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New Headquarters Building

Jan. 20, 1953 was the first of a series of "moving days" for branches of "Headquarters" Division and the general exodus from the Justice Building continued until all but the Identification Branch had moved to the building which for the next few years will house the administration centre of the RCMP. This issue's cover pictures give some idea of the size and magnificence of the structure which is being leased for a five-year period from the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Ottawa.

In the near future it is anticipated that the Identification Branch offices as well as "G" Division Headquarters will be able to occupy the quarters assigned to them in the new location and in the Justice Building—shared jointly by the Force and the Justice Department since October 1936—the only space allotted to the RCMP will be in the sub-basement where the shooting range will be housed. Constructed originally as a seminary, the new headquarters building affords the Force approximately 269,000 square feet of space with 200,000 square feet of usable space, exclusive of corridors and washrooms—an increase of nearly 60,000 square feet over the amount previously available. Because of the great expansion in the work of the RCMP through the war and post-war years, it was necessary to locate several branches in buildings scattered about the city. The added

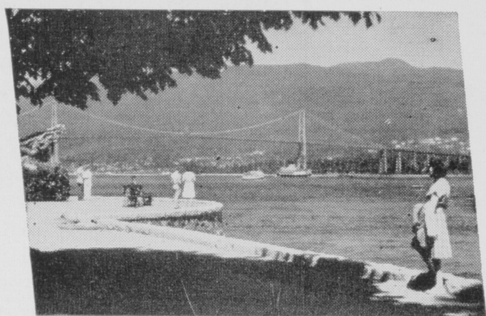


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space gained by "Headquarters" centralizes the Force's administration and affords more comfortable working conditions for branches that were becoming badly overcrowded.

The location of the building at the extreme south-east end of Ottawa has necessitated changes in routine and in the habits of some personnel. Working hours are now from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., but the usual hour-and-a-half lunch period has been shortened to an hour. There are few who can get home for the noon meal now, but a large cafeteria-style mess serves tempting meals prepared in white-tiled kitchens, while a limited amount of space has been devoted to Officers' and Sergeants' messes.

Between 35 and 50 single men can be accommodated in barrack rooms in one wing of the building and here again the "old order changeth". Well appointed single and double rooms provide comfortable living quarters for the bachelors and provide a certain privacy that is lacking in most barrack accommodation.

The building itself is a handsome light gray stone structure, with wide polished granite corridors and a lofty imposing lobby. Most of the offices are generous in size and well lighted by large metal framed windows. Considerable alterations were necessary to convert some of the oversized rooms into suitable working quarters and the purpose for which the building was intended shows up in some of the branches where private bathrooms adjoin individual offices!

Certain adjustments in locating some branches were necessitated by the structural specifications of the building. The tremendous weight of the tiered filing cabinets in the Central Registry and Fingerprint Section was too great for upper floors and the majority of these have been located in the basement and gymnasium respectively. The sloping floor in the auditorium presented a problem too, but this was solved to everybody's satisfaction when the hall and adjoining offices were turned over to the Supervisor of Music and his staff. As a result the Band, for the first time in its almost 15-year history, now has a suitable practice room. This auditorium is also available for general meetings, conferences and lectures.

Musical Ride—1952 Version

By SGT. C. C. BRYSON

The Quarterly's Associate Editor in "Depot" Division travelled with the mounted troop which thrilled thousands with displays of horsemanship in Canada and the United States.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 22, 1952
ORDERS FOR SUNDAY NOVEMBER 23rd,
1952

8:30 A.M. BUS LEAVES HOTEL FOR STABLES.
HORSES TO BE GROOMED & WEIGHED.
SADDLERY & TACK TO BE PACKED.

THOSE DETAILED TO RIDE ON ARRIVAL IN OTTAWA WILL SEE THAT THEIR EXERCISE BRIDLE IS CLEAN AND BIT TRANSFERRED FROM PARADE BRIDLE.

1:00 P.M. ALL BAGGAGE TO BE DOWN IN FRONT OF HOTEL.
BUS LEAVES HOTEL FOR STABLES, HORSES AND TACK TO BE LOADED.

1:30 P.M. TRUCK WITH BAGGAGE FROM HOTEL.

3:00 P.M. AFTER LOADING, BUS WILL TAKE ALL MEMBERS TO BEVERLEY ST. BARRACKS.
HAND BAGGAGE TO BE LEFT AT THE BARRACKS UNTIL TRAIN TIME.

10:00 P.M. ALL MEMBERS TO LEAVE BEVERLEY ST. BARRACKS BY BUS FOR THE UNION STATION.

11:40 P.M. LEAVE VIA C.P.R. TRAIN NO. 4 FOR OTTAWA.
DRESS: BROWN SERGE AND PEA JACKETS.

(sgd) C. W. ANDERSON S/Sgt.

THE day this order was posted in the tack room allotted to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Toronto's Royal Winter Fair, 34 "seat-weary" men read the lines, each passing a quip or two which reflected his

own private feelings on the subject of "living out of a suit-case" for several months. To these members of the Force the posted instructions signified the end of an approximately 10,000-mile-jault by the 1952 version of the RCMP Musical Ride. This incidentally, as an entry on our official records, turned out to be the longest musical ride tour ever organized by the Force. Without exception, each member of the 38-man party, as he stepped off the train at Ottawa's Union Station was a much more "seasoned" person than he was prior to his departure. He had tasted experiences unique only to members sent on musical ride tours. He probably had a nickname with which he was labelled somewhere along the trip and undoubtedly has a collection of fascinating stories to pass on to his friends and future grandchildren. Members and ex-members of the RCMP who have participated in "rides" at one time or another, will know exactly what I am talking about.

The NCO who signed the above order is well-known to most of us and certainly his capabilities as a riding instructor are known far and wide, particularly in circles where equestrian-minded people gather. Staff Sergeant Anderson directed his staff and members of the ride through an intensive training period, beginning in the spring through to July. During that month the ride appeared on three special occasions before a total of almost 9,000 visitors to the police barracks at Rockcliffe, Ont.

August 2 marked the first public appearance outside Rockcliffe Barracks and this took place at Connaught Park Race Track, near Aylmer, Que. Here over 10,000 admirers jammed the rails to watch the display but within a short space of time they had smartly retreated in all directions to some form of protection from one of the Ottawa Valley's notorious flash downpours. In spite of the drenching which neatly coincided with the performance, "the show went on" and the riders felt they owed a debt of gratitude to the Governor General's Foot Guards Band for the stoical manner in which the musicians stuck with them through the ordeal.

The next appearance of the ride—on August 11—was at Belleville, Ont. under the auspices of their Agricultural Society. This friendly little city opened its heart to the members of the troop and afforded warm receptions during the two performances. We have heard since that their over-capacity crowds that day established the highest attendance record in the history of the Belleville Fair.

This might well have been taken as an omen, indicative of what was to follow, for at each of the subsequent fair and horse shows in which the ride took part, new overall attendance records were reported to have been set.

On August 19, with five railway coaches provided as transportation (two for men, two for horses and one for baggage) the entire party, headed by Sub-Inspr. A. S. McNeil, once again moved out of Ottawa. This time we were headed for the locale of the world's largest annual exhibition, the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, Ont. From August 22 to September 6, two performances were staged daily, Sundays excluded. This routine proved to be rather arduous for both men and horses, particularly on days when the temperature soared over the 90° mark. A typical day would be as follows: leave Sunnyside Motor Hotel 8 a.m. for fair

grounds; attend stables and exercise ride, return to hotel 11.30 a.m.; leave hotel 1.15 p.m. for fair grounds for afternoon performance, return hotel 4 p.m.; leave hotel 7 p.m. for fair grounds for evening performance, return hotel 10.30 p.m. Did I hear somebody say something about a holiday?!!

The regular 32-man ride was reduced at the C.N.E. to 24 men to overcome the obstacle of a smaller drill area. Even with this reduction the space was still confining, but the people who seemed to suffer most were the members of the choral ensemble and the 60-piece orchestra located in the adjoining stage-pit. The problem facing the officials was how to protect the musicians and singers from flying cinders thrown up by our horses. We still do not know just how serious one of the oboe players was when he stood up during the first rehearsal and threatened to quit after an egg-sized piece of cinder had glanced off his head; but we do know that the next day saw a plastic contrivance designed as a roof over each end of the orchestra, and a canvas curtain was stretched across the front during each performance of the ride thereafter.

Monday, Aug. 25, 1952, was Children's Day at the C.N.E., a hot, dusty summer day, but none the less a memorable one for our boys. The sensation of being greeted by an estimated 35,000 youngsters, our largest audience of the tour, was an experience long to be remembered. Even one or two of our older mounts, veterans of several musical rides, appeared to be conscious of the din of high-pitched screams and whistling that arose from the sea of small faces as the ride rode into view of the packed grandstand that day.

Attended by His Worship Mayor Lamport and other local dignitaries, a civic reception held in the Royal York Hotel for the members of the ride, provided a fitting climax to our Exhibition visit. To mark the occasion, each



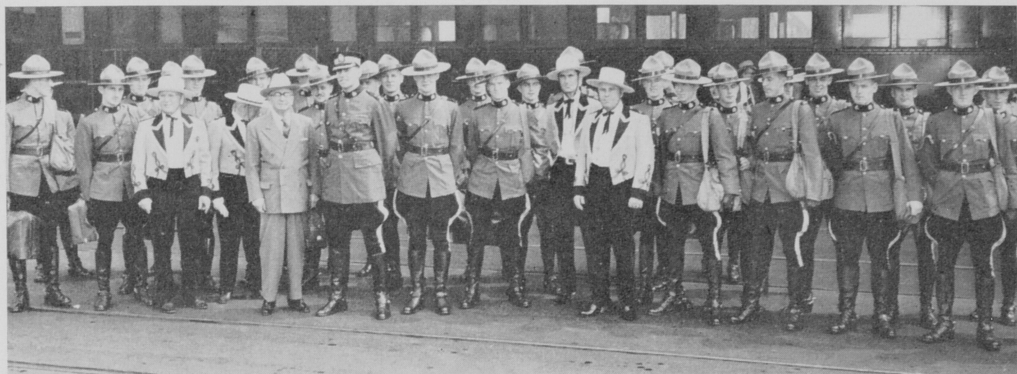
Left to Right—Staff Sergeant Anderson, Corporal Hill, Sergeant Bryson and Inspector McNeil being greeted by Mayor Dorothy Lee at Portland's City Hall.

member was the recipient of a fountain pen and pencil set and as a further token of appreciation, a silver tray, suitably engraved, was presented to the Force.

Following a short respite back at our Rockcliffe "home base" our next venture began with crossing the International Boundary Line at Detroit, Michigan on September 30. This was the beginning of an expeditious 75-day visit to the United States by the '52 ride. The Pacific International Horse Show and Rodeo, October 4-11, inclusive, was the scene of our American debut, and was well attended by enthusiastic audiences. On our arrival a cordial welcome was extended by Portland's first lady, Mayor Dorothy McCullough Lee, at a quiet and brief ceremony in the City Hall. A flag-raising ceremony at the Shriner's Hospital for Crippled

Children the following Sunday, October 5, might possibly be singled out as the most impressive ceremony of the tour. A stirring moment was most certainly felt by all spectators as the flags of Canada and the United States were raised, symbolizing U.S.-Canadian friendship. At the conclusion of the speeches and formalities, the RCMP personnel circulated through the hospital, chatting with the youngsters and distributing a few souvenirs, brought along for such occasions.

Another unscheduled appearance was that made at the local U.S. Veterans' Hospital. While such visits were not included on the itinerary and were "extra-curricular" as far as the boys were concerned, we always had plenty of volunteers and sincere appreciation



Arrival of the Musical Ride at Los Angeles, Cal. Members are being welcomed by Sheriff Biscailuz and his colorful deputies.

was expressed on all occasions by hospital authorities and government agencies alike. It was not possible of course to comply with all the many requests for personal appearances and the demands did increase as the tour progressed.

Toward the end of the Portland show, if you had occasion to pass through the corridors of the Heathman Hotel, you would undoubtedly have heard several "bathroom tenors" giving forth with their own particular versions of "California Here I Come". All of those renditions were nothing more or less than outbursts of uncontrolled enthusiasm incited by the fascinating stories told about the next destination on our list. This time we were headed for the much-publicized city of Los Angeles and its fabulous suburb, Hollywood. From the moment we stepped off the train at L.A. things began to happen and a whirlwind of events continued during our whole stay. On hand to greet the party was Sheriff Biscailuz with his colorful deputies and officials of the Los Angeles International Horse Show. From the station we were whisked to the Los Angeles City Hall, admirably escorted by the City Police, for a brief civic reception. From there we proceeded to our Hollywood Plaza Hotel where we were greeted by representatives of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce. The

balance of the day, left barely enough time to register and unpack the tremendous amount of gear necessary for musical ride tours and that night was possibly the only one out of the next week or so that any of us managed to get "the required eight hours".

Our introduction to the principles of California hospitality continued the following morning, October 15, when we joined the regular Wednesday morning KFWB broadcast of the Los Angeles Breakfast Club as guests. A copy of the program was handed to each man as he entered the hall and all blushed as we read the following lines:

"A GREAT CANADIAN MORNING here for the Los Angeles International Horse Show at the Pan-Pacific Auditorium, the wonderful male chorus of the Mounties will be our featured attraction 38 UNIFORMED SINGERS.".

Mind you the boys did have a repertoire of little ditties, fairly well rehearsed too, but our vocal efforts had been only a means of relieving the monotony of the many bus trips between hotels and stables. (Fortunately Mr. Claude Heater was on hand to render several excellent baritone solos.) This, and other misinterpretations we found, were shared by a good many more of our American

neighbors. However, any misconceived ideas about what our uniform represented were easily rectified and most certainly did not lessen the degree of hospitality which was extended in voluminous quantities by citizens from all walks of life.

Our hotel was situated in the heart of the film colony at Hollywood and Vine Streets and this convenience permitted attendance at a few of the better-known radio and TV shows. Also dovetailed into the already tight daily schedule were the following: luncheons and conducted tours of three movie lots; a visit to the L.A. City Police Academy; an Exhibitor's Ball at the Beverly Hills Hotel; luncheon and tour of the County Jail; an "after-show" dinner at Ciro's; and several invitations to luncheons and dinners at private homes. This was the first time an RCMP Musical Ride had visited this city and the friendly Los Angelinos succeeded in making our visit a most memorable one.

Our next move amounted to only an overnight trip and Tuesday, October 28 at 6.45 a.m. the flash-bulbs were popping once again as we were greeted by officials of the Grand National Livestock Exposition at the San Francisco terminal. Within a few hours after our arrival Inspector McNeil was presented with a neat 16-page mimeographed list labelled: "Personal Appearances—RCMP—Master List". What this actually boiled down to was 21 interviews (radio, TV and press), a dance held in honor of the ride, a tour of San Francisco Bay and three or four receptions! Here was a publicity man who put all others to shame.

The first main item on the list found us in an autocade of shiny convertibles as we sped through down town S.F. to the magnificent City Hall. We were greeted in person here by Mayor Elmer E. Robinson and other civic officials. Next stop was Union Square for an exchange of greetings with the San

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San Francisco Police Department. The color guard and band from the Sixth Army and color guard of the S.F. Canadian Legion Post presented the flags of United States and Canada and the national anthems of both countries were played following appropriate speeches.

The Grand National Horse Show and Rodeo was held in San Francisco's Cow Palace and the musical ride once again enjoyed the enthusiasm of a California reception at each performance. Here again officials and private citizens alike extended every courtesy possible during our stay. Little enough time was available to take in the many points of interest, however most of the boys did get a good look at the two famous bridges, a ride or two on the quaint cable cars, a view of the city from Twin Peaks and possibly a visit through Chinatown and Fisherman's Wharf. In addition some members still found time to donate blood in answer to a plea from the Canadian Legion, and still others took time out to visit with the crippled children.

Unfortunately, space does not permit the mention of all those people by name who did so much to make our visit to the United States a pleasant one. There were also many Canadians representing our government, along with ex-members and retired members of the Force now living south of the border, who made important contributions to the success of the tour. The writer feels, though, that the lines describing our American visit would be deficient without a special word of praise to the official ring-master and horn-blower for the Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco horse shows. This gentleman, Mr. Harold Collinson, provided a dignified opening to each performance of the Musical Ride with the sounding of a General Salute prefixed by the regimental call of the RCMP. His affable personality and jocularly won for him the firm friendship of all our members.

Toronto's Royal Winter Fair was the next and final horse show the ride was to participate in. The long jaunt from San Francisco was broken by a 12-hour stop-over at North Platte, Nebraska. This was principally for the purpose of giving the horses a chance to limber up. It also provided an opportunity for a speedy automobile tour of the prairie countryside, with a glimpse at the former home and ranch of the colorful Col. W. F. Cody situated but a short distance from one of the world's most modern hump retarder switching yards where as many as 4,000 railway cars can be handled in a day by radio control.

The evening of November 14 found the horses safely bedded down once again in the C.N.E. Horse Palace. As a point of interest, this building, linked together under one roof with the Coliseum and Live Stock Pavilion, constitutes the largest exhibition building in the world, with a floor area of $24\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The Royal Winter Fair lived up to its reputation of drawing appreciative audiences; each performance of the ride was given a hearty reception. At an impressive closing ceremony Inspector McNeil was presented with a silver tray as a gesture of gratitude for the ride's contribution to the success of the Fair. This procedure—followed in the three American cities as well—made a total of five beautiful silver trays to add to the sizeable collection already stored in the Rockcliffe tack room show-cases.

Regarding the music supplied for the ride—a friendly liaison was experienced with all the bands and orchestras and the unusual variety of these aggregations did nothing to lessen the fine co-operation received from all of them. In Hollywood for instance the troop trotted and cantered to the smooth stylings of a 15-piece dance orchestra whereas Toronto's C.N.E. Grandstand Show boasted a 60-piece symphony orchestra. The remaining points featured an assortment of seven different military bands, and as

musical director for the '52 ride the writer was in a position to personally appreciate the admirable sense of discretion shown by each of these musical units.

The 38 riders, now dispersed across the Dominion, were granted a well-earned leave period following their return to Ottawa. On their behalf I think it would be fitting to divulge one of the many compliments received regarding their deportment on the trip. This one was paid by an employee of the Hollywood Plaza Hotel who remarked to the writer the day we were leaving that in all his 20 years' experience with that establishment he had never encountered a more well-mannered group of men. From the over one million persons who attended the 83 public performances the members individually gained a host of new personal friends and this factor, along with the meetings with former

acquaintances and reunions with old squad members, tends to enrich the overall experience gained on a musical ride tour.

The following is a nominal roll of the RCMP 1952 Musical Ride: Sub-Insp. A. S. McNeil, S/Sgt. C. W. Anderson, Sgt. C. C. Bryson, Cpls. D. A. Hadfield and E. C. Hill, Csts. S. M. Baird, J. A. H. Berthiaume, E. Boechler, W. G. Bristow, G. R. Busch, L. R. Crosby, G. B. Cummings, W. R. Davidson, M. Demianiuk, H. W. Elder, R. I. Evans, D. G. Falconer, W. Frank, R. C. Harrison, E. G. Koester, W. F. Kroeker, C. R. Kvern, W. R. C. Leitch, H. A. MacKenzie, J. H. MacLaughlin, D. P. McNaughton, P. J. C. Morin, W. E. K. Morris, J. O. Murray, R. A. Peterson, D. L. J. Pollock, R. H. Roth, A. V. Scully, W. T. F. Sherman, J. B. Thorne, W. G. Turner, J. B. Urquhart and A. C. Wilson.

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Musical Ride Receives American Ovation

BY EVELYN HILL

An American admirer writes of her impressions of the Mounted Troop's reception at the United States horse shows.

THIS article is written in the hope that members of the Force might find interest in a first-hand account of the American public's reaction to the recent visit of the Musical Ride to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The ride's visit was undoubtedly the highlight of the Pacific Coast Horse Show season, and received the greatest ovation ever given any group in California. Perhaps one of the most complimentary things that can be said is the fact that many hard-bitten old trainers and usually blasé exhibitors were seen to return to the ringside night after night just to see the "Mounties" perform. Members of the ride can be justly proud

of the performance they gave and of the wonderful impression made on the spectators. The sight of 32 scarlet-uniformed riders and their black mounts entering the arena never failed to bring loud cheers from the crowds at each of the 28 performances given in California, and as word spread that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were in town, more and more people turned out to see the show, some driving as far as 100 miles to see a single performance. It was, in fact, the first time that a horse show in California had drawn such large crowds. Both Los Angeles and San Francisco drew full houses, and at many performances were selling standing room only. Before and



Each
horse
is
made
a
special
pet.

after each performance the Mounted Police stables were crowded with adoring fans of all ages, and each seemed to be collecting autographs. The fans noted that the "Mounties" were extremely gracious as they took time out to lead horses out to be petted, pose for photos with children and answer innumerable questions. Many people had seen members of the ride on various television shows, and it was perhaps the first time that Hopalong Cassidy and the Space Patrol had received such stiff competition for the affections of the children.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police stables were open to the general public at all times during both California shows. Among the many visitors were seasoned horsemen as well as laymen. All were interested in methods of care and handling used by the Mounted Police, as well as general behind-the-scenes activities.

There were many things which were of particular interest and stand out in the memories of those who made many visits to the stables, but perhaps most noteworthy of all was the fact that all the horses were treated with exceptional kindness and each one seemed to be a special pet. One often heard people remark upon how well trained and well mannered each horse was. The ease and speed with which the horses were loaded at the various depots was something of a record, for any horseman realizes that to ship 36 horses and equipment is no small task. S/Sgt. C. W. Anderson and Cpl. D. A. Hadfield, who were in charge, received the sincere admiration of all.

The Force's method of cooling hot horses by placing straw under the blanket, was noted with great interest by local horsemen, for it was a practice new to



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most. The manner in which a maple leaf was stencilled on each horse's rump before the ride was also watched with interest, as was the polishing of lances and saddles, and there were many offers of help from small boys who spent many hours around the stables.

Many members of the ride seemed to be surprised at the great number of Canadians who came from far and wide to see them. It is reported that there are over 60,000 Canadians in and around the Los Angeles area alone. All those Canadians present watched the 1952 Musical Ride with a feeling of great pride, and perhaps none more so than Mr. Harold Collinson, who acted as ring-master and horn-blower at both the Los Angeles and

San Francisco shows. Mr. Collinson is a member of the Canadian Legion, and served with the Canadian forces during World War I.

Members of the ride perhaps do not realize the lasting impression they made in California. One may still hear people humming or whistling snatches of the fine musical score which was so well directed by Sgt. C. C. Bryson. Mounted Police films have become the vogue in Hollywood, with two already released and at least two more in preparation. Each man, from Insp. A. S. McNeil on down, made a host of friends all of whom hope that the Musical Ride will return to the United States in the very near future. ● ● ●

The *Canadian Heart Association* reminds us: "Diseases of the heart and blood vessels cause three times as many deaths as cancer, five times as many as violence and accidents, and eight times as many as tuberculosis in Canada each year."

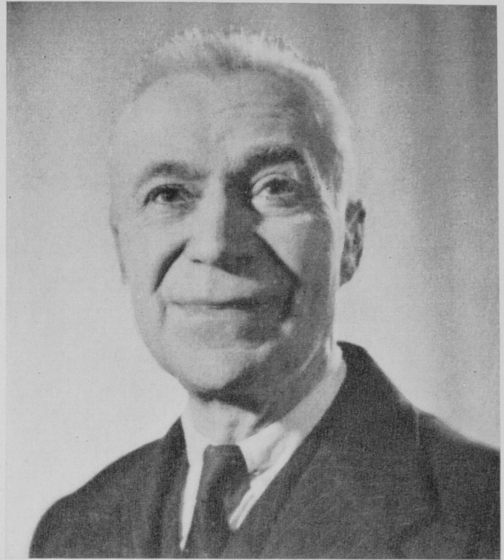
PERCY SEAL RETIRES

ON Jan. 18, 1953 Percy Leonard Seal, who had served in the Force for 35 years, said "good-bye" to his many friends and commenced a period of retirement which we hope will last even longer than his service.

Percy was born in England on Oct. 18, 1883. He engaged in the RNWMP on Feb. 16, 1917 as Reg. No. 6647 and rose to the rank of sergeant. On Feb. 15, 1925 he took his discharge and was immediately re-engaged as a special constable. From that day until his retirement he served as the Commissioner's Secretary with a singleness of purpose and efficiency rarely equalled. His punctuality was not only noteworthy, but of such impressionability, that it became a popular subject for discussion, not only in Headquarters, but throughout the Force.

On Dec. 1, 1946 he was presented with the RCMP Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Five different Commissioners benefited by having Mr. Seal serve under them, and in publicly saying good-bye to him at a presentation gathering, Commissioner Nicholson paid tribute to his many admirable characteristics which, the Commissioner felt, would be sadly missed. His ever present willingness to co-operate with all branches had been



an example to all, and his capabilities had been of inestimable value throughout his service. He spoke five different languages—English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian—which was an accomplishment in itself and extremely useful to the Force, but he had become an exceptionally efficient secretary in many other ways.

A well-stocked leather wallet was presented to him at this gathering on behalf of all his well-wishers in Ottawa, and, in addition, a plaque signifying his service and with photographs of the five Commissioners under whom he had served, was also given to him.

Percy Seal, a great little fellow, one of the most popular men in the Force, has left; but he will long be remembered.

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IN HIS HIP POCKET

Several men appeared before a magistrate charged jointly with a gambling offence. The first accused entered a plea of guilty, and the magistrate stated he would take the other pleas before passing sentence. All accused entered similar pleas and the magistrate directed his attention to the first man, gave him a good dressing down and concluded, "You have entered a plea of guilty to this detestable offence and I sentence you to a fine of \$50. . . ." At this juncture the accused laughingly stated, "Oh, that's O.K. Judge, I've got it right here in my hip pocket"—"and 6 months", continued the magistrate. "Have you got that in your hip pocket too?"

Honor Roll

(Supplementary to that published in the July 1933 issue of *The Quarterly*)

IN tribute to the members of the RCMP who gave their lives for the Force and their country, as a result of violence encountered while attempting to carry out their duties:

Reg. No. 6352—

Cpl. Michael Moriarty

Shot by a farmer while endeavoring to serve him with summons Apr. 26, 1935 near Drumheller, Alta. Engaged in the RNWMP Oct. 20, 1914, discharged Oct. 19, 1917. Served with the Alberta Provincial Police 13 years, four months. Re-engaged in RCMP Apr. 1, 1932.

Reg. No. 11582—

Cst. John George Shaw

Shot by Doukhobors Oct. 5, 1935 near Arran, Man. Engaged in the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932. Served with the Manitoba Provincial Police one year, ten months.

Reg. No. 11326—

Sgt. Thomas Sellar Wallace

Shot by Doukhobors Oct. 7, 1935 near Banff, Alta. Engaged in the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932. Served with the Alberta Provincial Police ten years, five months.

Reg. No. 10946—

Cst. George Campbell Harrison

Shot by Doukhobors Oct. 7, 1935 near Banff, Alta. Engaged in the RCMP July 3, 1931.

Reg. No. 12690—

Cst. Willis Edward Rhodeniser

Shot by an Indian murderer, Aug. 26, 1939 near Carlyle, Sask. Engaged in the RCMP July 2, 1935.

Reg. No. 11046—

Cst. Norman Alfred Gleadow

Brutally murdered by a prisoner while searching his shack for stolen articles Oct. 11, 1939 at Esterhazy, Sask. Engaged in the RCMP Oct. 1, 1931.

Reg. No. 7606—

Sgt. Arthur Julian Barker

Murdered in a hotel at Shaunavon, Sask., Mar. 16, 1940. Engaged in the RNWMP Apr. 10, 1919 and discharged by purchase Apr. 26, 1921. Served with the Saskatchewan Provincial Police six years, nine months. Re-engaged in the RCMP June 1, 1928.

Reg. No. 11298—

Cst. Frederick Gordon Frank Counsell

Shot by a suspected murderer while attempting to apprehend him near Parkland, Alta., May 22, 1940. Engaged in RCMP Mar. 21, 1932.

Reg. No. 10063—

Cst. Charles James Johnstone

Missing at sea as a result of enemy action May 1, 1941. Engaged in RCMP Jan. 30, 1924.

Reg. No. 12572—

Cst. Peter Seddon Oliver

Killed in action at Dieppe Aug. 19, 1942 while serving with No. 1 Provost Corps (RCMP). Engaged in RCMP June 22, 1935.

Reg. No. 12856—

Cst. Edison Alexander Cameron

Killed in action in Italy Dec. 28, 1943 while serving with No. 1 Provost Corps (RCMP). Engaged in RCMP Apr. 16, 1937.

Reg. No. 13064—

Cst. Terence Graham Newcomen Watts

Killed in action in Italy Dec. 28, 1943 while serving with No. 1 Provost Corps (RCMP). Engaged in RCMP Oct. 29, 1938.

Reg. No. 13157—

Cst. David Charles Gardner Moon

Died from wounds received in Italy Dec. 28, 1943 while serving with No. 1 Provost Corps (RCMP). Engaged in RCMP Dec. 30, 1938.

Reg. No. 13678—

Cst. Kenneth Laurence d'Albenas

Killed in action in Italy May 15, 1944 while serving with No. 1 Provost Corps (RCMP). Engaged in RCMP Sept. 6, 1940.

Reg. No. 12398—

Cst. John Francis Joseph Nelson

Killed in action in Italy May 22, 1944 while serving with No. 1 Provost Corps (RCMP). Engaged in RCMP June 19, 1934.

Reg. No. 12108—

Cst. Donald Gilbert Stackhouse

Killed in action in Italy May 31, 1944 while serving with No. 1 Provost Corps (RCMP). Engaged in RCMP Jan. 8, 1934.

Reg. No. 5816—

Cst. Alexander Gamman

Shot following bank hold-up in Montreal, Que., May 26, 1950. Engaged in RNWMP June 1, 1914 and discharged May 31, 1917. Re-engaged in RCMP Oct. 10, 1939.

Members of the Force who lost their lives as a result of the hazards of their occupation, or from the hardships and exposure encountered while in the performance of their duty:

Reg. No. 11150—

Cst. Daniel Miller

Died Oct. 14, 1935 as a result of a car accident near Newcastle, N.B. Engaged in RCMP Nov. 5, 1931.

Reg. No. 12093—

Cst. William George Boorman

Killed May 26, 1937 by accidental discharge of his rifle while on a walrus hunt with natives near Port Harrison on east coast of Hudson Bay. Engaged in RCMP Nov. 15, 1933.

Reg. No. 10655—

Cst. Harry Gilbert Rapeer

Accidentally killed May 23, 1940 while attempting to stop runaway horse team at "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask. Engaged in RCMP July 24, 1929, discharged Sept. 12, 1930. Re-engaged Sept. 25, 1939.

Reg. No. 10982—

Sgt. Louis Romeo Dubuc

Accidentally killed in Trans-Atlantic ferry bomber crash Sept. 27, 1941 at Dundal, Erie, Ireland, while on leave from the Force and serving with RCAF. Engaged in RCMP Aug. 19, 1931.

Reg. No. 11003—

Cst. Charles Floyd Patterson

Asphyxiated Nov. 25, 1941 in England while serving with No. 1 Provost Corps (RCMP).

Engaged in RCMP Aug. 27, 1931, discharged Aug. 26, 1937. Re-engaged Sept. 21, 1939.

Reg. No. 13205—

Cst. James Harvard Delamere Bedlington

Killed Apr. 30, 1943 as a result of a motorcycle accident in England while serving with No. 1 Provost Corps (RCMP). Engaged in RCMP Oct. 16, 1939.

Surgeon Maurice Powers, BA., MD., CM.

Killed as a result of an aeroplane crash near North Battleford, Sask., Oct. 20, 1943.

Reg. No. 12983—

Cst. Wilfred James Cobble

Died Dec. 4, 1946 as a result of injuries received in highway accident near Vegreville, Alta. Engaged in RCMP Sept. 22, 1937.

Reg. No. 14890—

Cst. James Boyd Henderson

Drowned near Gananoque, Ont., Aug. 7, 1948 while serving aboard Patrol Boat *Carnduff*. Engaged in RCMP May 1, 1947.

Reg. No. 11645—

Cst. Carl Frizzle Wilson

Died Sept. 9, 1948 as a result of injuries received when struck by a car in Portapique, N.S., while directing traffic. Engaged in RCMP Apr. 1, 1932. Served with Nova Scotia Provincial Police one year, three months.

Reg. No. 14757—

Cst. Herschel Taylor Wood

Died July 16, 1950 as a result of injuries received in car accident near Glacier Park, Montana, while returning from investigations. Engaged in RCMP Oct. 9, 1946.

HOBBYHOY

Go, get yourself a hobby,
Be it this, or be it that,
Such as singing, painting, gardening,
It matters not a jot.
But one of these or all of these,
The choice is up to you,
Will prove a balm for boredom,
With joys that will ensue.

The daily round, with all its cares,
When thought-of night and day,
Is apt to narrow down the mind
And make its hate for play
Become a real obsession
Which, to other people's eyes
Is dull and makes you one of those
They gladly ostracize.

To say you haven't got one
Or there's none that you can see,
Is certainly admitting what a bore a man
can be.
So, find what's extramural.
Freshen up what's in your head.
A man without a hobby
Moves around, but boy, he's dead!

L. W. HOPKINS



Governor-General's Troop

A unique honor was conferred upon the RCMP at an impressive ceremony held on the grounds of Rideau Hall during the afternoon of February 5 when the "A" Division Special Detail was inspected by the Governor-General, the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey. In addressing the men following the inspection, His Excellency designated that in future the squad be known as "The Governor-General's Troop". He stated that it was a pleasure to bestow the title on the squad and referred to the close contact he has had with RCMP personnel in his travels from coast to coast, and especially since taking up residence at Rideau Hall.

The Force has been responsible for the security of Government House and the Parliament Buildings since 1920, when these duties were taken over from

the Dominion Police. These responsibilities are now incumbent on the Governor-General's Troop. In that the troop is the focal point of interest for tourists, the men are selected for their smart appearance, their ability to deal successfully with the public, as well as for their policing proficiency. Service in the Troop will be for periods of not less than one year, and replacements will be selected from throughout the Force.

For the inspection the parade was under the command of Insp. L. J. C. Watson, in the presence of Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE and Supt. J. F. Thrasher, Officer Commanding "A" Division. Flt. Lt. Arthur Titus, A.D.C., attended the Governor-General.

Following the ceremony the Troop was accorded a reception at the vice-regal residence. ● ● ●

In the photo at the top of the page are shown personnel of the Governor-General's Troop. *Front row, l. to r.*—Sgt. Major R. W. Duff, Cpl. M. G. Schrader, Csts. J. A. V. Smith, E. O. McGregor, G. A. Walker, F. H. Loree, R. R. Murray, W. J. Hameluck, B. C. Lensen, R. E. Muir, R. K. Riley, J. H. Stewart, J. B. MacKellar.

Back row, l. to r.—Csts. E. G. Brethour, M. R. Kennedy, J. M. T. Leslie, K. T. F. Parker, W. A. Webb, H. L. Jensen, G. E. Woodley, J. L. Godin, J. D. S. Clark, S. Sale, M. O. Nord.

OH! ME ACHIN' BACK!

The old cavalry expression "Make much of your horses" seems to have lost some of its significance in this modern age. The *British United Press* in commenting on the RCMP's Annual Report for 1952, points out that if the Force was given the order to "mount up", poor old dobbin would be required to support at least 37 men on its back.

Statistics from the Annual Report show that the Force is made up of 5,641 officers and men but has only 151 saddle horses.

University Detachment

By

CPL. W. R. MORGAN

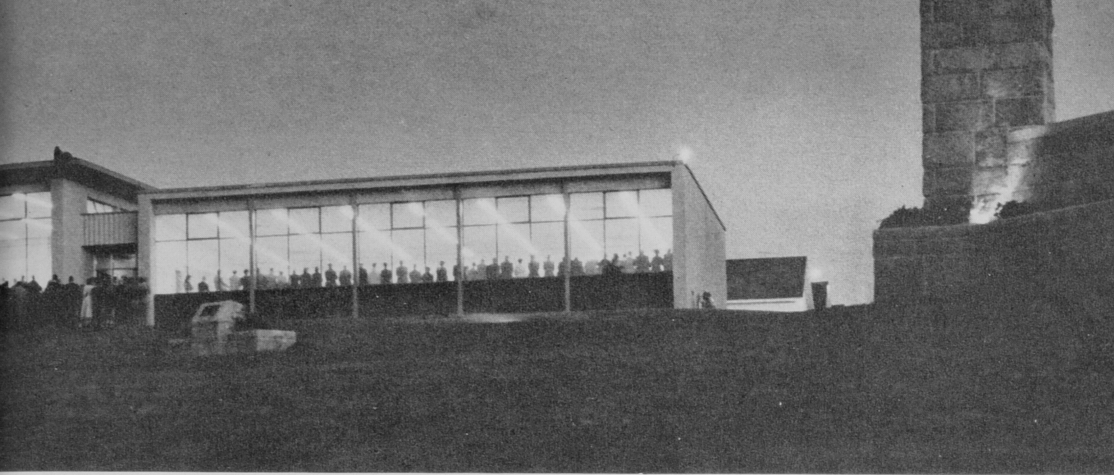
MANY British Columbians, when speaking of their university, are apt to think of it as being situated in the city of Vancouver. For many practical reasons this might well be so, but in fact the campus itself lies on Provincial Government land at the tip of Point Grey peninsula, adjoining the boundaries of the metropolis. This land, known as the University Endowment Lands, comprises some 3,000 acres and was set aside by the government in 1911 in order that university revenue might be provided by its sale or lease. The campus itself occupies an area of 548 acres and many vantage points in the whole district offer an unsurpassed view of the Gulf of Georgia, Howe Sound and the scenic mountain backdrop of Vancouver's north shore. And it is here, in the midst of this beautiful setting, that we find "E" Division's University Detachment.

During the past 30 years the Endowment Lands have been developed into a fine residential area, and all private homes are built under strict regulation in order that the high standard of construction and architectural design be maintained. There is no governing body and for that reason the area is described as "un-organized". It is administered by the Department of Lands of the province and there is a resident manager, who also holds the appointment of stipendiary magistrate. The Department of Public Works maintains certain roads, others being looked after by the Department of Lands.



