatial new arena constructed with Federal assistance was officially opened in January. All these legal activities have contributed their share in maintaining

Yellowknife as a locality of which its citizens are justifiably proud.

The future of Yellowknife as a town and mining centre was definitely assured last summer. At the inaugural pouring of the first gold brick marking the entry into production of the Giant Mine, the assembled dignitaries and public were told that the future was bright for this region. For above the 2,000 foot level, at a production rate of 1,000 tons a day, the life of the mine was assured for the next 50 years. In addition there is the base metal find previously mentioned, which has commanded the attention of large eastern interests. This, according to all estimates of competent authorities, is just the beginning.

Yellowknife bids fair to become the centre of a New Canada. ●●●



For long service . . .

Mappin's "WINSLEY"

The "Winsley" is Mappin's own watch, available only at Mappin's and therefore you can be sure the Winsley will meet the high standards of perfection and quality that are a tradition with Mappin's. The Winsley is a 17 jewel precision wristwatch with Swiss movement and 10K gold-filled case. \$42.50.

MAPPIN'S

JEWELLERS

1000 ST. CATHERINE ST., WEST, MONTREAL



MEMORIES

of the Palestine Mounted Police

The Holy City.

Reg. No. 15552 Cst. C. I. Adam, author of this article, is a former member of the Palestine Police Force, and from his first-hand knowledge tells us of the conditions under which the mounted section of that organization functioned. Notes for this article were written at Beit Jibrin Police Station, Hebron Division, in July 1947.

AFTER the First World War, Great Britain received the Palestine Mandate, and one of the first and most important tasks undertaken was the establishment of law and order. For this purpose the Palestine Gendarmerie was formed. Recruited largely from the Royal Irish Constabulary, this body became the nucleus of the Palestine Police Force, which was organized shortly after the 1929 riots.

Born out of the ever-increasing conflict between Arab and Jew, the new force was greatly increased in strength, well

by CST. C. I. ADAM

organized, and highly trained. That the peculiarly complex difficulties of policing Palestine were overcome is reflected in the development of the country, now one of the most modern and up-to-date in the Middle East. This development in itself a tribute to the police ability to secure law and order in the Holy Land, was a difficult task. It endured almost 30 years under most exacting conditions.

Entirely under British direction, the force was made up of Briton, Arab and Jew, who served together with loyalty and devotion, their racial prejudices subordinated to their duty. While inspecting 300 men of the former Palestine Police Force at Buckingham Palace, the King said:

"The conflict between Arab and Jew made it necessary that there should be an impartial force to maintain law and order in Palestine and to assist in carrying out the heavy task laid upon us by the mandate. . . . Many of your comrades have given their lives and many others have been injured in that service; their sacrifice will not be forgotten. You can look back on a job well done."

No, we did not shatter the quiet solitude of rural Palestine by roaring hither and thither in vehicles propelled by internal combustion; we were not mechanized like so many other forces, but mounted, in the old, and nearly forgotten sense of the word. Our mounts were just horses, descendants of a Saladin, Abu Omar, Azziz and Abu Shan; our saddlery and harness had been used less and consequently had a lighter tan than the saddlery and horses at Hill Sixty, Arras and the Somme; our dress and habits were suitable to our work and environment.

We alone were the modern note in that biblical land, only to lose it again on the camel tracks, in rock-strewn wastes, and in villages where life still goes on as it did in the days of our Lord.

We were a handful of ordinary Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotsmen who for the most part left our office desks and occupations to look for the adventure and fresh air which eluded us in the humdrum existence of civilian life. We were members of the mounted section of the Palestine Police Force, which, unlike practically any other mounted unit of its kind, was entirely dependent on man's old and trusted friend, the horse.

In the Holy Land there was no other method of police contact with rural areas. On tracks leading to some Arab villages, completely impassable to motor vehicles, the horse had been found most practicable. Had it not been for the swift access to every inch of the country maintained by the police on horseback many criminals would never have been caught. Added to this was the fact that the village Arab understood, and consequently respected, someone who came to enforce the law from the back of a horse, an animal which he esteemed above all others.

* * *

Rightly or wrongly, a certain amount of glamor, if that's the word, has always been associated with mounted policemen. Maybe it's because of the combination of man, horse and uniform; maybe it exists because of the potential element of danger never far away from police work. In most places these facts command the respect of law-abiding citizens. In our case we might have been Hitler's Gestapo all over again, for all the co-operation we received from the public.

We worked under strange conditions. We were rarely seen by visitors or strangers, never had the pleasure of mixing with the public, and were seldom given the opportunity of visiting a town.

Recruits for the mounted section were selected from foot police, there being usually a surplus of volunteers. They were then detailed to an intensive three-month course in equitation at the police depot in Beisan which was situated on a high bank of the age-old Jordan River. The course included mounted troop drill, veterinary aid, the care and handling of horses, and skill in the saddle. A new recruit was not required to know one end of a horse from the other, and unless he was a trained rider, it was unwise to make any rash claims—there were "special" horses for testing such experts, horses well versed in the strategy of horizontal equitation.



ALBERTA

Free Enterprise
Healthy Climate
Wholesome Home Life
Modern Schools
Mountain Playgrounds
Sportsman's Paradise
World Crossroads

Empire's Second Largest Oilfield
Canada's Richest Coalfield
Home of World Champion Grains
Abundant Natural Gas
Immense Electrical Power Reserves
Diverse Natural Resources
Thriving Industries

"Alberta Has What Your Business Needs"

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

HONOURABLE A. J. HOOKE, *Minister*

RALPH R. MOORE, *Deputy Minister*

Training was very thorough. Saddles and stirrups were more a luxury than a necessity, and attuning yourself to horse-flesh that consisted chiefly of a ribby Arab backbone caused many aches and groans. In the end, the sufferer could either ride, or he never would again.

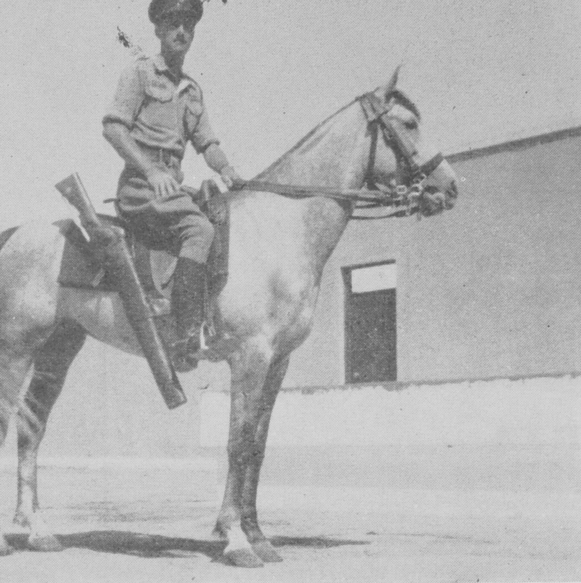
The country round Beisan was ideal for riding—open rolling land dotted with Jewish settlements, and plenty of soft ground for spills. The greatest drawback was the intense heat in summer, which incidentally affected only recruits. The horses were acclimatized. Another unpleasant feature was the severe wind which swept across the area, creating dust storms and dust devils which played havoc with newly cleaned saddlery and equipment.

On completing the course, the recruit was issued a horse and equipment to see him through his career. In some cases it was possible to have a choice, depending on the number of mounts available at the time. Police horses usually were

purchased in Syria, Transjordan, the Lebanon, Iraq, Palestine, Persia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The Arab strain predominated, sturdy beasts, well able to stand up under long patrols in great heat on difficult trails. In addition to their rugged stamina, they seemed to have an uncanny sense of vision at night, and once familiar with an area, were well able to find their way home if the need arose, which was not infrequently. I fear that some of the feats which these animals were called upon to perform would have shocked some authorities on equitation. My only answer is that they could take it, and had to at times.

* * *

Posted to various police districts and divisions, most of the graduating recruits were proud of their newly-acquired mounts, and looked on them with an affection similar to that which, I have no doubt, is experienced by the owner of a Derby winner. Those who were really fond of horses never lost that



The author ready for patrol.

feeling, and it helped to lighten the burden of daily grooming, saddle and harness cleaning, feeding, doctoring, tail washing, and other duties connected with stable routine.

Transfer of recruits generally involved two stages: a ride in a horse box as far as the district headquarters, then a ride in the saddle, often 50 miles across country. These rides were accomplished by a series of contact patrols, the mounted section of one station acting as escort to the edge of its area, and so on, until the recruit eventually reached his destination.

Rural police of Palestine were quartered in rectangular forts, known as Taggart. Situated in a position which lent itself to all-round defence, usually on high ground or a hill, each Taggart was completely self contained. A high perimeter of barbed wire surrounded the building, broken only by an iron gate, usually directly opposite steel doors which led into the stable yard and motor transport garages. The stables themselves stretched across the rear wall, while the long sides of the rectangle comprised the living quarters. At the far end were situated the offices, lock-ups, wireless room, armoury, and apartments for European married families. In most Taggart there were also two corner lookout towers diagonally opposite, though smaller detachments had only one.

Such was the home away from home for the policeman. If administration was working, which it did occasionally, he would have every comfort of a modern residence, since these establishments were comparatively new. Comfort was very necessary during months on end in the wilderness, for it was gratifying to know that there was a fairly pleasant bivouac to return to after a long, weary patrol.

Handicaps of course were many, as with nearly every semi-tropical station. In particular the welcome sight and shade of trees and the cool greenness of other vegetation were missed. These were always taboo, for fear of blocking the strategic field of fire, a very necessary precaution which proved its value time and again when our Taggart were attacked by members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and Stern gangs. The scenery, with its rock strewn hills, olive groves, and small white Arab villages, although colorful to the tourist, became a glaring monotony to those who were forced to see it every day.

* * *

The most important and initial task of any mounted constable on first arriving at his new station—one that applies to all policemen—was to acquire a thorough knowledge of the detachment area. In our case the district was divided, as far as the mounted section was concerned, into village patrol groups, each having a separate file, in which was placed all written matter pertaining to it. There was also a special patrol book used for recording unusual events, such as ambushes, searches, contacts, and other matters apart from normal routine.

The newcomer had to know, not only the villages and tracks leading to them, but the location of countless caves which abounded in his area, and which turn parts of the country into a veritable rabbit warren. These ancient caves were a favorite hideout for fugitives from the law, and most unpleasant places to enter, especially on a dark night. It was wise to be familiar with them, as they were likely spots for armed robbery attempts, escape routes and so on, always remembering that at times it

would be necessary to work on moonless nights.

The personnel varied with the size of the station or post. There was usually a British sergeant in charge of the mounted section, which consisted of ten to 15 constables, most of them Arabs with an occasional Jew among them.

Every man was expected to undertake at least three patrols a week, two in daytime and one at night. When not on patrol, he began stable routine at six in the morning, when the horses were brushed down, watered and fed. This was followed by breakfast. At eight o'clock an inspection parade for all ranks was held in the stable yard, followed by an hour or so of training in the form of law lectures, talks on local customs, map reading, language study and so forth.

From ten to 12, grooming and saddle-cleaning were accomplished, and at mid-day the horses were again watered and fed. Afternoons were occupied in any way deemed fit by the station officer, but in the heat of summer strenuous work was avoided. There were, however, always horses to be schooled, and training for gymkanas to be carried out by those interested. The last stable parade took place at five in the evening, when the horses were bedded down for the night.

Such was a very normal day, often interrupted by unforeseen events such as murder, armed robbery, or clashes between Arab Hamoulies (clans).

* * *

The primary duties of the mounted patrols were—and this is true of police work throughout the world—the prevention and detection of crime, the maintenance of public security, and the apprehension of offenders of the law. In Palestine these patrols were made the more difficult by the almost inaccessible localities which some of them had to reach.

Every Arab village, Jewish

colony or settlement in Palestine was in charge of a headman known as the "Muk-tah". This worthy gentleman received an annual stipend from the government, and was directly responsible to the police controlling his area, for the well being of those under him. It was to the Muk-tah's house that the mounted patrol proceeded, and all local affairs were dealt with on the spot through him.

On such occasions many matters came up for attention—warrants and summonses to execute, statements to take, crime waves to discuss, tribal clashes to be straightened out, family difficulties to settle, searches for illegal weapons to be carried out and a thousand and one other items.

When a patrol arrived at the Muk-tah's establishment, everyone in the village, even those who had minor grievances, flocked there, and the event was definitely treated as a special occasion. Old Ahmed Mansour's wife had been stolen; Abu Ghosh who had sustained injuries in a fight on the previous night needed First Aid; a vagrant son-in-law had failed to pay the last two instalments on his newly acquired wife; rabies had broken out in the congested canine kingdom, necessitating that a number of these dreadful animals, more jackal than dog, be shot. All these and more were included in the multitude of complaints, queries and differences for the patrol to arbitrate.

Everyone argued at once, everyone

In Jerusalem—the King's birthday parade.



gave advice, and unless matters were taken singly, and the proceedings organized, the result was pure bedlam. However the majority eventually went away satisfied, lulled into a sense of well-being by a free cup of Turkish coffee served after the patrol departed, seemingly indifferent to the outcome of their difficulties.

Farewells were loudly voiced: "El Hamdullilah, salaam el eikum, ma essalami—Praise be to Allah the almighty, peace be unto you, farewell."

Chickens flew squawking from under the horses' feet, veiled women with small wide eyed children clinging to their skirts, peered from the doorways, braying donkeys trotted down the narrow alleyways and camels remained true to the old Arab adage that Allah knows all except one thing, and the camel will never part with that secret!

So another village was left behind and still much work remained to be done en route. Unlike the people in civilized

communities, everyone had to be treated with suspicion until he could prove his good faith. The sense of right and wrong among peasant Arabs, and in particular Bedouins, presents a different aspect to the doctrine which we are taught as children. Their moral education leaves a good deal to be desired; good and evil seem to merge and produce a redundancy of both. This in turn, as is the case of most uneducated persons, inclines to bring about an impalpable outlook on life, in which the subject or concept becomes subordinate to the desires of the individual concerned.

Camel trains had to be searched thoroughly for arms and other illegal goods; persons who acted suspiciously on sighting the patrol had to be chased and questioned concerning their actions.

And so, day and night, under a burning sun or cloudy sky, a brilliant moon, or in pitch black night, our patrols crawled across that troubled land whose sacredness seems to have been forgotten.



Greetings

to a Great Canadian Institution

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

from a Great Canadian City

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

"The Warden of the Honor of the North"

GORDON S. KINLEY, *Mayor*

J. HARRY BREEN, *Deputy Mayor*

ALD. J. GERALD DE WOLF
ALD. WILLIAM B. MORIARTY
ALD. CHARLES H. HOSTERMAN
ALD. J. HARRY BREEN
ALD. FRANK ADAMS
ALD. CYRIL F. ABBOTT

ALD. BURTON O. MACDONALD
ALD. LEONARD A. KITZ
ALD. BERTRAM J. REDMOND
ALD. JOHN WALKER
ALD. CHARLES A. VAUGHAN
ALD. EARL E. BURGESS

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

Founded 1749

Bicentenary 1949

The Letter Carrier

POSTAGE STAMPS OF CANADA



In keeping with the cover of this issue of the *Quarterly* and the article on Newfoundland elsewhere in the magazine, it is fitting that the first stamp shown in this column should be the Newfoundland commemorative issue of Apr. 1, 1949.

This stamp, green in color, bears a reproduction of John Cabot's ship *Matthew* under sail off the Newfoundland coast. Historical records recognize John Cabot as the first European to discover this island in the year 1497, and that the country was claimed by him for King Henry VII of England.



On June 21 a special 4-cent commemorative postage stamp was issued to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the founding of Halifax. The postage stamp bears a scene based on a painting by C. W. Jefferys, R.C.A., LL.D., entitled "The Founding of Halifax, 1749" and portrays men assembling original structures on the present site of the city. The construction force and military personnel depicted represent the original force brought from England by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis who was commissioned to erect a town on this site and landed at the location on June 21, 1749. This stamp is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1" in size and purple in color.

SPICED SPIRITS!

by Cpl. E. CROSS

Illustrated by
Inspir. F. S. SPALDING

**A search for illegal
spirits leads to a
surprising discovery
in Mrs. Brewstir's
garden**

“COKE” Brewstir was not an ambitious type, not at farming, that is. But in “spiritual” things his interest transcended earthly matters. So much so that he eventually became an object of interest to the police.

Rumors “based on reasonable and probable grounds” had it that Coke was manufacturing a delightful beverage of the Bacchus family. It was a profitable venture, involving little work, high pro-

fits and requiring very little outlay. True, a certain element of risk was ever present, but Coke solved that problem by burying the “dew” underground.

Police Service Dog “Sniff”, the local booze hound, probably would have relished the chance of checking up on Coke, but he was busy on other trails. So it looked like an excellent opportunity to try out the mine detector, which had been the subject of windy discourses,



much theorizing and numerous class demonstrations. The detector was another addition of modern science to police work.

When the patrol arrived at Brewstir's, Coke's reception was most cordial. He assured the investigators that he had no "brew", that as a good and honorable citizen he would never even consider making illicit spirits. Finally he invited them to search his premises.

Coke was somewhat shaken by the apparition that emerged from the rear seat of the patrol car. With a pack on its back, head phones emitting squealing noises, an assortment of multi-colored knobs and wires around its chest, and carrying a pole with an elliptically-shaped apparatus attached to one end, it resembled a character from a Buck Rogers comic strip rather than a representative of law and order.

The search began. Down one side of the garden the apparition moved, swinging the antenna back and forth in long, slow, graceful sweeps, pausing when a sudden signal indicated some buried treasure. Frenzied digging unearthed various articles, now a common washer, now a rusty safety pin. But no metal vessel containing home brew.

Undaunted the "archaeologists" continued their work. Bicycle parts, washing machine bits, binder chains, bolts, wires, rusty nails and tacks made their way to the surface. Pounds of discarded metal covered the earth, and Mrs. Brewstir's garden resembled a freshly-cultivated field. At one spot the signal assumed a really ominous note, yet when the perspiring searchers plied their shovels earnestly, all they got for their pains was a broken plowshare.

Finally, in response to another loud signal, a spade stabbed down and struck home with a metallic clang. This time it was the top of a five-gallon can. Pay dirt at last! Quickly the can was dug free and hoisted to the surface.

Coke stood by, obviously mystified. The search party gloated. Would Coke

The Georgian Antique Shop, Ltd.

HALIFAX, N.S.

Specializes in:—

Packing and shipping of household effects, Furniture repairs and re-finishing (antique & modern), floor sanding, china and silver repairs, besides carrying a very fine line of antique and modern silver. For gifts and prizes, you must see our R.C.M.P. sterling coffee spoons. (Special prices on quantities)

come now, or did he want to see his lawyer first? In smug anticipation the patrol stood back, savoring success, confident that the case was all but concluded. Judging from its weight, the can held at least a gallon of spirits. They gathered in a circle for the solemn rite of seeing inside. Careful to keep dust and dirt out, they pried off the lid. Heads bowed and eager eyes stared down.

Mouths fell open and silence reigned!

The contents were cans of cinnamon, nutmeg, allspice, mustard, pepper and sundry other herbs. It was indeed a find with a savory smell.

* * *

Time marched on, and a few days later at the Brewstir estate we find Coke still impressed, though the shock of finding the cache had partly worn off. As he talked he warmed to the subject of home brew, relating how, unknown to him, his wife had intended to store liquor in the five-gallon can, but on a neighbor's advice, had experimented first, by putting spices in the can to throw police dogs off the scent.

In consideration for clearing up this mystery, Coke wondered if the police would do him a favor. Not a big one, and it would take very little time.

A badger that had done away with 50 of Coke's chickens, had made its home under the barn. Would the police please take the "electric machine" and electrocute the killer?

● ● ●

An NCO of the Force narrates frankly on a subject vital to all NCO's. Food for thought in a small package of writing.

Let's Not Forget

by Cpl. A. W. GREEN

EXCEPT for a new-born baby, regardless of knowledge gained, what is more helpless than a new recruit taking over his first assignment after completing his course at the training depot?

After six months of severe training and discipline, he leaves barracks, knowing that he has acquired and absorbed as much knowledge of police work as lecturers and class instruction can pass on to him. High marks in his examinations give him a feeling of confidence in his ability to carry on from there.

To his surprise and confusion, but as has been the case often before, he soon begins to find out just how little he knows and how much more there is to learn. In his new duties he finds that his actual training to become a policeman has just begun. He can do very little without first asking how this is done and how that is done; and an ability to ask these questions at this stage is an extremely valuable asset. He can execute no patrol alone; he must be accompanied by a senior member. He submits no report without first having it scrutinized closely by the NCO in charge, a scrutiny which many times devolves into a complete re-write and re-typing.

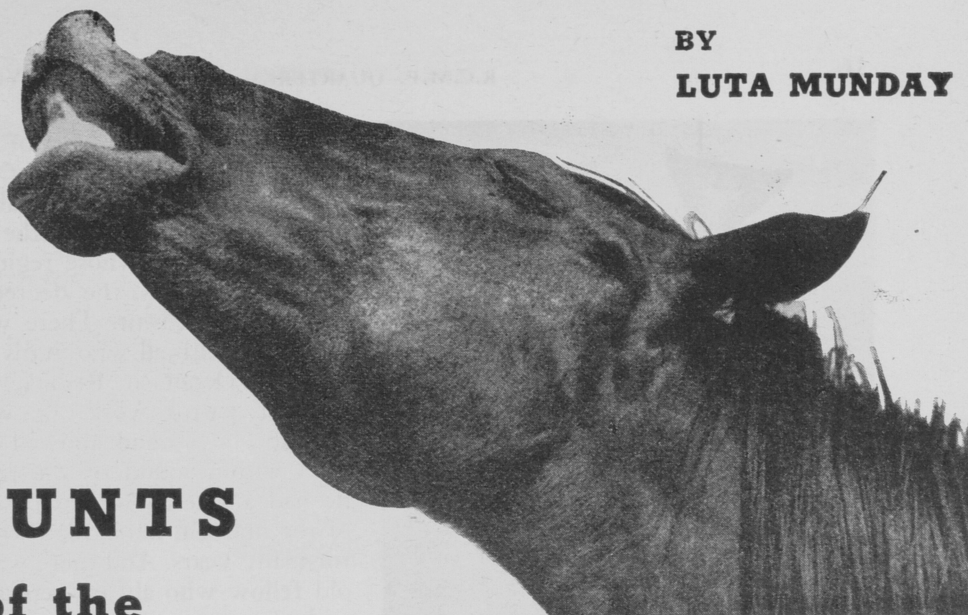
All this is disheartening, but necessary, and the recruit responds according to the training and discipline he encountered in barracks. It is during this phase that a senior member can chart the destiny of his helper. A good police-

man or the ruined career of an eager youngster is virtually in his hands. Thus indirectly the senior member has a grave responsibility—the future welfare or failure of the Force. For only by intelligent handling of the recruit can he develop another member of the type best suited to carry on according to the standards of the Force. His approach to and method of handling a case, his attitude towards the public, in fact all his mannerisms are closely watched by the recruit, and nine times out of ten they leave their mark on the observer. A wrong move, a curt answer, a show of ill-temper represents bad tutorship that will have a lasting effect of the wrong kind on the recruit.

