

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

October 1940

Excellent Marksmanship

displayed in the

Dominion Marksmen Open Revolver Championship Competition

Competing in a match recognized as the most gruelling test of police revolver marksmanship in the country, the Montreal City Police five-man squad displayed brilliant shooting in adding the national title to the Dominion Marksmen Chief Constables' championship which they won recently. They defeated a team from R.C.M.P. Headquarters Sub-Division, Ottawa, by a margin of seven points. The Ottawa shooters, holders of the Dominion Marksmen R.C.M.P. national revolver title, dropped to second place with a score of 1907. Members

of the Montreal team were: Constables Perron, Landry, Comete, Maranda and Choquette; Ottawa R.C.M.P. team: Corporals Skuce, Prime, and N. E. Goodfellow, and Lance-Corporals Crampton and Sutherland.

Both senior and tyro championships were at stake in the nationwide revolver tournament as the tyro title went to shooters of the R.C.M.P. "K" Division stationed at Edmonton, Alberta. The Toronto City Police took second place with a score of 1843 x 2000, a total of 54 points behind the Edmonton team.

Here are the scores:

SENIOR

Montreal City Police	1914 x 2000
R.C.M.P. Headquarters Sub-Division, Ottawa	1907 x 2000

TYRO

R.C.M.P. "K" Division, Edmonton, Alta.	1897 x 2000
Toronto City Police	1843 x 2000

"Dominion" Revolver Cartridges, used exclusively in this competition, can rightfully take a share in the success of these marksmen.

Adding further to their record of scoring honours, "Dominion" Revolver Cartridges have proven once again—"Always Dependable".

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"Always



Dependable"

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

"DOMINION" AMMUNITION DIVISION

AM112

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

VOLUME 8

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Beyond The Law, by Franz Johnston, A.R.C.A., O.S.A.

Editorial

In a recent address, the Minister of Justice declared that law enforcement was being made into a definite profession. Casual analysis of the work performed by the Branches of the Canadian Police College at Regina and Rockcliffe, will confirm this. The College offers no sketchy curriculum of staid police matters, but goes deeply into many technical and scientific subjects relating to modern crime investigation.

The Birth of a Profession With the advent of an era of mass production, instant communication and rapid transportation, the need for more versatile and better-trained guardians of law increased greatly. Criminal elements were not slow to pervert these marvels to their evil uses. The extended scope of their activities demanded modernization of police forces. Thus, a profession was born. The policeman of today must have a working knowledge of so many apparently unrelated fields, that in effect, a new profession has been created—a profession that “samples” many others.

This profession, though new, has come a long way. Of primary importance was the perfection of finger print identification. Photography went hand-in-hand; photos of finger prints were useful in the court-room, so too were pictures of crimes and accident scenes. Then radio: one-way, two-way, shortwave and long, auto and even motorcycle-radio, added more weapons against crime to the arsenals of those concerned with the “regulation and domestic order of the kingdom.” Motorcycles, motor-cars, speedboats and aeroplanes have been enlisted to ensure, in the dictum of Blackstone, that

“individuals of the state like members of a well-governed family are bound to conform their general behaviour to the rules of propriety, good neighbourhood, and good manners, and to be decent, industrious, and inoffensive in their respective stations.”

Equipped and staffed as efficiently as most police academies in the world, the facilities of the Canadian Police College are open to any law enforcement organization. Policemen are here given a fuller understanding of the laws they must enforce. Their sense of deduction is heightened. They become acquainted with the capacities and limitations of the modern scientific laboratory so that, during an investigation, they will know what is and what is not of use. Besides a variety of disciplinary and physical instruction, the lectures embrace Medical Jurisprudence, Portrait Parle, Modus Operandi, Plaster Casts, Psychology, Document Examination, First Aid, Ballistics and other branches of science which have been found necessary to add to the policeman's stock-in-trade, if the criminal of today, with his twentieth-century technique, is to be restrained.

The course is designed as well to stress the importance of the cardinal virtues of courtesy and tact in police relations with the public. Graduates are thoroughly schooled in the exercise of intelligent discretion in handling the countless problems that confront policemen everyday. In an emergency, particularly in rural localities, they must depend on their own initiative. In many cases they cannot refer to their superiors. Confidence instilled by a knowledge of how every knotty situation should be handled enables peace officers to discharge their duties in a more fearless and forthright manner.

Probably the first profession to be called in on investigations was that of the pathologist or medical expert, chiefly in poison cases and crimes of violence. But as time went on other professions were enlisted: the chemist, physicist, architect, engineer, botanist—even the zoologist. To these may be added the laboratory equipment of the fluoroscope, spectroscope, ultra-violet and infra-red lighting, comparison microscopes and so on. All these ramifications require the selection and training of men of high standard. The more a policeman learns of the experts' fields, the more efficient he will be. The application of his knowledge implies a certain expertness in itself. And he must keep adding to his ken all the time. He can never stop.

As the present conflict casts its gaunt shadow across the earth, the innovations of totalitarian warfare show that our law-enforcement officers are destined to play an increasingly important role at ensuring the safety of Canadian ideals. Highly specialized bodies must be trained regularly to combat the ruthless saboteur and the cunning spy. We must be able to excel our enemies in science and ingenuity, in experience and technical skill, in discipline and steadiness if our internal security is to be protected.

It is now recognized that well-organized police forces are a great factor in moulding national character. Indeed, the activities of a police force may alter the whole tenor of national life. We have only to consider, for an example of pernicious influence, the dreaded secret Gestapo, one of Hitler's most powerful instruments. In Canada the policeman is the servant of the public, not the serf of a tyrant; and under the constitution he understands his rights and duties.

Truly the police are responsible to a high degree for the solidity of a nation's prestige and character; to them may be attributed at least a part of a country's greatness.

* * *

Regimental numbers of former members of the Force are occasionally quoted in the *Quarterly* with the comment 'old series'. These words refer to the regimental numbers in use from 1873 until
Regimental Numbers about October 1, 1878.

Those men who joined the North West Mounted Police, upon its formation and during the following summer, were given regimental numbers commencing at "one" and running consecutively. After the westward march from Dufferin, the troops were separated and stationed at such places as Fort Calgary, Fort Edmonton, and Fort Walsh. Owing to lack of communication between the troops, central records could not be maintained, and it was impossible to continue giving numbers in sequence to every new member taken on the strength of the Force. Consequently each troop engaged its own recruits and assigned regimental numbers to them. These numbers ran from the last number of the series already given to the "Originals". To distinguish between identical regimental numbers, each troop suffixed the numbers of its recruits with its own designating letter: thus a recruit taken on the strength of "A" troop after its arrival at Fort Edmonton might be given regimental number 350A whereas a recruit engaged at Fort Walsh could have regimental number 350B.

When inter-divisional transfers of men and troops began, this duplication caused confusion despite the distinguishing letter. Therefore, as soon as periodical patrols were inaugurated, making it possible to establish a central authority, the old series was abolished. New numbers starting at "one" were assigned to all personnel; in some cases alphabetical groups were given blocks of numbers, in others the numbers were allotted at random. All ex-members up to that time were excluded from the new series and it is clear that the present numbers do not show the exact total of men ever enrolled in the Force.

The service files show that occasionally in the early days, members were allowed to take their discharge from the Force if they procured a suitable substitute. There are instances where even a substitute has left the Force after getting a representative to take his place. Replacements were given the regimental numbers of their predecessors, so that there are cases where two, and even three files bear the same number but refer to different persons.

Just before the historic trek in the summer of 1874, Commissioner French weeded out a number of shirkers and unsatisfactory men. Their regimental numbers, as well as those of a few deserters, were given to the men taken on to replace them.

As can be imagined, this haphazard procedure, which apparently was done merely to maintain the authorized strength of the Force, eventually led to numerous discrepancies. The unhappy paymasters must have experienced many harassing moments trying to iron out the complications involved in "settling up" with the men when funds were wired from the government "in Canada", particularly when in addition to other arduous duties, they had to regulate such unpredictable things as forage—for horses, perhaps dead many weeks.

With the introduction of the new number series, most men found themselves with different regimental numbers. Members who left and then re-engaged were not given their former number, as is the custom today.

The change from the old series worked both ways: some men received lower numbers than they had before; others got higher ones. Thus Sub-Cst. George Borradaile whose original number was 508, was given 46; Insp. Robert Belcher, while in the ranks, first held number 13 and later received number 3; Sub-Cst. Fred L. W. Tetu's original 48 was exchanged for 261.

* * *

On page 144 will be found an appreciation of the splendid portrayal by Franz Johnson, A.R.C.A., O.S.A., "Beyond the Law." The scene depicted was inspired by an actual case in R.C.M.P. annals, in which
Frontispiece a fugitive murderer at Fort MacMurray shot himself to avoid arrest. Reg. No. 4290, Sgt H. Thorne, who acted as model for the painting, came upon the body sixty miles from the scene of the crime, after working on the case for seven days. The incident occurred in 1915.

Notes on Recent Cases

R. v. Belliveau and St. Amand

*Breaking, Entering and Theft—Finger Print at Scene of Crime—
Identification by F.P.S.—Change of Plea*

During the early morning hours of August 7, 1940, the office of the Hull Electric Railway Company near the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, was entered by forcing a rear window. A weighing machine was smashed. A C.P.R. signalman called the Ottawa Police Department when he saw two men acting suspiciously in the vicinity of the office. During the course of the investigation the Police found a finger print of identification value on the window glass. After a long chase two men were arrested—John Belliveau and George St. Amand.

The finger prints of Belliveau, a local criminal with a past record, were sent together with a photograph of the print on the window to the R.C.M.P. Finger Print Section at Ottawa. The comparison proved that Belliveau was the person who left his identification mark on the glass. Belliveau stoutly denied any knowledge of or participation in this crime.

However, he was brought before the Magistrate, G. E. Strike of Ottawa, on August 16. An N.C.O. from the Finger Print Section was on hand to give expert testimony. Belliveau changed his plea to that of Guilty. He was accordingly sentenced to fifteen months definite and one month indeterminate in the Ontario Reformatory.

The detective in charge of the case was at a loss to understand the reason for Belliveau's sudden change of heart, but on the accused being taken to the cells after his conviction a conversation, which took place between him and his girl friend who had obtained permission to visit the prisoner, explained his action. A summary of this conversation is as follows:

She—What happened?

He—I pleaded Guilty.

She—Why did you do that—why didn't you do like George?

He—Did you not see the Mounties in court?

She—The ones in the red coats?

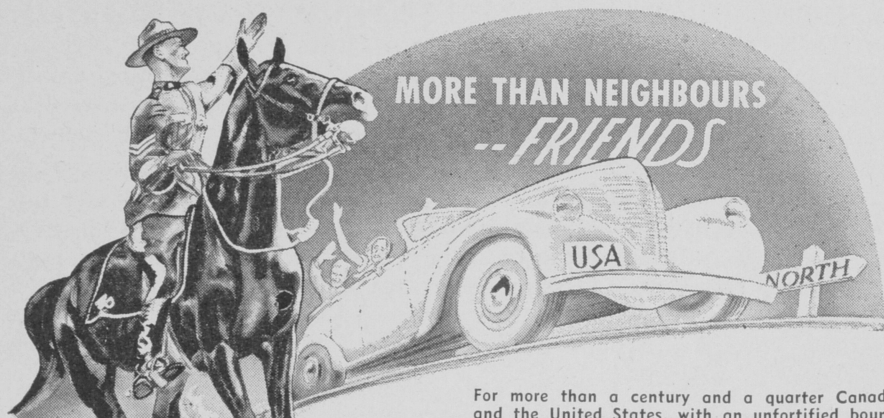
He—Did you see them with a parcel? When you see them in court with a parcel under their arm, you are finished; it doesn't matter if you have a million excuses; that means they have my finger prints!

St. Amand entered a plea of Not Guilty—there was no finger print evidence against him. He appeared before Magistrate Strike on August 16, and was sent up for trial by jury at the next assizes.

R. v. Bolduc

*Robbery and Theft—Co-operation with Q.P.P. and other Police Forces—
Spectacular Capture of Notorious Criminal*

On August 16, 1940, members of the Rivière-du-Loup detachment received a complaint from a commercial traveller that his car had been broken into at St. Eleuthère, Quebec, and a revolver had been stolen from it. The Quebec Provincial Police could not be contacted at the time, so the R.C.M.P. investigators proceeded to the scene. While the complainant was being interviewed, two merchants of nearby Estcourt entered the hotel and



For more than a century and a quarter Canada and the United States, with an unfortified boundary line of over 3,000 miles, have lived side by side as good neighbours. We exchange visits freely and with minimum formality.

This year owing to conditions in Europe our neighbours are expected to visit Canada during the touring season in unprecedented numbers.

It is the happy duty of Canadians to make our visiting neighbours glad they came . . . to see that they get the full worth of their money according to the rate of exchange as set by our Foreign Exchange Control . . . to make them firm friends of Canada, as well as good neighbours, before they return to their own homes.

Imperial Bank of Canada promises to do its part. Tourists are cordially welcome at any of our offices throughout Canada. Here they may do all necessary banking business in an atmosphere of friendliness.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

stated that their stores had been robbed during the night; \$15.00 in cash and jewellery valued at a similar amount were stolen from one store, and \$5.00 worth of goods were taken from another. It was also ascertained that a general store at St. Eleuthère had been looted—some \$50.00 in cash and goods, and seven gallons of gasoline were stolen, the lock on the gas tank having been broken.

Accordingly, it was considered that the same person who stole the revolver also committed the robberies. A thorough investigation was immediately commenced. A man was found who had seen a car parked near the Estcourt gravel pit; he had taken the license number of this car—Quebec 59-658. An officer of the Q.P.P. was contacted and given all the information obtained so far; his Quebec office was requested to check on the car's license number. When the officer arrived, members of the two police forces compared notes and checked tire marks at the scene of one of the robberies. Then a call was received from Quebec stating that the car in question was a stolen one. The R.C.M.P. investigators were thanked for their assistance and were requested to notify the Chief of Police at Rivière-du-Loup regarding the stolen car on their return. This was done; the R.C.M.P. detachment at Edmundston, N.B., was also notified of the theft of car and of the robberies in case the car would be in that district.

Early the following morning a call was received from the Rivière-du-Loup Chief that the Edmundston City Police had missed the car, license number 59-658, about midnight and that the car was headed towards

Rivière-du-Loup. The Inspector of the Q.P.P. was blocking Highway 2, and so the R.C.M.P. members proceeded to block Highway 51 between St. Alexandre, St. Eleuthère and Estcourt. Soon a car was seen approaching the bridge near Estcourt at about 50 m.p.h. One member tried to signal the car to a stop with his flashlight, but the oncoming car tried to run the Constable down. In a split second the second member of the patrol blocked the left side of the road with the police car; but the car kept on coming, and the police car had to be withdrawn quickly; even so, both cars were slightly damaged. At the same instant the Constable, who had nearly been run down, fired two shots at the speeding car; one hit the hub cap and the second shot hit the tire. The car careened crazily down the highway and crashed into a fence post. The whole thing took place in what must have been a matter of seconds.

The investigators covered the several hundred feet to the crashed car in a flash, but it was too late—the driver was missing. The car was found to be the stolen one. A pair of shoes, apparently those of the culprit, was in the front seat! The back seat and trunk of the car were filled with cigarettes, tobacco, clothing, canned goods, tools, etc. A search was commenced for the driver of the car. The Q.P.P. were soon on the scene to continue the search, and late that night they arrested Roland Bolduc, a notorious criminal, who admitted that he was the driver of the stolen car; he had no shoes on, and his feet were so badly cut and bruised that he could hardly walk and he had to be supported by "the arm of the law." The Chief of the Edmundston City Police identified Bolduc as the same person who was driving the stolen car in that city some twenty-four hours before.

Bolduc appeared before Magistrate A. Michaud at Rivière-du-Loup on August 21, and entered a plea of Guilty to seven charges of breaking, entering and theft, of theft of bicycle and theft of revolver. He received sentences ranging from two to ten years in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, sentences to run concurrently. Other charges at Montmagny have not been disposed of as yet. Bolduc is also suspected of having committed other thefts in the Montreal district.

R. v. Boyko

Possession of Stolen Property—Identification by Samples of Wheat, Spruce Logs, and Cardboard Box Found at Cache

During the spring of this year Maksym Tkachuk of the Horod district, Manitoba, reported that his granary had been broken into and some fifteen bushels of grain were missing. Tracks along the road followed the same direction as those connected with a previous theft from the granary. Various searches of suspects' premises, however, met with negative results. A sample of complainant's wheat was taken.

A few weeks later an Indian found a pile of wheat in the bush not many miles from Tkachuk's farm. The wheat was covered with spruce boughs. Swamps and bush cover this particular part of the country, there being several evergreen trees growing in the swamps. Although there is no road to it in summer, in the winter there are several bush roads which pass nearby. One large and one small spruce tree had been cut to cover the cache.

There was a third stump, and while the branches were left, the trunk itself was missing.

On going over this wheat pile it was found that the grain had been placed there before the last of the snow had gone, there being ice underneath. Under the pile the investigator found a piece of a cardboard carton which had apparently been used as a grain chute. This piece was the top and part of the side of a box, and had the addresses of business firms on same, together with blue pencil markings. This and a sample of the wheat were taken as exhibits.

One of the suspects, Fred Boyko of the Audy district, was visited. He stoutly denied having stolen any wheat, even though the cache was found to be on the opposite extremity of his farm. Upon searching this man's wood pile the investigator found a long straight spruce pole with the branches trimmed off, but the branches were not in the yard. Another member of the patrol found part of a cardboard carton nearby, and this matched the part found in the pile of grain in the cache; similar addresses were noted on the pieces, and the same blue pencil marks. The end of the spruce pole was cut off with Boyko's only saw. Boyko still refused to admit the theft. Later the stump of the tree at the cache was obtained, and it was found that there were fourteen points of identification in the cores of same, the piece of Boyko's log being from further up the tree.

The samples of wheat, which appeared to be identical, and portions of the spruce tree were submitted to the Scientific Laboratory, Regina. However, Crown Counsel, G. A. Eakins, K.C., decided not to call any witnesses from the Laboratory staff. This case was heard at Elphinstone, Man., on June 14 by Police Magistrate J. Fleming; W. C. Richardson acted as defence counsel. His Worship did not feel that a charge of breaking, entering and theft had been sufficiently proved, but that the evidence warranted a conviction for being in possession of stolen property. Accordingly Boyko was given three months with hard labour, to run concurrently with another charge of theft of timber.

R. v. Bronny

Defence of Canada Regulations—Attempt to Give Valuable Information to Internee—Trial by Indictment

Many so-called "war offences" have been and are continually being brought to a successful conclusion by members of the Force, but none appears to have aroused more interest than the case of Elizabeth Mary Bronny, a housewife of Lulu Island, B.C., registered as an enemy alien of German nationality. On September 5, 1939, Adolf Bronny, the husband, known leader of the National Socialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei in Vancouver, had been promptly apprehended and interned upon the Minister's Order at the Camp at Kananaskis, Alta.

From the time of his internment, Adolf Bronny had usually been in receipt of two parcels each week containing such food-stuffs as bread, butter and eggs. They were sent to him by his family. One of these parcels, bearing the return address of Mrs. Bronny, arrived at Kananaskis Camp on May 13, 1940. After its contents had been handed over to the addressee, a careful

examination of the container by the Military Authorities disclosed that it had been fitted with a false bottom. Under this bottom were thirty-three newspaper clippings and a letter in the German language.

Information concerning this discovery having been referred to the R.C.M.P., on May 25, under authority of a Search Warrant, the Lulu Island home of Mrs. Bronny was carefully searched and quantities of documents, most of which were in the German language, were seized. Among the papers found were Mrs. Bronny's Certificate of Membership in the N.S.D.A.P., issued in Berlin on March 1, 1937. An interesting hand-drawn plan of Kananaskis Internment Camp, and a picture of the Camp taken from a German newspaper was also seized. Mrs. Bronny admitted that she had endeavoured to send information to her husband by placing it under the false bottom of the container which had been examined in Kananaskis Camp. She was, of course, immediately placed under arrest.

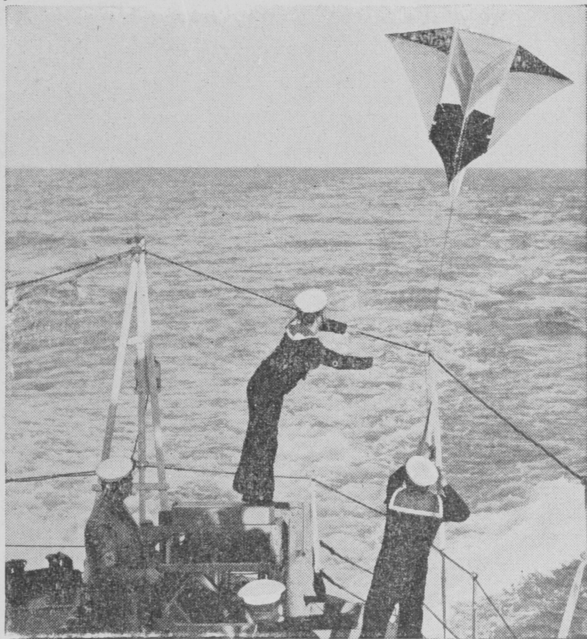
The evidence in this regard was then submitted to the Attorney-General of the Province of British Columbia, and his authority to proceed by way of indictment was obtained. It was decided that proceedings should be taken against the accused in connection with only one of the offences committed by her. Accordingly, information was laid under the provisions of Section 16(d) of the Defence of Canada Regulations, charging Mrs. Bronny with "having in her possession, in a manner likely to prejudice the safety of the State or the efficient prosecution of the War, a document containing information purporting to be information with respect to the location of Prisoners of War, to wit, a sketch or plan of the Internment Camp for enemy aliens known as Kananaskis, situated at Seebe, in the Province of Alberta."

On June 15, 1940, the accused appeared for preliminary hearing and was committed to Oakalla Prison Farm pending her trial. Mrs. Bronny elected for speedy trial and appeared before His Honour Judge Lennox at Vancouver, on June 24, 1940. As witnesses for the Defence the wives of six interned enemy aliens were called, but, since their evidence was conflicting, it carried no weight with the trial judge. The accused was accordingly found Guilty and sentenced to serve two years imprisonment and in addition to pay a fine of \$500.00. The severity of the penalty imposed would indicate that the trial judge took into consideration the seriousness of the offence which had been committed.

Mrs. Bronny later entered an appeal on the grounds that there was no evidence to prove that the diagram of the internment camp was in her possession in a manner likely to prejudice the safety of the State or the efficient prosecution of the War, and that there was no evidence adduced to indicate criminal intent. The appeal against conviction, upon these grounds, was heard by the Court of Appeal of British Columbia on September 17, 1940, and dismissed. Appeal was also made against the severity of the sentence imposed, but judgment in this respect has, at the time of going to press, not been handed down.

This case is outstanding since it appears that it is the first instance where action was taken by indictment for an infraction of the Defence of Canada Regulations, and having been taken to the Appeal Court of British Columbia, it also established a valuable precedent concerning the interpretation of what constitutes activities likely to prejudice the safety of the State or the efficient prosecution of the War.

Flying a "kite" from a destroyer.
These kites are used as targets for
anti-aircraft gunnery practice.



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Like the British Navy, through peace and war their excellence is maintained according to traditional standards—and the sun never sets on Player's, for they give pleasure ashore and afloat throughout the Empire.



Player's Please

MEDIUM OR MILD

MILD—plain end, "wetproof" paper

MEDIUM—cork tip or plain

“IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS”

R. v. Burgess

Attempting to Defeat Course of Justice—Planting Liquor— Fabrication and Obstruction

An automobile accident occurred at Fox Creek, N.B., on June 30, 1940. One of the drivers, E. F. Horan, went to his home nearby to telephone the police. He requested his wife and maid to return to the scene of the accident to make sure that the other people involved in the mishap did not destroy any evidence, as he suspected that they were drinking. When Mrs. Horan and maid arrived at the car they found that two bottles of ale and an empty bottle had been placed beneath the seat of Horan's car; there were other bottles of liquor planted in the ditch near this point.

Horan was in a predicament. He had been in an accident, and there was liquor in his car and nearby in the ditch. And there was only his word against two or three other possible witnesses. However, the R.C.M.P. investigator commenced enquiries and ascertained that residents of an adjacent farm home had witnessed the whole procedure. Two ladies had seen a man from the second car carry bottles over to Horan's car; two bottles had caps and the third was an empty. The culprit was missing, but after a thorough search of the vicinity Sylvester Burgess was found. He was identified by the ladies as the man who had planted the liquor in the innocent man's car.

He was charged with fabrication of evidence under s. 177, C.C., and released on bail. Later the matter was studied by H. W. Hickman, Clerk of

the Peace, and as a result this charge was withdrawn and an information laid against Burgess under s. 180(d)—wilfully attempting “in any other way to obstruct, pervert or defeat the course of justice.” He was tried by Magistrate W. F. Lane at Moncton on August 10; Mr. Hickman appeared for the Crown, and R. D. Mitton for the accused. Burgess was fined \$100.00 and costs, or in default four months’ imprisonment.

The case is interesting, because, while s. 180 is primarily to cover the offences of champerty, maintenance and embracery, the general words contained in s.s. (d) would appear adequately to cover this set of facts. A prosecution under s. 177 for fabrication of evidence might not have been so successful because the planting of the liquor could be construed as being an effort to remove guilt from the culprit rather than “an attempt to mislead a tribunal of a judicial nature by the manufacture of false evidence” (*R. v. Vreones*, 17 Cox C.C. 267). In *R. v. L.*, 38 C.C.C. 242, it was held that a person is guilty of obstruction if he urged persons found on his premises not to give their names to officers who were searching for liquor. Thus obstruction, s. 168, connotes an impeding of the lawful efforts of a peace officer, and Burgess’ action did not come within this category.

R. v. Coffee alias Wilson

False Pretences—Identification by Modus Operandi—Finger Prints— Photographs

During the month of December, 1939, a report was received from the Chief Constable of Preston, Ontario, to the effect that James Coffee had passed several fictitious cheques in his district while the latter was posing as an agent for an advertising concern. Subsequent action taken by the R.C.M.P. Modus Operandi Section resulted in this person being identified with one who is the subject of Finger Print Section file No. 329750.

On January 10, 1940, a detective of the Ottawa City Police called at the Modus Operandi Section and stated that James Z. Wilson had passed a number of worthless cheques in Ottawa while posing as an advertising agent. A search of the records indicated that this subject was probably identical with the man who operated at Preston, and identification by photograph later confirmed this fact.

James Coffee was arrested by the Chief Constable, North Bay, on charges of false pretences on July 13, 1940. On receipt of this man’s finger prints, attention was directed to the “wanted” notices on file regarding the offences committed at Preston and Ottawa. The two police departments concerned were accordingly informed that Coffee was in custody.

On being confronted with the available evidence in connection with the offences in question, Coffee alias Wilson admitted them all. The informations were forwarded to North Bay, and the accused entered pleas of Guilty; he was sentenced to a term of six months imprisonment, sentences to run concurrently.

It is noteworthy that this man was readily identified by his modus operandi, regardless of the different names he adopted, and that the Modus Operandi Section was able not only to suggest to the police departments

concerned the true identity of the person responsible for offences committed in their districts by a hitherto unknown offender, but also to inform them subsequently of his exact whereabouts, through co-operation with the Finger Print Section.

R. v. Glover alias Threlkeld

False Pretences—R.C.M.P. Gazette—Identification by Photograph and Description

The R.C.M.P. *Gazette* Supplement "A", published at Regina for circulation among police forces of the four western provinces, carried an item on May 17, 1940, concerning R. Glover. This person had attempted to cash spurious cheques at Swift Current, Saskatchewan, and all banks and financial houses were warned to be on the lookout for him. Upon checking this item at Headquarters, Ottawa, it was established that this person was identical with Richard Glover alias Chas. Threlkeld, F.P.S. No. 336260, who had three previous convictions for false pretences. This information was communicated to the *Gazette* Supplement.

It was not long before Glover was up to his old game again, for on May 28 the *Gazette* Supplement published a notification that the Calgary Police Department wanted him on a charge arising out of the passing of a worthless cheque on the Hudson's Bay Company in Calgary. The item, including photograph and full particulars, was repeated in the R.C.M.P. *Gazette* (Ottawa) which has nation-wide circulation; the inclusion was justified because the Calgary police had authority to return the man to that city from any place in Canada.

The third and final development in the familiar sequence of crime, flight and capture occurred when the Chief Constable of Fenelon Falls, Ontario, wired Calgary and Headquarters of the R.C.M.P., Ottawa, that Glover had been arrested there. His action is summarized in his own words:

"I received the R.C.M.P. *Gazette* . . . on June 20 and immediately recognized photo No. 1314 as that of a person who had arrived in this municipality about two weeks prior to the 20th. I at once went to the place of business where this man was employed . . . and he admitted being wanted by the police of Calgary. I arrested him . . ."

This case illustrates how widespread is the *Gazette's* sphere of action in keeping a check on the transient activities of criminals who wander ceaselessly from place to place away from the orbit of the larger police forces. The Chief is to be commended for his alertness in recognizing the man from the *Gazette* photo and description and for his quick, co-operative action. The criminal had travelled thousands of miles from his usual haunts and had in fact found such a secluded retreat from the police that he was able to secure employment and rest up until he desired to operate again. But owing to the fact that his complete record, description and photograph had been given nation-wide publicity in the *Gazette*, he was unmasked. This is but one more instance where prompt and efficient measures, coupled with the information distributed by the *Gazette*, lessen distances of which fugitives from justice formerly took advantage.

R. v. Illerbrun

*Murder—Mysterious Disappearance of Victim—Confession—
Malice, Express or Implied—Charge to Jury*

On Sunday, October 16, 1938, Herbert Schill "walked out of the barn" on his farm in the Lebret district, Saskatchewan, and did not return. The disappearance remained a mystery for a considerable length of time. Schill was apparently happily married and had four children, with another expected shortly. Not the slightest motive for a possible murder could be found.

Here are the facts surrounding his departure, as given by Mrs. Schill and their cousin (hired man) Stanley Illerbrun. The two men and one of the children had gone to church Sunday morning. At 5.30 p.m. the men took a lantern to the barn; it was milking time. Illerbrun heard a car approach, and Schill went out in the darkness to speak to the stranger; the conversation was about the sale of some of the latter's horses as he had previously contemplated buying a car. They walked away. The hired man finished the milking and brought the pails to the house. He separated the milk and fed the stock before having supper. Mrs. Schill and Illerbrun waited up until 11.00 p.m., expecting Schill to return. When he did not show up the following day a call was sent in to the Police.

A thorough search was immediately commenced. Police dogs were brought in, and wells, manure piles, bluffs and buildings looked over within a radius of five miles. Scores of persons were interviewed. Radio and circulars were used in the search for the missing man. Public opinion was more or less against Schill for his apparent desertion of his wife and family.

In December Mrs. Schill and children moved to Kamloops, B.C., leaving Illerbrun on the farm. She returned in April, 1939, but in the meantime the hired man had left. It was felt that she and Illerbrun were keeping information back from the Police. One or two particles of information came to light which showed that Schill and his hired man were not on such good terms as had been so painstakingly shown; Illerbrun complained to one man concerning the treatment received from his employer.

While in conversation with Mrs. Schill on June 6, 1939, the investigator learned that a colt had died in July of the previous year and that Schill and his cousin had buried it in the manure pile. It was then realized that a manure pile would be the only place where a body could be hidden and not be found on previous searches. And public opinion was changing; Schill was no longer badly thought of, but people were becoming suspicious of his cousin. Further enquiries revealed that when Schill's brother was hauling manure to one pile, Illerbrun told him to take it to the other pile as the old fertilizer was required for the field in the spring, and that whenever Illerbrun hauled the fertilizer he put it on one particular side of the pile.

Some score of men commenced to remove this whole pile of manure. The decomposed body was found and identified by the clothing and a watch which had jeweller's marks. A hole was found in the side of the skull and a bullet hole in the back of the head. Illerbrun was charged with fabrication of evidence (s. 177, C.C.) and arrested. He wrote out a confession voluntarily: he had quarrelled with his employer about getting Sundays off and about wages, and on the fatal day he refused to milk two cows which were

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difficult to handle; an argument ensued during which Schill was alleged to have hit Illerbrun on the shoulder; so the latter shot the man with a gun which was standing in the barn. Following the inquest, Illerbrun was charged with murder and committed for trial. He was convicted before Mr. Justice Bigelow at the Court of King's Bench, Melville, on October 25 and sentenced to death; the confession was admitted in evidence. H. E. Sampson, K.C., was Crown counsel, and J. A. Fraser defence counsel.

An appeal was entered, and as a result the Court of Appeal ordered a new trial, stating that the trial Judge's charge to the jury was of too harsh a character. The judgment of the Appeal Court is found in 1939 3 W.W.R. 546; following is a summary:

In a murder case the Crown must prove (a) death as the result of a voluntary act of the accused and (b) malice of the accused. It may prove malice either expressly or by implication. For malice may be implied where death occurs as the result of a voluntary act of the accused which is (1) intentional and (2) unprovoked. When evidence of death and malice has been given (this is a question for the jury) the accused is entitled to show by evidence or by examination of the circumstances adduced by the Crown that the act on his part which caused death was either unintentional or provoked. If the jury are either satisfied with his explanation or, on a review of all the evidence, are left in reasonable doubt whether, even if his explanation be not accepted, the act was unintentional or provoked, the prisoner is entitled to be acquitted.

Where provocation is set up by the defence the question whether any particular wrongful act or insult amounts to provocation and the further necessary question whether the accused was actually deprived of the power of self control by the provocation are made questions of fact by statute and must be answered by the jury: Criminal Code, R.S.C. 1927, chap. 36, sec. 61.

Where, as in this case, the alternative verdicts are murder or manslaughter, the trial judge should tell the jury that if they entertain a doubt as between the greater and lesser offence they should give the accused the benefit of that doubt and render a verdict of manslaughter.

The second trial took place on March 15, 1940, before Mr. Justice Taylor at King's Bench Court, Melville. L. T. McKim, K.C., and W. M. Graham, K.C., acted for the Crown, and J. A. Fraser for the accused. The jury again brought in a verdict of Guilty and Illerbrun was sentenced to be hanged on June 21, 1940. His debt to society has now been paid.

R. v. Levine

Illegal Sale of Codeine—War Measures Act—Handwriting Examination to bring up Erasure

The first prosecution of a retail druggist for a breach of the latest narcotic regulations was undertaken at Toronto recently when Benjamin H. Levine, proprietor of the Sunnyside Pharmacy of that City, was charged with selling codeine without a prescription, contrary to the Regulations Respecting Narcotics, made under the War Measures Act.

An investigation by the R.C.M.P. Drug Squad was commenced when information was received to the effect that codeine was being sold without a prescription at the Sunnyside Pharmacy, and through the services of a reliable informant it was possible for a member of the R.C.M.P. to cultivate the acquaintance of the proprietor. After gaining the latter's confidence the Constable was able to negotiate several purchases of codeine, totalling some 30 grains, with no difficulty.

Levine was subsequently arrested, and a careful check of his narcotic records disclosed a considerable shortage in the stock, for which shortages he was unable to account. Upon perusing his Record of Narcotic Sales it was noticed that a prescription for 30 grains of codeine had been entered over the erasure of a previous entry. This prescription was issued in the name of the police informant over the signature of Dr. O. Levine, a brother of the defendant. The druggist claimed that this prescription had been written over the erased entry of a prescription calling for a non-narcotic drug which had been entered in error.

The register in question was turned over to a handwriting expert for examination, in view of the possibility that there might be evidence of a conspiracy between Benjamin Levine and his brother, the doctor.

Evidence given at his trial on August 19, 1940, established that the erased entry in the narcotic register was that of a prescription also for narcotics. This of course indicated that the superimposed entry was merely a clumsy attempt to cover the 30-grain shortage. Benjamin Levine was found guilty of the offence and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a

fine of \$200.00 or in default of payment an additional three months. The question of charging this man under the provisions of sections 177 and 573 of the Criminal Code is under consideration, but it is thought that there is insufficient evidence at present to charge the defendant's brother.