One of the most "choice" detachments in the Mounted Police, situated in the beautiful grounds of the University of British Columbia with the rugged splendor of the West Coast Mountains in the background.

No commercial enterprises are allowed other than one small block of stores and one garage. In the centre of this commercial zone is the RCMP detachment building, which was expressly designed and built by the Provincial Government in the days of the B.C. Provincial Police and which combines very adequate offices and fine living quarters. The appearance, construction and grounds of the detachment are in keeping with the surrounding residential area. Equipment includes a police car with three-way radio on the RCMP channel and a receiving set on the Vancouver City Police frequency. A motorcycle is also on charge and is used extensively in patrol work and traffic control. The university, which is only half a mile from the detachment, also has a motorcycle which is available to the Police when required on special occasions. There is a network of well paved roads throughout the district, which, as members who have been stationed in the interior of B.C. and on the



Night scene—official opening of the Faculty of Law, University of British Columbia, Sept. 5, 1952.

prairies will know, makes police work much more pleasant. No snow-drifts to tackle, no gumbo to plow through—these are advantages much appreciated by the man on detachment.

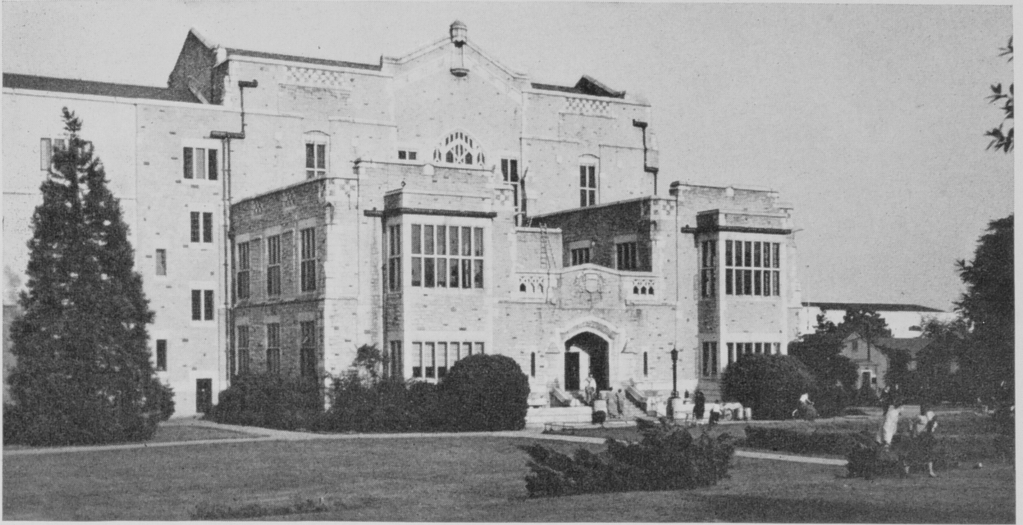
There are approximately 5,000 students attending university and there are 2,500 residents; together with a faculty and staff of 1,500 there is a general population, itinerant and permanent, of about 10,000. By actual count there is an average of 1,100 motor cars moving into the university area from the city of Vancouver between the hours of 8 and 8.30 a.m. every day except Sunday. This calls for considerable traffic work. Fortunately two of the main arteries are boulevard-type roads which minimize traffic hazards and simplify control measures.

All the usual type of police work is encountered with the exception of drunkenness and beer parlor brawls. These last mentioned are not in evidence for the simple reason that there are no hotels or beer parlors allowed in the area. The detachment, while in unorganized territory, is so close to the city of Vancouver that it has to be run on a shift basis with service to the public at a moment's notice. The closest co-operation is maintained with Vancouver City Police as evidenced by the radio frequency of that department being installed in the detachment car.

The numerous functions taking place at the university all call for extra police duty in traffic and crowd control. Fortunately campus authorities are cognizant of present-day traffic problems and have provided adequate parking space at various places in suitable relationship to the buildings, where congestion might otherwise occur. The buildings themselves house extensive installations and a great deal of valuable equipment; as a security measure they are patrolled at all times by members of the Corps of Commissioners hired by the university.

The RCMP constable learns early in his training the necessity of exercising all the highest principles of politeness and fairness in carrying out police duties and scrupulous attention to uniform and personal appearance. At university, these principles are forever paramount in the contact of all personnel with the public. Here the Police are dealing with people of intellect and social standing who have a considerable impact on the society of Vancouver, of the province and even of Canada. Here are citizens who set a high standard for themselves in their service to their fellow men, and it is perhaps only natural therefore that detachment members are a little more conscious than usual that equally high standards are expected of them.

There are many functions at the university attended by high officials and other dignitaries and on such occasions the detachment provides a motorcycle escort for the motorcade of the personage



B.C. Government Travel Bureau Photograph.

University of British Columbia Library.

concerned. As an example the Governor-General of Canada, the Lieutenant-Governor of the province and the Prime Minister of Canada have all visited the university during the past summer. The usual extra duties in scarlet serge are carried out at such times with emphasis on police duties as against purely decorative purposes.

Some of the finest beaches on the Pacific Coast are located off the university land, the best known being Spanish Bank, almost three miles long. Here, in 1792, took place the historic meeting between Capt. George Vancouver and the Spaniards Galiano and Valdez. In modern times these fine beaches, cared for by arrangement with the Vancouver Parks Board, attract thousands of bathers during the summer months, and the consequent thefts from parked cars, illegal parking, beach fires during closed season and the occasional drowning bring increased activities for the Police. Designated areas on the beaches are patrolled by life-guards, but detachment personnel are on call at immediate notice in case of a drowning accident, and dragging

equipment is on hand. A fire department, maintained by University Endowment Lands for the campus and resident area, has inhalator equipment which is available for resuscitation efforts in bathing and other accidents.

The physical assets of the university represent a worthy accomplishment in the short life of one of Canada's younger institutions of higher learning, and in this British Columbians have great pride. They are just as proud of the many "UBC" graduates whose achievements and intellectual activities have brought renown to themselves, to Canada, and to their alma mater. To mention only a few, we have in the United Nations Mr. Hugh Kennleyside, Director-General of the Technical Assistance Administration; Mr. S. Morley Scott, senior adviser to the Canadian delegation and permanent head of the United Nations Branch in our Department of External Affairs; and in the Federal Cabinet, the recently appointed Minister of Fisheries, Mr. James Sinclair.

Until two years ago, students wishing to graduate in medicine or law had

perform to attend eastern universities to obtain their degrees. With the establishment of faculties on these subjects, University of British Columbia has widened its scope to keep abreast of the times, and made the path a little easier for young western Canadians to graduate in these professions. Among those presently studying law is Cpl. H. C. Russell, who is attending the university under the RCMP policy of assisting selected members through law school. Corporal Russell is the first member thus to attend UBC. He speaks in the highest praise of his tutors and their helpfulness, and they in

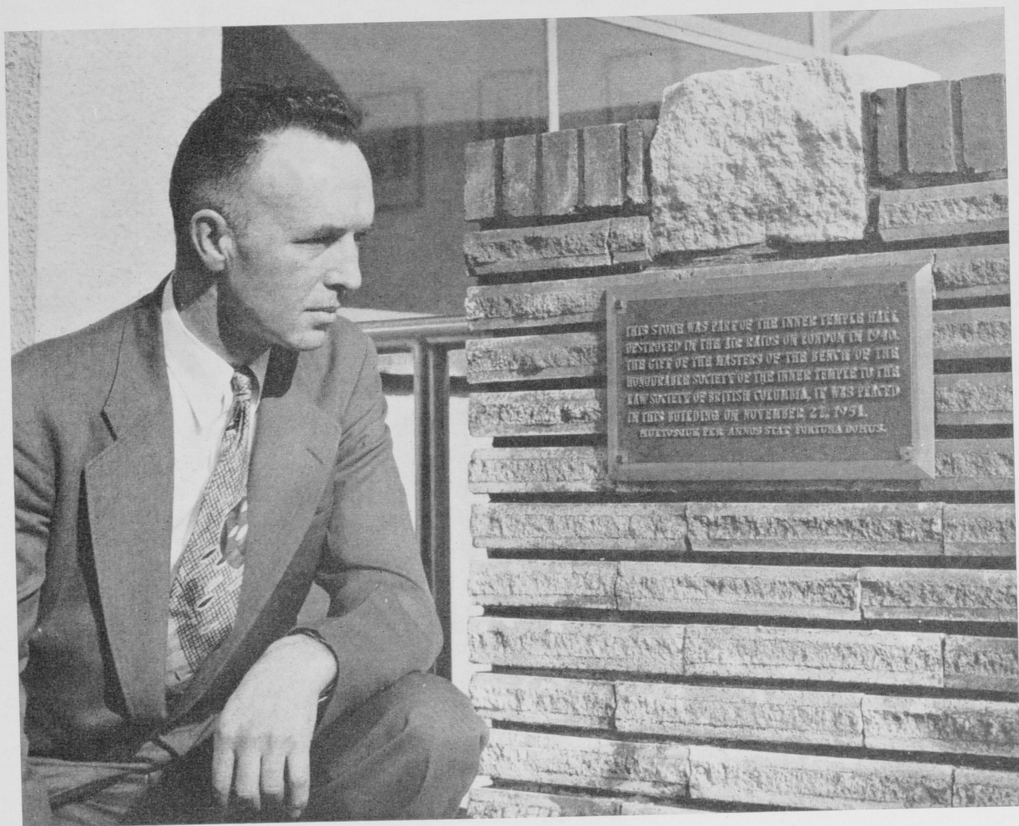
turn have warm commendation for his progress, which they consider exceptional for a man away from active studies for many years.

With this official and more intimate connection with the university itself, our detachment members now have less of the sensation, as it were, of being on the outside looking in. This and other pleasant recollections of duty in this territory are no doubt the reasons why members stationed there now and in the past all agree that "University" is an ideal detachment in which to perform police duties.

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Corporal Russell studies a gift to the B.C. Law Society from the Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple. The inscription on the plaque reads as follows:

This stone was part of the Inner Temple Hall destroyed in the air raids on London in 1940. The gift of the Masters of the Bench of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple to the Law Society of British Columbia, it was placed in this building on November 27, 1951.
Multosque per annus stat fortuna domus.



"Jimmy"

by BERT MARSH

News Editor, British United Press, Montreal

WE NEVER did get his full name. To us it was just Jimmy—a wide-eyed, bright, ginger-haired youngster who lived on a farm outside Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Edwin Tetlow of the London *Daily Telegraph* and I were loafing around the Charlottetown Hotel at lunch time. We were waiting for the afternoon part of the tour through the Dominion Experimental Farm.

We had written our stories up to that point and were comparing notes sitting on a chintz-covered settee in the lobby. Few people were around. Other members of the press party were typing in a salon set aside for reporters off the dining-room. The RCMP motorcyclists were eating lunch in twos and fours, their bikes parked across the street outside.

A tousle-haired boy sat opposite us, by himself, nearly hidden in the deep cushions. He wore breeches—the sort that lace around the ankles and are standard garb for Canadian youngsters in the late fall and winter—and a heavy, black and red mackinaw coat. His black boots were covered in the reddish dust that is peculiar to the country's tiniest province.

He looked intent on something, but we couldn't figure what it was and I went over to ask.

The boy stood up when he saw me coming and looked a little frightened. He obviously didn't belong in the hotel and seemed doubtful whether to stand his ground or run. But as I crossed the lobby toward him his mouth set in a determined line and he stayed put.

This is an excerpt from an article on the Royal Tour in Canada. The incident depicted reflects the admiration with which Canadian youth generally regard the Mounted Police and the author furnished *The Quarterly* with a copy of his story in recognition of the work being accomplished by the Force's "Youth and Police" program.

"Hi, son," I greeted him. "Waiting for someone?"

"Yes sir," he said.

"Waiting for the Princess?"

"Aw, no. I've seen her."

"The Duke, maybe?"

"Seen him, too. 'Fact I've seen them four times today," he shrugged.

Well, I said, if he was waiting for someone perhaps I could help.

"I guess not, thanks," he said.

He obviously was hiding something and he was keyed up and excited about it. He told me his name was Jimmy and he lived on a farm six miles out of town. He was 12. He hitch-hiked into town aboard a truck early that morning and planned to stick around all day.

I volunteered that he must have come to see the Princess—but why did he stay all alone in the hotel lobby? And, incidentally, what did he think of the Royal Visitors—a stock question by now.

"They're swell, I guess," he said. But he wasn't too enthused about it.

By this time Ed Tetlow had come over and he motioned me away. The two of us went back to sitting on our settee, but we couldn't keep our eyes off Jimmy.

He kept looking toward the dining-room where the Mounties were eating but he seemed afraid to go too near the doorway. Jimmy truly was awed by the men in the bright red jackets and blue and gold-striped trousers.

Ten minutes passed and Jimmy still

sat there. I couldn't hold my curiosity any longer.

"Hey, Jimmy," I started again. "Sure there's nothing I can do?"

Jimmy looked me over, up and down, took in the red, white and blue lapel button and red ribbon marked "Press, Royal Visit", and hesitated a few seconds longer.

Then it came out in a sort of gulp.

"I wanna meet a Mountie."

It seemed an off-pace request on a day when the legendary Mounties were supposed to take second billing to a pair of Royal visitors, but I told Jimmy I'd do what I could for him.

He didn't seem to believe anyone was capable of pulling it off. He explained he'd seen the occasional Mountie at a distance on highway patrol, but he'd never got around to going right up to one for a chat. And Jimmy, like many another boy of his age, idolized the Force. He wanted to join it when he grew up.

I went into the dining-room and turned Jimmy's case over to two members of the motorcycle escort. They said they'd be only too glad to oblige, but why not bring Jimmy over to the table?

I returned and put it up to Jimmy. "Uh-huh," he said. "You won't catch me going in there?" It seemed Jimmy was worrying again. He figured maybe someone would lock him up for going into the big hotel dining-room. I couldn't change his mind, and neither could Ed. It was even tough persuading him to go with me to the dining-room entrance so the Mounties would see him and know whom to talk to when they finished eating.

But he finally gave in and went as far as the door.

**working
with Canadians
in every walk
of life since
1817 . . .**



BANK OF MONTREAL
Canada's First Bank

The two constables waved and beckoned to him but Jimmy was far too excited at that point to wave back. He ran right back to his settee.

I went out to lunch and left Jimmy to it. Ed went into the press-room to check on the afternoon's itinerary.

Jimmy's chat with the Mounties must have been a success. On the way back to the hotel I saw him again, his face lit up with a big, beautiful and confident grin. He was holding court with a half dozen other youngsters and giving them the very devil for presuming even to touch his newly-won Mountie friends' motor-bikes.

"Mister," he told me, "the Mounties are my pals. I guess I can go home now."




The Hammond Electric Organ in the "Depot" Division Chapel was presented to the Force by the Robert Simpson Company Ltd., Toronto, and was dedicated for use in April 1941.

Soils and Crime

by B. B. Coldwell, Ph.D.

Chemist in charge Scientific Research Section, RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory,
Ottawa, Ont.

Introduction

 STUDY of police journals reveals a substantial increase during recent years, in the number of cases in which soils are being used as circumstantial evidence. This is largely due, (a) to the increasing awareness by investigators that soils differ in various characteristics and, (b) to the employment of modern scientific methods and techniques in the detection of crime. The potentialities of the use of soil as evidence in crimes such as rape, murder, assault, hit-and-run, breaking and entering, and burglary should be thoroughly appreciated by all law-enforcement officials and it is the purpose of this article to focus attention on this aspect of crime investigation.

Soils and their Characteristics

Soils begin their history with the accumulation or exposure of finely divided, weathered rock materials. The next step, often coincidental with the first, is the introduction of living organisms and the beginning of the constructive phases of the soil-forming process, that is, the action of certain physical, chemical and biological processes which are caused and controlled by such factors as climate, vegetation and relief. In the course of time these processes operating on the rock materials, bring about changes in the surface layers. The changed portion, which is the true soil, may vary in thickness from a mere film to several feet. It is a mixture of fragmented and partly or wholly weathered rocks and minerals, organic matter (living and dead), water and air, in varying proportions.

The value of soils as evidence depends largely upon the fact that soils differ in

physical and chemical properties, sometimes within very short distances.

Everyone is aware that soils differ in a horizontal direction, that is along the surface. It is less obvious that soils also differ in the vertical direction. If a hole is dug in any well-drained soil or if a fresh road cut is observed, a series of horizontal layers of soil of varying thickness differing from one another more or less sharply in such properties as color, texture and structure will be exposed to view. Various factors combine to cause recognizable and detectable differences in soils. The most important are: (1) type of rock material; (2) climate; (3) vegetation and organisms; (4) relief or topography; and (5) time. For any given combination of these factors only one type of soil will exist; a different combination will give rise to another type of soil.

Texture

The greater bulk of material for most soils is furnished by the physical and chemical weathering or decay of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks into mineral particles. These are classified according to diameter size into three principal groups: (1) sand, 2 to 0.05 mm.; (2) silt, 0.05 to 0.002 mm.; (3) clay, less than 0.002 mm. Particles larger than sand are classed as gravel. Sand grains feel gritty to the fingers and can be distinguished by the unaided eye. Silt, barely visible to the naked eye, has the appearance and feel of flour. Clay particles can be seen only under the microscope. It is this fraction that makes soils sticky when wet. The varying proportions of these particles present in a soil determine its texture, denoted by such

terms as sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, silt loam, clay loam and clay. A typical loam, for example, might contain silt, clay and sand in the proportion 45:23:32, respectively, by weight.

Mineral Composition

The minerals present in soils are mostly derived from the decay of igneous rocks, shales or sandstones. The most important are the following:

- (1) **QUARTZ (silica)** Sand is the commonly known form of quartz. It originates from igneous and metamorphic rocks and sandstones. It is recognized by its hardness, translucency and the presence of conchoidal fractures. Pure quartz is clear and transparent. In soils, however, it may have various colors due to impurities and may take several crystalline forms.
- (2) **FELDSPARS** These are silicate minerals originating mainly from igneous rock and shales. A large number of feldspars are recognized. They are relatively easily decomposed and for this reason the amount present in a sample of soil may be very small.
- (3) **CLAY** The clay of soils is derived chiefly from feldspars. Clays vary widely both in physical appearance and properties. They are present in practically all soils and are the major constituent in clay or "heavy" soils. Several clays may co-exist in the same soil. Kaolinite is a typical clay mineral.
- (4) **HORNBLENDE AND PYROXENE** These are silicate minerals derived from igneous rocks. They are complex materials differing chiefly in crystal form. Black hornblende is the chief black mineral component of rock and soil.
- (5) **MICA** This is a silicate mineral arising from igneous rocks. It has wide distribution in soils. Its appearance as shiny scales makes it useful in identifying soils. White mica (muscovite) and black mica (biotite) are both common.
- (6) **IRON OXIDES** Limonite and hematite are the best known hydrated forms of these minerals. It is believed they are mainly responsible for the yellow colors in soils. Red soils owe their color largely

to compounds of iron known as unhydrated iron oxides.

- (7) **CARBONATES** The most common carbonates occurring in soils are calcite (limestone) and dolomite, a mixture of calcium and magnesium carbonates. Marl is low grade type of limestone. When treated with acid, carbonates evolve carbon dioxide gas.

In addition to those listed above, soils may contain many other minerals such as talc, pyrites, gypsum, and so forth whose identification may be of importance in certain instances.

Organic Fraction

The organic fraction of soils, which may vary from a mere trace in some tropical desert soils to being the main component of peats and mucks, consists of the bodies of dead organisms and the residues of living matter deposited on and within the soil. Dead roots, leaves, fruits, and stems of plants, carcasses of insects, worms, and animals, live and dead bacteria, fungi, and protozoa, products of the decomposition of the dead residues and synthetic substances produced by active microorganisms, all are a part of the soil organic matter. The decomposition of the soil organic matter results in the formation of humus—a relatively homogeneous, amorphous, dark-colored, odorless material of indefinite chemical composition. As decomposition continues the humus is ultimately converted into the end products, water, gases and mineral salts.

From the viewpoint of soil identification, the organic fraction is of peculiar importance. The presence in a soil sample of plant debris which can be botanically identified may give a clue to the origin of the sample. Two samples of soil from the same area would be expected to have nearly the same content of organic matter. A marked difference in organic content would indicate the samples were from separate localities although the possibility of contamination or mixing

of a sample with other organic and inorganic material should not be overlooked. The organic material in a soil has a marked effect on the soil density which decreases in proportion to its organic content, since organic matter is lighter than the inorganic fraction of the soil.

Color

The color of a soil is perhaps its most obvious characteristic. Black or brown coloring is usually due to the high content of humus, very rarely it may be due to a high content of some mineral. Red and yellow soils owe their color largely to various compounds of iron. Gray colors in soils may be due to lack of sufficient oxygen, to low contents of organic matter and iron, or to the accumulation of carbonates and other salts in sufficient amount to leave the soil gray or even white. Various shades of the above colors are of common occurrence and several colors may be present in the same soil at different depths.

The color of a dry soil may be different from its color when moistened. When comparing the color of two or more soil samples, first note their color when dry, then moisten and again observe their color. Color has limited usefulness in the identification of soils as some shade or tint of brown is the most common color of soils throughout the world.

Establishing Identity or Non-Identity of Soil Samples

No two samples of soil are ever completely identical but if they have a sufficient number of measurable identical properties so that it can be concluded that, (a) they have a common origin; or (b) that they could have had a common origin, the identity has practical value. It is only in this sense that identity may be claimed on the witness-stand.

From our brief description of soils given above, it will be apparent that the elucidation of their complete composition is a prohibitively difficult task. This

has rarely, if ever, been accomplished. For identification, it is only necessary to compare a number of properties. The greater the number of properties which are identical in two or more samples, the higher the probability that they came from the same source. Physical properties which can be quantitatively expressed are the most reliable criteria upon which to base a conclusion as to identity or non-identity. The methods used in our laboratory in the examination of soil exhibits are described in the following paragraphs.

Microscopic Examination

The soil sample is first thoroughly examined under the lens of a stereoscopic microscope. Such an instrument provides a view of the particles in three dimensions (length, width, depth). Magnifications up to 54 times original size are employed. Particular attention is given to the presence of foreign or contaminating material, such as plant debris, weed seeds, coal, ash, brick and cement particles, etc. Such particles may be separated for further study. The physical character of the soil particles, such as their color, size and shape often provides a valuable basis of comparison.

The small mineral fragments may be identified by petrographic analysis, in which a polarizing microscope is used for determining the optical properties of the crystalline minerals. Petrographic analysis requires a considerable knowledge of crystallography and experience in the use of the polarizing microscope. Personnel having this training are frequently not available in police laboratories. Only in those instances where a soil contains a rare or unusual variety of common mineral will petrographic analysis give information of significant evidential value.

Spectrographic Examination

Spectrographic analysis is frequently employed to obtain a qualitative estimate of the metallic elements present in the

sample. If sufficient material is at hand a quantitative estimate can be obtained. A medium quartz prism or grating instrument is employed. Spectrographic analyses of bulk samples of soil may not show significant differences, since many soils contain the same elements in substantially the same proportions. However, a great many elements such as manganese, zinc, copper and boron are normally present in soils in very minute or trace amounts. Infrequently, one or more of these trace elements are found present in unusual amounts in a soil sample. Such information may be extremely valuable in establishing the origin or identity of soil exhibits.

Density Comparison

The density of a material is defined as the weight of a unit volume of the material at a specified temperature. It is a constant property of the material and depends entirely on its nature and composition. It should, therefore, be an ex-

remely useful property in establishing the identity or non-identity of a wide variety of materials, including soil, glass, light metals and alloys, clear plastics, hair, fibres, and so forth.

Soils are complex mixtures of organic material and mineral particles of widely different densities. Conventional methods of determining densities cannot be applied successfully to soils. For comparison purposes and for use in Court, a method is required which graphically shows the density distribution pattern of the particles in a soil sample. The gradient tube method, first applied to the examination of soils by Professor P. L. Kirk, University of California, ably fills this need. The principle of the method rests on placing in a vertical glass tube a liquid containing a gradient of density such that the density of the liquid at any point is less than that at any point lower in the tube and higher than that at any point higher in the tube. When a solid and insoluble object is



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dropped into such a density gradient, it falls until it reaches the point at which its density and that of the liquid are identical. If a second object of the same density is added it will come to rest at the same point, if heavier it will fall to a lower point and if lighter it will stop falling at a point higher than that of the first object.

The density gradient is obtained by mixing in various proportions two miscible liquids, one of which is heavier than the estimated density of the material and the other which is lighter. Liquid mixtures which we have found satisfactory for comparative density measurements of soils are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1
LIQUID MIXTURES FOR SOIL DENSITY GRADIENTS

STOCK SOLUTION NUMBER	PERCENT BY VOLUME	
	Methylene iodide (d = 3.325)	Monochlorobenzene (d = 1.106)
1	100	—
2	90	10
3	80	20
4	70	30
5	60	40
6	50	50
7	40	60
8	30	70
9	20	80
10	10	90
11	—	100

The gradient tubes are ordinary glass tubes 18 inches in length and 6 to 10 mm. in diameter. We have found it convenient to have two sets of eight tubes each, one lot 6 mm. in diameter for soil samples ranging in weight from 5 to 30 mg. and a second set 10 mm. in diameter for samples of 30 to 80 mg. The tubes are mounted in a rack which supports them at the top and the bottom allowing all of the gradient to be visible without obstruction. The gradient tube is filled with the mixtures shown in Table 1 in the following manner: (a) on the bottom of the tube is placed a layer of the heaviest liquid, stock solution No. 1, to a depth of 1.5 inches; (b) the

remaining solutions are added consecutively, each to a depth of 1.5 inches. These additions must be made very slowly with a pipette or burette equipped with a long narrow tip so as not to allow excessive mixing at the interfaces. The gradient tube is allowed to stand overnight so that the liquids may diffuse into each other at the interfaces to form a smooth and uniform density gradient. As many gradients as are desired are made at the same time from the same liquid mixtures. The prepared tubes should be placed out of the path of direct sunlight and drafts to minimize setting up convection currents in the liquid which would destroy the gradient. Incandescent lights should not be placed near the tubes for the same reason. Once the gradient is formed, it remains stable for weeks or even months.

The soil samples which are to be compared usually include one or more questioned soils and a number of others, one of which at least comes from the suspected source of the questioned soil. The soil is dried, crushed with a rubber spatula and is sieved through a hundred-mesh sieve. Exactly the same weight of the fine fraction of each sample is placed in the empty tubes or preferably added after charging the tubes with the gradient liquids; this latter method appears to give somewhat better separation of the soil aggregates. A funnel is used to deliver the powdered soil at the liquid level to prevent adherence of particles to the wet walls of the gradient tube.

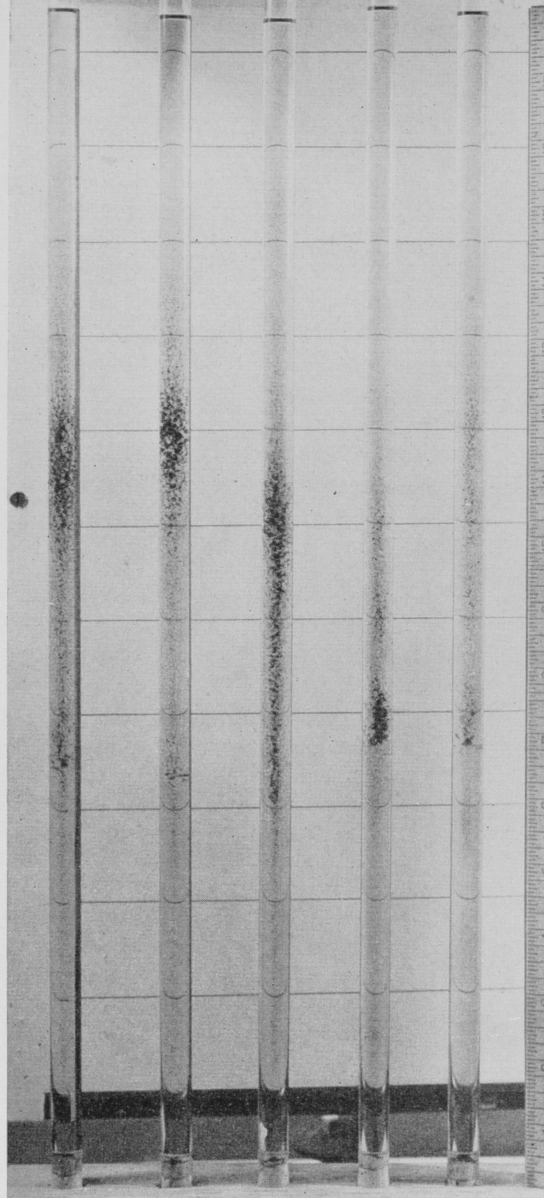
Following addition of the soil samples the tubes are allowed to stand 24 hours by which time the soils will have become distributed in typical patterns throughout each tube. Photographs may then be taken for presentation in Court. The tubes are best illuminated for photographing by placing one or more fluorescent lights, covered with thin bond paper, behind the tubes. This ensures a reasonably uniform field, free from shadows. No other special arrangements are necessary.

Right—Fig. 1

Comparison of density gradients of soil exhibits in a "Hit and Run" case.

In Figure 1 are shown soil gradients obtained from five soil samples recently received by the laboratory in connection with an alleged hit-and-run offence. The questioned soil, sample A, was taken from the rear bumper of the suspect vehicle; samples B1 and B2 were obtained from furrows on the shoulder of a side-walk and adjoining ditch respectively, located near the scene of the accident and over which a vehicle had travelled; samples B3 and B4 were obtained from the shoulder of the highway and from the ditch, respectively, in the general area of the accident. It will be noted that gradients B1 and B4 each have a different pattern, illustrating the variability in densities of the soils in the area. The appearance of gradient A indicates that this soil is a mixture of soils B1 and B2. This observation was supported by other tests made on these exhibits and the conclusion stated in Court was, "that exhibit A soil is very probably a mixture of exhibits B1 and B2 soils", and "the probability of exhibit A soil coming from sources other than the sources of exhibits B1 and B2 soils is considered to be very remote". Figure 1 is especially interesting in that this photograph was presented in evidence and accepted by the Court as an exhibit in this case, marking the first occasion to the author's knowledge of the use of such evidence in an eastern Canadian Court.

Modifications of the technique described above may be useful in certain instances. The gradient tubes may be fitted with large-bore (2 mm.) stopcocks and tips to facilitate recovery of the sample into several fractions. Spectrographic, microscopic and petrographic examination of such fractions sometimes give a better basis of comparison than similar examinations on the bulk sample. Further,



A B1 B2 B3 B4

with such an arrangement the several liquid fractions can be recovered and used again. Liquids other than those shown in Table 1 may be employed, such as o-Xylene, nitrobenzene, bromoform, etc. The gradient can be made more or less sensitive by proper selections of liquids and increasing or decreasing the number of liquid levels.

Carbonates

If free carbonates, such as particles of limestone, dolomite or marl are present in the soil, evolution of carbon dioxide

gas will occur when a drop of dilute acid is added. If considerable carbonates are present the effervescence will be visible to the unaided eye. Observation of the reaction with the aid of a hand lens may reveal the presence of traces of carbonates. Frequently soil samples received at the laboratory, especially those obtained from automobile tires and footwear, show a positive reaction as a result of contamination of the soil with carbonate-bearing material. This information may be of value in tracing the movements of the suspect vehicle or person.

Other Tests

When sufficient material is available the following analyses are usually completed:

- (a) *Soil reaction or pH*: The soil sample is screened through a 2 mm. sieve and a representative portion of the screenings mixed with water in the ratio of 1:2.5. The mixture is stirred at the end of five and 10 minutes. After 15 minutes from the time the water is added the pH is determined with the glass electrode.
- (b) *Loss on ignition*: Duplicate 1 to 2 gm. samples of screened soil in previously ignited porcelain or platinum crucibles are dried in an oven overnight at 100 to 105°C, cooled and weighed. The crucible containing the dried soil is then heated in a muffle furnace at 450°C for three to five hours depending on the type of soil, finally cooled and weighed. The difference in the two weighings approximates the organic matter content of the soil.
- (c) *Mechanical analysis*: This involves the quantitative determination of the percentage of sand, silt and clay in the soil sample. The silt and clay are separated from the sand by combined washing and sieving. The content of clay is determined by measuring its rate of fall in still water and the silt obtained by difference.
- (d) *Miscellaneous*: In certain special circumstances a more detailed analysis of a soil sample might be necessary, for example in endeavoring to determine the approximate geographic location of

a single sample. In such instances analysis for carbon, nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, etc., and a detailed mineralogical examination of the sample might provide useful information. However, the need for such an analysis rarely arises in the examination of soils in criminal cases.

Collection and Submission of Soil Exhibits

In the majority of cases, such as rape, breaking and entering, and so forth, in which soil found on a suspect's clothing is compared to a known sample from the locale of the crime, the known sample must be collected from the surface of the ground. The number of samples taken at the scene will depend on the particular conditions, especially the area involved and the variability of the soil in the locality. Ordinarily one or two samples from the actual scene will be sufficient. Other samples taken at various distances in several directions emanating from the scene may be very helpful in establishing the degree of variability in the soils of the area. Such information is necessary in order to determine the significance of differences found between the questioned and known samples. If the path travelled by a suspect in approaching or leaving the scene of a crime is known, samples of soil taken at various points along this route should also be submitted for comparison with the questioned material. Never pull up grass and weeds in order to get soil off their roots. Such samples are unsatisfactory in comparisons with questioned soils obviously of surface origin.

In certain cases the questioned soil may be of sub-surface origin, for example if taken from a spade believed to have been used in digging a grave. For comparison purposes known samples taken at several depths, from the surface to the bottom of the excavation, should be submitted.

Approximately one-half pint samples should be collected in clean glass jars

which are then tightly sealed and properly labelled. They should be packed in a wooden box with adequate protection against breakage for transmission to the laboratory. Never package soil in envelopes.

If the questioned soil is attached firmly to some object, such as a suspect's shoes or trousers, do not attempt to remove the soil. Wrap each article of clothing separately and tightly, label and pack individually in strong, clean cardboard boxes. The object is to prevent contamination or loss, which however slight, may destroy all evidential value of a sample.

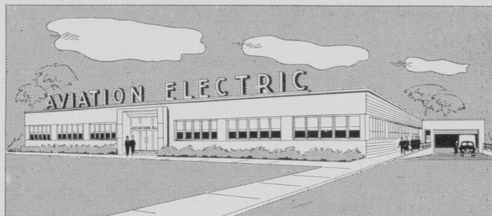
Summary

Certain characteristics of soils which are found to be useful in establishing the identity or non-identity of questioned and known soil samples are described and the evidential value of soil in criminal cases is emphasized.

The methods employed in the laboratory examination of soil exhibits are discussed with particular emphasis on the measurement of soil density by the gradient tube technique. This method is a particularly valuable tool in comparing questioned soils with known samples and the results can be photographed for presentation in Court.

The collection of soil samples at scenes of crime is discussed and suggestions

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given for the packaging of soil exhibits for transmission to the laboratory.

References

- (1) Soils and Men, U.S.D.A., 1938.
- (2) Density and Refractive Index by P. L. Kirk. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A., 1951.



DISCIPLINE

A timely warning of a dangerous practice among wives in Margherita, Assam, India, that might spread is hereby given to all husbands. The wives in this tea-garden paradise have organized a union to control their husbands. It was unanimously decided at the first meeting that wives would not tolerate their husbands' insults and would punish husbands who beat wives by refusing to prepare their home-brew liquor.

(From the Northern Circuit.)

SUPPORT THE SALVATION ARMY'S RED SHIELD APPEAL

The Salvation Army's help has provided the turning point in rehabilitating the lives of thousands of underprivileged, despondent and unfortunate Canadians who are now worthy citizens of our country. Help the Army to continue this vital work by supporting The Red Shield Appeal, May 3-24.



ZEKE'S LETTER HOME

by Est. R. W. Morley

In which our hero makes "progress" in his career in the Force.

Mountie's Trainin' Camp,
Roklif, Ont.

Dere Maw:

I shore felt good fer a few days last week, Maw, but it's all changed now. I'll tell yuh the why of it, Maw. 'Pears like I wuz supposed tuh leave Roklif here, after my trainin', an' get sent to a place with a name soundin' like it should be spelt "Fort Chippew-one". They crossed me up, tho' Maw. Some feller from out in Alberta writ back suggestin' that I be given further trainin', possibly Equitashun, which is just a fancy name fer ridin' hossback. He said he'd peroosed my file. He shore disappointed me, Maw, peroosal or not. I kin recall the nite they decided tuh keep me here, Maw. That wuz the time the lites wuz on all nite over at Ohsee's

place. Somebody said they wuz havin' a sort of a party, tryin' tuh git a game of "Rushin' Roolet" started. It shore sound-ed interestin'. Wonder if it's anythin' like crib, Maw?

I went in to see the personal oficer about it, too. When the usual preliminaries wuz over, shakin' hands, backslap-pin' an' stuff, I got down to some serious listenin'. After the first half-hour I shore commenced feelin' sorry fer him. He wuz explainin' as how his hands wuz tied. They shore didn' look tied tuh me, tho, not from the dandy big cigareet he wuz twistin' hissself outen my tobaccy. When I finally got outa there, Maw, I wuz feelin' downright sympathetic fer him, tho'.

Anyways, Maw, I started ridin' hosses the other mawnin'. 'Bout halfway thru

the period the sarjint fella stops us, an' calls me out front. Then he started spittin', cussin' an' a'screamin' at me, like nawthin in this world. I'm tellin' yuh, Maw, it wuz inspirin'. I shore felt proud jes' belongin' tuh the same outfit as a fella with sich a wonnerful vocabularie. He had a perfick control of the English langwidge. I smiled at him an' went over an' tole him how I felt. He just turned aroun' an' kinda leaned agin the wall, an' one of them l'il corpal fellas cum over an' led him away. His shoulders wuz kinda shakin' an' shiverin', Maw, but I think he knew how proud an' happy I wuz. We got a different sarjint now, Maw.

Speakin' o' corporals, I had a wee set-to awhile back with one o' them too, Maw. He tole me tuh go out behind an' spread some o' that fertilizer around. That's where I drew the line. I jes plainly tole him we had enouff of them durn l'il colts runnin' aroun' here now without givin' them pore mares more fertilizer. It's true, too, Maw. He saw wot I meant and jes laughed it off. In fact he laughed so much he plumb fergot about the fertilizin', Maw.