Senior members would do well to bear this in mind at all times and recall their own innocence and ignorance of the past, when they were recruits on their first assignment. They should try to imitate the patience and understanding the senior member invested in them. Good example not only assists incalculably in molding a good policeman, but stamps an indelible impression on the recruit's mind so that in years hence, when it comes his turn to design the pattern, he will recall those days when he himself knew little, and the patience of his superiors was expended to the zenith in passing on knowledge to him.

He will remember these things and be prepared to put forth the same effort, thereby contributing his share in maintaining the high standards the Force has always known. ● ● ●

BY
LUTA MUNDAY



MOUNTS of the FORCE

THE letters, RCMP, are as familiar as sunshine to the average Canadian, but probably, if asked the question suddenly, few could tell the significance of the terms, Royal and Mounted. Early settlers will remember the original North-West Mounted Police, organized in 1873. In 1904 the title Royal was conferred upon them, and when later, in 1920, they absorbed the Dominion Police, the old name was changed to Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Years ago the sight or even the thought of a Mounted Policeman without his horse was unknown to dwellers on the prairie. The one was part of the other, inseparable and indispensable. Faithful friends, these horses were to their riders, carrying them through winter's cold and summer's heat, through fire and flood, and patiently waiting with dropped reins for some interminable inquiry to be ended.

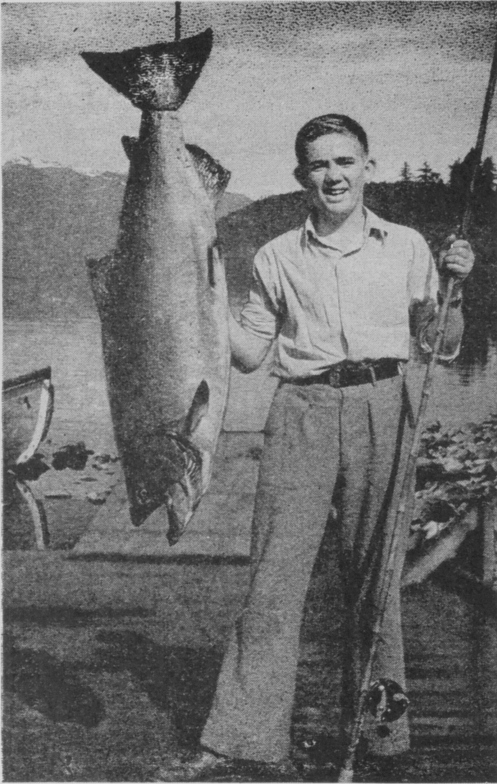
Many are the stories the men tell, more varied still the seldom-spoken memories they cherish, of experiences they have shared with their four-footed friends, the debts they owe those faithful steeds—often life itself. Occasions when night and a blizzard suddenly en-

*... With arching neck and
bended head,
And glancing eye, and quiver-
ing ear,
As if he loved his lord to hear ...*

SCOTT

veloped them on the fenceless prairie. The rider might lose his sense of direction, be utterly blinded and confused, but the horse, never. Frost-bitten perhaps, and hungry, but still alive, the man would be carried home by his sagacious mount to ride another day. Times when the rider, caught in barbed wire and weak from loss of blood, has been carried at the gallop to the safety and succor of the nearest cabin, slipping into unconsciousness as some kindly settler helped him from the saddle and bound his wounds.

Will that service, think you, ever be forgotten by the man whose life was saved? Many a time have I seen men of the RCMP fording swollen streams by holding tightly to the tail of a swimming horse, thereby saving a detour of miles and a loss of time which might have meant the defeat of justice, as well as continued menace to the community from a "wanted" criminal.



This, sir, is a fighting B. C. Salmon

Here's the salmon fishing you've dreamed of for many a year. In British Columbia you do battle with wily Coho and monster Tyee Salmon, worthy to match the skill and strength of the most exacting fisherman. Take your vacation in British Columbia this summer. Soft Pacific breezes keep you cool and relaxed on the sunniest days. And the magnificent scenic contrasts of tree-girt coastlines and jagged mountains delight every visitor. For details, write: B.C. Government Travel Bureau, Victoria, B.C.

M-19-49



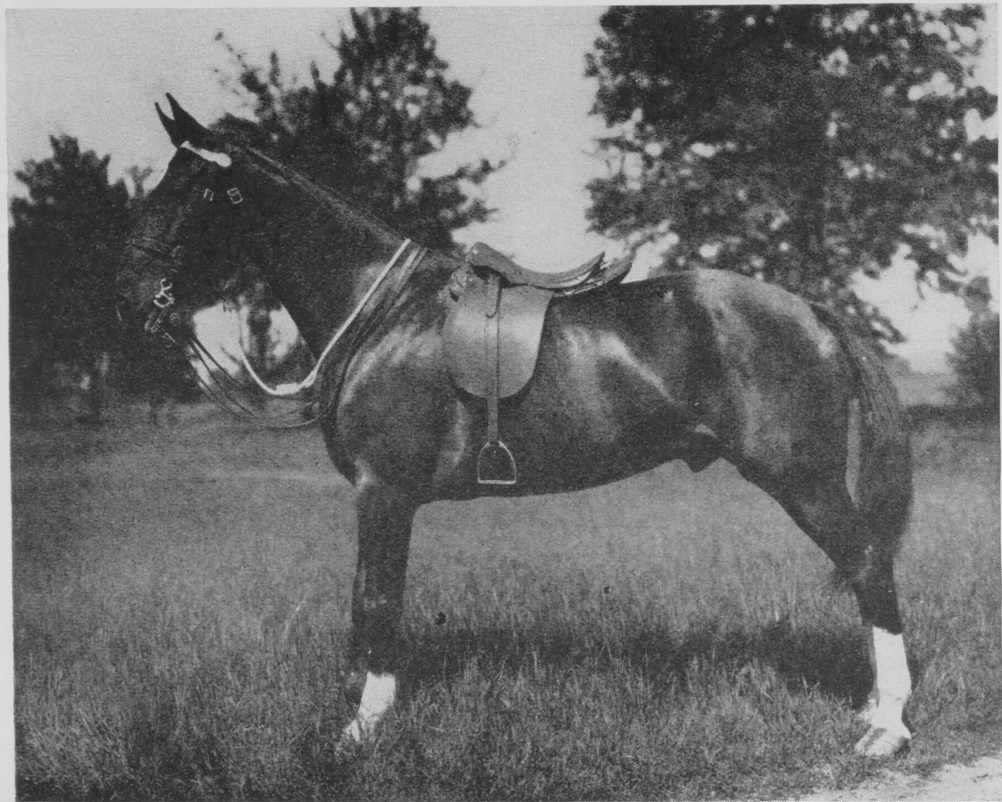
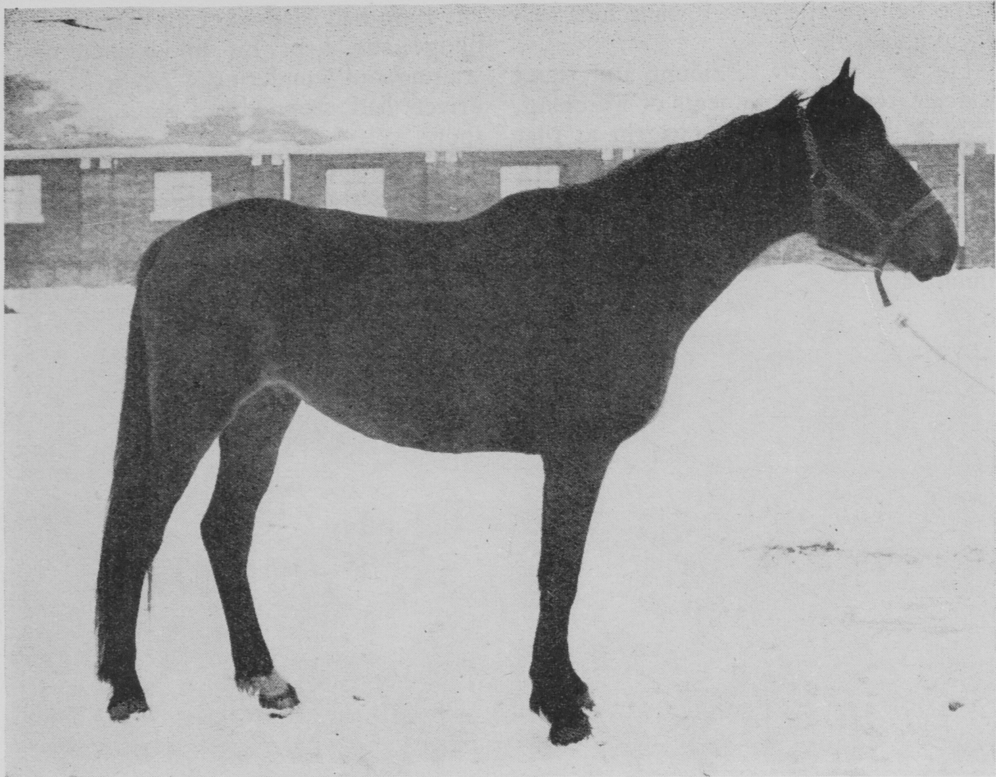
But alas! the life span of a horse in the Force is comparatively brief, and the day of parting inevitably comes. Many stories are told of the gallant attempts of horses whose regimental race was run, to defy the decree that sent them to retirement. There was Laddie, a favorite with all who in his day passed through Depot at Regina. When too old for patrol work, he was bought by the "boys" and allowed to end his days within sound of the trumpet call he had answered so often, within sight of the uniform he had known and loved for many years. And there was the other old fellow who always returned to barracks, no matter how far away he was taken. If the gates were closed he crowded as close as possible to them, waiting his chance to get through. Many members of the Force will remember with regret some of their favorite mounts who were sent to the interior of Russia—and never returned. Companions of trail and bivouac, they are not soon forgotten.

There was the wise old campaigner who when "cast" and sold to a delivery man in town, kicked up his heels while his driver was making his first delivery, galloped back to barracks and went straight to his own stall, having shed his load by the way and torn his shoulder badly in the process. As clearly as words could, his actions announced, "Here I am, and here I stay". The police surgeon patched up his shoulder, and his new owner was glad to sell him for five dollars to his former rider who turned him out to pasture.

A favorite yarn is the one about the riding school horse that knew the drill as well as the men and much better than any recruit. Remonstrated one day by the riding-master for his inability to follow the ride properly, a novice tried to put the blame on his horse. "I can't

Opposite page:

*Top—A remount shortly after purchase.
Bottom—A mount of the Force.*



make him go the way I want him to," he complained.

He was told to dismount and stand aside. After a few moments of watching, he was speechless with chagrin as that wise old horse went through every maneuver of the intricate drill perfectly, an empty saddle on his back. The recruit was never known to blame his mount again!

ent time had elapsed, Lippy refused to budge and kept his important "fare" waiting and wondering why the agitated driver had stopped in that particular spot.

Many will remember Reg. No. 1842 (for horses as well as men in the Force have regimental numbers) who was presented to Earl Grey in Ottawa many years ago. He spent 22 years of faithful



In the foothills near Fort Walsh.

Some horses seem to have a sense of humor. Lippy, so called for his pendulous lower lip, once played an embarrassing trick on a young constable while driving a very important personage to town. Lippy was accustomed to being driven in every day for the mail, and had acquired a regular technique from habit. Apparently he had no intention of changing it for any personage, however great, and so, prancing up to the entrance of a certain establishment, he stopped just long enough for the thirsty, if so inclined, to refresh. But until that suffi-

service in the Force and afterwards never saw a uniform on the street, but he whinnied with pleasure. He was finally returned to Depot where he died, faithful and honorable to the last.

Reg. No. 2752 had an even longer record. He died a natural death in his 30th year of service. After a like number of years of service, another mount, poor old Dandy, Reg. No. 2997, was hurt one day and had to be destroyed. He was the horse Princess Patricia used at Banff, and much sorrow was felt at his passing.

And Charlie, Reg. No. 410. Big



Like **FATHER**



Like **SON...**

Men who like a tobacco
that's always good . . .

Like

Sons get good smoking advice
when fathers say "Smoke Old Chum."
Enjoy the fresh, rich flavour that makes
Old Chum just right for day-in, day-out smoking.
Start today . . . with a package or half-pound tin.

OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

CUT COARSE FOR PIPE

—

CUT FINE FOR ROLLING YOUR OWN

Charlie who stood nearly 16 hands high and travelled many a tedious patrol like an enchanted horse. He seemed fully aware of the dignity incident to his size, which won him a place in the King's Coronation procession.

Then there was Johnnie, the powerful black charger who 30 years ago, carried his rider for 60 miles without stopping, in a wild and successful ride to intercept an escaped prisoner from Maple Creek. It was a gruelling test of wind and muscle, but at the end of the ride Johnnie was still astonishingly fresh. Very seldom was a horse in the Force subjected to such strain, however, for the great care given them is traditional.

Yet on occasion it was necessary. One policeman with special dispatches rode 80 miles, stopping only to change horses. Another, a sergeant in charge of a sub-district, visited his detachments

regularly once a month for nearly four years, each time making the round trip of 210 miles in five days. His horse was faithful old Reg. No. 574 Banjo, who will be remembered by all who ever rode him for his fleetness and the comfort his rider experienced in the saddle. He used to be known as the "Armchair". The sergeant at one point on those trips changed to Reg. No. 414 Candy Waggon, whose name indicated his taste for sweets.

Quite another animal was Reg. No. 233 Sam, a rebel and an outlaw, if ever the equine race produced one. He maimed and lamed every person who ever tried to ride him. Ranchers and cowboys attempted to subdue him, confident that the fault lay with the handling, but each in turn came to grief. Finally they declared that the horse was "locoed", meaning crazy, taken from



We Specialize in
Photographic Equipment
for
Police Work

CAMERAS

FILMS

Motion Picture Equipment
 Accessories and Supplies

207 Sparks Street

OTTAWA

CANADA

the word loco, a plant of the southern prairies which is believed to carry the seeds of insanity.

Rattlesnakes were plentiful in the south part of the province, and it was interesting to note the reactions of different horses when a "rattler" was sighted. Banjo immediately became rigid as a statue, allowing his rider to take careful aim and shoot the head off the viper. Another horse would balk or rear suddenly, often unseating his rider, even throwing him close to the snake, a dangerous and unpleasant experience. Some horses were very difficult to control after such an encounter.

An artful old charger at Depot, known as Guts on account of his large "barrel", was a familiar sight to golfers

for years, because of his habit of squeezing his way under the wire fence of the golf course adjoining the police pasture, where the lush grass was specially tempting. As soon as he observed anyone from barracks approaching, he squirmed back under the fence and was innocently grazing in his own pasture when the searcher reached him. Long practice or natural cleverness enabled him to escape the ugly wounds which barbed wire inflicts on the hide of a horse, though cattle are immune.

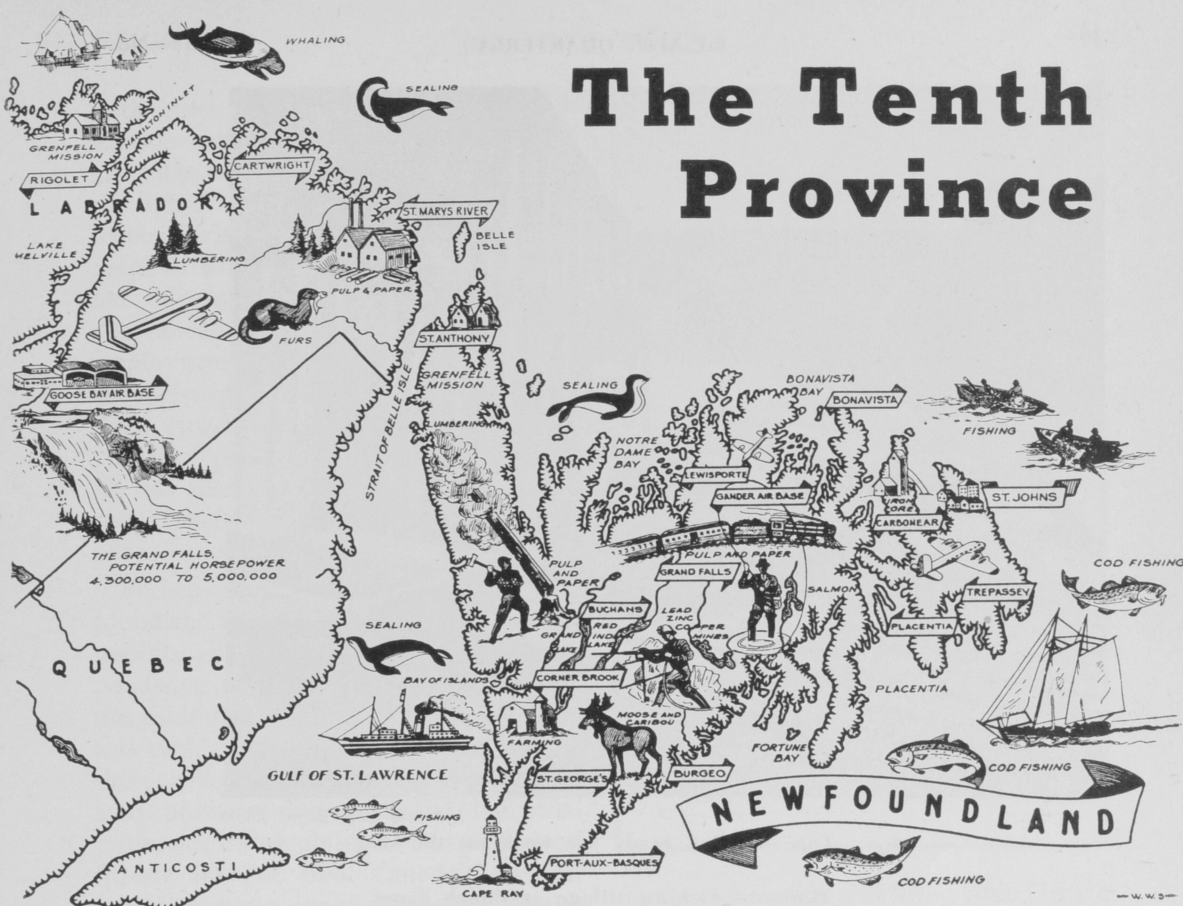
The genial veterinary surgeon of the Force, some years ago, rode Minnie, a magnificent animal. When occasion arose, they sometimes travelled well over 40 miles a day. One horse, Reg. No. 2979 Satan, was never a favorite with any of his riders. He was an ugly powerful horse who seemed to take a satanic delight in rearing suddenly. If that did not unseat his rider, he rolled over and over on the ground to the consternation of onlookers and the disgust of his thrown rider. At the RCMP breeding station, Fort Walsh, Sask., is the oldest mount in the Force today, Reg. No. 2317 Nell, who for 21 years has been a general favorite.

In the Mounted Police, as elsewhere, time brings change. Telephone and telegraph, motorcars and even airplanes are utilized to keep up with the swiftness and urgency of modern policing. Yet in many things the Mounted Police are unchanged. Their traditions are the same, and though horses are not as ubiquitous in the Force as of old, nevertheless in the background of the scarlet tunic and clinking spurs, there always seems to be a faithful mount waiting patiently to answer the call to duty. ●●●

Poetry in Court

A JUDGE, sentencing a prisoner, gravely looked out the window at the June afternoon and said:

"Thirty days hath September,
 April, June and November
 And—" facing the prisoner again, "—so
 have you. Next case."



by Cst. H. BROWNHILL

SIMPLE but impressive ceremonies at Ottawa and St. John's, Nfld., on Apr. 1, 1949, marked the entry of a new province into the Canadian Confederation, a new era in a greater British North America stretching from the Queen Charlotte Islands on the west coast, to Cape Race on the east. Newfoundland became Canadian.

The simultaneous celebrations were but the formal conclusion of a long, successful fight for confederation commenced by a group of Newfoundlanders two years ago. With the realization of their dreams, the way is open for a brighter and more prosperous future for the new island province.

Framework for a new completed Canada was prepared during 1948, and terms of the union signed Saturday, Dec. 11, 1948 after being given official and

formal seal of Parliamentary approval. For Canada, Prime Minister L. St. Laurent and the Hon. Brooke Claxton signed the Charter, while Newfoundland was represented by A. J. Walsh, chairman of the negotiation committee, F. G. Bradley, Joseph Smallwood, G. A. Winter, Philip Gruchy and J. B. McEvoy. In 1864 the original Fathers of Confederation had envisioned a greater Canada to include Newfoundland, as well as all other British North American Colonies. Fittingly, as a tribute to those far-seeing patriots, the inkstand used at this modern confederation was the one used at Quebec in 1864.

Any union, irrespective of its first flush of promise, is no magic cure-all for either participant's ailments. It brings with it fresh tests, new problems, and increasing demands for forbearance on

*National Film Board Photo*

Top—Getting ready for work on the sea.

Bottom—Fishing village at Pouch Cove.

National Film Board Photo

both sides. Newfoundland's link with Canada can only prosper if both sides are fully aware of the darker as well as the lighter side. The new province gains materially in many ways. A "transitional" grant of \$42,750,000 spread over a number of years, old age pensions, family allowances, veterans' benefits and unemployment insurance, are but a few of the privileges that go with new Canadian citizenship. But these are mere "charity" privileges, and the proud spirit of the island province's people would soon rebel if they were the only improvements.

Perhaps the greatest fault in Newfoundland's losing struggle for financial stability, has been the almost total dependence of her economic welfare on the fishing industry. Even in good years and with stable markets, an existence of this sort was precarious. Yet Newfoundland possesses vast potential industrial resources, of which mines and pulpwood forests are but two. Canada's greatest assistance in the establishment of a newer way of life and higher standard of living, will be in the invested capital that will make new industries a possibility; the federal assistance that will lay the foundations for a financially independent province and mutually beneficial alliance.

Canada's advantages from the union will be, initially, of greater importance than those received by the new province. We gain a completed nation—the fulfilment of Sir John A. Macdonald's dream. We receive all the future benefits of the untapped natural resources of Newfoundland, which though they remain under the new province's jurisdiction, are an important addition to the aggregate wealth of the nation. We secure an outer bulwark for the defences of our own waters, a bastion against the menace of future sea-going aggression. Lastly, we gain new Canadians whose frugality, patience and fortitude in times of duress—and whose patriotism and

A glove stamped



is a good glove



Acme Glove Works Limited

MONTREAL

fierce native pride will bring added lustre to our Canadian heritage.