R. v. Pratt

Neglecting to Bury the Dead—Suspected Infanticide—Identification of Body—Scientific Investigation in the Field

On May 6, 1940, the partially decomposed body of a baby was found near a clump of willows on the outskirts of Deloraine, Manitoba. Deloraine detachment was notified, and the R.C.M.P. member and local coroner made an examination of the remains. The body had been slightly burned by a grass fire which had run through the area and sex could not be determined. The infant had been dressed in a flannelette gown and around the body was a binder of gauze, held in place with two safety pins.

The coroner was of opinion that the body had been there some four or five months and that the child had been born alive, due to the fact that it wore a binder. The coroner also considered that the umbilical cord had not been tied by a professional person, a granny knot having been used. There was also doubt in the mind of the coroner that surgical umbilical tape had been used. These findings were supported by the doctor who undertook the post mortem examination.

The investigator took possession of the binder, safety pins, piece of flannelette gown and the umbilical cord and tape. Careful search of the vicinity was made and a considerable quantity of material, found to be cellulose, was found adhering to the scrub and trees. A large amount of rubbish had been thrown into this bluff and it was first thought that the cellulose might have been used for packing purposes. A sample of this material was taken, as it appeared unusual to unpack articles in a bluff.

Enquiries were continued in an effort to locate anyone suspected of having been pregnant around January, but these enquiries were without result. The Constable therefore decided to give the umbilical tape closer examination; he found that it had an unbleached appearance and contained seventeen threads of double loose weave. He obtained samples of proper surgical tape from a drug store, local doctors and the local hospital. All of these tapes contained seventeen threads, but only the tape from the hospital appeared to be unbleached. This was explained by the matron as being due to constant sterilizing under steam pressure.

After obtaining a written authority from the coroner, the investigator washed the piece of flannelette out carefully but could find only a single straight line in marking ink. Comparing this portion with a gown obtained from the Deloraine Hospital, it was found that the cut, the stitching and seams were identical. The piece of gown was examined under ultra-violet rays, and a large portion of the letter "D" and a complete "H" were found.

The Constable obtained a list of all births in the district since October, 1938, and eliminated all but one, that of a still-born child of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ducharme, transient farm hands. They had a still-born female child at the Deloraine Hospital on January 18, 1940. Enquiries made at the

hospital showed that the infant weighed $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, was about 20 inches long, and compared favorably in weight and length with the unknown body. It was also learned that this infant had been placed in a dressing box, about 23 x 13 x 9 inches. The nurse who prepared the body for burial dressed it in a gauze binder and stated that she usually used two safety pins when applying binders. She then put one of the hospital gowns on the body and packed the remains in cellulose. On January 19 the box containing the body was handed over to the father who, according to hospital authorities, turned it over to Arthur Pratt, the cemetery caretaker.

Pratt was interviewed and he promptly stated, when asked where he had buried the Ducharme baby, that he had cremated it. He took the Constable to the cemetery and showed him a stove alleged to have been used. This stove was $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches from back to front, and in the top was a hole $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Pratt explained that he had placed the box straight in, built more fire on top and watched it burn for an hour and a half. The cemetery is one and a half miles from Deloraine where Pratt took possession of the box. He claimed that he walked to the cemetery. He strongly denied throwing the body into the bluff, and immediately obtained legal advice.

Ducharme was located, and he was definite that he gave the box to Pratt at about 1.00 p.m. and that he saw the man in town at 2.00 p.m., Pratt saying that he had already buried the infant. Several nurses at the hospital recalled that the Ducharme baby had skin peeled from one leg and cheek while being delivered and pointed out that this was a definite sign that the child had been dead for two or three days. Peeling on the left leg and right cheek was noticed on the unknown infant.

On May 23, sufficient evidence having been obtained to establish identity, an inquest was held and the jury gave a verdict that the unknown baby was the still-born child of Alice and Louis Ducharme. A week later a charge of neglecting to bury the dead, s. 237(a), C.C., was laid against Pratt. He appeared on June 4, entered a plea of Guilty, and was fined \$100.00 and costs.

Thus the initiative of the investigating Constable brought to light a despicable offence, and his independent enquiries are worthy of commendation.

R. v. Wolchuk et al

Conspiracy—Excise Act—Illicit Distillation of Spirits— Blanket Challenge of Jury Panel

A number of well-known bootleggers had long been suspected of being engaged in the manufacture and distribution of illicit spirits in the Winnipeg area, but as a result of their astute methods by which they invariably kept strictly away from the scene of operations, the task of obtaining sufficient evidence to bring them to justice proved difficult.

Enquiries commenced in earnest with the seizure of a large distilling plant on April 23, 1938, which had been installed on the farm premises occupied by Paul Demark of Prairie Grove, Manitoba. At this time three persons were arrested and two were convicted on conspiracy charges and the

third on a substantive count under the Excise Act. It was apparent to the investigators that these three accused were the employees of "higher-ups." Further investigations implicated Howard Gimble, a resident of the United States. He was subsequently convicted on conspiracy charges and on February 13, 1939, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Investigations were continued, and police evidence involving the eight persons concerned in the latest group was confirmed by Howard Gimble who appeared as a Crown witness at the trials. These were William Wolchuk and seven associates, all of whom were charged under s. 444, C.C., with conspiracy to defraud the Federal Revenues, through the illicit distillation of spirits. Charges were also laid under s. 573, C.C., for conspiracy to violate the provisions of s. 164 of the Excise Act which makes it an indictable offence to engage in the erection or operation of an illicit distilling plant.

The cases came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Dysart and a jury at Winnipeg in November, 1939. A mistrial was declared and the jury were discharged when evidence was produced that one of the jurymen had publicly discussed his opinions regarding the merits of the cases while the trials were proceeding.

The cases were then set for hearing at the assizes opening at Winnipeg on January 9, 1940, before Mr. Justice Adamson and a new jury. At the opening of the court, defence counsel appeared and stated that his client, William Wolchuk, had entered the hospital the previous day and underwent an operation for hernia. His Lordship commented that he was suspicious of the whole affair, since it was established that the hernia condition was one of long standing.

The assizes were adjourned until February 27, by which time Wolchuk had recovered from the operation. A new jury was selected after many challenges by defence counsel; these included a blanket challenge of the entire panel under s. 925, C.C. This motion was quashed by Chief Justice McPherson, presiding at the trials. It is understood that this unusual application, based on the alleged partiality of the sheriff in selecting the jury panel, had not previously been invoked in the Manitoba courts since 1891.

In view of experiences in connection with the previous mistrial, the jury were locked up for the duration of the trials which continued until March 21. On this date the eight accused were found guilty on each of five separate conspiracy counts. The sentences imposed were as follows: William Wolchuk, five years in the penitentiary; Ned Balakowski, three years in the penitentiary; Jules Maurant, one year's imprisonment; Ben Balakowski, eight months' imprisonment; Frank McGirl, eight months' imprisonment; and Sam Arbour, Cass Maurant and Eugene Maurant, three years' suspended sentence, conditional upon each paying \$900.00 at the rate of \$25.00 per month towards costs of prosecution.

Appeals entered by William Wolchuk and Ned Balakowski against the sentences imposed were not allowed by the Appeal Court of Manitoba.

There is reason to believe that the publicity which resulted from the prosecution of these well-known bootleggers, plus the salutary sentences imposed upon the principals, will have a decided effect in discouraging others from following similar illegal pursuits in violation of our Revenue laws.

"Beyond the Law"

by Franz Johnston, A.R.C.A., O.S.A.

An Appreciation by CORPORAL H. H. RADCLIFFE

IN MARCH, 1940, the firm of Robert Simpson Limited, Toronto, presented the Force with this original work by the eminent artist Franz Johnston. It is hung in the entrance hall of "A" Block at Regina, which building houses the headquarters of "Depot" and "F" Divisions. As is shown by the photograph used as a frontispiece in this edition of the *Quarterly* the composition is an outstanding work done in oils. The painting measures four feet six inches by five feet six inches.

Many who see it ask for the history of the event there depicted; others see more than just an incident which occurred in the course of duty. They find in it a deeper meaning and an inspiration.

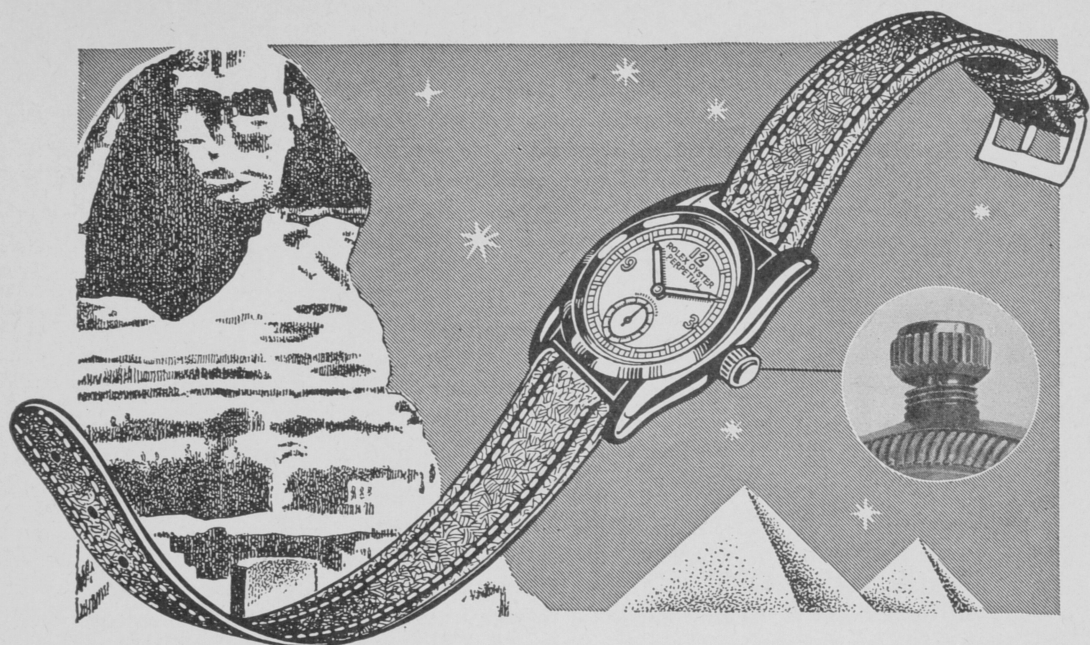
Actually, the artist has shown on canvas in a very fine manner the end of a case recorded in the official files. But, the other and deeper significance should be sought, for when found it will inspire all to follow the example set by those who have served before them; and perhaps encourage those others, to whom success seems distant, to carry on. The painting may be said to symbolize "Service."

Beyond the Law—the fugitive from justice will not have to enter a plea in any court presided over by man. Nor will the pursuing constable return home in triumph from his chase with a captive. Yet it will be with no sense of failure that he will return. He performed his duty to the best of his ability to the very end. An end where destiny intervened—and he looks with compassion on the fallen.

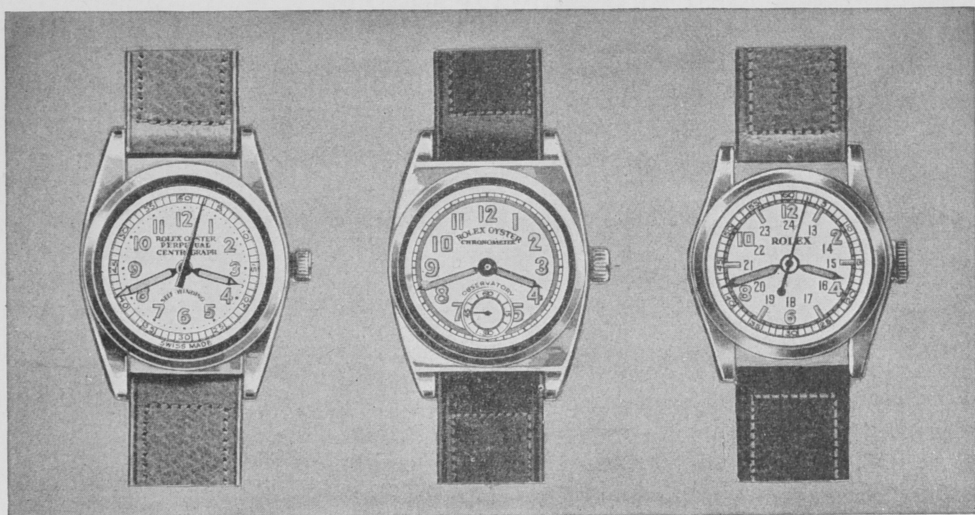
The settings for all chases are not laid in the far Northern wastes; nor is there always anything spectacular in the work to be done. No unusual physical hardships may have to be endured. In fact there may be nothing heroic to be written about or perpetuated in oils. Yet circumstances may require determination and doggedness. It may be that nothing more is required of a man than the pounding of city pavements or miles of automobile motoring. The task in hand may be very uninspiring, monotonous, and dispiriting, and offering very little hope of a successful conclusion as encouragement to persevere. Then, just as success actually does appear in view, it may be that destiny in some form will intervene. Perhaps a witness will die. Material evidence may be destroyed. Whatever the cause, the file will be closed in a manner which does not bring the investigator any reward for his efforts.

Or it may be that not even a glimpse of the end will be obtained: just work apparently done in vain. But when looking at the painting "Beyond the Law" one realises that such work is *not* in vain.

On the opposite wall of the hall in which "Beyond the Law" is hung, is another commemoration of services performed. For here in its case is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Guidon embroidered with the active service campaigns in which the Force has taken part. To these must now be added the years 1939-1940 as members of No. 1 Provost Co. R.C.M.P. serve overseas with Canada's armed forces in defence of the Empire. Service of a different nature perhaps to that depicted by "Beyond the Law," but in both it is service to the end, but which is never ending.



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Unlawful Assembly and Riot

by J. C. MARTIN, K.C.

THESE civil disturbances, of which Canada has been comparatively free, are defined in Sections 87 and 88 of the Criminal Code. An examination of the definitions will disclose that in order to constitute a riot, five elements are necessary:

- “1. The presence of not less than three persons;
2. A common purpose;
3. Execution or inception of the common purpose;
4. An intent to help one another, by force if necessary, against anyone who may oppose them in the execution of the common purpose;
5. Force or violence displayed in such a manner as to alarm at least one person of reasonable firmness.”¹

The distinction between the two terms is explained in the report of a case² which arose in the City of Calgary in 1931. The facts were that the city had arranged to have work done by the unemployed, payment therefor to be made in the form of relief tickets. A body calling itself the Calgary Branch of the National Unemployed Association issued a manifesto calling upon those who were working under this plan to strike, and shortly afterwards a number of men came to the place where the work was assigned. There they acted in a threatening manner to intimidate others from going to work. Their conduct led to such a condition as might have developed into a serious riot but for the arrival of the police. A number of men was arrested and all of the resultant convictions for unlawful assembly were upheld on appeal. The following are extracts from the judgment:

“It will be seen that to constitute the offence, (i.e. of unlawful assembly), there need be no intention on the part of any member of the assembly to commit any offence but it is the manner in which the assembly conducts itself that brings it within the purview of the section.

“Suppose a party of three or more friends assemble to view a football match, quite innocently, and being dissatisfied with the conduct of a player or the referee but with the common purpose of showing their disapproval they conduct themselves in such a manner as to cause others in their vicinity reasonably to fear that they intend to assault somebody or otherwise ‘disturb the peace tumultuously,’ to use the words of the section, then they have committed a breach of the section and are liable to the penalty prescribed. But since in such a simple way an innocent assembly may become an unlawful one it is not, in itself, treated as a major offence, the penalty prescribed being only one year’s imprisonment.

“It is quite a different thing from an unlawful association whose purpose is to bring about a change of government or other change by force

“The seriousness of the offence of which they were convicted lies rather in the probable or even possible consequences, in other words, what it may lead to.

If an unlawful assembly goes a step further and proceeds to do what the persons in the neighborhood fear it may do, viz: ‘disturb the peace tumultuously’ it has become a riot (s. 88) and the punishment for a rioter is 2 years but that is not all that is involved in it. In the case of a riot by twelve or more persons any sheriff, mayor, or justice who has notice of it is legally bound to do what is spoken of as

¹Archbold’s Criminal Pleadings, 24th ed., p. 1217.

²*Rex v. Jones and Sheinin*, 57 C.C.C. 81.



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'read the riot act,' in other words he has to call on them to disperse (s. 91) and if they fail to disperse within 30 minutes they are guilty of an offence for which they may be imprisoned for life, (s. 92), but that is not the worst, for equally if they do not disperse the officer mentioned is legally bound to cause their arrest for which purpose he is entitled to call to his assistance whom he will, and if in the endeavour to arrest or disperse them any of the rioters are killed, such killing is excused, (s. 93), and moreover if the sheriff or other officer fails in his duty he is liable to be imprisoned for 2 years (s. 94), and if anyone called in to assist fails to render such assistance he also is guilty of a crime and may be punished by one year's imprisonment, (s. 95)."

It is made quite clear by Section 91 of the Code³ that the reading of the Riot Act does not constitute the disturbance a riot. There must be a riot before the proclamation can be read; the reading of it is a warning of the consequences which may follow if the crowd does not disperse. Conversely, if a riot exists, the duty to suppress it does not depend upon the reading of the proclamation.

There is in Tremear's edition of the Criminal Code, following Section 91, a discussion of the duties of soldiers when called out for this purpose. Summarised it may be said to emphasise the points that a soldier has no more privileges than the ordinary citizen, and that he is bound by the legal rule that no more force must be used than is necessary under the circumstances. In this connection it is pertinent to quote an opinion given by Sir Rufus Isaacs and Sir John Simon in 1911:

³And see Archbold, p. 1219.

"A soldier differs from the ordinary citizen in being armed and subject to discipline; but his rights and duties in dealing with crime are precisely the same as those of the ordinary citizen. If the aid of the military has been invoked by the police, and the soldiers find that a situation exists in which prompt action is required, although neither magistrate nor police are present or available for consultation, they must act on their own responsibility. They are bound to use such force as is reasonably necessary to protect premises over which they are watching, and to prevent serious crime or riot. But they must not use lethal weapons to prevent or suppress minor disorders or offences of a less serious character, and in no case should they do so if less extreme measures will suffice. Should it be necessary for them to use extreme measures they should, whenever possible, give sufficient warning of their intention."

This quotation is apt for the reason that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has been called upon, for example in the general strike which took place in Winnipeg in 1919, to act in force in helping municipal police to put down disturbances. However, the words should now be read along with the Order-in-Council dated August 7th, 1940, made expressly to supplement Sections 75 to 85 inclusive of the Militia Act and the King's Regulations and Orders.⁴

It has been indicated already that it is not the police alone nor the militia, who have duties cast upon them when civil disorders occur. How these duties devolve appears from a case which was tried in England in 1832. During a period of agitation over the Reform Bill in 1831 there were riots in the City of Bristol in which many lives were lost and much property destroyed. The mayor of the city was brought to trial upon a charge of neglect of duty, and in his summing-up to the jury the trial Judge used the following expressions:

"Now a person, whether a magistrate or peace officer, who has the duty of suppressing a riot, is placed in a very difficult situation, for if by his acts he causes death, he is liable to be indicted for murder or manslaughter, and if he does not act, he is liable to an indictment on an information for neglect: he is therefore, bound to hit the precise line of his duty: and how difficult it is to hit that precise line will be matter for your consideration, but that, difficult as it may be, he is bound to do. Whether a man has sought a public situation, as is often the case with mayors or magistrates, or whether as a peace-officer, he has been compelled to take the office that he holds, the same rule applies: and if persons were not compelled to act according to law, there would be an end of society: but still you ought to be satisfied that the defendant has been clearly guilty of neglect before you return a verdict against him; and here I ought to remark, that mere good feeling, or upright intentions are not sufficient to discharge a man if he has not done his duty."⁵

The following quotations are taken from the head-note:

"The general rules of law require of magistrates at the time of a riot, that they should keep the peace and restrain the rioters, and pursue and take them, and to enable them to do this, they may call upon all the king's subjects to assist them; and all the king's subjects are bound to do so upon reasonable warning. In point of law, a magistrate would be justified in giving fire-arms to those who thus come to assist him, but it would be imprudent in him to do so. It is no part of the duty of a magistrate to go out and head the constables, neither is it any part of his duty to marshal and arrange them, (these duties, it was said, fall upon the chief constable);

⁴In particular it may be mentioned that under the regulations made in this order, the word 'magistrate' is defined to include certain designated police officers, including any officer of the R.C.M.P. not below the rank of Inspector.

⁵*Rex v. Pinney*, 5 C. & P. 264, 172 E.R. 962.

neither is it any part of his duty to hire men to assist him in putting down a riot; nor to keep a body of men as a reserve, to act as occasion may require. Neither is he bound to call out the Chelsea pensioners any more than the rest of the king's subjects; nor is it any part of his duty to give any orders respecting the fire-arms in the gunsmiths' shops. Nor is a magistrate bound to ride with the military; if he gives the military officer orders to act, that is all that is required of him.—Nor will the fact of his having acted on the advice of others be any defence for him. The question is, whether he did all that he knew was in his power, and which could be expected from a man of ordinary prudence, firmness and activity."

The reader will excuse the lengthy quotations from this case. They are justified because the statements which they contain are so concise and so concrete. All of them are as applicable today as they were a century ago, except the assertion that the magistrate is under no duty to accompany the military. Upon that point a British Parliamentary committee said in 1894 that "one salutary practice is that a magistrate should accompany the troops. The presence of a magistrate on such occasions, *although not a legal obligation*, is a matter of the highest importance." This importance, it is said, rests upon the magistrate's presumable knowledge of local conditions.

Although civil disturbances have not been frequent in Canada, they are by no means unknown. There have been cases which fell directly within the sections dealing with riot and unlawful assembly, and there have been other cases in which these sections have been discussed incidentally. One of the latter sort arose during a strike in Alberta in which men were convicted upon charges of picketing laid under Section 501 of the Code.⁶ This case was carried to the Supreme Court of Canada and one of the Judges of that Court made the following comments:

"While it is explained, with remarkable agreement on the part of the striking miners, that the purpose of their assembly at and about the mine was peacefully to endeavour to persuade the miners who continued to work to quit the service of the company and join the new union, in order, as it is said, to maintain the standard of living, the character and purpose of this assembly is, I think, better evidenced by its acts and course of conduct than by the statements of its members as to what their intention was; and the numbers of men who assembled, their distribution about the premises, including the company's property, their attendance there by day and night, the fires, the shouting, their reception of the police, their threats and conduct when the police approached, afford cogent evidence, not only of a nuisance but also of an unlawful assembly."

A case directly within the section dealing with unlawful assembly arose in 1930 when the accused led a parade of unemployed through the streets of Hamilton, Ontario.⁷ The circumstances appear in the following extracts from the judgment on appeal affirming a conviction:

"No physical violence doing bodily harm resulted, apparently because the police realised the wisdom of yielding to a crowd of men who were unarmed and apparently harmless. They did not themselves resist by force or violence. Had they done so the result might have been far otherwise.

⁶*Reners v. The King*, 46 C.C.C. 14. Note that sec. 501 was amended by 1934, cap 47, sec. 12, in such a way as to legalise picketing when its purpose is to convey information. This however does not affect the point under discussion here, as to which see also *Rex v. Russell*, 51 D.L.R. 1, a case arising out of the Winnipeg strike.

⁷*Rex v. Patterson*, 55 C.C.C. 218.

"Here no one suggests that these unemployed men intended any misconduct or uproar. They desired to impress the public with their need and to excite public sympathy, and so to obtain some relief in their distress. Yet, when it was plain that they would not be allowed to march through the restricted area of the city by reason of the action of the police, they went too far when, as an assertion of their right to proceed with the parade, they undertook to force their way despite police opposition. That the accused knew that he was defying police authority and undertaking to assert his views as to his rights by force is very plain. He had announced at the meeting in the Hay Market his willingness to lead the throng, and stated there that, if there was any opposition leading to arrest, as he thought probable, he desired to be the one arrested.

"No matter how worthy the cause, or how clear the right to be asserted may be, our law requires the worthy cause to be advocated and the right to be asserted in a peaceable way, and not by riot and tumult. The provision of the Code prohibiting unlawful assemblies is for the purpose of drawing the line between a lawful meeting and an assembly, either unlawful in its inception or which is deemed to have become unlawful either by reason of the action of those assembled, or by reason of the improper action of others having no sympathy with the objects of the meeting."

The concluding words refer to a time in the early history of the Salvation Army when gangs calling themselves the 'Skeleton Army' set up a misguided opposition to its then novel methods.⁸

Bearing in mind the attitude of the defendant in the *Patterson* case who wished to lead the throng and subject himself to arrest, we should note the position of the defendant in the case of *Rex v. Stewart*.⁹ In that case certain organisations had decided upon what was called a hunger march, meetings had been held at which the accused had spoken in inflammatory terms, and on a later day "the meeting broke up and violence and disorder became rife." However, it did not appear that the accused was in the crowd at that time as he was one of a delegation which had been named to interview the Premier of the Province.

The accused was convicted upon a charge of counselling others to commit an offence but the conviction was quashed upon the ground that there was no evidence that "any person at any time addressed by the accused was a member of the unlawful assembly on December 20." The Court went further and held that a person cannot in fact be a member of an unlawful assembly at which he is not present, so that the Crown was forced to fall back upon that section of the Criminal Code which defines who are parties to offences.¹⁰

In the case of *Rex v. Beattie*¹¹ the accused was tried upon an indictment charging riot and unlawful assembly. He was acquitted upon the former, convicted upon the latter count and appealed. The learned Chief Justice of Manitoba, delivering the judgment of the Court, said:

"I would say that there was here an unlawful assembly from the moment that two or three hundred unemployed, appealed to as 'red-blooded men' to go and enter the city hall which they knew would be opposed by the peace officers, began making their way across King St. in the manner described."

⁸*Beatty v. Gillbanks*, 9 Q.B.D. 308.

⁹1934, 1 W.W.R. 423.

¹⁰Sec. 69.

¹¹55 C.C.C. 381.

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His Lordship added:

"Indeed with the rush of such a number of men 'kicking up an awful row,' yelling, swearing and one of them at least inviting to violence on the police, I cannot see that there was not decidedly at that moment and before the collision at the curb, a tumultuous disturbance of the peace under s. 88 and consequently a riot."

It should be stressed that in order that there be a riot or an unlawful assembly, not less than three persons must be involved. To justify the reading of the Riot Act and procedure subsequent thereto, not less than twelve persons must be involved. One or two persons creating a public disturbance are chargeable as vagrants under sub-section f of Section 238 of the Criminal Code. There are two comparatively recent cases under that sub-section which afford a very interesting contrast and which are cited, not alone for that reason, but also because they might easily have fallen over the border-line into the more serious class of cases with which we are dealing. Both cases arose in the city of Toronto.

In the first¹² the accused stopped in the street and began to speak. A crowd gathered, filling the sidewalk and part of the street. The police asked the accused to move on but she refused and they arrested her. A police magistrate convicted her but the conviction was quashed. The Judge held that there was no evidence that the accused had impeded or incommoded anyone, nor that anyone had been impeded nor incommoded, and that this consequence did not follow from the mere holding of a street meeting. He made also the following observations:

¹²*Rex v. Buhay*, 52 C.C.C. 263.

"Here, even if it can be assumed that passengers were impeded by the accused, there is an entire lack of proof that such impeding caused any disturbance. Within the last day or two in this city there occurred the annual Christmas mile-long parade of a well known mercantile establishment, an event which is a delight to thousands of children as well as to their parents. Many hundreds of citizens, intent on getting to their places of business, were thereby impeded and incommoded. Could those who take part in such a parade be successfully prosecuted as vagrants, or as loose, idle or disorderly persons? I very much doubt it. If citizens were incommoded there was no disturbance in the proper sense by reason of such incommoding."

About a month later an appeal from a similar conviction was decided.¹³ The following extract from the judgment explains itself:

"On this occasion there was a disturbance, a mob of more or less unruly persons numbering 300 to 500 being congregated upon one of the main highways of the city. In the opinion of the magistrate, for which there is evidence, the accused was one of the ringleaders of one of the factions of this crowd. It is said that there is no evidence of any individual having been impeded or incommoded by what took place. It is true that no 'peaceable passenger' was called to testify to having been inconvenienced, but ample is shown to justify an inference that many peaceable passengers on the streets of this city must have been inconvenienced by this disgraceful performance in which the accused took a leading part.

"I am by no means disposed to refine away the statute so as to render it impossible for the police of the City to cope with such a situation as is here shown. I am not in this referring to the question of the supposed right of the police to prohibit speaking upon any subject in parks or other public places, but merely to the situation of disorder and confusion resulting from the unjustifiable action of those resisting the police in the supposed discharge of their duty."

Two recent English cases exemplify another method of dealing with minor disturbances. In one¹⁴ a street speaker insisted upon addressing a crowd in a particular place, despite the fact that the police had told her that she could not hold her meeting there. She was convicted for obstructing the police in the execution of their duty and the conviction was affirmed on appeal. One of the Judges expressed his opinion as follows:

"I regard this as a plain case. It has nothing to do with the law of unlawful assembly. No charge of that sort has even been suggested against the appellant. The sole question is whether the respondent who was admittedly obstructed, was so obstructed when in the execution of his duty.

"It does not require authority to emphasize the statement that it is the duty of a peace officer to prevent apprehended breaches of the peace. Here it is found as a fact that the respondent reasonably apprehended a breach of the peace. It then, as the case rightly states, became his duty to prevent anything which in his view would cause that breach of the peace. While he was taking steps to do so, he was wilfully obstructed by the appellant. I can conceive no clearer case within the statutes than that."

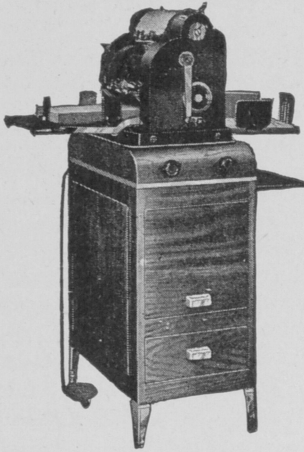
In the other case¹⁵ a number of men bearing posters and shouting slogans, linked arms and lay down in the footway and roadway of Savoy Court, outside the main entrance to the Savoy Hotel in London. All but the five defendants obeyed when the police asked them to get up and go away. These

¹³*Rex v. Knowles*, 52 C.C.C. 377.

¹⁴*Duncan v. Jones*, 1935, 52 Times L.R. 26.

¹⁵*Police v. Denver et al.*, III Jour. Crim. Law, 178.

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five pleaded guilty to a charge under the Highway Act. In view of that fact, the police did not press charges of obstruction which had been laid. It is noteworthy that here again there was no suggestion of a charge of unlawful assembly.

I have emphasised more than once that it is the primary function of the law and therefore the primary duty of the police, to uphold law and order and to maintain within his domain what we are so proud to call the King's Peace. It is in a special sense that those provisions of the law which have been discussed in the foregoing pages are directed towards that end. That being so, I cannot better conclude the discussion than by quoting words addressed to a jury by Mr. Justice Charles, as follows:¹⁶

"Now mark what follows and ask yourselves whether it is not admirable good sense: For the law will not suffer persons to seek redress of their wrongs by a dangerous disturbance of the peace. Gentlemen, I tell you that is the law of England, and I ask you does it not commend itself to your common sense? It is not a royal right, it is not an actual right which you are entitled to enforce by violence. The cases are few indeed of that description, and I need not here allude to them—cases, that is, in which by the strong hand you may assert your right. You have no business to redress private grievances by a dangerous disturbance of the public peace."

And that is the law of Canada too.

¹⁶Reg. v. Graham, 16 Cox C.C. 428.

"He Was a Swell Fellow"

by "REGENT"

(Newspaper cutting) "LONDON, Aug. 22—Pilot Officer F. A. H. (Arthur) Lambart of the Royal Air Force, was killed on active service, Aug. 14, it was learned today. He came from Ottawa, where his father, Howard Lambart, lives."

WHO AM I to speak of heroes? Never was I one myself, but conforming to certain metaphysical laws, my opposite has attracted me.

Dear old Art. He was a swell fellow. A man's man, one of those chaps that a man instinctively knows is "ace-high" without much time-testing. Always secretive, but when he didn't tell you something that you thought he should, you knew it was none of your business anyway; and you learned to understand.

I remember when he went overseas to apply for that commission in the Air Force. It was Christmas, about two years before the war started. Fate told him a



REG. NO. 11908, EX-CST. F. A. H. LAMBART

war was coming. Nations arming to the teeth showed Art the way to his desire, and on that eventful year-end he got annual leave, when, if my memory serves me right, he made the round trip to London, England, on the three weeks pass, visited the War Office, received instructions as to when he would probably be called to service, and was back at his detachment near Winnipeg. When he told me what he had done, I thought he was exaggerating for the humour he got out of it. But there was no exaggeration. That was the way he did things, when his mind centred on something.

When he received notice to go to England, where he would be granted his commission, he purchased his discharge from the Force; paid his own fare across the Atlantic, and off he went in preparedness for what is now history. He stood in the place of greatest need, when the second World War clashed about us.

He wrote to me two or three times when he first went to England. I'm not a good correspondent and it was some time before I replied. "Dear old stiff," he wrote, "Why the blazes don't you write to a fellow?" Now I wish I had. It would make me feel better—make me restful in the thought that I knew this hero, had done something to please him. Out at Grassmere Ditch in Manitoba; this ace of our fighting men had the detachment there. This was a relief camp and his immediate associates were men out of work, most of them single.

There was "Bill," the Great Dane, following wherever his "Mountie" master went. It must have been tough to leave "Bill"—he was a grand dog. Art would have been pleased to know that "Bill" got a good home after he left.

Peculiar how the memories come back. I see Art now arriving just five seconds late for the morning parade; nonchalant as always, taking his place in the ranks, seemingly indifferent to the grins of his fellows. His utter *sang froid* on all occasions set the hallmark of distinction upon him. From this, I know he was a good airman. I knew the enemy didn't get him without a battle big enough for six opponents.

I'm glad I knew Art. In his passing, the transition is temporary. His name lives with us who knew him. And the Force may say with pride, "That was our Lambart," adding his name to the heroes' scroll of those who in our day, and in the past, have done their best, and in doing so, have given their all.

Bands of the Force

*Music can noble hints impart, engender fury,
kindle love, with unsuspected eloquence can
move and manage all the man with secret art.*

—Addison

THE DICTIONARY defines music as "the art of combining sounds with a view to beauty of form and expression of emotion." The latter part: "expression of emotion," would seem to be the more important, for all through history from the earliest times people of every race and creed have sought to express their feelings by the making of melodious sounds.

Thousands of years before Christ, the Egyptians used music in their religious services, processions, dances, feasts and social diversions. They had discovered that every function of public and private life was ennobled by it. The Greeks, too, considered music an important adjunct to their marvellous culture. Music was promoted by them, not only as a sublime pastime of the nobility, but for its own inherent qualities. Feudal barons had their minstrels and troubadors, African chieftains their tom-tom beaters. Everywhere, at all times, humanity has shown a fundamental craving for music, a deep urge to produce in a hundred different ways the combination of melodious sounds that expressed its feelings. Without music man would be less balanced, his existence less noble; for music, like love, has the power to make men happy, to inspire them, and lift their spirits. By it, men are impressed, swayed, unified.

Military leaders have not been slow to recognize the tremendous psychological and moral importance attached to the stirring strains of a good military band. Nothing can set the pulse racing or stir the heart more than the swing of a martial air. It is good for public morale. Over a hundred years ago, Tuckerman, the author and art critic, put it this way:

"Explain it as we may, a martial strain will urge a man into the front rank of battle sooner than an argument, and a fine anthem excite his devotion more certainly than a logical discourse."

For centuries some form of martial music has existed in all armies.

Early Bands of the Mounted Police

Some readers may be surprised to learn that the Force has had Bands other than the existing one. Unfortunately the official records covering these earlier musical groups were destroyed in the fire which swept the West Block of the Dominion Parliament Buildings, February 11, 1897, so it has been necessary to rely almost wholly on letters and odd notes from correspondents who were in the Force at the time, or acquainted with those that were. From these sources it has been established and corroborated by pictures that there have been at least eight separate Bands, dating as far back as 1876.