It pears as tho' I got me one o' the fastest movin' hosses o' the whole herd, too, Maw. We all call them different pet names, an' I asked the rest o' the fellers what'ud be a good name fer mine, bein' as she's so speedy. They all decided I should call her "Ecks Lacks". They tole me that wuz latin wordin', meanin' fastern all get-out. Sounds kinda fancy tuh me too, Maw, sorta dignified-like.

Funny thing happened t'me th' other day, Maw. I was marchin' back over from the hoss-barn when I passed a fella with his hat on backwards. I wuz gonna tell him about it, but I heerd him arguin' with hisself about somethin'. He seemed terrible misterious lookin', too, Maw. I folleyed him fer awhile an' a sarjint passed him an' just smiled, sorta charitable-like. I found out later this guy wuz one of these "Labouratorie Ex-spurts". I guess them fellas does git sorta wrapped

up in their work at times, tho', Maw. A bunch of us is goin' over some afternoon this week an' have the handwritin' ex-spurt predick our futures.

Yestiddy I hadda go downtown t'the Justiss Building, Maw, tuh see aboot my medikals. Unfortunately I arrived rite in the middle of the rush-hour, about ten after nine. After things had quieted down summat, I still didn't know whar t'go, an' people begun t' stare at me wanderin' around, like I didn't belong. I finally caught on, an' picked up a handful of files offen a desk, an' roamed aboot with them. One fella even gave me a few more. Pretty soon I met a ole fella wanderin' aboot with a funny stair in his eyes. I slipped him one o' my files tuh carry an' he thanked me fer that, said it eased his ill-at-ease feelin'. He begun explainin' tuh me as how he used tuh be in charge of a Western Detachment, when one day, awhile back, after he had just completed his monthly returns, an' wuz merely lickin' the stamp tuh send 'em off when he received a "Re-revised Amendment, cancellin' all previous amendments and appendages therefrom, and to be imbibed in the Policy Instructin' Book". (I writ all that down, Maw, as he wuz talkin' pretty slow when he said it.) Anyhow, he sed he couldn't stand things no more, an' I gathered it had sorta tossed a monkey-wrench into his book-keepin'. Then he asked fer a transfir up North, sold the cow, an' a week later him an' his wife landed in Ottawa.

Then I let him have the use of my shoulder fer awhile, an' after he wuz done, he thanked me kindly an' ambled off, wanderin' from one side of the hall tuh the other. I ain't seen him since, Maw, the pore abandoned sole. I never did get my medickal straitened away either, Maw.

Hopin' this letter leaves me as it finds you, well.

Yer Lovin' Son,
Ezekiel.





Ancient and Historical Gibbet Post at Bilstone

“Gibbetting” or “Hanging in Chains” is the obsolete practice of hanging a notorious criminal in irons as a public and lasting spectacle after he has suffered death on the gallows: and for the purpose of deterring others from the commission of the like heinous offence.

During 1800 John Massey beat his wife and daughter and kicked both of them in the mill-dam near Bilstone, Leicestershire. His wife died six weeks later and Massey was ultimately found guilty of wilful murder at Leicestershire Assizes and sentenced to be hanged and gibbeted.

Following the hanging on the Loughborough Road, near Leicester, the body was hung on the Gibbet Post displayed, which is about a quarter of a mile from the scene of the murder on the Sibson-Atherstone Road, Bilstone.

A contemporary writer of the period recalling seeing the suspended skeleton of Massey about 1818 said of this Gibbet Post:

“It is strongly braced with iron, and thickly studded with iron spikes to prevent anyone climbing up to it. The post is an oak one and if left undisturbed, may last another 74 years.”

(Submitted by The Chief Constable, Leicestershire and Rutland Constabulary, Leicester, England.)

Standoff
Detachment
building
in 1925.



The Last Days of

Standoff Detachment

By G. V. WELLMAN*

An ex-member of the Force now living in
Washington, D.C., writes about one of the
historic old detachments of the West.

THIS spring marks the 28th year since the closing of one of the Force's famous old detachments—Standoff, Alta. Located approximately 16 miles south of Fort Macleod, Standoff Detachment nestled in the flatlands between the Belly and the Kootenai—now the Waterton—Rivers.

In the spring of 1925, Standoff was officially closed, the personnel moving bag and baggage south to Cardston, Alta. This step was taken as a result of the building of a new Indian Agency and two new Indian Residential Schools—St. Paul's Anglican and St. Mary's Roman Catholic—in the Cardston area. In addition, Indian farming operations appeared to be developing in that district.

**Editor's Note:* Reg. No. 9948 ex-Cst. Glen Victor Wellman who joined the Force Aug. 4, 1923, re-engaged at Lethbridge Nov. 1, 1939 and was discharged to pension June 26, 1949.

In the last days of Standoff, the detachment comprised Cpl. Pat Gallagher in charge, Cst. G. V. Wellman, Scout Percy Plain Woman and cook Edward Larkins. The latter, who did not accompany personnel in the move to Cardston, was indeed a link with the historical past. Larkins was one of the originals in the old NWMP, joining on June 5, 1877. His Regimental Number was 185.

Prior to joining the NWMP, Larkins served in the U.S. Army and was for some time with a Quebec regiment. After taking his discharge from the Force at Fort Macleod, he was employed as a cook on some of the larger ranches in southern Alberta. He died in High River, Alta., Sept. 6, 1931.

According to a diary kept by the late Cst. Robert N. Wilson, the detachment at Standoff was opened by the NWMP from Fort Macleod in February 1882.



This famous trade mark of the name, STETSON, in the RCMP hats is your assurance of quality and all those other things that make

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The original complement consisted of Reg. No. 419 Cpl. Thomas LaNauze in charge, Reg. No. 358 Cst. Jack Leader and Reg. No. 578 Cst. R. N. Wilson.

Standoff's original site was located at Dutch Fred's Ranche. On Apr. 8, 1882, the detachment was moved down the river to some property owned by Superintendent Crozier of Fort Macleod.

Standoff, long famous as an outpost in whisky trading days was principally responsible for policing the Blood Indian Reserve south of Fort Macleod. The famous Charcoal episode of 1896 in which Sgt. William Brock Wilde, then in charge of the Pincher Creek Detachment, was shot and killed, was also an incident in Standoff's past as much of Charcoal's activities centred around that location.

From Standoff, members of the Force patrolled the Reserve to prevent cattle killing; attended the weekly Indian dances in winter and summer, and the Sun

Dance, annually held in the nearby "Mocowan" (Blackfoot word for Belly) Buttes. The Indian Department supervised an annual fall round-up of Indian and stray cattle, and about the same time of the year, the Police became truant officers and staged one of their own "round-ups" for the benefit of the two residential schools.

The closing of Standoff, like the closing of other old detachments, marked an era of the passing of the horse for patrol work. Although horses were used at Cardston for some time later, the service of a hired car occasionally became a necessity. Detachments were becoming modernized. City and town posts of course had electric lights and running water. Standoff lights were kerosene lamps; the water supply, a spring some distance from the building, and the fountain, a pail of water in the kitchen. The fire extinguishers were red pails marked "Fire". These were always filled with water and kept on shelves in various parts of all detachment buildings.

The cell at Standoff was made of wood two-by-fours reinforced with steel rods and was located in the constable's room on the second floor. Naturally, upstairs was not the most convenient place to take a drunk Indian, but once lodged in the cell he was secure, provided the constable did not carelessly leave wood-working tools near the prisoner. Bathroom facilities for the prisoner and Police personnel alike were primitive.

Transportation was mainly by saddle horse, but upon occasion and when required, there was access to the buckboard. The only two springs in this vehicle were under the seat and the principal moving parts being the wheels and the passengers. Hauling supplies from Fort Macleod was done with the old general service wagon, and in winter, by bob-sled.

But the thing that stands out in memory's ear is Ed Larkins' old favorite song, "The Red River Valley", and again from the distant past, Corporal Gallagher's

moan, "Will that man never learn another song?"

* * *

When Standoff was officially closed in 1925, it was moved—personnel, bag and baggage—to Cardston, as previously related by Mr. Wellman. Cardston, however, is equally famous as an old detachment. It was officially opened in 1889 by Commr. L. W. Herchmer in view of the large settlement of Mormons in that area. At that time, it was known as Lee's Creek Detachment. According to Reg. No. 4016 ex-S/Sgt. G. E. Blake, secretary-treasurer of the RNWMP Veterans' Association, Cardston was for many years a subdivision headquarters with a resident Inspector.

Mr. Blake, a relative new-comer to the Force in 1903, was stationed at Fort Macleod on straight duty. He recalled another incident of Standoff's past equally as famous as the Charcoal episode. It was the Belly Butte murder case of 1903. At that time, Sgt. "Doc" Robertson was in charge of Standoff Detachment. Another of the chief investigators in the case was Reg. No. 3466 Cst. Guy Montizambert (retired ex-Inspector).

One incident in the case that stands out in Mr. Blake's mind was the dispatching of Scout Many Tail Feathers to Fort Macleod by Sergeant Robertson with an important message. Told to ride to Macleod "pronto", the old Scout did just that, and didn't bother to take time to use the usual trail. Instead, he lashed his pony into a run, hit the river-bank and jumped his pony right into the stream, swam across, and high-tailed it across country toward his destination.

Mr. Blake further recalls that Standoff was modelled on the same blueprint as a group of other "D" Division Detachments. He moved from Fort Macleod to St. Mary's Detachment in the spring of 1904. At that time, Cpl. Jack Risk was in charge. His predecessor was Jack Cotter, and he was succeeded by Cpl. C. W. James, Mr. Blake recalls.



Ed Larkins outside Standoff Detachment.

That fall it was decided rather than sell the St. Mary's Detachment buildings, they would be torn down and transported to Twin Lakes on the trail running over the border from Kimball and Cardston. "So we spent the winter under canvas," Mr. Blake recalls. In the spring of 1905, he was sent to take charge of the Boundary Creek post.

He also remembers another old-timer, who, similar to the late Edward Larkins, was also a "one-tune" man. He was Larry Cotter, stationed in "D" Division with his brother Jack, mentioned above. Larry, according to Mr. Blake, was continually whistling "The Cock o' the North". He was a great cattle man, and even while serving with the Force ran a few head. His registered brand was "7 UP", which also served to inform the ranching world which particular card game he favored. ●●●

Most Wanted Criminals

Information in this article has been compiled and prepared for publication by Sgt. D. N. Cassidy, Crime Index Section, Identification Branch, RCMP, Ottawa. Any readers possessing information pertaining to the whereabouts of any of these wanted men are asked to get in touch with their nearest police department.

RICHARD Joseph Lavoie's arrest by police at Buffalo, N.Y., on Feb. 5, 1953 was the sixth "strike-out" on the RCMP's "Most Wanted Fugitives" list since its inception a year previous. Lavoie was wanted by the Montreal City Police for armed robbery. He and an unidentified accomplice known only as "Nick" got almost \$20,000 in a pay-roll robbery on Aug. 28, 1952. They held up Madeline Grenier and Pierre Lamoureux, cashiers of David & Friend, a wholesale biscuit firm in Montreal. Lavoie, an expert safe-man, worked both sides of the Canada-United States border and was also wanted by the Massachusetts State Police.

He was located for the Montreal Police as the result of the RCMP Crime Index filing his fingerprints with the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This is routine action in the case of persons wanted in Canada for serious crimes. The F.B.I. notified the RCMP when they received Lavoie's fingerprints from Buffalo where he was held for burglary and safeblowing.

The RCMP wanted list came about as the result of a suggestion put forth by John E. Bird, British United Press writer. The F.B.I. have operated a similar list in the U.S.A. since 1950 with considerable success. Like the F.B.I. the RCMP is ever mindful of new methods of catching criminals. The Commissioner sanctioned publication of a list of the ten most wanted Canadian criminals, by

means of the press and radio, for the information of the general public. Thus the great Canadian man hunt began. Every person throughout the country was alerted by the prominent display of the criminals' photographs in daily newspapers and by radio news reports.

The action in no way affected the regular and time-tested police procedure of dealing with wanted persons. It has, however, directly resulted in the arrest of two top-flight Canadian criminals by an alert public.

Shortly after the release of the first list in January 1952, a woman, who prefers to remain anonymous, tipped off the Vancouver City Police as to the whereabouts of "No. 6", Melville Wilkie. She had seen his picture in the *Winnipeg Tribune* and identified him as a man known to her as Andrew McBeth. Wilkie escaped from the hospital for the criminally insane at Penetang, Ont., on July 14, 1950 and was sought by the Ontario Provincial Police. This was one of several escapes by Wilkie since he was committed for setting fire to his house and burning his wife and small daughter at Owen Sound in 1933.

Wilkie had been operating a service station and car repair shop at Vancouver and living in common-law with a young woman he had met in Winnipeg. She was not the one who tipped off the police but she agreed to help trap him when told of his true identity. A police-woman of the Vancouver force was

posted with the woman in Wilkie's home. When he called on the telephone the woman agreed to meet him. At the meeting place Wilkie spotted the police-woman and immediately fled from the scene. Later Wilkie returned and managed to force his paramour into his car. Early on the morning of Mar. 28, 1952 police spotted Wilkie's car and a wild chase ensued. The police finally succeeded in stopping the fugitive's car and arrested him.

The arrest of Walter Pavlukoff, "No. 2" on the original lists, took a little longer after the first tip was received. Pavlukoff fatally wounded Sydney S. Petrie, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2901 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C., on Aug. 25, 1947 during an attempted bank hold-up. He was described as definitely anti-social and had threatened to shoot the next police officer who interfered with him. The police were cautious but thorough in their search. A helicopter and walkie-talkies were used when Pavlukoff was reported to have been seen in the rugged bush land south-west of Vancouver. The Canadian Bankers' Association offered a reward of \$5,000. But somehow the wanted man escaped the dragnet. Many leads and tips were investigated by the police without result. The hunt spread from British Columbia to the Yukon, from the north-western United States into the Canadian prairies but Pavlukoff could not be found.

The May 24, 1952 issue of a widely-circulated weekly carried an article on the Ten Most Wanted Canadian Criminals. The name of the NCO in charge of the Crime Index Section was mentioned in the article because it is the responsibility of this section of the RCMP Identification Branch to maintain the list of wanted persons. He received an anonymous letter, postmarked May 26 with which was enclosed Pavlukoff's newspaper photo. The letter was addressed as follows:

"Mr. Cassidy,
Justice Building,
Ottawa.

"Man with similar features works at night at Dovercourt restaurant."

About the same time the Toronto office of the RCMP reported that several persons after viewing Pavlukoff's photo in the weekly paper had notified them that he was in the Toronto area. Investigations in that city failed to reveal a Dovercourt restaurant. Inquiries did confirm that Pavlukoff might be in the Toronto area, using the name Ralph Rae and working as a carpenter, dish-washer or installing oil burners. The particular part of Toronto concerned was combed by the local police assisted by the RCMP and Pavlukoff's photograph was freely circulated.

This action did not pay off until Jan. 8, 1953 when the manager of a shoe store to whom Pavlukoff's photo had been shown noticed him on the corner of Yonge and Sheppard Streets. He immediately informed the police as he had been instructed to do. Pavlukoff was taken into custody by North York Police and returned to Vancouver on January 10.

Since the first list was issued to the general public—in addition to the arrest of Lavoie, Wilkie and Pavlukoff—the following have also been located or are no longer carried:

Edwin Alonzo Boyd, bank robber, now serving a life sentence in Kingston Penitentiary—arrested by Toronto City Police and later following an escape by North York Police.

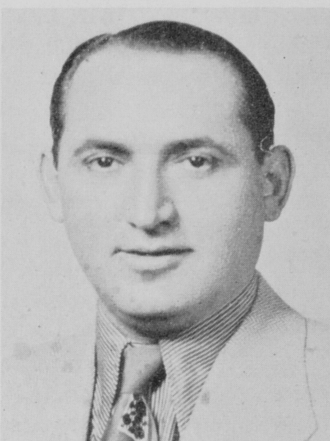
Hugh Kennedy, forger, fatally wounded by Salt Lake City, Utah, police officers on Jan. 8, 1953—identified by fingerprints filed by RCMP with F.B.I.

Donald "Mickey" McDonald, bank robber and escapee, now presumed to be dead.

The most recent list of persons wanted is as follows:



1.



2.

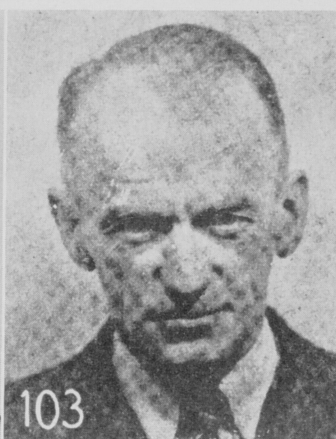


3.

1. Donald Winslow Henderson, 36, university graduate and bush cutting contractor of Calgary, wanted by Calgary City Police for murdering Yvonne Levesque, Aug. 11, 1949.
2. Michel Sisco @ Antoine D'Agostino, 45, restaurant owner of Montreal and France wanted by RCMP, Montreal. Failed to appear Feb. 1, 1950 in King's Bench Court, Montreal, on narcotic charges and conspiracy. Previously convicted at Toulouse, France on July 23, 1948, for treason and sentenced in absentia to death and loss of civil rights.
3. John Mallock, 37, salesman of Winnipeg, brother of George Michael Mallock, wanted by RCMP Vancouver for unlawfully selling narcotics and conspiracy. Failed to appear for trial in January 1951.



4.

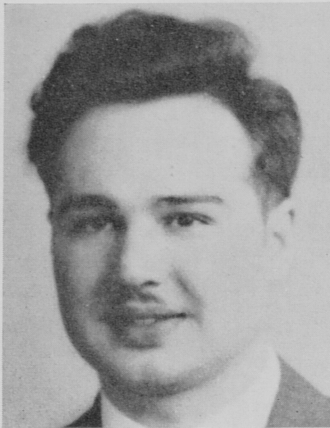


5.



6.

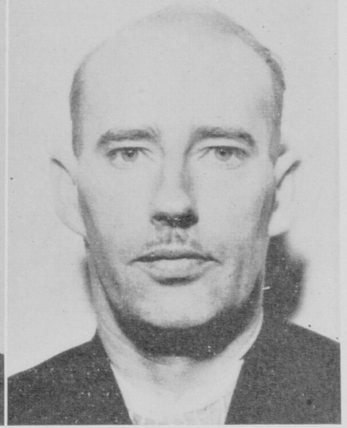
4. George Michael Mallock, 38, carpenter of Winnipeg, brother of John Mallock, wanted by RCMP Vancouver for unlawfully selling narcotics and conspiracy. Failed to appear for trial in January 1951.
5. William Patrick Ryan, 63, of England and New Zealand, international swindler. Wanted by the Vancouver and Toronto Police for defrauding by horse pay-off swindles. Obtained \$5,000 on Apr. 4, 1951 at Vancouver and \$10,000 at Toronto on Oct. 11, 1951.
6. Issie Aldy Beausoleil, 51, of Canada and U.S.A. The RCMP is co-operating with the F.B.I. to apprehend this Canadian citizen who is wanted by the F.B.I. for the murder of Rose Trahan in Monroe County, Michigan.



7.



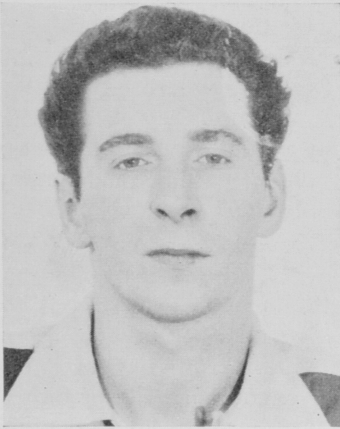
8.



9.

7. William Adams @ Wasel Samborski @ Joe Lacheau, 30, wanted by the St. Catharines, Ont. City Police for murdering his father whose body was found buried in the basement of a small shoe repair store in June 1949.
8. Harry William Hedderson, 44, machinist of Toronto, wanted by the Sudbury City Police for theft of three gold bricks valued at \$90,000 at Sudbury, Ont., on May 29, 1952. Two associates, Hedderson's brother-in-law, John Clifford Buckley and Jack Dawson Meldrum have already been sentenced to penitentiary terms for their part in the theft.
9. Harry Duguid, 45, manufacturer, wanted for bank robbery at Toronto in 1942 and 1947, and escaping custody at Welland, Ont., in 1947. Warrants held by the Ontario Provincial Police, and the Toronto City Police. During the night of Aug. 4, 1947 this man made his escape from the Welland County Jail, Welland, Ont., by sawing the bars of the cell. Between 1942 and 1947 Duguid specialized in the manufacture of plastics.

DUGUID'S CAPTURE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA WAS CONFIRMED AS THE QUARTERLY WENT TO PRESS.



10.

10. William Edward McKay, 25, butcher, wanted for armed robbery at Bronte, Ont., on Dec. 9, 1952. Warrant held by the Ontario Provincial Police. His accomplice, Edward Clifford Brush was recently arrested by the Montreal Police.

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ARSON INVESTIGATION SEMINAR AT PURDUE UNIVERSITY

The ninth annual Seminar and Training Course in the Detection of Arson will be conducted at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, from April 27 to May 1, 1953. The effective detection and investigation of suspicious fires is today recognized as an important and vital phase of public safety. Outstanding specialists from various countries serve as lecturers at the Purdue Seminar. Further information may be obtained from the Public Safety Institute, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A.



George Genereux, Canada's Olympic trapshooting champion.

Olympic Champ is Grandson of Ex-Officer of Force

of Dr. A. G. Genereux of Saskatoon, Sask. In a letter to *The Quarterly* the doctor suggests that the success of his son "should furnish material for the old argument of heredity versus environment". "My father," continued Dr. Genereux, "was always an enthusiastic duck shooter. Through his tuition I finally reached the stage where I could hit a flying duck and now my son is the type of shooter that his grandfather was. If the birds come within range they make a fatal mistake."

The "birds" have been coming within range of young George's trusty shotgun quite regularly since he first started to shoot at the age of 12. Showing more than average ability from the start, his enthusiasm was encouraged by his father and the coaching he received paid dividends when he won his first championship two years later. In 1951—at the age of 16—George went to Vandalia, Ohio and copped first place in three North American Championships, the Junior, Junior All-Around and Junior High Over all. Last year en route to Helsinki he stopped off in Oslo, Norway, long enough to place second in the World Championship meet. And in addition to

CANADA's efforts at the Olympic Games last year may have fallen far short of the expectations or hopes of many sport fans, but it will be a distinct pleasure to members of the Force and particularly old-timers, to know that Canada's only gold medal winner at Helsinki, Finland, is a grandson of an ex-officer of the Force, Insp. John Horace Genereux who served from 1886 to 1913.

George Genereux 17-year-old high school boy who topped the world in trapshooting at the 1952 Games is son

the Olympic title he also won the Junior Champion of Champions of North America title and the Saskatchewan Singles title. To make 1952 a really big year for George came the announcement a few weeks ago that he had been awarded the Lou Marsh Memorial Trophy voted annually to Canada's outstanding athlete.

The phenomenal success achieved by young Genereux is all the more remarkable in such a highly competitive field as shooting, where championship form is rarely reached by youngsters. Under the tension which usually mounts with the firing of each shot at important meets, it is the steely nerve and steady hand of the veteran which generally carries the day. It will be assumed then that young George is something of a shooting machine, a mechanical marvel? Nothing of the sort. But perhaps the answer to his form is related in some manner to the whole "environment versus heredity" argument. To the natural ability inherited from his father and grandfather, add hours of patient practice plus a natural competitive spirit and you probably have something approximating the reason why Canada won one gold medal at the Olympic Games.

George's penchant for "birds" doesn't end with the clay variety; he likes to hunt duck and prairie chicken and is usually joined by his father in this pursuit. Now in his last year at high school the unassuming and likeable young marksman is rated a good student and a first-class all-round athlete, showing particular promise at hockey and baseball.

The late ex-Inspector Genereux will be well remembered by older residents of Saskatchewan, where he spent the greatest part of his Police service and where he lived in retirement. Joining the NWMP July 2, 1886 at the age of 23, he was promoted to corporal a year later, to sergeant in 1890 and to staff sergeant in 1894. Mr. Genereux reverted to sergeant the following year to facilitate a



The late ex-Insp. J. H. Genereux.

transfer but was raised to staff rank once again in 1900. In 1901 while stationed at Lethbridge he was promoted to sergeant major (of "D" Division) and on Apr. 1, 1904 received his commission as an Inspector. In addition to serving at Wood Mountain, Battleford, Maple Creek, Prince Albert and Wilkie in Saskatchewan, ex-Inspector Genereux was also stationed at Morden, Man., and Macleod and Lethbridge, Alta.

Following his retirement from the Force, Mr. Genereux lived in Wilkie until 1917 when he moved to Humboldt. In 1919 he moved to Swift Current where he resided until his death on Nov. 1, 1925.

In this year of the Coronation of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II it is interesting to note that the late Inspector Genereux attended the ceremonies of her great-grandfather, Edward VII in 1902 as a member of the NWMP Contingent.



CORONATION PREPARATIONS

WHEN 40 members of the RCMP participate in Queen Elizabeth's Coronation procession on June 2, it will mark the fifth occasion in the history of the Force that a contingent from the Mounted Police has had the honor of taking part in a Royal Procession in London, England.

The old NWMP was only 24 years old when a troop of 32 men under Supt. A. Bowen Perry crossed the Atlantic in 1897 to participate in the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Five years later, a group represented the NWMP at the Coronation of King Edward VII.

In 1911, a detachment of RNWMP landed in London to share in the Guard of Honor at the Coronation of King George V, and in 1937, a troop of 38 members under Asst. Commr. S. T. Wood represented the Force at the Coronation of King George VI.

A 36-man mounted troop consisting of officers, NCOs and constables under the command of Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon, Officer Commanding "F" Division, and assisted by Insp. R. J. Belec, Officer in charge of CIB, "C" Division, will ride in Queen Elizabeth's Coronation procession in June. In addition, a mounted escort of four will attend the Prime Minister's carriage.

Each of Canada's ten provinces and the Yukon will be represented by members of the Force in the Coronation Contingent. The five-month training schedule commenced early in January, after New Year's festivities had been set aside for another 365 days. Members selected for the Contingent arrived at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont., daily during the first week of 1953. S/Sgt. C. W. Anderson, chief riding instructor at "N" Division, is in charge of the training with Sgt. R. R. Van Patten, "Depot" Division's head riding master acting as assistant.

The training course embraces a "refresher" in equitation, troop drill, and

the Musical Ride routine. The latter is being revived as the contingent has been invited to present demonstrations in various centres in England prior to returning to Canada.

For Queen Elizabeth, the presence of the Mounted Police Contingent in her own Coronation procession probably fulfils her own personal wish. According to a member of the 1937 contingent, it was little Princess Elizabeth—then attending the Coronation ceremonies of her late father, King George VI—who, being so taken with the Force, prompted her mother, Queen Elizabeth, to order a Command Parade for the Royal Family.

To quote a passage from Sgt. R. J. Kidston's article, "The Coronation Contingent", which appeared in the October 1937 edition of *The Quarterly*:

"May 19 is a day none of us will ever forget. We exercised the horses early in the morning and at 8.30 were thinking with satisfaction that the main job of the day was done. At 9.30, however, we were told that we were to parade in Mounted Review Order at Buckingham Palace at 11.30 that morning. Nothing was cleaned; the rifles were packed ready for shipment and so was much of the equipment. The ensuing mad scramble can be more easily imagined than described; but, at the appointed time, two Officers and 13 NCOs and constables were lined up in the Royal Riding School—as smart and shining as on any Regina parade. We learned that Queen Elizabeth and the two Princesses had expressed particular interest in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and that we were on parade at the command of Her Majesty. Some of us remembered that, when our Contingent drew near to the Royal Party during the march past on the day of the presentation of medals (May 14), Princess Elizabeth had unobtrusively drawn Her Majesty's attention to us. That simple little incident, we conjectured, was the origin of the Com-

RCMP
Contingent
in
procession
during
Coronation
ceremonies
for King
George VI
and Queen
Elizabeth—
May 12, 1937.



mand Parade. It was an honor accorded only to the RCMP and to no other contingent, either Imperial or Dominion. As the Royal Party passed down the line, the Queen spoke to each man, and the two small Princesses, with evident delight, gave sugar to the horses when all was over. The Princesses were loath to leave so soon, and the Queen found it necessary to take their hands to lead them to the waiting car; but even then, they kept their heads turned in our direction and their eyes showed the simple and genuine interest which the Royal Party as a whole had evinced throughout the proceedings."

In all Coronations, the actual ceremonies commence about noon, but as can well be imagined, Westminster Abbey is filled to capacity hours before.

Oddly enough, those who are fortunate enough to be inside the Abbey, are there on "summons".

London could be likened to what is termed a "madhouse" when there is a Coronation. The commoners, as they are known, are standing in line when dawn breaks, for the simple reason they have been there all night.

Even those accustomed to a more luxurious life forsake their regular habits on this "day of days". Arising when the birds commence their usual rowdy chorus, the aristocracy has but one thought in mind—to reach the Abbey before the big doors close and the ceremony begins. Even breakfast is dispensed with because the time it takes to relax while partaking of nourishment is filled

attempting to reach the Abbey. Sometimes as much as three or four hours is necessary to complete the journey. Of course, there are others with "summonses" who enter the Abbey as much as five hours prior to the commencement of activities.

Months of seemingly endless preparation precede the Coronation and it

is a spectacle unequalled for color, pageantry and the rich dignity of centuries of British tradition. To be selected as a unit in Canada's representation at the ceremony is not a new honor for the RCMP but it is certainly one which all members of the Force will share equally with those who are our representatives in London in June. ● ● ●

The "Bore" at Moncton



A WORLD famous phenomenon that attracts thousands of visitors to Moncton each year is the famous tidal bore. Actually it is a tidal wave which rushes up from the Bay of Fundy past the city twice daily.

Geologists say it is due to the swell of the tides and the contours of the land. Tidal bores occur in only one or two places in the world and nowhere is the phenomenon so marked as on the Petitcodiac River.

The waters of the broad Atlantic heave into the wide mouth of the Bay of Fundy and, caught in those confining shores, swell upward until in the far reaches of the Bay, at the mouth of the Petitcodiac,

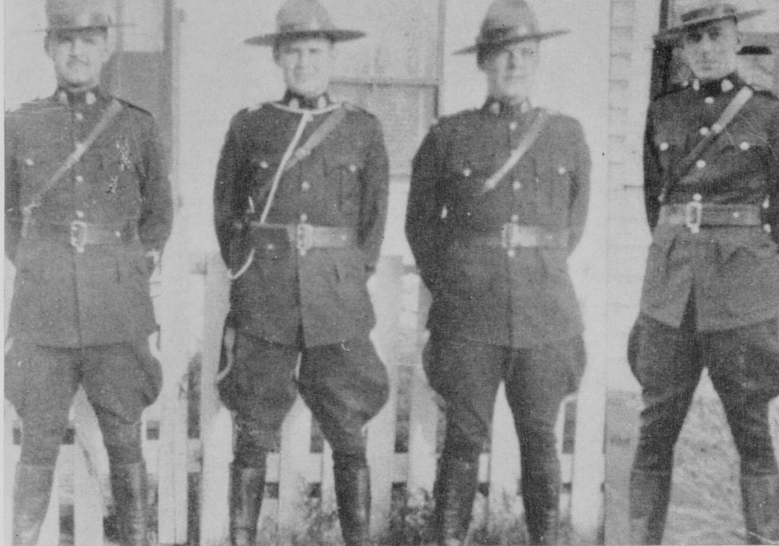
they rise above the level of the river and spill over into it in a tumbling cascade. This bubbling waterfall, preceded by a squawking flight of birds, goes rushing inland 20 miles before it dies away.

The height of the tidal wave varies with the state of the tides from a few inches to a few feet. On rare occasions in the spring, aided perhaps by strong winds in the Bay of Fundy, it has exceeded four feet. Within a few minutes after passing of the wave the broad mud flats spread before you have disappeared from view—buried under 30 feet of water.

W.C.K.

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Brother Act



From l. to r.—Csts. Bruce E., Kenneth S., Joseph K. Sutherland and Cpl. David K. Corbett.

Although brother combinations have been fairly frequent in the Force ever since it was organized 80 years ago, it is rather unique for three brothers to be serving in the Force all at the same time. However, such a situation exists today, the trio being stationed in Canada's two most westerly provinces. (See the Old-timers' Column in this issue for reference to three other brothers who served with the Force in bygone days.)

Reg. No. 14976 Cst. Bruce Eugene Sutherland in Drumheller, Alta., Reg. No. 15575 Cst. Kenneth Simon Sutherland in Colwood, B.C., and Reg. No. 17087 Cst. Joseph Keith Sutherland in Wetaskiwin, Alta., are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sutherland of Assiniboia, Sask. Their son-in-law is also a member of the Force, Reg. No. 13301 Cpl. David Keith Corbett, NCO in charge of Estevan, Sask., Detachment.

In addition to the three brothers mentioned above, there are also three more

brothers and five sisters in the family. Edmond and Donald are residing in Red Deer, Alta., and brother Lloyd is in Assiniboia. The eldest daughter, Mary Ellen is the wife of Corporal Corbett. Miss Irene Sutherland, RN, is in Regina, Sask., and Miss Rose Sutherland, RN, is in Red Deer. Kathleen, now Mrs. H. L. Spelliscy, is residing in Saskatoon, Sask., and the youngest daughter, Myrtle, is at home in Assiniboia.

Corporal Corbett, who met the former Mary Ellen Sutherland in Assiniboia and married her in 1946, was actually responsible for recruiting the three Sutherland brothers into the Force.

Their father was born in Clandeboye, Man., and remained there until 1913 when he went to Palmer, Sask., near Gravelbourg. In 1931 he moved to Assiniboia, where he has resided ever since. He married the former Ellen Maddigan in 1916. Mrs. Sutherland was born in Reynolds, North Dakota, U.S.A.

NOTHING DOING

Jones was sitting with his wife behind a palm on a hotel veranda late one night, when a young man and a girl came and sat down on a bench near them. The young man began to tell the girl how pretty she was.

Hidden behind the palm, Mrs. Jones whispered to her husband, "Oh, John, he doesn't know we're here, and he's going to propose. Whistle to warn him."

"What for?" asked Jones, "nobody whistled to warn me."

(From *The RCEME Quarterly*.)

The Legend of Ticonderoga

By CST. J. DEC. FLETCHER

OF THE many legends connected with the colorful past of this continent, few capture the imagination more completely than that surrounding the death of Duncan Campbell, laird of Inverawe and major in the renowned 42nd Highlanders—the Black Watch.

The story began in 1757 in the Highland home of Major Campbell and ended the following year over a thousand miles away in the rugged wilderness of America before the walls of Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain.

The legend is said to have been written into many tales of ancient Scottish lore and was also recorded by the eminent historian, Francis Parkman¹, who re-

¹*France and England in North America*, by Francis Parkman, published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Mass., in 1885.

ceived it from the lips of a friend of Major Campbell's father. It was of particular interest to the writer who has on several occasions visited the fort and, with the aid of maps and written accounts, attempted to reconstruct the scene of the abortive British attack which brought Major Campbell's life to its dramatic finale.

One evening in 1757, the laird was summoned to the gate of Inverawe and found himself confronted by a breathless, dishevelled stranger who hastily explained that he had killed a man in a brawl and was seeking sanctuary from his pursuers. Hesitantly, Inverawe promised him shelter and no sooner was the stranger hidden than his pursuers appeared at the door.

"Your cousin Donald has been murdered," they said. "We seek his murderer."



From inside Fort
overlooking portion
of Mount Defiance.



Place d'Armes—
Inside Fort.

Looking north up
Lake Champlain.



Overlooking junction
of Lake George and
Lake Champlain.



Aghast at the announcement, Major Campbell was on the point of disclosing the stranger's hiding place when he remembered his promise of sanctuary and resolutely denied having seen the man they sought. When they had gone, he confronted the fugitive and ordered him to leave at once, but upon being reminded of his promise agreed to shelter the man overnight.

Deeply troubled, Major Campbell retired and some time later was aroused by a noise and there before him in full regiments stood the apparition of the murdered Donald who addressed him in severe tones: "Inverawe! Inverawe! Blood has been shed. Shield not the murderer." Then, before his incredulous gaze the figure vanished. But once again, before day-break, the apparition appeared and delivered the stern admonition. "Inverawe! Inverawe! Blood has been shed. Shield not the murderer."

At dawn, Major Campbell hurried to the stranger and demanded that he leave at once. But upon being reminded of his vow compromised by leading the man to a cave where he hid him and returned to the castle.

That night, in fitful sleep, Major Campbell was awakened again by the strange

noise and again the ghostly figure stood before him. "Farewell, Inverawe!" it said. "Farewell, till we meet at Ticonderoga." Then the figure vanished leaving him to speculate on the portent of its curious announcement, for the name Ticonderoga was unknown to him.

The following year, Major Campbell and his regiment were ordered to America where France and Britain waged a bitter struggle for supremacy.

Upon arrival, he found to his consternation that the regiment was destined for the attack on a fort named Ticonderoga. Ticonderoga! The name returned to him with the impact of a thunderbolt.

As the miles slipped by the prows of the boats conveying Abercrombie's army up Lake George, Major Campbell's despondency increased. His fellow officers, aware of his story, did their best to dispel his fears and on the eve of the attack told him they were actually encamped before Fort George. But in the morning he appeared before them, haggard from lack of sleep and with the look of doom on his face. "I have seen him," he told them. "He came to my tent last night. I shall die today." And before many hours of that steaming July day

had passed, Major Duncan Campbell of Inverawe lay mortally wounded on the field of Ticonderoga.

Actually—Mr. Parkman points out in his book—after the attack was abandoned and some 600 of the 1,000 Black Watch lay dead or wounded, Major Campbell

was carried to Fort Edward where, following the amputation of his shattered arm, he died.

Today, a memorial to Major Campbell stands before the walls of Ticonderoga where the legend was played to its fateful conclusion. ● ● ●

Training Malaya's Home Guard

OVER 300,000 volunteers in the Home Guard are playing an important part throughout the Federation of Malaya in the campaign against the Communist terrorists. They give up much of their spare time to help the police and they take part in jungle patrols, man road blocks and participate in identity card checks and other activities of the Security Forces.