* * *

Newfoundland was discovered 452 years ago by John Cabot, and thus is justly known as the oldest British Colony. But it was not until 1728 that the British government became sufficiently interested in the new colony to appoint a governor. In 1763 Labrador became a dependency of Newfoundland, and by 1832 the colony had grown to such an extent, that it was granted representative government. Twenty-three years later Newfoundland achieved the independence of responsible government. During the Confederation discussion of 1864, Newfoundland was represented along with the rest of British North America; but like Prince Edward Island, was not present at Westminster when the British North America Act was drawn up. However, provision was made at that time for Newfoundland's entry into greater Canada at a later date.

Newfoundland's union with the community of peoples making up the greater Canadian nation, marks the sixth phase of Confederation. In 1867, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were the original participants, to be followed three years later by Manitoba. British Columbia joined in 1871, and in 1873 Prince Edward Island followed suit. The eighth and ninth provinces were created in 1905 out of the North-West Territories and named Saskatchewan and Alberta. Forty-four years later, Newfoundland became the tenth province.

Geographically, the new province and its dependency, Labrador, are part of Canada. Financially, the connection has been close too, with the Canadian dollar as legal currency. But in this latter aspect the connection will grow stronger. Forced, through lack of sufficient production for their needs, to import the bulk of the necessities of life, the people suffered heavily in payments of duties. The cost of living was therefore higher and the standards of living lower, than exists in Canada. With the removal of duties on Canadian goods, chief source of the island's supply, the cost of living will drop sharply. The saving on flour alone, a basic food, will be 50 per cent, and on other foods and clothing the gain will also prove important.

Constitutionally the new province will function under the same terms as the rest of Canada, with its own legislature to administer the major provincial services. Six senators and seven elected members

will represent Newfoundland in the Federal Parliament at Ottawa. In confederation, Newfoundland loses a certain independence, the responsibility for its future destiny, but it gains a representation in the councils of a great nation, an opportunity to grow and expand in a world in which Canada has become recognized as a power in her own right.

Industrially, Newfoundland has vast and unknown natural resources. The possessor of the world's greatest commercialized fishing waters, it is rich in mineral deposits and undeveloped forests. Labrador has lately revealed rich beds of titanium and iron, and has tremendous water power possibilities. One river alone, with its falls, is reported capable of developing ten million horsepower, or perhaps more than all the hydro power developed in the rest of Canada. Newfoundland's 320,000 people raised Canada's population to approximately 13 million. The 152,000 square miles of territory acquired increased Canada's area to 3,842,000, or larger than the continent of Europe.

As the confederation ceremonies on April 1 marked a new era in Canadian history, so too was a new chapter begun in the history of the RCMP. On that day the Force assumed the responsibility for enforcing the Customs and Excise Acts, and other Federal statutes. A subsequent article in the *Quarterly* will give detailed information concerning the establishment and activities of the Force in the new province. ●●●

Legend Behind the Cards

RICHARD Middleton, a soldier, attending divine service, with the rest of the regiment at a church in Glasgow, instead of pulling out a Bible, like his brother soldiers, to find the parson's text, spread a pack of cards before him. This singular behavior did not long pass unnoticed, both by the

clergyman and the sergeant of the company to which he belonged; the latter in particular requested him to put up the cards, and on his refusal, conducted him after church before the Mayor, to whom he preferred a formal complaint of Richard's indecent behavior during divine service.

"Well, soldier," said the Mayor, "what excuse have you for this strange scandalous behavior? If you can make any apology, or assign any reason for it, it's well; if you cannot, assure yourself that I will cause you, without delay, to be severely punished for it."

"Since your honor is so good," replied Richard, "I will inform you. I have been eight days on march, with a bare allowance of sixpence a day, which your honor will surely allow is hardly sufficient to maintain a man in meat, drink, washing, and other necessities that consequently he may want, without a Bible, Prayer Book, or any other good book."

On saying this, Richard drew out his pack of cards, and presenting one of the aces to the Mayor, continued his address to the magistrate as follows:

"When I see an ace, may it please your honor, it reminds me that there is only one God; and when I look upon a two or a three, the former puts me in mind of the Father and Son, and the latter of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. A four calls for remembrance the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. A five, the five wise virgins who were ordered to trim their lamps; there were ten, indeed, but five, your worship may remember, were wise, and five were foolish. A six, that in six days God created heaven and earth. A seven, that on the seventh day he rested from all that he had made. An eight, of the eight righteous persons preserved from the deluge: viz., Noah and his wife, with his three sons and their wives. A nine, of the nine lepers cleansed by our Saviour; there were ten, but one only returned to offer his tribute of thanks. And a ten, of the ten commandments that God gave Moses on Mount Sinai, on the two tables of stone."

He took the knave and put it aside.

"When I see the queen," he went on, "it puts me in mind of the Queen of Sheba, who came from the furthestmost

parts of the world to hear the wisdom of Solomon, for she was as wise a woman as he a man; for she brought 50 boys and 50 girls, all clothed in girls' apparel to show before King Solomon, for him to test which were boys and which were girls, but he could not until he called for water and ordered them to wash themselves; the girls washed up to their elbows, and the boys only up to the wrists of their hands, so King Solomon told by that. And when I see the king, it puts me in mind of the Great King of Heaven and Earth, which is God Almighty; and likewise His Majesty, the King of England, to pray for him."

"Well," said the Mayor, "you have given a good description of all the cards except one, which is lacking."

"Which is that?" said the soldier.

"The knave," said the Mayor.

"If your honor will not be angry with me," returned Richard, "I can give you the same satisfaction on that as any in the pack?"

"No," said the Mayor.

"Well," returned the soldier, "the greatest knave that I know is the sergeant who brought me before you."

"I don't know," replied the Mayor, "whether he be the greatest knave or no; but I am sure he is the greatest fool."

The soldier then continued: "When I count the number of dots in a pack of cards, there are 365—so many days as there are in a year. When I count how many cards are in a pack, I find there are 52—so many weeks are there in a year. When I reckon how many tricks are won by a pack, I find there are 13—so many months are there in a year. So that this pack of cards is all three—bible, almanack, and prayer book—to me."

The Mayor called his servants, ordered them to entertain the soldier well, gave him a piece of money and said he was the cleverest fellow he ever met in his life.

● ● ●

—Association of American Playing Card Manufacturers.

It Happened in the Force

An officer one night decided to check up on the efficiency of the men on duty. Rushing into a building where a constable was on guard, he placed his hand on a nearby chair, felt its warmth and said: "You have been sitting down."

The constable, whose English, though normally perfect, suffered under nervous strain, replied quickly: "Oh but sure, sir. I'm admit it. But that evidence, she be one damn cold thing when she get to orderly room."

* * *

Small Jane, whose father was away, was learning the Lord's Prayer, and balked at the opening lines, "Our Father, which Art in Heaven".

"That can't be right, Mummy," she said. "I can't talk to daddy because he is in Edmonton, and Art lives in West-boro."

* * *

Then there was the man who tried to take a horse into a beer parlor in Yellowknife. His contention was that the beverage purveyed within was supposed to be good for man and beast. He had tried it on the man with beneficial effects and now he wanted to try it on the beast.

The owner of the beer parlor did not share his enthusiasm, however, as he contended that the sight of a horse walking in among the tables had a tendency to make inebriated customers take the pledge and that, of course, was bad for business.

* * *

Little Carol, aged three, was learning the well known hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers". One day her mother was startled to hear recorded in a high treble, the fact that . . . "Christ, the Royal Master, LEANS AGAINST THE PHONE".

* * *

One summer evening a constable in barracks was winding his alarm clock before retiring. In the next bed was another constable who occasionally indulged in sleepwalking and some mornings woke up in another bed.

The sleepwalker suddenly lifted his head off the pillow and said: "Wake me up at 6.30 tomorrow, will ya?"

"Sure," grinned the clock-winder amicably. "Where will you be?"

* * *

And there was the time the Officer Commanding came to inspect the detachment at Yellowknife and found a vigorous court battle going on in the detachment office, a mental patient screaming his head off in the one and only cell, seven prisoners sitting around the cell room, having been moved out of the cell to make way for the mental patient, four bodies—victims of a drowning accident—in the police warehouse and a dozen Indians banging on the back door requesting that they be issued with destitute Indian rations.

It is no wonder the OC shook his head and said that he didn't know how we ever got any work done at all.

* * *

Telephone, teletype, tell a woman.

Aviation Section

* * *

The mother of a small lass was mystified when her daughter came in excitedly one day and said: "Mummy, I saw somebody that looks just like Lil."

"But dear, we don't know any lady named Lil," said her mother.

"Oh, Mummy, you know Lil. He's not a lady, he's Li'l Abner."

* * *

Upon returning to his detachment after a siege of illness the corporal in charge was greeted profusely by one of the residents who exclaimed ecstatically that everyone was glad.

Rather embarrassed the corporal said: "You're just saying that to make me feel good."

"We mean it," returned the other. "We know that you work for the government and it ain't your fault that you're mean."

* * *

During an investigation in the Drumheller district, Alta., two RCMP investigators were successful in trailing a desperado without any assistance from police service dogs. The trail consisted of paper money dribbled at various intervals by the fugitive in his haste.

* * *

A little boy whose father was giving evidence in court, was reading the write-up in the paper.

When he came to the paragraph which mentioned his father was in the witness box, he exclaimed to his mother in perturbed tones: "I'm going to have my daddy come home right away. Imagine those mean people putting him in a box—why he might smother!"

* * *

One member of the Force noticed an item in the news that a man spent seven years in Ponoka in 1942. Gravely he reflected that there indeed was a speedy individual.

* * *

The following letter turned up at RCMP Headquarters:

"I would like to train to be a police a RCMP I am 5 fet tol could you send me RCMP cloes, a camp sise 7 a cot sise 14 pants sise 12 shirt sise 13. You sent out the stufe and price and I'll send you the money and send me some training sheets out and I'll fill them in and send them to you I'll be very glad to fill them in. Send it as soon as you can

Yours Turley,"

The Quarterly Needs

human interest items for this column. Many such stories are going the rounds in the Force. Some won't be suitable for publication, but all will be given consideration. Send them to the editor, anonymously if you wish.

HANDICRAFTS

BY DR. IVAN H. CROWELL

Many members of the RCMP at "J" Division Headquarters, Fredericton, N.B., have attended the courses in handicrafts conducted in that city. Their experiences form the background for this article.

As a hobby, woodcraft and wood turning comprise a knotty problem which calls for thorough investigation before a smooth and finished conclusion can be obtained.

As in all things there is a beginning, and when Sgt. Major Frank Smith looked into the newly-opened Provincial Handicrafts School, little did he envision the result. He wandered into the woodworking room, asked a lot of questions about lathes, saws, planer and drill press, then before he realized it, he had committed himself to taking a course in wood turning. A word to Cpl. Maurice Pelletier, and that individual also registered, so did others. The result—a class composed almost entirely of members of "J" Division Headquarters.

That "almost" is worthy of a separate story, for the isolated but enthusiastic and upstanding citizen was a parson. Also in the group was one man who did not talk very much—the instructor, Lawrence Skidmore; and among the things he did not mention was the fact that one student was a man of the cloth. Now, when a rookie using a chisel, endeavors to make contact with a rapidly



In the workshop.

rotating block of wood, the tool is not apt to understand, the lathe misbehaves, fingers get scratched and there is a wealth of self expression. As the sailor said "You should have heard the captain swear; it was wonderful."

The parson heard terms during the first few lessons, which he thought applied only to knotty and cross-grained wood. Later when

he was asked what he did for a living, his reply was truthful and to his classmates, startling.

The quiet humor of Skid was evidenced when, cross-questioned by the "boys" about not warning them of their classmate's occupation. He replied, "Oh, I knew you'd find out. I was just timing it to see how long it would take."

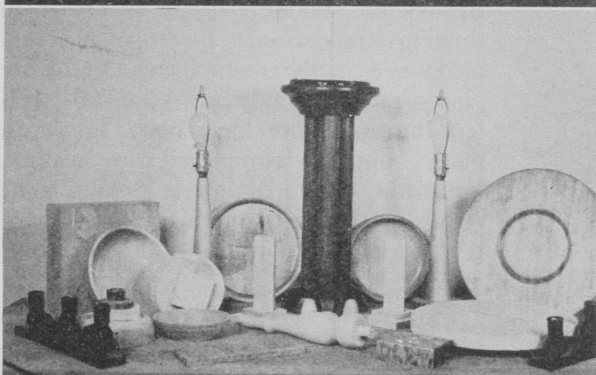
The woodwork shop at the Provincial Handicraft Centre is equipped with all the power tools one could wish for—lathes, drill press, sander, band and circular saws, edger, all complete. In setting up the shop, however, it was not intended as a model for the home workshop. In the latter the only essential machine is the lathe, a piece of equipment which along with the required tools costs only about \$100. Of course the additional items reduce labor and

in a home workshop, give greater range to the type of repair and creative efforts; but they are not absolutely necessary.

Skid begins each class by having the pupils turn a table lamp between centres. This is an excellent project to start with, because the lathe can be set up quickly and the turning of the side grain is relatively easy, since the wood is of uniform texture all round. In addition, it offers the pupils an opportunity to use a few chisels and make scrolls, notches and moldings of wide variety. Then too, the sanding is quite easy because of the uniformity of texture. In most cases the upright of the lamp is completed in the first lesson, and wood is prepared for the base. Preparing the base requires face plate turning, quite a different operation to turning on centres. Here again however, the work is relatively simple though it does introduce turning on the end of side grain. And anyone who has studied woodcraft knows that the part of wood where a change is made from the side to end grain is the most difficult to turn on a square block, although no great trouble is encountered in overcoming it.

The greater problem comes in sanding end grain as smoothly as side grain. Skid, the instructor, insists that sanding be done perfectly from the start. He is absolutely right. All pieces must be sanded, and all pieces, to be worthy of the worker, must be properly sanded. And once the novice knows the problems involved, and learns how to solve them, sanding becomes easier.

The second lesson, like the next episode of a serial, is eagerly awaited, for then the lamp is assembled, wired, admired and finished; ready to be presented to the family, proudly as befits the budding genius. Never will there be another moment like this, never another lamp like unto it; for there is to each, only one first piece of wood turning. Usually, the family knows all about the lamp long before they see it, for they have listened to nothing else since the tyro started on his new venture. Many families see it in the rough unfinished state, the creator taking the parts home



Top—Finished products of the wood turning course.

Centre—From the rough to finished stage in the wood turning course.

Bottom—RCMP engaged in wood turning under the direction of Mr. Skidmore.

nightly to show the stage-to-stage progress.

Plates and bowls figure in future lessons. Basically, these are turned in the same way as the base of a lamp, varying of course in design with each article and with each worker.

The key to success in a project is knowledge of the techniques whereby certain unforeseen difficulties can be overcome as they arise. For example, kiln-dried wood should be used, but this does not preclude the use of wet wood, provided it is used properly. In New Brunswick, woodcraftsmen specialize in turning local woods. Birch, maple, and bird's eye maple are favorites. These are close-grained woods and take an excellent finish. There have been, however, many objects completed in walnut, butternut and mahogany, while some pupils have glued together strips of different kinds of wood to obtain a striped effect.

In turning wood that has not been kiln dried, one of two things can happen—the pieces will crack, or they will go out of shape. It is often difficult to get thoroughly dried wood in two and three-inch stock for bowls, and here is one of the basic secrets: turn the wood roughly to the shape desired before it is

fully dried or even while it is still green. Set the rough shape in a cool place to dry. The relatively thin walls will dry quickly. True, they will also change shape, but when the piece is put back on the lathe again, there will be enough surplus wood to allow for turning it accurately to the desired shape.

It is a mystery to many people how plates and bowls can be turned without leaving a mark of any kind on the bottom. The explanation is, however, very simple. A piece of scrap wood about three inches square is glued to the bottom of the wood, with a piece of wrapping paper between the two. The wood is then clamped securely and allowed to dry and set overnight. The face plate is then fastened with screws through the scrap wood. After turning the object, pry off the scrap wood which will split through the paper, sand the bottom and no mark is left.

Sanding One of the major ills of wood turning is improper sanding. To leave a piece improperly sanded is a clear indication of little interest in one's handiwork. Patience is required to do a good job, but by observing the following steps, little difficulty will be encountered. Remove the chisel marks with coarse sandpaper; remove the marks of the coarse sandpaper with medium sandpaper and continue on, each time using a finer sandpaper to remove the marks left by the coarser sandpaper. Never change from one piece of sandpaper to the next until its work has been done. If there is a scratch from the coarse sandpaper, be sure to take it out with the medium before going to the fine.

Finish The modern method of finishing was probably used by our grandfathers. It consists of at least six to ten coats of boiled linseed oil. Apply the oil liberally, let it set for about 15 minutes, then wipe off any excess with a cloth. Let the coat dry overnight and repeat. Towards the end, it will probably take the oil two nights to dry. The final coat should be allowed to dry for two or

CARSON

"Quality"

Leather Goods

HUGH CARSON COMPANY Limited

TRAVELITE LUGGAGE

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUITCASES

HARNESS, HORSE GOODS

LEATHER SPECIALTIES

72 Albert St.

OTTAWA

CANADA

three days, following which floorwax is applied and polished. This method will ensure a lovely, uniform and long-lasting finish. To clean such dishes, all that is required is to wipe them with a damp cloth. To polish them, use wax.

Practical Application of Wood Turning In the practical application of wood turning, its appeal is, I am sure, apparent. It fulfills the requirements of a hobby in that it provides recreation, satisfies the creative instincts and gratifies the innate urge for accomplishment. The recreational returns are governed by the care put into it. Certainly one will get full value. The pleasure derived from self-made knick-knacks for the home cannot possibly be measured in dollars and cents; and the personal satisfaction of saying: "I made it" or of hearing others say it for you, is above monetary value.

No gift is equal in sentimental value to the gift made especially for someone. It is appreciated far more than any purchased gift.

Teaching friends the art is also a most practical application of wood turning; for certainly, others will want to know the craft of your choice. That has been the experience of those in the RCMP who have taken this course. ●●●

NOTICE TO OUR READERS

Handicrafts is a pleasant and profitable pastime. It is a type of off-duty occupation which induces genuine relaxation and absorbing interest.

We are happy to announce that the Associate Editor of the *Quarterly* in "J" Division, S/Sgt. A. W. F. Milrose, has kindly offered to answer all enquiries and states he is quite willing to share his experiences with members in other Divisions.



YORK BRAND

CANNED MEATS

for

hearty appetites

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

Quality

DAIRY PRODUCTS

MILK CREAM BUTTER

and

ICE CREAM

**The Borden Company
Limited**

OTTAWA DAIRY DIVISION



RECENT CASES

R. v Ignat

Conspiracy—Excise Act—Fingerprints—Laundry Marks

LEARNING that a still was being operated in a wooded swamp in the Milner Ridge District, the NCO in charge of Lac du Bonnet Detachment, Man., phoned the information to RCMP Headquarters at Winnipeg on June 29, 1948. He believed the still to be a fairly large one, and asked for assistance. Next morning the detachment men and a police party from Winnipeg, including police dogs, assembled in the vicinity of the supposed still site. It was rough, primitive country, swampy and sparsely settled. To reach it the police travelled roads that were mere cart-tracks. There

was no sign of life in the desolate, thickly wooded marshland.

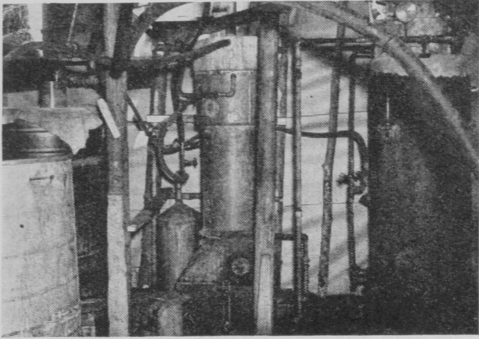
The investigators spread out and crawled forward on hands and knees, until the target of their operations, an isolated shack, was surrounded on three sides. But a man in overalls, apparently forewarned of the closing net, suddenly dashed from the building and made good his escape.

The still, a large one, was in full operation. Known as a "continuous run" or "commercial" type, it was estimated as being capable of turning out 125 gallons of proof spirits a day. Approximately 2,280 gallons of fermenting wash were found, also about 250 gallons of illicit spirits in 50-gallon barrels.



The camouflaged shack.

The building was new and well camouflaged with fir trees. Two men's jackets, a tie, a green sleeveless sweater, a dirty grey cap, new rubbers, a pair of old brown shoes and a brown-striped white shirt were found inside. The shirt bore a laundry



The still inside.

mark which read, "C750". A well had been dug a short distance from the shack, and a worn trail led to a farm house. Evidence showed that a car of ancient vintage had travelled between the farm and the still. A systematic examination of the premises yielded a single fingerprint suitable for identification.

In the farmhouse a soft drink bottle containing illicit spirits was located, as well as a large quantity of canned goods, an empty yeast carton and 57 white cotton inner sugar sacks. In the bedroom, where a double bed and double bunks bore signs of recent use, the investigators discovered more clothes, some new and still bearing price tags. Receipts from a certain clothing store covering purchase of the new articles were found, made out to Walter Grenick, and dated June 21, 1948.

All articles of clothing were seized after which the still was dismantled and exhibits selected. Eventually a cartage company was needed to transport the heavy exhibits for use as evidence. Samples of the wash and distilled spirits were taken, and the remainder destroyed. Two or three tons of coke in paper sacks were included in the exhibits, also a quantity of molasses and a large number of jute sugar sacks minus their white inner lining. On July 3 the farmer, Samuel Ferguson, was arrested at Milner Ridge and taken to RCMP headquarters at Winnipeg.

At first he flatly denied knowing anything about the still, though he could not explain a large sum of money on his person. Persistent questioning, however, finally brought results and he admitted meeting the men who operated the still. He didn't know their names, but agreed to try and identify their photographs. From 25 photos of known still operators he selected two, those of William Ignat and Joe Jasin. He told of first meeting these men about six weeks earlier, when their truck got stuck in the mud near his place. A week later he saw them for the second time and on this occasion the truck was loaded with galvanized tanks. Two days later a load of lumber was brought in, and a few days after that Ferguson saw the men driving in the vicinity of the still site in a different and older car. Two weeks later he saw the truck again, and while speaking to the man identified as Ignat he was told that they were "moving a fellow in". That day the suspects bought gas at a local store.

On the night of June 21, Ferguson, while chasing his horses which had broken loose, saw a light in the marshy field. As he approached to investigate, the light went out, then Ignat appeared and said: "We are building a little still."

The next evening Ignat visited the farmer, asked for sleeping accommodation and offered the farmer \$50 a week to keep from talking. Ferguson said he refused to let Ignat sleep at the farm and didn't promise him to keep silent. Ignat then offered to buy a large quantity of groceries for the farmer, and on June 23 they were delivered. Ferguson claimed he never saw the men again, nor did he ever receive any money. He denied knowing anything about the spirits found in his house and stoutly maintained that he had bought the sugar bags from a dealer in Winnipeg.