The early Bands were made up of volunteers and were only semi-official in status. It would seem that no serious effort was ever made to keep them intact, or to put them on a really permanent footing like the present R.C.M.P. Band. Apparently whenever a troop could pick a dozen or more willing musicians from its ranks, a collection was taken up, instruments

were purchased, and a Band was born. Its existence depended largely on the bandsmen's love of music. For they had to devote many of their leisure hours to practice and regular engagements without expectation of extra remuneration.

"D" Troop, Swan River, 1876

According to Capt. W. Parker, an aged ex-Officer of the Force now residing at Medicine Hat, "D" Troop (a staff troop to which he belonged), stationed at Swan River barracks, held a meeting on February 23, 1876, and organized a Band. The instruments, purchased by the members themselves, arrived by dog train early in April. Numbering about twenty men, this Band, the first to be formed by the North West Mounted Police, made its debut on Queen Victoria's Birthday, May 24, 1876, at 5.30 a.m., *reveille*. At the foot of the flagstaff, they played "God Save the Queen."

Captain Parker goes on to say:

"We used the Band that same summer and fall in our long march, making treaties with the Wood Cree Indians at Fort Carlton and the Plain Crees at Fort Pitt. The Indians had never heard a Band before and showed intense surprise; especially the squaws and youngsters, who ran to their teepees in terror. The men liked the big drum and made the offer of a good horse for it. Later in the fall at Fort Walsh and Macleod, we played ourselves in with the Band. In the spring of 1878, I left Macleod and know nothing of what became of the Band."

This Band was organized by Reg. No. 13, Sgt Major Thomas "Tommy" Horatio Lake, a fine smart N.C.O., who joined the Force on March 28, 1874. A few years later at Fort Qu'Appelle, the Band was taken over by Reg. No. 990, Sgt James Davis. It continued to exist, more or less spasmodically, in various parts of the country until interrupted by the outbreak of the South African War.

On September 22, 1877, the Honourable David Laird, Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories, and Comm'r J. F. Macleod of the N.W.M.P., special Indian Commissioners, signed treaty No. 7 with the Indian tribes of the Blackfoot Confederacy at the Blackfoot Crossing of the Bow River. There was a great gathering of Indians. Governor Laird was attended by a large escort of Mounted Police. Sergeant Major Lake's bandsmen were also in attendance. During the treaty negotiations, a large procession of Indians led by Old Sun, a chief of shady reputation, marched from their encampment to the Governor's headquarters. They were headed by the Mounted Police Brass Band which was lustily blaring out: "Hold the Fort, for I am coming." Commissioner Macleod asked Bandmaster Lake why he played such an inappropriate tune. "Well," replied Lake, aware of Old Sun's former activities, "Isn't there a verse commencing, 'See the mighty host advancing, Satan leading on'?"

"B" Troop, Fort Walsh, 1878

In the spring of 1878, the headquarters of the North West Mounted Police was moved from Macleod to Fort Walsh. At this time "F" Division was moved from Calgary to Fort Walsh, and brought their Band instruments with them. These instruments were the ones used by Sgt Major Lake's Band in 1876. According to Reg. No. 177, ex-S/Sgt Isaac Forbes, who served for thirty-five years from June 1878 and now lives at Maple Creek, Sask.,

the Band was reorganized at Fort Walsh in June 1878, with Sub-Cst. Boyle as leader. It gave many concerts during 1878 and 1879, and afforded a great deal of pleasure to the Force.

Mr. Forbes tells this amusing anecdote of how the "B" Division Band, which he says was a good one, came to an end in a sudden and rather disastrous way:

The Mounted Police at Fort Walsh, on the edge of Battle Creek in the Cypress hills, had only one means of communicating with the East—telegram from Fort Benton, Montana. Benton on the Missouri River, 200 miles away, was also the chief source of their supplies. These they took overland by

N.W.M. Police Band, Fort Walsh, 1878. From left to right and front to back: Cst. Boyle (not certain of name); Reg. No. 204 (new series 1061), Cst. Chas. Sinclair; Reg. Nos. (new series) 78 and 990, Cst. James W. Davis; Reg. No. 13 S/M T. H. Lake, (bandmaster); Reg. No. 101, Cst. Jas. Pringle; Reg. No. 212, Cst. Jas. A. Workman; Reg. No. 30, Sgt "Pete" Macdonald; Reg. No. 149, Cst. John O'Keefe; Reg. No. 171, Cst. Fredrick Brown; Reg. No. 55, Cpl Frank Parks.



mule and bull train in covered wagons. One day in October when Comm'r A. G. Irvine was at Fort Walsh, the mail brought the news of Lord Roberts' smashing victory over the Afghans, and of his extraordinary march from Kabul to Kandahar, in August, 1881. In celebration of the victory, Colonel Irvine authorized a special issue of grog to the men who were giving a concert in front of the Officers' Mess. Stimulated by this liquid refreshment, the Band in high spirits decided to turn out on the parade ground that evening and give vent to patriotic British Airs. Apparently they had obtained some liquor in addition to the official issue, for when they took their places they were in no condition to produce harmonious music. Whether the first trombone player objected to having a clarinet wailing in his face or they couldn't decide what piece to play, is not known. But the fact remains that they began to quarrel among themselves. Shortly, a free-for-all ensued. The music-making instruments became weapons in the fight and most were destroyed. As a result the Band was disorganized. This was the tragic end of the first and only Band at Fort Walsh.

"B" Troop, Fort Qu'Appelle, 1880

Major Bagley, a notable Bandmaster of the North West Mounted Police, who still survives at a great age in Banff, has kindly furnished much information concerning the original Bands in the Force. According to him the Fort Walsh Band, with a few changes in personnel, was with "B" Division at Fort Qu'Appelle during the winter of 1880. Bagley, at the time, was attached to "B" Division, where Supt Sam Steele was in command during

the absence of the Officer Commanding, Major Walsh, who was on leave "in Canada." Many trips were made overland from Fort Walsh through to Qu'Appelle, passing over what are now the cities of Moose Jaw and Regina. Major Bagley states that this Band was under Sgt James Davis. It remained together until about 1902 and played at Macleod, Lethbridge and Calgary.

"D" Troop, Battleford, 1882

In 1882, Sgt Bagley organized another group at Battleford. History tells us that this Band turned out to welcome Insp'r Dickens and his party on their retreat from beleaguered Fort Pitt in 1885. This aggregation broke up in the fall of that year owing to the death in action of two of the bandmen and Sgt Bagley's transfer from Battleford to accompany Indian Comm'r Hayter Reed on his pacification visits to the Indian Reserves.

The following men were known to have been in the "D" Troop Band at Battleford in 1882:

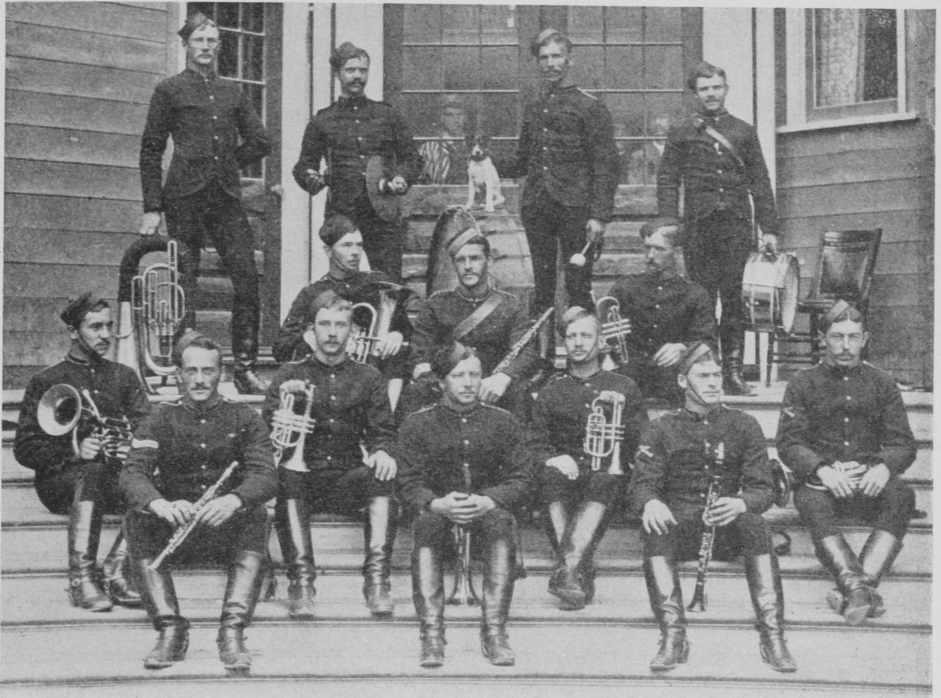
Reg. No. 247, Sgt F. A. Bagley, Bandmaster; Reg. No. 720, Cst. M. H. "Matt" Meredith; Reg. No. 841, Cst. W. "Billy" Williams; Reg. No. 747, Cst. W. H. "Billy" Potter; Reg. No. 776, Cst. J. H. "Harry" Storer (killed); Reg. No. 813, Cst. J. C. "Charlie" Degear; Reg. No. 672, Cst. Fred "Tough" Garton; Reg. No. 1003, Cst. W. Gibson (shot through the heart at Duck Lake, March 26, 1885); Reg. No. 402, Cst. P. "Paddy" Burke, bugler (died from bullet wounds received at Cutknife Hill, May 3, 1885); Reg. No. 679, Cst. C. "Sandy" Grogan; Reg. No. 682, W. T. Halbhaus, bugler.

"E" Division, Calgary, 1887

In the years after 1887, Bagley had an excellent Band at "E" Division. It often played on special occasions at the Banff Springs Hotel, which the C.P.R. had commenced building in 1886. This was the forerunner of the



N.W.M.P. Band parading at Battleford to play in the Garrison of Fort Pitt. Taken from the *Illustrated War News*, Toronto, May 2, 1885.



N.W.M.P. BAND AT BANFF, 1888

First Row: Reg. No. 1717, Cpl S. L. Saunders; Reg. No. 1943, Cst. G. W. Currier; Reg. No. 1185, Trumpeter A. B. Baird.

Second Row: Reg. No. 2077, Cst. F. K. Sewell; Reg. No. 1997, Jos. Gillespie; Reg. No. 2652, Cst. W. Boyle; Reg. No. 1631, Trumpeter W. R. "Shaky" Hunt.

Third Row: Reg. No. 756, Cst. W. J. Ritchie; Reg. No. 247, S/Sgt F. A. Bagley (Bandmaster); Reg. No. 952, Cst. H. Alnutt (Bugler).

Standing: Reg. No. 1324, Cst. "Shorty" Wilkinson; Reg. No. 1356, Cst. W. M. McCaughey; Reg. No. 1778, Cst. "Tom" Agnew; Reg. No. 1999, Cst. J. "Shorty" Davis.

On Bass Drum: "Patsy", who always slept through a concert, but at the first notes of "God Save The Queen" stood on his hind legs and perambulated around the circle.

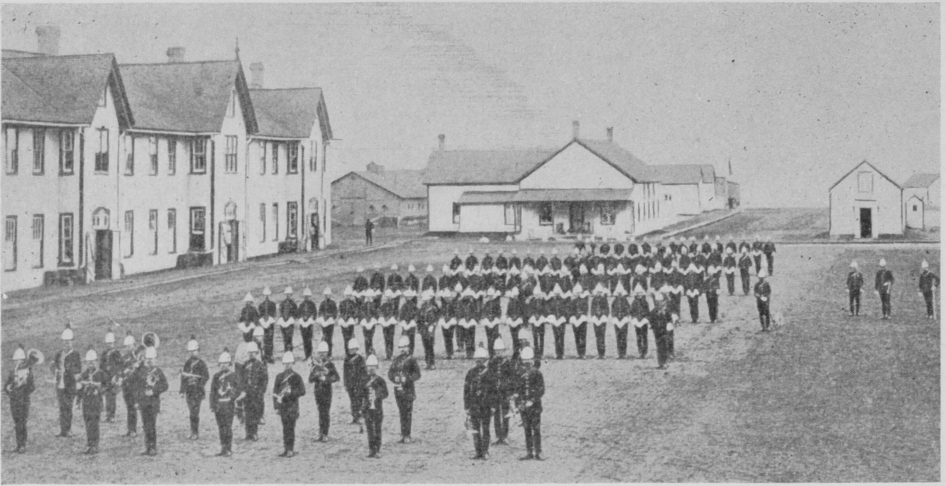
magnificent structure which today stands on the banks of the Bow River. The Band played as well at mounted and church parades, Calgary. Major Bagley states that this Band was also mounted and that it paraded through the streets of Calgary every afternoon.

"Depot" Division, Regina, 1883

Perhaps the best known of all the old-time Mounted Police Bandmasters was Sgt Harry Walker, long stationed at headquarters, Regina. He had come West with the Wolseley Expedition in 1870, and was for a period Bandmaster of the Provisional Battalion, Winnipeg. He joined the Mounted Police at Battleford on Sept. 13, 1878, with regimental number 308. Cst. Walker was transferred from Battleford to Fort Walsh as bugler in 1880, and remained there for two years.

When the newly-founded Regina became the headquarters of the Force in 1883, and the strength was increased, Walker was transferred there

and made Sergeant. He had an excellent opportunity to get a good Band together. And he made the most of it. Many of the younger men were capable musicians and he had plenty of material from which to pick and choose. Comm'r Herchmer was a good supporter, and did everything possible to secure instruments and equipment. Major Bagley advises that there are many humorous stories connected with Harry and his Band. It was on a different basis to the volunteer units as the Government supplied everything. Its Bandmasters were: Sergeants J. T. Farmer, F. A. Bagley, Harry Walker and Walter Huntley.



N.W.M.P. Church Parade at "Depot" Division, Regina, 1892. Comm'r Herchmer, second from right.

The Regina Band made worth while contributions to the musical history of the West. Walker himself was not only a good musician, but a noted composer as well. He wrote most of the music, and some of his compositions are still played. Certain members of his Band were outstanding musicians and their fame spread through all western Canada.

In the late nineties, the halcyon days of the Force, Regina Barracks was the centre of society and hospitality for a large region. Monthly balls were held during the winter and attracted the youth and beauty, not only of Regina, but of the whole surrounding country-side. The ball-room on these occasions would be decorated with flags and trophies; and floors were waxed until they were as slippery as ice. The red tunics of the men and the brilliant mess jackets of the Officers, the pretty frocks of the ladies and the black coats of the civilian guests, all combined to add a touch of colour and gaiety to a shifting swirling scene. But the main feature of these balls was Walker's Band which kept such excellent time that the dancers just couldn't keep their feet still. Sergeant Walker was always in the limelight out in front conducting, his face beaming with pleasure and good humour.

Walker left the police for a while to conduct civilian Bands in Regina and Moose Jaw. But the lure of his old comrades was too much for him and he later re-engaged.

For several years from 1887, attempts were made to train the Regina Band to play while mounted, for ceremonial purposes. But the venture was not very successful. Many of the horses were broncos from the Alberta ranges and often stampeded when the music started. For this reason and owing possibly to changes in personnel and horses, the idea was abandoned.

Bandmaster Walker's eldest son, Clifford, who has furnished much of the data concerning his father's Band, joined the N.W.M. Police on August 13, 1900, as a bugler with Reg. No. 3760. Now a resident of Regina, "Cliff" was stationed at "Depot" Division for several years, and says that he remembers well that on one occasion the Officer Commanding decided to organize a Mounted Band. They got the horses fairly "gentled" to carrying the instruments but the nervous animals never became docile enough to allow music to be produced upon their backs. Mr. Walker recalls that on a mounted parade in 1905, the horses snorted with fright as soon as the music struck up. Several of the riders were thrown and, with tails and manes streaming, their horses started westward. Walker, who was a first class horseman, held the rank of Corporal while acting as Assistant Riding Instructor under Riding Master Insp'r F. Church. The O.C. came running out shouting to the young rough-rider:

"Walker! Get on a fast horse, gallop down to Regina Station and wire to our detachment at Moose Jaw to intercept the horses before they get any further into the 'wilderness'."

This was the end of the Mounted Band.

S/Sgt Walker was the leader of the Band when ex-S/Sgt I. Forbes arrived at Regina in 1897. In 1898 the gold discoveries in the Yukon and the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899 took many of the Bandsmen away from Regina. For the next couple of years the members gradually left and the Band finally disappeared.

Reg. No. 2908, ex-S/Sgt W. C. Nichols, who left the Force in 1899 and now resides in Minneapolis, Minn., when asked about early Bands obligingly tossed off a biographical sketch. Here it is:

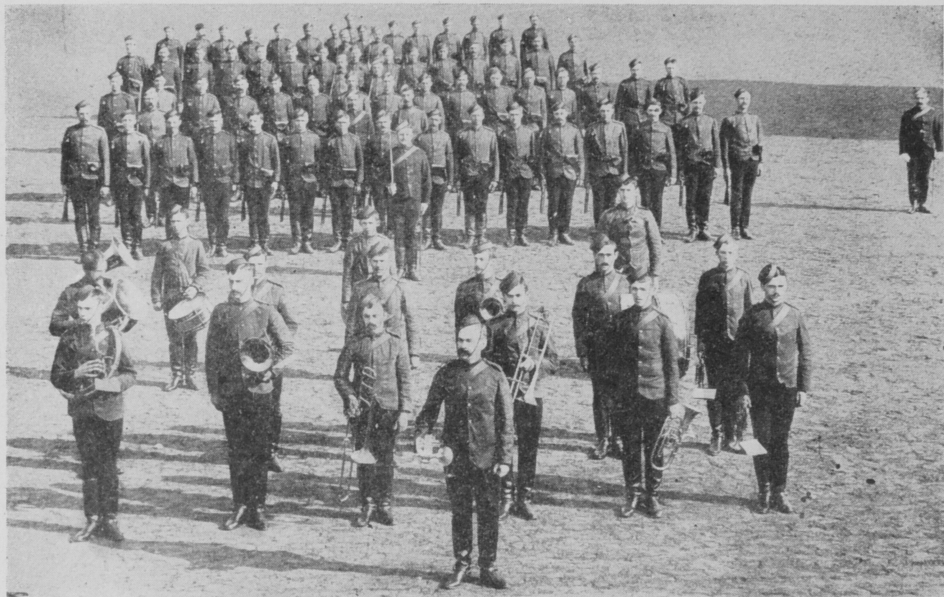
How I Became a Bandsman

"Of all the many things I have taken a stab at and bluffed through, the thought of being a member of the Band at Regina in 1898 brings a blush to my lily-white cheeks. But I was not entirely to blame; for it happened that I was detailed for that job by dear old Jimmy Starnes who was then Adjutant, and many, many years later, Commissioner.

At the time, I was drill instructor. Suddenly summoned to the Adjutant's office I was told that, being a disciplinarian, he expected me to be in charge of the Band in addition to my other duties; that old S/Sgt Harry Walker was to remain conductor but I was responsible for the members' conduct. This, by the way was quite a job. Moreover, I was expected to carry an instrument to round out the number, which was twelve all told.

"But sir," I protested, "I do not understand music."

Inspector Starnes replied, "Oh, that does not matter. Sgt Walker will teach you."



Foot Drill parade, Drill order, N.W.M.P., Regina, 1892. In front is Sgt Harry Walker, Bandmaster, while second from the right is "Tough" Burke, whose father was killed in the battle at Cutknife Creek. The trombone player directly behind Walker is Reg. No. 2417, Henry Girard, whose father was Indian Department Doctor at Fort Macleod for many years.

Not wanting to lose my three stripes with a crown to boot, I meekly said, "Yes, sir."

Walker became very sarcastic when I broke the news over the lunch table. He asked me what instrument I would like to carry. I positively refused an alto, preferring to revert to Constable. I told him that anything else would do though, but I much preferred an E flat bass which wrapped around one's anatomy to a piccolo or an oboe. So after rummaging around the attic of B Block we compromised on a tenor horn. This, incidentally, had sprung a leak, but seemed to fit my figure.

One of my recruits, not overly brilliant, took it upon himself to keep my instrument polished. He invariably placed it on the Sergeants' mess-table every Sunday morning for church parade. In consequence I was the butt of the mess. Sergeants in those days were unkind in their remarks. And bandsmen were anything but favourites, being excused from evening stables for Band practice.

I eventually rebelled; all because some mother's son had tampered with my nicely polished instrument. Falling in for church parade the Band played a sort of slow march during inspection but I couldn't produce a note. Although this fact was not noticed, I nevertheless felt aggrieved. So after church I returned to the mess and learned from "Kid" Howe, the armourer Sergeant, what the trouble was. (Mr. Howe is now a partner in C. H. Howe's Sporting Goods Shop, Bank Street, Ottawa. *Ed.*) He produced a worm we used on our carbines and pulled an issue sock out of the bell. One of my alleged friends had jammed it down with his riding whip.

All this happened just when I was feeling pleased with myself. For by that time I could produce several notes—not all harmonious but notes of some denomination. And then to be degraded! It was too much. Especially since I did not want the gol durned job and was merely obeying orders. By some means after that incident I managed to sidle out of the Band. Strange to say I wasn't missed and harmony prevailed . . . in more ways than one.

As an afterthought I recall that sharing the loot following an engagement in Qu'Appelle, I, owing to my rank, got a double amount. Old Harry Walker got four and the rest of the Band, several of whom could really play, got but one share.

Oh well, such is fame!

* * *

Major Bagley reminds us that a similar incident occurred two years previously in 1897 shortly after Supt "Joey" Howe took over command of "Depot" Division.

On assuming command Supt Howe found that the Band was dormant—or non-existent—and he felt that church parades without a Band would be rather dull affairs.

So to add a little glamour to them and thus tone down the hard-boiled and irreverent language the men usually indulged in on those occasions, he decided to organize a Band immediately. To that end the S/M rounded up musicians for every instrument except for the essential bass horn. But that was soon remedied to the satisfaction of the O.C. (but no one else). During the S/M's "round-up" the Division piano thumper, was approached



The Band of "Depot" Division, Regina, as they appeared in 1898. Sgt W. C. Nichols is second from the left in the front row, carrying the horn down which "the issue sock was jammed." The drum major is ex-Sgt Alfred "Doc" Stewart, Reg. No. 400.

but positively refused to join the Band. He was therefore marched to the Orderly Room one Saturday morning and the following colloquy took place:

O.C. to Constable B. (most likely Bangs): "I hear you are a good musician. Very well, then. You will parade with the Band on Church parade tomorrow morning and play that big bass instrument that Cpl Thompson used to play in the old Band."

B.: "But, Sir, I play the piano only. If I tried my very best until Doomsday, I couldn't emit a single note from a wind instrument!"

O.C.: "Oh, that's all right. You needn't attend stable parade tomorrow morning."

Music and Politics

In 1896, a humorous incident occurred at Fort Saskatchewan, near Edmonton. The North West Mounted Police Band stationed there had given a concert in the public square, after which they marched down the main street in honour of a distinguished visitor from England. An election was in progress at the time and by chance the parading Band passed the committee rooms of one of the candidates. The good intentions of the Band were misinterpreted by the opposing Government faction, which raised a great clamour. We quote from the Edmonton *Bulletin*, May 26, 1896:

"The N.W.M.P. Band paraded in front of Cochrane's committee rooms today and serenaded the Government candidate. The long-suffering party will surely not object to this, as using a government Band is surely no worse than using the peoples' money for their own election purposes."

"B" Division, Dawson, Y.T., 1903

The N.W.M.P. Band at Dawson owed its inception to the death on Thursday, Sept. 3, 1903, of Reg. No. 3485, Cst. J. H. Burns, best known by the nickname "Tiny" because of his splendid physique. He was a very popular member of the Dawson Town Station, and highly esteemed by the civilian population. At that time Dawson was a thriving city of nearly fifty thousand people. Because of the general desire of the inhabitants to mark his funeral by a special manifestation of appreciation, the musicians from the local dance-halls and saloons, (who incidentally played all night for six nights a week) decided to organize a Band for the occasion.

Dawson's leading musician, Professor Freimuth, called upon the Officer Commanding Yukon Territory, Asst Comm'r Wood (father of our present Commissioner), and volunteered the services of the Dawson musicians. Plans to collaborate with instrumentalists in the Force in the formation of a Band were suggested. The offer was gratefully accepted, and Mounted Police uniforms from the Casualty Stores were issued to those civilians who augmented the Mounted Policemen in the Band.

On Saturday, the Division paraded at 8.30 a.m. to pay their last respects to their departed comrade. The Dawson Rifles, about twenty ex-policemen and Judge Council of the Y.M.I., joined in the procession. A firing party of thirteen of the late Constable's comrades led the cortege in slow time, followed by the Band of twenty pieces, under the direction of Cpl Cobb with bass and snare drums in crepe, playing the solemn and beautiful dirge

of the Dead March from "Saul". The strain then changed to "Asleep" when the Fairview was reached. After the service at the church the parade was again formed. The hearse, banked with a profusion of fragrant floral offerings came after the Band. Then followed the riderless horse whose master had "crossed the bourne from which no traveller returns," saddled and bridled with boots reversed in the stirrups. As they left the church "Asleep" was again played until arrival at the trail leading to the N.W.M.P. cemetery on the hill behind Dawson. The hill was negotiated in silence. After the rites the Salute was fired and as the smoke slowly drifted away on the morning air, golden sunshine streamed into the narrow grave. The buglers sounded "Lights Out". The return was made in quick time to the strains of Bigelow's "Our Director" and Hall's "N.W.M.P." march. At the barracks square the air resounded with the stirring notes of the University of Pennsylvania march.

Inspector Routledge, the Officer Commanding stated:

"Cst. Burns was, I feel safe in saying, the most popular member of the Force in this district. I do not think he had an enemy. He was always an upright, honest and conscientious man, performing his various and often times arduous duties with courtesy and yet in a most efficient manner. In his association with men on the creeks and in the city he gathered many pointers which proved invaluable in the interest of justice."

Major Wood publicly announced:

"Burns was as good a man as we ever had on the Yukon Corps. He was steadfast in the performance of his duty. The fact that he spoke French fluently made it possible for him to glean much information in the Fournier and Labelle cases, and it was through him that Labelle was discovered to have gone outside. His work in both these cases was exceedingly meritorious."

The *Sun* commented:

"Cst. Burns is dead in the flesh, but he will long live in the memory of his friends. His name will be a by-word for fidelity to friends, uprightness and probity in the performance of duty, consideration for all in the discharging of it, and that spirit of good fellowship without which all men, even of one nation, are strangers."

The funeral was acclaimed by the *Dawson Sun* and the *Dawson Record* to be without exception a most touching and impressive spectacle and also the largest ever held in Dawson.

An exemplification of the musician's keenness and the esteem in which the Force was held, is to be seen in the action of the drummer. A miner from the Creeks, he walked thirty miles into Dawson to play the muffled drums. He was an ex-drummer boy from the British Army, but his name is not now known.

The musicians were a talented and highly trained group. As a result of the great popularity and success of this temporary Band, it was decided to organize a permanent one to give concerts on the Barrack Square every Sunday.

The Band consisted of the regulars, Special Constables and the enthusiastic drummer. They wore N.W.M.P. uniforms and played every Sunday



Standing, left to right: Reg. No. 3629, Cst. T. Currie; Reg. No. 2860, Spl Cst. F. W. Torney (now police magistrate in Moore Jaw); Reg. No. 2691, S/Sgt E. Telford; Reg. No. 3028, Cst. A. Lynn; Reg. No. 3247, Cpl A. L. Bell; Spl Cst. Kraner; Reg. No. 3678, Cst. H. L. Winter.

Sitting, left to right: Reg. No. 3654, Cst. J. White; Reg. No. 2211, Cst. Shaver; Reg. No. 3669, Cst. G. H. Winter; Reg. No. 959, Sgt Major R. E. Tucker; Reg. No. 3298, Cst. Lorne Campbell; Spl Cst. B. Zabst; Reg. No. 3937, Trumpeter Finlayson.

Forefront, left to right: Reg. No. 3968, Trptr Hoven. The other member is the unidentified civilian, once a drummer-boy of the Imperial Army referred to in the context.

during the summers of 1903 and 1904. Cst. G. H. Winter was the Bandmaster, and also acted as assistant to Professor Freimuth who conducted what might be styled the Combination Band.

As the opportunities for individual enterprise in placer mining "petered out" the population of the famous gold mining centre gradually dwindled. Dawson today has only a few hundred inhabitants. With its gradual decline the Band disappeared.

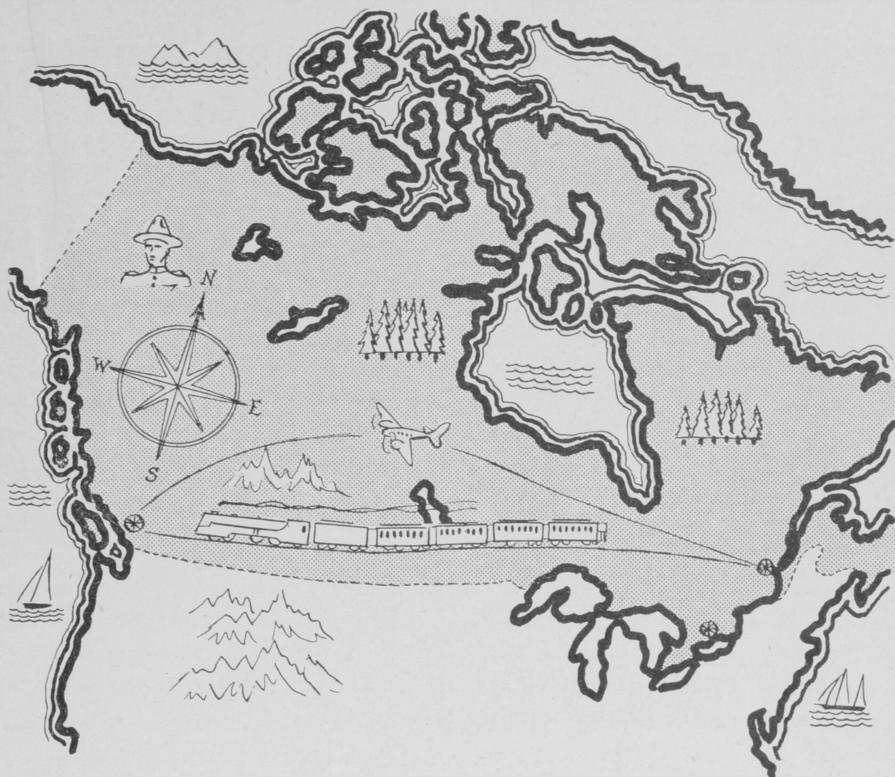
The Use of the Force's Names

In 1919 a Vancouver syndicate wanted to form a sixty-piece Band and tour the continent. Major Bagley was offered the Bandmastership. They applied for permission to call themselves "The Royal North West Mounted Police Band," but this authority was not granted as it was not considered in the best interests of the Force. Although the matter was eventually dropped, the originators of the scheme were for some time so insistent in their demands that Comm'r Bowen Perry suggested to Col. Fred White, then Comptroller of the Force, that legislation be enacted to prevent any one from using the Force's name without permission.

This suggestion had been under consideration ever since. At the last session of Parliament the R.C.M.P. Act was amended to prohibit the use of the name, insignia, uniform or other reference or similitude associated with the Force by unauthorized persons.

In compiling this history of N.W.M.P. Bands, Mr. Z. M. Hamilton of the Saskatchewan Historical Society furnished much information. Without Mr. Hamilton's cooperation, this article would have been most incomplete and the Quarterly acknowledges his kind assistance.

(To be continued)



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CANADA

Echoes and Letters from Fort Walsh

by ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER C. D. LANAUZE

PART II*

"Ft. Walsh, July 22, 1880.

As the post goes out this evening, and on account of the heat we have no drill till the evening, I take the opportunity of letting you know I am flourishing and getting on alright. We have not been out of sight of the fort, and I don't think we will be moved much about till next year as all new hands have to stay at headquarters for a certain time. I don't like the country as far as I have seen so well as S. America, but first impressions are not to be relied upon. We have had very fine weather, with a few exceptions, since we came. The first night we arrived here was the worst, a tremendous storm came on just as we had our tents pitched and blew them all down, and by sheer dint of holding on and sitting on our things we saved them, now the weather is very fine, though not so hot as I have felt. There are some nice wild flowers about the hills, and lots of wild strawberries just now. We have a lawn tennis in the evenings. I feel in good form, and have got thin. Frank and I have managed to keep together in the same tent along with other decent fellows, which makes it pleasant."

"Ft. Walsh, Aug. 15, 1880.

We are kept pretty busy now, have moved from the Fort and are encamped on the prairie about two miles away, the Fort not being considered healthy at this time of year. One is subject to a sort of fever from the low lying ground there; we have not had much fine weather and our tent lets in the water whenever it rains. I suppose we will be here for a couple of months. We get lots of parades, guard mounting, fatigues and our spare time taken up cleaning up, boots, pipe claying helmets and gloves, stables, etc., etc., so except Sunday one has little time to spare. We have ranks commencing at constables, corporals, sergeants, according to your time of service and experience. The little I have seen of the country about here is not bad, some pretty valleys well wooded, spruce, fir and pine and other trees and I have found wild gooseberries, currants, raspberries and seen a lot of flowers I recognised at home in gardens. I believe there is a fine country near Fort Macleod close to the Rocky Mountains, good for cattle raising and not so cold in winter as here, as there is a warm wind constantly blows there during the winter. One of our teamsters with four horses and waggon was lost last week crossing a flooded river. I believe the poor fellow got kicked when trying to extricate the horses. I have been only twice on horseback since I came, when herding as the horses are watched constantly in case of Indians stealing them. We will soon have

*EDITOR'S NOTE: The letters in this article were written by the author's father, the late Sergeant T. S. LaNauze, Reg. No. 419, who served in the Force from July, 1880 to December, 1882. For eight years prior to joining the Police, he led an adventurous life in South America but was forced to leave that country through losses inflicted by drought and rebellion. Earlier letters appeared in Part I of this article, included in the July *Quarterly*.

more of it, as more horses are expected and then we will have cavalry drill.

Ours is the "F" Division, about fifty men, a captain, sergeant and corporal. We have no clergyman here, on a fine Sunday, parade, full dress and an inspection by the Orderly Officer."

"Camp Irvine,

Sunday, Sept. 11, 1880.

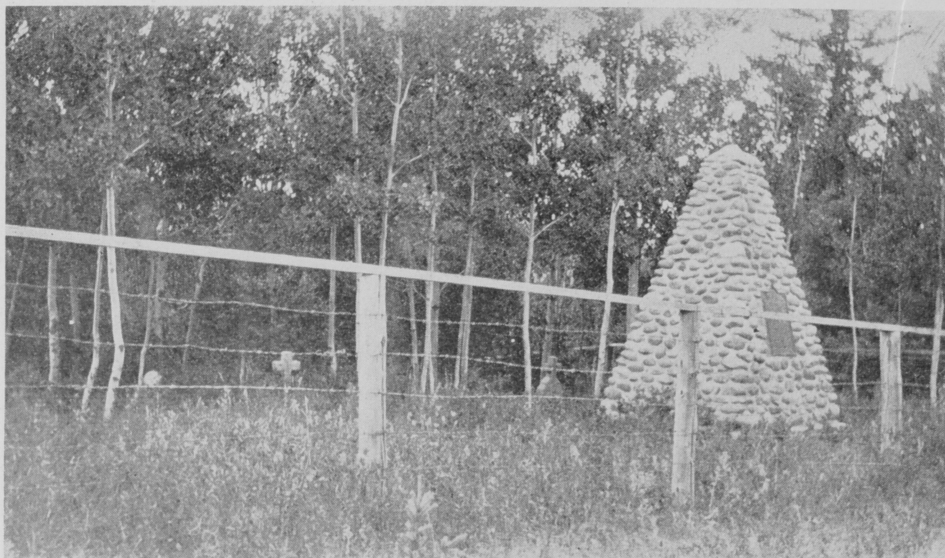
Fort Walsh via Assinaboine, Montana, U.S.