Ismail Bin Bakar is a typical member of the Malayan Home Guard, a tailor in Kelantan State who enrolled early in 1949. He was one of about 40 men who joined the Home Guard from Kampong

Ketereh and ever since has been playing his part in the security measures.

Recently Ismail, who has a wife and two children to protect, was selected to undergo a two-weeks' training course at the Home Guard Training Centre near Kota Bharu. He was so successful here that he was appointed a paid instructor to help train other Home Guard volunteers in his district.

Now he is playing a full-time part in helping to rid his country of the Communist terror. ● ● ●

(From the United Kingdom Information Office)

Ismail Bin Bakar waits anxiously with the others to get an opportunity to fire the Bren gun, here being demonstrated to them by Sgt. Abdul Rahman, during the training course.



Corporal Radley Plays a Lone Hand

By A. R. DOUGLAS*

On the trail

SUPERINTENDENT Macneil of the NWMP Divisional Headquarters at Fort Macleod methodically folded the map which lay before him on his desk and turned to his subordinate.

"That will be all, Corporal."

Corporal Radley's spur-shod heels clicked together as he sprang to attention and saluted. "Very good, sir! I will start immediately."

Half an hour later, mounted on "Danger", his big dappled bay troop-horse, he clattered out through the main gate of the barracks. It was early morning, but the chill September air was already beginning to feel the influence of the warm Chinook wind which wafted gently down through the mountain passes to the west.

As he rode along, Radley's thoughts were centred on the locality which his superior officer had pointed out on the map as being the rendezvous of Larry Larsen and his gang of cattle thieves.

He was intent on reaching there before sundown if possible, and mid-afternoon found him well into the rolling hills south-west of Old Man River where, after a short halt for rest and feed, he continued his journey in the direction of Ghost Canyon.

Cautiously proceeding along the narrow trail which led into the lower end of the canyon, he reached a spot where it broadened out slightly between the sharp cut banks on either side.

BANG! . . . A bullet whined directly overhead and splashed harmlessly against

a jutting rock just a few feet above him. Instantly he pulled his horse up short and touched it lightly with his foot just back of the left shoulder. "Down Danger!" he commanded quietly. Obediently the horse sank to its knees and gently eased itself down, until it lay prone on the ground. Radley slipped from the saddle, and quickly withdrawing his service carbine from its leather bucket, he stretched out behind the horse, while his eyes scanned the high cliffs opposite.

Concealed behind a clump of brush, Pedro Smith, the half-breed, grinned maliciously as he lowered his rifle and momentarily waited for any further movement from either man or beast. Apparently satisfied with his marksmanship he crept quickly back to where his white-faced sorrel waited, and galloped away.

Along the rim of the canyon the breed made his way for the greater part of a mile and then dipped down along a "secret" trail, which led out into a broad basin at the upper end. Here he was greeted by two white men who were just in the act of releasing a big white-faced Hereford steer, on whose right hip the brand had been cleverly altered with a hot running iron.

"Everything okay Pedro?" inquired Larsen, the big Swede.

The breed smiled broadly, displaying a row of perfect teeth, "Pedro no miss," he said. "Redcoat horse dead."

"Pity you didn't get him too," commented Larsen.

"Mebbe so," continued the half-breed with a shrug of his shoulders, "him no move."

"Well, come on boys!" ordered Larsen. "Let's get these dogies out of here

*Author of "Nerve" in the July 1941 *Quarterly*, "Lost in a Prairie Blizzard", April 1947, and "The Guiding Light", April 1952. Reg. No. 4340 ex-Staff Sergeant who served from May 6, 1905 to June 30, 1907.

before that redcoat comes to life again. Those devils sometimes take a heap of killing."

They mounted their horses, after stamping out the branding fire, and proceeded to round up 15 or more steers which were grazing on the lush grass not far away, all of which had been freshly touched up with the branding iron. Heading them up the "secret" trail they swung off toward the south in the direction of the International Boundary.

* * *

Circumstantial evidence

Within half an hour after the three men had left, Radley was making a careful survey of the spot. The still warm ashes of a fire and the fresh imprint of cloven hooves in the soft ground gave him mute information as to what had taken place. "I guess we've interrupted Larry Larsen's little party all right, Danger," he remarked half aloud as he urged his horse up the trail. Instead of following the rustlers immediately, he made his way back along the rim of the canyon to the spot where his attacker had concealed himself.

The trampled grass where the horse had stood was plainly discernible, and he dismounted and followed along the narrow gap to a point overlooking the valley.

Searching carefully in the grass and shrubbery for some evidence which would give him a clue to the would-be assassin, he picked up an empty cartridge case of .44 calibre. A little further on he discovered a portion of a burned paper match which he placed within the empty shell for safekeeping, and after a final examination of the surroundings, again took up the trail which led south from the big basin.

It was now late afternoon, but the Corporal jogged along at a slow pace, for he realized that only under cover of darkness would the rustlers attempt to move the cattle across the border. According to his calculation they would probably reach the Milk River about dark, where a halt would be made for

rest and feed in the shelter of the deep cut banks, prior to continuing their journey southward.

Radley fully realized that it would be a man-sized job to capture the rustlers single-handed; he had not anticipated surprising them quite so soon, but, under the circumstances, he decided to carry on to the best of his ability, using strategy, rather than physical force to bring them to justice.

There were only three riders, he could tell by the trail he was following, but in all probability they would be armed and would not submit to arrest easily, and as darkness was coming on his chances of forestalling them became more remote.

Meanwhile his keen eyes had detected a moving blur in the distance, coming in his direction, and he quickly dipped down again into a low-lying section of muskeg, as a horse and rider showed up against the sky-line.

Again commanding his horse to lie down, he concealed himself behind a clump of sage-bush beside the trail, carbine in hand, and waited.

* * *

The half-breed rides back

Larry Larsen cursed volubly at the slow progress they were making—the cattle insisted on milling about at frequent intervals and to make matters worse, his own horse suddenly went lame after stepping in a badger hole. It was now after sundown and he was glad that Pedro had been sent back to forestall any attempt of the Mountie following them. Out on the open bench land, without shelter of any kind, their movements would immediately arouse suspicion, and pursuit would be easy at the pace they were travelling. And so, after hopelessly attempting to urge the cattle forward at a faster pace, they were forced to change their plans, and decided to head westward up into Squaw Coulee for a temporary halt, where the cattle could graze and rest.

A bright moon was riding high in the heavens when the leg-weary cattle, hav-



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ing gorged themselves on the rank marsh grass, settled down to rest.

Only the plaintive wailing of a coyote broke the stillness of the night as Larsen and his companion, Slim Rogers, having emptied the contents of red-eye whisky which remained in the latter's flask, decided that they might as well stretch out to rest. With only their saddle blankets around them they settled down near the entrance to the coulee, secure in the knowledge that the cattle showed no tendency to wander away, and that the faithful Pedro would act as their guardian angel. Though the night air was chilly they dared not risk lighting a fire, but the rank whisky helped to impart a sense of warmth for the time being, and so they slept.

* * *

The final round-up

Larsen was the first to waken. The dull thud of horse's feet resounded in

the distance. Reaching for his revolver he raised himself to his knees and waited, alert for action. But a moment later his tense muscles relaxed as over the rise came Pedro's bald-faced sorrel. The moon was just dipping behind a bank of clouds but he was able to distinguish both the horse and its owner's Angora chaps, as he came forward at a swift pace. Possibly Pedro had not seen them, Larsen thought, as he dug his sleeping companion in the ribs and jumped to his feet.

But the fool rider did not slacken his speed, and instead headed right up the coulee among the recumbent cattle, whirling his lariat overhead and yelling like a Comanche Indian. The startled animals jumped to their feet, and scattered in all directions. Hurling imprecations at the crazed half-breed, Larsen started to follow on foot, emptying his revolver as he ran.

Slim had vaulted onto his horse bare-back and was making a futile attempt to head the cattle off. Meanwhile the horse-man had turned and came thundering back. Straight for the almost petrified Larsen he rode, apparently intent on running him down, but when almost on top of him the horse swung sharply to one side and the lariat dropped neatly over the big Swede's shoulders, and he was jerked roughly off his feet. Roaring like an angry bull he was dragged a few yards before the rider brought the horse to a stop and dismounted. With the wind knocked out of him, Larsen was speechless as the man stooped over him. Meanwhile Slim had doubled back, running over to where his companion lay. "You d-- --," he began, whipping out his gun; but the sentence remained unfinished and the gun hand dropped by his side, for the man suddenly straightened up, and Slim found himself looking into the business end of a .45 Colt in the hands of Cpl. Philip Radley.

"The round-up is complete, gentlemen," he announced evenly. "You're under arrest for cattle stealing—your friend is camping just back a piece on the trail. We swapped horses temporarily, and he very kindly loaned me his chaps."

Frisking them of their weapons he ordered the two men to saddle up, and escorted them back along the trail to where the hapless Pedro stood handcuffed

to the stirrup of the Corporal's horse, which was securely foot-hobbled by one of the lines. "Danger" neighed with delight on hearing his master's voice. "Okay old boy," Radley greeted him. "Sorry I had to leave you in such bad company. I'm inclined to think this is the man who tried to murder the both of us."

With a flash-light he compared the calibre and manufacture of the half-breed's cartridges with the empty shell he had picked up at the scene of the shooting and found them similar. "So far so good," he said half aloud. "Now a match, please."

Reluctantly the half-breed produced a small packet of paper matches, which he handed to the Corporal. One of them was broken off midway where it had been torn from the little envelope which served as a container. The portion which the policeman had picked up fitted perfectly in the stub remaining. The half-breed sensed the meaning of the act. "Larsen tell me to shoot," he began.

"Never mind talking now," commanded Radley, "You can tell all that to the Court. In the meantime let's get going, it's a long way to Fort Macleod."

And so, through the remainder of the night, three disgruntled horsemen rode in sullen silence while behind them followed a nemesis of the law, in the person of Cpl. Philip Radley of the NWMP.

● ● ●

POLICEMAN FOR A DAY

Although there are rules against unauthorized persons taking the law into their own hands, sometimes it is to the benefit of all when John Q. Citizen turns policeman.

A case in point was referred to in a recent issue of the MacGregor, Man., *Herald* under the heading "Daring".

"Wallace Martin of town is to be commended for the daring deed he performed a few nights ago. Apparently there has been someone helping themselves to the gasoline in Fred S——'s truck, which was parked alongside the local Co-Op Store. Wallace went out to investigate and the culprit took off in a truck. Wallace climbed up in the box of the fleeing vehicle and ripped the licence plate off and turned it over to the RCMP the next day. The guilty person is now sweating out the consequences," the paper reported.

Needless to say, the culprit pleaded guilty to charges of "theft of gasoline" after his subsequent arrest by the RCMP.

The Magnetic Hill



LOOK at it from any direction and it still remains a hill, but notwithstanding you don't believe it! How could you—common sense, logic and the laws of physics all agree, water cannot flow uphill. But there before your eyes it is happening!

Unbelieving you drive your car to the top of the hill and decide to coast down the grade ahead. Gradually, however, your car loses its pep and to avoid stalling you use low gear. Still the down grade seems to offer some resistance to your progress until at the foot you stop to look back at this strange hill. You forget to leave the car in gear or braked—and what on earth is it doing, backing uphill?

So you climb in to see what happens and find yourself backing uphill with the engine switched off until once again you are on the crest of the hill from

where you started. This time you read the sign board which directs you to proceed to a white post “downhill” some 400 yards, stop the car, place the gears in neutral and release all brakes. Arriving at the white post you obey these directions and gaze back to note the up-grade. Gradually the car gains its backward and upward momentum, but you still don't believe it.

The next reaction is your efforts to determine why this happens and there you'll have difficulty in establishing an optical illusion. If you are wise you'll just accept it as such—sometimes that keeps peace in the family. Of course you can always tell the sceptics to try it themselves. Anyone in Moncton, N.B., can direct you to the Magnetic Hill but no one can tell you how to forget it.

A.W.F.M.



30 YEARS AGO IN THE FORCE

(Republished from General Orders)

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

General Orders, issued by the Commissioner, for the week ending August 18th, 1923.

No. 225

PART ONE

The following is published for general information:—

Shooting record of Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch of “Depot” Div'n, member of Canadian Rifle team BISLEY 1923:—

30th Elkington Aggregate.

30th Stock Exchange Aggregate.

75th All Comer's Aggregate.

2nd Highest Score McKinnon (International Team Match)

82nd Grand Aggregate.

20th Daily Graphic.

2nd Pistol Championship.

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N.R.A. Badge 1923 (for International Match)

5th place in Canadian Team (23 shooting)

82nd place Grand Aggregate (700 shooting)

Total Score, 125 rounds 635 points (10 points over Inners and a half.)



Recent Cases . . .

Stanley Buckowski

Self-confessed slayer of four, housebreaker and burglar de luxe blazes 13-year trail of crime before paying supreme penalty at San Quentin.

It's nearly a year ago now since a bitter life of crime came to an end for one of North America's most cold-blooded burglar-murderers. It took the course of justice 13 full years—from the time he staged his first hold-up at the tender age of 15—to overtake this killer of four persons and send him to his deserved fate in the gas chamber of California's San Quentin State Prison.

Stanley Buckowski, alias Buckoski, actually took the fork in the road that was much later to lead to his downfall when he was still in school. Possessing a strong liking for chemistry which he was studying in school, young Stanley didn't believe in acquiring the necessary gadgets to pursue this hobby, in the orthodox manner. It seemed much more glamorous to him to break into business establishments and steal the things he needed. And it also tended to put him in good standing with the company he kept.

Buckowski's home was in Toronto. He was 15 when he pulled his first "job" with the aid of a gun—a cap gun. Wending his way to High Park, he pulled it on a motorist and seized his car. But his success was short lived. He was caught and sentenced by the Juvenile Court Judge to pay the penalty—a thrashing at the hands of his father.

The sting of the thrashing did not hold water to the thrill of continuing his newly-acquired "profession" however. A service station and clothing store were the next prey for this self-styled "big

shot". It was a sucker's life to work, he thought.

A year or two later he enlisted in the RCAF and was posted to Assiniboia, Sask. But his chosen path of crime did not end there. He became addicted to drugs and stole from a dispensary so he could peddle narcotics. While stationed at Assiniboia, he was convicted of at least one charge of armed assault.

Remaining in the Air Force, Buckowski was transferred back to Toronto, and then he took the plunge down the matrimonial aisle. His wife, Jean, secured employment as a waitress. While she worked evenings, her spouse was out burglarizing the residents of Toronto. It was in his blood—just like the drugs he had been addicted to.

Lady Luck turned her back on him one evening, however. Walking down Yonge Street, he was picked up by Toronto police. In conducting a search of his apartment, a quantity of loot was discovered by police and Buckowski was subsequently sent to Burwash Prison for an 18-month stretch. When he was released, he entered the hospital for 14 months to be treated for an old illness. Just before his release, he resolved to walk the straight and narrow.

But this resolution went the way of most—the seed was sown too deep by then. About this time he was discharged from the RCAF. Buckowski decided he would make his fortune in a hurry—the only way he knew how—and retire. Alcohol succeeded drugs and he began

to rely on it to bolster him for his attacks on business establishments. Motion picture theatres would be a pushover—a speedy way to build up his fortune, he figured. They were.

The stage was being set for the big act that would lead to his ultimate downfall. By this time, Buckowski had a healthy bank account, but he had no ideas of retiring right then.

It was on a Saturday morning late in July 1949 when Buckowski drove past Loblaw's groceteria on Parliament Street. The idea entered his head that he could possibly clear about \$4,000 there, so later in the day he went to the YMCA where he kept a gun in a locker. It was nearly 5.30 p.m. when he entered the market and made his way to the manager's office. He pulled the gun on the manager, forced him to open the safe and stuff a quantity of money in a paper bag. Then Buckowski ordered his victim to lie on the floor and not make a move.

On his way toward the door, Buckowski heard the manager yelling above the noise of the crowd to "stop that man". A 19-year-old clerk, Leonard Leftly, made a grab at Buckowski and the latter brought his gun into play, shooting Leftly through the leg. When Buckowski reached Parliament Street, there was quite a commotion behind him made by the crowd who had witnessed the shooting.

Alfred Layng, 24-year-old ex-RCAF veteran was walking along the side-walk with his wife and young daughter. Layng lunged at Buckowski and the pair grappled on the side-walk and out onto the road. Buckowski warned his new assailant to step aside, and when Layng turned a deaf ear, the criminal again relied on his gun, shooting Layng through the leg. When the latter still made no signs of giving up the fight, Buckowski shot him through the stomach. Layng died on Parliament Street.

Buckowski started to run toward where he had parked his car, but a crowd was beginning to follow him, and

he realized it would take every ounce of skill he had to elude capture. Feeling somewhat similar to a chased rabbit, the fugitive raced madly through back alleys, lots, lanes, hid in an automobile, tried to make a getaway in a second but was unsuccessful in getting it started, and even ran through two private residences, finally winding up on Sherbourne Street, four blocks away from the scene of the murder.

By this time, scores of Toronto policemen had converged on the spot, but from Sherbourne Street, Buckowski had seemingly vanished completely. Actually, the killer went to the St. Regis Hotel, ordered a cab and went into a washroom to clean up. Then he left in the taxi just as the police were arriving and went to his Wellesley Street apartment.

He didn't plan on staying too long in Toronto, however, and with the car he had purchased through money obtained in other robberies, proceeded to Bradford, Barrie, Elmvalle and finally Wasaga Beach, where he spent the remainder of the week-end. Wasaga Beach is 110 miles north of Toronto.

Meanwhile, police were scouring the killer's escape route. Hidden under a back verandah at 351 Sherbourne Street, they found a gray pin-stripe double-breasted suit coat, void of any identification marks. The coat contained a pair of leather gloves and two .38 calibre revolver cartridges. Police also recovered a glossy-finish neck-tie with maroon background and a swordfish design in silver and gold and a medium greenish gray fedora with an orange and green feather. Also, in the side entrance of 445 Ontario Street, a pair of gold rimmed eye-glasses, with one lens broken was located. Buckowski had run through this house in making his getaway.

On Monday morning, August 1, while still at the Georgian Bay summer resort, Buckowski purchased a newspaper and saw a picture drawn by a cartoonist, that resembled him closely. The cartoon had been drawn through descriptions

given by various shoppers and persons who had witnessed the affair, and the discarded articles of clothing had been photographed along with the facial drawing. Believing it to be an actual photograph of himself, Buckowski became panicky, figuring that the police knew without a doubt who they were looking for.

Leaving his own car at Wasaga Beach, Buckowski hired a taxi and drove to Barrie. From there he decided to take either a train or bus. However, he changed his mind and began to hitchhike. Walking along the highway south of Allandale, he came across a parked car with two occupants, a man and woman. Walking over to the vehicle, Buckowski asked the driver the time and also for a ride to Toronto. Then he climbed into the back seat, noticed a .22 rifle and a dog. Buckowski pulled out his gun—a different weapon from the one he used on Leftly and Layng, but similar in make and calibre. Then he ordered the driver, Bob McKay, to drive him to Toronto, jamming his gun into McKay's back. He kept the gun in McKay's back all the way to Toronto. Bob and his wife, Gloria, were horrified.

But Bob McKay was nobody's fool. He was also an RCAF veteran. When they reached Yonge Street and Eglinton, Buckowski ordered McKay to turn right. He complied, but stepped down on the accelerator and crashed red lights, trying desperately to attract attention. Buckowski, getting panicky again, ordered him to pull to the curb, but McKay did not heed his advice. Buckowski started to shoot and then reached over McKay's head and grabbed the wheel. When Bob McKay's foot came off the pedal, the car stopped in the middle of the street. Gloria was screaming, and Buckowski shot her. In all, the killer poured five shots into the McKays. He shot Bob through the back once and then through the head and chest. He also shot Gloria through the head and chest.

Climbing into the front seat, he pushed

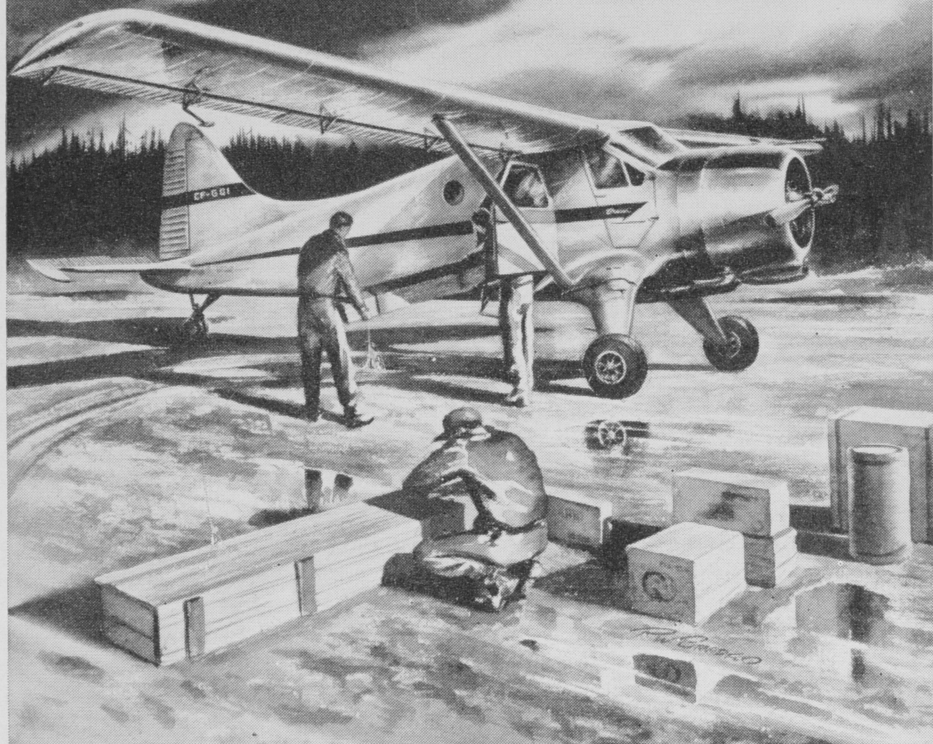
Bob over toward Gloria. Driving up a side street in a suburban district, Buckowski came to a vacant lot where some new houses were under construction. Here he hauled out the lifeless body of Bob McKay and left it in the lot. He had intended to leave wife Gloria there too, but when some of the neighborhood lights came on and a dog started to bark, he lost his nerve and drove away quickly. Reaching the Christie Street Hospital, he drove into the then unused parking lot. He figured Gloria was still alive as he heard her groaning. He abandoned the vehicle and beat a hasty retreat to a friend's house where he spent the night.

The next morning, Buckowski telephoned a friend requesting him to pick up his car in Wasaga Beach and return it to Toronto. Getting it back that evening, the killer returned to the spot where he had abandoned the McKay vehicle with the body of Gloria McKay still inside and did a thorough job of wiping off any fingerprints he may have left on the car. He also let the spaniel out of the car, making sure to take its identification tag and collar off first. Then he picked the dog up and carried it to Christie Street where he turned it loose. Climbing back into his car, Buckowski headed for Montreal.

Meanwhile, earlier that afternoon, the body of Bob McKay was found where Buckowski had dumped it. Subsequent investigation by police revealed that the McKays had left Minesing, Ont., about 90 miles north of Toronto, the previous evening and were returning to Toronto after a week-end visit. Immediately after Bob McKay's body had been discovered, police raised an alarm to be on the lookout for his wife Gloria and their car, a 1942 Dodge sedan. At 9.45 the following morning, August 3, the car was discovered in the parking lot of the Christie Hospital where Buckowski had abandoned it. Gloria's body was found on the floor in the rear of the car and the little spaniel dog was seen wandering around in the near vicinity of the vehicle.

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A subsequent autopsy revealed that both the McKays had been shot with a revolver using .38 calibre copper jacketed ammunition, identical to that used in the Layng murder gun.

Although unknown to the general public, Toronto police had a strong suspicion concerning Stanley Buckowski from the onset. Buckowski, well known to the police, had suddenly vanished after the murders. However, they had to be more than sure, and the only way they could implicate him would be through a lot of foot-slogging.

Detectives began the tiresome task of checking the articles they had picked up near the scene of the Layng murder. Submitting the suit coat they had found to textile experts and experienced tailors, it was found that in view of the amount of hand work on it, the garment had been made in a smaller tailoring establishment.

The only thing left to do then was to check all shops in the Greater Toronto area. For this reason, the city was divided into sections. The same type of procedure was followed with the eye-glasses.

One of the features that pointed the finger to Buckowski was the fact that investigations revealed that he had been suffering from a skin infection on his hands. When police searched his apartment, they located a bottle of calamine lotion. Expert examination of the recovered gloves showed traces of scabs and calamine lotion on the inner surfaces. A spectrographic analysis revealed that the solution in the gloves was identical in ingredients to that in the bottle.

After weeks of checking tailor shops, police were rewarded when a tailor identified the suit coat as having been made by his father, now dead. A long and tedious check of old files, stored away in the basement of the shop after the tailor's father had died, showed that the coat had been made to order for one Stanley Buckowski several years earlier.

Police also met with success in checking opticians. A Danforth Avenue optometrist positively identified the eye-glasses as having been made to prescription for one Jean Buckowski—Stanley's wife.

Subsequently, on Sept. 26, 1949, not quite two months after the triple slayings in their area, Toronto City Police notified the RCMP that they held a warrant for the arrest of Buckowski, charging him with the murder of Alfred Layng.

Arriving in Montreal, Buckowski made his way across the border into the U.S., landing in Burlington, Vermont. He used the name of Frank Lowengren when crossing the border as he had stolen an unemployment card bearing that name some time earlier. From Burlington, he boarded a train to New York City, remaining there for two days, and then headed for New Orleans, Louisiana, also by train.

Buckowski started all over again down there. Figuring he had to make some quick money, he began to pull several "jobs" in that southern U.S. centre. Then he decided he wanted to have his wife with him, and wrote to her through a friend in Toronto. Wife Jean joined him in New Orleans and the pair stayed there until somewhere around the middle of January 1950. Then they boarded a bus for Los Angeles, California. The Buckowskis took a hotel room for three days and then succeeded in lining up an apartment on Occidental Avenue in Los Angeles. By this time, Buckowski was back on narcotics. It was this that led him into his next major act of crime on Feb. 1, 1950.

Taking an overdose of drugs that evening, Buckowski became violently sick and persuaded his wife to go for a walk with him so he could get some air. Strolling through one of Los Angeles' residential areas, he suddenly had the notion to break into a house that appeared to be in darkness. Ringing the door-bell several times and receiving no

response, Buckowski believed no one was home and walked around to the back entrance. He cut the telephone wires leading into the house and broke in through the back door. Walking through the kitchen, he entered a bedroom and noticed a person standing there. When 78-year-old Mrs. Helen Edmunds started to scream, Buckowski shot and killed her.

Los Angeles police were seemingly up against a blank wall in this killing. However, Buckowski couldn't leave well enough alone, and continued his house-breaking spree.

It was mid-May, 1950, when Los Angeles police found a broken rope dangling from a shattered skylight. After two weeks of routine investigations in which hospitals were checked, it was found that a man had been treated for a fractured ankle the night of the break-in. Records showed the man's name as Frank T. Miller. It wasn't long before they caught up with Miller, alias Buckowski, whose ankle had not fully healed. He was arrested and placed on the ninth floor of the prison hospital.

With the odds stacked against him, Buckowski sought escape once more, and his amazing break from the hospital paid off—for a time. Carefully knotting together bed sheets, he suspended them from his ninth floor room and clambered down. The sheets ended some 30 feet from the ground, but the desperate fugitive dropped that distance and made good his escape.

He remained at large until Aug. 1, 1950, a full year after he had murdered Bob and Gloria McKay in Toronto. That day, a Los Angeles patrolman recognized Buckowski sitting in a car near the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Sunset Boulevard. As the patrolman walked over to the car, Buckowski leaped out and sprinted to a nearby park and took cover in a clump of bushes. Soon, about a dozen squad cars arrived to assist the patrolman. Calling on the fugitive to surrender, police were met

with a hail of shots. After waiting till they figured he was out of ammunition, they prepared to enter the bush, only to be met with another volley. Half an hour later, however, Buckowski had used up all his rounds. When he was flushed out, he had five guns on him.

A charge of attempted murder of the patrolman, two of breaking and entering, two for hold-ups and one of escaping custody were laid against Buckowski. On Aug. 17, 1950, Los Angeles police sent Buckowski's prints to the F.B.I. in Washington, and the next day, the latter notified Toronto police that Buckowski was being held in Los Angeles. When this information was relayed back to Los Angeles police, they decided to waive their charges to facilitate extradition proceedings.

An officer of the Toronto City Police Department flew down to Los Angeles and established beyond a doubt that Miller was Buckowski. The killer refused to talk about the Toronto murders when interviewed, but was palm printed by the Toronto officer due to the fact that a palm print had been found on a stolen car in Wasaga Beach soon after the McKay murders were discovered, and it was then believed that this auto may have been used by Buckowski.

In checking the prints, Toronto police found that they didn't tally, but through a trick of fate, this palm print did convict Buckowski of the Mrs. Edmunds' slaying in Los Angeles nearly seven months earlier. An unidentified palm print left at the scene by Buckowski matched the print taken by the Toronto policeman.

As a result of this, extradition proceedings were dispensed with and Buckowski was tried and convicted of this latest murder after which he was incarcerated in the California State Prison at San Quentin.

Around the same time, his wife Jean was charged jointly with him for passing off worthless cheques, but she was later acquitted. Early in September 1950,

Buckowski and two other prisoners attempted suicide by slashing their wrists, but the bid was a failure.

Toronto police made a further visit to Buckowski later to try and secure a confession from him concerning the Layng and McKay murders, but were unsuccessful. He was sentenced to die in San Quentin's gas chamber Nov. 16, 1951, for the slaying of Mrs. Edmunds.

Then in August 1951, word was received that Buckowski had intimated a willingness to discuss the Layng murder. An officer from the Toronto City Police and an Inspector from the Ontario Provincial Police flew down to Los Angeles again. The first interview took place on Sept. 21, 1951, but after giving a few particulars of the Layng slaying, Buckowski requested that the two officers

visit him the next day and he would make a full statement.

On September 22, he gave voluntary written statements confessing to the Layng murder, the McKay slayings and the Loblaw robbery.

Then on Oct. 24, 1951, the warden at San Quentin informed Buckowski that he had been granted a stay of execution by the U.S. Supreme Court in order that his case could be reviewed. On Feb. 29, 1952, Charles W. Fricke, Judge of the Superior Court of California, issued an order that the new date for the execution had been set.

Stanley Buckowski entered the lethal gas chamber in San Quentin State Prison on May 9, 1952, and paid his final debt to society.

* * *

Co-operative Constable Cops Cabbie

WHEN Alex A. Davison, a Port Alberni, B.C., taxi driver wended his way to a hotel room in that central Vancouver Island city armed with a bottle of whisky, he was more than surprised to find an RCMP constable standing in the corridor near the room awaiting his arrival.

Informed that he would be charged with illegally keeping liquor for sale, Davison maintained his innocence, and when he appeared before Magistrate T. M. Patterson in Court, pleaded "not guilty" to the charge, informing the Court he had been on his way to a party in the room.

Taking the stand, the constable related how at 4 a.m., while making his nightly rounds, he dropped into the hotel for

the purpose of checking the register. The desk man, a new employee, was unfamiliar with the operation of the switchboard, so the willing constable donned the head-phone to explain how it worked.

A call came through from the room in question to the cab driver, and the constable heard a request for a bottle of rum, and the reply: "We're out of rum, will whisky do?" "Is it expensive?" "No, all our stuff is cheap."

The City Prosecutor pointed out that even if Davison's statement of defence was true, he would still be breaking the law as only registered guests are permitted to drink in hotel rooms.

Davison was assessed a \$300 fine and \$5 Court costs.

* * *

R. v. Myles

Observation Rewards Police in Narcotics Case

OBSERVATIONS by members of the RCMP Moose Jaw, Sask., Detachment last summer indicated that Gordon

Robert Myles—a known drug addict—had been using narcotics for considerable time, but up to the end of August, in-

vestigations as to his source of supply or his cache had proved negative.

Myles had been staying at the King's Hotel until early in August, but the investigators had gone over the hotel from top to bottom, still failing to produce any evidence to substantiate their suspicions.

After leaving the hotel, Myles rented a room at a boarding-house in Moose Jaw. This house, incidentally, had been kept under observation from time to time, as it was known as a harbor for criminals. In view of this, the landlord, an aged man, could not be interviewed regarding the activities of Myles.

On August 30, however, members conducting the investigation learned that the landlord had departed on vacation, and would not be returning for several weeks. A woman, whom members believed could be relied upon to give confidential information, was looking after his interests.

During the afternoon of September 1, two NCOs visited this woman, and she agreed to co-operate. She also had suspicions that Myles had been using drugs, stating he generally spent considerable time in the washroom, but she had not found any paraphernalia upon searching this room. As Myles was absent at the time, the NCOs went over the washroom with a fine comb, and succeeded in producing an eye-dropper, hypo needle and spoon, cached under the hot water tank. No drugs were found, and the articles were returned to their place of concealment in order that Myles would not become suspicious.

It was learned that Myles was away from his room, which adjoined the bathroom, during the day-time, but returned in the evening. He was sharing the room with another individual who had a criminal record. Arrangements were made with this woman to rent the room

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directly across the hall from the bathroom.

That evening, in company with a constable, one of the NCOs went to his new temporary "residence", but upon searching the washroom, found that the addict's paraphernalia had been removed from its hiding place. The vigil was maintained, and half an hour before midnight, Myles returned to his room. Another roomer was occupying the bathroom at the time, and after a short stay in his room, Myles came out and waited at the door until the other roomer departed. Myles remained in the bathroom for about 20 minutes, and immediately after he departed, another roomer entered. When the members eventually gained access to the room a few minutes later, they located the paraphernalia under the tank again, but in view of the fact two other roomers had been in the washroom as well as the suspect, no further action could be taken. They had to be sure.

The room was rented by the Police the following evening, and although checks of the bathroom were made after each of the other roomers had entered and then departed, even after Myles left it to go to his room, the articles could not be located.

This method of observation bore fruit on August 3, however. It was learned that Myles' room-mate had secured employment on a farm in Grayburn, Sask., and that consequently Myles would be alone in his room that evening. The same NCO and constable returned to their room that evening, but a search of the bathroom again proved negative so far as finding the paraphernalia was concerned. At 10.45 p.m., their suspect arrived, and after first entering his room, went into the bathroom. Listening at the door, the Policeman could not make out just what was taking place inside, but after about ten minutes, Myles unlocked the door.

Acting immediately, the two members opened the door to the washroom and seized Myles, who then became ex-

tremely hostile. A spoon with the handle broken off was lying on the floor and an eye-dropper with a hypo needle attached was found in the sink. A thorough search of the washroom, Myles' room and Myles himself failed to reveal the presence of any drugs, but it was noted that the eye-dropper was about half full of fluid. The suspect was taken into custody and advised that he would be charged under the O. & N.D. Act for possession of drugs. He had the keys to a half-ton truck on his person, but a search of this vehicle also failed to produce any drugs.

The next morning, Myles was interrogated whether the dropper contained heroin or morphine, but refused to divulge any information. The NCO who had effected the arrest then drove to Regina to the laboratory to have the fluid analysed. It showed up to be diacetylmorphine or heroin. A charge under s. 4 (1d) of the O. & N.D. Act was then laid against the accused.

That afternoon, the woman who was temporarily in charge of the boarding house, telephoned the detachment office, stating that in cleaning the bath tub, she had removed the screen from the overflow, and inside had found what she considered to be drugs cached in a contraceptive. The latter contained two capsules of powder, and these were taken to the Regina lab when Myles was escorted to the Regina Jail. Still in a rather hostile attitude, Myles would not say how he intended to plead to the charge. He was remanded to August 12 for trial. Mr. Lester McTaggart, QC, was authorized as prosecution counsel. In view of the accused's previous record, he would elect trial on indictment in this instance, Mr. McTaggart intimated.

Appearing before Police Magistrate G. R. Trethewey in Court August 12, Mr. B. Moore, barrister, appearing for the accused, entered no plea or election. However, representation for bail was made, and the amount set at \$2,500 with one surety. The case was remanded until

September 18 as the prosecution could not proceed in view of the fact the Certificate of Analysis of the exhibits had not been completed at the Regina laboratory.

The analyst's report had not been received on the 18th, and a further adjournment of a week was authorized. Still no plea was taken by defence counsel. Three further adjournments were granted and then on October 17, evidence was presented by the prosecution. Defence counsel advised the Court that no evidence or explanation would be tendered. As a result, Myles was committed for trial at the next sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench at Moose Jaw, and bail was set at \$2,500 again with one surety. It was intimated, however, that the accused would elect speedy trial and a plea of "guilty" would be tendered.

Then on November 11, Myles appeared before Judge G. W. McPhee of the District Court of Moose Jaw, and elected speedy trial to the indictment and pleaded guilty.

In passing sentence of 2½ years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary at Prince Albert and \$200 fine, or in default, an additional six months' imprisonment, the Judge asserted that in his opinion, the accused was not a criminal, but the victim of a disease and unable to refrain from the use of drugs. In sending him to the penitentiary, he hoped that Myles would be able to engage himself in learning a trade and cure himself of the habit.

At the conclusion of the trial, Myles cleared up several burglaries and safe blowings in the Moose Jaw area which had been hanging fire on Moose Jaw City Police files for some time. He pleaded guilty to 12 charges of breaking, entering and theft from various merchants and received terms of 2½ years for each, sentences to run concurrent with the narcotics charge. He signed Waivers of Appeal for each, and was escorted to Prince Albert, Sask., following the trial.

* * *

R. v. Reiners

Housebreaking and Theft—Police Service Dog Finds Stolen Purses

OLD Sol really lived up to his reputation in Alberta last fall. Sunny Alberta indeed! His radiance beamed through the autumn months for long hours daily—with one or two exceptions—giving that far west prairie province its most successful harvest in many years. Even a month after all the crops were in, Mr. Sol continued to work overtime, providing the farmer with a good opportunity to clean up other chores in preparation for winter's white blanket which was expected before too long.

That was for six days of the week, anyway. On the seventh—the Sabbath—the farmer earned a rest and relaxation period with good weather to boot—a chance to get out and away from the chores for a few hours.

After the harvest was completed,

Sundays were generally on the quiet side in Alberta. That's the way it should be. That's the way it was for Mr. and Mrs. Edward Caron, who reside three miles north-east of Aldersyde, a small centre 30 miles south of Calgary.