He appeared before Magistrate D. C. M. Kyle, and was released on his own recognizance to look after his horses at the farm.

Then commenced a long, painstaking investigation which eventually uncovered a multitude of circumstantial evidence. A canvass of the larger Winnipeg laundries was made, with the result that one firm identified the mark "C750" as belonging to one of their customers. The customer proved to be Ignat, and a search of his home on July 5 brought to light a number of shirts laundry-marked "C750". Three of them, along with some laundry slips, were seized.

Further investigation revealed that Jasin, the other suspect, owned an old model Pontiac coach. Next, the investigators visited the yeast company, where the accountant identified pictures of Ignat as being one of two men who had bought large quantities of yeast and transported it in a late model black Packard. The last sale was on June 25, and on this occasion they purchased 50 pounds. The accountant also identified Jasin as a man who had accompanied Ignat on occasion. It seemed significant that Ignat was stopped by members of the Winnipeg City Police on June 25 while driving a 1948 black Packard Clipper, and at that time had 50 pounds of yeast in the car trunk, as well as 20 gallons of molasses. On this trip he was accompanied by Jasin.

Earlier in the year the Winnipeg City Police, during an investigation at Ignat's house, noticed a steam boiler and other still equipment. This information was relayed to the RCMP who promptly searched the house again. In the yard they found 11 galvanized vats, part of a cooker, a steam boiler and a tank pump with fittings. An electric motor attached to a pump was located in the basement.

The steam pump found at the still appeared to have been repaired recently. A tour of machine shops in Winnipeg resulted in a foreman in one shop identifying Ignat as the man who had brought the pump to the shop early in June for repairs. A duplicate copy of a bill stating that \$54 had been paid for

the work was taken by the police as evidence.

Attention was next centred on Walter Grenick, whose name appeared on the receipts for the clothing found at the farmhouse. The clerk at the store recognized the merchandise, but failed to identify the purchaser, although he thought he might recognize the man or his photo. It was learned that the man who had escaped during the raid on the still was Grenick. He and another man had operated the still for Ignat and Jasin. The police found too, that Ignat on occasion had the use of a truck belonging to a local company, and that he had bought his Packard from the manager of this company.

At this stage of the investigation a report from the Dominion Analyst showed that the sample of brew taken from the still tested 131.9% of proof spirits.

Grenick's house was searched. In his bedroom a number of shirts laundry-marked "200" were found, the same mark that was on an old work-shirt found in Ferguson's home. Questioning elicited the information that the family washing was done at a nearby laundry, and the manager of that establishment identified the mark as one he used for customers living at the address which was known to be Grenick's.

Later the investigators secured evidence linking Ignat's truck with the illegal still operations. This vehicle belonged to Ignat's father, another farmer of the district, who had registered it as a transfer. It was painted dark green, verifying the color named by witnesses, and only the word "Transfer" was visible on the side. On the trail leading to the still site a pine tree was discovered with one branch slightly gouged. Embedded in the injured wood was dark green paint. The section so marked was cut off and retained as evidence. At Ignat's father's farm, photos were taken of the truck, and samples of its paint. It was noticed

too, that the name-plate on the truck had been bent back, hiding the owner's name, but leaving the word "Transfer" exposed.

On July 21, police found the cars of Grenick and Jasin in a garage with "For Sale" tags on them. But there was no sign of the owners. Five days earlier charges under the Excise Act had been laid against Ignat, Jasin and Grenick, but the suspects could not be found. After a man-hunt that reached to Fort William, Ont., Ignat was finally arrested July 26 in Winnipeg.

On August 5 a storekeeper near Milner Ridge, and the farmer on whose land the still had been located, on examining photos of the truck positively identified it as the one used by the wanted men. A week later the truck was placed under seizure.

An ironical touch was added to the investigation when the Winnipeg City Police arrested Jasin. Wanted on the more serious charge, he could not be located anywhere. He settled the matter by drawing police attention to himself for being drunk and disorderly. This charge was disposed of August 2, and he was re-arrested by the RCMP.

Meantime Grenick's house was advertised for sale, and when it was learned that the man handling the transaction had gone to Vancouver, the police suspected that the owner might be somewhere on the west coast. Additional evidence was secured that strengthened this theory, and a long distance phone call relayed Grenick's description to RCMP headquarters there. The suspect was

arrested on September 20 at Goldbridge, B.C., where he was working as a laborer in a mine. Subsequently his fingerprints were identified as identical with those found at the still.

It was obvious that these men had invested heavily in their illegal enterprise. Their sugar purchases from one concern alone were far above normal. From May 13 to June 28, Ignat bought 182 bags of sugar and 50 gallons of molasses. On June 30 he ordered another 33 bags of brown sugar and 35 of white, depositing \$275, promising to pay the rest when he picked up the goods. He returned later to cancel the order. That day the still had been seized by police.

On Feb. 28, 1949, Ignat, Jasin, Grenick and two other suspects appeared before Judge A. M. Campbell at Winnipeg, on five charges of Conspiracy, four under Sec. 573, the other under Sec. 444 Cr. Code. All pleaded not guilty. Thirty-seven witnesses appeared for the Crown while four were heard for the Defence.

Prosecuting counsel was S. Hart Green, K.C., and the defence was conducted by H. Walsh for Ignat, J. D. Suffield, K.C., for Jasin and C. N. Kushner for Grenick. Two of the five accused were acquitted, but Ignat, Jasin and Grenick were found guilty on all five counts and ordered to serve 30 months, 18 months and nine months respectively in prison at hard labor.

Previously, on Feb. 3, 1949, Ferguson appeared at Winnipeg before Police Magistrate D. G. Potter charged with Possession of Still, Sec. 164 Excise Act. A stay of proceedings was entered.

* * *

R. v McKnight

Migratory Bird Convention Act

ON Oct. 7, 1948, while patrolling the marshy waters of Port Lambton, Ont., district, in police Patrol Boat *Cut-knife*, members of the RCMP Sarnia Detachment, intercepted an outboard

motorboat with two occupants, one standing in the bow, shotgun in hand, poised to shoot, the other operating the motor at the stern. Seeing the police boat, the man with the weapon quickly

sat down and commenced working on it with feverish speed. They were hailed and a few minutes later the investigators were aboard.

Gordon McKnight, who was the marksman, said he lived in Port Lambton, Ont., and was on his way to a duck blind farther up the marshes for a little shooting. His companion was an American friend, and owner of the boat. Examination revealed that McKnight's shotgun was loaded with five shells. One had jammed in the breech and prevented the magazine being emptied before the police arrived.

Hunting with an unplugged shotgun is contrary to the new regulations of the Migratory Birds Convention Act which say:

"No person shall hunt, kill or attempt to kill any migratory game bird with a shotgun of any description which has not been permanently plugged or altered, where necessary, so as to reduce the capacity of said gun to not more than

three shells at any one time in the magazine and chamber combined."

The gun, shells, outboard motor and boat were placed under seizure and the following charges laid against McKnight:

(1) Hunting ducks with an unplugged shotgun. Reg. 12, 7, M.B.C. Act.

(2) Hunting ducks from a power boat. Reg. 12, 2, M.B.C. Act.

The accused appeared before Magistrate C. S. Woodrowe at Sarnia, Ont., on Oct. 20, 1948. Pleading guilty to the first charge, McKnight was ordered to pay a fine of \$20 and \$3 costs, or in default to serve 30 days in jail. The fine and costs were paid. The charge of hunting ducks from a power boat was dismissed by the magistrate for lack of sufficient evidence.

This is believed to be one of the first prosecutions under these new regulations of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, which became effective Sept. 1, 1948 and are applicable in all parts of Canada.

* * *

R. v Morton et al

*Breaking, Entering and Theft—Point Grey Artillery Battery,
Vancouver, B.C.—Fingerprint Evidence*

A CONSTABLE of the British Columbia Provincial Police had occasion to stop a red truck in the vicinity of Point Grey Fort, Vancouver, on the night of Oct. 17, 1948. In his talk with the driver he discovered that the owner of the vehicle was Danzil Gainor, a partner in a garage business. The constable also noted the license number.

Next morning while passing the fort, an artillery depot which had been closed for some time, he noticed the west gate off its hinges and lying in nearby bushes. Further examination revealed that thieves had done a thorough job of ransacking the place.

That evening the constable visited the Johnson & Gainor Garage, and saw

the red truck parked in the yard. A quantity of nuts and bolts, and various lengths of wire were found at the rear of the garage, and around at the side was a panel door which obviously didn't belong there. The constable took possession of these articles.

Next morning he notified army authorities and the RCMP, then with two army officers and a member of this Force returned to Point Grey Fort. A thorough search of the buildings and surrounding area established that approximately \$10,000 worth of metal castings and bronze was missing. The panel door found at the garage fitted an electric panel in the generator room of the fort.

Questioned by the investigators, the owners of the garage stated that the panel door was the property of Ronald Forsyth who had left it there some time before. The nuts and bolts belonged to another man who had bought them for scrap metal. The investigators also learned that such scrap was frequently disposed of through the American Traders Co.

At the scrap company articles were recovered which Army authorities declared had been taken from the fort. Employees identified Russell Henry, Charles Morton and Ronald Forsyth as men who had sold the metal on October 18. A further search of the fort uncovered a broken pry bar, empty cans, scraps of bread, and discarded match folders. It developed that the latter were similar to folders sold by the Johnson & Gainor Garage. Fingerprints found on some of these exhibits were identified as Gainor's and Forsyth's.

A witness told of seeing a group of men near a red truck on the morning of

October 17. They were arguing at the time, and he heard one say: "We are all in this together." The witness identified Charles Morton as one of the group.

The four suspects appeared before Justice A. M. Manson, in British Columbia Court of Assizes, held at Vancouver, between Feb. 4 and 12, 1949. Each was charged with Breaking, Entering and Theft, sec. 460, Cr. Code and pleaded not guilty. Prosecuting counsel was H. Castillou and D. McGeer, while D. J. McAlpine and W. J. Murdock conducted the defence. A conviction was awarded in each case and the accused were sentenced as follows:

Forsyth—three years in penitentiary; Gainor—three years suspended sentence and recognizance of \$1,000; Henry—three years in penitentiary, and Morton two years and eight months in penitentiary. On appeal Henry's sentence was reduced to 18 months in prison, to date from Mar. 11, 1949, and Morton's was reduced to two years less one day, dated from Feb. 12, 1949.

* * *

The Thief in the Monastery

Disguised in women's apparel, the perpetrator uses an imitation revolver, but is soon apprehended when investigation and an RCMP service dog's instinct point in the right direction

THE Reverend Makary Rak, priest at the Russian Orthodox Monastery, one and a half miles west of Sifton, Man., was alone in his home. It was about 8 o'clock in the evening of May 13, 1948, and he was busy with routine chores when someone knocked on the back door. When he opened it, a grotesque figure pushed in waving a revolver and demanding: "Money. Money."

The priest stepped back, startled. "I have no money," he said.

The intruder had on ill-fitting over-shoes and a long dark coat buttoned up to his neck. His face was covered by some kind of fine cloth with two slits

in it for his eyes, a makeshift mask but entirely effective.

"Where's Father Falowski?" he asked.

"He has a room in the monastery," replied the Reverend Rak, "but he's away."

"Take me to his room."

Silently the priest led the way outside, across the grounds to the monastery and up the stairs. They stopped before a padlocked door, and the priest nodded his head.

"That's it," he said.

The man in the mask yanked at the lock with his bare hands, then smashed

it with a hammer. Still, he was unable to open the door—it had a second lock which didn't respond to a key the hold-up man took from his pocket. Loath to give up, he went downstairs, got another key from a door there and returned. It too failed to unlock the door.

Finally he turned to the Reverend Rak and said: "Where's your purse?"

"In my house," answered the priest. "Don't take it. It is all I have."

His pleas failed. They returned to the house and the priest handed over his purse. The other took it and dumped out approximately four dollars worth of silver in five, ten and twenty-five cent pieces. He swept it into his pocket, handed back the empty purse and departed.

The priest waited a minute, then stepped out into the night, and though he looked in every direction, there was no sign of the thief. Apparently he had slipped away into the bush not far from the house.

The Mounted Police at Dauphin, Man., were notified, and an immediate patrol was made to the priest's home. Suspicion pointed to David Farion, recently arrived in Sifton on leave from the Army. Reputed to be a confirmed trouble-maker and of unsavory habits, he had been seen in a beer parlor two hours after the robbery and had paid for his drinks with ten cent pieces.

His parents owned a house about half a mile north of the monastery, but no

one was living in it at the time. As a place of refuge it would be natural for Farion to make use of it.

Police Dog Bobby was given scent, and while he struck off in the general direction of the Farion home, another patrol took a more direct route. The suspect was asleep when the investigators arrived, and upon being wakened and questioned, admitted he had robbed the priest.

"I was broke," he stated, handing over what he had left of the loot—\$3.69, "and I wanted to get back to camp, but didn't have enough money to pay my fare."

It developed that his weapon had been an imitation revolver made from the butt of a .22 rifle, his mask had been a silk stocking and the long coat belonged to his mother. In his statement he said he didn't know what possessed him to do such a thing, that he had never done it before and that he had never been in Court.

He appeared at Dauphin on May 20, 1948, before Police Magistrate Thomas Little, charged with Robbery while Armed with Imitation Revolver, sec. 446 (c), Cr. Code. The prosecutor was C. S. A. Rogers, K.C. Farion pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 15 months at hard labour in the district jail.

This case clearly demonstrates the value and satisfying results of quick action by investigators when a complaint is received.

* * *

R. v Bobowski

*Breaking, Entering and Theft—Tire Tracks
Crime Detection Laboratory*

DURING the night of Oct. 1, 1948, thieves broke into a garage in Montmartre, Sask., and stole a small safe. The safe was subsequently discovered by a farmer in a field on his farm, three miles

from town, and the information was immediately telephoned to the RCMP at Indian Head, Sask. Details of the offence were broadcast over the police radio system, while the telephone was

Standard Works for Use of Magistrates and Police Officers

CANADIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (ANNOTATIONS) issued quarterly; annual subscription	\$ 7.25
CRIMINAL REPORTS (CANADA), Vol. 7, 1949, Subscription including bound volume	10.00
Back volumes still available, each	9.00
DALY'S CANADIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	10.50
GROSS, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION	7.00
HOBBS, POLICE MANUAL OF ARRESTS & SEARCHES 1946	1.50
OSBORN'S QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS	10.00
PARSON'S CATECHISM ON CRIMINAL & PENAL LAW OF CANADA	2.00
POPPLE'S CRIMINAL EVIDENCE, 1946, with Supplement 1949	7.75
POPPLE'S MANUAL FOR JUSTICES, POLICE AND PROSECUTORS	4.75
SNOW'S CRIMINAL CODE with Supplement 1949	7.75
With Index Tabs	8.75
TOWNSEND'S CONSTABLES' MANUAL	2.50

When remittance is sent with order, books will be forwarded carriage free.

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

THE CARSWELL COMPANY, LIMITED

145-149 ADELAIDE STREET WEST

TORONTO 1, CANADA

used to notify the nearby RCMP detachments of Broadview, Moosomin and Kipling.

The investigator found that entry into the garage had been made by removing a piece of cardboard used to patch a broken window in the door. A superficial examination indicated that an attempt to "punch" the missing safe had been made on the premises—the badly-battered dial was found on the garage floor. Part of a broken tractor valve picked up nearby was suspected of having been used in the punching operation, and as the garageman denied ownership, it was taken by the police for examination.

It was reported that the safe contained \$84 in cash, belonging to the garage owner, Peter Dusyk, plus \$1,550 which belonged to Dusyk's brother, the local Imperial Oil agent. Four one-gallon tins of anti-freeze, an automobile heater and a blacksmith's hammer were also missing.

Tire tracks were found near the building, and inside on the cash register, a latent fingerprint was discovered; photographs of these were taken for identification purposes. Examination of the safe yielded the information that the crime had netted the perpetrators less than was at first suspected. For they had overlooked the currency and cheques belonging to Dusyk's brother. An irregular opening in the back of the safe bore characteristics that seemed to indicate it had been cut by a keen-edged chisel.

A period of routine investigations followed during which innumerable cars were examined, their tires checked, and it was while on this duty that an investigator spotted a light delivery truck with tires whose tread design was similar to the photographs he had for comparison. Upon being interviewed, the driver of the truck, James Bobowski, denied being involved in the garage 'break-in', but the evidence of the tire marks prompted

the police to go further and search the suspect's home.

Bobowski lived with another man with whom he was in partnership in the plastering business. The partner could not be located, but the investigators found part of a tractor valve in a keg of nails. This, along with the suspect's fingerprints and the broken valve the police had in their possession, was submitted to the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory at Regina, Sask., where it was soon

established that the latent fingerprint had been made by the suspect's left ring finger and that the broken parts of the valve had originally been one piece.

Confronted with this evidence Bobowski confessed his guilt. Charged with Breaking, Entering and Theft (Safe-breaking), s. 460, Cr. Code, he appeared at Regina, Sask., before Magistrate E. S. Williams, K.C., on Nov. 2, 1948 and pleaded guilty. Bobowski was sentenced to one year in jail at hard labour.

* * *

R. v Liebermann

False Pretences—Department of Veterans Affairs

VETERANS discharged from the armed services after the war, were furnished with a statement showing the amount of re-establishment credits earned by their service. These credits were meant to assist in starting a business or to furnish a home. In some cases they were used by the holders in an unlawful manner to obtain ready cash. To purchase furniture with credits, the usual procedure was for veterans to select merchandise equal in value to their grants and obtain a duplicate copy of the sales slip which they submitted with their application to the Department of Veterans Affairs. Affidavits were then sworn to, and the completed application eventually approved by the department. The furniture was then held by the company until the payment cheque from the department was received.

An official of the DVA in Edmonton requested assistance from the RCMP in May 1948, to conduct an investigation regarding re-establishment credits suspected of being negotiated fraudulently by veterans. The official acted in a supervisory capacity and was responsible for certifying and submitting for further approval all applications for credits received from ex-servicemen. In his absence, Robert G. Strong, his assistant, was vested with similar authority.

The DVA supervisor informed RCMP investigators that the day before he lodged the complaint, he was approached by a man seeking Robert Strong. Shortly afterwards this individual called on the district administrator for the department, and spoke of certain irregularities, incriminating Strong. He told of arranging with a veteran to apply for credits on furniture through the Imperial Furniture Co., operated by two brothers, Phillip and Louis Liebermann. Instead of delivering the furniture the company divided the cash with the veteran. Strong was alleged to have received a substantial payment for his share in the proceedings.

Department records showed that credits totalling \$899.75 had been issued to the veteran in question. The application had been accepted by Strong, and the affidavit sworn to before him in his capacity as Commissioner for Oaths. The file also contained a certificate signed by Phillip Liebermann for the Imperial Furniture Co., saying that he had received the money and agreed to deliver the equivalent in furniture. An invoice itemizing the articles of furniture and their retail value was also found.

Inquiries at the veteran's address revealed that he and his wife had rented a room there, but had left on April 8.

Further questioning established that no furniture had been delivered to them.

The investigation continued and DVA files showed similar suspicious circumstances in the case of another veteran Wilfred Desrochers. His application for credit amounting to \$871.75 was accepted by Strong in the same manner, and the usual certificate and invoice had been received from Phillip Liebermann. Desrocher's affidavit stated that he intended getting married May 1, 1948. His address turned out to be the home of his parents who said that no furniture had been delivered to them, nor had they any knowledge of their son's intended marriage. He was at that time working in Northern Alberta for a railroad company.

While the complainant's accusations against Strong and Liebermann appeared well-founded, there was little to substantiate them. Unless the veterans implicated could be located, Liebermann was in a position to say that the merchandise they had ordered was being held in storage for future delivery.

A written statement obtained from the complainant tallied closely with his verbal story. Investigators finally located Desrochers in the Peace River District. He was questioned, and after receiving the usual warning gave a signed statement corroborating the evidence the police had secured so far. On June 2

Strong was interviewed by the police. He gave a statement admitting his guilt.

Apparently he had first been approached by Liebermann on behalf of the first veteran. When the deal was completed he received \$100 from the furniture dealer as his share. A few days later a second customer, Desrochers, was given the same treatment, and when his credits were obtained Liebermann presented Strong with \$75. Subsequently, though approached by Liebermann on other occasions for the same purpose, the DVA official refused to co-operate.

Liebermann declined to give a statement to the police. However a search warrant executed on the premises of the Imperial Furniture Co. yielded an invoice book for April showing purchases by one veteran for \$899.75, and by Desrochers for \$871.75. The book was seized, as was a bank deposit record showing deposits for similar amounts.

On Feb. 23, 1949, Phillip and Louis Liebermann pleaded not guilty before Justice H. J. MacDonald at Edmonton, to a charge of False Pretences, Sec. 405, Cr. Code. Prosecuting Counsel was N. D. MacLean, K.C., while the defence was conducted by A. W. Miller, K.C. Phillip Liebermann was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months in prison at hard labor. His brother, Louis, was acquitted.

Subsequently Desrochers and Strong were each fined \$75 and costs.

* * *

R. v Weiss

Counterfeiting—RCMP Gazette, Supplement "A"

ARTHUR Ronald Weiss worked for the Saskatchewan Government Telephones in Regina. Becoming discontented with his wages, he decided in the fall of 1947 on a get-rich-quick scheme—counterfeiting. During the winter he worked long tedious hours on his new venture, and invested some cash. The returns were somewhat disconcert-

ing—a small profit and two years in the penitentiary.

Weiss according to a statement he made, selected an American \$10 bill for his pattern and made the necessary plates. Next he purchased a small printing press from a firm in the United States, and printed the counterfeit notes on onion skin paper. The back and front

plates were printed on separate sheets of paper and glued together. By the middle of March, after approximately five months' work, the young counterfeiter had run off about 2,500 bills. He hid the money, press, plates and tools in a house he and his younger brother had bought in Regina, Sask.

Early in June while on a trip to Winnipeg, the brothers passed five counterfeit notes in Eaton's store. These came to the attention of the police, and the information was published in the *RCMP Gazette Supplement "A"*, circulated to police forces in western Canada.

More bogus bills appeared, this time in Saskatchewan on July 28, when a young man passed one in a store in Langham. The same evening a stranger entered a restaurant in Maymont and gave an American \$10 bill in purchasing a package of cigarettes. The proprietor for some reason became suspicious and as the man was leaving, followed him to the outskirts of town. Noting that the stranger drove west on Highway 5, in a truck converted from an ancient 1928 or 1929 Chevrolet coupe, the restaurant man telephoned the RCMP at Radisson Detachment.

Next day a store in Fielding and a Chinese cafe in Radisson accepted similar bills from a stranger answering the description of the man who had been in Maymont. All bills were crisp, the paper cracked easily, and in every case the serial numbers commenced with the letter "B" and ended with "A".