My dear mother:

Your letters of July 14th and 18th arrived today and as I have no particular duty today, cannot spend a little time better than letting you know of my welfare. As you may guess I am all right in health and strength, also Frank; we have had some pretty good specimens of cold weather already, just got over a 24 hours snow storm, first of the season, and pretty early too. Yesterday morning the snow was several feet deep round our tents, and several of them were blown during the night. Ours escaped, fortunate for its inmates, as outside it was so piercing cold no one could stay out any time, but now all has passed over and we have sunshine again, and got our blankets, etc. dried. I don't know how long they intend to keep us out of barracks. There are a lot more recruits coming up and the place is full of officers. Of course a fellow gets accustomed to any sort of life but there is only a living to be got out of this as our pay is so very small now. Those who joined last year get double what we get. I think the chance of promotion is not much and the most you can rise to is that of a sergeant. I think I have a chance of getting to Fort Macleod which I should like well, as it is a better climate and I believe a good farming country. At all events I should like to get out of headquarters where there is always a lot of guard mounting and parading going on, so if you don't hear from me again for a little time I will most likely have been sent there, as they require a certain amount of men. We have escort duty now and then, taking money to pay the Indians, and catching a few horse stealers is about all. The Canadian Government have agreed with the Indian Chiefs of the North West Territory to pay so much a head to each man, woman and child, and also to provide them with flour and sometimes oxen to eat, when there is a scarcity of game, for which they sign a treaty yearly, to the effect that they will remain peaceful to the white men and not rob them. We are here to see that these agreements are carried out, and the provisions and money are issued through us and the Indian agents. Now that the cold weather is approaching the Indians flock in to the neighbourhood of the forts, to get as much as they can out of us. They are cheeky enough sometimes and kick up a great row if they don't get what they want, but I believe have a wholesome respect for the Mounted Police."

"Fort Walsh, October 9, 1880.

We came down from the prairie to barracks, two days ago, and passed one night under a roof, when next day was ordered to parade with 20 other picked men, for inspection to go to Fort Macleod, Frank



Fort Walsh Cairn

was of the number. We were then put under canvas again and were to have started this morning but a snow storm prevented us, so we may not go for some days yet. I am glad to go as I want to see that country within sight of the Rocky Mountains. I have got on very well while in the Force here and bear a good character, as also Frank; but I don't care much about the business. Col Irvine is always good to us and Col Macleod has been appointed Commissioner of the Force, another nice man. It may take us days to get to Fort Macleod according to weather, so I scribble to you now in the long room containing fifty beds, the fellows on each side of me playing cards and further on a fellow at the flute, others singing and talking so it is not easy to write proper. Our Adjutant, Capt. Clarke, died most suddenly last week leaving a young bride. They came up with us from Canada. There was a military funeral. I was one of the firing party over the grave, marched with reversed arms, etc. etc. We have had very fine weather for the last fortnight in camp and just got the barracks in time to escape this snow storm and though we have to sleep in tents have the advantage of the warm barracks for meals. I am alright, a little strained from sticking on a buck jumper a few days ago, but got my name up."

These letters, written sixty years ago, give a ready conception of life at Fort Walsh in the early eighties and the usual feelings of the recruit hoping to get away from headquarters.

With the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Fort Walsh was abandoned for Regina in 1883 and when the Police moved out, the settlement moved also. A few went to Maple Creek but the majority trekked west to Medicine Hat and Macleod. They were not the type to go back East. The majority of the Police were transferred West, and a few established the post of Maple Creek which became a Divisional Headquarters for that district.

There was not much to find for the curio hunter at the old site. The Fort had been entirely demolished by order, but Rancher Nuttall had found a few relics, several of which he has presented to our Regina Museum. They are part of a pair of hand-made leg irons, an officer's dress spur and a bull shoe. The leg irons are crude but efficient workmanship, and were probably made by the post blacksmith. The October, 1939, *Quarterly* mentions the articles of uniform of Superintendent Walsh which have been donated to the Regina Museum by his daughter, Mrs. McGannon of Brockville, Ontario, so that now it will be possible to establish a Fort Walsh section to the Museum. The original flags that flew over Fort Walsh were also presented to the Force by this good lady and now have their permanent home in the chancel of the Barracks Chapel at Regina.

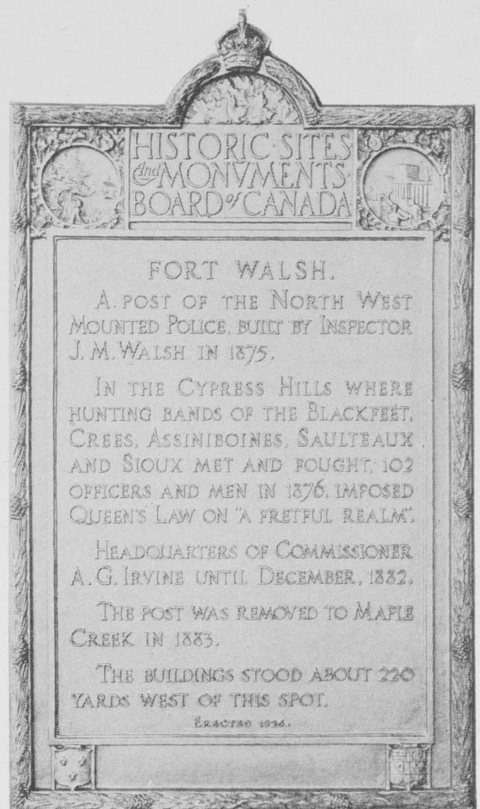
The old original cemetery is well preserved and contains five graves, all of young men. The cemetery lies on a slope and looks down on the old site. It is a beautifully quiet spot and guarded by a strong fence and a vigorous growth of spruce and poplar. The principal grave is that of the Adjutant, Inspector E. Dalrymple-Clark, who was only thirty-six years old when he died at Fort Walsh in 1880 as mentioned in one of the letters. The grave is marked by a fine red granite headstone, which was taken in after the railway reached Maple Creek. Here is a spot individual and sacred to the Force.

"Sleep on, sleep on, proud slumberers
who died in this far West,
No prancing steed shall feel your hand,
no trumpet break your rest,
Sleep on till the great Archangel
shall break Death's mortal chains,
And you hear the great reveille,
ye Riders of the Plains."

—From *The Riders of the Plains*
by ex-Cst. T. Boyce.

Just beside the cemetery a spot has been fittingly chosen to mark the historic site of Fort Walsh. A fine stone cairn stands proudly there and a photograph of its bronze plaque is reproduced here.

Fort Walsh now is indeed a sanctuary of memories. Its colorful inhabitants have passed on. Beef cattle range the hills where the buffalo roamed; but the Forest Reserve is now a sanctuary for elk and deer, and the beaver have renewed their industry. The scene is inviolate. Long may it remain an inspiring memory of the early days of the Mounted Police.



King's Police Medal

CALLING for conspicuous gallantry in the saving of life and property, in the prevention of crime or the arrest of criminals, the highest honour awarded to members of the police profession is the rarely-conferred King's Police Medal. It is the greatest recognition a peace officer may obtain in the course of his duty and was instituted by King Edward VII in 1909 for members of recognized police forces or organized fire brigades.

The *Quarterly* takes great pleasure in announcing that His Majesty King George VI has graciously awarded the King's Police Medal to Inspector Robson Armitage of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for outstanding bravery displayed in the arrest of an armed bandit.

The facts of the spectacular arrest which won the distinction are as follows:

On March 8, 1939, about 1.30 p.m., Inspector Armitage was returning to R.C.M. Police Headquarters from his noon-day meal. Walking along Rideau street, he was halted for a moment at the corner of Mosgrove street by a passenger bus which was turning into Rideau street. Suddenly, he heard two pistol shots from the Bank of Montreal branch behind him. A second later, two men rushed out of the bank, while a pistol crashed out through the bank's Rideau street plate glass window.

The two bandits raced eastward down Rideau street for a short distance. The Inspector was unarmed and in mufti and it would have been easy to continue on his way, but as a peace officer, he saw his duty and followed them in hot pursuit. One of the fugitives ducked into an alley while the other continued down the street. Inspector Armitage chased after the man who went down the alley-way and grappled with him after the criminal had climbed through a wooden fence that barred progress at the end of the lane. The gunman threatened to shoot the officer if he did not release him, but Armitage continued to hold him about the arms. The scuffle went on and the hold-up man succeeded in wrenching himself free at last and ran a couple of blocks to Besserer street where he swung east and entered another lane-way near a warehouse. Despite the fact that he knew the bandit was armed, and in the face of grave risk to his life, Inspector Armitage kept after his man, tackling him again just as he emerged from the lane to Besserer.

With the help of a civilian, the man was finally overpowered and removed to the City Police cells by Detective Sabourin of the Ottawa City Police. The accomplice was arrested a short time later in a store about a block from the crime. The pair were duly tried, convicted and sentenced to long penitentiary terms.

There is every possibility that these desperate criminals would have evaded arrest but for the prompt, courageous, and resolute action of Inspector Armitage. In matching speed, strength and endurance with a potential murderer only 25 years of age, who put up a strenuous battle, Inspector Armitage's conduct becomes the more meritorious, especially when it is considered that he is now of middle age and had been engaged in a purely administrative capacity for several years.

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In the presence of Comm'r S. T. Wood, fellow officers and a score of N.C.O.'s and constables, the Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, presented the King's Police Medal to Inspector Armitage on Wednesday morning, September 25. During the brief ceremony held in the Justice building, the Minister recalled the incident which led to the award. "The action of Inspector Armitage is particularly commendable, in view of his knowledge that the man whom he apprehended was armed," said he. "It affords me great pleasure indeed to have this opportunity of presenting the King's Police Medal, which is only awarded for exceptional cases of courage and skill, to Inspector Armitage for his conspicuous gallantry," the Minister concluded.

Other Canadians who received the King's Medal in 1939 are Sgt Oswald Brown, Toronto, Ont.; Capt. Albert Forget, St. Lambert, P.Q.; Patrol Sgt William Cairney, Saulte Ste. Marie, Ont.; Cst. Donald Maxwell, Vancouver, B.C.; Sgt Samuel McKeown, St. Thomas, Ont.

The *Quarterly* extends warm congratulations to these members of Police Forces and Fire Brigades throughout Canada whose praiseworthy devotion to duty proves that all heroism and courage are not confined by any means to the battlefield.

The Headquarters of the Force

by SUPERINTENDENT V. A. M. KEMP

"C" DEPARTMENT—CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

In this article, the second in a series of four, Supt Kemp outlines the Criminal Investigation Branch of Headquarters and its subsidiary Sections. The January Quarterly will carry the third instalment dealing with "S" Department (Supply Branch) and its work.

THIS is the Department which supervises the work of the Force,—the *raison d'être* of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Although administration is of great importance, and staffs are essential to attend to matters of organization, pay and supply, none of these services would exist but for the fact that the Force has duties to carry out. These duties are the entire province of "C" Department, and its importance in the entire organization is therefore paramount. Evolution of C.I.B. work in the Force is invariably referred to by historians; the field is so wide, however, that it would be possible to devote a series of articles alone in order to trace the progress which has been made.

Since the early days of the Force, supervision of the work carried out at detachments has always been maintained in one form or another at Headquarters. The all-embracing title "Criminal Investigation Branch," (which corresponds to the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard) came into existence at the close of the last war. Previously supervision of criminal matters had been carried out under the immediate direction of an Officer with wide experience, acting on behalf of the Commissioner. The nature of our duties has continually changed. In 1917 the formation of provincial Forces in Saskatchewan and Alberta relieved the R.N.W.M.P. of the responsibility of the enforcement of law and order in those parts. The Force, which had dwindled very considerably owing to personnel leaving for Active Service, concentrated on Federal Statutes and supervised enemy aliens then within our gates. Three years later saw the work extend across the Dominion; and Headquarters was transferred from Regina to Ottawa. In 1928 we resumed the policing of Saskatchewan, and in 1932 assumed the policing of those other provinces at present under our police control. The introduction of scientific methods of police work, the formation of Modus Operandi and Firearm Registration sections, the publication of the *Gazette*, the addition of Preventive Service work, and latterly the declaration of war, have all added to our work and responsibilities; and necessitated changes in the structure of the C.I.B.

As in the case of "A" Department, the C.I.B. is sub-divided into sections. At its head is an Assistant Commissioner, the A.C. "C" or D.C.I. as he is more familiarly known. Through his hands pass all matters dealing with crime, firearms registration, intelligence, modus operandi, police publications, preventive service, finger prints, photography and ticket-of-leave. To these services have been lately added such complicated problems as civil security and war-time intelligence. The work of the Force is very greatly ramified in detail. It is a far cry from the days of the nineteenth century

when cattle-rustling, whiskey-running and crimes against person and property were the main features of police work. These crimes still require investigation, but whereas whiskey-running used to be investigated by policemen on saddle horses, today this is done by means of ocean-going boats, aeroplanes and motor cars. The use of comparison microscopes and other technical apparatus was not visualized in those days. No one foresaw the need to register the thousands of revolvers which would be scattered over the land, or to form a system which would detect criminals by their habits and methods. Those were also the days when persons who loved their country less than themselves "made no bones" of stating where they stood; and they were handled accordingly. Campaigns of subversion were unheard of. Truly our work has changed and the responsibilities of the A.C. "C" have correspondingly increased.

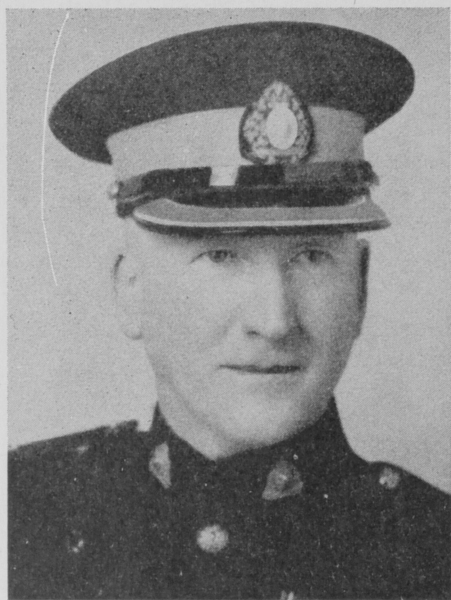


ASS'T COMM'R R. R. TAIT
Director Criminal Investigation

Each of the various sections is under the control of an officer who maintains daily contact with the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department.

Apart from what might be described as special sections comprising Preventive Service, Finger Printing, Intelligence and Alien Enemy problems, the supervision of actual criminal work is the duty of the section known as C-1. This unit receives, reads and comments upon the numerous reports dealing with actual crime. Here statistics for the compilation of annual returns are maintained. In the Headquarters C.I.B. there are several crime readers, who find it a full-time job poring over numerous reports, and compiling briefs for the perusal of the Commissioner, and heads of other Government departments. With these extensive duties in mind, exhortations go forth from time to time encouraging all and sundry to practice conciseness in writing reports. The numerous reports received entail much study, and minute descriptions of merely routine duties necessitate much superfluous reading. There are many distinct types of investigations carried out by the Force which are recorded and tabulated in section C-1. From the seemingly endless stock of Naturalization enquiries to involved cases having international complications, all must be given careful scrutiny,—hence the need for conciseness.

This section also covers investigations dealing with Narcotic Drugs and Extradition matters. Knotty points involving legal complications are submitted for discussion with law officers of the Justice Department. That hardy annual, the supervision of Race Tracks, likewise comes under the purview of C-I.



INSPECTOR J. HEALEY
Chief Preventive Officer

In common with other sections this unit attends to various additional duties. For example the chronicling of cases for publication in the *R.C.M.P. Gazette*. This periodical, now nationwide in scope, is becoming more and more valuable in its weekly portrayal of subjects allied to crime investigation and its portraits and descriptions of wanted persons.

One or two units function under C-I although distinct from the routine work of crime supervision. Of these the newest is the Modus-Operandi section which is becoming increasingly valuable. Identifications are now almost commonplace, as the necessary data are accumulating in larger quantities all the time. The results achieved are remarkable. This adjunct to modern police work has made identifications possible even in cases where crimes committed by the same person were

separated by the width of the continent. The tendency to leave evidence of identity in the shape of "trade-marks" of personal methods, proves the undoing of many criminals.

Another unit of C-1 necessitating special comment is the Bureau for the registration of firearms. It is doubtful if any one connected with the initiation of this undertaking foresaw the number of revolvers and pistols which would be registered. Approximately two hundred thousand of these small arms have been registered to date, and they still come in.

At the outset it was supposed that the work of registration would be completed in short order, and that thereafter reference to existing records would be but a very occasional affair. Instead, the work of registration itself has been heavy, but the numerous instances of identification of missing or stolen revolvers testify to the value of the work. This registration has not been of value merely in tracing missing weapons, but has helped to solve crimes of violence, burglary and so forth.

The introduction of map statistics is an innovation of recent years. Each of the more serious crimes committed in those Provinces policed by the R.C.M.P. is recorded by inserting classified pins into maps mounted on heavy board. These pins are removed at regular periods after the case has been opened, and it is possible to tell at a glance the extent of criminal outbreaks in any detachment area. It would perhaps be invidious to mention special areas where the number of cases is particularly heavy, but definite illumination is to be had from a survey of those maps.

The next section to be dealt with is that known as the Preventive Service. Since the inception of the Force there has been co-operation between our personnel and the revenue collecting departments of the Federal Govern-



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ment. Prior to April 1921, the Department directly responsible under the Customs and Excise Acts for the collection of Excise duties, the supervision of distilleries and so on, was known as the Inland Revenue Department, and its officers were known as Inland Revenue Officers.

Subsequently that Department lost its identity and emerged as the Department of National Revenue with Customs and Excise Divisions; its Officers taking the title of Customs-Excise Officers. The tales of the N.W.M.P. versus the whiskey-runners at Fort Whoop-Up and other early settlements are still sufficiently lustrous to merit inclusion in histories and other works dealing with the original duties of the Force.

It was not until 1932 however that full responsibility for the Preventive work of the Government was handed over to this Force. The Department of National Revenue, Customs-Excise Divisions, maintains its own staff of Officers including Collectors of National Revenue and their staffs at Ports of entry; Outports and Preventive Stations, Inspectors of Excise of licensed distilleries and bonded factories, a staff of investigators to deal with undervaluation of goods imported into Canada and investigators of values, but the prevention of violations of the Revenue Acts is now the primary responsibility of this Force. In other words we act as a "second line of defence" and effect seizures and conduct prosecutions for violations of the Act where circumstances warrant. The problem of Preventive Service work is familiar to all in the Force; and it suffices to say that this work is being carried on throughout the country. It is only by energetic activities that

this duty can be performed and the revenues of the country protected. The work in the P.S. Branch at Headquarters is very similar to that undertaken by the other crime-reading Units, except that it specializes in the Customs and Excise Acts. Continual liaison with the Department of National Revenue is maintained. Developments in recent years whereby serious infractions are followed by prosecutions for conspiracy have been a vital factor in combatting these crimes.

The days when the luckless employee alone was charged have been followed by a series of prosecutions against the "Barons" who usually remained hidden behind the scenes. Gone also, is the time when large quantities of liquor were seized from "unknown parties" simply because no one was found in actual possession of the goods, as the policy of invoking conspiracy charges to supplement prosecutions under the Customs or Excise Acts, now enables enforcement officers to reach the "higher-ups" in the conspiracy. The supervision of this work necessitates close contact with the law officers of the Crown. The operation of the Marine Section is, of course, a function of the Preventive Service. Articles dealing with this valuable unit have appeared in the *Quarterly*, giving readers an appreciation of its special work.

Branch C-3 deals with the question of Criminal Identification and is known as the Finger Print Section. In common with similar organizations in other Police Forces our records have increased tremendously. With the grand total of criminals increasing yearly as newcomers to the world of crime are recorded, additions to finger print files are inevitable. In recent years, however, there has been a quickening of interest on the part of the Police Forces and law-enforcement agencies generally. This has swelled the total. The Finger Print Section, or the Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau, (as it was known prior to 1920), had a very humble beginning. It is of interest to compare photographs of the original unit and its modest supply of cabinets with the present facilities. Ranks of cabinets for the filing of the actual prints, the card indexing of names of prisoners and their respective correspondence files, now testify to the increasing importance of this work. This Force, like Scotland Yard, has adhered to the "paper" finger-print form, although many Forces express preference for the "card" system. It is not intended to comment on the merits of the two systems; the proponents of the latter plan can produce arguments in favour of their particular methods, but the rapidity with which identifications can be made in our own section indicates that the paper forms are quite effective. This work is limited to enemy aliens and those referred to in the Identification of Criminals Act. There is however on file in the Section a slowly growing collection of the prints of perfectly respectable citizens who realize that such records may at some future date be of the greatest value to their own personal welfare. As in the case of other branches at Headquarters, interesting articles have already appeared in these pages respecting the details of this Section. It is no easy task to spend hours working with the Finger Print glass, counting ridges, seeking points of similarity, distinguishing "tented arches" from "arches" and so on. Apart from the maintenance of criminal records the Finger Print section is frequently called upon for expert testimony in connection with latent prints found at scenes of crimes.

Broken pieces of glass, bottles, cash registers and a miscellany of objects are shipped to Ottawa for expert examination, this practice being preferable to the risk of destroying valuable evidence by casual examination on the part of non-expert operators.

Mention should be made of the growth of the single Finger Print collection at Ottawa. The importance of this aspect of identification was realized in England years ago, and its development is due to the efforts of Superintendent Battley of New Scotland Yard. Owing to its small area and insular location, there is greater scope for Single Finger Print work in the United Kingdom than in Canada whose vastness and proximity to the United States presents problems entirely different to those in the old land.

However, a modest start was made in this country in 1933 when a small collection of prints of the more notorious burglars and persons of that ilk was opened. There was great elation when the first identification was made by means of this collection. This unit however has expanded so that today identifications by single prints elicit no more interest than do those registered by the time-honoured "Henry" classification.

The Photographic Section is also under the direct control of the D.C.I. Organized three years ago, this unit has speedily developed so that it now performs one of the most important duties in the C.I.B. To the layman the assortment of cameras and equipment is bewildering; vertical, horizontal, and portable still cameras are in constant use as well as movie cameras and various types of enlargers. The largest piece of equipment is a huge copying camera for making detailed reproductions. This camera is of the "dark-room" type; that is, the camera itself is in one large room with the back extending through an opening into the dark-room, permitting quick and efficient loading and developing of film.

There is no shortage of volunteers for work in either the Photographic or Fingerprint Sections. In the Force there are many amateur photographers and even a few with professional experience. Finger Print work likewise has its votaries and the selection of personnel for this Section is carefully made to ensure that those appointed possess the necessary qualifications. Not the least important attribute is the ability to apply oneself to hard work of a monotonous nature.



INSPECTOR H. R. BUTCHERS
Officer i/c Finger Print Section

The work of the Intelligence Branch is of great importance at all times, and has, with the outbreak of War, become one of the most inter-

esting and valuable of our various activities. There was a time when this type of work was of little consequence. Then our citizens were not subjected to the subversive activities of groups or individuals seeking to foment dissatisfaction in our midst. These individuals have, however, now definitely become a problem, their aim being the overthrow of democracy. Not a few of them have found it necessary to seek inspiration from dictatorships. To keep track of these gentry is an important branch of our work.

With the advent of War this work is increased. Added to these malcontents are those of enemy origin. Inspired by affection for the land of their birth these enemy aliens would use their best efforts to aid the enemy in any way possible. The tremendous influx of reports from all over the country dealing with activities of these persons, and the organization necessary to combat such influences create a vast amount of work. From these files must be extracted and co-related the various movements of individuals and the steps taken to nullify their sinister designs. The Intelligence Branch is a clearing house of all such matters throughout the Dominion. It would be of little avail if one Division were to carry on merely on the basis of information gathered within its own area. Directions come from Ottawa therefore to guide and assist. New lines of enquiry are thus opened and the Intelligence service becomes increasingly efficient.

As was natural, a certain amount of hysteria followed the outbreak of war: spies and secret radio transmitters were reported in large numbers. While the vast bulk of these reports were groundless, investigations had to be undertaken. The increase in the number of open files dealing with intelligence matters necessitated considerable expansion in office space, and the office layout at Headquarters had to be re-adjusted.

In order that a correct picture of subversive organizations and individuals may be available at all times, reports and files received at Headquarters must be carefully docketed and cross-indexed. Some of the ramifications of subversive groups are extended across the country, and summaries of these must be made available to all Divisions. Only by meticulous filing can this be accomplished. From different Divisions of the Force were drawn men of experience to read the flood of reports, seized literature and correspondence. This written or printed matter is carefully sifted, and from it is secured important data. Much of the information is of distinct interest to other Government Departments, and extracts from these items are made for transmission to the Departments concerned. For the information of the Government itself extracts are compiled and promptly relayed to the Minister. The work of reading these reports calls for powers of application and a ready ability to get to the heart of a problem with accuracy and speed. From these reviews must also be undertaken direction to ensure the thoroughness of the investigation. For instance a reader on delving into a lengthy report from Winnipeg must be prepared to reply to the Division concerned and forward additional information dealing with the same subject which may have come in from Halifax. It must be borne in mind that while the activities of an individual may be localized, ramifications may exist dealing with the wider efforts of the Organization of which he is a member. The readers in the Intelligence Branch must, therefore, be on the alert at all times to assist the local investigator in the manner indicated.

Between the "Intelligence" of the Force and that of the Department of National Defence a very close liaison exists, particularly in time of war. Much information comes to the one which is of value to the other. All Police Forces are co-operating, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has the facilities, and does undertake the dissemination of information. Whereas the Force was originally created to deal with problems which arose merely in the unsettled areas of Western Canada, today it has grown to nation-wide proportions, carrying out practical Provincial Police work in six of the nine Provinces, and undertaking numerous other duties, on a national scale. The earnestness with which all Forces in Canada are carrying on during these war-time days, is evidence that the enemy within our gates is speedily taken care of.



SUPERINTENDENT E. W. BAVIN
Intelligence Officer

The Intelligence Section being the Unit which undertakes this important work is therefore charged, especially at this time, with grave responsibilities. Under British and Canadian Government, no Police Forces are maintained such as are found in Germany and Russia. The mouthpieces of subversive organizations may endeavour to create the illusion that the liberties of the citizen are being trampled under foot. The people of this country know better. Realizing the distinction between freedom and license they are fully cognizant of the privileges under which we live. While it is of the utmost importance that enemy activities and utterances be checked, the high-handed and swash-buckling methods of the Gestapo and the Ogpu are not and never will be tolerated in Canada. The foes of our democracy, who are continually mouthing the time-worn tags about the interference with their liberties apparently expect the public to believe that under totalitarian rule such liberties would be enhanced. In the countries which they seemingly admire, the freedom which they enjoy under democratic government does not and would not exist.

The work of civil security survey is a complete section associating with, but independent of, the Intelligence Branch. In an article such as this it is manifestly unwise to detail the action taken in regard to anti-sabotage precautions. Every member of the Force is aware of the survey work which has been undertaken in his own area. The information which has been collected by the members of this and other Forces has been carefully tabulated at Headquarters. Maps are kept up to date in connection with progress as it is made in the field of industry and other matters connected with the fabric of our national life. A complete index system is maintained which provides ready reference to intricate details of the operations of these various public and private organizations. In this regard there has been excellent co-operation

from all parts of the country. Authentic and up-to-date records are thus maintained.

Perhaps at this point reference should be made to the control of Enemy Aliens in Canada. The Registrar General of Enemy Aliens is one of the added offices held by the Commissioner. The work undertaken in regard to this problem is directly under his personal control. There is, however, as in the case of the Civil Security Section, such a close link between the supervision of Enemy Aliens and the Intelligence Branch, that its rightful place in a review of this nature would appear to be in that portion of the discussion dealing with Intelligence Affairs.

There are still in the Force a considerable number of its older members who were confronted with the problem of handling Enemy Aliens in the West during the days of the last War. The experience gained at that time has been most useful in dealing with the present responsibilities. True, our work is national today whereas during the last War we were a smaller Force, and our activities were confined to the West.

The Registrar General's Branch at Ottawa is responsible for the review of all cases of recommended internment, and this work necessitates close scrutiny. Where, as occasionally happens, the internment of some person other than an Enemy Alien is recommended, the decision is in the hands of the Minister of Justice. In such cases the file must be carefully reviewed before submission is made. Should internment be authorized, whether by the Minister or the Registrar General, the person in question is escorted to the internment camp and thereafter the responsibility of the R.C.M.P. as to his future movements, ceases. The Director of Internments is an appointment which is not vested in a member of the Force, so that developments which arise after internment is completed, are matters which do not of necessity have to do with the Force. The work of this Branch at Headquarters is considerably lightened if thoroughness is shown in the preparation of reports and files before they are transmitted to Ottawa. In passing it is worthy of note that the careful study given to each case before internment is ordered is another indication of the impartiality shown under democratic government.

In addition to internment operations this Branch also attends to the issue of exerts and other documents dealing with aliens. The numerous reports of Registration of paroled Enemy Aliens are also recorded here. A unit which, of course, did not exist before the War, this Branch finds itself very fully employed.

The last of the Sections coming under the control of the A.C. "C" is the Ticket of Leave. This Unit centralizes at our Headquarters the whole question of prisoners released under Ticket of Leave. This Branch deals not only with the R.C.M.P. reports, but also those from all other Police Forces and complete records are maintained of prisoners released, their periodical reports, etc. The failure of the prisoner to report is promptly noted and steps are taken to distribute his description with a view to his re-arrest. The effectiveness of this work is illustrated from time to time by the arrest of former convicts who had hoped to evade the monthly reports. In this connection there is a very close contact maintained with the Finger Print section.



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Caucasian Interlude

by LANCE CORPORAL D. R. W. MASON

With world attention again being directed to that chronic trouble zone—Eastern Europe—the author here recounts a little known but nevertheless important episode that took place in 1918-19, when the continent was trying to unravel itself from the tangling chaos of World War I and the Russian Revolution.

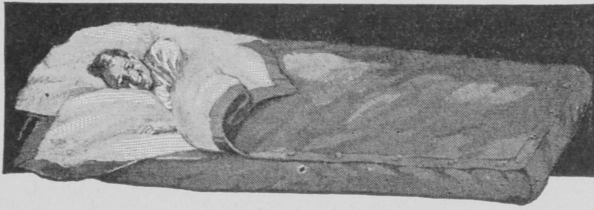
THERE ARE still some men in the Force who saw service in the eastern end of the old Russian Empire at the close of the last war. A squadron of six officers and 184 other ranks from the R.N.W.M.P., with 181 horses, were specially trained for service in Siberia and sent in November, 1918 to the Vladivostock area, where they rendered good service in suppressing the wild and lawless conditions that then existed. The Mounted Police unit returned home over the Pacific in the summer of 1919 to resume its regular duties. But the whole of Russia was in a state of upheaval at the time of the Siberian disorders, and as a member of an Indian Infantry Battalion, that was sent to quell the unrest in the extreme southern part, I will attempt to describe the situation there at the time.

The area in question lies between the Black Sea and the Caspian, south of the Caucasus Mountains,—an area 500 miles across, extending eastward from Batum, through Tiflis, to Baku on the Caspian Sea. This immense tract was of considerable interest to the Allies, especially Great Britain, because it contained a pipe-line carrying oil from the British-operated oilfields at Baku, to the Black Sea port of Batum.

As might be expected, the old Tsarist regime did not break up completely in the more remote parts for some time, and this was the case in the southern portion. In the summer of 1918, the Turks, taking advantage of the gradual but inevitable disintegration of that part of Russia, invaded the Trans-Caucasus from the south and west. Not yet demoralized by the crushing defeat that was shortly to be dealt their main armies by the Allies in Palestine and Mesopotamia, they were, from a military viewpoint, in a



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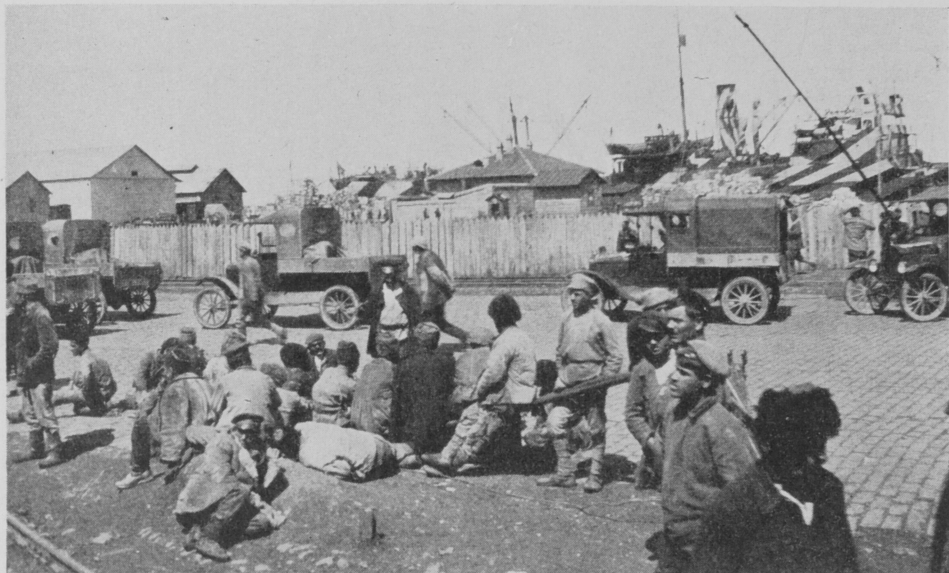
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fairly strong position. They therefore went ahead in an endeavour to bring about some semblance of order in the district, especially in the eastern section which was predominantly Muslim, consisting of Tartars and Kurds.

While in the middle of this enterprise, the armistice between the Allies and Turkey was signed in October, 1918. This, however, did not seem to worry the Turks in the Trans-Caucasus, who apparently under the impression that such conduct was expected of conquering heroes, continued to "take-over" the countryside in the time-honoured Turkish way of pillaging, burning and harrying the people.

This defiance of the terms of the armistice, which of course demanded the cessation of all hostilities, and the disarmament and demobilization of troops, necessitated the dispatch of Allied troops to carry out enforcement. Accordingly, in December 1918, the 27th Division of the British Salonika Force was shipped by way of Constantinople eastward over the Black Sea to the port of Batum. At the same time a brigade of British troops, which had previously been in occupation of Baku, on the west coast of the Caspian, safeguarding British oil interests in the district, but had been forced to retire by the Turks' invasion, came up from north-west Persia, attacked and re-occupied that old sea port.

These two forces, then, the larger working from the west and the other coming in a short way from the east, had the unenviable task of putting Johnny Turk in his place and "showing the flag" to the bewildered and squabbling communities of the Trans-Caucasus. These people comprised



On the Docks at Batum, April, 1919.

mixed Christian and Muslim Georgians in the western half, around Batum and Tiflis; Christian Armenians in the south and south-west around Erivan; and highly fanatical Muslims, Tartars and Kurds in the east, centred on Baku. They were all clamouring for independence and new boundaries, as was fashionable among the small communities of Europe at that time.

The unit to which I belonged arrived from Mesopotamia on this chaotic scene about February, 1919 at the time when the British troops of the army of the Black Sea were being replaced almost entirely by Indian troops from the eastern theatres of war. Our task was to proceed by the solitary railway line to the southern part of the country, through Erivan to a town called Nakhichevan close to the Persian border, and within a short distance from Father Noah's final resting place, Mount Ararat. At this place we had our headquarters, with the C.O. as British Military Governor of the district. The battalion itself was split up into small detachments of platoon-strength over an area of about 1200 square miles. It was the Allied policy to hand over this district to the Armenians, and set them up as a local government, in the same way that the western and central section (Batum-Tiflis) was being handed over to the Georgians, and the eastern portion (Baku) to the Tartars. The theory was excellent, but the trouble that arose in the attempt to carry it out can readily be imagined, for the Tartars wanted to grab the eastern side of the district in which we were stationed, while the Georgians were anxious to get their fingers in the desirable north-western portion of that same pie.