Ed Caron, after finishing a good noon-day meal on Nov. 9, 1952, took a long stroll across the prairie, east of his residence. His wife had just completed the chore of dishes, and turned on the regular 1 p.m. news. The newscast wasn't quite over when she glanced out the window and observed a middle-aged man—a stranger to her—walking down the municipal road fronting their home in a northerly direction.

When he reached the Caron driveway, he paused, looked around, and then started to walk toward the house. Due

to the fact that she was alone, and noticing the unorthodox actions and gait of the stranger, Mrs. Caron immediately went on the defensive, turning off the radio and securing the door with a knife—the lock was broken—as she figured this man was not just coming to inquire of directions or the like. In other words, she tried to make it look as if no one was home. Then she went upstairs to gain a better vantage point.

Mrs. Caron became nervous when the stranger walked up to the house, paused, looked around some more, and then went in and out of the garage two or three times. Then he came back toward the house, picked up a palm-size rock, and looked around some more. Mrs. Caron, suspecting the worst, ran downstairs again and out the front door to a hiding-place under the front steps. She had hardly acquired her new position when the sound of tinkling glass came to her ears.

Her visitor had thrown the rock through the large window adjoining the back door, pulled the glass fragments out of the frame and attempted to crawl into the kitchen. Noticing the knife in the door jamb, however, he simply reached in, extracted it, and walked in through the door. Mrs. Caron then remembered there was a shotgun and a .22 rifle in the kitchen, and fearing the stranger's intentions, remained in seclusion. She also recalled that her red hand-bag was in the kitchen. In fact, she was so shaken, that she stayed hidden until her husband returned two hours later.

Mrs. Caron did not even see her visitor leave, and fearing him still to be in the house and probably in possession of firearms, persuaded her husband not to enter the house. They drove nearly a mile west to a neighbor's to telephone the police.

At 3.45 p.m., the RCMP High River Detachment, eight miles to the south, received the report. Two constables, the dog master, and Police Service Dog "King", recently posted to High River from "J" Division, answered the call. Upon entering the Caron residence, it

was discovered that the shotgun and rifle were untouched, and the only things missing were Mrs. Caron's red hand-bag, and a smaller black purse, both from the kitchen. The area was searched, but it appeared evident that the stranger had departed. However, which direction was the question.

Due to the long dry spell and the fact the road was gravel and hard packed, no evidence of tracks could be found. With "King" in harness, however, it wasn't too long before his keen nostrils picked up a scent heading north along the municipal road. About 500 yards north, "King" stopped and indicated to his master he wanted to cross into the stubble field to the west of the road. Within a few moments, he located Mrs. Caron's red hand-bag lying in the field, about 75 feet from the road where it had been thrown.

Later in the evening, a suspect was picked up walking back along this road and heading west from Caron's residence. He answered the general description furnished by Mrs. Caron, which unfortunately was very meagre. He was booked and fingerprinted, but released the following day when it was learned from the Identification Branch in Calgary that his prints did not correspond to those found on the glass fragments taken from the kitchen window. During this time, however, "King" had returned to the scene and came up with the smaller black purse in the same field a short distance north of where the hand-bag was found. The culprit had overlooked a \$5 bill folded in between Mrs. Caron's driver's licence and other papers. The amount missing from the hand-bag was \$12.50.

Further investigation revealed that a man had been observed walking east along the municipal road on November 9 at about 4 p.m. by the owner of the Gladys Ridge store, one mile north and four miles east of the Caron residence. He then headed north again. Subsequently it was learned that he visited a resident

of the Gladys Ridge community. His description was obtained from the latter and it was learned that he left for Calgary during the late evening of November 9.

He was identified as John Deitrich Reiners of Calgary. This information was passed along to Calgary by radio, and within an hour, he was picked up at his

home by the Calgary C.I.B., questioned and admitted the crime.

Reiners was returned to High River November 12, and charged with house-breaking and theft under s. 457 (1(b)) Cr. Code. He appeared before Police Magistrate R. M. Paul at High River and was sentenced to one year with hard labor at the Lethbridge Common Jail.

* * *

R. v. Metayer

Breaking, Entering and Theft—Strange Clue

SCORE one for that old axiom, "truth is stranger than fiction".

"The Case of the Glass Eye" sounds more like what you would expect to find on the pocket-book shelf of any newsstand, but the title could readily be applied to a recent Quebec Provincial Police case in which a safe-cracker was apprehended and convicted.

Joseph Alfred Metayer and two accomplices successfully broke into a branch of the Banque Canadienne Nationale in the county of Bonaventure last fall by forcing one of the windows with a screwdriver or pliers.

Equipped with an acetylene torch, the trio perforated the door on the safe by making a split between the handle and the combination. Then they cut open the strong-box which was in the upper section of the safe and escaped with \$10,068 of which \$1,700 was in cash.

While the thugs were working with the acetylene, Metayer, who was blind in the right eye, noticed "it was getting extremely hot", and took out his glass eye.

A day or two later the glass eye was found and turned over to the police. It was taken to an optician who identified the owner as Metayer. The optician related that the eye had been made at the request of the Compensation Board.

This unusual clue enabled the police to arrest Metayer and charge him with breaking, entering and theft under the Criminal Code. He also admitted break-

ing into the St. Gédéon branch of the Banque Canadienne Nationale about a week earlier where an unsuccessful attempt was made to crack its safe. A .38 calibre revolver was left at the scene.

Metayer was convicted of the charge and also of a second one—breaking and entering with intent. He was sentenced to terms of 14 and two years, respectively, sentences to run concurrently at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.



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"Silver" Successfully Follows 54-Hour-Old Trail

IN looking over cases where the services of Police Service Dogs have been utilized, there really seems to be no limit to the usefulness of these intelligent well trained animals. In the January *Quarterly* for example, we reported three separate instances where a dog in western Canada unearthed wallets lost in plowed fields. One of the wallets contained an extremely large sum of money and had been lost for a couple of days. A report received recently from "J" Division discloses that P.S. Dog "Silver" stationed at Moncton successfully worked a trail 54 hours old!

In this case the complaint was received by a dog master on Dec. 31, 1952 and it came from a man who reported that an animal had been removed from his trap and the trap itself taken. This was in the Lutz Mountain district approximately 11 miles from Moncton and Silver and her handler left for the scene immediately. They arrived at the point where the trap had been set shortly after 4 p.m. There were traces of blood around the site and indications that the trapped animal could have been a wild cat. Patches of snow covered the ground sparsely and as the dog started to work it was apparent that the trail was quite old. In places there was so little scent that visual tracking across the snow patches was employed to speed up the trail because of approaching darkness.

It was apparent that the dog was fol-

lowing the tracks of two men and as she clung tenaciously to what little scent there was on the bare ground between the stretches of snow, the party gradually worked its way up a brook for about 1½ miles. The trail ended at a wood camp and here there was more evidence of something having been dragged across the ground. When the Police entered the camp to make inquiries they saw the carcass of a wild cat hanging on a wall. It was learned that the animal had been brought to the camp by two brothers, one of whom was a brother-in-law of the complainant. The latter recalled that the brothers had visited him a couple of days before and thought that on returning to the camp their route would have taken them past the trap. The complainant and investigator who accompanied the dog and her handler were satisfied that Silver had led the party to the culprits and this was verified a few days later. The complainant reported to the Police that he had been in touch with the suspects and they had admitted taking both the animal and the trap. When they agreed to return them the aggrieved party decided against pressing the matter any further.

While there is nothing spectacular about the case itself, it does serve to illustrate the possibilities for use of a trained dog where the trail might be of an age usually considered unworkable.

* * *

R. v. Jansen

Arson

IT WAS a sorry sight that greeted Mr. and Mrs. John Jansen and their 11-year-old daughter last October 8 when they returned from McBride, B.C., to Lamming Mills, a small saw-mill community five miles west of McBride.

In fact, they had only just reached McBride when a resident of that town,

recognizing John Jansen as an employee of the Lamming Bros. Mills, informed him that there was a fire at the latter point. The Jansens turned around and quickly drove back to Lamming Mills, and were horrified upon arrival to find that their home had been completely destroyed in the fire.

The NCO in charge of McBride Detachment was on hand to carry out the usual routine investigations concerning the blaze, but from all appearances, it seemed like any ordinary fire. Little Phyllis Buhler, daughter of one of the mill employees, had been washing dishes at the sink and through the window, which overlooked the Jansen residence, she had seen Mr. and Mrs. Jansen and their daughter climb into their car and drive away. Not more than five minutes later, she observed smoke coming out of the windows, and ran outside yelling "fire".

The NCO learned from brothers Oscar Edward and Ernest Victor Lamming, owners of the saw-mill—and also the home in which the Jansen's resided—that around the end of July 1952, the latter had been given verbal notice to vacate, and again in writing on September 25. They were given until October 15 to do so, however.

It was not until some time later when the investigator had occasion to interview a former insurance agent in the community that any real evidence of suspicious nature entered into the picture. It was revealed that on Jan. 17, 1950, Jansen had insured his car and household effects for \$2,000. He had taken out a three-year policy.

But then on Sept. 5, 1952, he had requested a further policy of an additional \$2,000, which was secured and added to the original amount. After the fire, Jansen approached the agent and asked that the insurance be made available to him, and also drew up a list of the household effects which had been destroyed.

Fourteen days after the fire, Jansen visited the local bank manager, seeking a loan of \$3,000 in order to purchase another home. The loan was made with the money from the fire insurance acting as collateral security. Jansen then drew up a cheque for half the amount of the loan, payable to the woman from whom he had purchased his new property.

All these facts were beginning to add up, but still when interrogated, Jansen disclaimed any knowledge of the origin of the fire.

On November 8, however—one month after the fire—Jansen walked into the RCMP detachment at McBride in company with the community's minister.

"I cannot live with it any longer, I burned that house down," Jansen told the NCO.

Asked if he realized the seriousness of the offence, Jansen said he did and wished to make a full confession.

After breakfast on October 8, he, his wife and daughter planned to drive to McBride, he related. With the two women out of the kitchen, he took a small rag and poured kerosene over it, letting it fall into the wood box. Then when his wife and daughter left the house to get into the car, he rolled up a piece of paper, lit it from the stove, and dropped it into the wood box. Then he left the house, closing the door. Jansen maintained his wife and daughter were completely unaware of these circumstances.

Before coming to the detachment, Jansen told the whole story to the community's minister, and then to the Lamming brothers who owned the home.

He was arrested, charged with arson under s. 511 (1) of the Cr. Code, and appeared at preliminary hearing before Stipendiary Magistrate S. J. Carr of Tete Jaune, B.C., two days later. The prosecution was granted an adjournment until November 18, however, and the accused was released on \$2,000 bail.

Nine witnesses were called to give evidence for the prosecution that date, and Jansen was committed to appear before the next sitting of the Court of Competent Jurisdiction. No bail was set.

On November 21, Jansen elected speedy trial before Judge E. D. Woodburn at Prince George, B.C., and was tried and sentenced to serve a term of two years in the penitentiary. ●●●

Old-timers' Column

**NWMP Memorial and Indian Museum,
Battleford, Sask., Presented to
Federal Government**

by MR. CAMPBELL INNES

Member of the Historic Sites Board of
Canada

There is a glorious and historic tradition clinging to the early detachment posts of the North-West Mounted Police, especially to the "Battle Ford" at the junction of the North Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers.

In June 1876, Col. (Supt.) James Walker and Sub-Inspr. Edmund Frechette arrived from Swan River with a small number of men to begin the building of a new post, consisting of several rough log buildings. Two of these buildings stand solid today, the nucleus of Fort Battleford, now a memorial to this Force. Colonel Walker's first reports of 1879 contain references to Indian activities, under such leaders as White Cap, Beardy and Big Bear. Some 3,000 hungry dissatisfied Indians became a serious threat to the scattered settlers prior to the signing of the Indian Treaties at Fort Pitt and Carlton.

In the meantime the North-West Council buildings were erected and the Dominion Telegraph lines arrived. The Saskatchewan *Herald* appeared, and the barracks were built. W. M. Herchmer, L. N. F. Crozier, W. S. Morris, F. J. Dickens, S. B. Steele, A. R. Macdonell, John Cotton, Joseph Howe, W. D. Antrobus, D. M. Howard, G. E. Sanders, F. J. A. Demers guarded its destinies until 1900¹. During this time river navigation competed with the ox-cart, Canadian Militia fought Metis and Indians, cattle displaced buffalo, settlers displaced wandering Indian bands, grain economy took the place of furs. These vital changes were made without serious clashes due to the understanding and fortitude of these men of the NWMP. Their stories may be reviewed in the ever increasing archives of this Police Memorial.

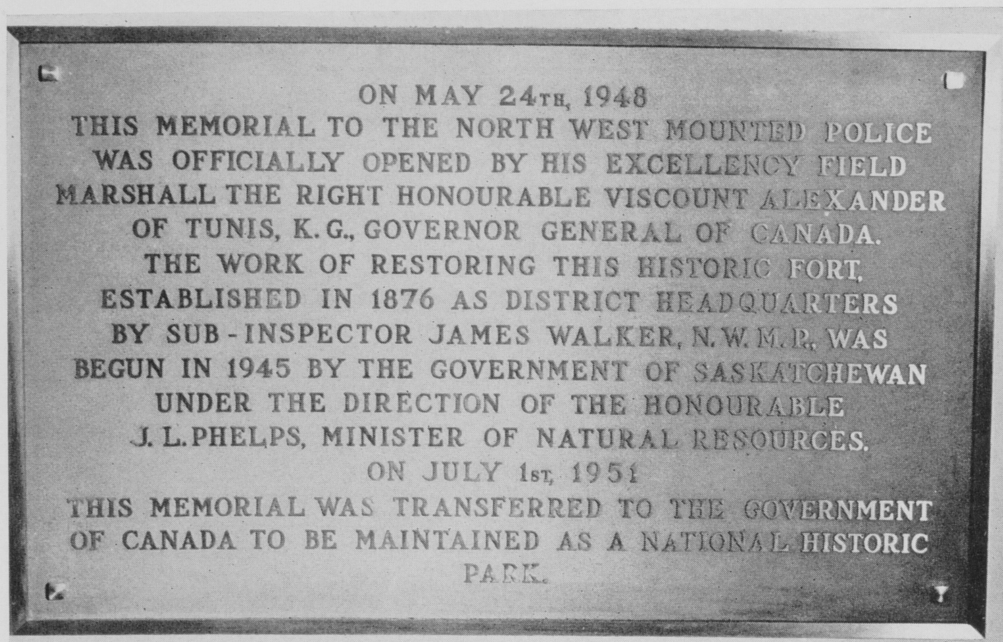
¹Editor's Note: All NWMP officers who commanded the post.

In the year 1924 this detachment was closed. Historically minded citizens demanded something be done. Hon. J. L. Phelps of Saskatchewan consented to its renovation in 1945. Five of the most historic buildings were saved to tell the story of Western development. Inspectors Chisholm, Harris, Lemieux and Hanson have proven themselves kind friends and keen students. Hundreds of ex-officers and men have visited and donated memorabilia.

On May 24, 1948, this Memorial and Museum was formally opened by the Governor-General of Canada Viscount Alexander. Lady Alexander opened the Inspector's house. The RCMP Band from Ottawa played here in June 1948, thrilling hundreds of friends of this post. On Sept. 10, 1952, the NWMP Memorial Museum was formally presented to the Dept. of Resources and Development, National Parks Branch, by the Hon. J. H. Brocklebank, Minister of National Resources, Saskatchewan. A. J. Bater, M.P., Battleford accepted the gift on behalf of the Federal Government. Inspr. R. P. B. Hanson unveiled an artistic bronze plaque in the former Officer Commanding's quarters, in the presence of a happy group of pioneer citizens and representatives of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Affairs. H. S. Stewart, President of the Memorial and Museum Executive welcomed the guests and paid just tribute to the work of the Government, and particularly to the Hon. J. L. Phelps and his committee, Messrs. Alex Connon, Frank Swon and Campbell Innes, who had so ably directed renovations for three years.

Hon. J. L. Brocklebank stressed the importance of saving our history while the creators were still with us. The Minister dwelt on the importance of saving and collecting valuable historical relics and documents. He said, "I was most pleased when the Historic Sites Board decided to take over this Memorial and raise it to the level of a National Park. On behalf of Premier Douglas and the Government of Saskatchewan, I wish to thank the Government of Canada for allowing this plaque to be erected here recognizing the part played by the Province and Mr. Phelps in the restoration of this site. I hand it over to Mr. Bater, the representative of the Federal Government with pleasure."

Mr. Bater suitably replied in a happy reminiscent mood on behalf of Hon. R. H. Winters, the Federal Minister. Historic



Bronze plaque in former Officer Commanding's Quarters, unveiled on Sept. 10, 1952.

addresses were given by Messrs. Campbell, Cannon and Innes on the renovation efforts by neighborly citizens. The visitors were entertained at a social hour in the Officer Commanding's quarters. Tea was served by the Battleford Chapter of the I.O.D.E., directed by the Regent Mrs. Robstad. Thereafter the visitors inspected the five museum buildings guided by J. D. Herbert, M.A., Custodian.

From a Diary of 70 Years Ago

The life of a Mounted Policeman some 70 years ago, his trials and tribulations, together with the many now-considered humorous incidents, is vividly and ably described in the diary kept by a member of the Force in its early days, Reg. No. 578 ex-Cst. Robert Nathaniel Wilson.

Although only with the NWMP from May 2, 1881 to Sept. 27, 1884—most of his service being spent in the Fort Macleod area—Wilson presents some hitherto unknown facts and covers 19½ typewritten pages of foolscap paper in his diary.

Wilson, who came from Bowmanville, Ont., had read the Mar. 17, 1881 issue of the *Toronto Mail* which contained a notice calling for recruits for the North-West

Mounted Police, and subsequently wrote to Ottawa for particulars. He was 18 years of age at the time.

The application form he received from the Department of the Interior, North-West Mounted Police Branch, dated Sept. 15, 1880, contained 14 paragraphs headed: "Memorandum for the information of applicants for engagement in the N.W. Mounted Police Force". For the benefit of present-day members who may never have encountered the "list" of qualifications for applicants for the old NWMP, it reads as follows:

1. No vacancies will occur until the spring of 1881.
2. Applicants accepted for service are furnished with free transport to the North-West.
3. Pay commences on the date of arrival at the first Police Station in the North-West Territories.
4. Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 40, active, able-bodied men of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce *certificates of exemplary character*.
5. They must be able to read and write either the English or French language; must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well.

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6. The term of engagement is five years.
7. The rates of pay are as follows:
Non-Commissioned Officers—60c to \$1 per day.
Constables—1st year's service—40c per day;
2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th years' service—50c
per day subject to good behavior.
Extra pay at the rate of 15c per day is
allowed to a limited number of artisans.
8. Many applicants are for employment in
the "Manitoba" Mounted Police, the writers
expressing a desire to go to that Province
with a view to settlement, after the ex-
piration of their term of Police service.
The Mounted Police are stationed at Posts
in the North-West Territories varying
from 300 to 900 miles from the Province
of Manitoba.
9. The duties of the Force are often asso-
ciated with danger and fatigue, which tax
severely the physical power, in a region
where luxuries, or even the ordinary com-
forts of life must be dispensed with.
10. Members of the Force are supplied with
free rations, a free kit on joining, and
periodical issues during the term of service,
as per Schedule A annexed hereto.
11. Married men are not engaged.
12. The minimum height is 5 feet 6 inches, the
minimum chest measurement 35 inches, and
the maximum weight 175 pounds.

13. The granting of Police Bounty Land War-
rants has been discontinued. Constables who
desire to settle in the country on complet-
ing their term of Police service, may, of
course, avail themselves of the free home-
stead provisions of the Dominion Lands
Act.

14. The form of engagement is as follows:

I do hereby contract, engage, promise
and agree to and with the Commissioner
of the Police Force, constituted by law in
and for the North-West Territories of
Canada, to serve in such Police Force for
five years from . . . and do hereby declare
myself subject to all the provisions of the
Act of Parliament of Canada, 42 Vic., cap.
36, intituled: "An act to amend and con-
solidate as amended the several enactments
respecting the North-West Mounted Police
Force", and any Acts amending the same
which may be passed during my term
of service; and to all rules, regulations or
orders made by virtue of the said Acts or
any of them, and that I will, during the
said term of service, take care of and
protect all articles of public property which
shall from time to time be entrusted to me,
and make good all deficiencies and damages
occurring to such property while in my
care or possession, except through fair wear
and tear or unavoidable accident. *And I
do hereby declare and admit that by reason
of such engagement no right accrues to me
for any transport expenses returning from
the North-West Territories of Canada on
being discharged.*

Also attached to this form was the
"Schedule A" containing a list of free kit
issued to constables.

On Apr. 26, 1881, Wilson received a
notice from Ottawa instructing him to pro-
ceed to Toronto on May 2 or 3 for the
purpose of undergoing a medical examina-
tion, and on May 7, received word that his
application had been accepted and was
further instructed to report to Toronto
again on May 12. He was to proceed to
Fort Walsh in the North-West Territories.

Wilson left Toronto at 1.30 p.m. May
12 via Northern Railway, arriving at Col-
lingwood at 7.15 p.m. Then he boarded the
propeller boat *City of Winnipeg*. From his
diary:

"May 13, 1881—Steamed out of port 4.40
a.m. After a trip of five days and a half of
misery and semi-starvation, we arrived at
Duluth and were very glad indeed to get
off a boat which had been to us the scene
of so much discomfort."

Leaving Duluth at 6 p.m., May 18, via Northern Pacific Railway, Wilson arrived at Bismarck at midnight the following day, carrying his baggage over to the Missouri River steamer *Red Cloud*.

"May 20, 1881—At noon, we cast loose from the shore and started up the river. We had on board a Sioux squaw and two warriors, her sons. These were the first full blood Indians I had seen."

After passing three large camps of Sioux Indians who had surrendered to the American Government, located at Fort Buford, Poplar River Agency and Wolf Point, Wilson arrived at Fort Carroll Landing on May 29. The following is an excerpt from his diary of that date:

"... This is the headquarters of the notorious rebel and murderer Louis Riel, who came on board the steamer intending to go up to Benton, but among our crowd were a number of Orangemen who (when they heard who the new passenger was) had a very hostile appearance which Riel did not like the look of, as he got off at the first wood-pile we came to. . . ."

Finally, on the last day of May, he arrived at Coal Banks on the north side of the Missouri River, the nearest point to Fort Walsh. By this time, Wilson was with several more "recruits". On June 1, they boarded four freight teams and started north.

"... At Fort Assiniboine, ten of the fellows became discontented or homesick and left, walking back to the Missouri."

Six days later after walking 60 miles over a trail ankle deep in mud due to heavy rains, the party arrived at Fort Walsh in the Cypress Hills, which is now in western Saskatchewan. They had to live in tents outside the Fort as it was already overcrowded.

On June 8, Wilson was sworn in as a constable in the NWMP.

One interesting entry in his diary reads as follows:

"Witnessed today the strangest sight that I have ever seen, the annual Sun Dance of the Cree Indians, a religious performance, the main object of which is to make braves or warriors. Each candidate for warriorship has to stand a certain amount of self torture. I saw a number of young men go through the ordeal, but will not attempt to describe the ceremony because

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the modes of torture are various and a full description would require more paper and time than I have at my disposal."

Constable Wilson remained at Walsh until Jan. 18, 1882, when he was instructed to proceed west to Fort Macleod as Superintendent Crozier of that Post had requested reinforcements due to trouble between the Blackfoot tribe and Indian Department officials. Passing through the famous "Fort Whoop-Up" site on January 22, Wilson arrived at his new destination the next day. In an entry that day, he described the well-known "Chinook" wind, which to this day is a godsend to the residents of southern Alberta.

On February 2, Constable Wilson was selected to go on "special duty" in search of a pair of elusive whisky smugglers south of Fort Macleod. The Police party consisted of Cpl. Tom LaNauze¹, Constables Wilson and Callaghan, and the renowned guide, Jerry Potts. It is evident from Wilson's writings that he did not lack a keen sense

¹Reg. No. 419, father of the late ex-Asst. Commr. C. D. LaNauze.

of humor. Successfully capturing the culprits the next day, he wrote:

"... upon searching the wagon found over 20 gallons of pure alcohol in five gallon coal-oil cans. The owner was an old ex-policeman, Cochrane, who had been smuggling for some time. . . . The mounted prisoner was an American named Davis who was riding ahead as 'scout' for Cochrane. Drove back to St. Mary's and camped. The night was bitterly cold; we had no blankets but those under our saddles. The two prisoners and Jerry were soon howling drunk and the rest of us managed to keep from freezing by taking frequent doses of alcohol diluted in water which Jerry called 'mix'. About midnight a priest who was camped not far from us came over and was persuaded (?) to take a drink for his stomach's sake. It was not long before he and Tom LaNauze became very jolly and were toasting each other drinking out of two old fruit cans and touching them together at every sip. Callaghan had long retired, crawling in between Davis and Cochrane who were too drunk to prevent him and before morning I had the honor of being the only sober man in camp, although I must admit that I took quite enough to keep the cold out."

It was Feb. 20, 1882 when Cpl. Tom LaNauze and Cst. Jack Leader and Wilson formed the first detachment at Standoff, Alta., which is the theme of another article in this issue by ex-Cst. G. V. Wellman.

In the early part of the summer months that year, the members of Standoff Detachment were concerned chiefly with the theft of horses by the Indians, and Wilson relates some narrow escapes he had while on such duty. By this time, he had acquired a good knowledge of the Blackfoot tongue, and on more than one occasion, it had served to preserve "goodwill" for him.

In his July 26 entry, Wilson told of an incident which could have been serious, but he seemed to take it quite lightly.

"Witnessed the Sun Dance of the Bloods. These Indians are far more cruel and display much more grit and pluck than the Cree at this performance. While showing a pistol to an Indian, I shot him accidentally through the leg making a rather painful flesh wound. He raised considerable row about it, although I paid him for the injury and he had promised to say nothing about

it, he reported me to the Indian Agent. I went down and made him confer before 'Red Crow' and the Agent that I had paid him and that he had broken his promise to me."

The late Constable Wilson was present when the Indian "Star Child", accused of murdering Constable Graburne, was arrested July 6, 1883, for horse stealing and subsequently sentenced to serve four years in prison at Winnipeg.

In great length, Wilson describes a "mass mutiny" by the members stationed at Fort Macleod in September of the same year regarding rations, clothing, duty and "acting as servants" to the general public. It was finally settled in the orderly room between the "mutineers" and Superintendent Crozier.

Then on Oct. 19, 1883, Wilson first applied for his discharge from the NWMP, but was flatly refused.

Conditions were still bad early in 1884, and Wilson wrote of several members "deserting", taking their "troopers" (horses) with them. On Mar. 30, 1884, he applied for his discharge for the second time. On April 7, Wilson was instructed to pack up all his kit and proceed to Calgary, and two days later, to transfer to Regina. On April 17, he was transferred from "C" to "D" Division and left for Battleford on April 21, arriving May 1. Two days later he applied for his discharge by purchase for the third time. On July 25, Wilson was sent up to orderly room. This is how he described the event:

"Was placed under arrest and arraigned on the charge of neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. In making my defence I used language which Crozier was pleased to term mutinous and fined me 30 days' pay."

He left for Fort Pitt on transfer August 2, and then on September 22, received word that his discharge had gone through. He turned in his kit on Sept. 27, 1884 at Battleford, Sask.

Following his discharge, Wilson returned to Fort Macleod where he secured employment for the next two years, and then in the fall of 1886, opened his own trading store at Standoff. He served as Indian Agent on the Blood Reserve for eight years before resigning and then returned to his trading post at Standoff, where he remained until the time of his death, June 22, 1944.



The Governor-General, the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, addressing the gathering at unveiling of Cut Knife Memorial Cairn.

The late Constable Wilson was recognized as an authority on Indians and wrote extensively on the acts and customs of the early Red men. Many of his manuscripts are on file at Headquarters of the Force in Ottawa.

T.G.S.



* * *

Cut Knife Hill Memorial

by MR. CAMPBELL INNES

Representative of the Historic Sites Board of Canada

On May 1, 1885, Lt.-Col. (Supt. W. M.) Herchmer and Captain (Supt. P. R.) Neale led 75 Mounted Police, of whom 50 were mounted, from the barracks at Battleford, at the command of Lt.-Col. W. D. Otter to proceed to Cut Knife Hill with the Canadian Militia. The equipment of this Police Force included one Gatling gun and two seven-pounders. The advance Guard, Scouts and Police crossed the creek at day-break the following day and gained the crest of the first hill on which Chief Poundmaker and his Indians were camped. A six-hour battle resulted. The Police were located on either flank of the artillery. A total of eight troopers fell in action before the entire Force retreated to Battleford.

On Nov. 2, 1952, on the invitation of Chiefs Swimmer, Blackman and Favel of

the Sweetgrass, Little Pines and Poundmaker Reserves, several thousand persons gathered to attend the unveiling ceremony on Cut Knife Hill at which the Governor-General of Canada, Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey kindly consented to speak.

On this lofty scenic plateau, the citizens under the Chairmanship of the Regional Supervisor of the Department of Indian Affairs, Mr. Ostrander, heard Baptiste Pooyak deliver the invocation, and Chief Swimmer welcomed His Excellency as a Canadian scholar who is proving himself a friend to all who love Canada, and who has come to greet, encourage and advise us. Mr. Campbell Innes of the Historic Sites Board of Canada paid tribute to the courage, resourcefulness and kindness of Chief Poundmaker and the bravery and fortitude of the Canadian Militia as he presented the Monument. Mrs. Charles Parker, whose father, Bugler Burke, was killed in this battle and whose husband and four brothers were members of the NWMP, unveiled the cairn.

Chief Favel accepted this cairn, pledging it as a landmark of peace and goodwill and a prize gift to be guarded throughout the ages by his Indians. The Governor-General in reply stated that nobody has greater loyalty and devotion to the Queen

than Her Majesty's Indian subjects. The contribution of the Indians to art and legend is a treasured heritage of all Canadians. John Tootoosis ably translated all addresses in Cree. Insp. R. P. B. Hanson, RCMP, read the names of the Militia and Police killed in action, and Chief Blackman read the names of the Indians killed in action. Warren Sprecker sounded the Last Post and Reveille, while Cecil Taylor directed the flag salute.

On Nov. 15, 1952, the Secretary to the Governor-General has written as follows:

"His Excellency has asked me to say how much he enjoyed his visit to Cut Knife Hill. He was so pleased it was possible for him to be present at the unveiling of the plaque at Cut Knife Hill, and was most impressed with the ceremony."

* * *

Former Bahamas Police Chief Ex-Member of Force

Lt.-Col. Charles John Whebell, MSM, 65, who died in Toronto in February, was a former member of the Mounted Police who had a distinguished career in military and police circles. As Reg. No. 5491 he engaged in the RNWMP at Regina, Sask., on Dec. 2, 1912, but shortly after the outbreak of World War I obtained a free discharge from the Force in order to return to England to rejoin his old regiment, the 1st Battalion of the Irish Guards. With the Guards he served throughout the conflict in Continental Europe and at the cessation of hostilities was Company Sergeant Major of the 4th Battalion, Guards Machine Gun Regiment. He was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal and the Belgian Croix de Guerre and was invested with these decorations at a ceremony in Vancouver on Sept. 22, 1919, by the Prince of Wales who was then visiting Canada.

Mr. Whebell had rejoined the Force in England and on his return to Canada had been sent to Vancouver. Early in 1920 he was transferred to Toronto and shortly afterwards promoted to the rank of sergeant. In November the same year he applied for the position of Assistant Commandant of Police for The Bahamas, British West Indies and in March 1921 received word that he had been awarded that appointment. He was granted a free discharge Apr. 11, 1921 and held the position of Assistant

Commandant of Police at Nassau until 1926. In that year he was appointed Commandant of Police and ten years later he retired.

He returned to Canada and lived in Brantford, Ont. During World War II Colonel Whebell was for a time in charge of an internment camp.

* * *

Reg. No. 7613 ex-Cpl. Alfred Dudley Mason who died at Port Coquitlam, B.C. last October, was a popular NCO who will be remembered by many serving members as Division Orderly at Regina 14 years ago. During World War I the late Mr. Mason had a brilliant military career with the Canadian forces, won his commission on the field and was three times decorated for gallantry in action. One General under whom Mason served, said of him: "At Vimy Ridge on Apr. 9, 1917 he won the Military Medal for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty. He won the Military Cross at Nieppe Forest in 1918 and a bar to the medal for conspicuous bravery in the operations at Monchy in September 1918. He served as an officer in France some 16 months during which time he was associated with the 33rd Battalion, 3rd CDA. While serving in the ranks his record was excellent and it was a great privilege to recommend him for his commission. As an efficient officer and gentleman he has few equals."

* * *

Early "E" Division History Recalled

Correspondence containing some interesting data concerning the old NWMP "E" Division area with headquarters at Calgary, Alta., was sent to *The Quarterly* recently by Reg. No. 4016 ex-S/Sgt. G. E. Blake, Dominion secretary-treasurer of the RNWMP Veterans' Association.

A pioneer resident of the town of Olds, Alta., John T. Inglis, had occasion to correspond with Mr. Blake when he undertook to compile a history of the first ten years of Olds. Querying Mr. Blake on the early Police history of Olds, Mr. Inglis was referred to an ex-member of the NWMP stationed at Calgary and Gleichen, Alta., during the early days, Reg. No. 2789 ex-Cst. Frank Caswell, now residing at Canmore, Alta.

According to the Olds historian, the town was incorporated in the year 1890 and was

the first telegraph station established on the old Calgary-Edmonton Railway which was constructed that year. It was originally known as the Lone Pine Stopping House. Mr. Inglis was anxious to learn who was the first member of the NWMP to be stationed at Olds and also some information concerning the veteran stage-coach driver from Calgary to Edmonton, George Leeson.

Replying to Mr. Inglis, ex-Constable Caswell, who joined the NWMP at Calgary Mar. 18, 1892, stated that Reg. No. 2642 ex-Cst. Stanley B. Harrison was the first member of the old Force to be posted to Olds Detachment. The late Mr. Harrison joined the NWMP Apr. 7, 1891 at Regina, Sask., and purchased his discharge May 11, 1894. For the next nine years, he ranched in the Olds district and then took up residence in B.C.

His place was taken by Reg. No. 2288 ex-Cst. William Dean, who joined the Force in Toronto, Ont., Apr. 6, 1889. Ex-Constable Dean served nine years in the NWMP and was posted to Calgary and then Gleichen, 55 miles east of Calgary on the Blackfoot Indian Reserve. According to Mr. Caswell, Dean was transferred to Banff in 1891, remaining there until early in 1893 when he was sent back to Calgary to serve as mail orderly and dispatch rider under Supts. Z. T. Wood and Joseph Howe. (The former was the father of ex-Commr. S. T. Wood.) Then in 1894 when the late Constable Harrison took his discharge, ex-Constable Dean was sent to Olds as a replacement. He went into the lumber business in that town after taking his discharge in 1898.

Mr. Caswell also recalled how the town of Okotoks, situated 24 miles south of Calgary, got its name. When the old C. and E. Railway was extended south to Fort Macleod, Okotoks was known as Sheep Creek. However, as it was Lt.-Gov. E. Dewdney who turned the first sod for the railway in Calgary, the town was renamed in his honor. This proved unsatisfactory, however, as it conflicted with the town of Dewdney, B.C., on the main CPR line. It was then changed to Okotoks, the Indian word for "stony crossing".

Mr. Caswell stated he remembered George K. Leeson, the old stage driver prior to the inception of the railroad. When the stage

business folded up, Mr. Leeson and a man named Scott went into partnership and opened up a sheep ranch at Mitford, west of Cochrane, Alta. The land was sold a few years ago to the Dominion Government for the purpose of extending the present Stony Indian Reserve at Morley, Alta. After quitting the sheep business, Mr. Leeson moved into Calgary where he built a home and stables on the present site of Sixth Avenue and First Street West in that city, Mr. Caswell recalled.

He claimed he had never heard Olds referred to as the Lone Pine Stopping House, but figured it was the same place he knew as Sam Scarlett's Stopping House.

According to the late John Peter Turner's *The North-West Mounted Police*, the Force's official history, Scarlett's and the Lone Pine were two separate locations: In his book, Turner described Scarlett's as a point varying from 40 to 48 miles north of Calgary. The town of Olds is 55 miles north of Calgary. Turner stated that the first detachment was opened at Scarlett's in 1886 and two constables were sent to that point to patrol the district and escort the mail both north and south. The next year, Corporal Main was in charge of the detachment. In 1893, Turner made his first reference to a detachment at Olds. However, he also pointed out that in 1889, regular patrols were sent out of Red Deer to Lone Pine. In his letter to Mr. Inglis, ex-Constable Caswell made mention of fortnightly patrols from Gleichen to Scarlett's. ● ● ●

* * *

Following is an excerpt from a letter from G. A. French, son of the first Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, sent to Col. (ex-Supt.) G. E. Sanders, CMG, DSO, Calgary, Alta.

Newbay, Wexford,
England, May 18, 1947.

Dear Sanders:

Miss Toole very kindly sent me some cuttings out of the Calgary papers about your early experiences of the (then) NWMP in which I was much interested. I suppose I am the only one living who remembers the initiation of the Force in '74. As a boy of 9½ I was with it at the Old Fort in Toronto and accompanied "D", "E" and "F" Troops in the rail journey through the States via Sarnia, Chicago, St. Cands and Fargo. I vividly remember de-

training at the last named place in the prairie and the march north by the banks of the Red River to Fort Dufferin, where we met "A", "B" and "C" Troops which had been formed in '73 at the Stone Fort near Winnipeg. I recollect the violent thunder-storm that broke out at Fort Dufferin and the stampede of the horses. This was a bad beginning for the long trek to the Rockies and was further complicated by many political appointments without any regard to ability or suitability, and constant wire pulling from Ottawa. . . .

When the big march started we followed on for a bit and then left for Winnipeg, still via the Red River. Winnipeg in '74 was a mighty small place. Main Street consisted of a few scattered stores and shacks with wooden side-walks and the Red River carts sinking up to their axles in mud after the snow had melted, and a corresponding amount of dust in the summer. The hub of the settlement was Fort Garry which then had a large open bit of the prairies between it and the nearest buildings. I spent the next two years there at St. John's College under Bishop Mackinney and the late Archbishop Matheson was one of the junior masters.