The investigators noted that the modus operandi was the same in each offence. The stranger would park his car at the edge of town and go the rest of the way on foot. In a small store or restaurant he usually bought cigarettes, and left the vicinity immediately. This information, and a description of the suspect and his vehicle were broadcast frequently over the Prairie Radio System.

On August 5, a radio-equipped RCMP car was patrolling the highway near Dundurn when a broadcast informed

them of an attempt to pass a counterfeit American note at Mildred. Within a few minutes another broadcast announced a similar attempt at Outlook. Sensing that the utterer was within the police net being tightened by the radio system, the patrol car kept to the main highway to Outlook, checking cars en route. Another broadcast told of a forged bank-note being passed at Broderick 45 minutes earlier. At Glenside the police stopped to phone the particulars to Elbow, and when they reached Hawarden a phone call from the proprietor of Robinson's store in Elbow caused them to hurry in that direction. In a small lunch room there, one of the investigators caught a man in the act of tendering an American \$10 bill in payment for a package of cigarettes. The man was arrested and later identified as Arthur Ronald Weiss.

The investigators obtained a warrant to search the Weiss home in Regina. Aldon Lowell Weiss, the younger brother previously mentioned, arrived home shortly after the search began and denied taking part in the counterfeiting operations. But he did give a signed statement corroborating his brother's story of the scheme. In a shed, police located a carton containing: plates for producing counterfeit American \$10 bills; a small printing press; 165 counterfeit American notes similar to some seized when Arthur Weiss was arrested, also a large number of unfinished ones; a number holder containing the serial number B45323605A, in which the numbers could easily be interchanged; invoices listing purchases of equipment; a catalogue containing sketches of American paper money, and finally numerous samples of handwriting, which subsequently were proved by document examination as having been executed by Arthur Weiss.

In Nokomis, at the home of Wm. Weiss, father of the two boys, the investigators found pieces of metal from an old pump cylinder. In his statement

Arthur Weiss had claimed the cylinder as the source of the brass he used to manufacture the plates.

On Aug. 19, 1948, Arthur Weiss pleaded guilty to a charge of Possession of Forged Bank Notes, sec. 550, Cr. Code, before Police Magistrate E. S. Williams at Elbow. He was sentenced to two years in Saskatchewan Penitentiary. The next day he appeared in court at Regina and pleaded guilty to a charge of Using Instruments of Forgery, sec. 471 (c), Cr. Code. He was sentenced to an additional two years in penitentiary, concurrent with the previous sentence. The prosecution was conducted by W. M. Rose, K.C., Agent of the Attorney General.

On Aug. 20, 1948, Aldon Lowell Weiss was also tried at Regina, charged with Possession of Forged Bank Notes,

and Possession of Plates and Material for the Preparation of Counterfeit sec. 471 (d), Cr. Code. He pleaded guilty, and Magistrate Williams awarded two years suspended sentence on each count, sentence to run concurrently and the accused to post his own bond of \$500. The prosecution was conducted by W. M. Rose, the defence by C. R. Davidson, K.C.

In several statements obtained from the brothers their activities of the early summer assumed much broader proportions than was first known. On one occasion they travelled to Edmonton financing the trip with counterfeit money and in July Arthur passed numerous bills in a trip through Saskatchewan. In all, the brothers admitted victimizing merchants in 38 centres in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

* * *

R. v Catlack

*Murder—Destruction of Corpse by Fire—Pathological Examination Establishes
Death Occurred Before Fire—Escape Attempt Thwarted by
Policeman's Wife—Suicide in Jail*

DURING the afternoon of Aug. 16, 1948, while busy plowing on their farm, two brothers in the Patrick District, Sask., noticed heavy smoke drifting over the trees separating their property from that of Frank Catlack.

The following morning a railway section foreman visited the Catlack farm to inquire about a garage the owner was trying to sell. In the fire-blackened ruins he saw what appeared to be the charred remains of a human body and lost no time in notifying the RCMP at Balcarres, Sask.

The investigators found a corpse burned beyond recognition. But it was soon learned that the deceased was not Catlack, for witnesses told of having seen him walking up the railway track away from his home a short time before the smoke had been noticed. At Patrick, Sask., he had boarded a train for nearby

Balcarres. It was remarked that Catlack's common-law wife, Florence Brabant, a half-breed girl, was not with him. Rarely did he leave home without her, and it was felt that she must have died in the fire.

Catlack was located in Balcarres and detained for questioning. The investigators noticed that his face was badly scratched, but he attributed this to an accident allegedly suffered the previous night. He gave conflicting statements, the substance of which was that his wife had stayed home while he went to town on business. But all through the questioning he was strangely moody. Finally he admitted he had something important to say, and after being given the official warning, he told of killing the girl during a quarrel and setting fire to his home.

Witnesses told of seeing Catlack walking from the vicinity of his home about 1.45 p.m. of August 16. He repeatedly stopped and looked back. A short time later smoke was observed.

Railway employees noticed scratches on his face, and on the train to Balcarres, other travellers also noticed them. It was understood the quarrel was motivated by the girl's expressed intention of leaving Catlack.

When detained for questioning by the police, Catlack had in his possession a fire insurance policy on his farm for \$2,000, two Certificates of Title to his land, and his last will and testament. Witnesses told of the quantity of jewellery Catlack had purchased for Miss Brabant, yet none was found near the body. Later Catlack led police to a spot on a railway right-of-way near his farm, where he had cached the trinkets.

Although the body was unidentifiable, a pathological examination by Dr. D. F. Moore of Saskatoon established that the deceased was a dark-haired young woman. Death had occurred before the fire, and was caused by either severe head injuries, or possibly strangulation. There was no trace of carbon monoxide poisoning.

On Oct. 30, 1948, Catlack was found guilty of murder in the Court of King's Bench, Melville, Sask. Mr. Justice A. Doiron sentenced him to hang Jan. 19, 1949 at Regina. In summing up for the jury, His Lordship pointed out that the findings of the Court had not resulted from the accused's confession alone. There was an additional factor—the chain of evidence forged by the investi-

gators, which substantiated the confession.

Previous to the trial, while being held overnight in the Balcarres Detachment pending transfer to Regina Jail, Catlack made a desperate attempt to escape. Just before retiring for the night, he asked permission to visit the bathroom. When this was granted, Catlack, hitherto a model prisoner, suddenly grabbed a chair and struck the unsuspecting policeman over the head. Alone in the detachment office at the time, the dazed corporal fought off unconsciousness and grappled with the murderer. Weak but determined, he hung on, while the desperate Catlack continued to rain down blows.

The sound of the struggle reached the policeman's wife who had retired for the night in the detachment living quarters. Running downstairs, she tried to pull the prisoner off her husband. When this proved of no avail she smashed a pop bottle over his head. The blow knocked the murderer groggy, though he continued his struggle.

Repeated phone calls for assistance by the heroic girl were fruitless. Finally, as the fight progressed from the detachment to outside, her cries for help were heard by neighbors. Two men quickly subdued Catlack, who was now bleeding profusely from wounds in the head.

After the death sentence was passed on him, Catlack was quartered in the jail at Regina. Because of his inability to sleep, sleeping pills were prescribed. Somehow the prisoner managed to conceal them in his cell, and during the night of January 12, took the accumulated capsules, amounting to a tremendous overdose. He was found dead at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Puzzle

A MERCHANT whose store burned down the same day he took out an insurance policy received the following letter from the company: "Dear Sir: You took out a policy with our firm at 10 a.m., and your fire did not break out until 3.30 p.m. Will you kindly explain the delay?"

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Divisions and Officers

COMMR. S. T. WOOD, C.M.G.

DEPUTY COMMR. C. K. GRAX

Headquarters—Ottawa

'A' Department (Administration and Organization)
Officer in Charge... Asst. Commr. F. W. Zaneth
Adjutant..... Supt. J. F. Thrasher, LL.B.
Asst. Adjutant..... Insp. R. P. B. Hanson
Officer i/c Central Registry Supt. A. Goodman
Senior Personnel Officer Insp. W. H. G. Nevin
Sub-Insp. E. H. Stevenson, M.B.E.

'C' Department (Criminal Investigation)

Director... Asst. Commr. L. H. Nicholson M.B.E.
Asst. Director..... Supt. S. Bullard
C.I.B...... Insp. J. A. Peacock, B.Sc., LL.B.
Chief Preventive Officer... Insp. R. F. Karrow
Identification Branch... Insp. R. W. Wonnacott
Special Section..... Supt. G. B. McClellan
Insp. J. Leopold
Insp. A. W. Parsons
Insp. R. A. S. MacNeill, O.B.E.
Sub-Insp. T. M. Guernsey

'S' Department (Supply)

Supply Officer... Asst. Commr. J. P. A. Savoie

Marine Liaison Officer

Insp. G. C. Roberts

Aviation Section

Insp. P. B. Cox

'A' Division—Eastern Ontario

Supt. O. LaRiviere; Insp. W. H. Williams;
Sub-Insp. D. J. McCombe and E. J. Lydall,
L.T.C.L., A.T.C.M.

'B' Division—Newfoundland

Insp. D. A. McKinnon; Sub-Insp. W. G. Fraser.

'C' Division—Quebec

Supt. J. Brunet; Insp. J. W. MacK. Brady,
J. R. W. Bordeleau, R. J. Belec and J. A.
Stevenson, O.B.E.; Sub-Insp. J. A. A. Thivierge.

'D' Division—Manitoba

Asst. Commr. J. D. Bird; Supts. C. W. Harvi-
son and R. S. S. Wilson; Insp. C. N. K. Kirk,
D. O. Forrest, W. J. Monaghan, J. B. Harris
and K. M. Lockwood.

'Depot' Division—Saskatchewan

Supt. E. H. Perlson, B.Sc. (C.E.), LL.B.; Insp. J. A. Churchman, M.M., F.R.M.S., and E. Porter;
Sub-Insp. H. C. Forbes, M.B.E. and J. R. Steinhauer.

'E' Division—British Columbia

Supt. J. Healey; Insp. G. J. Archer, J. M. Bella and H. A. Larsen, F.R.G.S.

'F' Division—Saskatchewan

Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac; Supt. T. W. Chard; Insp. J. R. Lemieux, J. C. Story, E. Brakefield-Moore, M.A., LL.B., L. Bingham, W. E. Buchanan and F. S. Spalding; Sub-Insp. G. H. Prime.

'G' Division—

North-West Territories and Yukon

Supt. H. H. Cronkhite; Insp. L. M. Lapointe and L. J. C. Watson; Sub-Insp. H. J. Spanton.

'H' Division—Nova Scotia

Asst. Commr. R. Armitage; Supt. J. Howe;
Insp. J. H. T. Poudrette, C. B. Macdonell
and W. H. Kelly.

'Marine' Division—Halifax, N.S.

Supt. J. P. Fraser, D.S.C.; Insp. A. R. Ascah,
R. J. Herman, O.B.E., A. H. Cassivi, K. W. N. Hall, C. DE G., and J. A. Reader.

'J' Division—New Brunswick

Supt. D. L. McGibbon; Insp. M. F. A. Lindsay, B.A., LL.B., J. S. Cruikshank and H. S. Cooper.

'K' Division—Alberta

Asst. Commr. A. T. Belcher; Supts. G. J. M. Curleigh and N. Courtois; Insp. C. Batch, M.M., F. A. Regan, B.Sc., LL.B., H. A. Maxted, N. W. Churchill, E. J. Lucas and W. J. Fitzsimmons; Sub-Insp. W. C. V. Chisholm.

'L' Division—Prince Edward Island

Supt. N. Anderson

'N' Division—Ontario

Insp. H. G. Nichols and W. Dick; Sub-Insp. L. S. Grayson.

'O' Division—Ontario (South)

Supt. M. F. E. Anthony; Insp. H. P. Mathewson and H. G. Langton, B.Sc., B.C.L.; Sub-Insp. K. Shakespeare.

Other Administrative Officials

F.B.I. Liaison Officer..... G. H. Bethel, Esq.
Departmental Secretary G. T. Hann, Esq., M.B.E.
Chief Treasury Officer J. Stevens, Esq., M.B.E.
Purchasing Agent..... J. A. Lynch, Esq.

The Sherwood Trophy

The Sherwood Trophy was originally presented by Col. Sir Percy Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., A.D.C., (President of the Canadian Rifle League, forerunner of the DCRA) for annual outdoor team competition at the Connaught Rifle Ranges, South March, Ont.

It was re-offered in 1940 for S.M.L.E. indoor team competitions sponsored by the DCRA and open to units of the Armed Forces and the RCMP. The match consists of three consecutive monthly shoots—the Sherwood Trophy being awarded for the highest aggregate team score.

Asst. Commr. L. H. Nicholson, a keen shot and a member of the DCRA Executive Committee, personally encouraged a large representation from the RCMP, with the result that 13 teams from different divisions entered the competition. One hundred and sixty-three teams in all shot for the Sherwood Trophy. "A" Division won it with a total of 1477 x 1500—an average of 98.5. Close runner-up was "C" Division with a total of 1475. Although our teams have consistently placed high in past shoots for this trophy, this is the first time any RCMP team has topped the field.

On May 5, 1949 Col. R. J. Birtwhistle, Secretary of the DCRA, presented the Sherwood Trophy to Asst. Commr. L. H. Nicholson, who accepted on behalf of the Force. Team members: Asst. Commr. L. H. Nicholson, Sgt. Major W. G. Lloyd, Sgts. J. R. McFarland, W. A. Allen, C. E. Jarvis, R. A. Taggart, C. C. Wilson; Cpls. B. W. Cole, J. W. Meahan, G. M. Rumble, R. J. Duck; Csts. G. D. Arnold, A. M. Dove, J. H. Turner, W. D. Johnson.

Final team standings were:

Place	Team	Score
(1)	"A" Division, No. 1 Team.....	1477
(2)	"C" Division	1475
(12)	"N" Division	1450
(16)	"J" Division	1446
(20)	"A" Division, No. 2 Team.....	1439
(61)	"K" Division	1389
(62)	Lethbridge Sub-Division	1387
(76)	"H" Division, No. 1 Team.....	1358
(78)	"H" Division, No. 2 Team.....	1354
(82)	Calgary Sub-Division	1339
(89)	"H" Division, No. 3 Team.....	1307
(91)	"H" Division, No. 4 Team.....	1271

"Depot" Division did not qualify one month and is therefore not listed.

● ● ●



Col. Birtwhistle (facing camera) presents the trophy to Assistant Commr. Nicholson while Sgt. Major Lloyd looks on.

DIVISION BULLETIN

Party Line of the Force

"A" Division

Births On May 13, 1949, a daughter, Elizabeth Anne, to Reg. No. 13412 Cst. and Mrs. J. S. Narraway.

Juvenile Concert On the evening of Wednesday, May 11, the boys at St. Joseph's Training School, Alfred, Ont., presented a concert for the benefit of their friends and benefactors. Approximately 200 visitors attended, including a bus-load of members of this Force and their wives, also a bus-load of members of the Hull Police Force. Executed by young boys, most of whom never had "a chance in life", the program was most entertaining and impressive. During the intermission, and after the performance, the pupils were permitted to mingle and converse with the visitors. This seemed to inspire them with ambition to become regular members of society, and as they talked over their future plans they seemed pleased that when they go out into the world they will have no reason to fear the police or society.

Dance On Friday, May 6, the "A" Division Rifle and Revolver Club held a dance at the RCAF Beaver Barracks for the presentation of prizes won during the indoor season.

Approximately 200 members assembled. Sgt. Major W. G. Lloyd acted as master of ceremonies, and Asst. Commr. L. H. Nicholson presented the prizes. Col. R. J. Birtwhistle, secretary of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, presented the Sherwood Trophy, which was won by the "A" Division Rifle and Revolver Club, to Assistant Commissioner Nicholson (see special item on opposite page).

Rifle Club A series of four winter home and home indoor matches was successfully concluded between the Wakefield and RCMP Rifle Clubs on Friday evening, March 25, when the latter won by 27 points.

The RCMP were paced by Sgt. J. R. McFarland, who turned in a double possible and was high scorer of the match. H.

Craft led the Wakefield team with 199. Total scores: RCMP—965; Wakefield—938.

Members of the RCMP team were: Sgts. J. R. McFarland, C. C. Wilson, R. A. Taggart, E. C. Armstrong, C. E. Jarvis, W. A. Allen, J. A. Doane; Cpls. J. W. Meahan, F. H. Russell; Csts. J. C. Brindley, W. D. Johnson, J. H. Turner.

In one of the keenest competitions ever fired on the "A" Division Rifle and Revolver Range, the "A" Division team was successful in defeating a strong team from the RCAF for the Brown Shield on Mar. 17, 1949, by a score of 1900 x 2000 against 1851.

In 1935, Capt. A. C. Brown, a local jeweller, donated a shield for competition between members of the RCAF and the RCMP in the Ottawa area.

This trophy was the object of competition in 1935, 1936, 1938 and teams from the Force were the only winners. There was no competition in 1937, and from 1939 to 1947. In 1948, it was largely due to the efforts of Group Capt. J. H. Fenton of the RCAF and Sgt. C. C. Wilson of this Force that the interest of the two units was revived in this yearly competition.

This year's team and scores were:

Member	Rifle	Rev.	Total
Sgt. J. R. McFarland.....	98	98	196
Sgt. C. C. Wilson.....	98	95	193
Cpl. J. W. Meahan.....	96	97	193
Sgt. E. C. Armstrong.....	95	96	191
Sgt. C. E. Jarvis.....	100	91	191
Sgt. W. A. Allen.....	96	94	190
Cpl. F. H. Russell.....	93	97	190
Sgt. R. A. Taggart.....	96	92	188
Cst. J. H. Turner.....	89	96	185
Cst. W. D. Johnston.....	96	87	183
			1900
S/M W. G. Lloyd (spare)	93	89	182
Cpl. R. J. Duck (spare)	84	85	179

Outdoor Shoot On May 7, shooters of the division took part in the first outdoor

shoot of the season as members of the National Defence Headquarters Rifle Association.

To Pension On Apr. 1, 1949, Reg. No. 9134 Cpl. H. Saunders. On Apr. 4, 1949, Reg. No. 11488 Cst. E. J. Richard. On May 3, 1949, Reg. No. 9912 S/Sgt. W. L.

Kennedy. On May 15, 1949, Reg. No. 10410 Cst. C. Menard. On May 16, 1949, Reg. No. 9948 Cst. G. V. Wellman.

These members were presented with suitable gifts and felicitations from their co-workers. The *Quarterly* takes this opportunity to wish them good luck.

"HQ" Division

Births On Dec. 2, 1948, to Reg. No. 13087 Cpl. and Mrs. L. H. Ward, a son, Brian Alexander.

On Apr. 5, 1949, to Reg. No. 13085 Cpl. and Mrs. L. G. Matthews, a son, Lloyd Gordon.

On May 3, 1949, to Reg. No. 13053 Cpl. and Mrs. D. G. Kells, a son, Warren Robert.

On May 6, 1949, to Reg. No. 13080 Cpl. and Mrs. R. J. Abbott, a son, John Dexter.

On May 9, 1949, to Reg. No. 13469 Cst. and Mrs. R. Hough, a daughter, Donna Lee.

Band Concert At the RCMP band concert on March 16 in the Ottawa Technical High School Auditorium, the feature presentation of the evening was the First Movement of the Grieg Piano Concerto in A minor with band accompaniment. The soloist—Cst. H. A. Blackman (now A/Cpl., assistant to the Director of Music). This was the band's first public appearance under the leadership of Sub-Insp. E. J. Lydall, L.T.C.L., A.T.C.M., newly-appointed

Director of Music, and the evening's performance was exceptionally well received.

During the concert's intermission, the film "Scarlet and Gold" was shown.

On May 12, 1949, the RCMP band gave a well-received concert in the auditorium of Glebe Collegiate. Guest soloist for the evening was internationally-known Rex LeLacheur, Ottawa baritone, who sang the aria "Eri Tu Che Macchiavi" from Verdi's opera "The Masked Ball", and the "Road to Mandalay", both with band accompaniment. Highlight of the evening's program was the showing of the film "North West Passage".

Rifle and Revolver Club The Rifle and Revolver Club wound up the season with a social evening and dance on May 6 (see "A" Division Bulletin). Main prize winners were: Grand Aggregate, Sgt. E. C. Armstrong; Rifle Aggregate, Sgt. C. C. Wilson; Revolver Aggregate, S/Sgt. E. Davies. Other trophies were won by Sgt. W. A. Allen, Sgt. R. A. Taggart, Cst. W. F. Austin and Cst. F. J. Bigg.

"C" Division

New Quarters After ten years in the Post Office Building in the heart of downtown Montreal, "C" Division Headquarters are now located at 4095 St. Catherine St. West, in a building vacated by War Assets Corporation. When carpenters, electricians and plumbers have finished remodelling the offices, there should be more adequate accommodation than at the old site.

Staff News All ranks are pleased to welcome back Sub-Insp. J. A. A. Thivierge who has spent three months attending courses in personnel indoctrination at "Depot", "O" Division, and Headquarters. As DPO he replaces Insp. J. H. T. Poudrette, who recently was transferred to "H" Division,

in charge of Sydney Sub-Division. Cpl. Y. Dube has replaced Cpl. G. Brunelle as DPO's assistant.

Rifle and Revolver Club For the second consecutive year our rifle team won the indoor Inter-Divisional .22 Rifle Competition. They also tied for first place with "A" Division team in the DCRA shoot, both scoring 494 x 500.

For the third consecutive year "C" Division Revolver team won the Freeman Trophy, symbolic of the Montreal and District Revolver Championship. Not a single loss during the season and the team set a new record of 901 x 1000 for a five-



The winners—left to right—Cst. E. Perrin, R/Cst. H. Maranda, Supt. J. Brunet, Cpl. N. Credico, Cst. M. Nadon.

man team. This includes both slow and timed fire.

Corporal Credico, team captain, received the Police War Veterans Trophy for having the high aggregate score of the year, and with it the Montreal Individual Championship, while Constable Perrin received the highest single score championship for the year. Some members also held high places in the league standings: Corporal Credico (first), Constable Blais (third), R/Constable Maranda (fourth), Cst. E. Perrin (fifth).

Members of the team were: Supt. J. Brunet; Insp. W. Bordeleau; Cpl. N. Credico; Cst. J. Blais; Cst. L. Forest; Cst. E. Perrin; Cst. M. Nadon; Cst. W. Rahm; Cst. J. Vaughan; R/Cst. H. Maranda.

Reserve Several members of the Reserve participated in the activities of the rifle and revolver teams, and their scores figured prominently in the final results.

Bowling About 60 people evinced keen interest in the bowling activities of the past season. The Reserves led throughout most of the competition, but were beaten by the Constables in the finals. The play-offs ended with the Constables' No. 1 team champions of the big pin tournament and the Rangers victors in the duck pin competition. In the former Constable Nadon won the high average, Inspector Bordeleau the high cross and R/Cst. R. Noel the high single. In the latter there were wins for ladies and men, Miss M. Levac and Constable Nadon winning the high average, Miss M. Desjardins and R/Cst. P. E. Lefebvre the high cross, while Misses Y. Mercure and A. Audette, and Spl. Cst. H. Desaulniers won the high single.