They voiced their grievances in no uncertain terms; and as there were few Armenian troops in the district, and those equipped about as fully as Gunga Din, the brunt of all this business fell on the unfortunate Indian troops occupying the area. The Tartars in particular made frequent raids, not so much on our posts—they were wise enough to steer clear of seasoned

regular troops—but on the small villages where they could burn down what was not already burnt, and steal what had not already been stolen. The countryside was in a terrible state and the villagers almost starving. Even slaughters were reported here and there. Whenever these incidents occurred, our detachments were sent out to round up and disarm the malefactors. This was no great job as they all worked in small guerilla bands with little or no unity. After about a month of these “spankings” the local bad boys had cooled off. By this time our friends the Armenians had mustered a fair showing of troops and were in a position to take over the reins of government themselves.

When it came to the final plunge, however, and we were ready to withdraw and leave the Armenians to run the district, the newly-arrived government was extremely loth to let us proceed on our way. On three occasions our Brigade H.Q. in Tiflis arranged for about ten empty box-cars of the “40 men, 8 horses” variety to be attached to our weekly ration train and sent down for our evacuation, a distance of 300 miles. But it was not until the third try, two and a half weeks late, that these extra cars arrived under armed escort. We then learned that the Armenian authorities, having heard why the empty cars were being dispatched, had quietly side-tracked them and said nothing about it, in an effort to keep an outside dispassionate power in the saddle as long as possible.

Telegraphic communication was very sporadic because the lines were frequently down. On one occasion I saw an engine-driver, who had stopped his train between stations at nowhere in particular, calmly get out of his cab and shoot down a length of telegraph wire to use in repairing his engine! This happening appeared to be of no account at all in his eventful life: “the trains had to run,” was his attitude, even though they only reached a maximum speed of 20 miles per hour.

It took us nearly five days to do the three hundred mile trip to Tiflis. After a short stay there, doing “guards,” and little else, our battalion joined the rest of the British and Indian troops in the final evacuation of the Caucasus. This was completed by the middle of July 1919; and the country handed over, for better or for worse, to the three new governments.

Truly a never-to-be-forgotten experience!

Prize Winning Articles

THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE extends congratulations to the undermentioned members of the Force who have been awarded \$5.00 each for submitting the best articles published in the July, 1940 edition of the *Quarterly*. It was felt that all of these were meritorious, so the \$25.00 prize-money awarded every issue was shared equally.

Cpl L. Basler—“Creation of Man’s Best Friend.”

Cst. V. W. Hope—“The Fishermen’s Reserve.”

A/Cpl E. Swailes—“Annapolis Valley.”

Cst. A. K. Bond—“Tragedy of the Yukon.”

Sgt J. J. Weaver—“Evolution of the Force since 1914.”

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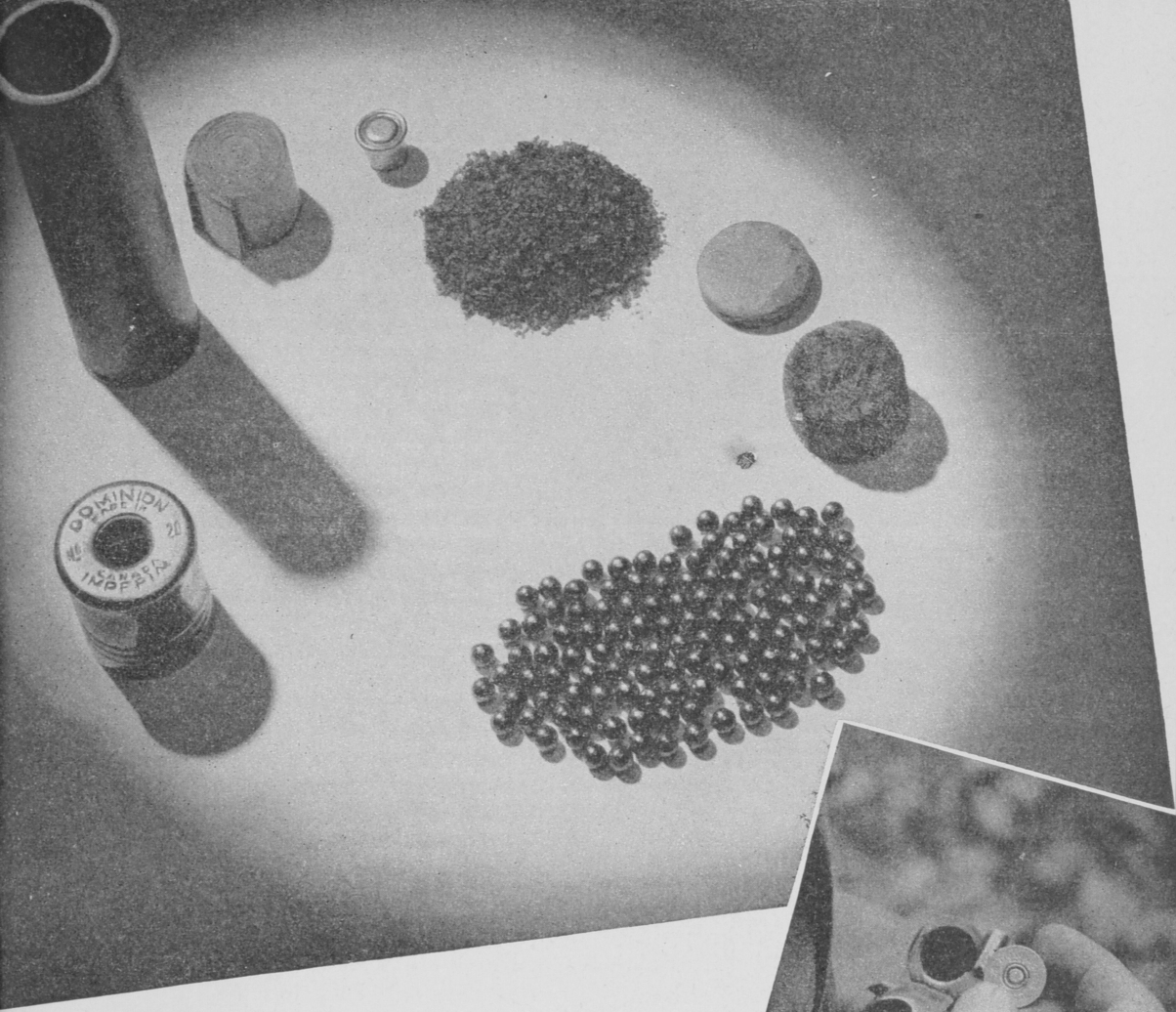
Developed over a period of many years by painstaking and exacting scientific methods to deliver the maximum performance under all shooting and weather conditions, these shot shells represent the finest that industrial chemistry can produce. Finely designed proving instruments and carefully planned firing tests in the factory and on firing ranges put them through their paces to a much greater degree than sportsmen do in the field. Having passed rigid examination successfully, they go to sportsmen, hunters, skeet and trap shooters ready for any punishment a shotgun can give in its hammering discharge.

Firing a shotgun today is so simple that most Canadians take it is a matter of course. They know that they only have to insert a shell in the breech, close it, take aim and fire and within a fraction of a second the charge is on its way towards the target. Yet how many of those who shoot realize the centuries of trial and error it has taken to evolve that simple operation? They load up their double-barrel shotgun in the pouring rain, snow or driving sleet and bring down a brace of birds in as many seconds without a thought for the marvels of modern sporting ammunition.

Here is a delicate and almost magical mechanism which will explode and discharge a barrage of pellets from the barrel of a shotgun in a four-thousandth part of a second—in *any* climatic conditions!

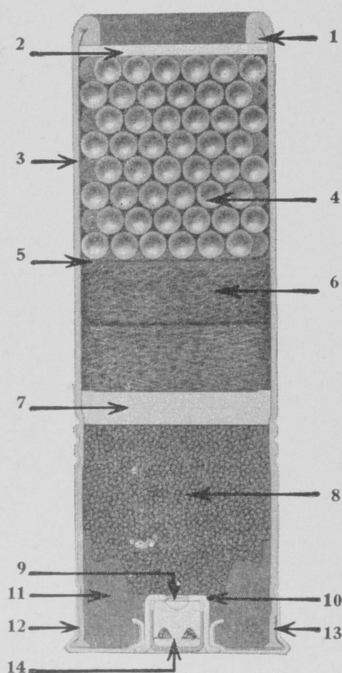
The waterproofing of the shot shell with "Duco," one of the most outstanding developments since the introduction of smokeless powder, stands to the credit of Canadian engineers. Modern shot shells are now impervious to moisture under all conditions encountered by shooters and may be dropped into the bottom of a wet boat or carried around in a wet hunting jacket without swelling or showing any visible effects or impairment to their firing efficiency.

But the ability to withstand moisture, however, is not the only advantage, for in addition each shell is hermetically sealed and retains its ballistics indefinitely. Through scientific control each shell loaded in the factory is delivered to the shooter with a standard velocity, safe pressure, controlled pattern and a comfortable recoil for the sportsman's shoulder. And the



chemists have gone so far as to clean the gun barrel for you after the shot is discharged. All Canadian shot shells are primed with non-corrosive super-clean priming and a well lubricated felt wad, contained in the shell, which swabs the barrel clean and leaves a protective film as it is driven out of the gun with the shot pellets!

This modern shot shell consists of five major parts: brass head, primer, basewad paper tube and the load which includes powder, shot and wads. The action that takes place when the trigger is pulled is simple and easily understood, if one follows the accompanying cross-section illustration. The pull on the trigger releases the firing pin which strikes and indents the primer. This causes the primer mixture to ignite and the resulting flame spurts through the flash-hole igniting the powder charge. The large volume of gas created sets up an extremely high pressure which causes the felt wad to expand and tightly fit the gun barrel, thus preventing the escape of gas or the loss of pressure. The wad is then set in rapid motion and pushes the shot charge ahead of it and out of the barrel in a scatter effect.



A CROSS-SECTION VIEW OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN "IMPERIAL" SPECIAL LONG RANGE SHOT SHELL

1. Compression crimp; 2. Top wad;
3. Impregnated tube; 4. Double chilled shot; 5. Cupped wad; 6. Lubricated felt wad; 7. Special binding board powder wad; 8. Smokeless powder;
9. Self centering anvil; 10. Primer pocket; 11. Locked base wad; 12. Steel reinforcing; 13. Brass head; 14. Non-corrosive priming composition.

The modern sporting ammunition factory has a peculiar fascination for anyone interested in micrometrical accuracy performed by batteries of huge but delicate machines with uncanny precision. Most operations must be performed within a variation of one-thousandth of an inch which requires an intricate system of check-testing at every step of manufacture. Under the supervision of expert ballisticians and chemists, a modern laboratory equipped with the latest scientific equipment controls the entire plant process. Raw materials are carefully checked before use in the factory, every step in the manufacture of the shell is checked and double checked and even a proportion of the finished cartridges are broken open and subjected to a final scrutiny. The ammunition is gauged through master gauges by supervising engineers and shells are picked at random from the production line to undergo exhaustive ballistic tests. The exact speed of the charge is registered on sensitive mechanism, not only over its full flight, but from chamber to muzzle mouth and from muzzle mouth to target. At the same time the pressure of the charge is recorded, its trueness noted and the effectiveness of primer and powder tested. Finally, large quantities are shot through all types and conditions of guns to guarantee they will function well in the various types of shotguns in general use.

The system of inspection of shells in the factory is as accurate and dependable as is humanly possible and the numerous gauges used never fail to bewilder the non-technical visitor. It is not surprising to learn, therefore, that the expense of inspection, gauging and testing is among the most expensive items in the cost of producing a shell.

One of the most interesting features of the process is the making of the small shot pellets which are "double chilled." The small balls are made by dropping molten lead through a sieve at the top of a 150-foot shaft. The drops of lead fall through the cold air and in their descent assume a spherical shape, the diameter being controlled by the diameter of the holes in the sieve. At the bottom of the tower is a tank of water which breaks the fall of the pellets without damage and where they are completely cooled. They are then rumbled, inspected, polished and classified by diameter.

All of which should prove that there is more to the birth of a shot shell than meets the eye. Next time you slip a shell into the breech of your shotgun and aim it at wild fowl, small game or flying clay-pigeons, remember that even though you miss your target and feel like two cents, you can always have another try for a nickel.

A Handful of Matches

by CORPORAL W. G. KERR

IN THE fall of 1919, as a young Constable, I arrived at Fort Francis, Ont., from Sub-Division Headquarters at Fort William, to assist the lone guardian of the law. It was my first detachment and I was imbued with the proper fire—altho', I suppose, it wasn't long before the Corporal was the one who was "burned up". . . .

The district consisted of lumber camps and Indian reserves with an apologetic road winding westward through the muskeg. Alien enemies were still being registered, the O.B.U. was seeking control of the lumber camps, and the Indians north of us were fast becoming the "White Man's burden." The outlying district was sparsely settled and a few small farms were to be found here and there.

On the detachment strength was 'Bud', Saddle Horse Reg. No. 773

(shall I ever forget it!). Bud was a benign-looking bay, chunkily built and looking well satisfied with life. At first I feared even to broach the subject of riding him. I expected only the monotonous task of grooming him for the pleasure of my Lord and Master, the Corporal.



Ah! sweet trusting youth that I was, not to see any other motive than consideration when the Corporal said, "I'm putting Bud in your charge. Look after him and ride him on patrol. I'll attend to the district where there are no roads." No mention, mind you, of the nag's vices actuating these apparently kind words.

The next morning I mounted Bud at the livery stable. With a resigned manner that seemed to say, "Now I've had everything but heaves," he acted the kindly old patrol horse.

Proudly, I left the town and headed westward along the winding brush road to Devlin, fifteen miles away. All was well with the world. The fact that Bud still had on summer shoes and that the road was icy was of minor importance.

Three miles out, I rode into a small farm to make certain I was on the right trail. A motherly sort of woman held a brief conversation with me, then I proceeded on contentedly. Another mile along the road to happiness passed under Bud's hooves when a rickety gasping old flivver approached groaning like a buzz-saw. Disdainful of civilization's progress, I guided Bud to the side of the road to let the slag-heap of explosives go by.

Then it happened!!

Bud's ears went forward. He himself went upwards. My heart went downwards, and with a snort we started eastward. Around the icy bends we sped full gallop, skidding and slithering. An amazed and frightened

young Constable frantically pulled on the reins and wondered which "Aids" should be used; and if "First Aid" would be the last aid.

Nearing the farm where I had made inquiries, I decided, but not very coolly, to try as a last resort to turn him into the yard. Three hundred feet from the farm lane I put all my strength into one desperate heave on the near rein and prayed. To avoid a right-angle turn Bud plunged through the ditch and passed the gate, while the saddle horn tried to cover itself with my solar plexus. I had a fleeting glimpse of the farmer's wife standing in the doorway as I dashed by the house. Then after another swivel bend a friendly barn exposed its side bringing Bud to a halt in a shower of ice, snow and frozen mud. I was going so fast that the letters of my shoulder badges shifted into italics. On the heaving snorting animal sprawled a gasping pale policeman as the motherly woman cautiously approached with a look of wonderment on her face.

"What happened? Are you hurt?" she asked.

My brain was addled; I might just as well have muttered anything as the words that came from my trembling lips, "Have you any matches?"

She looked in amazement, hesitated a moment, then ran into the house. From the now dejected looking Bud, I dropped to the ground still gasping, seeking to keep my torso north of my wobbly legs. My brain cleared slowly. Objects and things began to resume their normal shape. The woman returned with a handful of matches, and approached the sorry-looking pair of us.

"Here's your matches," said she, half turning, presumably to get a running start if things didn't turn out right.

I looked blankly at her but reached for the matches mechanically. I didn't remember asking for them. The woman muttered something, then fled inside the house. I, a now thoroughly bewildered "Rider of the Plains," gazed vacantly after her; then slowly turned and led my blown mount out to the road again.

And so the story was told of a wild young Mounty who rode like the wind and risked limb and life for a handful of matches

If they but knew!

Police Horses to the Auction Block

IF NAMES make news, here is news for many readers that will call to mind a thousand memories: Once the pride of "Depot," Leo, Bingo, Lancer, Rajah, Ranger, Rufus and Pan, seven old faithfuls, were auctioned off on Saturday, August 10, 1940, in Regina's market square. At an average age of 14, these stablemates have jounced their last recruits and gnawed their last mouthful of issue hay.

Although these once-sleek mounts can no longer canter, jump and trot like they used to, two of them in their prime tasted international fame. Lancer, a bay, rode in King George's Coronation in 1937 and Rufus, a chestnut, made an appearance at the International Horse Show in London in 1930.

The Cruise of the *Chakawana*

by G. T. HANN, ESQ., M.B.E.

Throughout its history the Force has been called upon to render many kinds of service to the Canadian public. These duties have entailed all manner of perils in the frozen wastelands, on the prairies, in the mountains, across the whole width of our rugged continent. But the Force has met hardships on the sea as well; hardships no whit less hazardous or discouraging than those faced on land. This account of the Chakawana's maiden voyage is an illustration.

EVERY Commissioner from Commissioner Perry onwards, fully realized the hardships and dangers involved in the duties placed upon the officers and men of this Force in Hudson's Bay, the Arctic, and elsewhere. In years gone by, it was necessary to make long patrols by sea in small craft, from Chesterfield Inlet, Fullerton, and other points in the Western Arctic. All the stories of heroism and resource will never be told. Some day, however, it may be entertaining to recount the experiences of those who sailed in the schooners *Jeanie*, *Laddie*, and the *Village Belle*. Fairly large boats from a Police point of view, they went into service with the Force in Hudson's Bay.

Our experience in Hudson's Bay, even with larger vessels, has not been very encouraging. The *Jeanie* was wrecked at Wager Inlet in 1910. The *Laddie*, which went to Fullerton in 1911, was blown out of the Bay, and finally returned to Brigus, Newfoundland. The *Village Belle*, on which present Assistant Commissioner T. B. Caulkin served, was beached at Port Nelson in the winter of 1914. The next summer, while attempting to reach the sea, the fly-wheel of the auxiliary oil-engine burst and became useless, causing a severe injury to ex-Cst. Chinn, the engineer. The *Village Belle* was later sold at Port Nelson.

In the Western Arctic, our experiences with the larger type of craft have been more successful. The *St. Roch* for many years has served well during a most eventful career; and is still going strong, a credit to her builders, her navigator and crew.

The days of the *Chakawana* were prior to those of our Marine Section. Then as now, when special duties were required a selection from available personnel was made. Precautions taken were such as a very limited appropriation would permit. Stout hearts and confident spirits were expected to be sufficient in completing the task and to face every danger.

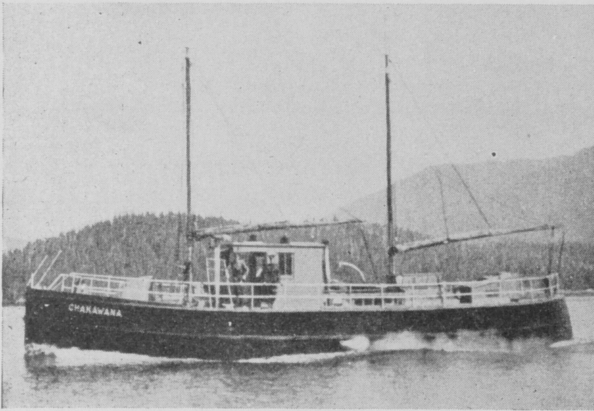
Sometimes the dangers were successfully overcome; sometimes they were not. The reason for recalling the circumstances which surrounded one particular "deep water" cruise is simply to show how exasperating some difficulties may become at times, and to bring before the readers of the *Quarterly* a notable exhibition of perseverance, courage, skill, and patience which was exhibited on the occasion of the cruise of the *Chakawana* when that vessel first came into our possession.

Of all the difficulties with which our ships have been beset in the past, this voyage seems, to the writer, to stand out as an epic of "deep water"

travel. Packed into a comparatively short voyage, more than twenty years ago, was enough trouble to dishearten the most dauntless.

The *Chakawana*

In 1919 the Federal Government decided to establish detachments of this Force in the coastal districts of the Province of British Columbia and at Vancouver Island. It was also intended to locate them in such a way as to enable frequent visits to be made to the large mining, lumbering, and fishing settlements, if necessary. To carry out this purpose it was essential to secure a motor boat of sufficient size and power to navigate safely the somewhat dangerous coastal waters.



The Chakawana

As Prince Rupert had been selected as the headquarters of the Sub-Division of Northern British Columbia, it was proposed to station the motor launch there, and it was in an endeavour to take the boat to that point that the eventful journey occurred.

Several Federal Departments were consulted in the matter of the selection of a suitable vessel. Finally the Imperial Munitions Board suggested certain craft, among which was the *Chakawana*, at that time being used by the Board. It was running out of Alert Bay, B.C.

Built in 1911, it was sixty-two feet long; had a beam of thirteen feet, eight inches; and was equipped with a "Wolverine" engine.

At the time of our interest in her, the Imperial Munitions Board required her services for a few more weeks, but the vessel was eventually purchased and taken to Vancouver. There her engine was overhauled and the necessary repairs made. A general strike in Vancouver held matters up, and it was not until August, 1919, that the *Chakawana* was in our possession, ready for sea.

Sunday, August 10, 1919

On August 10, 1919, at 10.15 a.m. the *Chakawana* left Vancouver en route to Prince Rupert. A commissioned officer, the one who had selected the craft, was on board, as well as two other members of the Force, Csts S. Smith and D. Stevenson. The Captain was Special Cst. C. A. Davidson, and the engineer Special Cst. W. D. Williams. At about 12 noon, the vessel rounded Hood Point en route to Gibson's Landing and the engineer took down and repaired the ignition. Later at 4.00 p.m. when abreast of Roberts Creek, which was about 12 miles further on, more trouble with the ignition developed, owing to looseness in the timing mechanism. After a delay of almost two hours, the engine was again started and a good run was made to

Secret Cove, a distance of approximately 16.5 miles. The *Chakawana* was anchored for the night after a total run for the day of 37.6 miles.

Monday

Bright and early on August 11—at 4.00 a.m. to be exact—the *Chakawana* left Secret Cove and ran well until off Cape Mudge, almost sixty miles away. At this point one of the igniters failed entirely, and the boat was forced to proceed on two cylinders. This trouble necessitated a delay of some three hours during which time the engineer completely changed and re-timed the motor, and at 9.00 p.m. that night he managed to coax the *Chakawana* to limp into Quathiaski Cove for permanent repairs.

Here, the engineer purchased three old igniters which, with some necessary alterations, later proved of great benefit. The day's run on August 11 was 63.25 miles—better than the previous day.

Tuesday

It was not possible to leave Quathiaski Cove before 5.30 p.m. on August 12. All repairs having been completed by that time, and the tide being favourable, a new start was made to Granite Bay, near the Eagle Logging Companies Camp. Further engine trouble developed at 7.00 p.m., and at 8.45 p.m. fire broke out in the engine room just before dropping anchor. This was due to the engine running slowly and valves not being properly set. The motor then "back-fired" into the carburettor and caused the fuel to ignite. The fire quickly spread in the gas laden air of the engine room, but a special gasoline fire extinguisher was handy and the blaze was promptly extinguished without much damage being done.

While the *Chakawana* lay all night at Granite Bay, the engineer stripped the engine. He discovered that the valves were improperly set, which he considered to be the cause of fire breaking out. The necessary repairs to the engine took until late the following day. The day's run on the 12th was only 17.5 miles.

Wednesday and Thursday

No move was made from Granite Bay until the 14th August, 1919, because of difficulty in starting the engine. The *Chakawana* did not weigh anchor until 9.30 a.m. A course was set for Rock Bay, but engine trouble again developed on the way and the vessel did not arrive there until 12.45 p.m., a distance of 9 miles. Regarding the trouble with the engine on August 14th, which seemed to be a red-letter day, the engineer wrote:—

"At this juncture the packing blew out of the forward cylinder allowing water to get into the combustion chamber, this necessitated the removal of cylinder heads and new packing being put into place. We also took up all looseness on ignitor timing shaft and repaired all worn parts.

"These repairs took until the evening of August 15, and in starting up it was found that the gas lines from the tanks were partially filled with rust and sediment, which were removed."

Friday

August 15, 1919, was spent at Rock Bay making the repairs previously mentioned. These were completed at 7.20 p.m., but as carburettor trouble developed the *Chakawana* could not sail on that tide.

Saturday

On August 16, 1919, the vessel left Rock Bay en route to Alert Bay. When abreast of Salmon Bay, No. 1 cylinder blew her packing out again, and at 10.00 a.m. the engine failed entirely. The engineer was busy until 2 p.m. making repairs. The engine then limped along on two cylinders, and finally the boat arrived at Alert Bay at 9.00 p.m. The day's run on the 16th was 59 miles and the following is an extract from the engineer's report:

"At 9.00 p.m. same day we finally limped into Alert Bay, No. 1 cylinder taking water so badly we had to open the pet cocks and hang a pail on it which filled every half hour."

Sunday

August 17, 1919, was spent at Alert Bay making engine repairs.

Monday

At 6.00 a.m., on the 18th August, Alert Bay was left behind and a course set for Queen Charlotte Sound. The engine ran well until the *Chakawana* entered Christie Passage where the ignition failed again, and it was necessary to hoist sail. Anchorage was secured in Christie Passage at 11.45 a.m. At 3.30 p.m. the same day the necessary repairs were completed, anchor was weighed, and the craft headed for Scarlett Point. The engine ran intermittently on two and three cylinders until 10.30 p.m., when Safety Cove was reached in Fitz-Hugh Sound. The day's run from 6.00 a.m. until 10.30 p.m. was 78.75 miles.

Tuesday

On August 19 at 7.30 a.m. the *Chakawana* proceeded up Fitz-Hugh Sound and after 5 hours running the engine again slipped her timing, necessitating another hour and half of repairs. Then with some intermittent troubles, she safely made the Llama Passage, and finally crossed Millbank Sound and anchored in close to Susan Island. The day's run was 75 miles.

Wednesday

On August 20, at 5.25 a.m. the *Chakawana* proceeded on its way up the coast inside the Culvert Island, and caught a fair tide to Swanson Bay; the last 25 miles being made on 2 cylinders. The *Chakawana* tied up at Swanson Bay at 10.00 a.m. While there the engineer had three small disks made for the ignitors, replacing the ones on the engine which were completely worn out. Four new springs were also made, and this work was not completed until the evening. The Captain's Log shows that this day was very misty and the journey to Swanson Bay was 35 miles. On account of fog it was not possible to go further that day.

Thursday

The *Chakawana* left Swanson Bay at 4.20 a.m. on August 21, and the vessel ran on three cylinders until 7.23 a.m. when the engine entirely stopped. It was necessary to re-time the ignition system again. It was also noted that the gas was not reaching the carburettor as fast as it should. The engineer transferred the fuel from the mid-ship tanks to the engine room tanks. This operation was completed at 7.15 p.m., when the *Chakawana* proceeded on to Prince Rupert where it was anchored at 10.15 p.m. The last day's run was 112 miles, the best of the cruise.

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Final Remarks

The *Chakawana* had now completed only 487.10 miles in 12 days. Notwithstanding this and all the difficulties encountered, the Captain and crew found the ship, "sea-worthy in all respects, but badly in need of a thorough overhauling." The engineer at the end of the cruise made out a somewhat extensive list of the engine's defects, yet he still had his patience for he wrote the following in his report as his last words:—

"While these repairs are not urgent they will undoubtedly have to be done at some future time."

The thoughts of the commissioned officer who had been largely responsible for the *Chakawana's* selection can better be imagined than described. At any rate, he had paid some penalty for he had been on board during the entire voyage. He and the two Constables with him had assisted the Captain and engineer whenever they could.

This story would not be complete unless mention was made of the fact that the *Chakawana* always gave any of the crew which slept aboard her a headache, temporarily, due to the escape of gas. She gave a permanent headache to everybody when she began to sink while tied up at the wharf at Vancouver on Sunday, August 7, 1921, and yet, most members of the Force who served on her refused to say anything against her, although secretly they still feel she could have done better. However, she was sold to the highest bidder in October, 1921.

The word *Chakawana* is believed to be of East Indian origin, and means "Snowbird." Ex-Assistant Commissioner A. E. Acland knew the original owner of the *Chakawana*, and knows from personal observation that the design of a snowbird was etched on the glass window of the saloon door of the vessel with the name *Chakawana* underneath. Furthermore, the builder of the vessel recalls the original owner informing him that the meaning of the word was "snowbird" but it is not related whether the snowbird itself is as uncertain in its movements as its namesake in the R.C.M. Police.

Caveat Emptor

NOT LONG ago, one of the Prairie Provinces' detachments received a complaint about the theft of a cow. Just before it was to be slaughtered, the stolen cow was located in the yards adjoining a packing plant. When the animal was seized and returned to the rightful owner, the buyer was naturally incensed at losing the amount he had paid out.

A week or so later another man came to the same packing plant with a choice-looking milch cow for sale. Anxious to avoid being stung again, the stockman phoned the local detachment and a detective was dispatched to the plant. The man with the cow could not give a satisfactory explanation of ownership and after lengthy questioning, admitted he had stolen the cow. He said old Bossy was tethered along the roadside; and that he had just happened along that way.

"When I saw her," he said, "I felt sorry for her there all alone, so I took her along to the packing plant where she would have company."

The thief now has plenty of time in which to meditate on the moral of this story: "Don't let your sympathy for dumb animals get the better of you."

Proof Marks

by SERGEANT J. A. CHURCHMAN, M.M., F.R.M.S.

A LITTLE over three hundred years ago, the London Proof House was opened. It was the first establishment of its kind. The gun makers of London, finding the market invaded by manufacturers of arms of inferior quality, asked for and procured a charter empowering them to prove all arms of both domestic and foreign manufacture. A few years later similar action was taken in Birmingham. Still later the thriving gun industry on the continent followed suit and Germany, Italy, France, Belgium, Spain and other countries opened establishments for the same purpose.

We have no legislation covering the matter here in Canada, nor have the United States of America. We do, however, find guns of United States manufacture with proof marks; but such marking is done only to facilitate foreign trade and to comply with import regulations of other countries.

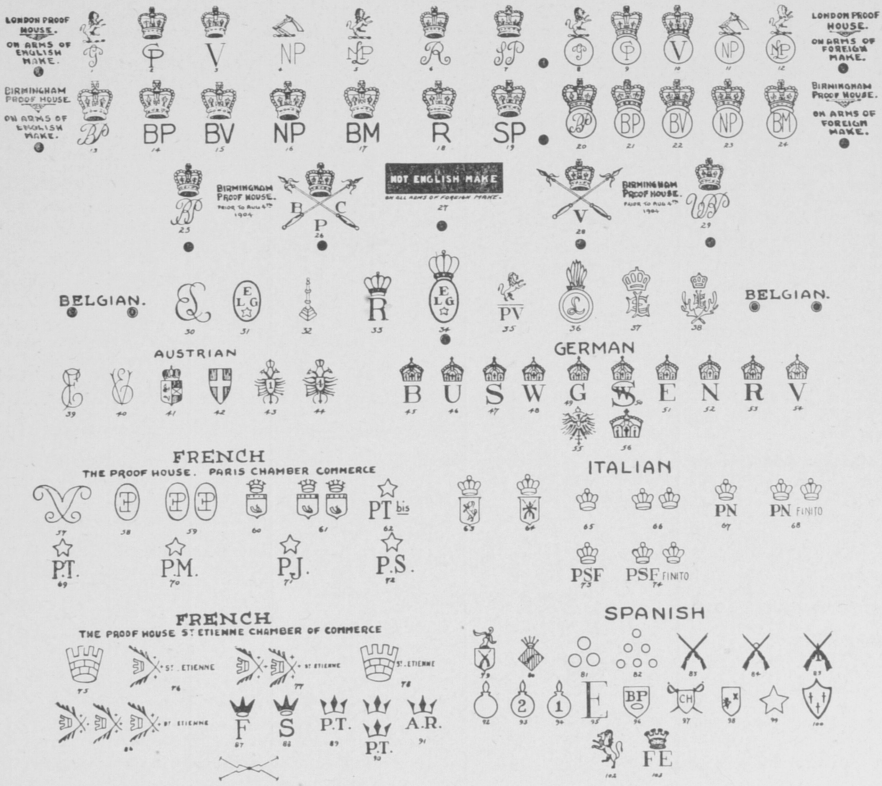
Proof Marks are an interesting study. Given an arm with no other designation one can readily identify it by the proof marks as the product of a certain country, or as a product of one country and sold in another. The marks are distinctive as to nationality.

FIREARM PROOF MARKS

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.

DRAWN BY. J.C. COVICH
AUGUST 1940.

ENGLISH



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	BBL.	BR./ACT.	Bo.	B.	CYL.	S.L.
French Proof Marks.....						
Proving of arms in France is optional, and proof is not accepted in England unless the arm is marked with.....	57, 58, 59 or 60 (of Paris) or 75, 76, 77 or 86 (of St. Etienne.)					
together with.....	61, 62, 69, 70, 71 or 72 (of Paris) or 87, 88, 89, 90, 91 or 101 (of St. Etienne)					
and.....		(NOTE:—The Proof Mark No. 91 also carries the word "St. Etienne") 60 and any of the last above mentioned marks of Paris, or 86 and any of the last above mentioned marks of St. Etienne on the Breech or Action.				
Revolvers, Pistols, etc. (St. Etienne).....	78	78				
Revolvers, Pistols, etc. (Paris).....	60	60				
Saloon Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Stick guns (St. Etienne).....	76	76				
Saloon Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Stock guns (Paris).....	60	60				
Italian Proof Marks.....						
B./L. Shot Guns (B.P. only).....	63 or 64 & 65 or 66 & 67 or 68	63 or 64				
B./L. Shot Guns (N.P. only).....	63 or 64 & 65 or 66 & 73 or 74	63 or 64				
B./L. Rifles.....	63 or 64 & 67 or 73	63 or 64				
Revolvers & Repeating Pistols.....	63 or 64 & 67 or 73	63 or 64				
Punt Guns.....	63 or 64 & 67	63 or 64				
Spanish Marks.....						
S./Bbl. M./L. Shot Guns.....	79 or 80 & 81					
Dbl./Bbl. M./L. Shot Guns.....	79 or 80 & 82					
S./Bbl. B./L. Shot Guns (B.P.).....	79 or 80, 83 & 84 or (85 or 94)					
S./Bbl. B./L. Shot Guns (N.P.).....	79 or 80, 83 & 84 (or 85 or 94) & 96					
Dbl. Bbl. B./L. Shot Guns (B.P.).....	79 or 80, 83 & 84 (or 94)					
Dbl./Bbl. B./L. Shot Guns (N.P.).....	79 or 80, 83 & 84 (or 94) & 96					
B./L. Rifles.....	79 (or 80) 92 & 93					
Military Rifles.....	79 or 80 & 98					
Saloon Rifles.....	79 or 80 & 99					
Pistols.....	79 or 80 & 100					
Revolvers.....	79 or 80 & 102					

(NOTE:—Special and Supplementary Proofs — 95 and 97.)

Marks and specifications other than the above will also be found. Choke bore barrels, to comply with regulations, must be marked "CHOKE". If choke portion is rifled, the arm is marked accordingly.

Arms, the property of the British Government bear the mark of the broad arrow. Arms, the property of the Canadian Government bear the mark of the broad arrow with the letter "C". A revolver or other weapon sold out of the Canadian Government service bears the mark of sale, the double broad arrow, point to point, with the letter "C". The United States authorities when selling arms out of the service give the purchaser a bill of sale, which, to prove ownership, he should keep with him.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS:

Action.....	Act.	Cylinder.....	Cyl.
Barrel.....	Bbl.	Double.....	Dbl.
Black Powder.....	B.P.	Muzzle Loader.....	M./L.
Body.....	B.	Nitro Powder.....	N.P.
Bolt.....	Bo.	Single.....	S.
Breech.....	Br.	Single Barrel.....	S./B.
Breech Loader.....	B./L.	Special Load.....	S.L.

In compiling the above, reference has been made to a publication by the London and Birmingham Proof Houses.