To revert to the Force, my father drew on "A" Battery at Kingston for several outstanding NCOs, notably, Stick (Ed: probably Steele), Griesbach, Lake, and they did yeoman service with the new Force as you well know, as also did those officers and NCOs from the Old Country.

My brother and I used to spend our Christmas holidays at Fort Garry with the family of Governor Morris and also with John Inkster and his sister at Kildonan. For our summer holidays we had to trek to Swan River Barracks, 12 miles beyond Fort Pelly, travelling with a detachment of the NWMP coming and going to Winnipeg for supplies etc.—about five or six light wagons and some spare horses. This detachment was usually in charge of Corporal (later Inspector) Parker, and a great friend of ours. Most of the holidays were spent on that long trek to and fro and we lived mainly on pemmican and hard tack with tea, no milk. Occasionally we had prairie chicken and/or wild duck. After leaving Portage la Prairie we never saw any habitation until we came to Fort Pelly travelling via Shoal Lake (NWMP detachment there).

. . . The only humans we ever saw were occasional roving bands of Indians, usually either Assiniboines or Swampies, neither very pleasant to meet and awful dirty.

In June '76 at Swan River, my uncle Jack French, (killed at Batoche in 1885) came to our quarters at our midday meal and said to my father: "George, I have just heard that General Custer and all his force have been massacred by the Sioux and the latter are crossing the Border."

I hope I have not bored you with all those youthful recollections of long ago, but the change that has taken place since those early days, both in the country and the Force is so remarkable in such a short time.

Yours sincerely,

G. A. FRENCH ●●●

* * *

Another Brother Act

Seeking information regarding his three great uncles whom he said all served with the NWMP in the latter part of the 19th century, Cpl. John J. J. Sloan of the RCAF telephoned *The Quarterly* recently.

Checking the service files of the three men, it was revealed that they served in the Force simultaneously for four months in 1894.

Reg. No. 1197 ex-Sgt. George Frederick Adams and Reg. No. 1198 ex-Cst. David Adams, twin brothers, came west to join the NWMP in 1885, the year of the Riel Rebellion. From Brampton, Ont., the pair went to Winnipeg in 1882 to do survey work. George Adams joined the Force Apr. 24, 1885, and brother David engaged five days later, although their regimental numbers were only one digit apart.

Ex-Sgt. George Adams served at Maple Creek, Sask., and Banff and Calgary, Alta., until Aug. 1, 1893 when he purchased his discharge. He re-engaged in Calgary October 26 the same year, and was a member of the escort that accompanied the Governor-General and his wife from Prince Albert to Qu'Appelle, Sask., in 1900, for which he received a gold pin to commemorate the event. He was promoted to the rank of corporal Jan. 1, 1901, and transferred to Regina, Sask., as head teamster. On July 1, 1903, he was promoted to sergeant, and served at McCreary, Man., Athabasca Landing and Lesser Slave Lake before re-

tiring to pension Oct. 25, 1911. He was widely known throughout the Force as "Skinny" Adams, and following his retirement, went to Edmonton, Alta. He was found dead on Lulu Island, near Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 24, 1941, where he had apparently drowned.

Twin brother David was invalided to pension, Dec. 8, 1885, but rejoined July 11, 1889. He served at Regina and Banff before taking a second discharge when his term of service expired July 10, 1894. He died in Edmonton May 19, 1932.

An older brother, Reg. No. 3020 ex-Cst. James Adams joined the NWMP Mar. 14, 1894 at the age of 33 years. He served at Calgary, and purchased his discharge to marry Apr. 5, 1897.

According to their great nephew, the trio saw action in the South African War, but the Force's records do not indicate that any of the brothers left the Police for that purpose.

It is extremely unusual for three brothers to serve in the Force together, but on page 333 of this issue, mention is made of a similar case in which three brothers are presently serving with the RCMP in Western Canada.

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Members and ex-members alike will be interested to learn that Reg. No. 11335 ex-S/Sgt. T. F. Thorogood is doing a "bang-up" job as desk clerk at the Leland Hotel, Kamloops, B.C. "Tommy", as he is affectionately known, has been in the Kamloops area for some three years, and has a "wee home in the West" at 19 Clapperton St., North Kamloops, where he is doing another good job of bringing up his son Thomas Patrick, aged 16, and daughter Anne Marie, 13.

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* * *

George Wellington Steele, 88, who died at Grand Forks, B.C., last November was a former member of the Force who joined on Apr. 28, 1885. He was a native of Komoka, Ont., where he was born Oct. 25, 1864. Mr. Steele was 21 when the life of a Mounted Policeman looked more attractive than farming or logging and he enlisted in the NWMP at London, Ont. He



Ex-Cst. George Wellington Steele.

was allotted regimental number 1310. During his 2½ years in the Force he was engaged in a variety of duties. After the cessation of the North-West Rebellion hostilities, he helped guard Chiefs Big Bear and Poundmaker before they were transferred to Stony Mountain Penitentiary to serve the terms imposed on them for their part in the uprising. Mr. Steele also guarded the rebel leader Louis Riel prior to his execution. At other times Mr. Steele helped break horses at Regina and in common with most members who served in the early days, spent a good deal of time in the saddle running down cattle and horse rustlers and whisky traders. In 1887 he was transferred to Willow Bunch and later to Fort Macleod where he purchased his discharge on Dec. 27, 1887.

In recent years Mr. Steele has lived with his son Cpl. F. H. Steele who is in charge of the RCMP detachment at Grand Forks, and just five days before his death was guest of honor at the first annual RCMP dance held at Nelson, B.C., on Nov. 21, 1952.

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DIVISION BULLETIN

Party Line of The Force

"Headquarters" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 13773 Cst. and Mrs. A. P. Ridley, on July 11, 1952, a son, Murray Alan.

To Reg. No. 14090 Cpl. and Mrs. N. W. Duxbury, on July 29, 1952, a son, Brian Charles.

To Reg. No. 13014 Cst. and Mrs. C. C. Head, on Aug. 24, 1952, a daughter, Patricia Winnifred.

To Reg. No. 12889 Cpl. and Mrs. I. O. Smistad, on Nov. 21, 1952, a daughter, Alice Jean Ingrid.

To Reg. No. 11834 Sgt. and Mrs. E. Ritza, on Dec. 4, 1952, a son, Aubrey.

To Reg. No. 13057 Cpl. and Mrs. H. J. MacDonald, on Dec. 9, 1952, a son, Ian Andrew.

To Reg. No. 12532 Cpl. and Mrs. A. deB. Macdonell, on Jan. 20, 1953, a daughter, Cathleen Joan.

To Reg. No. 13162 Cpl. and Mrs. W. J. B. Graham, on Feb. 5, 1953, a daughter, Maureen Elizabeth.

Marriages Reg. No. 13976 Cst. A. G. Mowat to Miss Ethel Agnes Leckie, at Sarnia, Ont., on Nov. 12, 1952.

Reg. No. 15364 Cst. D. P. Atkinson to Miss Violet Pearl Nussey at Comber, Ont., on Jan. 9, 1953.

Arrivals Sgts. J. L. T. Desmarais from "C" Division and P. E. Hughes from "B" Division, Cpl. G. J. Carroll from "F" Division and Cst. J. R. Galbraith from "K" Division—all to the Preventive Service; Sgt. L. Gilchrist from "B" Division to the Commissioner's office.

For the information of Radio Point-to-Point operators, the new "fist" in the Ottawa Station belongs to Mr. Don I. McDowell, who, prior to joining the Ottawa staff last November, was a ship's radio operator in "Marine" Division.

Departures Sgt. J. A. Morrison has been transferred to Saskatoon, Sask.

Radio Technician Gordon Olmstead severed his connections with the Force on February 15. He is now employed with the Department of National Defence.

To Pension Reg. No. 11856 Sgt. W. L. Casselman left the Regina Laboratory on Nov. 11, 1952, to go to pension. An electric drill was presented to him by other members of the laboratory staff. He is now residing in Calgary where he is employed by the T. Eaton Co. Ltd.

Miscellaneous Most of the offices of "H.Q." Division have now moved out of the Justice Building in down-town Ottawa to a large building in the Overbrook district, south-east Ottawa.

Bowling and Curling Leagues are both in operation again this season and the Rifle and Revolver Club is functioning at full capacity.

The formation of a Sergeants' Mess for Ottawa has now become a reality with space set aside in the new "H.Q." Building. This Mess will cater to senior NCOs from "H.Q.", "A", "N", "G", "Air" and "Marine" Divisions stationed in Ottawa.

Social An enjoyable New Year's Day "at home" was made possible for the senior NCOs when the RCOC kindly loaned us the use of their Sergeants' Mess. Many guests from various branches of the Armed Services were entertained at an affair which may be recognized as the first to be staged by the new Ottawa Sergeants' Mess.

Over 600 children were entertained at the annual Christmas tree party held in the Fisher Park High School, under the chairmanship of Cst. Joe Ray. Each year this annual event gets bigger and has now reached the point where it is a major undertaking.

Organization The inclusion of the laboratories into "H.Q." Division has increased the latter's size making it the second largest division in the Force. Varied and diversified as its many branches, sections and duties are, it has settled down into a smooth operating department complete with sergeant major, Orderly Room, and staff, and under its Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. J. Brunet—who is also the Director of Administration and Organization—the division as a unit runs efficiently and with uniformity and harmony. Although a change from a sub-division into a complete division might normally be considered a major undertaking, the affair took place without noticeable complication and each individual sector immediately settled into its allotted place.

"A" Division

(Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 11867 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. Saunders of Ottawa, Ont., a son, David Lee, on Nov. 19, 1952.

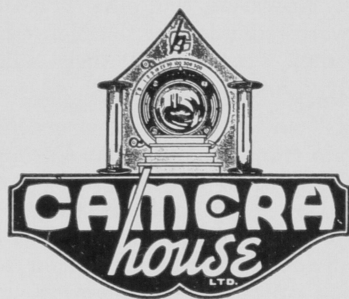
To Reg. No. 15743 Cst. and Mrs. B. Lensen of Ottawa, a son, George Alec Cornelius, on Nov. 27, 1952.

To Reg. No. 13096 Cst. and Mrs. R. S. MacLeod of Ottawa, a daughter, Sandra, on Feb. 2, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13028 Cpl. and Mrs. J. G. Story of Ottawa, a son, Peter McDonald, on Feb. 21, 1953.

73 Years of Service On February 14 the Officer Commanding "A" Division, Supt. J. F. Thrasher, officiated at a presentation to three NCOs of this division who have retired to pension after serving approximately 73 years collectively. Reg. No. 10081 S/Sgt. A. M. Gauthier completed more than 28 years with "A" Division; Reg. No. 10509 S/Sgt. E. Scholfield served in various divisions across Canada, the last 15 years being with "Headquarters" and "A" Divisions; Reg. No. 11134 Cpl. R. L. Ready had over 21 years' service with "A" division and having served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force during World War I, retired with a total of 24 years of service to his credit.

In speaking of the services rendered by these members while in the Force, the Officer Commanding voiced regret that the time must come to one and all serving with



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the Force to sever friendships to a certain degree. However, the gifts presented to them were reminders of the high esteem in which they were held by their colleagues.

Curling One team from each of "Headquarters" and "A" Divisions accepted an invitation from the Pembroke Curling Club to meet teams of law-enforcement officers and lawyers at Pembroke in friendly games on the evening of February 11. The honors were divided, with "A" Division soundly defeating the law-enforcement officers, while "Headquarters" suffered at the hands of the able lawyers. Following the games refreshments were enjoyed in the Officers' Mess in the Pembroke Armouries.

Service in New York Cpl. G. Stein and Cst. W. Johnston (who is now on retirement leave) returned on December 22 from

a tour of security duty with the Canadian Delegation at the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York. During their stay in New York these members had the opportunity of attending meetings of the General Assembly and of the various United Nations committees, held in the ultra modern Assembly building where all conference rooms are equipped with individual ear-phones for each and every spectator. What impressed the members most was the simultaneous translation of the current speaker's address, into at least five languages while the address was being delivered.

On the Ride Csts. R. L. Stewart and D. S. Donald are now on command to "N" Division and in training for the Coronation Ride.

"Air" Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14765 Sgt. and Mrs. J. H. "Wing" Reid, a son, William Daniel, on Dec. 20, 1952, at Vancouver, B.C.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. W. A. Porter, a daughter, Janet Sharon, on Feb. 1, 1953, at Edmonton, Alta.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. A. A. Garvin, a daughter, Wilda Margret, on Feb. 3, 1953, at Edmonton.

Marriages Spl Cst. C. A. Cowherd to Miss M. Moffatt of Edmonton, Alta., at Fort Smith, N.W.T., on Jan. 9, 1953. The ceremony was performed by the Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division, Insp. W. J. Fitzsimmons, who is a commissioner for marriages in the North-West Territories.

Increase in Personnel Cst. L. C. Pelle reported to "Air" Division H.Q. at Rockcliffe for duty Dec. 8, 1952, from "Headquarters" Division.

Spl. Cst. S. Kubin re-engaged in "Air" Division as an apprentice aircraft technician on Jan. 2, 1953. Previously he had been employed with the Civil Aviation Division of the Department of Transport at Uplands Airport, Ottawa. Special Constable Kubin's prior service with the RCMP "Air" Division was for a period of approximately two years.

Mrs. T. Lepine reported to the division at Rockcliffe on February 5, as a Civil Service clerk. Mrs. Lepine replaces Mr. G. Gourley, who has been transferred to "Headquarters".

A welcome is extended to the new arrivals and we hope that their stay with us will be long, useful and pleasant.

Efficiency Trophy The winner of the Detachment Efficiency Trophy for 1952 is No. 2 Detachment located at Regina, Sask., with 95 points out of a possible 100. The Stinson 108-2 aircraft at this base was operated and maintained by S/Sgt. S. S. Rothwell and Spl. Cst. J. C. Reveler during the first half of the year, and by Sgt. R. J. Harries and Spl. Cst. R. F. Chapin during the latter half. This aircraft flew a total of 612.30 hours during the calendar year to top all aircraft, and as well as setting an all-time record by being serviceable for 327 days of the 366 in 1952. Honorable mention is due to the personnel of No. 3 Detachment at Edmonton, Sgt. Major D. W. Dawson, Cst. J. F. Austin and Spl. Cst. W. A. Porter, who flew the Beechcraft 597.30 hours with a serviceability average of 84 per cent.

It should be mentioned that the average serviceability of aircraft which operated

the full year in 1952 set a new record high of 78.8 per cent, with five planes over 80 per cent.

No. 2 Detachment wrested the trophy from No. 5 Detachment at Winnipeg, Man., who had held it for the past two years.

General An interesting item comes from the personnel of No. 5 Detachment at Winnipeg, which operates the "Beaver" in northern Manitoba. It seems that while the plane circled an isolated cabin on the banks of a lake prior to landing on the ice, personnel noticed signs of life in what appeared to be a horse on a trail in the bush nearby. After landing, they were surprised—and a little concerned about the fragile parts of their aircraft—to see a full grown cow moose come out of the bush, run at full gallop toward them, then continue to excitedly circle the plane. It was only when the elderly lone occupant of the cabin came down to the aircraft and told the moose to "scram"—or words to that effect—that they learned that this particular animal was a pet. Evidently it had been chased by wolves to the cabin area some years before. The pursuers were scared away by some well-aimed shots and the moose had befriended the old man since then.

Mercy Flight On Nov. 13, 1952, the Beechcraft stationed at Edmonton was called upon by the Red Cross to fly urgently needed blood plasma to a critically ill woman at Provost, Alta. After a one hour and ten minute flight, a landing was made near Coronation, Alta., where a Red Cross car was on hand to speed the life-saving fluid to the unfortunate victim—Sgt. Major D. W. Dawson and Cst. J. F. Austin comprised the crew of the aircraft.

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Provinces, the North-West Territories, and particularly the "Beaver" based at Winnipeg, have been of considerable assistance in controlling this outbreak. As our aircraft visit many isolated settlements in the course of routine patrols, the Government veterinarians have taken advantage of this fact to ride along as passengers and give inoculations to or destroy animals which might be affected.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 16202 Cst. and Mrs. C. W. Gilbert of Grand Bank, Nfld., a daughter, Myrtle Dianne, on Nov. 29, 1952.

To Reg. No. 16220 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Forward, of St. John's, Nfld., a son, Kevin Roy, on Dec. 22, 1952.

To Reg. No. 16229 Cst. and Mrs. H.

Taylor of Harbour Grace, Nfld., a daughter, Elizabeth, on Dec. 29, 1952.

Marriages Reg. No. 15366 Cst. S. Penteliuk of Harbour Grace to Miss Winifred Rose Sheppard also of Harbour Grace, at St. John's on Jan. 15, 1953.

Bowling Notes Owing to the transfer

of several key bowlers it was necessary to cut our league from eight to seven teams. This was done by uniting the "Westerners" and "Stars". The former name was retained and Cst. Josh Purney became captain. We understand the ex-captain of the Westerners, Cst. Jack Seneshen, is trying his luck on the Toronto alleys while Cst. Ed Simpson, former captain of the Stars has forsaken bowling for the Coronation.

Cst. Mike Pepe and his "Peppers" took over the lead from Hell-Cats early in the New Year with Westerners running second and Hell-Cats slipping down to third place.

Ladies' high single at the time of writing was held by Mable Nickerson with a 308, while Phyllis Hayes had a high three of 728 and high average of 185. For the men, Cst. Ed Simpson's 325 was tops while Cpl. John Roy held the high three with 751 and a high average of 219.

Yuletide The holiday season brought around once again the usual round of Christmas and New Year's activities, starting on December 20 with the Children's Party, followed on the 22nd by the Regimental Dinner with the informal New Year's Eve Dance rounding out the festivities.

The division gymnasium was the setting for the Children's Party. For entertainment, various appropriate movie shorts were presented, but the movies were soon forgotten when dear old St. Nick arrived and presented gifts to all of the kiddies. Much credit is due S/Sgt. J. A. Nilsson and his committee who devoted considerable time and effort toward the affair.

At the excellent Regimental Dinner held in the division mess hall, honored guests were Mr. H. G. Puddester, QC, Deputy Attorney-General, Province of Newfoundland; Dr. P. O'D. Gallagher, Dept. Veterans Affairs; Reg. No. 9994 ex-Sgt. George T. Makinson, Reg. No. 10050 ex-Cst. (Major) F. S. Willett, ex-Spl. Cst. (Capt.) J. J. Whelan, Col. C. A. Pippy and Mr. L. W. Hopkins of the Federal Dept. of Public Works. As a special treat, Mr. Stanley Knowlton performed several excellent impersonations, ably accompanied at the piano by Mr. Patrick Broggan.

Our New Year's Eve dance was an outstanding success, held this year in the division gymnasium with close to 100 couples on hand to welcome in young Mr. 1953.

Music was recorded due to the non-availability of an orchestra. At 1 a.m. a sumptuous buffet supper was served and dancing continued until 3 a.m.

Turkey Shoot Successful contenders in this competition for Christmas turkeys and chickens were S/Sgt. J. A. Nilsson and Cst. J. M. Seneshen. However, it took the ladies to show up the men as Miss Bernice Spurrell won a bird with a score higher than that attained by winner Staff Sergeant Nilsson. Bernice claims she has never handled a rifle before in her life—a veritable Annie Oakley in our midst it seems.

Newsy Notes from Newfoundland Ex-Cpl. Duncan Campbell, formerly of "H" Division, was a visitor to "B" Division Headquarters on Nov. 21, 1952. Mr. Campbell and family were en route to Scotland for the winter months . . . Sgt. L. Gilchrist of "Headquarters" Division, a former member of this division, was a visitor here for a few days in February . . . We are happy to report that Csts. B. Peddle and W. M. Greene, on the sick list for the past several months are up and about again . . . Cpl. C. A. McCormick of Placentia Detachment and Cst. D. Randell of Whitbourne Detachment, with families, recently moved into new government quarters at their respective posts. Other quarters to be available soon are at Bonavista, St. Lawrence, Stephenville Crossing . . . We have been experiencing an unusual winter this year—snow, rain and mild weather in continuous and frequent cycles with the latter two conditions predominating. Ice skating, skiing and sledding are the sort of things we have to enjoy only by medium of the news-reels it seems . . . Sgt. and Mrs. P. E. Hughes and family departed on January 19 on transfer to "Headquarters" Division, Ottawa . . . Cst. R. J. Goodyear, formerly of our Bonavista Detachment, was transferred recently to Pictou Detachment in Nova Scotia . . . Cst. J. M. Seneshen of St. John's Detachment left on transfer to "O" Division, Toronto on January 17 . . . Recent arrivals include Csts. F. S. McMullen and F. M. Hammersley from "H" Division, and H. L. Fraser, J. H. McLaughlin and T. B. Rolph from training divisions . . . An informal Valentine Dance was held in the division gymnasium on February 13. Members of St. John's Detachment sponsored this event.

"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 13507 Cpl. and Mrs. J. A. Y. Lapointe, a son, Joseph Jean Pierre, at Hemmingford, Que., on Dec. 6, 1952.

To Reg. No. 13448 Cpl. and Mrs. H. M. Hickman, a son, Charles Edward, at Montreal, on Dec. 10, 1952.

To Reg. No. 14929 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. R. Rochefort, a son, Joseph Raymond Christian, at Rimouski, Que., on Dec. 20, 1952.

To Reg. No. 14058 Cpl. and Mrs. J. M. B. Lorrain, a daughter, Marie Claude Louise, at Rock Island, Que., on Dec. 23, 1952.

To Reg. No. 13995 Cpl. and Mrs. H. H. F. Patenaude, a son, Joseph Gary, at Granby, Que., on Jan. 8, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15227 Cst. and Mrs. C. A. Beacock, a son, Alan Arthur, at Hawkesbury, Ont., on Jan. 13, 1953.

To Reg. No. 12575 Cpl. and Mrs. F. Trepanier, a daughter, Marie Noella Renee, at Ste. Jerome, Que., on Jan. 23, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 14987 Cst. J.J.C.J. Prevost to Miss Marie Paul D'Avignon at St. Basile le Grand, Que., on Nov. 29, 1952.

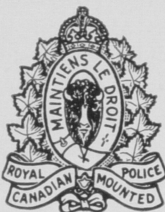
Reg. No. 14985 Cst. J. D. A. J. Ethier to Miss Jacqueline Beaulieu at Sherbrooke, Que., on Dec. 6, 1952.

Reg. No. 14997 Cst. J. G. R. Seguin to Miss Camille Cote at Sherbrooke, on Dec. 9, 1952.

Reg. No. 14992 Cst. J. R. D. Cardinal to Miss Rita Bouchard at Sherbrooke, on Dec. 10, 1952.

Reg. No. 15223 Cst. K. B. M. Kelly to Miss Beverley Lonergan at Montreal, on Jan. 17, 1953.

Annual Ball One of the social highlights of the season took place on Nov. 21, 1952 at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, when the Annual "C" Division Ball was held. This event was under the patronage of His Honor, The Hon. Gaspard Fauteux, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec and Madame Fauteux. Blue and gold bunting festooned the ball-room, where the RCMP Orchestra and Band, by kind permission of Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, played for dancing.



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Regimental Dinner The divisional mess, bedecked with appropriate Christmas decorations—the Force's colors predominating—was the scene of the Regimental Christmas Dinner Dec. 22, 1952. It was attended by over 300 regular, reserve and ex-members of the Force. The Officer Commanding's table was occupied by several guests of honor including Asst. Commr. J. Brunet, Supt. R. J. Lemieux, Maj.-Gen. R. O. G. Morton, CBE, Norman Holland, Ovila Claude, G. K. Aubut, Roland Simard, F. R. Daniels, Chief R. A. Byford, Westmount City Police, Roger Ouimet, Q.C., R. W. Keyserlingk, Georges Reid, Q.C., George A. Shea, Director, Canadian National Railways Investigation, A. H. Cadieux, Director, Canadian Pacific Railways Investigation and Chief H. Griffiths, Outremount City Police. The evening progressed favorably under the direction of Insp. R. J. Belec, Master of Ceremonies and was rounded out by the usual floor show consisting of dancing and musical acts.

Social Activities On December 20, all members of the Quebec Sub-Division staff and Quebec Detachment met in the recreation hall to bid good-bye to Cpl. J. A. L. S. Langlois, who has been transferred to Division H.Q. The Officer Commanding, Insp. M. T. Laberge, presented him with a leather brief case. His duties will be taken over by Cpl. J. R. R. Piette, formerly of Chicoutimi Detachment, to whom we extend a hearty welcome. "C" Division held its annual Christmas tree at the Montreal post on the afternoon of December 23, when regular and reserve members joined in playing hosts to some 100 under-privileged and children of the staff.

Deaf Scouts, Guides, Cubs and Brownies from the MacKay School for the Deaf in Montreal presented the "Christmas Story" and "Toy Shop" in pantomime.

The program opened with a showing of films followed by Dr. Arnold Jones' introduction of his dog "Dinghy" which gave a wonderful display of canine intelligence to the great delight of both the children and adults present.

Corporal Archer of our "Youth and the Police" Branch and the Scout Master of the MacKay School for the Deaf Scout Troop, was the commentator of the Biblical story, while R/Cst. Cecil Emblem accompanied

on the piano and solovox. As three Guides presented the carols "Away in a Manger", "Silent Night" and "O Come All Ye Faithful", the audience was invited to join in singing in conjunction with the parts played by the deaf, all of which made the spiritual experience of the Nativity more real to the audience, many of whom later commented that the program was one of the most impressive and uplifting they had ever experienced.

Insofar as the adult audience was concerned, one of the most poignant episodes during the beautiful rendition was the "singing" of the hymn by one of the young deaf girls representing the angel. She followed the music and the rhythm perfectly and with graceful gestures.

In the "Toy Shop", the deaf Cubs and Brownies played the parts of such toys as a "Mama Dolly", "Toy Soldier", "A Rabbit" and a "Jack-in-the-Box" and enacted several nursery rhymes such as "Little Jack Horner", "Jack be Nimble" and "Little Miss Muffet".

A short recitation about Santa by one of the deaf Scouts brought the program to an end, then the little elf ushered in and presented Santa Claus—ably portrayed by Inspector Allard of the Montreal post—to the children. Santa handed out a big bag of candies, nuts and fruit to each boy and girl together with an appropriate gift.

"C" Division Rifle and Revolver Club

Rifle It is gratifying to note the interest being shown by the members in rifle shooting. All scores have improved since shooting began a month ago. The team for the Inter-Divisional Rifle Shoot has been chosen and the top five scores counted in the competition. Our total score for the first shoot was 492 and for the DCRA competition 490. We have also entered two teams in the Military Outdoor League. "C" Division has also a Ladies Section in the Rifle League and some of the members are now shooting consistently averages of 93 and 94.

Revolver The winter season of the "C" Division Revolver Club started in the first week of December. Sixteen have been entered in the house league matches which are held weekly. The winners will be reported in the next *Quarterly* issue. On the international scene the "C" Division Revolver Club team No. 1 took first place in the New



Children's Christmas Tree. Deaf Scout giving recitation ending Nativity Scene.

England Police Revolver League matches for November 1952 with a score of 4698 out of a possible 4800 points. Cpl. M. Nadon and R/Cst. L. Lutes distinguished themselves by shooting a possible "Slow Fire Target" and Constable Rahm shot possible "Timed" and "Rapid Fire" targets during the same match.

The Montreal Rifle and Revolver Association held its first annual Indoor Tournament at the RCMP "C" Division ranges on January 31 and February 1. This tournament included both Centre Fire and .22 calibre matches. In this field, Cst. W. C. Rahm of our club won the open championship in the Grand Aggregate matches (which includes the total scores in both .22 and Centre Fire Matches). He also won the open championship in the .22 matches. R/Cst. L. Lutes won the open championship in the Centre Fire Matches. All pistol shooting enthusiasts of the City of Montreal competed in these competitions and the achievements of these two members constituted a clean sweep for us.

The Montreal Rifle and Revolver Association inaugurated a new match in conjunction with its winter city matches in inviting the H.Q. Rifle Association of Ottawa to participate in a three cornered pistol

match with the CNR Revolver Club and the "C" Division Club. To date our team leads with four wins and no losses.

Sports (Bowling) Quebec Sub-Division reports that its bowling team has not fared so well during January inasmuch as too many players, chosen from a small staff, were victims of the "grippe".

The Montreal Post Bowling League is still in full swing.

Youth and the Police Reports indicate that during the past 21 months this program has made good progress under the attention of Cst. J. A. R. Gaulin, particularly in Quebec City and the immediate district. Two hundred and sixty-four talks have been given and 58,565 youths have been reached. Great collaboration has been received from "Club Richelieu", Quebec, which has a Youth and Social Committee and furnishes most of the entertainment films required by the program.

Montreal Remembrance Day Ceremonies As in former years, Remembrance Day services were conducted in Montreal on Nov. 11, 1952. The Force was requested to provide a contingent for the ceremonies at the cenotaph and the subsequent "March Past". The RCMP Contingent marched from Westmount Barracks and took up

position among the other military units at the cenotaph. Our contingent consisted of 120 officers, NCOs, members and reserve members commanded by Insp. R. J. Belec.

Miscellaneous Members of "C" Division share in the honor which has been bestowed upon Insp. R. J. Belec, CIB Officer who has been appointed second in charge of the Coronation detail. Congrat-

ulations are also extended to Cpl. L. P. Morel and Csts. F. DeCheverry, R. Marois and C. A. L. Liboiron, also selected for the Coronation Troop.

This division is represented in the Police College Class at Rockcliffe, Ont., by Sub-Insp. R. Allard, Sgt. J. T. L. Ouimet. Cpls. J. G. R. A. Lauzon, R. Greffard and Csts. W. C. Rahm and Nichka are also attending a Refresher Course at "N" Division.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 13975 Cst. and Mrs. J. Krassie, Boissevain, Man., a daughter, Jacqueline Gail, on Oct. 5, 1952.

To Reg. No. 15221 Cst. and Mrs. C. I. Kool, Flin Flon, Man., a son, Robert Frederick, on Nov. 21, 1952.

To Reg. No. 13804 Cpl. and Mrs. P. McLachlan, Berens River, Man., a son, Mark Percy, on Dec. 17, 1952.

To Reg. No. 12520 Cst. and Mrs. H. J. Gardner, Winnipeg, Man., a daughter, Janice Lee, on Jan. 20, 1953.

To Reg. No. 11949 S/Sgt. and Mrs. J. D. Fraser, Brandon, Man., a daughter, Sandra Elizabeth, on Jan. 28, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14252 Cst. and Mrs. A. G. Larson, Selkirk, Man., a daughter, Audrey Irene, on Jan. 31, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15145 Cst. C. E. Stanley ("Marine" Division) to Miss Annetta Ruth Ervin of Dartmouth, N.S., on Oct. 15, 1952. To reside at Fort Frances, Ont.

Reg. No. 14841 Cst. L. C. Thorson to Miss Leitha Crue of Montreal, on Oct. 25, 1952. To reside at Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 15303 Cst. C. W. Reay to Miss I. Guttormson of Poplar Park, Man., on Nov. 22, 1952. To reside at Dauphin, Man.

Reg. No. 14631 Cst. T. L. J. Carter to Miss Phyllis Alvina Chute of Dauphin on Dec. 4, 1952. To reside at Ste. Rose du Lac, Man.

Reg. No. 15013 Cst. W. S. Munn to Miss Mary Witwicki of Winnipeg on Dec. 20, 1952. To reside at Portage la Prairie, Man.

Reg. No. 15362 Cst. G. J. Zak to Miss Alice Elizabeth MacDonald, on Dec. 29, 1952. To reside at Flin Flon.

Miss Jean Henderson, attached to "D" Division since 1940, became the bride of

ex-S/Sgt. Gordon Williams on Jan. 31, 1953. To reside at Victoria, B.C.

Departures A novel farewell was held on January 26 for Miss Olive Kristjanson, who for the past 12 years was employed by the Winnipeg Sub-Division and "D" Division Headquarters. She was presented with a train case. Olive is now a member of "K" Division and we wish her all good fortune.

On January 27, the "girls" of "D" Division held a cocktail party in honor of Miss Kristjanson and Miss Eleanor Weidacher. A terra cotta ornament was presented to Miss Kristjanson and Eleanor received a pair of ear-rings. Eleanor decided, much to our disfavor, to venture to the west coast. We were truly sorry to see her leave.

On Jan. 23, 1953, Cst. R. S. Brown was transferred from "D" Division to "Headquarters", Ottawa.

Deaths It was with great sorrow that we learned of the passing of Murray Allan, four-months-old son of Cst. and Mrs. A. C. Harvey, Portage la Prairie. We extend our deepest sympathy to Al and his wife.

Miscellaneous Activity in Dauphin Sub-Division has been confined this winter to an excellent Christmas tree party. In the afternoon of Dec. 20, 1952, a total of 24 children of all ages attended. Appropriate films were shown, followed by a visit from Santa Claus who distributed suitable gifts to each child present. The party ended with a nice lunch prepared by the ladies of the sub-division.

In the evening members of the sub-division, their wives and girl friends spent an enjoyable time dancing, followed by lunch prepared by the ladies.

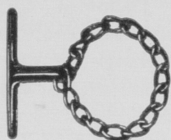
Members stationed in and around Dauphin have organized a hockey club. To indicate the enthusiasm shown, members were only able to get ice for practice at 6.30 a.m. three days a week. Now ice is available at 10 p.m. in the local arena, however. In its first seven games, the team has a record of five victories and two defeats.

The fifth annual "D" Division Toy Project has been successfully concluded, the largest yet. There were close to 700 hand-made toys, besides six dozen dolls, 48 of which were dressed by the women members of our staff and the wives of members. Four dozen cribs were made, complete with sheets, pillow and slip, satin coverlets and a fully dressed doll. Local merchants were most generous in their assistance and on viewing the display in the auditorium were sincere in their offer of further help next year. Already items are arriving from left-over toy stock from the Christmas season, which are being stored away until next fall. It was hard work for all concerned, but assistance was always ready and cheerfully rendered and we are happy in the realization that the Christmas season for

some kiddies was not as dark as it might otherwise have been.

Santa Claus arrived in Winnipeg this year on December 22, in a suit that fitted him! It was a grand party, with movies, ice cream, cake, soft drinks, hats and balloons. The litter after the affair testified to that. We would like to thank the Misses Olive Kristjanson and Edna Warwick for their usual helping hand to Santa, aptly portrayed by Frank Schmidt. Everything went well with Santa handing out his gifts until he gave little Chris a "Topsy" doll instead of a fire truck! It seems that one of Santa's gnomes, Iana, thought Chris was a Christina instead of a Christopher. Well, those little things do happen, but we got it all straightened out. Our only worry is Chris—wonder what went on in his mind as he held "Topsy" by the leg, looking from "it" to Santa and back!

Three members of "D" Division, Cpl. L. J. M. Hall of Gladstone Detachment, Csts. J. H. Biensch of Norway House Detachment and G. L. Dalton of the Beausejour Detachment, have been selected to train for the mounted troop which is scheduled to



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proceed to the Coronation later this year. We feel that all members will be a credit to the ride, although we do have some concern for Corporal Hall, who advised immediately prior to his departure that it was some 18 years since he had done any riding.

The bowling league has passed the mid-way mark in the schedule and is well into

the second half. At the time of writing, the Imperials, captained by Jim Lambie, lead the pack while trailing but coming up fast are the Stampeders captained by Lou Jones. This year there is no competition as to which is the noisiest team, as John Gongos' quintette holds that position hands down. On March 6 the bowling league held a Box Social and Dance.

"Depot" Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

'Way Back When The growing interest in "Depot" Division barracks as one of Regina's tourist attractions makes the appearance of daily visitors on the square, a rule rather than an exception. Occasionally, an ex-member will drop in and identify himself, such as Mr. Bigg did recently. We learned that his regimental number was 2911, that he joined the NWMP on June 4, 1893, and has a son Jack, a corporal with the Force in "O" Division. Mr. Bigg displayed a keen interest in the many changes that have occurred since he was the "Depot" canteen manager, 53 years ago. It is a real pleasure having these impromptu visits from old-timers and listening to their stories of 'way back when.

Badminton Winter sports have moved right along, with plenty of variety on hand to tempt the novice. The badminton club has been in full swing since the New Year began and membership has increased steadily. A visit to the Scott Collegiate Club ended with the local club taking most of the honors.

Basketball The "Depot" team consisting of recruits in training entered the Regina Amateur Basketball Association. The games against the Moose Jaw "Kings" both at "Depot" and at Moose Jaw were highlights of our season to date with good turn-outs at each. The home game was in our favor while the one played at Moose Jaw was lost by a narrow margin. Cst. P. J. Kouri of our P. T. staff is the coach.

Curling Before the curling season, our rink was levelled and the ice base surveyed in the hope that we might be able to eliminate some of the annoying runs encountered in previous seasons. Due to a mild fall, ice-making was delayed somewhat but when the surfaces were finally

ready, it was found that this sport had gained in popularity to such an extent that the two ice sheets at this headquarters were not adequate to accommodate the number of members desirous of taking part in our competitions. Under the able leadership of Sgt. G. A. Woodward the curling was organized into two schedules, one draw composed of rinks made up from members in training with ten rinks taking part. The other schedule made up of staff members consists of 14 rinks. In addition, we have four ladies' rinks curling once a week, bringing the total participation in this sport to 28 rinks. This is probably an all-time high and the enthusiasm can be attributed in no small degree, to the excellent facilities provided. Curling continued to early March when play-offs of existing competitions commenced. Plans are also under way for a bonspiel to be held later.

Hockey Due to mild weather our outdoor rink was not ready until the beginning of the New Year. The rink this year is the best one we have had for at least the past 16 years. Strong posts have been set in the ground and a large number of the old boards have been replaced. The ice has been properly marked, on a surface measuring 183' by 83'. Over 50 recruits tried out for the division team and in the games played against outside teams players were alternated to give more members an opportunity to represent the Force. An inter-squad league made up of eight of the nine squads in "Depot" was formed and five or six games played weekly.

Bowling The Scarlet and Gold League is nearing the end of a most successful 1952-53 season. The "Argos" with Cst. B. Brehaut as captain, were the winners of the first half of the season and Mrs. Helen

Depot Volley-ball Team

Back—Spl. Cst. R. Canning, Cpl. R. Reid, Cst. W. Pickerill.