To Pension Reg. No. 11376 Cst. J. N. Menard went on leave in May, pending discharge to pension, after completing 20 years service.

"D" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13349 Cst. and Mrs. D. K. Whyte, Reston, Man., on Feb. 11, 1949, a son, Gregg Michael.

To Reg. No. 13108 Cst. and Mrs. E. R. Hickman of Dauphin Sub-Division, Man., on Feb. 24, 1949, a daughter, Caroline Louise.

To Reg. No. 13321 Cst. and Mrs. H. S. Suttill, Ashern, Man., on Mar. 2, 1949, a son, Thomas Irvine.

To Reg. No. 13660 Cst. and Mrs. T. D. Clark, Steinbach, Man., on Mar. 8, 1949, a son, Thomas Douglas.

To Reg. No. 13773 Cst. and Mrs. A. P. Ridley of Carman, Man., on Mar. 24, 1949, a daughter, Dorothy Deane.

To Reg. No. 12084 Cpl. and Mrs. E. B. Bailey, of Headingley, Man., in March, 1949, a daughter, Judith Margaret.

To Reg. No. 13888 Cst. and Mrs. W. Davidson of Flin Flon, Man., on Apr. 2, 1949, a son, John Robert.

Marriages In April 1949, Reg. No. 14252 Cst. A. G. Larson of Kenora Detachment, Ont., to Miss Ruby Cardwell Elliott of Kenora.

Bowling On Monday, April 18, a Bowling Club party terminated activities for the season. The banquet was held at The Highwayman on No. 14 highway south of Winnipeg. Prizes were donated to the winning members and most prominent among them were the teams of Miss Warwick and Sergeant Taylor.

Winner of annual trophy for largest score in points during the season—Sergeant Taylor's team; High Single (team)—Miss Warwick's; High Cross (team)—Miss Warwick's; High Ladies' Average—Mrs. K. M. Lockwood; High Men's Average—Cpl. C. E. Hannah; High Ladies' Single—Miss E. Warwick; High Ladies' Cross—Miss E. Warwick; High Men's Single—Sgt. D. F. Taylor; High Men's Cross—Sergeant Taylor. Winner of Trophy for the greatest improvement during the season—Cst. F. W. Witzke.

Badminton The Inter-Services Badminton League of Winnipeg District concluded the season with a social evening and dance at the RCAF Station, Stevenson Field, on April 22. During the festivities the championship trophy was presented to

the RCMP team, winners of the concluding competitions held approximately two weeks previously.

Curling The Winnipeg City Police Curling Association held their wind-up dance of the season on April 18. Present were two teams representing the RCMP, who participated in league activities during the winter.

Smoker In Dauphin a smoker was held for Sgt. C. W. Speers on Mar. 25, 1949, before his transfer to Winnipeg. The event was staged at a local hotel and among the guests were many prominent people of the city. Members of Dauphin Sub-Division were very sorry to see Sergeant Speers go, and wish him well in his new station.

Golf When spring hit the prairies some six weeks earlier than usual, certain members of the Dauphin sub-division were out as much as possible trying to beat old man par on the local golf course. All concerned ran hot and cold alternately depending on the mood or the number of nickels involved. There has been one very notable incident to date. Cpl. E. H. Stephens claims a record round of 42—par is 36. He talked loud and long of this achievement but not many days had passed until he broke out with a 59, which served as a very efficient muffler and should have the desired effect until another rash occurs.

Revolver Club On Dec. 28, 1948, a revolver club was formed at Brandon, consisting of 13 members. A range was non-existent at the time, but after some searching, a room in the basement of the Post Office Building was made available. A bullet trap known as The Detroit Trap and constructed locally has produced very satisfactory results. This range has been responsible for much pleasure and a steady improvement in the scores of all shooters has been noticed. The club by being affiliated with the Canadian Small Bore Association hopes to participate in matches this fall and winter.

Should any other sub-division or detachment be interested in furthering a revolver club, where there are limited facilities and expenses involved, Brandon Sub-Division would be quite willing to advise as to the cost and other details.

Sorrow With deep regret we announce the death of the wife of Reg. No. 11137 Cpl. G. E. Lenhard. Mrs. Lenhard was ill for some time, but news of her death induced the deepest sympathy of all members of the division.

To Pension On Wednesday, March 30, some members who were retiring to pension, were given a party by personnel of

the Force stationed in Winnipeg. The affair was exceptionally well attended and excellent music was supplied by Sgt. J. D. Fraser's orchestra. Best wishes were expressed and presentations consisting of luggage, travelling cases and so on were made to: Reg. No. 11452 S/Sgt. A. M. Sprenger; Reg. No. 11439 S/Sgt. J. Newman; Reg. No. 11306 Sgt. D. A. Batchelor; Reg. No. 10569 Cpl. F. A. Love.

"Depot" Division

Curling The season ended after many hard fought games. One of our recruits, Cst. D. W. Hiron, skipped the winning rink.

Rifle Club The Division again won the .22 calibre sporting rifle Dominion Marksmanship Shield this year. The team was captained by W.O. 2 L. N. Henderson, Army Instructor, with most of the usual Division sharpshooters making up the aggregate.

Dance There was a very successful dance here on April 29 to mark the close

of the winter social season. Everybody had a thoroughly good time.

Landmark Gone Old No. 4 stable, one of the originals put up in 1886, has been removed to make way for a large warehouse to accommodate the overflow of the Q.M. Stores hoardings.

Museum Piece Mrs. William H. Petrie very kindly contributed to the museum a set of handcuffs which were worn by Louis Riel when he was in custody before execution.

"E" Division

Births On Apr. 17, 1949, to Reg. No. 10622 Cst. and Mrs. L. H. A. Graham at Victoria, B.C., a daughter, Carolyn Violet.

Softball Most of the sporting activity in "E" Division has been centered around softball during the past two months. The addition of some younger men of good competitive calibre to division headquarters earlier this year has given rise to high hopes.

The division team has entered the Civil Service League in Vancouver along with Trans-Canada Airlines, Department of

Veterans' Affairs, Department of Transport, Income Tax Branch, and the RCAF, playing a 12-game schedule. The RCMP won their first two games, defeating Income Tax by a score of 7 to 6, and the TCA 17 to 1.

Plans include a game with the Vancouver City Police team, which plays in another softball league. The reason—players and spectators like exciting games and fostering a spirit of goodwill between the two police forces is good sense.

"F" Division

Births To Reg. No. 10941 Cpl. and Mrs. E. C. Clendenning of Wilkie, Sask., a son, Harvey Earl, born Apr. 2, 1949.

To Reg. No. 12846 Cst. and Mrs. F. N. Brien of North Battleford, Sask., a daughter, Ann Christine, born Apr. 14, 1949.

Rifle Club The Swift Current Sub-Division RCMP Rifle and Revolver Club held their annual meeting at Swift Current, Sask., on April 11. The following executive was elected for the current year: President—Inspr. E. Brakefield-Moore; Sec-

retary-Treasurer—Cpl. R. S. Miller; Committee—S/Sgt. A. C. Williams, Sgt. D. G. Chater, Sgt. M. B. Sharpe, Cst. R. A. Huber.

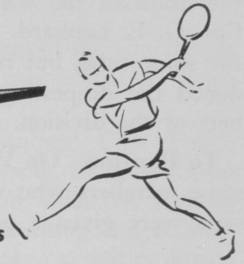
Prizes were awarded to the winners of four groups, based on the results of the 1948 Annual Shoot. Group "A": Cst. S. W. Drader, 1st, \$5; Cst. R. A. Huber, 2nd, \$3; Cpl. L. Patterson, 3rd, \$1. Group "B": Cst. W. G. Hurlow, 1st, \$5; Cpl. L. C. Rooney, 2nd, \$3; Cst. R. A. Robertson, 3rd, \$1. Group "C": Cst. J. D. Berryman, 1st, \$5;

Win Your Game in

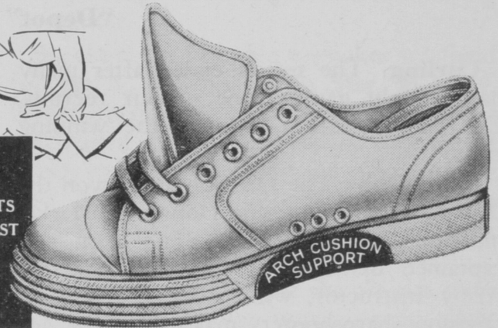
You'll flash your best form in the Fleet Foot "Champion" shown here! Features for extra comfort . . . features for extra support . . . features for fast, sure footwork . . . all add up to make the "Champion" the finest sports shoe you can get. Sizes for men and women.

FLEET FOOT

THE SHOE OF CHAMPIONS



- NON-SKID CREPE OUTSOLE
- SPECIAL PULL-PROOF EYELETS
- SCIENTIFIC FOOT-FITTING LAST
- BREATHABLE UPPERS
- EXTRA WIDE, SHAPED FELT-LINED TONGUE



DOMINION RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED



Cpl. T. E. Shillingford, 2nd, \$3. Consolation: Cst. G. R. Steeves, 1st, \$5; Sgt. M. B. Sharpe, 2nd, \$3; Cpl. L. C. Cawsey, 3rd, \$1. It is the intention of this club to award a trophy and individual cups to winners at future shoots.

Transferred A social gathering was held at North Battleford on April 11 to fete Cst. D. M. Leask on the eve of his departure to Ottawa on transfer to "A" Division. A gift expressing the good wishes

of all his associates was presented by Insp. J. R. Lemieux.

To Pension Reg. No. 7311 Cpl. B. M. Kerr, a member of North Battleford Sub-Division Headquarters staff, retired to pension on Apr. 1, 1949. A social gathering in his honor was held at North Battleford on April 8 at which time, on behalf of Corporal Kerr's associates, a presentation to mark his retirement was made by Inspector Lemieux.

"G" Division

Births On March 17 at Edmonton, Alta., a son, Patrick Alexander, to Reg. No. 12763 Cpl. and Mrs. J. N. Reid of Fort Liard Detachment.

On May 10 at Ottawa, Ont., a son, to Reg. No. 13127 Cpl. and Mrs. A. Dunbar of "G" Division Headquarters.

Marriages On May 16 Reg. No. 14307 Cst. A. Stewart to Elizabeth Fulton at Aklavik, N.W.T.

General Ex-Supt. D. J. Martin, retired O.C. of "G" Division, has returned to the North. He is located at Hay River, N.W.T.

where he has accepted the position of stipendiary magistrate and N.W.T. Administration Representative.

Another ex-member who has settled in the North is Reg. No. 10496 ex-Cpl. A. T. Rivett. At Yellowknife, N.W.T., he is employed at the Ingraham Hotel.

Northern Service Members of "G" Division who will complete their terms of service in the North and be transferred outside this summer are:

Eastern Arctic—Sgt. R. W. Hamilton of Chesterfield Inlet; Cpl. D. P. McLaughlan

of Baker Lake and Cst. C. K. McLean of Fort Chimo.

Fort Smith Sub-Division—Cpls. R. I. Rolstone of Reliance and R. H. Swift of Norman; Csts. W. D. Allen of Hay River, D. Mead of Cambridge Bay, W. A. Fieldsend of Providence, R. G. Connick of Coppermine and A. R. S. Wilvert of Cambridge Bay.

Whitehorse Sub-Division—Cpls. M. A. Harrington, H. D. A. Brabant and D.

Bolger of Whitehorse; Cpls. P. W. Clearwater of Dawson, I. A. Mast of Mayo and E. A. Kirk of Old Crow; Csts. G. R. Johnston and G. S. Lawrence of Whitehorse and W. M. Lee and W. D. Campbell of Dawson.

Sorrow The Division expresses sympathy for Reg. No. 15044 T. P. Carroll in his recent bereavement—the death of his father, ex-Inspr. E. Carroll at Ottawa, on May 16, 1949.

“H” Division

Births To Reg. No. 14400 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Marlow at Glace Bay, N.S., a daughter.

To Reg. No. 13428 Cst. and Mrs. V. L. Jeffers of Sydney, N.S., a daughter.

To Reg. No. 12889 Cpl. and Mrs. I. O. Smistad of Halifax, N.S., a son.

To Reg. No. 13341 Cst. and Mrs. A. A. P. Walsh of Amherst, N.S., a son.

To Reg. No. 14380 Cst. and Mrs. H. R. Babson of Sheet Harbour, N.S., a daughter.

Dance The typical comment by civilians attending the “H” and “Marine”

Division dance was—“How do the Mounted Police manage to have such a successful and yet dignified, well-ordered affair?”

Rifle Shooting We wish now that in the Inter-Division League we had selected our best shots and entered one team only! Our sharpshooters were scattered throughout several teams.

Revolver Range The one at Bedford is now being prepared for summer activities, under direction of Sgt. Major R. W. Irvine. In Sydney, it is hoped to have a range at South Bar in operation for sub-division personnel.

“J” Division

Births To Reg. No. 12962 Cpl. and Mrs. J. Thompson of Saint John Detachment, N.B., a son, John Stephen, on Mar. 10, 1949.

To Reg. No. 14125 Cst. and Mrs. B. M. Lamb of Woodstock Detachment, N.B., a son, Robert James, on Mar. 29, 1949.

To Reg. No. 11012 Cpl. and Mrs. E. Randall of Woodstock Detachment, N.B., a daughter, Gail, on Apr. 16, 1949.

Entertainment As there was a small credit balance in the Recreation Club books, a P.A. System and recording machine for social evenings in the gymnasium, were purchased. Enthusiastic amateurs, Cpl. Don Saul and Cst. Don Chapple attempted to instal them. The debut was the staff party on April 1 during which Constable Chapple used the microphone to call out bingo cards. Unfortunately the players were too close—he sounded far better when he didn't use the mike. Undaunted, the committee employed the system again for dancing after lunch. It didn't work too bad

when the music was fast, but slow tunes sounded like a recording of alley cats in the night. Professional advice has since occasioned a decided improvement. The final dance of the season was held on May 6. That unusual noise heard during the closing moments was not as first thought, the P.A. System acting up again. It was a sigh of relief emanating from the dance committee chairman.

Bowling The last ball has been thrown down the gutter. The cup and spoons for the season's play were won by a team captained by S/Sgt. Bert Lacey, and included Cst. John Oliphant, Miss Franny Fowler and Miss Evelyn Wakem. This team also won the prize in the two-night total pinfall play-off, leaving little doubt which players were tops for the season. Presentations were made by Supt. D. L. McGibbon at a luncheon held in the Mess, following the last night's play.

Bridge The last post mortem has been held for the current season in the mara-

thon bridge tournament mentioned in the April bulletin. The winners were D/Sgt. George Sincennes and his wife. At a very enjoyable supper arranged by Bridge Hostess Miss Ada Ryan, Superintendent McGibbon presented the prizes. In his remarks, the O.C. gave a brief resume of the three years the marathon has been held. He won the prize the first year, he said, because the competitors were a little leery of defeating the Officer Commanding. The second year everyone became a little bolder, but unfortunately a team of outsiders won first prize. This year the award was won by a member of the Force. The O.C. figured the only recourse was to have the man transferred so that someone else could win next year.

Arrivals and Departures The recent influx of members from training divisions has a tendency to relegate many divisional fixtures to the category of "greybeards". In welcoming the newcomers we hope their tour of duty in the "unspoiled province by the sea" will be as pleasant as ours.

To those returning from equitation courses, we only ask that they leave their grooming kits behind them. Those courses must be very enjoyable—at Regina.

General The conclusion of the Handicrafts course at Fredericton should result in a noticeable absence of bandaged fingers and a gradual reversion to normal use of the King's English. There are indications that next season, the courses will include lectures on the manufacture of fishing rods. Since this follows a class of fly tying, all that will be needed is a series of lectures and practical instructions on how to produce fish to compare with those frequently mentioned but seldom seen. Suggestions on new and interesting alibis for the benefit of our local Isaac Waltons are desperately invited.

Notice The associate editor in this division calls attention to the article "Handicrafts" in this issue of the *Quarterly*. Further, he announces that any inquiries directed to him, regarding this profitable pastime will receive prompt attention.

"K" Division

Births To Reg. No. 14437 Cst. and Mrs. C. N. Lauer of Rochfort Bridge Detachment, Alta., on Feb. 16, 1949, a daughter, Patricia Lynne.

To Reg. No. 11080 Cst. and Mrs. F. L. T. King at Edmonton, Alta., on Mar. 1, 1949, a son, Travon Dennis.

To Reg. No. 12975 Cst. and Mrs. B. A. Wright at Calgary, Alta., on Mar. 8, 1949, a son, Keith Lawrence.

To Reg. No. 13035 Cpl. and Mrs. J. E. Mead of Cadomin Detachment, Alta., on Apr. 14, 1949, a son, William James.

To Reg. No. 13213 Cst. and Mrs. T. A. Boal of Macleod Detachment, Alta., on Apr. 21, 1949, a daughter, Elizabeth May.

Badminton In Edmonton after a most successful season which included return games with the RCAF, the Red Deer and Fort Saskatchewan Clubs, an RCMP tournament was a fitting climax. Winners were as follows: Men's doubles—Cpl. G. W. Mortimer and Cst. M. H. B. Beck. Ladies' doubles—Mrs. G. M. Curleigh and Miss D. E. Rogers. Mixed doubles—Mrs. D. C. Mighall and Corporal Mortimer. Consolation prize winners: Men's doubles—Csts.

D. H. Lauber and H. P. Tadeson. Ladies' doubles—Miss Betty Aldridge and Miss Rose J. Frey. Mixed doubles—Miss Betty Aldridge and Cst. R. G. C. McWhirter.

In Calgary Sub-Division the wind-up of the season embraced a tournament between the Calgary and Edmonton RCMP clubs. About 30 ladies and members from Edmonton attended. Following the play, a happy time was had at a dance replete with good music and refreshments. The trophy was won by the Edmonton players.

Bowling The "K" Division Headquarters Scarlet and Gold Bowling League rolled to a stop on April 4, with Constable McWhirter's team winning out from Spl. Cst. H. S. Allen's team for the league championship trophy. The winners: Insp. W. J. Fitzsimmons, Mrs. H. L. Walker, Miss Pat Parks, S/Sgt. E. R. Crouch and (Capt.) Constable McWhirter. Second prize winners were: Supt. N. Courtois, Sgt. Major A. S. McNeil, Mrs. W. C. V. Chisholm, Miss A. Zariski, Miss Gwen Scoble and (Capt.) Special Constable Allen. Third place winners were: Miss M. Edwards, Miss P. Kappy, Miss B. L. Zariski, Miss Berl

Matheson, Cst. A. D. W. Binnie and (Capt.) Constable Lauber.

The high cross prizes were won by Constable Tadeson's team consisting of Cpl. T. B. Richards, Mrs. A. T. Belcher, Miss Helen Parks, and Miss Thelma Purdy. The winners of the high single were Corporal Mortimer's team consisting of Sub-Inspr. W. C. V. Chisholm, Sgt. T. A. Bolstad, Miss Pinchbeck, Mrs. E. R. Crouch and Cst. R. F. Girling. Individual prizes for Ladies' High Average—Mrs. A. T. Belcher, 177; Men's High Average—Constable Lauber, 214; Ladies' High Single—Mrs. M. West, 334; Ladies' High Cross—Miss G. Scoble, 660; Men's High Single—Sgt. L. West, 394; Men's High Cross—Cst. L. A. Cavanagh, 814. The bowlers and their friends participated in a most delightful evening of entertainment on April 23, with good music, dancing, refreshments and the presentation of prizes.

In Calgary the RCMP Bowling League also enjoyed a good season. According to last report received the high-scoring individuals were Cst. R. M. Camphaug with 341 and Miss Ruth Gair with 325.

Rifle Matches The "K" Division Edmonton Rifle and Revolver Club concluded one of its most active seasons with the presentation of RCMP crested teaspoons to the following winners in sport rifle competitions: Individual high awards to Supt. G. M. Curleigh, Corporal Mortimer, Cst. D. A. Waldie, Miss Rose Marie DeFilippo. High team winners were: Cst. F. L. Burnett, Constable Waldie and his son L. Waldie, Miss Sally Sparks and Miss Audry Meneer. Teams were also entered in the RCMP inter-division monthly competitions

and the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association monthly matches. In the senior match rifle competitions for the Province of Alberta Sub-Inspector Chisholm came second in both the individual championship and grand aggregate matches.

Basketball The "K" Division basketball team finished in second place in the Edmonton Basketball League. In the first series of the play-offs they managed to get two close wins over the "Y" Toilers and advance to the finals. The powerful Waterloo Meteors were too much for the police team, and went on to the Alberta finals. Despite their losses, the RCMP team played fine ball. One worthwhile award was won by the captain and playing coach, Corporal Mortimer—the gold Converse Rubber Company statuette for the most valuable player in the Edmonton Basketball Association.

Golf The golf season in Edmonton was off to an early start this year owing to the particularly fine April weather. There have been excellent turn-outs for Sunday morning matches since April 10, averaging from 15 to 22 players.

Event Recently a constable was called to investigate a car accident. The car was on its side in a ditch with a man either dead or unconscious inside. A spectator was asked to hold the door open while the investigator lifted the victim out. The injured man no sooner breathed the fresh air than he regained consciousness and "took the air"—fast. The civilian got so excited he dropped the door on the constable, preventing immediate pursuit. However, arrest was effected a short time later, and the result was one year in jail for theft of car.

"L" Division

Arrivals "L" Division welcomes Cst. Alex P. Wight. Alex is the son of Reg. No. 6296 ex-Sgt. J. E. F. Wight, a nephew of Sgt. R. S. Wight, and cousin of Cpl. S. S. Wight. Two younger brothers are waiting to reach the eligible age for engagement in the Force.

Departures Cpl. D. R. George and Cst. S. F. W. Hagen left recently to show their wares in "B" Division. Cst. C. F. Curtin and Cst. R. D. Sandberg are at present being "refreshed" at "Depot" Division.

Sport With the curling and bowling season over the young men's fancy turned to thoughts of fishing, golf and tennis—old men's too. For the information of all concerned the MacBrien Shield is resting comfortably at this division and we don't plan on packing it for shipment to any other point next fall.

Ceremony A very special but quiet ceremony was performed in Charlottetown Detachment office on May 9 with Corporal

Swindell officiating. The occasion was the drawing of lots to find out who would have which section of the garden plot in the back yard for the summer. A good crop is expected, and there will be news about some of the *corn* next issue.

"Marine" Division

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. S. J. McLean at Halifax, N.S., a son, James Stewart, on Feb. 3, 1949.