In Great Britain, the "Gun Barrel Proof Act" of 1868, 31 & 32 Victoria, Chap: 113, provides that it is an offence to import small arms into England without giving notice in writing to the Proof Master within seven days. For every such offence, for every barrel, there is a penalty of £20.0.0.. The same section makes it an offence to omit sending such imported arms, within twenty-eight days, to be proved at either the London or the Birmingham Proof House. It is likewise an offence to sell, exchange, expose or keep for sale, export, or keep for exportation, or even attempt any of these things with any arm, the barrel or barrels of which are not proved and marked as proved.

Provisions are made for the registration, at the two English Proof Houses, of the proof marks of a foreign state having a legally established Proof House. Another section provides that barrels bearing the registered foreign proof marks are exempt from the provision of the Act, but any barrel or any part of a firearm bearing any name or mark indicating or purporting to indicate that such barrel or part is of English manufacture will be deemed unproved. Furthermore, the person dealing with such parts or arms, is liable to a penalty of £20.0.0..

It is interesting to note that the word "barrel" in this Act means the barrel, breech and the action or any part of the firearm through which it is or would be fired.

Turning to the chart we find the registered marks of the European houses. To facilitate reference the marks are grouped by house and country and numbered consecutively. It will be noted the London and Birmingham house marks take up the first three rows. The left bracket of the first two rows represents current marks for arms of domestic manufacture, whereas numbers 8 to 12 and 20 to 24 inclusive are respectively those of London and Birmingham for arms of foreign manufacture.

Modern Nursery Rhyme

Ten little countries feeling very fine
 Adolf ogled Austria, then there were nine.
 Nine little countries wondering about their fate
 Neville went to Munich, then there were eight.
 Eight little countries praying hard to heaven
 Poland said "No Sir," then there were seven.
 Seven little countries in a fearsome fix
 Hitler "rescued" Denmark, then there were six.
 Six little countries around a beehive
 Traitors in Norway, then there were five.
 Five little countries all abhorring war
 Luxemburg was easy, then there were four.
 Four little countries, one by the Zuider Zee
 Tulip time in Holland, then there were three.
 Three little countries feeling very blue
 Belgium said "Yes Sir," then there were two.
 Two little countries standing by their gun
 France was disillusioned, then there was one.
 One little country standing all alone
 Bulldog versus Daschund, who will get the bone?

—H.F.L.

The Cook's Burden

by EX-CST. V. A. MULHALL (now L.A.C., R.C.A.F.)

WELL, there they go back to the office—little mental giants, brain-trusts in the mould; all shapes, all sizes. But to me they're just another heap of dirty dishes—all they spell is APPETITE.

Take Ellington-Smith for instance. A finnickty appetite if there ever was one. Even the way he comes in here with that super-superior, know-it-all air would make you sick! He stands there, brushes some imaginary soup-stains off his tunic and looks down the end of his nose like a pelican drawing a bead on a water-wiggler.

"Menu, please."

Cripes! Do I ever get sick of hearing that one? However, there's no use ignoring it. My answer is always the same: "We have no menu!"

But that don't satisfy Ellington-Smith. Oh, no, not him. He's got the crust of a month-old loaf and he's so thick-skinned he could wear sand-paper underwear and wouldn't even notice it! And what a tongue! It's as sharp as that there bread-knife, when it comes to making smart cracks.

"No menu!" he squeals, as though his mouth was full of burnt liver, "No menu? Don't you realize all good eating places have a menu?"

"But there's none here."

"That, of course proves I'm right," he says twisting his dippy little moustache like an Archduke, "This is *not* a good eating place."

Tact and diplomacy, that's me all over, so I pacify him, "But Corporal, if you saw *Individual Beef Pie a la Creole and succulent vegetables* on the list and then got nothing but Irish stew slopped on a plate with last year's spuds . . . why, that's enough to make any man disappointed."

"Disappointed?" he snaps, "Permit me to state, Chef, I'm *always* disappointed in your food."

That riles me like the dickens, calling me Chef and in the same breath insinuating I ain't no cook. But I hold my temper. "The others don't complain," I say, sort of buttery-like, "In fact they say the food here is 'unvarying in quality'."

"I don't deny it," he says, "That statement is undoubtedly correct; indeed, most appropriate. It's *always* terrible."

Well, I see I'm being misunderstood, but as the sailors say: "If you can't beat into the wind, tack with it,"—so I decide to pin him down to facts.

"All right, then," I answer, "just what do you find wrong with the food, Constable Smith?"

He still isn't stumped. He's just been waiting for me to ask that one. "Well, to be specific," he drawls, thoughtfully, "every time I eat it, my appetite's spoilt."

Considering the way he heaps up his plate, I don't wonder at it but still it won't help me win the argument. I'm losing ground and I know it so I play my ace-in-the-hole:

"Izzatso? It don't seem to affect the S/M that way. Only this morning he walked through here and sampled one of my flap-jacks, 'Just like mother used to make,' he said."

"Well, he shouldn't come around here with his hard luck stories. It's his father's fault. Should have married a woman who could cook."

With that he stalks off. Yes sir, away he goes. The white man's burden, as far as I'm concerned. What a pain! What an appetite! Ugh!

Well I guess I'd better get on with them dishes.

Among My Souvenirs

I joined the jolly old Mounted,
As a Special I shovelled coal;
I wanted to join as a Regular,
That was my ultimate goal.
But I lacked in education,
Was told to study some more;
So I purchased a Code and some Statutes,
And buried myself in their lore.
I eventually passed my tests Sir,
And was taken on as a Sub,
You see I was under age then,
Only a bit of a cub.
So when I reached my majority,
I was given the rank of third grade
And started to study the pros and cons
Of just how a charge is laid.
I swatted my Code and the Manual
The Statutes and how to use gas;
I studied the New Regulations,
And eventually managed to pass.
I became a second class Constable,
And got an increase in pay,
Bought me a tux and a pair of spats,
And put in a pass for a day.
Then having returned to my studies,
My exams were easy to pass;
And oh, how I threw out my chest Sir,
When promoted to rank of First Class!
"Keep up the good work," said the Sgt,
"You'll soon have the same rank as I,
"If 'Duty' you take for your motto
"Then your only limit's the sky."
The science we call fingerprinting
Left my poor brain a bit overcome
For the crookedest part of a crook is

His straight-looking finger or thumb.
The purchase of books was a worry,
I never was out of the red;
It certainly empties one's pockets
To fill in the top of his head.
I eventually went on Detachment,
And managed my first arrest.
I booked a chap on the Excise Act
And awaited results of the test.
"Twas a potent concoction called home-
brew
So a charge had to be preferred.
You'll pardon my pride in the Court-
room,
As I heard all the details aired.
A shot, then the scream of a woman
As the cork of an exhibit popped
Three months at H.L. was the sentence—
This brewing has got to be stopped.
I attended Instruction Classes
The time was considered ripe
My award for three months of study
Was a beautiful coveted stripe.
A full-blown Acting Lance Corporal
Was the term applied to me,
I felt like a ruddy old admiral
With responsibility.
And early every morning
I'd strut the barrack square;
I figured myself the answer
To any young maiden's prayer.
The goal of my life's ambition
Was the rank of Staff, with pay,
But now I'm discharged to pension,
Old age blocked my way. T.B.C.

Judging Human Nature from External Signs

by DOUGLAS J. WILSON, M.A., Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Psychology, University of Western Ontario

Can personality be "finger printed?"—Modern psychology says not by prevalent methods—human nature defies quack pigeon-holing.

IS IT possible to read character from the face? Or from handwriting? Or from the shape of the head? These and similar questions are frequently asked those of us who study psychology professionally. Nearly always the questioner has his mind made up about the answer. Some years ago, at one of my evening lectures, an old gentleman offered to prove to an audience that phrenology—the analysis of personality by skull contour—really offered a fruitful approach. He droned on and on indicating, in passing, that the lecturer's head showed intelligence, tolerance and other estimable qualities. (Not bad tactics either!) At last it was my turn and I proceeded to indicate weak points in the previous discussion. However the old gentleman had fallen fast asleep and probably went away still believing what he did when he arrived. This fixity of opinion proves an embarrassment to the science of psychology that is almost without parallel in other sciences.

A further reason why definite and dogmatic answers are not possible is because we have to live our lives on the basis of "sizing up" other people. Science is always in arrears of life; and the teacher, office manager or policeman can't wait for human personality to be dissected, measured and tabulated before they make the next move. The constant dilemma before us, then, is that on the one hand modern psychology tends to be skeptical of attempts to read "personality" from external signs and on the other hand all of us—psychologists included—carry on in this hit and miss fashion. Usually we remember the successful predictions and forget the failures. It is because the latter are so numerous that "hard boiled" investigators find little statistical evidence for exaggerated claims of character reading ability.

The ordinary well-read man will no doubt have heard of the more familiar signs taken as indicative of personality. Phrenology, or head-reading, palmistry, astrology, tea cup, playing cards and crystal ball divination, as well as character reading from handwriting, all are classed today by professional psychologists as "pseudo-scientific." It would be tedious to detail the reasons why each of these mono-symptomatic fads fails to provide a reliable index of personal idiosyncrasy. It seems to the writer more valuable to describe a few approaches that are not so well known. Sir Francis Galton, a first cousin to Charles Darwin, and one of the founders of modern psychology, believed that the human face was the key to the understanding of the personality. He proposed to make his new form of physiognomy quantitative. Thus he photographed in the following way twenty brutal murderers awaiting execution: each man when photographed was placed in the same position relative to the camera. The plate exposure was always one-twentieth of the required exposure time for a clear photograph. Sir Francis argued that if one man, for example, had a scar on his forehead, this would not show up on the final photo, but if all twenty men had similarly placed

eyes the plate would reveal this common feature. Accordingly, by this system of composite photography he sought to separate the individual and non-significant features from the "type" characteristics.¹ The results seem not to have impressed anyone but Galton. This experimental approach is mentioned to show how far the art of physiognomy had advanced since the days of the Greeks. The ancients argued that a pale man must be construed a coward, for is not a woman both pale and cowardly? To this day the sharp fox-like nose of an acquaintance is regarded as evidence of slyness. During the reign of George II an Act of Parliament described physiognomists as rogues and vagabonds to be soundly whipped, publicly exhibited and finally incarcerated. Actually the face may be an indication of some features of an individual's life. Within limits we judge age, emotional state, degree of education, inside or outside occupation and so on by facial lineaments. The crucial test however would be to take a number of men of similar age, occupations and education and proceed to indicate other personal differences between them. Physiognomy has not survived such rigorous tests.

Handwriting introduces a more controversial topic. It is most important that we distinguish between a handwriting expert whose task it is to detect forgeries and one who pretends to read honesty or aesthetic taste or lack of persistence from the slanting of letters or the crossing of 't's'. It has always seemed to the writer that more attention should be paid by those in charge of law enforcement to the advertisements regarding handwriting analysis. Six of my students forwarded a copy of a paragraph written in each one's natural style to one such advertiser enclosing the desired dime. The mimeographed replies could have been shuffled at random without seriously upsetting the diagnoses. It turned out that though one of the students was generous, at times he inclined towards niggardliness; other assertions were made of equal latitude. The most amazing feature was that all of the samples were so significant as to require further and more extended analyses (for \$1.00) and in several cases merited training in graphology (\$3.00 each).

A different approach to the problem of writing has been made experimentally. Try this test on a few of your unsophisticated chums. Ask them to write on lined paper, *at their usual speed*, their signatures over and over again for 30 seconds. Next repeat the process in exactly the same form but *as fast as possible* for 30 seconds. When this is done count the letters written under each set of conditions. Divide the number for normal writing into the number for speeded writing. This will give you a ratio that likely differs from man to man. Why should it differ? The answer proposed is that each of us differs in "tension" or "load." The carefree person tends to write as fast as he can all the time; the deliberate chap makes an event out of even his signature. Hence the difference in ratio is made to be an index of a personality trait. Here's another to try on the office boys. Write the letter 'e' as quickly as possible for thirty seconds—simple, detached letters over and over. Repeat for thirty seconds but start at the end of each letter and finish at the usual beginning—in other words reverse your strokes so that you start at the right of each 'e' and finish at the left. In both cases you should have lines of "e's" that resemble each other. If you examine the ratio of the number of the reversed "e's" to the number of normal "e's" again

¹Sir Francis Galton's fascinating book containing illustrations is obtainable in the Everyman's Library for about 60 cents. It really is an amazing little volume—"Enquiry into Human Faculties."

you may expect differences. According to theory if the ratio $\frac{\text{Normal}}{\text{Reversed}}$ is high the person concerned finds it hard to switch quickly from topic to topic or task to task; keep such a person away from book selling and put him on grinding microscope lenses or running an arctic lighthouse.

Such an approach certainly makes use of writing but on a quantitative basis rather than on qualitative peculiarities. Since this aims at the dynamics of personality it would seem to offer a fruitful field for further research.

Psychiatrists have from time to time investigated the relation of body build to personality. You will recall that Caesar mistrusted Cassius because he had a "lean and hungry look;" "let me have men about me," he said, "that are fat." One student of these matters (Kretschmer) has satisfied himself and a few others that body build and personality type are definitely related. The tall thin person if he develops mental abnormality is more subject to delusions and splitting of personality. The short stout person on the other hand keeps a clear mind but oscillates between excess activity and excessive dejection. Largely stimulated by Kretschmer's research investigators have worked out all sorts of indices based on body types (morphological indices). In time these may prove valuable, but in all cases they will involve exact apparatus for measurement.

The net result of this paper is to urge skepticism with respect to the reading of personality traits from external signs. Human nature has many dimensions each one of which may be exemplified by people of gradually differing degrees. Accordingly, we believe that for such a complex of variables it is impossible to diagnose accurately on the basis of one or a few factors. The more modern and acceptable approaches that have been made are too extensive for this paper. They will form the content for a later article.



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Birks



Medicine Hat

"... the town that was born lucky with all Hell for a basement"
—Rudyard Kipling

by CORPORAL W. B. DOBBIN

IN THE October 1938 issue of the *Quarterly*, Corporal D. A. Fleming describes old Fort Walsh as "the cradle of the Force." That famous site might also be called with complete propriety "the cradle of Medicine Hat." For this district's colorful history of more than fifty years is entwined with the story of the Force. Fort Walsh is a good many miles east of Medicine Hat and lies within the present boundary of Saskatchewan; but from the early eighties Medicine Hat has been the acknowledged centre of the whole district that grew from that first tiny outpost of the police. The names of many of these pioneer policemen are perpetuated by descendants prominent in the community today. Men still living among us knew members of the original detachments personally. Every home has its first-hand memories and anecdotes about the police of the early days. To Medicine Hat, the past is very real.

The city bears little outward resemblance to the scene of fifty years ago. A vigorous, prosperous city of between nine and ten thousand people, the centre of a vast rural territory which it serves in a commercial and cultural way, a manufacturing community with large flour mills, clay products plants, linseed oil mills and the largest collection of greenhouses in Western Canada (nine acres under glass)—it is a flourishing metropolis. The discovery of incredibly great reserves of dry natural gas, and the choice of the city as divisional point for a large railway mileage, also contributed to its advancement.

Today its compactness provides all the conveniences of a modern city without the disadvantages of extreme size. All utilities, gas, water, electric light and power, are municipally owned and operated. A very liberal policy in allowing unlimited use of water for gardens has borne fruit in striking fashion. Today Medicine Hat is a celebrated garden spot; rows of massive trees and the green freshness of lawns and gardens even during the hottest weather never fail to excite admiration.

A dozen schools maintain an educational standard equal to that of any city in the Dominion. The General Hospital and training school for nurses have established splendid reputations. Two excellent swimming pools with all modern conveniences and equipment are eloquent tribute to the public spirit of the community, for they were privately built and afterwards donated to the city. Parks, athletic grounds, tennis clubs, bowling greens and three golf courses do their part to enrich the outdoor life of the community.

The Service Flying School of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, with three flying fields, keeps the city on the map aeronautically.

Natural gas, however, is Medicine Hat's distinctive blessing. Kipling's verdict, which is used to head this sketch, has been echoed by every part of the continent. Twice the celebrated Mr. "Believe-it-or-not" Ripley has been moved to include this natural blessing in his series of startling facts.

Ours is the "gas city," even though certain dignified sections of the community may deplore the title. Dignity aside, it is natural gas that has made us. Produced at an extremely low cost, it is the life-blood of our industries.

The gas field was accidentally discovered in 1883. Development was slow because of sparse population; but soon after the turn of this century a determined and enterprising mayor pushed the work of drilling and exploration to a spectacular conclusion. Ever since, the quality and apparently unlimited supply of natural gas has been famous throughout the Dominion.

Incidentally there has always been some dispute as to how Medicine Hat got its name. Some people tell us that the name was chosen because the town-site resembles an inverted hat; and certainly there is topographical evidence to support this claim. But the generally accepted explanation is that far back in the days before the white man came, this spot on the South Saskatchewan was on the natural boundary dividing the traditional lands of the Blackfeet and the Crees. It was disputed territory—a kind of No Man's Land—the scene of many bitter fights between the two tribes.

The Crees suffered a crushing defeat in one foray and were obliged to flee by fording and swimming the Saskatchewan. While crossing the river the Cree medicine man's hat fell off and was carried by the current beyond his reach, to be later recovered by the Blackfeet. To see an enemy medicine man shorn of his power by the loss of his hat and to recover the hat themselves made the incident forever memorable to the victors; they promptly labelled the spot "The Place of the Medicine Hat."

The beautiful and efficient modern city I have been trying to describe is a far cry from the virgin meadows of matchless blue joint hay, the clumps of heavy timber in the crooks of the South Saskatchewan, and the richly colored stone walls of the coulees that greeted the eyes of the first detachment of the North West Mounted Police in 1883. But the city grew up with the police at its side. The original detachment chose for its post a point on the northern slopes overlooking what is now the city site, and maintained that post for many years. Today a Cairn stands as a simple memorial to the post and to the men who manned it. When it was dedicated, a few years ago, by Archdeacon Tims of Calgary, thousands of inhabitants united in a solemn and impressive service that revealed better than anything else the deep respect and admiration which Medicine Hat holds for the Force of today and yesterday.

At this time I wish to mention with great respect the name of Reg.



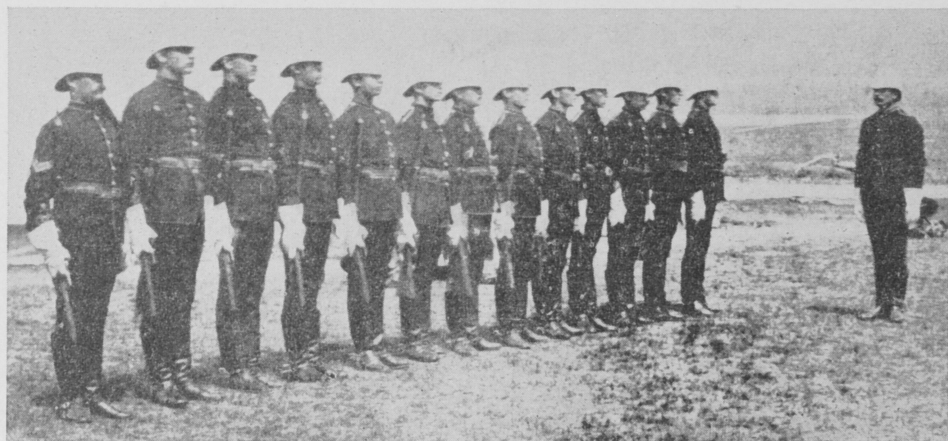
Ex-Insp'r William Parker in the N.W.M.P. uniform worn by him while i/c Medicine Hat in the early years. Accompanying the aged officer is the author, at present i/c of Medicine Hat detachment.

No. 28, ex-Insp William Parker, one of the original members of the N.W. M.P. who is now retired and resides in Medicine Hat. After many years in the Force he came to this city in 1905 and was in command of this district until he retired in 1912. A beloved and familiar figure in the city's life, ex-Insp Parker is as straight and clear-eyed today as if he were still a young man in the Force.

Stories of the early days, many of them concerning members of the police, are so numerous that the problem is one of selection. None is more tragic than that of Cst. Mahoney who, crossing the river north-east of the site now occupied by Medicine Hat, in the fall of 1876, was caught in the dreaded quicksands at the forks of the Red Deer. A half-breed who accompanied him made a providential escape but was powerless to aid the doomed constable, whose every move drew him nearer his slow, horrible death. The horror-stricken survivor reported that Mahoney was more than two hours in the sand before it mercifully entombed him; that he made a verbal will; met his terrible fate with fortitude, and died with a prayer on his lips.

A second tragedy involving a member of the Force was the murder of Cst. Grayburn in the vicinity of Cypress Hills. Grayburn failed to return from a minor errand which had taken him three miles from camp in early winter in 1879. Next morning a search party, led by the famous Indian guide Jerry Potts, found the body in a deep ravine. It was plain that he had been shot in the back while clambering down the side of the coulee. The confessed murderer was not caught until the next spring. In a memorable trial, which followed however, the jury voted for acquittal, and Star-Child, the accused, despite his confession, was freed. This notable trial has been discussed ever since and legal opinion is still divided on the propriety of the verdict.

Medicine Hat's first murder occurred in 1885 and was a typical open frontier incident. It was a dramatic affair and apparently arose out of a horse race disagreement. When the murderer, whose name was Hales, drew



*Members of the N.W.M. Police, in full dress taken at Medicine Hat in 1875.
(Donated by Reg. No. ex-S/Sgt J. J. Wilson).*

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his guns, covered a group of several people in a ranch house and announced his murderous intentions, Casey, the victim, demanded that he be taken outside and shot on his horse. Thus it was: the dying man was carried indoors; Hales gave an exhibition of fancy shooting and then headed south with two fresh horses. Before the Police had time to act Hales reached the border and safety.

The last fight with Indians in the district took place near the exhibition grounds in the winter of 1880-81. Sgt Fraser and six constables were ordered to recover some horses that had been stolen from the Assiniboines by a roving band of Sarcees. After a hard chase the police overtook the culprits and cut out the sought-for horses and started for home. The Sarcees now wheeled around in pursuit. In the running engagement that ensued, there were happily no casualties. The detachment and the horses reached Fort Walsh. Incidentally, they travelled eighty-five miles in the remarkable time of less than 20 hours; good riding even for a Force of famous riders.

The detachment at present honoured with the task of preserving the traditions of these illustrious men of earlier days consists of one Non-Commissioned Officer, three constables and one stock-Inspector. Headquarters, in the heart of the city's residential district, is the nerve centre for an area of 3,528 square miles.

Canadian Police College Class No. 6

THE Sixth Class of the Canadian Police College, Ottawa, assembled from all parts of Canada at "N" Division Barracks, Rockcliffe, on Monday, April 8, 1940. Opening exercises at 9 a.m. began the series of lectures, classes, discussions, demonstrations and tours that make up the intensive three-months course of study provided by the College. An international air was lent by the presence of two natives of Kabul, Afghanistan, Ahad Abdul Khan and Mohammed Rafiq Khan, who had come to receive training that would assist them in re-organizing their police force at home.

The closing exercises were held on June 28, 1940 in the Auditorium at "N" Division Barracks. They were marked by the attendance of the Right Honourable Ernest Lapointe, P.C., Minister of Justice, who delivered the main address. Comm'r S. T. Wood and Deputy Director C. Barnes of the Montreal Police Force also spoke to the graduating class.

Mr. Lapointe praised the work of the Canadian Police College and stated no phase of R.C.M.P. activities interested him more. He declared that the College had become an absolute necessity in order that policemen might keep pace with modern criminality, and that public confidence in the police might thus be strengthened. Although laboratory work was an important part of the training, its purpose was not to make scientific experts out of policemen, but rather to acquaint officers with the uses and scope of the modern crime laboratory. The successful conclusion of investigations depends largely on the policeman himself, and not on the laboratory. The Minister expressed his pleasure at seeing the business of law enforcement being made a definite profession, and he stressed the traits of character and intelligence, as well as the "sense of courtesy" required in police officers today. With a chuckle, the Minister added that their courtesy might serve as an example to some parliamentarians.

Comm'r Wood presided over the ceremonies and welcomed the minister. In his address, the Commissioner pointed out that the College was open to all Police Forces and that the Faculty was not solely made up of R.C.M.P. members. He congratulated the graduates on the spirit and keenness they had shown and stated that the laboratories at Regina and Rockcliffe were giving instruction in police matters equal to any police college on the continent or elsewhere. In referring to the valuable assistance received from the Montreal City Police, the Commissioner called on Deputy Director Barnes to speak. Deputy Barnes said that the establishment of the college was a step in the right direction for making the modern policeman more efficient in the execution of his duties, duties which today required highly specialized training. He paid special tribute to the Finger Print Section, stating that without the facilities of this department, efforts to secure a conviction would often be unavailing.

As Class Valedictorian, Inspector Lavigne of Hull City Police thanked the Minister, Comm'r Wood and others for the opportunities afforded by the Canadian Police College to those desirous of becoming more efficient in police work.

Outside the building, the 45-piece R.C.M.P. Band played before and after the ceremonies.

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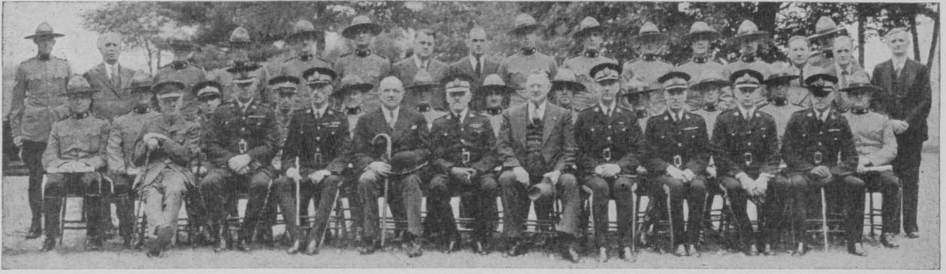
EDMONTON

VANCOUVER

Those who graduated were: Sgt A. W. Appleby, Winnipeg, Man.; Ahad Abdul Khan, Kabul, Afghanistan; L/Cpl F. H. B. Bailey, Lethbridge, Alta.; Cst. R. J. Belec, Three Rivers, P.Q.; L/Cpl A. Campbell, Pictou, N.S.; Cst. A. G. Cookson, Regina, Sask.; Sgt W. J. Goodey, Winnipeg, Man.; Sgt C. H. Harvey, Regina, Sask.; Sgt K. E. Heacock, Vegreville, Alta.; Cpl H. A. Johnson, Dartmouth, N.S.; L/Cpl R. F. Karrow, Sarnia, Ont.; Insp J. M. Lavigne, Hull, P.Q.; Cpl J. A. Mestdagh, Gull Lake, Sask.; Mohammed Rafiq Khan, Kabul, Afghanistan; L/Cpl L. P. Ryder, Woodstock, N.B.; Sgt E. J. St. Pierre, Campbellton, N.B.; Sgt Detective R. Tremblay, Westmount, P.Q.; Cpl F. G. H. Truscott, North Bay, Ont. The eighteen graduates were presented with diplomas by the Minister of Justice.

SYLLABUS

Staff Lecturers: "Defence of Canada Regulations," "Practical Criminal Investigation": Insp R. Armitage; "Enemy Aliens": Insp D. C. Saul; "Ballistics," "Lock Picking": Sgt J. A. Churchman, M.M., F.R.M.S.; "Criminal Law and Procedure": A/Cpl E. Brakefield-Moore, M.A., C.B.L.; "Document Examination": Sgt S. H. Lett; "Drill": Cpl G. H. Griffiths; "P.T. and Judo": L/Cpl G. M. Glanville; "Espionage," "Subversive Organizations": S/Sgt J. Leopold; "Finger Prints": Insp H. R. Butchers and Cpl N. E. Goodfellow; "Firearms Control": Cpl R. A. Smith; "First Aid": S/Sgt V. J. R. Thompson, S.B.St.J.; "Footprints and Tracks," "Plaster Casts," "Moulage": Cst. J. R. Abbott; "Forensic Chemistry," "Toxicology," "Hairs, Fibres and Stains": Surgeon M. Powers, B.A., M.D., C.M., L.M.C.C., Med.



FRONT ROW, left to right—Major H. G. Scott, Inspector H. R. Butchers, Superintendent A. S. Cooper, M.C., The Right Honourable Ernest Lapointe, P.C., M.P., Commissioner S. T. Wood, Deputy Chief Chas. Barnes, Sub-Inspector R. M. Wood, Detective-Inspector R. Armitage, Detective-Sub-Inspector R. S. S. Wilson, Superintendent F. A. Blake.

SECOND ROW, left to right—Lance-Corporal R. F. Karrow, Lance-Corporal A. Campbell, Special Constable M. Rafiq, Special Constable A. Abdul, Corporal F. G. H. Truscott, Sergeant C. H. Harvey, Sergeant W. J. Goodey, Sergeant K. E. Heacock, Sergeant A. W. Appleby, Lance-Corporal F. H. B. Bailey, Corporal H. A. Johnson, Sergeant E. J. St. Pierre.

THIRD ROW, left to right—Corporal G. H. Griffiths, Martin Powers, M.D., Constable J. R. Abbott, Staff-Sergeant V. J. R. Thompson, S.B.St.J., Corporal E. Brakefield-Moore, M.A., B.C.L., Sergeant J. S. Cruickshank, Inspector J. M. Lavigne, Detective-Sergeant R. Tremblay, Constable A. G. Cookson, Constable R. J. Belec, Constable P. C. Brooks, Lance-Corporal L. P. Ryder, Corporal N. E. Goodfellow, Dr. W. Gallay, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., Lance-Corporal G. M. Glanville, C. W. Davis, Esq., Special Constable J. G. Dickson.

Sc.D.; "Metals," "Glass," "Foreign Police Forces," "Observation and Memory Development," "Police Witnesses," "Prisoners," "Tear Gas," "Public Relations": Sub-Insp R. M. Wood; "Modus Operandi," "Portrait Parle": Cpl J. Timmerman; "Narcotics," "Sabotage": Sub-Insp R. S. S. Wilson and S/Cst. R. M. Haultain; "Police Dogs": S/Cst. C. R. Von Aichinger; "Plan Drawing": Cst. W. W. Fraser; "Counterfeiting," "Burglary," "Safeblowing": Sgt J. S. Cruickshank; "Photography": S/Cst. J. G. Dickson.

Special Lecturers: "Arson": W. J. Scott, K.C., Ontario Fire Marshal; "Co-operation with Fire Departments": Chief J. J. O'Kelly, Ottawa Fire Dept.; "Coroners' Inquests": Martin Powers, M.D., Chief Coroner, Prescott and Russell Counties; "Explosives": E. E. Bard, B.Sc., Explosives Div'n, C.I.L., Montreal; "Forensic Chemistry": C. W. Davis and C. Y. Hopkins, of the Div'n of Chemistry, National Research Council, and W. Gallay, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., Div'n of Chemistry, National Research Council; "Minerals": A. C. Halferdahl, B.S., M.A.Sc., E.Met., Div'n of Chemistry, National Research Council, and C. H. Bayley, G.A.Sc., M.A.Sc., M.A., F.C.I.C.; "Juvenile Psychology": Kenneth H. Rogers, M.A., Ph.D., Executive Secretary, Big Brother Movement, Special Lecturer, Social Science, University of Toronto; and A. R. Virgin, Sup't, Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville, Ont.; "Narcotics": Col C. H. L. Sharman, Chief, Narcotic Bureau, Dep't of Pensions and National Health; "Vice Investigation": Staff Insp R. C. W. Scott, Officer in Charge, Morality Bureau, Toronto City Police; "Public Relations": J. P. Downey, Chief Constable, Ottawa City Police; "Traffic Control": Howard M. Baker, B.C.O.M. Traffic Specialist, Montreal City Police Dept; "Conditions in Russia and Spain with emphasis on the police systems": Major H. G. Scott, Asst Director of Military Intelligence,

Ottawa; "Counterfeiting," supplemented by educational film "Know Your Money": Supervising Agent George F. Boos, U.S. Secret Service, Treasury Dept, Washington, D.C.; "The Police and the Press": M. Grattan O'Leary, Editor, Ottawa *Journal*.

Sub-Inspector R. M. Wood is in charge of the College at Ottawa and as a result of his untiring efforts and inspiration the advanced training school has already built up a grand tradition all its own.

Eskimo Insurance

THE HEAD of an Eskimo family is a beneficent dictator. He makes all decisions: where to camp, what dogs to trade, when to build a new igloo. "Today we're moving to Iceberg Point," says the *atata* (father), picking his teeth with a fishbone. "Get the stuff packed." And his order is accepted without argument by all his sons. His word is law.

When the *atata* becomes too old to hunt and trap, is unable any longer to provide for his family, he steps aside and hands the job over to the eldest son. From then on the latter is responsible for "bringing home the blubber." The old man just sits back and enjoys the proceeds of the human pension plan with which Nature endowed him when it gave him a son. A grown-up son is really an insurance policy made out in favour of papa. The policy matures as soon as walrusitis, or blubber-phobia, or whatever it is that stiffens up the old man's joints sets in. It is payable daily and hourly thereafter for the remainder of his days. Right up till they dress him in his best sealskin, furnish him with pipe, tobacco, matches, fish-hooks, stove and rifle, and then pile a mound of stones over his body, he will be well provided for and secure.

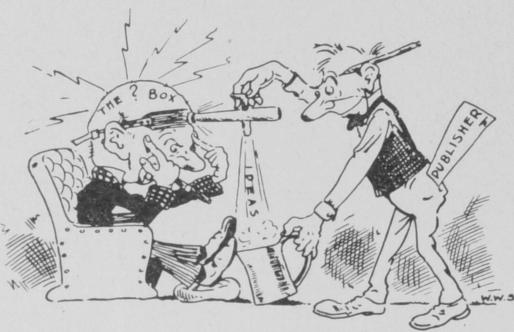
Anana (the Eskimo mother) is not so fortunate. Her work is never done. There are clothes to make, skins to scrape, *mukluks* (sealskin boots) to chew and make soft for the wearer. She must continue to look after the children; attend to her numerous chores, until she finally joins those who have gone before to the Happy Hunting Ground. E.S.

Radio Meteorograph

A MINOR commotion was caused recently in a small community in Eastern Ontario by the discovery of what was thought to be some kind of an incendiary bomb. It was found near an important main-line railroad track, a fact which lent the incident more importance.

Investigation by this Force disclosed that the object consisted of a balloon, parachute and radio apparatus; the first of its kind to be seen in the district. Enquiries revealed that the aerial "bomb" was what is known in meteorological terms as a radio meteorograph. When attached to a hydrogen-inflated balloon, it ascends ten or fifteen miles into the atmosphere, and from these heights automatically radios air conditions. These devices soar aloft until the balloon finally bursts and the parachute operates to carry the radio record safely to earth. A request is attached asking for its return to the point of dispatch. Quite a few of these instruments have been sent up, mostly from places in the United States; lately however they have been used in Canada, also.

The Question Box



(Inquiries on matters of a legal, technical or general import are invited from members of the Force. Such questions will be answered on this page in future editions of the Quarterly)

1. Q. Describe how subpoenas are issued. For instance, you are stationed at Dawson, Y.T., and you require a witness in a case there who resides in Montreal. Would it be possible to have a subpoena issued in Ottawa, say, or Montreal, or would the case have to be held up pending the arrival of the subpoena from Dawson, if the witness were unwilling to attend and give testimony there voluntarily?

A. The procedure for obtaining a subpoena is fully covered by s. 676 of the Criminal Code. It may be a simple subpoena, or a subpoena *duces tecum* (i.e., to bring documents, etc.). It is procured for a person who is a resident of Canada and who is not at the time within the province where the prosecution is taking place.

Thus in the case in question the complainant or accused would apply to a Judge of the Territorial Court for the subpoena who, upon being satisfied as to the conditions precedent, would issue the document. To my mind it would be necessary for this same subpoena, and no other, to be served upon the witness in Montreal as there is no other procedure laid down to circumvent the unavoidable delay in serving the document.

I have been able to find only one reported Canadian case on the subject—that of *Titchmarch v. Crawford*, 1 O.W.N. 587—wherein it is stated that a subpoena in preliminary enquiry proceedings can be issued only where the required witness is outside the province. This would preclude the obtaining of a subpoena in Montreal, and the whole tenor of the case would seem to make the Yukon subpoena the only effective one by implication. Then, too, there is the matter of expenses which the witness is usually anxious to have guaranteed by the court before which he is to appear.