Seated—Cpl. E. C. Curtain, Sub-Insp. A. S. McNeil, Cst. J. W. Maguire.



Huber's "Allouettes" are well in the lead for the second half. Competition is stiff and samples of expert bowling have been turned in by Miss Ann Schnurr, Mrs. Helen Johnstone and Spl. Cst. Bill Draper. All members are looking forward to the "wind-up" banquet in April.

Shooting In this department the interest and activity have been keen throughout the winter indoor season. The club has been able to place more teams in competition than ever before and the new members are showing up well. The club hopes to field a bigger and stronger aggregation for the summer full-bore shoot at Connaught Ranges in August.

Swimming A meet was held in our "Depot" pool last November 26. North-western Iron Works High Aggregate Trophy was won by "L" Squad and Cst. R. W. Laporte captured the single High Aggregate. Supt. J. C. Story officiated at the presentation of these trophies. The large enthusiastic crowd was further entertained by a display of double diving and a comedy routine supplied by Csts. J. P. A. O'Connor and I. D. Brown and Employed Civilian D. G. Dean of the swimming pool staff. A word of praise goes out here to Swimming Instructor Ralph Canning for his patience and organizing ability. "Murder Ball" is still a favorite water sport with the boys in training. Inter-squad games are held each

Tuesday and Thursday evening. The winners each week have their squad letter placed on a prominently displayed pennant.

The blind of the city and the amputees from DVA are once again receiving instructions in swimming and the use of canoes. Their classes are held on Wednesday nights.

Volley-ball Winners of the volley-ball tournament started last October 15 was C.P.C. No. 18. The tournament was completed on December 3 and competition was keen among the teams made up from the staff, the band and "J", "R", "O", "L", "P" and "Q" Squads. January 14 marked the beginning of the inter-squad tournament for the Volley-ball Trophy previously presented for annual competition by the Rainbow Laundry Ltd., and won this year by "O" Squad. At present the Force has a team entered in the Regina Amateur Volley-ball League. The players are Insp. A. S. McNeil, Cpls. E. C. Curtain, R. Reid, Csts. W. Pickerill, J. W. Maguire and Spl. Cst. R. Canning.

"E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 15673 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. Dolter at Chemainus, B.C., on July 31, 1952, a son, Robert Francis.

To Reg. No. 16657 Cst. and Mrs. W. L. Dempsey at Cloverdale, B.C., on Aug. 6, 1952, a son, Brian Wendell.

To Reg. No. 14096 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. Bishop at Vancouver, B.C., on Oct. 30, 1952, a son, Robert Reay.

To Reg. No. 14349 Cpl. and Mrs. E. A. Gostling at Vancouver, on Nov. 6, 1952, a daughter, Debra Jean.

To Reg. No. 16477 Cst. and Mrs. E. E. Smith at Oliver, B.C., on Nov. 23, 1952, a daughter, Gail Eloise Floann.

To Reg. No. 14240 Cst. and Mrs. J. V. Hennebery at Haney, B.C., on Nov. 28, 1952, a daughter, Bernadette.

To Reg. No. 16489 Cst. and Mrs. A. MacDonald at Trail, B.C., on Dec. 31, 1952, a daughter, Patricia Darlene.

To Reg. No. 15089 Cst. and Mrs. L. W. McGregor at Victoria, B.C., on Jan. 1, 1953, a son, Andrew Charles.

To Reg. No. 16574 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Trehearne at Vancouver, on Jan. 9, 1953, a son, Edward Seane.

To Reg. No. 16345 Cpl. and Mrs. E. G. Sarsiat at Mission, B.C., on Jan. 13, 1953, a daughter, Joanne Elizabeth.

Marriages Reg. No. 14855 Cst. K. B. McDonald to Miss Geraldine Elizabeth Aylward of Windsor, N.S., on Sept. 20, 1952 at Windsor.

Reg. No. 14867 Cst. H. T. Routledge to Mrs. Velma Mae Phillips of Quesnel, B.C., on Nov. 1, 1952 at Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 15358 Cst. R. W. Duncan to Miss Marrian Doureen Dixon of Kindersley, Sask., on Nov. 26, 1952 at Netherhill, Sask.

Reg. No. 15355 Cst. H. A. Whetstone to Miss Constance May Abel of Vancouver, on Dec. 12, 1952 at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 15341 Cst. W. L. Maguire to Miss Vida Joyce Morrow of Prince Rupert, B.C., on Dec. 27, 1952 at Burnaby, B.C.

Spl. Cst. G. Williams to Miss Jean Henderson of Winnipeg, Man., on Jan. 31, 1953, at Victoria, B.C. The groom is ex-Staff Sergeant Williams and his bride recently resigned from her position on the civil staff at "D" Division Headquarters. Both had served the Force for many years in Manitoba.

Departures Our good wishes go with Csts. D. M. Duke and G. D. Fleming, who have been transferred to "Headquarters" Division, also to Spl. Cst. Mrs. J. F. Fanning, who retired on February 9 after 12 years' service. In addition to her stenographic duties at Vancouver Sub-Division Headquarters, Mrs. Fanning served as Japanese interpreter and translator; she is one of the few white persons in Canada who can speak and read the Japanese language.

Arrivals We welcome from "F" Division Sgt. J. H. S. P. Jones, who has taken over as NCO in charge of Vancouver Sub-Division Identification Section. Sergeant Jones is also lecturing at Fairmont Training Sub-Division.

To Pension Reg. No. 5968 Cpl. C. J. Waddell, on Mar. 10, 1953; Reg. No. 9823 Cst. T. B. Dunn, on May 31, 1953, and Spl. Cst. W. C. Orchard, on May 31, 1953.

Shooting The range at the Bay Street Armoury in Victoria has been well attended by members of the Division Headquarters Rifle and Revolver Club during winter evenings. A revolver and a rifle team have been entered in the Inter-Divisional Competitions, and a rifle team in the DCRA Competition. As the result of a challenge from the South Vancouver Island Rangers, a monthly match is being played with shooters from that organization and a team from the Capital City Revolver Club. So far our team has not outshone itself in these friendly matches, but the spur of competition has resulted in rapidly improving performances by members of our team.

Recreation Two RCMP bowling teams have again entered the Strathcona League in Victoria.

Insp. E. S. W. Batty of Prince George Sub-Division, in addition to leading his men in the war on crime, is doing a first-rate job of skipping the RCMP curling team, consisting of Csts. N. Sharpe, C. Yule and W. J. Henderson. The RCMP rink has again entered the annual Prince George Bonspiel, and Inspector Batty's charges hope to have the same success they had last year.

Social The Civic Centre at Nelson was the scene on November 21 of one of the most enjoyable evenings citizens of the Kootenay Valley have ever experienced. The occasion was the first dance put on by Nelson Sub-Division, and the great drawing card was undoubtedly the orchestra, composed of nine members of the RCMP Band from Regina. Marking the first appearance of an RCMP Band in B.C., the affair was a brilliant and outstanding success. Proceedings got under way with the grand march led by the Officer Commanding and his wife, Insp. and Mrs. J. B. Harris, followed by Mayor and Mrs. J. Kary of Nelson. Other notables attending were Chief Constable and Mrs. R. Harshaw of Nelson, and the reeves of nearby Kootenay centres. Guest of honor was a veteran of the early days of the NWMP,



The new Prince George Sub-Division Headquarters Building in Winter Garb.

Mr. G. W. Steele, father of Cpl. F. H. Steele of Grand Forks Detachment.

The same evening, in Victoria, Division Headquarters' Social Club held its annual fall dance at the Crystal Garden, and the following month, the New Year's Eve party. This was held at headquarters in the Windemere Building, and the central registry, formerly the hotel ball-room, fulfilled its former function admirably.

At Prince George, the RCMP celebrated the New Year in regimental style with a ball held in the Elks Hall. The Officer Commanding and his wife, Insp. and Mrs. E. S. W. Batty, led the grand march to open festivities.

Vancouver and Fairmont Sub-Divisions combined forces this year to stage a New Year's Eve ball at the Kelly Douglas Auditorium in Burnaby. A crowd of 450 people participated in the affair, and in addition to officers and their wives from the Vancouver area, distinguished guests included Attorney-General R. W. Bonner, Reeve W. R. Beamish of Burnaby, Air Commodore R. C. Gordon, RCAF and Lt. Cmdr. G. McDonald, RCN.

Members were not too busy with their own affairs during the festive season to overlook the youngsters, and Christmas tree parties were held in Victoria and Vancouver.

Banquet for children participating in Traffic Safety Poster Campaign, Chilliwack, B.C., Dec. 16, 1952.



Youth and the Police On December 16, members of Chilliwack Sub-Division took part in a turkey dinner and prize-giving ceremony for local children who had participated in a recent Traffic Safety Poster campaign.

A party of members from Victoria drove up to the Queen Alexandra Solarium on December 29, to hold a slightly delayed, but nevertheless welcome Christmas party.

Members from Nanaimo Detachment devoted part of their own Christmas Day to visit the Indian Children's Hospital at that point. They assisted Santa in the distribution of gifts, donated by the management of Victoria's CKDA radio station.

A tidy profit of \$183.44 was realized from the Prince George Sub-Division New Year's ball, and this was turned over to the local Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations.

"F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 13954 Cst. and Mrs. E. J. J. Mahoney of Broadview, Sask., a son, Edmund Richard, on Oct. 22, 1952.

To Insp. and Mrs. R. P. B. Hanson, a son, Derek George, on Nov. 25, 1952.

To Reg. No. 14735 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Forsdick of Waskesiu, Sask., a daughter, Diane Janese, on Dec. 4, 1952.

To Reg. No. 14840 Cst. and Mrs. A. I. McLellan of Regina, Sask., a daughter, Susan May, on Dec. 27, 1952.

To Reg. No. 13927 Cst. and Mrs. E. P. Kurtz of North Battleford, Sask., a daughter, Jeanie Carol, on Jan. 21, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14484 Cst. and Mrs. M. Harboway of North Battleford, a daughter, Jeanne Elizabeth, on Jan. 23, 1953.

To Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Sampson of Saskatoon, Sask., a daughter, Brenda Lee, on Dec. 27, 1952.

Marriages Reg. No. 14927 Cst. K. G. Ross to Miss Helen A. Pozdrowski at North Battleford, Sask., on Jan. 10, 1953.

North Battleford Sub-Division The outdoor activities of the North Battleford Sub-Division Revolver Club came to an end on Sept. 25, 1952 when the 14 best shots in the sub-division met to decide the winner of the Rae Trophy. As in previous years the club competed in three groups, according to ratings achieved in the annual revolver practice. Insp. R. P. B. Hanson won the "C" Group, Cst. E. V. Matchett "B" Group and S/Sgt. J. Sixsmith came out on top in "A" Group to take the Rae Trophy. Last year's winner, Sgt. E. C. Clendenning, placed second and Cst. G. R. Ruggles, the 1950 winner, took third position. Excellent prizes for various events went to: Inspector

Hanson, Staff Sergeant Sixsmith, Sergeants Clendenning, A. Stoddart, Cpls. C. J. W. Chester, F. N. Brien, C. T. Evenson, G. A. Mansell, J. E. Williams, Csts. E. V. Matchett, G. R. Ruggles, C. P. Rodriguez, N. D. Knight, E. M. Gray, V. J. Johanson, S. A. Juniper, J. E. Telford, H. C. Chapin, K. G. Ross, G. A. Spring, E. C. Evanoff, T. J. Kehoe, A. G. Moschansky and B. K. Van Norman.

Prince Albert Sub-Division On December 16 an enjoyable Christmas party was held in the Legion Club Rooms at Prince Albert for members of the sub-division and their wives and lady friends. The evening was spent in dancing, and singing songs in keeping with the season. A bountiful and delectable lunch was served by the ladies.

On December 20 children of sub-division members were entertained by the Recreation Club at a Christmas tree party held for them in the Court-room at Prince Albert Detachment. Films were shown, refreshments served, carols sung and finally Santa arrived with a gift for each child.

Regina Sub-Division Reg. No. 11192 Cpl. K. A. Pettapiece retired to pension on January 22, after 21 years' service, chiefly performed in the Province of Saskatchewan. For the past three years he was stationed at Regina Town Station as second in charge. He has accepted employment with the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office and will make his headquarters in Regina. On February 3 an occasional chair was presented to Corporal Pettapiece by members of Regina Sub-Division where "Ken" was held in high esteem. We wish him luck and health in his new activities.

Saskatoon Sub-Division The annual fall dance of the Saskatoon Sub-Division Recreation Club was held in the ball-room of the Bessborough Hotel on December 5. Dancing was from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. and the evening was a huge success.

The guests were welcomed by Supt. and Mrs. A. W. Parsons, and they included Insp. and Mrs. R. P. B. Hanson of North Battleford. The ball-room was gaily decorated with lances, pennants, pennons and so forth, for which the club was indebted to Cst. S. J. (Jim) Anderson and his willing assistants.

On December 22 sub-division members gathered in the C.P.O.'s Mess at HMCS *Unicorn* to present travelling alarm clocks to Cpl. G. J. Carroll and Csts. W. M. Harasym, G. E. Witherden and R. B. Martin. Corporal Carroll and Constables Witherden and Martin have been transferred to Ottawa, while Constable Harasym has been moved to Regina. Their loss will be keenly felt.

The sub-division also suffered a loss on Oct. 23, 1952 when Cpl. E. H. R. Nesbitt was transferred to Chilliwack, B.C. and prior to his departure he was presented with a travelling bag. We were glad to see that he was promoted to the rank of sergeant.

Yorkton Sub-Division During the spring of 1952 two popular members, Csts. R. C. Bannister and R. L. Firby were transferred from this sub-division, the former to the Dog Section and the latter to the Printing Office at Ottawa. Both are now back—Bannister as our Dog Master with P.S. Dog "Flick" and Firby to continue police work, the only career which appeals to him and one in which he had already made his mark. Yorkton Sub-Division puts its mark on most members and these two are astounded at their luck in returning here.

Cpl. T. H. Colmer left Canora Detachment on February 4 on transfer to Regina Town Station.

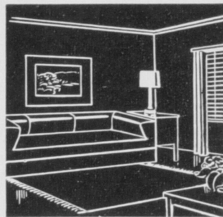
On Nov. 10, 1952 the Yorkton Sub-Division Recreation Club held a fall dance at the Lakeview Pavilion. This affair was the result of suggestions from detachment members and afforded the wives, the unsung backbone of the Force, an opportunity

to meet and compare notes. A most enjoyable gathering resulted, dancing filling the bill in the early evening followed by numerous house visits in Yorkton until the "wee sma' hours".

The occasion also afforded us an opportunity of saying farewell and "god-speed" to Cpl. F. L. (Red) Brownlee—and his wife Gay—who retired to pension. They are taking up residence at the coast, a move necessitated by the ill health of Mrs. Brownlee's parents. This farewell was tendered with mixed emotions; gladness that two fine people are going to live where they wish, but with a definite sense of loss of an extremely popular couple and a loyal and efficient policeman. Members of the sub-division presented a handsome mantel chime clock, suitably engraved. Good luck, Red and Gay!

From all accounts sub-division personnel had a fine hunting season, practically all getting their full bag of birds and big game. There is some talk of Sgt. J. W. James of Yorkton City Detachment trying for a black and white deer and it is noted that he is not as voluble as usual concerning his larder. Corporal Fitzgerald, our jovial

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Left to right—Mr. Gene Fopp, F.B.I. and Mr. Percy Wylie II, F.B.I. on the curling rink at Regina.

NCO at Foam Lake, was one of a party of hunters who brought down a flock of geese of the type not usually seen in these parts. Goose hunting is Fitz's long suit.

The activities of the Yorkton Sub-Division Rifle and Revolver Club are operating in fine style. With the receipt of a full complement of arms, practically all of the members stationed in Yorkton are participating in the weekly competitions.

Curling was slow in starting because of the mild winter but from all accounts members have whiled away many idle hours at this popular sport. We hear of RCMP rinks being entered in many of the town and village bonspiels and in the local bonspiel two were entered. One comprised of Inspector Forbes, Sergeant James, Staff Sergeant Stronach and Constable Isaac was

dubbed the "miss-fires" and results indicated that the name was well suited. Another team of Constables Carter, Dye, Ward and Hinks ("The Colts") was also found wanting when the results were posted. It might be mentioned that Corporal Fitzgerald brought in a rink from Foam Lake and went home with second prize in the Eaton event—a Lazy-boy chair.

Regina Headquarters During January 1953 we had the pleasure of welcoming to Regina two representatives of the F.B.I. in the persons of Mr. Percy Wylie II, Special Agent in charge at Butte, Montana and Mr. Gene Fopp, Special Agent at Great Falls, Montana. These two gentlemen came here primarily to discuss mutual problems with respect to law enforcement, but recognizing the wisdom of the old proverb—"all work and no play"—it was not too difficult to convince them of the virtues of the good old Scottish sport of curling. Once their interest was aroused it was only natural that an evening should find them within the confines of our curling rink where they were introduced to some of the finer points of the game.

"G" Division

Northwest Territories and Yukon (Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14389 Cpl. and Mrs. I. H. Thue, at Aklavik, N.W.T., a son, Leslie James, on Sept. 1, 1952.

To Reg. No. 14436 Cpl. and Mrs. G. P. Jones, at Whitehorse, Y.T., a daughter, Linda Marilyn, on Dec. 30, 1952.

To Reg. No. 13919 Cpl. and Mrs. W. H. Christensen, at Aklavik, a son, George Peter, on Jan. 4, 1953.

Aklavik Sub-Division—Social On New Year's Eve a sub-division party was held in the recreation room of the new RCMP quarters in Aklavik. Eight members and their guests attended and an enjoyable evening was spent dancing and singing.

Music was supplied by records and piano. A lunch was provided by the wives of the married members in Aklavik.

The only members of this sub-division attending from outlying detachments were Cst. D. C. McDougall and W. H. Canam who were fortunate enough to have patrolled from Herschel Island by dogs in time to combine pleasure with business.

This is thought to have been the first affair of this type at this northernmost sub-division, but now that there is sufficient space in a good modern building, it is hoped more of this sort of recreation will be forthcoming.

Sports Curling, the only organized winter sport in Aklavik was late starting this season due to mild weather. However, one draw has been completely played, and a short knock-out bonspiel held over the Christmas season. As usual the members stationed at this point are active in the association. Sgt. D. P. McLauchlan and Cpl. I. H. Thue brought "home" six out of the eight trophies played for during the 1951-52

season. This year Corporal Thue's rink played through the first draw without losing a game only to be edged out in the play-offs. However Cst. R. D. S. Ward won one of the cups and the Christmas bonspiel was won by ex-Cst. R. E. Hopley's rink. In a later draw Corporal Thue's rink successfully passed through the semi-finals with no defeats. It is hoped his luck held out throughout the main events.

"H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 14799 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. Beaman, at Halifax, N.S., on Nov. 14, 1952, a son John Hawthorne.

To Reg. No. 14178 Cst. and Mrs. J. O. F. Chasse, at Cheticamp, N.S., on Jan. 25, 1953, a daughter.

To Reg. No. 10832 Sgt. and Mrs. R. G. Cooper, at Halifax, on Feb. 6, 1953, a son, Richard William Laurie.

Marriages Reg. No. 15033 Cst. I. J. Baptiste of Dartmouth Detachment to Miss Ella Maude Brison of Cheverie, Hants Co., N.S., at Walton, N.S., on Dec. 20, 1952.

Reg. No. 15285 Cst. C. J. Dent of Glace Bay Detachment to Miss Vera Jean Dooks of Dartmouth, N.S., on Jan. 31, 1953.

Arrivals We welcome to the division Csts. E. B. Roger, now stationed at Truro; B. W. Dervin, stationed at New Waterford Detachment; R. J. Goodyear, at Pictou and R. K. Smith, posted to Amherst.

Social A children's Christmas party was held December 20 in the gymnasium of Division Headquarters building, Halifax, for the offspring of members of the Force and employees. After carols were sung and the children had enjoyed cartoon movies, Santa Claus arrived in person "down the chimney", heralded by the usual bells and admonitions to Prancer, Dancer, et al. Each child received a suitable gift and refreshments were served to both kiddies and grown-ups.

Staff Dance During the evening of January 9, one of the most enjoyable get-togethers of "H" and "Marine" Divisions took the form of a staff dance held in the auditorium of the "Seagull Club". Music for the occasion was provided by one of the top orchestras in the city under the leadership of Chaucy Power. The dance was

unique in that it did not cause any further drain on pocket-books immediately following the festive season, for the complete evening's entertainment was "on the house", due to previous financial wizardry.

The great success of this dance is due in no small measure to the energetic efforts of the president of the Dance and Entertainment Committee, Inspr. E. L. Martin and the Master of Ceremonies, Cpl. K. B. M. Fraser.

Sydney Sub-Division Christmas Party On Dec 17, 1952, a Christmas party and dance was held at the Sergeants' Mess, Victoria Park, Sydney, N.S., for all members and civilian employees of Sydney Sub-Division, their wives and friends. Several members of "B" Division, in Cape Breton on annual leave were also guests. At midnight, a buffet turkey supper with all the trimmings, was served. Much credit for the success of the party goes to the committee which consisted of: Cpl. M. W. Morrow and Csts. W. Uhryniw, C. J. Dickey and R. M. Jones.

Children's Christmas Party On Dec. 20, 1952, a Christmas tree party was held at Sydney Sub-Division Headquarters for the children of members of the sub-division. The party started with two appropriate moving pictures, one of Santa Claus and the other a comedy. The second part consisted of distribution of gifts and treats. Radio Technician John D. MacNeil hooked up a hidden microphone to the radio in the recreation room and appropriate Christmas music was played. The program was interrupted now and then by announcements that Santa Claus was on his way from the North Pole and then at an opportune time

it was announced that he had arrived in the radio station. The lights were put out at the party and when they came on again, Santa (Cpl. "Gus" Morrow) in his full "red suit", complete with white beard, was standing by the Christmas tree chuckling and shouting "Merry Christmas" to all the kiddies. Then Santa proceeded to call the children one by one for their beautiful gift and bag of candy. Approximately 46 children were present. The following members were on the committee: Staff Sergeant Klassen and Sergeants Finney and Apedaile.

Shooting Although suffering from the lack of a range, "H" and "Marine" Divisions' Rifle and Revolver Club is under full sail. Rifle shooting is held at the Halifax Garrison Armouries and revolver shooting at the Halifax City Police Range. A total of 56 are taking advantage of these facilities. Coached rifle and revolver practices are held every Monday and Friday nights.

Two teams have been entered in the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League. Csts. M. Duffy and G. Hosker have each won a spoon for high score in the junior section. Cpl. N. Credico is in first place for the intermediate individual aggregate. It may be worthy of note that one of the junior team members is Miss Frances MacGillivray, one of our stenos. In her first year of shooting she holds ninth place in the junior individual aggregate, among some 53 men and women competitors.

In the Inter-divisional Rifle League, two teams have been entered, both doing well in the January match. One team has been entered in the Inter-divisional Revolver League, and one team in the DCRA Indoor Rifle League. "H" and "Marine" Divisions' Rifle and Revolver Club have but one goal in mind—beat "C" Division.

On Dec. 9, 1952, a Truro Sub-Division Rifle and Revolver Club was formed at Truro. Although no shooting activities have been conducted to date, it is anticipated that they will commence in the near future, with many members participating. In connection with this club, a party was held on December 29, at the Open Kitchen Guest House. Success of this first sub-division get-together was due in no small measure to the efforts of the entertainment committee.

Hockey On Jan. 27, 1953, some of the enthusiastic members of Sydney Detachment, Glace Bay Detachment and Sydney Training Kennels hired the Forum and played a game of hockey, which ended in a 9-9 tie. Two more games have been lined up with local teams.

Truro Sub-Division has organized a hockey team and has played the Debert RCAF team and the Truro Branch of the North Nova Scotia Highlanders Reserve Army team. In both games we lost, 8-6, but it is felt that with a little more practice our team may reverse the score.

"J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 11798 Cpl. and Mrs. C. J. F. Pooley, a daughter, Joanne, on Aug. 1, 1952.

To Reg. No. 14099 Cpl. and Mrs. E. W. Dunn, a son, Richard Michael, on Nov. 14, 1952.

To Reg. No. 14458 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Roussel, a son, Martin Denis, on Nov. 8, 1952.

To Reg. No. 12962 Cpl. and Mrs. J. O. E. Thompson, a son, Barry Edward, on Nov. 19, 1952.

To Reg. No. 14977 Cst. and Mrs. L. Pantry, a son, Louis Gwynne, on Dec. 30, 1952.

Marriages Reg. No. 15278 Cst. R. Camm to Miss Lorraine Marie Leger, Moncton, N.B., on Nov. 18, 1952.

Special Events On Nov. 26, 1952, in response to an invitation from the University of New Brunswick, Inspr. H. G. Langton, S/Sgts. G. B. Lacey, A. W. F. Milrose, Cpls. C. A. Loughheed, R. D. Walters and Cst. G. L. Laidlaw attended a demonstration of the use of the spectrograph conducted by Associate Professor of Physics, Mr. J. E. Kennedy.

On November 22, "J" Division Headquarters was visited by the St. George Scout Troop of Saint John and St. An-

drews Scout Troop of Fredericton and the functions of the different departments were explained to the boys.

On November 20, Asst. Commr. J. D. Bird, Officer Commanding "D" Division, while on leave, visited "J" Division Headquarters. On the same date ex-Assistant Commissioner Zaneth visited Saint John.

On December 11, films related to safe driving practices were screened at "J" Division Headquarters and members of the Army Provost Corps and Fredericton City Police were our guests.

On December 13, "J" Division Christmas party for children and members was held in the gymnasium. Seasonal decorations had been installed by a committee under Cpl. H. I. Sinnett. Approximately 150 children, parents and guests attended. Following welcoming remarks by the Officer Commanding, the children watched movies and sang carols. Mr. Ralph Campbell provided the music. Santa Claus appeared, to the delight of the children and presented the young ones with a variety of delights. At the conclusion of this part of the ceremonies, the interest of the children and others centred upon refreshments which in a remarkably short time disappeared. On departing the children were presented with candy, fruit and nuts. This function was by far the most successful to date and was in large measure due to the untiring efforts of the members, their wives and civil staff. Tribute is also paid to the purchasing committee. The entire planning and executing of the party was under the immediate direction of Insp. H. G. Langton.

On December 18, a conference of senior NCOs was held at Headquarters presided over by the Officer Commanding. In addition to the Officer i/c CIB, Insp. H. G. Langton, the Officer Commanding Moncton Sub-Division, Insp. J. A. Stevenson and the Officer Commanding Fredericton Sub-Division, Insp. J. A. Henry, members attending were Sergeant Major Mackay, Staff Sergeants Lacey, Milrose and Griffiths, and Sergeants Faulds, D. Wilson, Brown, Grierson, Hunter, Dobbs, Lafreniere, Wilson, Phair, McKenzie and Saul.

Advantage was taken of the presence of the visiting NCOs to hold the Annual Regimental Dinner during the evening of December 18, in the division mess. The Officer

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Commanding attended in company with Inspectors Langton, Stevenson, Henry, Cooper and Cassivi. The Sergeant Major, acting as Master of Ceremonies, introduced the Officer Commanding who gave a resume of the highlights and activities in the division during 1952, welcomed members of the "Marine" Division and proposed the toast to the Mess. On behalf of the mess, Constable Nan made suitable reply and proposed the toast to the Officers. Following an excellent turkey dinner and a toast to the Queen, Inspector Cassivi, on behalf of the members of the "Marine" Division present, expressed sincere appreciation for the invitation to be present.

Recreation The weekly practices of the Rifle and Revolver Club have created much interest. The badminton devotees occupy the gymnasium at every available opportunity and the groundwork has been laid for a successful season.

Volley-ball games are held on Fridays for the benefit of "J" Division Headquarters, Fredericton Sub-Division and Fredericton Detachment members.



During
the
Curling
Tournament
at "J"
Division

Curling Tournament During the early part of December it was decided by Inspector Stevenson and members of Moncton Sub-Division to arrange a curling tournament for personnel at Moncton and nearby detachments. Arrangements were made with the Moncton Curlers' Association for the use of the rink during the afternoon of December 17.

The out-of-town members arrived during the morning and a two-hour discussion was held between the detachment personnel and members of the sub-division staff on general police matters.

After lunch all members met at the curling rink and Superintendent Perlson, Sergeant Major Mackay, Sergeant Phair and Corporal Loughheed arrived from Division Headquarters to take part. In attendance were three ex-members of the Force, Chief F. W. Davis of the Moncton City Police, Town Marshal F. H. McLaughlin of Sunny Brae, N.B., and F. Robertson of the Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau. C. H. Plant, Chief of the Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau, was an interested spectator.

Eight rinks were hastily formed with many finding themselves for the first time in the exalted position of skip. Three "four end" games were played by each rink. The strenuous 12 ends, the first for many of the members, were marked by many amusing and hair-raising incidents and unveiled several astute curlers. As no injuries were reported, apparently all escaped the "flying rocks and brooms".

After the smoke and dust had cleared away and the statistics compiled, the rinks skipped by ex-Corporal McLaughlin and Corporal Loughheed were masters of the day with 15 points each. After a few brief remarks by Superintendent Perlson and Inspector Stevenson, both of whom expressed appreciation to the Moncton Curlers' Association, a presentation of a small purse of money which had been donated by the participating members was presented to both teams. All agreed that they had spent an enjoyable afternoon. The eight skips included: Supt. E. H. Perlson, Chief F. W. Davis, Sgt. Major G. McD. Mackay, Sgt. W. J. Phair, Cpl. C. A. Loughheed, Cst. D. J. Wardrope, Cst. J. H. N. Turcotte and ex-Cpl. F. H. McLaughlin.

"K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 13435 Cpl. and Mrs. E. O. Kumm of Foremost Detachment, a son, Terrance Frank, on June 10, 1952.

To Reg. No. 14696 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Hovey of Lamont, Alta., a son, John Peter Henry, on Nov. 12, 1952.

To Reg. No. 14101 Cst. and Mrs. E. C. Hasselfield of Leduc, Alta., a son, Edwin William, on Nov. 13, 1952.

To Reg. No. 13382 Cpl. and Mrs. W. W. Peterson of Edmonton, Alta., a son, Brian Lorne, on Nov. 14, 1952.

To Reg. No. 15557 Cst. and Mrs. K. J. Jensen at Red Deer, Alta., a daughter, Barbara Joy, on Dec. 6, 1952.

To Reg. No. 13571 Cst. and Mrs. D. H. Lauber of Edmonton, a daughter, Brenda Jane, on Jan. 9, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14427 Cst. and Mrs. E. Nolan of Edmonton, a daughter, Cheryl Ann, on Jan. 9, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14687 Cst. and Mrs. D. B. McIntyre of Grand Prairie, Alta., a daughter, Heather Anne, on Jan. 12, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14895 Cst. and Mrs. R. I. Wilson of Calgary, Alta., a son, James Kenneth, on Jan. 13, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14831 Cst. and Mrs. P. E. Jones of Edmonton, a son, Peter Wayne, on Jan. 21, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13611 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. Van Blarcom of Red Deer, a son, Peter Eugene, on Feb. 4, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 14980 Cst. B. O. Beckett to Miss Evelyn Wilma Moen, on Nov. 21, 1952, at Calgary, Alta.

Reg. No. 15295 Cst. J. J. Moss to Miss Mildred Louise McKenzie at Vancouver, B.C., on Nov. 22, 1952.

Reg. No. 15356 Cst. G. G. Stratton to Miss Helen Bettie Davidson of Peace River, Alta., at Calgary, on Nov. 28, 1952.

Reg. No. 15354 Cst. E. C. Barter to Miss Dorothy Mary Taisey, on Dec. 15, 1952, at Calgary.

Reg. No. 15300 Cst. P. J. Graham to Miss Madelaine Britt of Redcliff, Alta., on Dec. 26, 1952 at Redcliff. Constable and Mrs. Graham will reside at Nanton, Alta.

Miss Audrey Rosko of Peace River, left in December 1952, for Athens, Greece, where she was to be married to Reg. No. 15017 Cst. T. Janakas, a former member of Peace River Sub-Division. Constable Janakas was transferred to Athens last fall.

Members Absent S/Sgt. B. D. Peck and Sgt. N. McLeod of Edmonton Sub-Division are members of the Canadian Police College Class at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont. It is anticipated they will return to their regular duties around the middle of April 1953.

Csts. H. L. Shannon and E. A. Berthiaume from Edmonton Sub-Division have been posted for duty with the contingent to represent the RCMP at the Coronation this

summer, and are undergoing training at Rockcliffe.

Youth and the Police Throughout "K" Division, activities under this heading are being carried on by members at various points in a most encouraging manner. Perhaps one of the most active is Cst. W. H. M. Brace, dog master at Westlock, Alta., who in addition to being Assistant Cubmaster of the local pack, has been consistently energetic in promoting boxing and wrestling among the youth in his area. Through his efforts an impressive array of equipment has been made available. In addition to coaching the youngsters in boxing, Constable Brace has promoted monthly events at the Westlock Boxing and Wrestling Club in which youths of all ages don the gloves and give a good account of themselves in the fist art. These events attract entries from adjacent communities and the competition is extremely keen.

At Edmonton a weekly basketball school is held in the RCMP gym for some 60 local youths. Weekly gym classes are held for under-privileged children at which some 35 attend. A further class is held weekly in general gymnastics for about 20 local youths. This is in addition to classes in indoor tennis, film showing and lectures.

Departures The reading room of "K" Division barracks at Edmonton was the scene of a presentation ceremony on February 2 when personnel gathered to say farewell to Reg. No. 11593 Cpl. C. E. Hay who is retiring to pension.

Corporal Hay joined the Alberta Provincial Police in July 1929 and served with that force until it was taken over by the RCMP in 1932. Since that time he served in Saskatchewan and Alberta in various detachments. For the last six years he has occupied the post of Division Orderly at "K" Division Headquarters.

On behalf of the Officer Commanding, Insp. G. H. Clark outlined to the gathering Corporal Hay's police career, presented him with an electric automatic toaster, and wished him all happiness and a pleasant retirement.

At Calgary, Civil Servant Miss Edna A. Balmforth proceeded on retirement leave on Jan. 12, 1953, after over eight years' service with the Force. She is now employed by an oil company in Calgary. Miss

O. Kristjanson, from Winnipeg, Man., is welcomed as a replacement by the Calgary Sub-Division Headquarters.

Sports Enthusiasm for flying on the part of the Officer Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division has become infectious and there are now no less than six other members of that sub-division well on their way to earning their wings. The Flying Club executive is a most progressive body and encouragement of RCMP students by it has built up a keen interest among members in Lethbridge.

At that point too, curling continues to be popular with Staff Sergeant Guimond, Corporal Dickinson and Constable Belzer all skipping rinks, and Constables Quinn and Laird doing yeoman service as thirds.

Constable Martin coached a class of youngsters for the Boxing Tournament which took place at Lethbridge on January 23.

Cst. D. G. Vogan, presently stationed at Taber Detachment, is known to many hockey fans as a former member of the Lethbridge Maple Leaf hockey team which successfully retained the World's Amateur Championship title for Canada in the 1951 play-offs at Paris, France. He is keeping in shape coaching the local juveniles at Taber, and is occasionally called upon to referee WCJHL games at Lethbridge.

Interest in badminton in Calgary Sub-Division continues, and arrangements are under way for some inter-club matches. The ultimate goal, of course, is a tournament with our Edmonton rivals for the shield. Miss Helen Baxter recently won the Ladies' Secondary Singles Championship in the Calgary City Tournament.

Cst. D. G. Simmonds captained the team which was at the top at the end of the first half of the season in the Calgary Bowling League. Cst. B. O. Beckett holds men's high singles game score of 383 and Radio Operator S. Byatt, MBE, holds men's high three game score of 775.

The RCMP are one of seven teams participating in the Calgary Associated Police Curling Club, with games scheduled once a week. A City Police team, skipped by A. Little, is currently at the top of the league. This club sponsored a bonspiel in Calgary March 3 and 4 for police forces in the province of Alberta.

Cst. W. B. Graham, Headquarters De-

tachment, Edmonton, took part in an amateur boxing card sponsored by the Canadian Legion on January 27. He was matched in the main preliminary bout, and was successful in scoring a technical knock-out over his adversary. He gave a good exhibition of his fistic ability and it is expected he will give a good account of himself in the forthcoming Golden Glove Matches.

Asst. Commr. A. T. Belcher with S/Sgts. E. H. Rivers, H. G. Wickstrom and Cpl. L. L. Phillips represented the RCMP in the Edmonton Bonspiel. Several rinks have been formed locally for outings to nearby detachments, and these events have been much enjoyed by those able to take part.

The two "K" Division bowling teams at Edmonton have been quite active with the Wild Cats winning first half honors. The Hep-Cats, however, hold the high single and cross with 1144 and 2888. The high ladies' single and cross is held by Miss Helen Parks with 364 and 738. The high men's single is held by Cst. C. M. Tomlinson with 358 and the high cross by Sgt. T. B. Richards with 803.

Rifle and Revolver The "K" Division Rifle and Revolver Club was reorganized for the current season with Sgt. Major S. M. Slinn being appointed president and Cpl. P. M. Christophers secretary. There are approximately 45 members in the club and it is expected that five teams will take in the inter-divisional competitions. In addition, a number of events are being organized for the benefit of all club members.

The Peace River Sub-Division Revolver Club experienced a period of forced inactivity due to the severe winter weather and the lack of an indoor range. However, arrangements are being made for the use of the Army Range at Grande Prairie, and the members in that area will be able to loosen up their trigger fingers and sharpen their eyes for the summer activities.

The Calgary Rifle and Revolver Club is away to a good start for the 1953 inter-divisional competitions. Both a rifle and revolver team has been entered, and from all indications other points can expect stiff competition from Calgary. The club has managed to obtain one range for each Thursday night from the Range Officer at Mewata Armouries, and now due to the heavy turn-out at the weekly meets, has

been allotted a double range on Saturday afternoons, in conjunction with the Calgary Civilian Revolver Association. To hold the interest of the members participating, a local competition is being staged, with engraved silver spoons as prizes for three monthly competitions.

Social A most enjoyable evening was spent on Nov. 17, 1952, when the RCMP Ladies Scarlet and Gold Club at Edmonton entertained members of the Edmonton City Police ladies at a card party in the mess. This was a memorable occasion as it was the first time that wives of members of both forces in Edmonton had arranged a social get-together. Mrs. Ross Campbell, President of the City Police Club tendered an address of thanks, and invited our club to be their guests in the New Year.