General When Newfoundland became Canada's tenth province, and the Force established "B" Division, RCMPs *Irvine* made the first patrol of that area and called at approximately 67 ports. The ship's company voiced high praise of the hospitality accorded them by the people of Newfoundland and were greatly impressed with the abundance of their favorite sea food—lobsters. Several of the crew were fortunate in tasting for the first time a popular Newfoundland delicacy known as "Sea Flipper Pie".

Recreation On April 22 the annual "H" and "Marine" Division regimental ball was held at the Nova Scotian Hotel with dancing from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.—music by Fred Covey's orchestra. The ball was well attended by members of both divisions, and among the distinguished guests were the Hon. J. A. D. McCurdy, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and Mrs. McCurdy, also representatives of the Navy, Army and Air Force.

Members of the division enjoyed a gala celebration on May 23 in the form of a "Civvy Dance" in "H" Division gymnasium

Youth and Police Various members are engaged in this work. Cpl. M. Hagan of Alberton Detachment is starting a Youth Council, and it is thought he may get himself elected chief magistrate of this organization.

when five members of this division were the recipients of RCMP Long Service Medals. Cpl. Sim Hall was in attendance with his high class orchestra.

The five were:

Reg. No. 12188 Sgt. C. E. Bastable;
Reg. No. 12171 Sgt. T. W. Brown;
Reg. No. 12207 Cpl. J. E. E. Rioux;
Reg. No. 12203 Cpl. W. E. F. Bell, and
Reg. No. 12233 Cst. L. B. Clattenburg.

Members on board "Commissioner" Class ships take advantage of the recreational facilities available on Friday evenings in H.M.C.S. *Stadacona* gymnasium. Basketball, swimming and bowling seem to be the main source of attraction.

The library provides a pleasant form of recreation especially for members on long patrols which are now extending to Newfoundland. There are over 650 books, and usually 200 are in circulation on board ships of the division. New publications are continually being added.

To Pension Reg. No. 12186 Cpl. G. L. Coffin, Dec. 13, 1948; Reg. No. 12216 Cst. F. R. MacFarlane, Jan. 15, 1949; Reg. No. 12250 Cpl. R. J. Cassivi, January 28; Reg. No. 12222 Cpl. J. R. M. Sharp, February 25; Reg. No. 12189 Sgt. J. N. E. Fortin, March 23.

"N" Division

Welcome To Reg. No. 13900 Cst. G. L. Newman (Training) and Reg. No. 12757 Cst. J. A. McLachlan (Q.M. Stores).

Farewell To Reg. No. 10585 Cpl. Frank Clifford (Q.M. Stores) retired to pension in May after completing 20 years of service. Frank was presented with a handsome pair of travelling bags by the Officer Commanding, Insp. H. G. Nichols, on behalf of the members of the staff.

Musical Ride Members forming the musical ride, which is expected to give a number of exhibitions throughout the United States and Canada in the fall, are to begin training here sometime in June.

Gymnasts Squad 55 gave a gymnastic display on May 5, prior to graduating. This Part II Squad reached a very high standard of proficiency and was complimented by the Commissioner, who was in attendance.

Sports A sports meet was held at "N" Division recently, with the RCAF, Rockcliffe, and recruit squads of this division competing. In the volleyball the RCAF team won three games out of four. The tables were turned in basketball, however, with the RCMP winning 39 to 30. Refreshments were served in the mess.

Bowling After a very enjoyable season,

the bowling league ended activities with Cpl. W. H. Ferguson's team, comprising Mrs. W. Taylor, Insp. L. G. Grayson, Spl. Cst. R. Trudel and Spl. Cst. W. J. Scott, carrying off the Big Mug. Runners up were: Cpl. D. K. Chapman (captain), Mrs. D. Hadfield, Mrs. G. H. Griffiths, Cpl. H. Hammond and Spl. Cst. K. W. Phillips. The last four teams in the final league standing played off for a consol-

ation prize. The Hounds, led by S/Sgt. C. W. Anderson, wound up on top. Individual prizes were as follows: high average to Mrs. W. Taylor and Spl. Cst. E. Mathieu; high cross to Mrs. D. K. Chapman and Cpl. H. Hammond; high single to Mrs. J. Thurston and Spl. Cst. R. Trudel. Banquet for the presentation of prizes was held in the Auditorium at Rockcliffe on May 20.

"O" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13965 Cst. and Mrs. J. N. Craig, a son, Terry Nelson, born Mar. 6, 1949.

To Insp. and Mrs. H. P. Mathewson, a son, James Patrick, born Mar. 15, 1949.

To Reg. No. 13421 Cst. and Mrs. J. T. Halward, a daughter, Carolyn Ann, born Apr. 14, 1949.

Marriages On Feb. 19, 1949, Reg. No. 13992 Cst. W. A. Carson to Frances Grace Ashman of Guelph, Ont.

Pensioned Reg. No. 9276 Detective S/Sgt. A. M. Veitch was discharged to pension on April 30 and Reg. No. 11301 Sgt. H. C. McGuire on June 3. The "O" Division Sergeants' Mess held a combined smoker for them on Friday, February 25 at which time best wishes were expressed on their retirement from the Force. Staff Sergeant Veitch served for 28 years and eight days and Sergeant McGuire for 20 years including army service.

Their addresses are:

S/Sgt. A. M. Veitch, 8 Geoffrey St., Toronto.

Sgt. H. C. McGuire, 74-3rd Ave., Ottawa.

General The last monthly get-together of the Recreation Club for this season took place at Beverley Street Barracks on April 25. The bowling has also terminated for the year. Winners of the League Cup were: Sub-Insp. K. Shakespeare, Cpl. G. M. Mackay, Cst. P. H. Bourassa, Cst. H. A. Waldon, Cst. N. R. Himmelman and Spl. Cst. A. Adam.

Golf is once again to the fore, with Cpl. L. C. Wharton making a hole-in-one on May 7. As a result the following news item appeared:

MOUNTIE GETS AN ACE

Cpl. Lynol Wharton, RCMP, scored a hole-in-one on the 170-yard ninth hole at the Ladies' Golf Club Saturday afternoon. C. G. B. Stewart was the envious witness and Wharton's partner. Wharton won the match with a score in the low 80's. It was his first game of the season.

Sorrow Four members of Headquarters here, in Review Order, paid last respects on behalf of the Force to Reg. No. 691 ex-Cst. John Hayes who served in the NWMP from 1882 to 1884. He died at Toronto on May 27. According to his son he was 92 years of age.

*Your future
is our business
Today!*

The
GREAT-WEST LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

EX-INSPECTOR

K. F.

ANDERSON

THE death of ex-Inspr. K. F. Anderson at Jasper, Alta., on Jan. 8, 1949, brought to a close a colorful career. His was a life of activity interwoven with the story of early law enforcement in the Canadian North. At 82, he was one of the few surviving links in the pioneer chain of the Peace River district.

Kristjan Fjeldsted Anderson, born in Iceland, May 22, 1866, came to Canada in 1887. He worked at railway construction for a short time, but yielding to the lure of adventure and action, he joined the NWMP as Reg. No. 2353, at Regina, on Aug. 19, 1889. Five years later he became a naturalized British subject.

A northerner by birth, it seemed only natural that he spend the greater part of his police service in the North of his adopted country. There, his name became synonymous with law and order. Fearless and bold, his powerful and commanding physique earned him the respect and admiration of trappers and Indians alike. His intense loyalty and devotion to duty was the scourge of law-breakers. "Andy", as he was best known to his intimates, was intrepid, a wonder on the trail with dog teams, and on snowshoes under most arduous conditions, he was unsurpassed. His exploits have become northern legends and are



In his early thirties.

in keeping with the finest traditions of the Force.

In 1894 young Anderson, then a corporal, was stationed at Maple Creek, and three years later as sergeant he was transferred to Fort Saskatchewan. In 1900 Sergeant Anderson was mail courier on a northern patrol, and the following year received the Commissioner's commendation for bringing two prisoners a great distance by river and trail to Fort Saskatchewan. With the expansion of the Force's work in the North, the demands for new police buildings and living quarters could not be ignored. During 1902 and 1903 "Andy's" duties consisted chiefly of long hard trips winter and summer, to help erect log buildings and barracks for the Force.

Anderson has been described by old-timers as the toughest policeman they ever knew, a veritable law unto himself. It was a reputation earned in a rugged country, and if some of his methods were unorthodox, they were tempered with justice, and in the long run, effective. A methodical attention to detail compensated for any lack of imagination or the brilliance reputed to be characteristic of outstanding investigators. This was best illustrated in the notorious King murder case.

In the fall of 1904, Edward Hayward, a well-to-do young Englishman who had financed a trapping partnership with Charles King, disappeared from their camp at Lesser Slave Lake in the Peace River district. Word of it reached Anderson through an Indian who told of seeing King with all the equipment and horses.

Anderson, then a staff sergeant, followed King and arrested him on suspicion, though the trapper claimed he and Hayward had separated to meet later at Sturgeon Lake. A long painstaking investigation, beginning at the partners' last camp, followed, and as a result Staff Sergeant Anderson collected considerable evidence.

By sifting the fragments of a huge fire, he found particles of bone, then at his own expense he hired Indians to drain a nearby slough. In the muddy bottom they found buttons, a belt buckle, pocket knife, and bones later identified as spinal vertebrae. A bullet imbedded in the vertebrae, was of the calibre of King's revolver; and Hayward's brother who travelled from England to testify, recognized the knife as one he himself had given the missing man for a present. He also recognized the buttons as being similar to those used by a tailor in their home town in England.

King was subsequently tried for murder, and although no body was ever produced, the evidence built up by Ander-

son's methodical investigation was so strong, that the trapper was found guilty. He was executed Sept. 30, 1905, at Fort Saskatchewan.

On another occasion, while in charge of Grand Rapids Detachment, Andy was the hero of a thrilling affair which occurred in May 1898. Three men became stranded on a rock in a turbulent river when their boat overturned, and in the face of almost certain death, ignoring the advice of onlookers who warned that it could not be done, Andy effected their rescue.

On July 1, 1915, while stationed at Peace River Crossing, Staff Sergeant Anderson was appointed Inspector. He remained at the Crossing for a few months as officer commanding that sub-district, then later the same year was transferred to Grouard, at that time an important northern outpost. On July 25, 1917, Inspector Anderson was transferred to Fort Fitzgerald, where he continued to serve until his discharge to pension on Jan. 1, 1921.

Ex-Inspector Anderson spent most of his retirement at Peace River and Jasper. On Mar. 22, 1935, he received the RCMP Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

In ex-Inspector Anderson's death the RCMP has suffered the loss of another who did so much to carve out of the wilderness the foundation and traditions of the Force. Canada too is the loser, for the ex-officer was indeed a true son to his adopted country, a good citizen, and his life exemplified the hope, trust and mutual benefits interchanged between state and immigrant in this country. His deeds are indeed his monument.

To his sorrowing widow, daughter, and two sons, Reg. No. 12655 Cpl. Norman and Reg. No. 12045 Cpl. Charles of "F" Division, the *Quarterly* offers this tribute of respect and admiration on behalf of all members of the Force.



Old-Timers' Column

Canada's Memorial to the North West Mounted Police

By CAMPBELL INNES, M.A.

When Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Governor General of Canada, officially opened the NWMP Memorial and Indian Museum at Battleford, Sask., on May 24, 1948, he said, "When one thinks of Canada, one thinks of the North-West Mounted Police. . . . The memorial is a fitting tribute to the members of the Force . . . and will be a contribution to culture and a source of inspiration for the future."



The official opening.

Tentative plans for the restoration of the site as a memorial, were discussed in 1944. As a result, five of the original buildings have, under the supervision of an administrative association, been repaired or rebuilt, and equipped with mementos illustrating the stories of policemen, settlers and Indians of frontier days. The Hon. J. L. Phelps, Minister of Mines and Resources for Saskatchewan and a pioneer son of the province, was so inspired by the progress made that he whole-heartedly supported the project. Through his efforts a stockade similar to that which surrounded the barracks in former years was erected.

Located in a natural beauty spot, the museum embraces what remains of the original NWMP barracks built at the juncture of the Battle and North Saskatchewan Rivers under the guidance of Insp. James Walker in 1876-77. Early in 1877 the site became an important centre of state when the seat of government for the North-West

Territories moved from Swan River to newly-built quarters on the south side of Battle River. In 1880 under Supt. W. M. Herchmer, the barracks were renovated and made more serviceable, and the stockade which had been worked on intermittently, was completed. Even after the removal of the government in 1882 to the new capital, Regina, Battleford remained an important police post, and with the increasing unrest of the Indians and half-breeds in 1884, necessary additions were made. Through the days of the North-West Rebellion and on into the early years of the new century Battleford was a centre of Mounted Police activity. But when RCMP Headquarters for the district were moved to North Battleford during the days of the First Great War, Battleford was gradually deserted, and became the stamping ground for souvenir hunters and vandals.

The opening of the Museum and Memorial was an impressive occasion. Warm, summery weather did its part in rendering the setting most suitable for the event. The large crowd in attendance was entertained by three bands, and enjoyed a delightful buffet supper in the old barrack room of the 80's served by the Battleford Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.

A colorful touch was the presence of Indians from the surrounding reserves. Led by Chief Sam Swimmer, the various chiefs filed out of a tepee that once belonged to the notorious wily Poundmaker, and were introduced to His Excellency. The Governor General expressed his pleasure at meeting them and exhibited interest in the few veterans of the NWMP who had been among those who withdrew to Battleford during the Rebellion of 1885.

Girl Guides and Boy Scouts assisted members of the Force in controlling the crowds, and a guard of honor was composed of St. Thomas College Cadets, North Battleford Sea Cadets and Battleford Air Cadets.

Battleford is a place rich in frontier history and memories of the Force. The restoration of the barracks will provide pleasure

for resident and tourist alike, and perpetuate the history of Battleford as being chosen in 1876 as the official seat of government for the North-West Territories.

It will stand as a lasting tribute in honor of the original members of the Force, who established law and order on the western plains. ●●●

Men of Yesteryear

By INSPR. J. C. STORY



Yorkton Detachment 45 years ago.

Sergt. C. Junget Const. T. C. Goldsmith Const. K. Duncan Const. Ross

There is an old British Army saying which holds that every private has a field marshal's baton within his grasp. Doubtless, many may be somewhat skeptical, not excluding members of the Force, yet in numerous cases the old axiom stands, its veracity irrefutable.

The writer, at the present time in command of the Yorkton Sub-Division of "F" Division, received a letter some days ago from one who started his career as constable in charge of Yorkton Detachment.

This letter, with permission of its author, is quoted hereunder:

2748 Satellite St., Oak Bay,
Victoria, B.C.,
Feb. 1, 1949

My dear Story,

You will be surprised to receive this letter from your former Halifax O.C. However, recently when looking through my rather large collection of Mounted Police photos I came across one which I thought you might like to have on the walls

of either your own or the detachment office at Yorkton; to serve as a link between the present day establishment and the Force at Yorkton nearly half a century ago.

This old photo was taken 45 years ago (April 1904) and shows the Yorkton Detachment as it was then (one sergeant and three constables) in front of the old courthouse, long since demolished. When the picture was taken the building had just been completed and we had moved in only a couple of months previous. This old courthouse, as you probably know, stood in the southeast corner of the town, between Ball's and the old flour mill.

It is to my knowledge the first picture taken of the Yorkton Detachment, as a whole. True, there had been a detachment there for many years before, but usually a one-man detachment under the old Saltcoats Sub-District. I was sent to Yorkton as a very young lad towards the end of 1899 and took charge of Yorkton, reporting to Saltcoats. Two years later, November 1901, the headquarters of this small sub-district was moved to Yorkton, and being promoted corporal, I was placed in charge of the sub-district and the detachment as well. I continued in that capacity as a sergeant and staff sergeant and in April 1907 when I was appointed inspector, I was left in command of the Yorkton Sub-District. By that time it was greatly enlarged, not only by the opening up of new detachments, but also owing to the fact that our guard room in the courthouse had a half dozen new cells and was constituted a common jail for the keep of prisoners sentenced up to six months at hard labor.

This necessitated keeping a large staff at Yorkton, doing prisoner-escort duty, so when I left Yorkton in 1913 on transfer to the Crows Nest Pass, the strength of the sub-division would perhaps be equal to what you have today.

So much for history, except that when this old picture was taken the Force was known by its original name, North-West Mounted Police, the prefix "Royal" being conferred on the Force a few months later that year. In those days Yorkton was in N.W.T. The province of Saskatchewan wasn't formed until 1905.

It is perhaps also worth noting, as rather unique, that of the four members of the

old Yorkton Detachment you see in this photo, three did not do too badly in after years in the Force. Two of them (Keith Duncan and myself) becoming Assistant Commissioners and one (Goldsmith) Superintendent, whereas the fourth member, a teamster, Ross, left the Force, I believe.

I have had this old picture cleaned up and framed and would ask you to accept it on behalf of your Yorkton command.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours very sincerely,

(sgd) CHRISTEN JUNGET

The picture has been gratefully acknowledged and now occupies a place of honor in Yorkton Sub-Division office, where it is greatly admired and perhaps the lesson it embodies appreciated by all ranks. Surely it must be evident that in the Force, loyalty, diligence and perseverance are rewarded.

While the present members of Yorkton Sub-Division and Detachment do not assume any credit for the accomplishments of their predecessors, they are at least inspired by them and would be interested to know if any other detachment in the Force can equal this distinction. ●●●

An Old-timer Writes

In humorous vein an old-timer, Reg. No. 2911 ex-Cst. F. J. Bigg records some events of the past.

There was a sound of revelry on a certain evening in July 1897. For almost two years "F" Division at Prince Albert had felt itself to be more or less under a cloud—ever since Oct. 29, 1895, when Reg. No. 605 Sgt. C. C. Colebrook of Duck Lake Detachment had been shot and killed by an Indian named Almighty Voice. And during those two years men of the Force had searched over a wide area, by horseback in summer, with horse and sleigh in the winter. But all their efforts to locate the fugitive proved fruitless. In the meantime all the activities of the division pursued their normal course, and these included various forms of recreation.

On the day above mentioned the NWMP cricket team had defeated the City of Prince Albert players by an inning and 24 runs; the police team dismissed their opponents in the second inning for three runs and three byes in the remarkable time of 20 minutes.

That evening according to custom a smoker was held in the canteen. Suddenly the door opened and a messenger announced in excited tones that Almighty Voice and two other Indians had been seen in the neighborhood of the Minnichinas Hills, south-east of Prince Albert. I glanced at the clock and noted that it was five minutes to ten. The news brought all of us to our feet. Orders were at once given for an officer and 11 NCO's and men to parade on horseback on the square, with the least possible delay. As the Q.M. storeman I received orders to put up enough rations for ten days for 12 men and 12 horses—ten mounted men and two with a team. Incredible as it may sound, men, horses and rations were on the square at 16 minutes past ten.

Here, as in most incidents a touch of humor crept in. Reg. No. 2977 Cst. F. E. Bates the post saddler was detailed to saddle a certain horse. Not being a regular mounted man, he saddled the wrong animal in the rush, and—came the dawn, he was on a team horse which had never known a saddle before. The details of the Almighty Voice siege are well known; the murderer paid for his crimes with his life.

Our cricket team was made up of: Reg. No. 28 Sgt. W. Parker (see RCMP Q. vol. 11 p. 43); Reg. No. 3052 Cst. A. N. O'Kelly; Reg. No. 3051 Cst. G. M. O'Kelly; Reg. No. 1263 Sgt. N. Jeffrey; Reg. No. 2432 Cst. W. C. Jackson; Reg. No. 2865 Cst. D. L. McClean; Reg. No. 2384 Sgt. R. J. Jones; Reg. No. 2666 Cst. N. F. Terry; Reg. No. 2736 Cst. G. L. J. Temple; Reg. No. 2990 Cst. T. A. Bird, and myself.

* * *

Ex-Constable Bigg also reminisces about Regina. Old-timers will remember, he writes, when the pump house was on the west side of the guardroom and the sentry box was within a few feet of the north-east corner of the canteen.

They will also remember the kindly figure of Insp. J. F. Burnett, Veterinary Surgeon, who was one of the select few who never appeared as prosecutor in orderly room. He had a little mannerism of acknowledging a salute without taking his eyes off the ground. There was one occasion

You won't find

THE QUARTERLY

on the newstands. BUT you can get it by subscription.

One year\$2.00

Single copy50

Send subscription to

The Editor, R.C.M.P. Quarterly
Justice Building,
Ottawa, Canada

when that little habit saved the day for two of us.

On a certain pitch dark night in the autumn of 1893, Reg. No. 2871 Cst. G. Q. Hamlin, who beat the big drum in the NWMP Band of that time, was taking his turn as sentry on No. 1 beat. I was on my way to the canteen when Hamlin called me over. He convinced me that his life all but depended on a few minutes' relief. He handed me his carbine and I took up position against the sentry box. I had been there scarcely ten minutes when I heard someone approaching. As the unknown drew near I saw with horror that it was Inspector Burnett. Hard labor and dismissal for Hamlin and me were drawing near. I came to attention, shouldered arms in salute, which the inspector acknowledged, but never took his eyes off the ground. That was a chance I never took again.

* * *

And to wind up his interesting letter, ex-Constable Bigg describes two more incidents.

Scene: Stable parade. Time: 6.30 a.m. Temperature 42 below. Reg. No. 1034 Sgt. H. Des Barres calling the roll. Smith—here! Jones—here! Brown—here! Williams—Williams? Williams?? Blast you fellows who join under assumed names. Why the devil don't you try and remember them?

Scene: Riding School. Horses on the trot. Riders with strip saddles. One constable flogging his ribs with his elbows. Insp. R. Belcher, C.M.G., to Reg. No. 1202 Sgt. W. D. Bruce: "Look hat 'im. Look hat 'im, sergeant. The silly ass thinks he's a bird. Open the window and let him fly out." ●●●

BOOK REVIEWS

ROOSEVELT AND HOPKINS, by Robert E. Sherwood. Illustrated. The Mussion Book Company Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Pp. XVII and 962. \$6.

Estimates of the work and worth of Harry L. Hopkins have varied greatly. His enemies have said that he exercised upon Roosevelt the same evil influence which Rasputin exercised over the Empress of Russia, others, less hostile, have described the relationship between the two men as being the same as that which existed between President Wilson and Colonel E. M. House. However, there is plenty of evidence in Mr. Sherwood's fine book to support the idea that the relationship bore a closer resemblance to that between Dr. Johnson and Boswell. To Hopkins, Roosevelt was always "the great man" whose trivial words and passing moods were to be recorded along with his thoughts and actions in matters of weight. To say that Hopkins devoted time and energy towards saving his Chief from annoyance and importunities, and that he got himself abused and thoroughly disliked in many quarters, is but to extend the parallel. It is highly probable that, had Hopkins lived, this published record would have been his rather than that of the present biographer.