2. Q. If a person is shown a suspect's photograph and he identifies such picture as being that of the culprit, is this admissible in evidence at the trial of the accused?

A. Proof of identity is always admissible, but the laws of evidence impose safeguards and lay down the correct type of proof. In the cases of *R. v. Bagley*, 46 C.C.C. 257, and *R. v. Hayduk*, 64 C.C.C. 194, it is stated that it is in order for a bundle of photographs to be given to an eyewitness to pick out the culprit, but that the witness must not be shown a single photograph. Thus I would reply to this question in the negative, only one photograph having been shown to the witness. E.B.M.

Book Review

BOYS ON CORONERS, 5th Edition. (The Carswell Company, Ltd., Toronto, Law Publishers, etc., \$5.75).

The work of the coroner and his court is one of the most ancient of the legal institutions of the British nation. At the present day it is considered by many to have outgrown its usefulness, to have become an unnecessary but inescapable formality. Its main function is to determine, if possible, how, when and where a person came to die, but the results of its findings are not necessarily accepted as conclusive, nor of vital effect. In many cases the coroner's inquest is a preliminary judicial investigation into a matter which will later become the subject of a criminal prosecution, and not infrequently covers the same ground as the later formal preliminary enquiry before justices, without in any way adding to or assisting in the objects sought to be attained by such later enquiry. Furthermore, though closely related to, and probably properly forming part of true criminal law and procedure, it has been left to the provincial legislative assemblies to deal with the powers and duties of the coroner, with the inevitable result that from Atlantic to Pacific the procedure varies considerably in many of its aspects.

Peace Officers and others whose work brings them into frequent contact with the coroner's court will be pleased to learn that the fifth edition of Boys' treatise on the Office and Duties of Coroners has recently been published. This classic work was first published in 1864, and under the able guidance of the author passed through four editions, the last of which appeared in 1905. In recent years, however, being out of print, it has been practically unobtainable, and its reappearance under the joint editorship of C. R. Magone, Esq., K.C., and E. R. Frankish, Esq., M.D.C.M., should ensure it an enthusiastic welcome and demand.

The present edition conforms closely to its predecessor, and like it is much more than a mere textbook of the law of coroners. Besides dealing with the office itself, its origin and duties, it specifies in detail the differences in practice in the various provinces, and furthermore contains a useful summary of the law of homicide, the law of evidence, and many other matters invaluable to the investigator. Attractively bound and attractively priced it should find a ready place on the shelves of every police office throughout the Dominion.

L.J.H.

"MERRY AMERICA", by H. R. Pratt Boorman, M.A., F.J.I.

"Merry America" is a diary of the memorable trip to this continent last summer of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Yet it is more than a mere program of daily events during the unforgettable month of the Royal Visit: it is a tourists' guide describing the picturesque and varied grandeur of Canada's magnificent scenery; a glossary of place-names, their meaning and origin; it is a factual story of two charming, wonderful persons who won the hearts of everyone during their tour of this Dominion and visits to the United States and Newfoundland. The author is the Editor-Proprietor of the *Kent Messenger*, Maidstone, Eng., one of the British journalists who accompanied the Royal Party. His newspaper experience is reflected on every page of this delightful book in the way he has chronicled the warm little anecdotes, and amusing human interest angles and touches. Nearly 400 pages plus 65 of the best pictures concerning the Royal Visit, the book has for its frontispiece the historic scene in the Senate Chamber of the Dominion Parliament just after Their Majesties had ascended the Thrones of Canada.

This unique work embodies a brief history of places where stops were made; the names of thousands of people in all walks of life who spoke or were presented to the distinguished guests—personages, officials, ex-servicemen, veterans, war nurses, invalids, Old Timers, Indian Chiefs, children—with verbatim accounts of the conversations; "thumb-nail" biographies of many of these people; in proper order, all the Addresses of Welcome tendered Their Majesties at the various civic and state

functions and ceremonies together with the replies; the other addresses and broadcasts by the King and Queen; vivid descriptions of the enthusiastic and loyal demonstrations that marked Their Majesties' progress from the moment they put foot on French Canadian soil at Wolf's Cove until their Farewell, telling how the din of cheers and plaudits of greeting seemed to mount in crescendo and patriotic fervor, to gain in intensity each day; how every place in the itinerary became a Mecca for sightseers who thronged from great distances; the glittering pageantry of the military parades, tumultuous welcomes, processional drives and spectacular formalities; fascinating accounts of many "high-spots" like the audience with the Dionne Quintuplets, "payment of rent" by the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, trooping of the colours, re-enactments of the signing of Indian Treaties and other historical events; the tributes and toasts exchanged between the President of the United States and the ruler of the British Empire, voicing understanding and fealty between the greatest Kingdom and Republic the world has known. All these and many other memorabilia are set down in "Merry America."

Because the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were responsible for Their Majesties' safety, members of the Force are mentioned and pictured throughout the book. On page three is the story of the Mounted Policeman who was electrified out of his "just-another-duty" boredom the moment he saw the smiling and radiant Queen: "Gee whiz! She's LOVELY!" In one chapter sub-headed "The Mounties", several pages are devoted to the R.C.M. Police, its traditions and achievements, and details of Their Majesties' inspection of Regina Barracks where they had tea. The author expresses disappointment that the King, although Honorary Commandant of the R.C.M.P., did not wear the Force's uniform on this occasion. There is a picture of Their Majesties leaving our "Chapel on the Square" just ahead of Asst Comm'r C. D. LaNauze, Officer Commanding "F" Division, and Comm'r S. T. Wood who can be seen in the shadows of the entrance; on the right are two of the personal body-guards, Csts W. Coughlin and R. Portelance. Also mentioned is the R.C.M.P. Band which had the honor of playing the National Anthem for Their Majesties when they visited the Canadian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

The whole story is told with the spontaneity of emotion that characterized the events recorded. With the skill of a true newshound, the author, Wa-ta-o-ne-rate, so named by the Iroquois who elected him a Chief, has Boswellized the splendid Royal Tour with microscopic exactness and attention to detail. His impressions in "Merry America" make it valuable as a memento, particularly to those named in it, a souvenir of an occasion the like of which has never been seen before and will hardly happen again. "Merry America" is a pleasant book that you will want to dip into again and again, one that will be more treasured as the years go by.

This handsome volume comes in two editions: buckram binding, \$3.00; Royal Blue padded leather, with silk book-mark, \$5.00. Present paper restrictions in England make it impossible to guarantee these prices so purchase orders should be placed immediately. G.S.H.

"YOUR FOOD AND HEALTH IN THE NORTH", Hudson's Bay Company,
Hudson's Bay House, Winnipeg, Manitoba. \$1.00.

The great importance of a carefully balanced diet to the general health, is of vital interest to everyone. It has been proved by extensive research that through careful choice of food, years may be added to the allotted span, and in the case of children, inches added to their measurements.

Printed by the Hudson's Bay Company, who were anxious to improve food conditions among their northern personnel, this book is the result of an extensive investigation, involving an eighteen-thousand-mile tour of the Arctic Regions undertaken by Dr. Frederick F. Tisdall and party, comprised of Dr. T. G. H. Drake, Dr. Elizabeth Chant Robertson, and Dr. J. Harry Ebbs, of the University of Toronto.

The book proceeds on the old but sound maxim that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The importance of vitamins in building up resistance to germs, is set forth concisely, yet entertainingly; and certain foods are suggested whereby the important Vitamin D, or "Sunshine Vitamin," may be obtained throughout the long sunless northern winters. Unlike most dietaries, this practical little hand-book conveys its message in simple, every-day terms, and makes an otherwise dull subject, interesting. Different illnesses that may follow the continued lack of calcium, iron, and iodine from our diets, are named; and advice is given whereby these defects may be remedied and a balanced diet achieved. Young mothers will derive much help from the tables on baby-feeding, and the advice on the preparation of food for their offspring. Pages of "Do's and Dont's," invaluable to those engaged in the process of home-making, are included. Directions are even given as to the correct way to clean the teeth.

"Your Food and Health in the North," is probably one of the most unusual food manuals ever published. Every page is illustrated with amusing sketches, and at first sight a casual reader would imagine it to be a new edition of the Mother Goose Nursery Rhymes. All cartoons and headings are attractively done in color, and are not only eye-appealing, but also serve as a convenient guide to the many items dealt with.

Certain elementary truths about diet are stressed, and emphasis is placed on the fact that a well-balanced diet must include all the common foods without the luxuries usually craved by the average appetite. Milk, stated to be the most nearly perfect food we have, is said to be as nutritious in its powdered or evaporated forms as is the bottled variety. Its use in these prepared forms is strongly advocated for those whose lives are spent in northern regions. Another rather unusual fact revealed by Dr. Tisdall, is that many canned foods contain more actual vitamin content than fresh ones.

Interestingly written, attractively illustrated, and with forty-four pages of food facts guaranteed to present some interesting ways for living in the Arctic, this book will be of particular value to every person living north of latitude 60.
H.E.B.

"TROOPER'S FRIEND", by T. Morris Longstreth. (The Ryerson Press). D. Appleton Company, \$2.00.

Mr. Longstreth is already well known to many *Quarterly* readers for his excellent works dealing with the Mounted Police: "The Silent Force", "Sons of the Mounted Police". In fact, he enjoys the reputation of being one of the few authoritative writers on the Force.

In "Trooper's Friend" the author has laid aside his historian role to become an entertaining writer of teen-age fiction. Books like this and his earlier "Trial by Wilderness" cannot help but foster a wholesome respect for the forces of law and order, personified in the policeman. Mr. Longstreth presents the policeman as a guiding influence for youths, encouraging their interest in sports and worth while subjects, at the same time instilling a respect for the rights and property of others.

Although the plot is far from new—poor boy with faithful dog, orphaned in first chapter and thrown on the cruel world to make good—it is a pleasant, natural kind of plot, enlivened with many new angles. A few more books like this and Mr. Longstreth will vie with Horatio Alger, whose clean, simple stories gave endless pleasure and instruction to a whole generation of youthful readers.

The almost inevitable Police touch is lent by State Trooper Sergeant Colden who befriends the young hero, Cy Preedy, and sets him on the road to success, after Cy has made a rather awkward beginning by stealing a dog. Well-written throughout, "Trooper's Friend" is a splendid adolescents' book—the kind that any boy will enjoy and feel better for having read.—W.N.W.

"Old Timers" Column

Staff Sergeant W. C. Nichols

AN OLD TIMER and staunch friend frequently heard from is W. C. Nichols of Minneapolis, Minn., who left the Force over 40 years ago to join the staff of the *Northwestern Miller*, an outstanding trade paper in the American milling industry. Today, Mr. Nichols is publication manager of this company, which handles three other periodicals in the flour and feed business. Despite his seventy-odd years, ex-Staff Sergeant Nichols, whose Reg. No. is 2908, passes a fine doctor's exam. and is very energetic. His long and entertaining letters are greatly welcomed here at Headquarters. He states that ever since leaving the Force, the early discipline and training received by him has been reflected in his daily work.

Mr. Nichols' comments and criticisms of the *Quarterly* are extremely valuable, based as they are on many years' experience in the publishing business. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have two children, a "growing lad of 6 feet, 2 inches, a veteran of Air Service in the last war, and a married daughter." In his last letter Mr. Nichols predicted that his son will be a strapping young fellow when he grows up.

Speaking of his service in the Force he says: "Those were good times—I did well in the Force—Corporal in two years, Sergeant in four, and S/Sergeant in five. Headed for the Commission but left in 1899—40 and a half years ago, but the old flag has never touched the ground since. Have been an American citizen 36 years—have many friends and no enemies—Smile and the world smiles with you, Snore and you sleep alone! (his slogan). When in Regina instructing, I was president of the Sergeant's Mess, which had a bar. We went the whole hog every day—Doc Stewart, Gordie Henderson, Pop Walters, De Rossiter and many more of the same ilk."

Back in '76

LAST MONTH the *Quarterly* had news of an Old Timer, Reg. No. 57, ex-S/Sgt Edward W. Warren, 86, now living at Fort Steele, B.C. Ed Warren joined the N.W.M.P. at Fort Macleod on September 2, 1876, and purchased his discharge on October 1, 1883, at Calgary. In a letter to a friend Mr. Warren was telling of a trip he made with Major Walsh, Col. Irvine, S/Sgt Dun and three other men when they went down to Sitting Bull's camp in 1876, shortly after these Indians crossed the line into Canada.

"It was the finest sight I ever witnessed," he said. "We went down to the camp to release two U.S. Scouts who the Indians had as prisoners, and whom we afterwards brought up to Fort Walsh. Sitting Bull and Colonel Irvine had a great pow-wow. The camp of those Sioux was the largest I ever saw and you could see all kinds of people there from renegade white men (murderers) to Nez Perce Indians."

Mr. Warren described the Sioux as the biggest men he ever saw, some of them six and a half feet tall and of splendid physique.

"They had all kinds of fine animals in their camp—U.S. Transport mules and cavalry horses, some of which I bought for \$10.00. The mules were larger than any horses I ever saw in this country. On this occasion the Sioux used us well and gave us buffalo meat when ours ran out."

A wistful note can be detected in his last remark: "They also offered to give us each a mule, but Major Walsh would not allow us to take them."

The *Quarterly* is always glad to hear from Old Timers, for one of the main objects of the magazine is to keep in touch with all pensioners, ex-members and friends of the Force. There are men living today who still retain vivid recollections of the Force's youthful days; there is no doubt that a few years from now it will be a matter of great regret that their impressions, memories and histories were not collected and recorded permanently for posterity.

Letter from "Paddy" O'Connell

AN OLD comrade is in receipt of a letter from Reg. No. 4767, ex-Sgt H. F. O'Connell, now in England, part of which is very interesting:

"Up here we work from 9 a.m.—6 p.m. and as my section deals with payments for Emergency Hospitals, Emergency Government offices, and Royal Ordnance Factories, we are kept jolly busy, and the amount we pay weekly is a fair slice of the war budget.

Although we don't have too much spare time, most of us have got some extra job which we have volunteered for, Air Raid Precautions, Ambulance, Stretcher bearing, demolition work, Home Guard, etc.

I joined the latter—argued my way into it—said I was as good and useful owing to my police training as a two armed man.

A great number of our chaps are ex-service men, but a number are youngsters under 20—military age.

They are armed as far as we have muskets to go round—with the Ross rifle—a jolly good sniping rifle, but poor for active service.

Our duties are "local" defence, our homes, villages, bridges and strong points which are erected all over the country—also road blocks—all vital roads have concrete blocks—6' drain pipes filled with cement.

Every one has of course to carry an identity card, and we are really a military police.

We have over 1,000,000 "H.G.'s" and as soon as we send the regular troops abroad, our chaps will be even more wanted, and, be assured, we will do in the Bosch, even though we are only armed with pitch forks.

During the last few days there has been much more air activity but you will have heard that as soon as we do on the radio.

There is no question; we are fighting for our lives, but will pull through—it will however be merry hell before it's over.

Up here, in this neck of the woods, we have had Jerry over many times, but so far he hasn't dropped anything though the other night I saw eight big flashes—evidently bombs after he was about 25 miles inland.

As regards news, you will get what we get and it is truthful.

The people are cheerful and determined; well fed; taxed to death; "fed up" but quite able and willing not only to scupper any Bosch who tries to land, but to rebuild our armies, and go over after him.

I heard from Frank Pearson—he is of course in the "Home Guard" and I expect most other ex-M.P.'s over here are doing some job of work to the glory of God and the damnation of the Hun."

Paddy is with the Office of Works which is the same as our Public Works Department.

Fortieth Wedding Anniversary

EX-STAFF SERGEANT Joseph James Sheffield, Reg. No. 9064, who retired to pension on February 1, 1937, after twenty-six years service, and Mrs. Sheffield, the former Miss Lydia McGillis, celebrated the 40th anniversary of their marriage on July 25. The couple has lived in Ottawa since their wedding and is widely known throughout the Ottawa Valley district. Mr. Sheffield was born in Pembroke, Ont., on April 21, 1878. While with the Force he filled the post of Quarter-Master Sergeant for "A" Division where his associations made him many friends throughout the R.C.M. Police.

On behalf of their friends in the Force, the *Quarterly* adds its congratulations to the many proffered and expresses the hope that the remaining days of Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield will be many and serene.

No. 1 Provost Company (R.C.M.P.)

C. A. S. F.

IN JULY advice was received from Canadian Military Headquarters, London, that the following changes in appointment in the Provost Company were proposed:

Lt Col C. H. Hill, M.C., then D.A.P.M., 1st Canadian Division, to be A.P.M., Seventh Corps.

Capt. W. R. Day, then commanding No. 1 Provost Company to be D.A.P.M., 1st Canadian Division.

Lieut G. W. Ball to command No. 1 Provost Company with acting rank of Captain.

Lieut E. A. Chamberlain to command Corps Section Field Security Police with acting rank of Captain.

Other developments within the Company are:

Reg. No. C-41954, Sgt O. G. Supeene, to be acting R.S.M., (without pay) from May 13, 1940; Reg. No. C-41966, Cpl M. N. Byers, to be Acting Sgt (without pay) from May 13, 1940; Reg. No. C-42006, L/Cpl J. B. Harris, to be Acting Corporal (without pay) from May 13, 1940.

On July 19, 1940, Capt. G. W. Ball was instructed by Div. H.Q. to take over command of No. 1 Provost Co., to replace Capt. W. R. Day who was appointed D.A.P.M., vice Lieut Col Hill who was sent to Corps as A.P.M.

In a letter to Comm'r Wood, dated July 28, Capt. Ball says: "There is every prospect that the Company will shortly be moved to Corps and Lt Gen. McNaughton has expressed the wish that this move should be made owing to the fact that the Company is the senior Provost Company in the Corps and also that the honour of being Corps Company rightly belongs to the R.C.M.P."

The Commissioner replied, extending congratulations to Capt. Ball on his appointment as O.C. No. 1 Provost Co. The *Quarterly*, on behalf of the Force in this country, heartily endorses this sentiment and wishes Capt. Ball the best of luck in his new position.

As a result of a conference between the G.O.C., 7th Corps, Lt Col Hill and Capt. Day, whose recommendations were concurred in by the Commissioner, the following personnel, have been re-instated in the R.C.M.P., from the date on which they left the Provost Company; in other words their service with this Force will be continuous:—C.Q.M.S. E. A. Chamberlain, C-41953; Sgt J. Green, C-41958; Sgt R. J. Kidston, C-41959; Cpl E. G. Norman-Crosse, C-41963; Cpl H. L. Martin, C-41986; L/Cpl S. Dalton, C-41991; L/Cpl E. H. Stevenson, C-42041.

Capt. Ball has furnished us with a splendid account of the Provost Company's activities since the first of the year:

"At that time we were stationed in one of the largest training centres in England: the Mecca of the Imperial Army soldier in peace time and the hoodoo of the Canadian soldier in war time. Barracks, barracks and still more barracks—some old, decrepit, and unfriendly looking; some new, but still unfriendly looking—and all of them were cold. Knowing that we could not expect too much in war time, the Company nevertheless did manage, by much scheming and 'scrounging,' to install the odd stove in the barracks rooms. Although far from decorative, the installations provided the necessary warmth and that was all that mattered at the time.

During the first few months of training the Company suffered the majority of motorcycle casualties; some serious, mostly leg injuries. But taking into consideration the different traffic rules, the lighter type of motorcycle we were using, the slippery condition of the roads and the large number of machines we had continually on the go, our percentage of casualties is the lowest in the Canadian Division. Now,

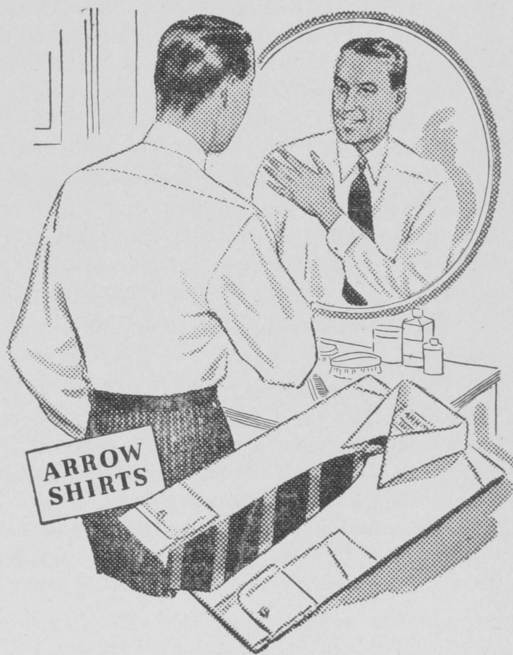
the members of the Company are easily in the expert class and an accident is a rare occurrence.

After a long period of training we were moved north for a pleasant stay at a large manufacturing centre. It was too good to last though, and after a few days, back we came to our original area. During this period the war really began to move rapidly and we received a rush call to move to the coast. The Company hurriedly boarded a small coastal steamer, loading the motorcycles on deck. Some of the men made a hurried trip to France on a destroyer with General McNaughton. Incidentally, these men had a very warm reception from Hitler. Everything was made ready to cross to a certain port in France but the move was cancelled—the enemy got there first. Everything was therefore unloaded from the boat and we returned to our original area. We began to think we'd never get overseas.

After a few days we were again moved north. The Division was quartered near a beautiful city—one of the oldest seats of learning in the world, a city full of beautiful college buildings and of historical interest. We stayed here only a few days, under canvas, when once again we received orders to move back to our original area. If you consider carefully all these moves, some of them within one or two hours' notice—and the fact that the Provost Company had the job of supervising all of the traffic—you will readily realize that we were fast becoming experts. Despite the volume of work and the long hours of duty, sometimes day and night without a break, the men of the Company kept cheerful and there was never a "grouse."

As soon as we arrived back we were heartened by rumours that we might again make an effort to get to France. A few days' checking equipment and we were again on the road. This time we moved as a unit, apart from the Division, and headed southward to a port of embarkation.

The war situation had by this time reached a critical stage and there were



*When it's time
for civvies your
best friend is still*

ARROW

Arrow gets first call in civvies, too. And not for smart styling alone, but because every shirt fits to perfection. Arrow Shirts are guaranteed never to shrink out of fit for every one is Sanforized-Shrunk.



TIES PAJAMAS UNDERWEAR HANDKERCHIEFS

very few ports left where troops could be landed. But eventually we sailed and landed at one of the two remaining ports. By this time the enemy advance was fast closing up the channel ports and the main drive had begun on Paris. Not all of the Canadian Division arrived in France but those who did were anxious to get moving southward to the line of advance. Finally the order came that we were to move at daybreak if we could get our transport unloaded from the ship in time and there the trouble started. Nothing could be done immediately so we were marched to a "rest" camp.

To the old soldier of last war a rest camp is a nightmare. A curious fact impressed on my mind from the last war is that rest camps were always uncomfortable, inaccessible and painful. They still are. The one we were sent to had all the bad points of its predecessors. Rest camps are purposely made uncomfortable, I think, in order to make sure you won't want to rest too long.

There was a curious feeling on our arrival in France—I personally felt that something had gone entirely wrong. The atmosphere was tense; it could be easily seen that the French people were rapidly becoming ready to give up the fight. The end was very close.

Numerous details had to be worked out: arrangements made for unloading transport, routes for the following day had to be studied, rations drawn, and many other things attended to in preparation for a hasty move. We were satisfied however, that we would be headed south towards Paris and would finally see some action. That evening a rush order came through for all troops to evacuate the camp so within a few minutes we were again marching back to town.

On the way, rumour had it that we were going to every war-theatre in the world: Egypt, India, China, Turkey; we were even half-way back to Canada before we got down town. However, we were marched to the quay and, to our great disappointment, boarded the same boat with all of our transport, which had not even been touched. The boat cast off immediately and anchored in the harbour all night. Everybody was packed on deck, and throughout the night our chief concern was watching for a visit from Hitler's dive bombers. The harbour had been well reconnoitered during the day, and a further visit from the enemy was a foregone conclusion. At 6 a.m. the following morning we left the port. This was lucky for two or three hours later a heavy enemy air attack on the harbour inflicted a great deal of damage. A long uneventful voyage landed us back in England where we learned that France had asked for an armistice.

After unloading our transport—we were becoming skilful at this—we headed north again and arrived back in our original area. By this time our friends from the Imperial Army units in that area were so accustomed to us leaving for France and coming back again, that this time they had not even missed us. We resided here for a few days and then were moved off further north to our present location. The people here are most hospitable and we have every prospect of good quarters for the coming winter.

Since our arrival we have been undergoing intensive training as a rapid moving mobile division and have been allotted an important role in the event of an invasion. Needless to say, we all look forward with pleasurable anticipation to coming to grips with the Hun and know full well that the Canadians will give a good account of themselves and will welcome the action. There is nothing exciting taking place except the continuous air raids. Although awe-inspiring at first these have now become monotonous. The dog fights provide the occasional thrill, especially when the enemy airmen have to bail out. Incidentally we have an ever increasing number of airmen prisoners to look after and escort to prison camps.

What will happen next, who knows? You, at home, know more about the war than we do and your guess is as good as ours. Hitler is not getting everything his own way, by a mile. The R.A.F. keep him very worried and in his place. We all hope

to take another trip across the Channel soon and this time, stay much longer and travel in the opposite direction than we did formerly. In fact I feel certain that the trip will be made soon.

One thing is sure: no matter where the Provost Company is sent or what it is asked to do, it will carry out the job with the same efficiency for which the Force is noted and at all times live up to prestige of the R.C.M.P. Personally, I am proud to be with the Company. I feel that all members of the Force would share that pride if they could but see and realize the respect the Company enjoys in the Canadian Division and with the rest of the Imperial Troops.

What of the future? Many changes are considered. And in all of these the Force is being honoured by a leading part. Of those men from the Company who left, all have gone into their new jobs and are successful. There is every possibility that before this War is over the Force will produce many men who will be making history in the Army.

We in the Company all feel that our comrades at home have the kindest thoughts and wishes for us. We are also deeply grateful to the Women's Auxiliaries for their gifts; you have all shown us that you are more than anxious regarding our welfare and comfort. We have just received a magnificent gift of 60,000 cigarettes from the members of the Forces. May I ask the Editor to tell all the members of the Force at home that we feel deeply grateful and appreciative for this splendid gift and on behalf of every man in the Company, say to every man in the Force in Canada: 'Thanks, boys, it's very fine of you all.'

Here are several extracts from a letter received from a member of the Provost Company; it is dated August 9, 1940:

"We have been having a great time lately moving about the country and have seen lots more than I would have expected in so short a time. We have been on the move, more or less, since we first paid a visit to Belgium at the time they gave up the sponge. After touring England from Northampton where we stayed a week, and a move to the other extreme we were in France for about two days. The French decided to ask for an Armistice so we had to get out in a hurry as Jerry was right on our tail. In fact, with the help of his bombers we were forced to abandon quite a bit of mechanical equipment some of which had just arrived from Canada. Very little of it had run more than a thousand miles. There were motorcycles, cars and ambulances—even big portable repair trucks. But by the time our boys got through with them there was little more than scrap iron left. They blew them up and ran big 70 ton tanks over them, crushing them right into the ground.

We are kept pretty busy—it's nothing to be on the road for 18 and 20 hours at a stretch. But the Company is pulling together and doing great work, which has gained the praise and respect of all. We map out and mark all routes to be used on moves or in areas where there is a restriction of civilian traffic."

Why Not "Trinchons"?

WE RECENTLY reported how in a certain court case a constable measured distance by his foot, heel and toe. The customary question of the width of the road cropped up again at a Bournemouth inquest on the victim of a road accident, when a solicitor said that it was 32 ft. 8 in. The Coroner said that evidence would be given that it was 28 ft. wide. The difference was explained by the police constable concerned who said "I won't query it, I measured it in paces." Either he will have to take longer strides in future, or policemen will have to carry a measuring tape. Better still, why not use a truncheon, properly marked off with inches, as a measure, and call it a trinchon?

—*Police Chronicle and Constabulary World.*

Division Notes

"A" Division

The "A" Division annual picnic was held on Saturday, August 17, at Rockcliffe Park. The weather was ideal. Owing to the shift duties of "A" Division many members were unable to attend. Their families however, were present and enjoyed themselves to the full. A varied program of sports was held for both adults and children. Prizes were distributed by Supt Watson. Prizes, in the form of War Savings Stamps, were given the winners in many of the sports events. These prizes were greatly appreciated by the recipients and assisted, in a small way, to further Canada's War effort. The committee members worked hard to make the picnic the success it was. Many members expressed the opinion that it was the best yet held by the Club.

* * *

Reg. No. 10815, Cst. and Mrs. A. Hopcraft, who live on 60 First Avenue, Ottawa, were blessed with a baby daughter on 12th July. It was born in Regina where Mrs. Hopcraft was visiting. Cst. Hopcraft was stationed in "F" Division for a few years.

* * *

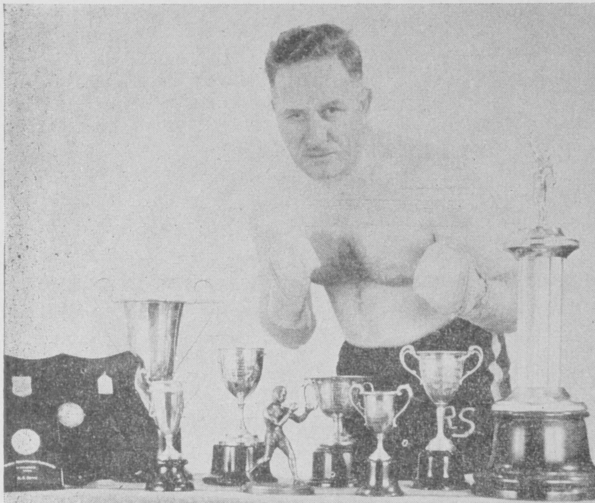
Reg. No. 12451, ex-Cst. J. P. J. Desloges, B.A., who left the Force and joined the R.C.A.F. in November, 1937, is now a Flight Lieutenant with the R.C.A.F., somewhere in England. Persistent rumours that he had been killed in aerial combat have been proved incorrect, and we are happy to state that his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Desloges of 33 Heney Street, Ottawa, have received letters from him recently.

According to a later cable, Flight Lieutenant Desloges was "slightly injured as a result of enemy action." The injuries were described as superficial and his condition is not serious. His wife is Mrs. Marie Germaine Lucille Desloges, now living with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carboneau, 101 Creighton Street, Ottawa.

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Cst. Major Hicks, of the "A" Div. C.I.B., and Mrs. Hicks, welcomed an addition to their family on September 8, 1940—a daughter, Gail Darling.

"D" Division



"D" Division boasts a boxer of outstanding ability in Cst. R. T. Syms, son of Insp'r F. A. Syms, of Ottawa. The trophies and medals behind which he stands in a challenging pose, represent the District of Thunder Bay, City of Fort William and Port Arthur, Manitoba Championship (1940), and the Canadian Heavyweight Championship (1938).

* * *

The congratulations of "D" Division are extended to the following members and their brides:

Reg. No. 11823, Cst. L. Smyth, who married Miss Ruth Campbell, B.Sc., at Winnipeg, on June 17, 1940.

Reg. No. 11723, Cst. D. B. Harvey, who married Mrs. Ione Tilcox, at Grenfell, Sask., on June 22, 1940.

Reg. No. 10871, Cst. A. Wildgoose, who married Miss Marion Haines, at Winnipeg, on June 27, 1940.

Reg. No. 12012, Cst. N. L. Smith, who married Miss Margaret Graham, at Winnipeg, on July 18, 1940.

Reg. No. 11993, Cst. G. L. Tisdale, who married Miss Katherine Hansen, at Dauphin, on July 23, 1940.

Reg. No. 12011, Cst. F. W. Joinson, who married Miss Kate Winifred Gordon at Fort William, Ont., on July 24, 1940.

Reg. No. 12038, Cst. A. W. Francis, who married Marjori May Lee, at Winnipeg, on August 17, 1940.

Reg. No. 11936, Cst. J. B. Thorpe, who married Miss Annie M. James, at Winnipeg, on August 17, 1940.

Reg. No. 12043, L/Cpl D. F. Taylor, who married Miss Doris Smith, at Winnipeg, on August 30, 1940.

* * *

The following members of "D" Division have recently severed their active connection with the Force to undertake military service:

Reg. No. 9988, Cpl C. F. Harrington—to pension. Commissioned as Lieutenant in C.A.S.F.

Reg. No. 10638, Cst. W. D. Davies—time expired, enlisted in R.C.A.F.

Reg. No. 12922, Cst. I. G. Edson—time expired, enlisted in R.C.A.F.

Reg. No. 11998, Cst. H. C. Gordon—time expired, enlisted in R.C.A.F.

Reg. No. 12725, Cst. W. E. Merrifield—time expired, enlisted in R.C.A.F.

Reg. No. 12430, Cst. G. Mundell—time expired, enlisted in R.C.A.F.

Reg. No. 10710, Cst. G. Turnbull—time expired, enlisted in R.C.A.F.

The Division wishes these ex-members good luck, success and happy landings.

Trophies held by "D" Division—Spring 1940

Top Left
Geo. A. Shea Trophy,
Assoc. Police Curling League

Centre
Hudson's Bay Co. Trophy,
Softball

Right
T. Eaton Trophy,
R.C.M.P. Curling League

Middle
J. H. MacBrien Shield
Revolver Shooting

A. W. McLimont Shield
Revolver Shooting
Manitoba

Bottom
Mitchell-Copp Trophy
Bowling, R.C.M.P.
The Shaughnessy Shield
First Aid
B.P.O. Elks Trophy
Individual Revolver Shooting
Manitoba



Seated: Asst Comm'r R. L. Cadiz, Officer Commanding

Insp'r A. T. Belcher, President "D" Div. Athletic Association

Standing: S/M B. J. Stangroom, Shooting; Sgt H. G. Nichols, Bowling; Sgt F. B. Johns, First Aid;
Cst. J. Lambie, Softball; S/Sgt A. R. Walker, Curling.

"Depot" Division

Yet again members of the Division will be appearing in a large scale film production. In August, Mr. Michael Powell and a staff of the Ortus Film Company of England were at the Barracks filming scenes for the motion picture "The 49th Parallel." Recruits in training are shown, members were filmed in a scene at the Airport, and one day it appeared that the Officer Commanding's office had been moved to the roadway on the Square: this film property was made and erected by the "Depot" staff.

* * *

The main entrance to the Barracks, the South Gate off 11th Avenue, has now assumed a very smart appearance. The roadway has been improved, large cement pillars erected, double iron gates constructed and hung, and the whole is surmounted by ornamental iron work with a crown above. These gates were made by the staff and look very well; they embody the initials of the Force from its inception: N.W.M.P., R.N.W.M.P., R.C.M.P.—the motto is also worked in. A bronze buffalo head has been placed in the centre of each gate; these were presented by Mr. J. B. Cross of Calgary, a grandson of the late Comm'r Macleod.

* * *

On July 27, Asst Comm'r C. D. LaNauze presented Cst. A. V. Pearce with a gold watch on the occasion of his departure from "Depot" on leave pending his discharge to pension. Asst Comm'r T. H. Irvine made a few happy remarks to the assembled staffs of "Depot" and "F" Divisions who met in the hall of "A" Block to do honour to Cst. Pearce, the cheerful mail orderly who had brightened things around "Depot" for many years. All members wish him every enjoyment in his years of retirement. He and his family will reside in B.C.

* * *

On the 20th of July in St. Paul's Church, Regina, Cst. J. D. Taylor was married to Miss Mary Otto of Winnipeg. All members offer their sincere congratulations and best wishes. A few days prior to the marriage, he and his bride-to-be were presented by Surgeon M. Powers with a small gift from the members of the Scientific Laboratory staff where Cst. Taylor is employed in the study of ballistics.

* * *

On the 2nd of September a picnic was arranged and enjoyed by about forty members and their families. It was held at Weyburn and a large bus carried everyone there. The baseball team also went and played two very fine games. The party had a very good lunch and enjoyed themselves. As usual they returned home very tired but happy. It is hoped that similar occasions may be organized another year.