The highlight of the winter social season at Lethbridge was the annual Sub-Division Ball, held at the Lethbridge Flying Club on December 8. Approximately 250 guests attended and the capacity of the dance floor was taxed to the utmost. Members of the Dance Committee are to be complimented on their efforts which were respon-

sible in no small measure for making the occasion a huge success.

At Calgary, the Christmas Smoker was held at the Sergeants' Mess, Mewata Armouries, on the evening of December 11. Included in the group of distinguished guests present were Chief Justice C. C. McLaurin, Crown Prosecutor L. A. Justason, MBE, Chief Cst. L. S. Partridge, Insp. J. W. Wright of the CPR, Police Magistrates G. H. Rose and C. Batch, J. C. Duguid, J.P., and retired officers F. P. Baxter and W. E. Buchanan.

An informal dance was held at the Officers' Mess, Mewata Armouries, Calgary, on the night of Dec. 19, 1952. Local and detachment members, wives and girl friends attended and a most enjoyable evening resulted.

Calgary Sub-Division Christmas tree was held on the afternoon of December 21 in the Parade Room. Despite the lack of snow Santa Claus arrived on time with an enormous pack of gifts for the large number of children present. They all gathered around Santa for a photograph before he departed.

*Information ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦



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The annual Edmonton Christmas tree party was held in the "K" Division gymnasium on December 19, with approximately 115 children on hand. Following a tasty lunch prepared by the Ladies Scarlet and Gold Club, movies were shown. When the lights came on, there was Santa Claus standing by the fire-place ready to start his happy work. Each youngster was presented with a gift beneath the gaily decorated Christmas tree. The committee consisted of Sgt. E. A. C. Hertzog, Cst. F. L. T. King and Miss Gwen Turner.

"K" Division gymnasium was the scene of a fine New Year's Eve dance. The floor was arranged in cabaret style with tables for small parties, where full course turkey dinners were served. Abe Kohn and his band furnished the music. Gay seasonal horns and noise-making toys were distributed as the New Year came in, and 1953 was welcomed with time-honored hilarity. The committee under Corporal McKinney and Mary Martinson put in a lot of time with arrangements and the success of the evening was due in no small degree to their efforts.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Births To Reg. No. 11979 Cpl. and Mrs. L. F. M. Strong, a daughter, Heather Isabel.

Transfers Cst. R. J. MacDonald has been transferred here from "Depot" Division.

Courses Sgt. D. R. George is attending C.P.C. No. 19, Cpl. L. F. M. Strong and Cst. R. M. Stunden are in training for the Coronation Contingent Ride, and Cpl. T. J. Keefe and Cst. C. E. Walper are attending Refresher Course B1. All are at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont.

Bowling The Bowling Club is now in full swing and keen competition is being experienced on all sides.

Curling Sgt. P. L. Keyes and Cst. H. M. Bell have been participating in this winter sport at Summerside, and Sgt. M. F. Hagan at Charlottetown.

Hockey The following members of "L" Division played in the Provincial Intermediate League: Cpl. D. S. Davis, Csts. W. J. R. MacDonald, R. H. Skillicorn, M. F. Barrie, J. T. Murrant and P. M. Grover.

Rifle and Revolver Club Our Rifle and Revolver Club has a membership of 31. This club has added greatly to the social activities of the members, as well as providing enjoyable recreation.

"Marine" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. J. A. LeBlanc, a son, Andre Phillip, on Nov. 1, 1952.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. F. B. G. Myers, a son, Wayne Robert Edward, on Nov. 4, 1952.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. A. F. Dobbin, a daughter, Alexis Frederiki, on Nov. 4, 1952.

To Reg. No. 12995 Sgt. and Mrs. H. V. Mossman, a son, Robert Harris, on Nov. 20, 1952.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Stewart, a son, Brian Newell, on Nov. 20, 1952.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. G. F. Connolly, a son, Richard Lloyd, on Dec. 27, 1952.

To Reg. No. 12249 Cpl. and Mrs. M. P. Furlong, a daughter, Janice Claire, on Jan. 1, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15145 Cst. C. E. Stanley to Miss Ruth Annetta Erwin, at Fort Frances, Ont., on Nov. 12, 1952.

Spl. Cst. A. E. Reid to Miss Irene Lavenia Salter, at Centre Burlington, N.S., on Nov. 18, 1952.

New Members We welcome the following who have joined "Marine" Division since January 1953: Spl. Csts. S. J. Cole, N. H. Brownell, K. G. Burgess, W. H. Hutchinson, W. V. Jesso and R. L. McKinley.

Departures Good luck and best wishes are extended to the following who have gone to pension: Reg. No. 12167 Cpl. J. W. H. Tremaine, Reg. No. 12197 Cpl. N. R. Smith and Reg. No. 12263 Cst. E. W. Roberts.

"N" Division

(Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Sorrow Walking home after duties on Jan. 12, 1953, Reg. No. 12738 Cpl. J. R. Gauthier, popular drill instructor of "N" Division suffered a heart seizure on the street and passed away before arrival at the Ottawa General Hospital. His funeral service was held January 15, with full RCMP Honors. Burial was in Notre Dame Cemetery. Pall-bearers consisted of nine ex-members of No. 1 Provost Company and the cortege included a firing party of 14. Included in the funeral procession were the Officer Commanding "N" Division, Supt. C. N. K. Kirk; Insprs. W. Dick, G. W. Mudge, members of "N" Division—including the Coronation Troop—together with Lt.-Col. J. R. Stewart, MBE, Canadian Army Provost Marshal and Lt. R. J. Stinson, WO2 C. W. Brown and Sgt. J. E. France of the Canadian Army Provost Corps.

Corporal Gauthier engaged in the Force on July 11, 1935, at Rockcliffe, served in various detachments in "C" Division, and on Nov. 27, 1939, enlisted in No. 1 Provost Company. Serving in the United Kingdom, Central Mediterranean area and Continental Europe he attained the rank of Captain in 1942. Corporal Gauthier re-engaged in the Force in June 1945 and was posted to "C" Division where he served in Montreal. On Oct. 1, 1951, he was transferred to "N" Division as a drill instructor. He will be sadly missed in "N" Division and elsewhere. He leaves to mourn, his wife, the former Albertine Larose, and three small children. (See also Obituary Column.)

To Pension On January 21, the staff of "N" Division honored Reg. No. 10156 Q.M. Sgt. W. H. Maffett, upon his retirement to pension after 27 years of service in the Force. Sergeant Maffett engaged in the RCMP at Regina on Jan. 20, 1926. He was stationed in Saskatchewan for a year, "B" Division for two years, Vancouver in "E" Division for a year, and "Headquarters" for two years before coming to "N" Division. On behalf of the staff members Superintendent Kirk presented Sergeant Maffett with an automobile radio and in a brief address paid tribute to his lengthy and faithful service.

Visitors Among visitors to "N" Division were Miss Cecelia Addy, secretary to



**Supt. C. N. K. Kirk says good-bye to
Sgt. W. H. Maffett.**

the FBI Liaison Officer in Ottawa, and Miss Margaret A. Lucey, secretary to the RCMP Liaison Officer in Washington on Nov. 19, 1952. Accompanied by Miss Florence Cosgrove of the office of the Director of Criminal Investigation, they viewed the pass-out parade of Refresher Class "A-1" and visited the riding school and small-arms range.

On Nov. 10, 1952, a group of 103 boys and nine girls, carriers of the *Toronto Telegram*, escorted by 15 men and two women, toured the barracks in two groups, observing displays of drill, riding and typing.

Staff Activities After disbanding the Musical Ride upon its return from the United States, members of the staff who could be spared from other duties, were kept busily engaged demonstrating their riding prowess, with the apparent intention of exercising the horses. However, since some had never previously taken equitation and many years had elapsed for those who had, thrills and spills were numerous and humorous. Aches and pains suffered by some of those participating would lead one to believe that the members may have received more exercise than the horses.

On July 1, 1952, Cpl. C. C. Munroe of the lecturing staff received notice that he had been awarded the Order of St. John. On December 1, along with many distinguished recipients, he was invested by the Governor-General at Government House. The investiture was followed by a reception. Commr. L. H. Nicholson, who received

a promotion in the Order to that of Commander, was present and acted as Master of Ceremonies for the Priory of the Order of St. John in Canada.

Social The annual Christmas tree party held on Dec. 23, 1952, proved to be a huge success and was attended by over 100 children of members and employees of the division, together with their parents. Santa Claus (Cst. W. F. MacRae) presented each child with a suitable gift and candy and fruit from the Christmas tree. The Officer Commanding addressed the guests, thanked the Committee for their efforts in arranging the party and wished all a Merry Christmas. After a splendid program of entertainment refreshments were served.

"N" Division held its usual New Year's Eve Ball, attended by 231 couples, including the Commissioner and other Officers. A splendid arrangement of music was supplied by the RCMP Dance Orchestra and a delightful evening was enjoyed in the gaily decorated gymnasium.

On December 29, the staff held an Olde Time Dance which proved to be a great success. Dress was quite informal—plaid shirts, with ties and jackets discarded. Fifty-four couples attended. A splendid program of squares, the Schottische and Virginia Reel were called by S/Sgt. J. Batza of "A" Division who provided suitable music with a record player, ably assisted by Corps Sgt.

Major H. Robertson who directed participants in this Olde Time "Modern" Dance arrangement. The latter and Mrs. J. Batza entertained the enthusiastic audience with an impromptu performance of the Highland Reel. A buffet luncheon and refreshments rounded out the evening.

Musical Ride After having presented the famed musical Ride at various centres in Canada, on Sept. 27, 1952, the troop left Ottawa for Portland, Ore., where 11 performances were presented before an estimated 130,000 people. From there they proceeded to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Upon returning to Canada the troop visited the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto. It has been estimated that a total of 950,000 persons witnessed this display in Canada and the United States. In recognition of their fine display the horsemen were presented with a silver plate in Portland, a silver tray with the names of members engraved in Los Angeles, a silver tray from the California Horseman's Association, San Francisco, and a silver plate from the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto. Returning from the tour, a banquet was sponsored at "N" Division on Nov. 28, 1952, attended by several honored guests including Commr. L. H. Nicholson, Asst. Commr. J. Brunet, Supts. L. Bingham, C. N. K. Kirk, Insprs. F. S. Spalding, G. W. Mudge and A. S. McNeil. (See also article on p. 291 of this issue.)

"O" Division

(Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 13974 Cst. and Mrs. W. L. Jewett of Windsor, Ont., on Nov. 8, 1952, a son, Mark Ernest.

To Reg. No. 13231 Cst. and Mrs. G. K. Collins of Ohsweken, Ont., on Nov. 28, 1952, a daughter, Bonnie Jane.

To Reg. No. 14085 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Waldon of Toronto, Ont., on Dec. 25, 1952, a son, Peter David.

Arrivals The following constables are welcomed to "O" Division: E. G. Kurtz, G. S. Vineyard and R. H. Archibald from "Depot" Division; W. Frank, G. R. Busch and E. M. Swift from "N" Division; A. J. Niblock from "A" Division; J. M. Seneshen from "B" Division; R. J. Hunter from "K" Division and Spl. Cst. (Mrs.) M. B. A. McMillan from "H.Q." Division.

Departures The following members of "O" Division have been transferred to other divisions: Sgts. J. J. Watkins to "H.Q." Division, F. Dobbs to "J" Division, Csts. J. D. Johnson to "Depot" Division, D. J. Beiersdorfer to "K" Division and A. B. Ewen "on command" to "N" Division.

On Class Sgts. J. G. C. Downey and D. C. McDonald are attending Canadian Police College Class at "N" Division.

Pension Our very best wishes go with Reg. No. 11882 Cpl. L. C. Wharton and Reg. No. 11913 Cst. J. K. Bridges who have retired to pension.

Returned to "O" Division Sub-Insp. G. H. Miller has returned from a recent Police College Class. Csts. R. G. Achen and Bristow have returned after an extended

tour with the musical ride in Canada and the United States.

After a six-week refresher course at "N" Division, Csts. D. I. Watson, M. Leavitt and H. T. Reitsma have settled down to their usual duties flushed with newly acquired knowledge of the complexities of crime detection. Cst. E. J. Drayton, who also attended the course, was among the few fortunates chosen for the Coronation Ride and is now training at "N" Division.

Marine Division Migrates Csts. F. G. Gough, J. W. O. C. Ellis and Spl. Csts. J. R. Emmet, J. R. McKinnon and G. E. Eye of the "Marine" Division migrated to "H" Division for the winter months, but they might just as well have stayed to revel in the balmy weather we enjoyed.

Rifle and Revolver Club After considerable delay while the Reserve Army range, which is now available to us, was being repaired, the "O" Division Rifle and Revolver Club is in full swing. The big effort on hand is the RCMP Inter-Divisional Match.

On January 27, the York Revolver Club played host to the Hart House and "O" Division Revolver Clubs. Trophies for the event were won by Lloyd Walker of York Revolver Club, Dr. Lucas of Hart House and Cst. C. E. Gaines of the RCMP.

Special Branch Party Members of Toronto Special Branch turned the tables on established precedence and entertained the distaff side of the branch at a Christmas tea with all the correctness of traditional protocol and the aplomb of experts.

Sergeant Watkins, now of "H.Q." Division, was convener, and although it has now been reliably established that there was no substance to the rumor he was transferred to convene in the social whirl of Ottawa, his success in this venture deserves high praise. Complete with frilly aprons, Constables Cousins and Macall poured, with the able assistance of Constables McKenzie, Swift and Mantei.

With the wee finger held at the advance in the prescribed and regimental order, or caressing the cup handle in the true fashion of a finishing school, or just plain grasping in the practical and utilitarian manner of the beanery, the many present enjoyed the event.

Among those present to pay their respects to the oft-unsung girls of the branch were the Officer Commanding and his officers.

Christmas Dinner The "O" Division annual Christmas dinner was held on December 16, with all the traditional color and custom which marks this event as one of the highlights of the year.

Constable Macall presided at the head table where many guests of honor joined in the pleasure of a delightful turkey dinner well prepared and well served. In the time honored regimental custom, the sergeants waited on table; saw that everyone received capacity helpings and grinned at the same remarks they themselves passed at sergeants who waited on them in the past.

Insp. J. S. Cruickshank, acting for the Officer Commanding, welcomed the guests which included ex-Assistant Commissioners Armitage and Zaneth, Deputy Commissioner Moss of the Ontario Provincial Police, Dr. F. N. Hughes, ex-Staff Sergeant Veitch, ex-Constables Sweeny, Carley and Hiron and Mr. Kip Hodgins.

A toast to the Queen was proposed by Cst. E. M. Swift and a toast to the Force by Cst. K. Labrash.

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Following the dinner there was an evening of entertainment highlighted by the piano music of Staff Sergeant Muir and a choir of divisional personnel under the direction of Corporal Kirkman.

Hockey During the latter part of October 1952 a hockey team was organized among members stationed at Toronto. Getting together with local units of the Navy, Army and Air Force, a service league was formed. The first game was played on November 13 at the East York Arena with our team taking a win over the Air Force. Since then we have followed a winning streak with the Stroud-Pike-Smith line proving a formidable combination to all opposition.

Toward the close of the league schedule, the RCMP sextette was the loop pacesetter with the Air Force in runner-up spot. Play-offs commenced March 12. The five top scorers in the league included three members of our team.

There has been no lack of enthusiasm on the part of members stationed in Toronto, and as the season progressed, more members and civil staff turned out to root for the law enforcers until now almost a complete "Muster Roll" could be called at any of the games in which the Officer Commanding and Officers of the division could be included.

Mr. C. A. Fraser of the Fraser Transport Company has donated the "Fraser Trophy" for the team winning the play-offs.

The Service League games have been nowhere near the extent of the team's activities, however. Shortly after organizing the club the Ontario Police Association invited us to join their league. We accepted, and were placed in the Eastern Division with the Hamilton City Police and the Etobicoke Police. There have also been several exhibition games played with teams from industrial leagues, and a few with out of town teams.

MEMBERS OF "O" DIVISION HOCKEY TEAM

Front Row, l. to r.—Wilfred Frank, R. P. Power, George Dobie, Floyd Evans, Ron McKenzie, Johnny Langlois, Ron Bahen.

Back Row, l. to r.—Jim Jopp, Syd Pratt, Bill MacCall, Pete Hill, Don Pike, Russ Smith, Bill Stroud. Team managed by Cst. S. B. Pratt and captained by Cpl. A. Wagner.



There is a twist to this hockey activity which is giving a great deal of satisfaction apart from winning games. When the Force launched the recent recruiting program, many of the first to inquire and apply here were members of some of the hockey teams we played against in exhibition games with the industrial league.

Bowling League Great enthusiasm is still being shown by the bowlers of "O" Division and even though we run up against a few obstacles—especially the hockey team taking some of our star bowlers—we still have full teams.

The Alley Cats, captained by Cst. Ron Bahen, held the mid-winter lead, followed by the Wild Cats. Cst. Ron Power's triple of 832 is still unbeaten and Cst. Sandy McCallum boasts a high single of 322.

On the evening of December 15, a Christmas party for bowlers was held at the "Maison Dore".

The Barracks We are quite proud of the face-lifting our Beverley Barracks is receiving through the tireless efforts and personal interest on the part of the Officer Commanding. The parking facilities at the rear have been enlarged considerably, and resurfaced as has the circular drive at the front and the drive to the garages.

The main entrance and lobby have been redecorated and the beautiful dark oak panelling and hand-carved trim which make up the lower two-thirds of the walls in the mens' mess, the recreation room and the television room have been refurbished.

The officers' mess has been redecorated and now boasts new luxurious red leather furniture and a green rug. The sergeants' mess, although somewhat cramped for size, has new gold drapes and a green rug with the walls painted in green and with white trim.

New Year's Dance Beverley Barracks has seen many New Year's dances and has

resounded to the music and merriment of the occasion for several years. But this year, we are convinced, was the grand-daddy of them all.

With the barracks dressed from bridle to croup with Christmas and New Year's decorations and "swayin" or "jumpin" to the versatile musical group from Mart Kenny's organization, as mood caught fancy, we ushered in the New Year.

Children's Christmas Party The Christmas season, which is always a gala time for the children, started this year on December 20. Over 100 boys and girls from infants-in-arms to 12-year-olds gathered at Beverley Barracks to meet Santa Claus.

We started the party with cartoons and then showed a picture of the 1952 Toronto Santa Claus parade. As the picture was nearing its end and at the point where Santa made his entrance into Eaton's main store, we cut the movie and our Santa Claus jingled into the room with a merry laugh bearing gifts for all. The children were thrilled with his novel entrance and crowded close to receive each treasured present.

After an exciting hour with Santa Claus they dug into and cleaned up all the cookies, milk and ice cream they could hold.

Commr. William Holebrook Stringer, OBE, Ontario Provincial Police Commr. William Holebrook Stringer, of the Ontario Provincial Police died in Toronto Jan. 29, 1953. He was a great friend of the Force and particularly of "O" Division. During his tenure of office he encouraged and received utmost harmony and co-operation between the two forces, which followed right down through the ranks.

Floral tributes were sent from Commr. L. H. Nicholson and Officers of the Force, also from the Officer Commanding, members and civil staff of "O" Division.

BOOK REVIEWS

CRIME INVESTIGATION—Physical Evidence and the Police Laboratory, by Paul L. Kirk, Ph.D. Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York, N.Y., U.S.A. Illustrated. Pp. 806. \$10.
A Reference Library in one volume—806

pages of information that are devoted to scientific facts on ways and means to observe, treat and evaluate evidence—an Investigator's Bible.

This book is divided into two sections:
(1) Physical evidence in general criminal

investigation. (2) Laboratory operation and technique. Both sections contain some 57 chapters which make an easy reference to the particular subject.

Today, small or large police departments are combating crime that drains the taxpayer of millions of dollars. The cost of protection has never been so high as it is today, and police technique for the detection of crime and criminals must advance with the seriousness of the situation. The investigators, detectives, and the uniformed policemen on the street, whose responsibility it is to control and wipe out such a menace, require considerably more brains than brawn.

Systems, methods and equipment must be in advance of the "thugs" and "unscrupulous individuals" who have no respect for other people's lives and property. Only highly trained officers of law and order can hope to combat present-day crime and the apprehension of criminals.

The material compiled in this book covers a great many subjects, although no attempt is made to outline particular systems or the technical duties of specialists. If the investigator knows what is of value as evidence and is aware of the limits of the Crime Detection Laboratory this combination will prove very beneficial to him.

There are over 500 paragraphs dealing with the scientific analysis of evidence—enlightening to any reader—a few of which are, the problem of identity, samples and standards, materials to be collected, equipment for investigation, physical evidence, the victim and the subject, standards of identification, microscopic evidence, cloth, fibres, hair, blood, firearms, fingerprints, photography, poisons, documents and so on.

This book is beautifully bound with numerous illustrations and printed on high quality paper. A detailed reference index serves as a most useful guide to its contents. At the end of most chapters a reference to other authors and their works is found, a catalogue in itself. To those who are interested in criminology—particularly if it is a daily occupation—this book will be most useful. An ideal volume for any Police Library.

R.W.W.

WE FOUND PEACE, by Gray Campbell.
Thomas Allen Ltd., Toronto, Canada.
Pp. 244. \$3.

When Gray Campbell left the RCMP

for a wartime flying career with the RAF and RCAF the Force lost the services of a promising policeman; when he shed his pilot's wings for a post-war job as a salesman he had completed six years of successful flying under the toughest possible conditions and when he decided that selling was not for him, the business world lost a man of promise. Now, if Mr. Campbell sticks to his resolution to devote the rest of his life to cattle ranching, Canadian literature is going to be deprived of the able talents which he so well displays in this volume.

This is the humble sincere story of a young Canadian who seeks to establish for himself and his young family a way of life that will provide not only material security but the contentment and deep satisfaction which comes to those who are able to follow a course of action of their choice. The story begins with the author deciding to leave the East for ranch life in Alberta and tells of the headaches, heart-aches and hard work which preceded the realization of his dream—the purchase of a ranch in the Porcupine Hills country of southern Alberta. The story would end there if it was fiction but for the Campbells that was really just the beginning. There followed a year of back-breaking hard work, doubt and sometimes perhaps a little despair as the young couple fought to wring some returns from their investment in soil. That their labors were crowned with success is an endorsement of the pioneering life which they chose toward the realization of their dream.

This is one book that it is a pleasure to recommend, for there are thousands of young Canadians—veterans in particular—who will read in it many of the problems which they themselves have faced. Not all will realize the deepest desires of their hearts, but then again there are few who will stake everything they own on one gamble such as Gray Campbell did, or be willing to work so hard to make such a venture pay off. Nor are there many who could write of their experiences in such a pleasing style.

Reg. No. 11764 ex-Cst. Alexander Gray Campbell is an Ottawa boy who joined the RCMP on Aug. 25, 1932. After service at Regina, Sask., Edmonton, Banff, Canmore, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Hilda and

Manyberries, Alta., he purchased his discharge on Aug. 31, 1939. Proceeding Overseas, he enlisted in the RAF on Nov. 6, 1939, trained as a pilot, served for a period as an instructor in England and at Calgary and Swift Current, then did a tour of operations as a bomber pilot before his discharge from the RCAF—to which he had transferred—on Nov. 28, 1945. He emerged from the service as a Squadron Leader, with a DFC among his decorations and with a charming English wife who has undoubtedly been a wonderful helpmate in their new life in the Canadian West. There are many in the Force to-day who will remember Gray Campbell and all will want to read this fascinating story, his first published book.

H.E.B.

TECHNIQUES FOR THE CRIME INVESTIGATOR, by William Dienststein. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. \$7.25.

It can be said that a sincere police investigator has considerable knowledge of human nature, of society and its standards as well as the people who make up that society, also their habits, outlook and tolerance.

Investigations require thought; the outstanding investigator should possess greater intelligence than the offender in order to be successful. To progress in scientific crime detection it is necessary that he study new methods and be aware of the latest techniques.

Under the heading, Observation and Description, many examples are outlined in this book which emphasize the value of close inspection and what should be looked for. Over 40 different types of characteristics are discussed. The crime scene—what must the investigator know in order to insure that the solution of the case will not be ruined by improper initial procedure? No evidence will be of any value unless it meets the requisites of proper treatment. Clues on the crime scene—everything must be recorded; nothing overlooked as too insignificant or unimportant to record. Photographs and sketches—a series of good photographs is a permanent reconstruction of the crime scene and is always available.

A local Crime Index Department is not available to all peace officers for reference. Therefore, they must be aware of the various facilities and sources of information at their disposal. An active memory is essen-

tial, but knowledge of where to go for assistance usually offers valuable information.

Modus Operandi—very few habitual criminals change their technique, therefore, much can be gained by observing minute details as to how an offence was committed. There are general methods used by the various types of offenders especially confidence men and forgers.

The foregoing is thoroughly discussed in this volume.

Various chapters deal with undercover work, surveillance and interrogation, and much can be learned by digesting the material on arrest, search, seizure testimony, report writing, the value of fingerprints, questionable documents and firearms identification. Considerable space is given to narcotics and the underworld terms used, which are unfamiliar to most people.

This compact work is full of interesting data, with an index which makes it of extreme value to the experienced police officer and the beginner.

R.W.W.

VON RUNDSTEDT, The Soldier and the Man, by Guenther Blumentritt. Foreword by Gerd von Rundstedt. Translated by Cuthbert Reavely. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Indexed. Illustrated. Pp. 288. \$4.

Here—the biography of one of Nazi Germany's most prolific military leaders whose family tree dates back as far as the year 1109 and whose life followed the pattern set by his forefathers, that pattern being military—is a "must" for anyone who is at all interested in the recent history of the world, the period dating from the close of World War I up to the end of World War II.

The author, Field Marshal von Rundstedt's Chief of Staff, does not go into laborious detail of the events during this period, but rather presents an informative outline of the "behind the scenes" in Germany and the relationship of the Field Marshal thereto.

Commencing with a short history of von Rundstedt, the author then leads to the period immediately after World War I when Germany's "Old Army" was terminated, and the Fatherland was changed over from monarchy to republic. As a result of this change and with the subsequent

numerous parties striving against each other, the Austrian, Adolph Hitler, with his new social ideas, was quick to take advantage of the situation and his National Socialist party began to grow. Then, from about 1933 to 1938, Germany concentrated on building up a new army.

Jumping into World War II, the author deals with the campaigns in which von Rundstedt participated, revealing several hitherto unknown incidents. Gerd von Rundstedt, who continually kept himself aloof from all politics, had his own thoughts regarding Hitler's orders and policies, and the reader will easily recognize that the Field Marshal's far-sightedness on most occasions far surpassed Hitler's plans concerning the different campaigns, but the latter was loath to see any point of view but his own.

One is apt to wonder just how Germany could possibly have survived as long as it did under the impossible system of command in the West prior to the Allied invasion.

In sharp contrast with Hitler's refusal to adhere to any of von Rundstedt's suggestions, was his policy after the appointment of Erwin Rommel to command the western beaches. It was evident that the "insignificant little man", as the author terms Hitler, could easily be persuaded by this energetic young Field Marshal.

Subsequently, Field Marshal Kesselring took over as Commander-in-Chief of the West on Mar. 9, 1945 and Rundstedt took his final leave from the army.

However, Kesselring could not improve the situation in the slightest, and to quote Blumentritt's final paragraph, "But the resistance of the troops held out for a long time and most formations did not surrender until 6 May, 1945. During these last weeks it was no longer war, nor was there any definite German leadership. Yet the German troops still fought on, up to the official end."

The book is well written and the material is highly interesting throughout. T.S.

THE FACE OF THE ARCTIC, by Richard Harrington. Thomas Nelson and Sons Limited, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 369. \$6.50.

Richard Harrington is primarily a photographer, whose profession has taken him to the far corners of the globe, but, perhaps

because he is a Canadian, the North laid its spell on him and, as if to refresh himself after journeyings abroad, he has returned to make five different expeditions to this fascinating territory.

In 1947, he lived with the Chipewyans of Northern Manitoba, and in 1948, he travelled along the greater portion of the eastern shores of Hudson Bay. These journeys are recounted in an earlier book, "Manitoba Roundabout", which was reviewed in a previous issue of *The Quarterly*. The Face of the Arctic deals with successive trips in 1949, 1950 and 1951, during which time he traversed the Canadian Arctic from west to east, and as far north as the Boothia Peninsula, by plane and dog team.

In 1949, the author accompanied RCMP Cst. Richard Connick on a patrol in the Coppermine district; in 1950 he visited the pathetic Padlemiuts, victims of famine caused by the departure of the caribou herds; and in 1951 he went to the Boothia Peninsula and the isolated settlement at Spence Bay.

Mr. Harrington is one white traveller who truly "went north", living with the Eskimos as one of them, sharing alike their feast and famine, trials and laughter. He writes of them with deeply sympathetic understanding and gives us a picture of a happy, courteous people, marvellously adapted to the rigors of their life and a little bewildered by the demands of the white man and encroaching civilization—civilization that is, according to white man's standards, for their own code logically fills their needs. There is a flavor in the book of the writings of the late Richard Hali-burton, who was also able to seek out far away places and put his finger on the pulse of the people, and translate their lives for his readers with sensitive perception.

The Eskimos fittingly call Mr. Harrington "Adeeliarli"—the Picture Man—for his cameras are his constant care, even being tucked into his sleeping bag to prevent freezing. The results of his work and care are illustrations of unsurpassed excellence throughout the book—which is approximately 50 per cent writing and 50 per cent black and white photography—revealing the happy charm of the children, the lovely vivacity of the youth, and the patient strength of the elderly. In the clear atmo-

sphere of the North, light and shadow photograph with startling clarity and effect. With the eye of the true artist, the author has selected scenes which give the enchanted reader not the impressions of a dead and frozen land, but a land of mysterious and pulsating beauty.

In the opinion of this reviewer, this is one of the most delightful and worth-while books yet written about the Canadian Arctic. O.E.W.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR, Vol. 2, by Richard Harrison. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 191. \$2.25.

This is an interesting collection of stories on recent major crimes; most of them are English but in a few short chapters toward the end of the book the author discusses some of the more important American cases, two of them being the Brinks robbery in Boston and the famous "mercy killing" in New Hampshire.

The stories are all entertaining—although some are quite brief—and they are mostly about murders. Some of the cases are still unsolved and judging by the facts reported by Mr. Harrison, may remain that way. "Perfect" crimes? Perhaps—even Scotland Yard must have some evidence to work on. One of the most interesting chapters in the book, however, deals with a more prosaic type of crime—conspiracy. Six men and two women were tried at the Winchester Assizes in April 1951 for a series of offences dating back over several years. Scotland Yard's famed Flying Squad grappled with the investigation for many months before bringing it to a successful conclusion and this report of the trial reveals some of the activities of that crack group of investigators.

Richard Harrison is a writer with an authoritative approach to crime reporting for he has made a study of police methods and has written extensively on the subject. Generally speaking this collection of cases makes infinitely better reading than most of the fiction "thrillers" on the market. However, he makes one statement that rankled somewhat with this reviewer: "... in the opinion of the author the F.B.I. shares with the English police an efficiency and integrity that are nowhere else equalled." Certainly no one will question the excellence of either the F.B.I. or the

English police but that the virtues he ascribes to them are *nowhere else equalled* is a point that is hardly in keeping with the 80-year-old history and traditions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. H.E.B.

THE INSTRUMENTAL DETECTION OF DECEPTION, The Lie Test, by Clarence D. Lee. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 268. \$7.75.

A scientific instrument commonly referred to as the Lie Detector has, particularly in criminology, made itself known as an indispensable tool; it helps to eliminate the innocent and extracts from the guilty, facts that may convince him that a confession is in order, or from a test a suspect may divulge incriminating evidence which will offer a lead to the investigator.

The author of this book is an authority on his subject. He indicates that it is now generally recognized that the state of the mind has a powerful influence upon the functions of the body and that the human blood pressure or pulse is definitely affected when a person undergoing interrogation is reminded of certain circumstances or facts. To record these sensitive pulsations or wave lengths into a readable log so that true or false answers may be detected, technical apparatus has been developed which is now considered most reliable.

The instrument designed by the writer is known as the Berkely Psychographic. Considerable space in the book is given to actual police cases with suitable questions that apply to the particular occasion. Although the operator of the mechanism should be a qualified technician, the selection of words or questions is a most important factor. It is not simply a case of turning on the machine and in no time at all obtaining a guilty or innocent verdict. There are over 20 different tests fully explained and based on actual cases, each having a reproduction of the graphs showing how the reaction of guilt persists.

As early as 1935, a U.S. State Police Department estimated that the Lie Test had saved the taxpayers of the state in the cost of trials, approximately \$25,000 and another reported recovering \$20,000 in stolen property and clearing up a number of unsolved homicidal cases by this means during the first year of operation. R.W.W.

Obituary

Reg. No. 1310 ex-Cst. George Wellington Steele, 88, died Nov. 26, 1952 at Grand Forks, B.C. He joined the NWMP Apr. 28, 1885 and purchased his discharge Dec. 27, 1887. He served at Regina and Fort Macleod.

Reg. No. 9048 ex-Cst. Pierre Charron, 67, died Mar. 1, 1953 at Montreal, Que. He served in the Dominion Police from June 4, 1906 to Jan. 31, 1920, became a member of the RCMP when the two forces amalgamated Feb. 1, 1920 and purchased his discharge May 22, 1920.

Reg. No. 5491 ex-Sgt. (Lt.-Col.) Charles John Whebell, 65, died at Toronto, Ont., in February 1953. He joined the RNWMP Dec. 2, 1912 and was granted a free discharge Sept. 22, 1914 to rejoin his regiment Overseas, the 1st Battalion, Irish Guards. He served throughout World War I with the Guards and rejoined the Force Apr. 1, 1919. He was again granted a free discharge Apr. 11, 1921 to accept an appointment as Assistant Commandant of Police, Bahamas, B.W.I. He became Commandant five years later and was retired in 1936. During World War II he was for a time in charge of an internment camp in Canada. In the Force he was stationed at Regina, Wood Mountain, Sask., Vancouver, B.C. and Toronto, Ont.

Reg. No. 17412 Cst. Donald Edgar Skinner, 19, was killed in an automobile accident on Oct. 13, 1952 near Matapedia, Que. He joined the Force Dec. 5, 1951 at Halifax, N.S. and after training at Regina and Rockcliffe was posted to "J" Division (New Brunswick). He was stationed at Dalhousie at the time of his death.

Reg. No. 11009 Sgt. Andrew Bruce Davidson, 43, died Nov. 16, 1952 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the RCMP at Vancouver on Aug. 28, 1931 and served at Regina, Sask., and Hazelton and Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 2013 ex-Cst. Alfred Henry Everist, 84, died Jan. 1, 1953 at Toronto, Ont. He joined the NWMP on July 5, 1887 and was discharged Oct. 8, 1887. He served at Regina.

Reg. No. 8326 ex-Cst. Donald Allen MacAskill, MM, 56, died Jan. 2, 1953 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the Force July 9, 1919 and was discharged "by purchase" Feb. 2, 1921. He re-engaged in the RCMP on June 30, 1923 and was discharged to pension Apr. 15, 1939. He served at Regina, Sask., Macleod, Lethbridge, Edmonton, Alta., Vancouver, Victoria, Hazelton, B.C., Yellowknife, N.W.T. and Mayo and Dawson, Y.T. In World War I he joined the CEF on Nov. 26, 1914, served Overseas with the 25th Canadian Infantry Battalion, was awarded the Military Medal and was discharged Jan. 17, 1919. In World War II Mr. MacAskill also served Overseas with the Seaforth Highlanders, 1st Canadian Division.

Reg. No. 7613 ex-Cpl. Alfred Dudley Mason, MC and Bar, MM, 64, died Oct. 17, 1952 at Port Coquitlam, B.C. He joined the Force at Calgary, Alta., on Apr. 17, 1919 and took his discharge when his term of service expired three years later. He held the rank of sergeant. He re-engaged in the RCMP on Nov. 7, 1932 at Vancouver, B.C. and was invalided to pension on Aug. 19, 1945. He served at Vancouver, Victoria, B.C. and Regina, Sask. During World War I Mr. Mason served Overseas with the 33rd Battery, C.F.A. He enlisted in May 1915 and was discharged in March 1919. He was commissioned in the field and was twice decorated with the Military Cross and once with the Military Medal.

Reg. No. 4812 ex-Cst. Joseph Craig, 62, died Oct. 15, 1952 at Lethbridge, Alta. He joined the RNWMP on Dec. 22, 1908 and purchased his discharge July 24, 1911. He re-engaged in the Force on Feb. 15, 1915 and purchased his discharge Aug. 29, 1922 to join the Alberta Provincial Police. When that force was absorbed by the Mounted Police in 1932 he once more became a member of the RCMP. Mr. Craig was retired to pension Oct. 31, 1932. During World War I he served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft.

Reg. No. 9075 ex-S/Sgt. Alfred George Champion, 73, died Jan. 13, 1953 at Reading, Berks., England. He joined the Dominion Police at Ottawa on July 8, 1911 and became a member of the RCMP when the two forces were amalgamated on Feb. 1, 1920. He served continuously in "A" Division and was for many years employed as a detective. He retired to pension on Sept. 30, 1935. During World War I he served Overseas with the PPCLI from Aug. 9, 1914 to Sept. 29, 1919, and before emigrating to Canada had been a trooper in the 2nd Life Guards.

Reg. No. 2784 ex-Cst. James William Charles Williams, 78, died at Penticton, B.C., on Jan. 16, 1953. He joined the NWMP on Mar. 26, 1892 and was discharged "time expired" on Mar. 25, 1897. He re-engaged in the Force on Aug. 6, 1897 and purchased his discharge Feb. 10, 1899. He served at Regina, Macleod and Fort Saskatchewan.

Reg. No. 12738 Cpl. Joseph Rosario Gauthier, 42, died suddenly Jan. 12, 1953 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the Force July 11, 1935 and served at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont., Montreal, Bedford, Sherbrooke and Ste. Agathe, Que. At the time of his death he was a drill and small-arms instructor at the Rockcliffe training centre. Corporal Gauthier enlisted in the No. 1 Provost Company (RCMP) in World War II and served from Nov. 27, 1939 to June 8, 1945. He was discharged from the army with the rank of Captain after serving in the British Isles and Continental Europe.