At the same time, it must be noted that Mr. Sherwood had a unique opportunity for studying the two men. He lived at the White House, saw them at work and at play, and took part, with Hopkins and others, in the preparation of many presidential pronouncements. In addition there has been available to him a great mass of records, official and otherwise, of their handling of the tremendous problems of the war years.

The result is a great book. It would be out of place for a reader who is not a citizen of the United States, to comment upon the intricate winding of American politics, although Roosevelt undoubtedly was neither confused nor bored by them. The political battles were part of the lives of the two men, and so are indispensable to this account, but the chief value of the book lies in the fact that it complements Churchill's memoirs and Eisenhower's "Crusade in Europe" as a history of our times.

The book gains much from being not

merely a chronicle of events however momentous, but also a very human account of interesting personalities. Although it is obvious that Mr. Sherwood admires Roosevelt and Hopkins, he is not a hero worshipper. He writes objectively and his admiration for Hopkins is tempered in some respects. Hopkins appears in three stages, first as an altruistic social worker and relief administrator, then as the politician who liked to seem hardboiled, who played politics and wanted people to know it. Last, he appears as the unselfish patriot with a consuming desire to serve his country, and more particularly its Chief of State.

Roosevelt appears as a highly complex personality whom even Hopkins could not, and did not claim to know. Despite the handicaps imposed by his physical disability, he bore with fortitude and optimism the burden of responsibility which fell upon him during the war, both before and after the entry of the United States. One cannot fail to be impressed by the sincerity of his efforts to make sure that the peace to be won should be genuine and lasting.

Stalin is here too, and Molotov, running the gamut from cordial good humor to a brusque toughness which at times became almost insulting. But perhaps it is not as odd as at first sight it might appear, that by far the most successful portrait which the author presents is that of Winston Churchill.

It is tempting, but would be unfair, to quote many of the Churchillian flashes which adorn these pages—not the least engaging of them is his remark upon seeing Niagara Falls for the second time after 30 years, that the principle of the thing seemed to be about the same. Best of all, it is heartening to see that, in days when international good faith seemed to count for very little, Churchill and Roosevelt could work together with a mutual trust which was grounded upon something more solid than expediency. In that regard Mr. Churchill has his own story to tell, and it is largely still to come.

Mr. Sherwood's literary reputation did not rest upon this book, but it is not surprising that "Roosevelt and Hopkins" has brought prizes and awards to its author.

J.C.M.

THEIR FINEST HOUR, by Winston S. Churchill. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, U.S.A., Thomas Allen Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 751. \$6.

"Not only individual death, which is the universal experience, stood near, but incomparably more commanding, the life of Britain, her message and her glory." Thus does Churchill aptly describe the period of time covered by this, the second volume of his history of World War II.

As his story continues we read of the problems confronted by the author when he became head of the newly-formed National Coalition Government, and it is impossible not to admire the simplicity with which the small, select War Cabinet was formed and functioned without the taint of party politics. As a leader Mr. Churchill was firm. He never gave the members an opportunity to place the blame for Britain's precarious position on former ministers, but anticipated such a movement by telling the House, "If the present, tries to sit in judgment on the past, it will lose the future."

Mr. Churchill's account of the Battle of France is revealing. Here we see the betrayal of the supposedly most powerful military nation in the world, by its leaders. The tales of tragic heroism at Dunkirk and the RAF's victory over the Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain, make thrilling reading. The suspense of those awful days following the fall of France will be revived for the reader who has too quickly forgotten that England alone stood between Hitler and complete domination of the Old World.

This was the situation when the Prime Minister made his memorable speech to the House of Commons on June 18, 1940—the day of the French capitulation. "If we can stand up to him (Hitler) all Europe may be free, and . . . so bear ourselves that if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will say: 'This was their finest hour'."

Included in this narrative of an eventful year of warfare is a description of the rebuilding of the British Army and the preparation for an enemy invasion; the Italian attack on Greece; the increasing menace of the U-boat campaign and the struggle to keep the ocean lanes free for supplies; and the triumphant campaign in



REGISTERED
HOSIERY

*Miles of Wear in
Every Pair*

SOCKS

**In which RCMP find
comfort**

**The Circle Bar Knitting
Co. Ltd.**

MILLS AT KINCARDINE (Head Office)
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

North Africa.

This book is more than an account of the important events of the war. A firm believer in *The Written Word* in issuing orders, Mr. Churchill enlivens his text by a liberal sprinkling of telegrams and memoranda dispatched to the various leaders of the war effort and chiefs of state of foreign powers. These reveal the tremendous load of responsibility carried by the author as Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, Minister of Defence and Leader of the House of Commons. They show too, that this doughty old warrior was happiest when he had a "finger in every pie", never sparing himself, but watching closely every detail of Britain's defensive and offensive strategy. His attention to these details paid dividends. The armed services grew strong under his unceasing demands for perfection. Under his guidance the tremendous resources of the Commonwealth were utilized and the Commonwealth itself became an arsenal for democracy, while his negotiations with the United States led to Lend-Lease and other assistance.

In spite of the burden of care that was

his, it is obvious that Mr. Churchill revelled in his power. He says: "In my long political experience I had held most of the great offices of State, but I readily admit that the post which had now fallen to me was the one I like the best. Power . . . in a national crisis, when a man believes he knows what orders should be given, is a blessing."

The book is frank and eloquent, and in Mr. Churchill's masterful style. It left this reviewer impatient for the next volume in this historical work.

H.E.B.

HANDBOOK FOR SPIES, by Alexander Foote. Doubleday Publishers, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 273 including appendix. \$3.50.

To those who like factual stories flavored with the drama of fiction, this book will be a satisfying discovery. Written in the first person, it relates the various and dangerous experiences of the author when he played the part of Communist spy in Switzerland during World War II.

Mr. Foote exhibits a racy and pleasing narrative style which arouses interest and holds it from start to finish. His ability as a suspense builder is obvious in the opening chapters, and his skill at maintaining it is good.

Being a tale of personal experiences, naturally the facts are dealt with from that point of view. Whether the result is in accord with the views of most chroniclers is a moot question. However until something better comes to light, dealing with the espionage activity of Communists in Switzerland, this book could well be considered unique.

As many other individuals have before him, the author experiences a complete turn-about in his views on Communism. Inspired by the false Utopia which Communism offers its following, he accepted an important assignment to manifest his loyalty. Subsequently he learned that his "foster parent" was a ruthless Frankenstein capable of destroying even those to whom it owed its existence.

The story is an intimate description of methods and procedure exercised in organising a spy ring, and an expose on how its members are kept in ignorance of the activities of co-workers. A narrative of intrigue and counter plot interestingly told.

G.G.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CRIMINOLOGY, edited by Vernon G. Branham, M.D. and Samuel B. Kutash, Ph.D. The Philosophical Library, New York City, N.Y. Pp. 527. Indexed. \$12.

This publication contains articles by 61 outstanding authors, each of whom is considered to be an authority on criminology. Their comments, being grouped together, give a complete coverage of the subject in a handy compact volume.

Although most of the legal references apply to the United States, particularly New York State, the subject matter is of interest to all law enforcement officers, social workers and crime prevention executives the world over. The instructive and informative treatment of the facts indicates, in most cases, profound attention to detail. The findings are practical to a degree, and there is reason to believe that their adoption would be constructive.

Such topics as the civil rights of criminals, criminal law and procedure, expert testimony, criminal identification of fingerprints, types of crime and so on, are all familiar in name to the average person, but very people have given them much intelligent study.

This book contains data that should be valuable to lecturers and those engaged in police administration. It furnishes a comprehensive account of the background of a jury system, how a coroner's jury functions, and reflects the influence of English law on the present form of law in the United States.

Criminology has already developed into a science. This encyclopedia explains it in a very adept manner.

R.W.W.

THE MODERN WONDER BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE. The John C. Winston Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 690. \$4.95.

What do you know of recent developments of science? If your knowledge of jet propulsion or atomic energy is limited you will find a detailed explanation in this book. Six hundred and ninety pages with over 600 photographs tell the story of modern progress briefly and to the point. A collection of facts on subjects such as Electrical Power—Wonder Drugs—Television—Rockets—Plastics, as well as articles on Salt—Minerals—Glass—Coal—Oil. In all, 50 stories covering the latest advances in industry

and scientific marvels.

This beautifully-bound book is an ideal supplement to any library, and would make a most suitable gift. R.W.W.

MEN OF VALOUR, by Mabel T. Good.

The Macmillan Publishing Company of Canada Ltd., Toronto. Illustrated by George Pepper. Pp. 137. \$2.50.

In tribute to all who served, 1939-1945, this book singles out the courage of certain individuals to honor and record the valor of thousands. It is an anthology of Canadian heroics in World War II.

The story of Dieppe is given in the first pages of the book, stressing the "matchless gallantry" of Lt. Col. C. Merritt. His indomitable will and leadership are inspiring to all Canadians and a source of pride in the heritage that is ours.

Major D. C. Heggie's ordeal by fire in May 1941, when he was medical officer of the Canadian Transit Depot at Seaforth Barracks, is graphically narrated. Into and out of buildings whose walls were tottering, he made his way, succoring the wounded and relieving pain, digging frantically with shovel and bare hands to free victims buried under the rubble, doing his duty and more, while all around him death rained down from above.

Here too is the tale of action aboard the destroyer H.M.S. *Assiniboine* when Acting Chief Petty Officer M. Bernays "with complete disregard for his own safety . . . remained at his post . . .".

The list is long, comparatively speaking, and Canada has justification to be proud of her war heroes, both those who are extolled in this book and the many whose bravery is unrecorded, smothered under the impact of the greater glory—total victory.

This volume could be called the "big little" book of Canadians as individuals at war. Well written and entertaining. E.J.D.

THE MACKENZIE, by Leslie Roberts.

Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd., Toronto. Illustrated by Thoreau MacDonald. Indexed. Pp. 276. \$3.50.

One of the "greats" of the river kingdom, the Mackenzie is familiar to some people on the North American continent, but as the author points out, it is still "frontier". Few of our population have travelled its waters, as compared to the number who

have journeyed up or down the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Rivers.

Leslie Roberts, author of the book, brings this fabulous stream vicariously to his reader's door. You flow northward with it from Great Slave Lake through miles and miles of the North-West Territories. It isn't just water coursing through hinterland and wilderness. It becomes almost a living thing, breathing history from every yard of its ranks.

In dealing with the "Mad Trapper" case, Mr. Roberts states that "the story is not in the Hollywood get-your-man tradition, the Mounties apparently have acted like policemen with normal human reflexes".

What strikes one very forcibly however is the fact that the Mackenzie empire has changed but little since the white man first moved in, over one and a half centuries ago. Even the advent of the airplane has brought few changes in the great gaps between airstrips and communities such as Fort Simpson, Wrigley, Norman, Good Hope and so on. Through it all the Mackenzie is still the main highway, winter and summer.

The book also touches on the adventures of early explorers like John Roland, Robert Campbell and others, men of courage and vision who pioneered the territory and gambled their lives against the savagery of native bands of Indians and the rugged austerity of the unknown.

In this reviewer's opinion *The Mackenzie* is a volume worthy of a niche in any collector's Canadiana, and more, it is a story which the average reader will find truly absorbing. E.J.D.

THIS IS NEWFOUNDLAND, edited by Ewart Young. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Portraits by Karsh and Photographs by Cyril Marshall. Pp. XII and 105. \$4.

As an aid to a better knowledge of Canada's newest province, Newfoundland, Ryerson Press has marketed this book at an opportune time. A combination of geographical, historical and biographical sketches, it is unique in its make-up.

Ewart Young, editor of the *Atlantic Guardian*, acted in that capacity for this book and supplied the geographical data. His information is supplemented by illu-



St. John's memorial to her war dead,
World War I.

strations, 50 excellent views by Cyril Marshall, a photographer in St. John's. These prints have caught the rugged grandeur of the countryside and the quaint old-world simplicity of the coastal fishing villages.

A concise historical article by Brian Cahill, staff writer of the *Montreal Gazette* is included and tells us all we need to know of Newfoundland's past. There are also portraits by the renowned Karsh, of some of the island's leading personalities, and accompanying them are biographical sketches from the pen of Joseph Smallwood. The latter, author, journalist and newly-elected premier of the province, is generally regarded as the man who, single-handed, brought Newfoundland into confederation.

The poem "Newfoundland" by Dr. E. J. Pratt, CMG, is very apt and makes an appropriate prologue.

Simple but interesting, this book is far removed from the text book class in format. Because of this, it would make an acceptable gift, and might well find a place in all Canadian homes. A.P.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Admissions and Confessions

This controversial subject has received the attention of the Criminal Law Section of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada, and no doubt will be given consideration by the Commission revising the Criminal Code. Various aspects of the law, together with suggested improvements, have been discussed and published.

For members of the Force and other peace officers who are interested in this subject, much useful information may be obtained by reference to the following articles:—

Statements, Admissions or Confessions in Criminal Cases by J. L. Salterio, Vol. II,

Nos. 31 & 32 *RCMP Gazette*, July 31-Aug. 7, 1940.

The Admissibility of Confessions in Criminal Cases by T. D. Macdonald & A. H. Hart. *Canadian Bar Review*, Oct. 1947, p. 823.

Form of Warning to the Accused. J. L. Salterio. *Canadian Bar Review*. Jan. 1949, p. 67.

Correspondence. *Canadian Bar Review*, Feb. 1949, pp. 251 and 252. Letters to the Editor by John Doull, Halifax, and R. B. Graham, Winnipeg.

Correspondence. *Canadian Bar Review*, April, 1949. p. 494. Letter to the Editor by W. R. Vaughan, Vancouver. ●●●

Obituary

Reg. No. 8535, Cst. John Stephen, 49, died at Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 20, 1947. He served in the Force from July 28, 1919, to July 27, 1922, and from May 1, 1940, until his death. A veteran of the two world wars, he served overseas in both, being a member of No. 1 Provost Company (R.C.M.P.) in the second. While in the Force he was stationed at Vancouv, B.C., and Toronto and Ottawa in Ontario.

Reg. No. 9407 ex-Sgt. George Henry Cutts, 76, died at Ottawa, Ont., on Nov. 2, 1948. He joined the Dominion Police on Apr. 5, 1906 and served in that body until its amalgamation with the RCMP on Feb. 1, 1920, when he engaged in this Force. Promoted to Corporal on Sept. 1, 1920, and to Sergeant on Nov. 24, 1920, he served continuously in "A" Division until he was retired to pension on Oct. 15, 1932.

Reg. No. 9364 ex-Cpl. Geoffrey Haydon Scaife, 67, died at Ottawa, Ont., on Nov. 29, 1948. Mr. Scaife joined the RCMP on July 24, 1920, and was discharged to pension on May 31, 1937. He served at Regina, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., and at Supply Stores, Headquarters, Ottawa. During the First Great War, ex-Corporal Scaife enlisted in the 232nd Battalion C.E.F. on July 19, 1916, transferred to the 260th Battalion C.E.F. (S), serving in Siberia from Jan. 15, 1919, to May of the same year.

Reg. No. 1598 ex-Cst. Philip J. H. Wensley, 87, died at the home of his son L. H. Wensley, near Rosetown, Sask. He was buried Jan. 3, 1949, at his birthplace, Venachar, near Renfrew, Ont. He joined the NWMP Aug. 8, 1885, served at Regina a year and four months, then purchased his discharge Dec. 8, 1886.

Reg. No. 4145 ex-L/Cpl. Arthur Wynne Sambrooke, 66, died at Victoria, B.C., Feb. 13, 1949. He came to Canada from England early in 1903, and on November 25 of that year joined the NWMP at Winnipeg. Five years later he left the Force when his time expired, and for the next few years was employed with the International Harvester Co. On May 7, 1915 he enlisted with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and served overseas with that unit and the Canadian Audit Office. He was demobilized Aug. 28, 1919. On Apr. 19, 1920 he joined the Alberta Provincial Police at Edmonton and remained with that organization until its amalgamation with the RCMP on Mar. 31, 1932, when he again became a member of this Force. He retired to pension Mar. 31, 1938. During his police service he was stationed at Regina, Sask.; Montreal, Que.; and Fairview and Edmonton, Alta.

Reg. No. 790 ex-Cst. Thomas Henry Waring, 85, died at Galt, Ont., Feb. 14, 1949. Joining the NWMP at Toronto on Apr. 5, 1882, he served until Apr. 4, 1887 when he took his discharge at Lethbridge, time expired. He re-engaged at Calgary, Sept. 27, 1887, and three years later at the expiration of his term of service took his discharge again. As a participant in the Rebellion of 1885 while a member of the Force, he was awarded the North-West Rebellion Medal and Bar.

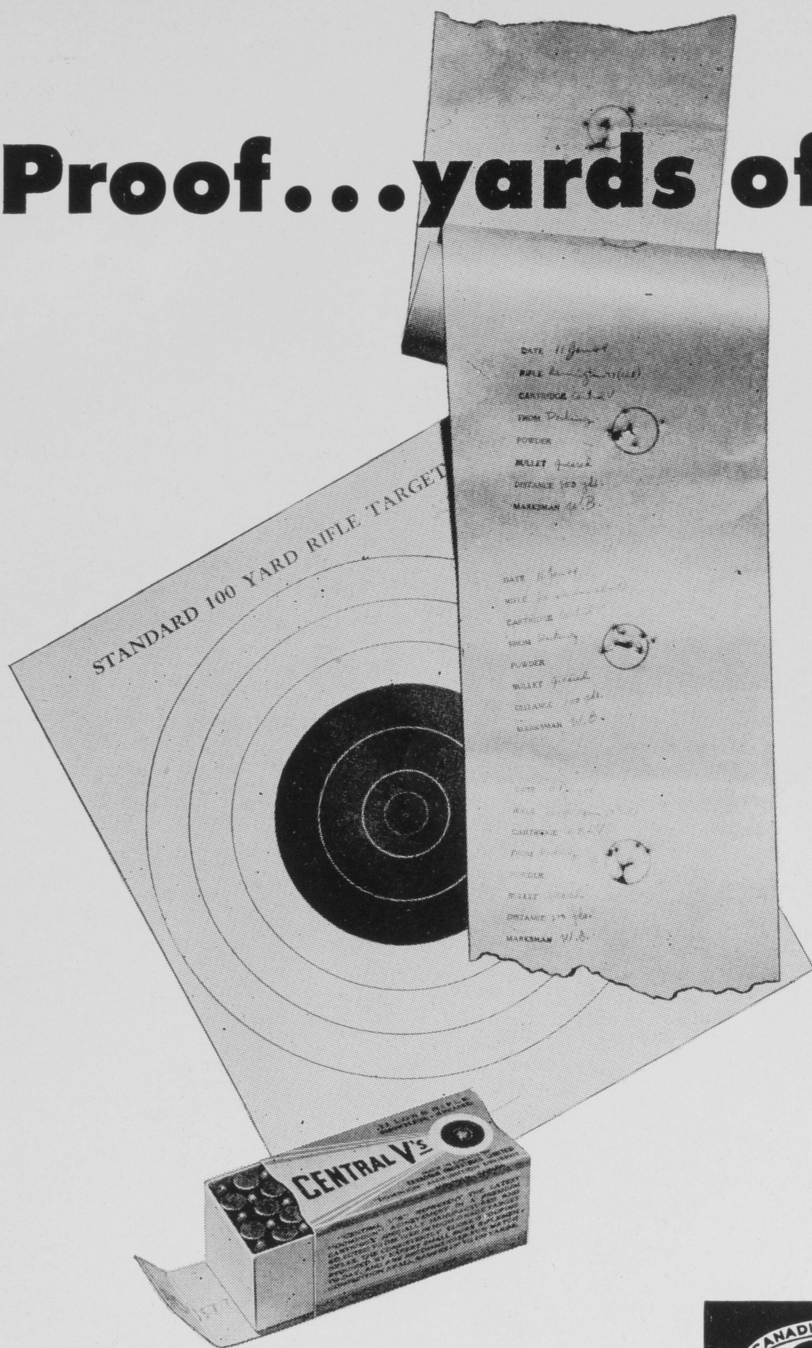
Reg. No. 9081 ex-Cpl. Joseph Emile Carriere, 58, died at Vankleek Hill, Ont., on Feb. 24, 1949. Mr. Carriere first joined the Dominion Police July 30, 1912, and was discharged Nov. 7, 1914. On Mar. 2, 1915, he enlisted with the 22nd Battalion, C.E.F., served overseas and was demobilized July 3, 1919. Re-engaging in the Dominion Police on Sept. 27, 1919, he became a member of the RCMP on the amalgamation of the two forces Feb. 1, 1920, and served continuously in "A" Division. He retired to pension June 30, 1938.

Reg. No. 5675 ex-S/Sgt. Frederick William Chalk, 60, died at Saskatoon, Sask., on Mar. 1, 1949. Born in England, he came to Canada in 1913 and on August 2 of that year joined the RNWMP at Regina. Three years later he obtained his discharge, time expired, and on August 9 enlisted with the 77th Depot Battery, C.F.A. (Canadian Field Artillery). Transferring for overseas service, he saw action in France, Belgium and Germany with the 20th Field Battery, C.F.A., C.E.F. He was demobilized Apr. 6, 1919, and re-engaged in the Force on July 23, 1919 at Regina. Ex-Staff Sergeant Chalk was invalided to pension Feb. 28, 1943, after 29 years in the Force. During his service he was stationed at Regina, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Hanley, Lloydminster, Radisson, and North Battleford, Sask.; and Esquimalt and Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 3630 ex-Cst. Arnold Creelman, 71, died at Salt Spring Island, B.C., on Mar. 4, 1949. He engaged in the NWMP at Truro, N.S., on Apr. 12, 1900, and was discharged, time expired, at Maple Creek Apr. 11, 1905.

Reg. No. 5421 ex-Cst. Charles Read, 61, died at Saskatoon, Sask., in April, 1949. Born in England, he joined the Force Aug. 12, 1912 at Regina and served until May 14, 1915, when he obtained his discharge to join the 9th Canadian Mounted Rifles, C.E.F. He served overseas and was discharged July 5, 1919, rejoining the Force at Winnipeg, Aug. 13, 1919. He was discharged to pension Sept. 18, 1937, and returned to England where he resided for a number of years. During his service in the Force he was stationed at Regina, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Shellbrook, and Prince Albert, Sask.

Proof...yards of it!



These
100-yard
groups,
from
routine
accuracy
tests at the
"Dominion"
Ballistics
Laboratory
are actual
proof
that
"Central V's"
are ready
to help
you get
higher
scores.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Ammunition Division • Montreal



YOU'LL ENJOY SHOPPING FROM



YOU SAVE MONEY...

When you buy at Simpson's low catalogue prices.

YOU SAVE TIME...

By making your selections in your own home—or at a nearby Simpson's Order Office. Over 35,000 items of quality merchandise to choose from—everything for the family—for the home.

Simpson's
CATALOGUES

Write for Simpson's latest catalogue
—or ask at any Simpson's Order Office.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

MAIL ORDER DIVISION • HALIFAX • TORONTO • REGINA • VANCOUVER