* * *

As seen from the footbridge from Dewdney Avenue to the Barracks, Wascana Creek has never presented a very impressive appearance, but this should be changed in the future. The Regina City Parks Development Scheme includes the Creek and flats to the north east of Barracks (under the power plant), where labourers are now making islands, etc. They will eventually build a dam by the Dewdney Avenue Road bridge; the creek will then hold more water and form a lake. Trees and shrubs are to be planted.

* * *

A very enthusiastic softball league was run off during the summer between the various squads in training. "J" squad led the league throughout the schedule but "H" squad emerged as victors after an interesting play-off series with the leaders. Games between "Depot" and the R.C.A.F. units stationed at Regina provided very keen competition.

* * *

Two sets of horseshoes were obtained and pitches built on the north side of the curling rink. These have been in continual use and provide entertainment for members not participating in other games.

The billiard table has been well patronised and it is planned to conduct a tournament when the colder weather commences.

* * *

The tennis courts were as usual in much demand and many good games were played. The courts have been in good shape; there are three of them situated at the south-east corner of the grounds, and the old court in the centre of the square has been fixed up for volley ball.

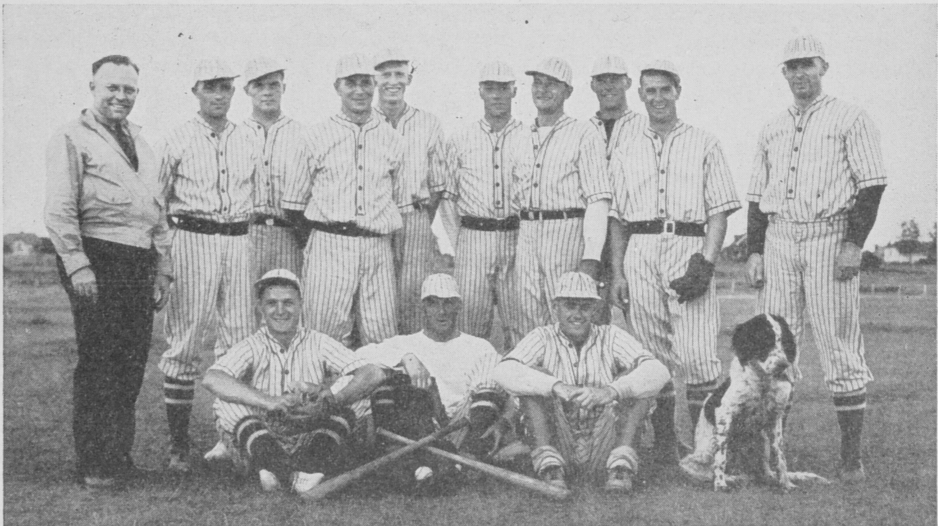
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Between twenty and thirty members joined the Regina Boat Club this season and in the annual rowing and canoeing competitions did very well particularly as some had never rowed before this year. In the mid-summer Bronze Shield boat race for fours, three members were in the winning crew, namely Sgt S. H. Lett, Csts L. Stern and H. C. Archbold. In the Labour Day Regatta, Moose Jaw visited Regina and a Police crew composed of Sgt Lett, Csts Archbold, J. D. Taylor, and J. D. C. Fletcher came second in the Canoe Tilting, while Cst Fletcher was second in the Men's Singles.

* * *

Baseball is enjoying its most successful season in recent years. Prospects for a good team looked bright at the beginning of the season but after a few games had been played a number of players were transferred. However, more good players came in the new arrivals and thus the high standard of the team has been maintained. Only three of the original players are now with the team. The team has made an enviable record of 14 wins, 1 tie, and 3 losses. One of these losses was against the team which later won the Junior Championship and collected over \$500.00 in tournament baseball money.

Time and opportunity only permitted the "Depot" team to participate in one baseball tournament but on this occasion it was victorious over teams representing Southey, Markinch, and Dysart. The proceeds of this tournament netted the Sports Association the sum of \$60.00. The team beaten in the first game, not believing



Standing (left to right)—Reg. No. 8918, A/L/Cpl J. F. Stewart; Reg. No. 13347, Cst. L. D. Craig; Reg. No. 13503, S/Cst. W. D. C. Geldert; Reg. No. 13371, Cst. G. L. Glinz; Reg. No. 13486, S/Cst. R. A. Neff; Reg. No. 13388, Cst. G. F. Cummings; Reg. No. 13429, Cst. H. G. Ruzicky; Reg. No. 13349, Cst. D. K. Whyte; Reg. No. 13350, Cst. R. W. Caskey; Surgeon M. Powers. *Seated (left to right)*—Reg. No. 13464, Cst. H. McIntyre; Reg. No. 13240, Cst. G. L. Cameron; Reg. No. 13455, Cst. A. C. McNairn; Mascot "Duke."

that the better team had won issued a challenge to a game on their home grounds. On arrival it was found that they had combined with Markinch but "Depot" won 6-1. The losers were then invited to the Barracks for another game and on their arrival it was found that in addition to the cream of two teams they had added two local players; in spite of this "Depot" won 10-5.

After building up such a good record it was decided to challenge the Weyburn Senior Team which had just copped the Saskatchewan Senior Championship. This series was arranged with a double-header to be played in Weyburn on Labour Day, the total proceeds to go to the local Red Cross Society. "Depot" lost both games and thus marred an otherwise well nigh perfect record; but had the satisfaction of knowing a worthy cause had been helped. These games netted the Weyburn Red Cross the sum of \$113.50 and the committee in charge of the games expressed their thanks to our team. At the conclusion of the games the Weyburn manager expressed the wish that we had been participating in the league with them all season as some very keen games would have taken place.

Arrangements have been made for one or two baseball games to be played against Father Murray's famed Notre Dame Hounds. We hope to wind up the season with at least one more win.

* * *

Reg. No. 10140, ex-Cpl N. B. "Pat" Cleary, for several years riding instructor at this Division is now air-gunner in the R.C.A.F. He is stationed at Rockcliffe, Ont.

"E" Division

Afternoon tea was given at the Fairmont Barracks in Vancouver by our two charming stenographers, the Misses Mason and McRitchie, on August 8, 1940, in honour of Cst. "Bill" Prestwood who was celebrating his 49th birthday. It was a successful affair. The cutting of the cake, pouring of the tea and the blowing out of the candle, were done expertly by our "Bill" himself. Members at the Fairmont Barracks turned out *en masse*, enjoying the quips, sallies and speeches.

* * *

We are also happy to welcome back from retirement, Insp'r C. R. Peters who is now stationed at Victoria, B.C. It is always a proud feeling to know that members as popular as Insp'r Peters cannot stay in retirement in time of war.

"F" Division

We were somewhat bemoaning the fact in the last issue that marriages within the Division were on the decline. But every cloud has its silver lining, and consequently we're back in the running again with the tying of six marital knots to report. The Division joins in wishing every happiness to these newly-wed members and their brides:

Cst. F. G. Woodman, in charge Wadena Detachment, and Dorothy R. Clarke, married in the Wadena Anglican Church on June 13, 1940.

Cst. B. H. McLaren, Dog Master at North Battleford, and Willa Begg, married in the Church of England at North Battleford on June 28, 1940.

Cst. E. A. Fisk, in charge Kyle Detachment, and Evangeline E. Millin, married at Saskatoon on August 2, 1940.

D/Cst. G. A. Woodward, Regina Sub-Division C.I.B., and Edna E. Shaw, married at Regina on August 17, 1940.

Cst. T. N. Symonds, Saskatoon Detachment, and Pearl Cockrill, married at Saskatoon on August 28, 1940.

Cst. J. A. Peacock, Saskatoon Detachment, and Margaret I. Eyman, married at Saskatoon on August 31, 1940.

* * *

The Division has recently lost two of its old N.C.O.'s, both of whom have retired to that hoped for haven of rest and contentment—Pension (and Victoria,

B.C.) Both* members, Sgt J. Bell and Cpl W. Lambert, were recipients of farewell gifts from the Headquarters staff of "F" Division, on which they were serving. It was not hard to read the feelings of these good men as they said their last "Police" words to their comrades and the many ladies who now adorn our staff. Sgt Bell will have many interests to keep himself occupied as he is fond of racing pigeons, bees and gardening. We hope that Cpl Lambert's health will greatly improve with his retirement.

"F" Division also joined with "Depot" in another B.C. farewell to our faithful and cheery postman, Cst A. V. Pearce. The O.C., "Depot" Division made the presentation speech while the O.C., "F" Division was asked to present the staff's parting gift, a fine gold watch. We understand that the watch's history is now known from Regina via the Big Bend Highway to Vancouver.

Pensioners Three—we wish you every luck at the Pacific Coast.

Another of our N.C.O.'s recently pensioned is Acting Sgt W. C. Bain. However, he does not intend to remain in the B.C. haven as yet, as we understand he intends to join the Army and really make things hot for the enemy. He is a first class boxer and we wish him every luck both now and later.

* * *

Several more of our experienced members have been transferred in the past few months to represent Saskatchewan in other Divisions—Cpl Lindsay, Csts. McEwen and Higgitt to "A" Division; Csts. Falkner and McLatchie to "E" Division; Cst. Hunt to "G" Division and Cst. Girard to "C" Division.

* * *

That grand artist, Gracie Fields, visited Dundurn Camp, Saskatoon and Regina in Saskatchewan in August. At Regina she gave her gorgeous bouquet to Mrs. Bretherton, an old school mate of hers, who is the wife of our Det. Sgt at Yorkton.

* * *

The male strength of the Force by dependents is rapidly increasing and four husky Saskatchewan sons have been born lately. To L/Cpl and Mrs. Leach of Cabri, of Australian fame, a fine boy; to Cpl and Mrs. Gilliland of Sturgis, a fine boy; to Cst. and Mrs. Medlyn of Kelvington, a fine boy, and to Cst. and Mrs. Stevenson of Rose Valley, another fine boy. The term "fine boy" is no mere quotation—most of them have been inspected by the writer and found as stated, and he ought to know. There may be others he has not heard of or seen, but rest assured "F" Division is increasing.

"H" Division

This summer our softball team has kept up its fine record of previous years and at the present time we are leading in the playoffs for the championship of the Independent Commercial League. The team is composed of the following players: L/Cpl J. F. Milburn, Csts. J. T. Brown, P. Collins, R. Hanson, F. J. W. Sauriol, H. Beaton, J. Guenther, S. Hall, T. C. Wallace, T. A. Boland and H. G. Lomas. The pitching of Cst. P. Collins in our last winning game deserves special mention. He struck out thirteen of the first sixteen batters facing him.

* * *

It is with great pleasure that we offer our best wishes to the following happy couples:

Cst. and Mrs. R. L. Thorpe, nee Anna E. MacKenzie of Pictou, N.S., who were married at Brookfield, N.S., on August 10. Cst. Thorpe is a member of Division Headquarters C.I.B. staff.

Cst. and Mrs. A. Yuill, nee Flora H. Stewart of Wetaskiwin, Alberta, married at Montreal on June 7. Cst. Yuill is also a member of the Division Headquarters C.I.B. staff.

Cst. and Mrs. L. J. Jeffrie, nee Miss G. McNeil of New Waterford, N.S., married on Sept. 3. Cst. Jeffrie is a member of Halifax Detachment.

Cst. and Mrs. F. Beaton, nee Emily Noonan of Pictou, N.S., married on July 15. Cst. Beaton is stationed at the Dockyard Detachment.

Cst. and Mrs. F. H. Finney, nee Ann G. Foley of Westville, N.S., married on July 27. Cst. Finney is stationed at Baddeck Detachment.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Moore, nee Una P. Lusher of Halifax, N.S., who were married at All Saints Cathedral, Halifax, N.S., on May 23. Mrs. Moore was formerly a member of the Division stenographic staff.

* * *

Among the ex-members of the Division now serving in the C.A.S.F. are:

Ex-Cst. R. C. Risley, who is D.A.F.M. of the 2nd Division with the rank of Captain.

Ex-Cpl M. M. Timbury, who, following his retirement on pension, joined the R.C.A.F.

Ex-Cst. R. W. Wood, who has been appointed Lieutenant in the R.C.N.V.R. and is assistant to the Provost Officer of the R.C.N.

Ex-Cst. S. Tutty, now a Sergeant attached to Sydney Fortress Headquarters.

Ex-Cst. W. H. P. David, who has been appointed 2nd Lieutenant and is stationed at the Infantry Training Centre, Aldershot, N.S.

Ex-Cst. J. C. Whall, now Provost Sergeant at Sydney Fortress Headquarters.

Ex-Sgt Major C. D. Hildyard, recently retired on pension, has now the appointment of R.Q.M.S. and is stationed in Western Nova Scotia.

* * *

All members of the Division wish the best of luck to S/Sgt C. E. Myers and Det. Sgt W. M. Beazley, recently retired on pension. Both are well known in Halifax and district.

“HQ” Sub-Division

During the graduation exercises of the 6th class at the Canadian Police College, Ottawa, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, presented a cup and individual silver medals to members of the Headquarters Sub-Division team which had won the revolver championship of the Force. The winning team consisted of Cpl N. E. Goodfellow, A/Cpls W. W. Skuce and C. W. Prime, L/Cpls J. W. Sutherland and W. J. Crampton.

* * *

The first annual revolver competition, Village of Forest Hill, Toronto, took place on August 10, 1940. Two teams were entered by Headquarters: First—Cpls N. E. Goodfellow and W. W. Skuce and L/Cpl J. W. Sutherland; Second—Cpl G. H. Prime, L/Cpl W. J. Crampton and Cst. E. C. Armstrong. The locale was ideal, and all matches were shot at 20 yards and outside of the slow-fire competition were rapid fire. Following the competitions, a banquet was held in the Eton Hotel, Toronto, at which the Capt. A. J. Flanagan Challenge Trophy, open to police teams in Canada, was presented to the Second Headquarters team.

* * *

The soccer team made up of members of this Sub-Division and of “A” and “N” Divisions, has continued to battle its way through the remaining games in the schedule. Their opponents were given a real good run for their money.

* * *

Two items of interest appeared in the *Canada Gazette* a few months ago: R. N. F. Whalley, formerly a Constable in the Intelligence Section at Headquarters, was appointed Temporary Flying Officer in the R.C.A.F., Administration Branch. Cst. E. T. Atherton, formerly of “E” Division and later a member of the Intelligence Section in Ottawa, was promoted to Flight Lieutenant in the R.C.A.F. (Ottawa). Our most sincere congratulations, “Dick” and “Ted.”

A son and heir, and perhaps a future member of the R.C.M.P., was born to L/Cpl and Mrs. R. N. R. Street on July 22, 1940. "Kenneth Norman" is now a thriving lad of three months.

* * *

Miss Edith Spear, a popular member of the Firearms Registration Branch, resigned her position on August 1 and returned to her home in Vancouver. We know that the boy-friend back home is happy!

* * *

After a term of valuable service on the staff of the *Gazette* and the *Quarterly*, Stuart Cowan left on August 31 to join the 1st Field Battery, R.C. Artillery, C.A.S.F. Via the grape-vine, it is learned that three stripes are coming up soon.

* * *

Cst. B. F. Harvey and wife are the proud parents of a daughter, Mary Carol, born on September 9, 1940. "Biff" is a jovial, hard-working member of the Headquarters C.I.B.

* * *

Following are extracts from a letter written by L/A/C "Vic" Mulhall, R.C.A.F. (formerly of the R.C.M.P.): "After several cross-country runs of nearly 300 miles each, began formation flying—not so easy to keep 20' away from other planes when air is bumpy and all the time there is a pseudo circular saw buzzing around in front, ready to cut off the other's tail if a slight misjudgment occurs . . . Andy Tilley is Flying Officer i/c Provost Squad . . . Also Matt Burris, ex-R.C.M.P. Reserve man from Regina, expected to earn his wings by the first of the month . . . Met Whitey Dahl—the fellow who was captured by Gen. Franco and reprieved after Franco received picture of Dahl's wife. Dahl is in my flight . . ."

* * *

Miss Mary Seymour, formerly of the Treasury Department of Headquarters Sub-Division, was married to L/Cpl "Bill" Fahey, "A" Division Canteen Manager, on September 17, at St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa.

* * *

Cst. E. A. Snyder, alias "Ed Snarkey", of the Finger Print Section, was married to Miss Sally Lewis of Vernon, Ontario, at St. Luke's Anglican Church, Ottawa, on September 21. The popular fair-haired boy and his bride were presented with a silver tea service by Insp'r Butchers on behalf of Headquarters Staff.

* * *

September 21 was a banner day also for Cst. R. S. McLaren of the Photographic Section, because on that day he was married to Miss Mae Johnston at Erskine Presbyterian Church, Ottawa. "Mac" and his wife were the recipients of a silver tea service from the members of Headquarters.

"J" Division

The arrival of the "first-born" to Cst. and Mrs. G. M. Baker at Royal Victoria Public Hospital, Fredericton, N.B., took place on August 20. News of the happy event came when "Jeff" strutted into the office one bright sunny morning, patting himself on the chest, and saying: "I'm a daddy, and its a bouncing baby boy." Cigars were the order of the day, "Jeff" and Mrs. Baker receiving congratulations. Both mother and baby are doing exceptionally well.

There was also an addition of a baby girl to Cst. E. J. Sturgeon's family at the Royal Victoria Public Hospital on August 14. Cst. Sturgeon, although having two of a family prior to this event, is nevertheless a "proud daddy."

* * *

On June 5, 1940, L/Cpl C. W. Prime was married to Miss Beatrice Llewellyn of Saint John, N.B., by the Rev. F. J. Vincent. "Charlie" and Mrs. Prime were the recipients of many very beautiful gifts and the hearty congratulations of the Division

are extended to both. L/Cpl Prime is soon to take up his duties at St George Detachment, where he will be in charge.

* * *

During the summer, due to increased work, water sports and other forms of recreation were very much curtailed. However, a few did take advantage of the swimming and boating facilities and tennis.

* * *

Cst. A. A. Yunker, on his transfer to Fredericton in July, organized a "Horse Shoe" team and keen competitions have been held among the single men, especially during the noon hour.

With the coming of the fall and winter seasons, everyone is looking forward to Badminton and our usual enjoyable dances.

* * *

The grounds about the Barracks at Division Headquarters have been the subject of much favourable comment. Numerous beds of petunias, zinnias, snap-dragon, etc., which were laid out early in the year, bloomed profusely, making a very pleasant and attractive sight.

"K" Division

Organized sport has been at a very low ebb this year owing to the present war conditions which imposed extra work on members of the Division.

* * *

On July 31, a parade was held at H.Q. to do honour to the winners of the various revolver competitions. His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Bowen presented the trophies.

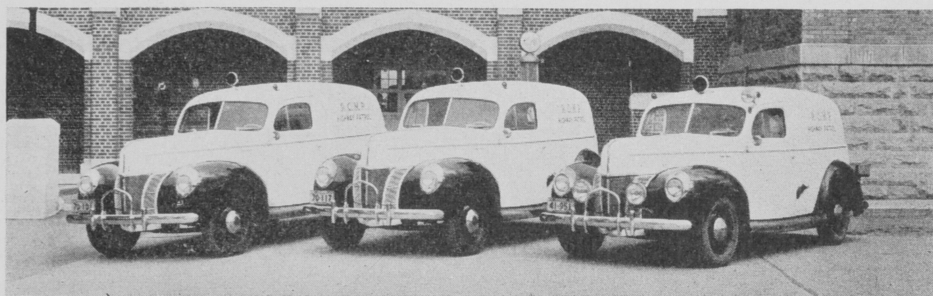


Photo shows the Tyro Team, Sgt A. Ford and Cpl D. C. Migball, together with the trophies. From left to right: Sgt A. Ford, Cst. A. L. Richardson, Cst. R. Davidson, Insp'r D. L. McGibbon, Cst. E. Davies, Cpl F. H. McGregor, Cpl D. C. Migball.

"K" Division Tyro Team was successful in doing what they have tried to do for a number of years, that is, win the Tyro Open Championship. They defeated the Toronto City Police by 54 points, making a score of 1897 points out of a possible 2000.

Sgt A. Ford, for the seventh time, won the Senior High Score Trophy in the Dominion Marksmen competition.

Cpl D. C. Mighall won the Connaught cup, emblematic of the highest score in the Force.



Sedan delivery cars specially adapted and fitted up for Highway Patrol duty at "K" Division, Alberta, operating from Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge. These cars are equipped with powerful sirens, fog and spot lights, brake testers, headlight testers, loadometers, flares, red flags, stretchers and First Aid equipment.

As they tend to advertise to the general public the presence of our Highway Patrol cars they will be a novelty. We also have white painted passenger cars operating from each of these points, thus constituting an efficient day and night patrol service of main and secondary highways.

* * *

Congratulations of the Division are extended to the following members and their brides: Cst. R. C. Duncan who was married to Miss Mary K. Reay, on July 22. Cst. B. D. Peck to Miss Gladys Wakefield, on July 22. Cst. A. J. Waters to Miss Isabelle Thomson, on July 28. Cst. M. R. J. Eaton to Miss Edna Dakin on Sept. 2. L/Cpl D. J. L. Williams to Miss Helena Ruth Westbrook on Sept. 5. Cst. A. R. Foster to Miss Dorothy A. Russ, on Sept. 6. Cst. J. A. Bryson to Miss Aileen Pallen, on Sept. 7. Cst. H. H. Waterhouse to Miss Jean McLeod, on Sept. 19. Spl Cst. J. C. Barford, who was married to Miss Grace Blatchford on August 31.

Best wishes are also extended to: Miss Bernice Tomlinson, daughter of ex-Sgt B. Tomlinson, who was recently married to Mr. John White, a member of the C.A.S.F. Miss Nancy Bryant, daughter of S/Sgt W. H. Bryant, who was married on Sept. 14, to John K. Kervin of Kimberley, B.C.

Both of these girls have been employed in the Pay and Accounts Branch.

* * *

R.C.M.P. Long Service Medals have recently been presented to the following members of the Division: Sgt W. N. Lowson, Sgt J. N. Cawsey, Sgt W. L. Warke, ex-Sgt W. F. Flemming; Cpl G. R. H. Bone; A/L/Cpl W. Ellis, Cst. F. A. Miller.

* * *

Cst. C. T. Ross became the proud father of a bouncing baby boy on August 17, 1940.

* * *

Members of the Calgary Sub-Division donated the sum of one hundred and four dollars and sixty-one cents, in response to the British Red Cross appeal for ambulances. This contribution was made in co-operation with Dominion Government Services.

An elaborate "farewell supper" was held for Sgt V. F. Vernon at the Calgary S/Division H.Q., recently. Sgt Vernon has taken his discharge to pension. He and Mrs. Vernon have taken up new residence in B.C. He was presented with a suitable gift. Good luck Mr. and Mrs. Vernon.

* * *

Col Saunders was operated on recently at the Holy Cross Hospital in Calgary. However, we are happy to learn that he has now returned to his home, and is recovering rapidly.

"L" Division

Reg. No. 6697, Cpl R. Ellison, was recently transferred to "A" Division. A suitable gift was presented before his departure.

* * *

Miss Mary Driscoll, civilian employee, who acted in the capacity of Assistant Quartermaster at "L" Division, has accepted a position in Ottawa. On Sept. 14 she was presented with a pen and pencil set by the members of this Division. The presentation was made by Sgt Engel, K. W. H.

* * *

On Aug. 16, Cst. J. C. Cameron married Miss Constance C. Colwill of Charlottetown. After a wedding trip spent in Ontario, they have taken up residence in Charlottetown. A mantel clock was presented by the members of this Division. Best wishes of all are extended to both.

"N" Division

The happy shirt-sleeve days at Rockcliffe are no more; nothing is left of them now but the scars of old mosquito bites sustained at morning roll calls and foot-drill parades. Lawn mowers have been stowed away and rakes brought out for the annual battle against dead leaves. Summer has gone with a certainty that admits no argument, and a speed that brings gloomy thoughts of rapidly advancing old age; the fall season has rolled around again, with its programs for various seasonal sports and entertainments. A snooker and billiard tournament is already under way, similar to the excellent one held last spring.

If the weather is not enough to impress on us that time marches on, we may reflect on the changes that have taken place in Rockcliffe's personnel: Sup't A. S. Cooper, M.C., was transferred to Vancouver; Sub-Insp'r R. M. Wood is now O.C.; Reg. No. 5363, S/M J. Clifford, that "Triton among the minnows" whose dominating personality has struck such an important note in the "N" Division symphony for many years, has gone to pension. He is even now on his way to Vancouver by motor and the best wishes of all who were associated with him are warmly extended. We sincerely hope that he may enjoy many happy years of retirement. Replacing S/M Clifford is Reg. No. 6193, Sgt F. C. Camm from "Depot" Division.

* * *

During a stroll on August 21 in the woods near MacKay Lake, Rockcliffe, H.R.H. Princess Julianna of the Netherlands lost a valuable piece of jewellery said to be worth \$10,000. "N" Division was notified and Cst. T. R. Bell was dispatched to the scene with privately-owned shepherd dog "Pilot". In about half-an-hour, "Pilot" nosed up the missing jewellery after "free-searching" many trails and foot-paths. The Princess expressed her gratitude to the Force and through Captain Sestnik of the Netherlands Police indicated that she and her party had received the utmost co-operation from the R.C.M.P. since her arrival in this country.

Cst. H. L. Puffer formerly of "N" Division, and mentioned in the July *Quarterly* as being in the Third draft of reinforcements for No. 1 Provost Company, was blitzkreiged by Cupid on June 29, prior to his departure overseas. His bride is the former Mary Aileen Barker of Weston, Ont.

The last quarter has been a busy one for the Band. It appeared no less than seventeen times during the summer and was heard by thousands of people, including many American tourists and summer visitors to Canada's Capital.

On July 8, the Band played for the opening ceremonies of a three-day Convention of Police and Fire Chiefs held in Hull, P.Q. A street parade followed the broadcast of opening formalities in Hull City Hall, and later the Band took part in a short memorial service in Notre Dame Cemetery.

Four outside evening concerts were given: two on Major Hill Park, July 26 and September 29; the other two on the Plaza in front of the War Memorial, July 9, and at the Peace Tower, July 17.

More than 4,000 soldiers and their friends sang popular and patriotic songs to the Band's accompaniment in a monster sing-song at Lansdowne Barracks, Ottawa, August 7. On August 13 and 25, Inspector Brown had the pleasure of leading the Band for two "march outs" of troops from the G.G.F. Guards, the regiment to which he belonged for many years before he joined the Force. Listed as the "highlight of the day's program," the Band made an appearance 85 miles southeast of Ottawa, in the pleasant Glengarry town of Alexandria on August 17. The event was a Red Cross Day. Thousands thronged the streets in perfect carnival weather to swell the Red Cross funds by \$2,600. Exactly a week later, the Band again left Ottawa for the afternoon to play at Richmond, Ont., the seat of Carleton County's famous Fall Fair.

Perhaps the most important Band engagement was the honour of playing two evenings' programs with Miss Gracie Fields at the Auditorium on September 12 and 13. Seven thousand people jammed the house on both occasions and gave the most tumultuous ovations to the popular singing star and her supporting cast, the famous "Let's go to the Music Hall" radio group. Red Newman and Pat Rafferty of the Dumbells kept the audience thrilled and delighted with their inimitable songs, skits and dances.

During the week commencing Sept. 14, the Canadian Legion, Ottawa branch, held its annual carnival, proceeds of which went for war purposes. The Band played on the opening and closing nights of the event, which was a great success all through. Previous attendance records were shattered and ticket sales and proceeds higher than ever before.

The sum of \$3,152.00 was raised through the sale of war saving certificates at a brilliant revue of local and imported talent in the Auditorium on Sept. 30. The Band provided marches and popular airs during the program which featured a personal appearance of the famed screen star, Maureen O'Sullivan.

"The Happy Gang," one of radio's most popular groups, put on a program on October 2 at the Auditorium under the auspices of Lions' Club. Nearly \$1,300 was realized for war services and welfare activities. During the intermissions, the Band rendered several numbers to round out the truly happy acts and delightful entertainment provided by the "Gang."

"O" Division

On the 6th of July the Division held its annual picnic. It was attended by members of "O" Division and their families and it is proposed to make this picnic an annual event.

We were glad to welcome back into service members of the "O" Division Reserve who were called up for duty following the heavy increase in work which reached a new high. More than fifty Reservists were brought into service and distributed to the different Detachments throughout the Division. They were concerned chiefly in the registration of enemy aliens.

Without exception they gave a very excellent account of themselves. They all returned to their civilian employment on the 31st of August.

Six of these reservists were also loaned to "C" Division in Montreal.

* * *

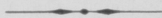
A system of water patrols has been worked out on the St Clair, Detroit and Niagara Rivers. In each instance we have been fortunate in securing the loan of boats from public spirited citizens. The patrols have done much to curb the smuggling and illegal entry of aliens.

* * *

Apart from the loss of a considerable number of young men who have taken their discharge for services in the Overseas Forces three others have gone to pension. They are: Sgt T. Corless, Cpl H. R. Wilson, and Cst J. Richards.

* * *

The Division was inspected by Asst Comm'r R. L. Cadiz who met several of our members who had not seen him for many years.



Using One's Head in Wife Beating

"TO PROTECT myself, I hit my wife over the head three times with an empty two-gallon coal-oil can. Then I left for town and took the can to the blacksmith to have the dents taken out of it. Later I had the storekeeper solder a leak in the side."

In this statement, made by a man charged with assaulting his wife, there is much more than meets the eye. Upon reading it carefully one can see that here is no ordinary wife-beater; no impulsive, hasty, slapping, punching, beating, hair puller. Here is an effective, masterful artist at work.

First of all: observe that the beater chose the handiest, the most logical, the most vulnerable spot on which to deliver his blows—the *head*. Just as it should be. Simple. Direct.

Three blows. The perfect number. One for practice, one to carry the main message, one to emphasize the point.

Why was the can empty? Did the beater decide at the last minute to temper justice with mercy by carefully dumping out the kerosene? Or did he realize that the full can would have been too heavy for efficient manipulation? Why use a coal-oil can at all?

Again, the mark of a master mind. The beater realized that the lesson could best be taught by appealing not only to the sense of touch but rather to three other senses as well—sight, smell, hearing. The can would *look* large and terrifying, he reasoned, it would *smell* of coal-oil, it would make a crashing *sound*.

After the deed was done, note the orderly process of cleaning up and setting things aright. Down he went to the blacksmith's to repair the can and across the street to have a leak stopped up: two men given employment; the can ready for use again—the wife put in her place.

A perfect job—by a genius.

Obituary

Reg. No. 7556, ex-Corporal Robert George Charlton

With regret, the *Quarterly* records the death of Mr. R. G. Charlton, who was buried in Lethbridge on July 20, 1940.

Mr. Charlton was born in London, England on April 4, 1883 and came to Canada in 1906. When he joined the Force at Macleod on February 20, 1919, he was married and had three children. In January, 1922, he was promoted to Corporal. He spent all of his service at "K" Division, where he acted as chauffeur and mechanic. Prior to his engagement in the R.N.W.M.P., Mr. Charlton had served four years' apprenticeship in the machine and erection shops of Sir John Aird and Sons, Engineers and Contractors, London, England. He was a very useful man around the Division, as he was a capable mechanic, carpenter and chauffeur. On March 12, 1926 he purchased his discharge.



The funeral service, held at Law View Funeral Parlours, Lethbridge, was attended by two members of the local detachment who also accompanied the remains to the Anglican Cemetery, where interment was made.

Reg. No. 11639, ex-Constable Arthur Dean Norman

The funeral of Arthur Dean Norman, who was a member of the Force from April 1, 1932, to June 25, 1934, took place at Bridgetown, N.S., on August 17, 1940. Ex-Constable Norman died as a result of injuries received two weeks before when a truck he was driving veered off the road in a dense fog and crashed into a telephone pole.

During his service with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police he was stationed at Bridgewater, N.S., and Halifax. An ex-Sergeant of the R.C.R., he was a patient and efficient arms instructor, taking keen interest in his work. Deceased was born in Bridgetown, N.S. Prior to his engagement he was a member of the Nova Scotia Provincial Police.

The remains were interred at Halifax.

Reg. No. 11908, Constable Frederick Arthur Henry Lambart

According to a cable received from the British Air Ministry, ex-Constable F. A. H. Lambart of the R.A.F. was killed in an aircraft accident in England on August 13, 1940. Lambart was born in Ottawa on August 13, 1910 and was educated at Ashbury College, Rockcliffe, Ont. He joined the Force on December 1, 1932. While in the Force he became keenly interested in aviation and secured his private pilot's license at the Winnipeg Flying Club in 1933.

During his service of over four years with the Force he was stationed at Minto Barracks, Winnipeg, "D" Division, and saw duty for short periods at Nipigon, Port Arthur, Transcona and Grassmere Ditch. By 1935 he had over 30 hours dual and solo flying experience in light and medium aircraft. In the fall of 1936 Cst. Lambart made a quick trip to England in his 18 days' leave to be interviewed as an applicant for the Royal Air Force. On his return, he purchased his discharge and joined the R.A.F. in March, 1937.

When war first broke out, he flew Harrows and later Wellington long-range bombers of geodetic construction, taking part in the wide-spread raids over Germany. He was engaged in the first big air battle with enemy forces at Heligoland on December 14, 1939, as navigator, operations pilot, and intelligence officer for his squadron. Last April, Flying Officer Lambart was temporarily engaged on special

instructional duties on heavy bombers, and, although details are lacking in the Air Ministry cable, it is presumed that he lost his life while performing this work.

Flying Officer Lambart is survived by his father, F. H. J. Lambart now in the United States for the British War Purchases Commission; his brother, Lieutenant E. H. W. Lambart of the R.C.H.A. overseas; and two sisters, Miss Hyacinthe (secretary of the Canadian Flying Clubs' Association) and Miss Evelyn, both of Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 2282, ex-Corporal John Ellsworth Parrott

At Regina on August 23, 1940, heart failure caused the death of ex-Corporal J. E. Parrott, 77, while he was participating in the Senior Golf Tournament of the Wascana Golf Club. In his usual good spirits, Mr. Parrott had barely left the second tee when he collapsed and succumbed before medical attention arrived.

Before joining the Force he was a carpenter by trade, and lived for some time at Hamilton and Toronto. On April 6, 1889, he joined the N.W.M.P., at the latter point, and was transferred to "B" Division. Taking his discharge by purchase on July 31, 1893, Mr. Parrott started up in the lumber business at Saltcoats, Sask., (then N.W.T.) where he lived until his retirement in 1915. During his residence at Saltcoats, he was mayor of the town for several years and operated a general store.

Besides his wife, Margaret Josephine, living at Albert Court, Regina, he is survived by one son, Maurice, proprietor of Dewdney Drug Store. Masonic services were held at the graveside in the Regina Cemetery and the burial rites were conducted by Canon E. H. Lee.

Reg. No. 4613, ex-Staff Sergeant Robert James Aitken

A widely known ex-member of the Force and past Secretary-Treasurer of the R.N.W.M.P. Veterans' Association for several years, Mr. R. J. Aitken died in the Jubilee Hospital at Victoria, B.C., on the morning of September 12, after a short illness.

Born in England fifty-eight years ago, he came to Canada as a young man and worked in the West as a clerk and rancher until he joined the R.N.W.M.P., at Calgary, Alta., on July 29, 1907. The greater part of his service was spent in the West. He served as Clerk at Calgary in 1910; in 1911 and 1912, he was in charge of the detachments at Lac Ste Anne and Camrose, Alta., both in "G" Division. Altogether he spent sixteen years on detachment duty or in making criminal and other investigations from Division Headquarters. He was promoted to Corporal in 1912 and Sergeant on Sept. 11, 1914. Later Sgt Aitken was employed in handling crime reports in the C.I.B. office of the South Saskatchewan District. After a period spent at Strasbourg, Sask., he was transferred in 1929 to Regina and placed in charge of the general C.I.B. office. Promoted to the rank of Staff Sergeant on April 1, 1932, he served as a reader and in other capacities until going to pension on July 28, 1933.

All his twenty-six years of service to the Force were characterized by an extreme conscientiousness, energy, loyalty and faithfulness to duty. Ex-Staff Sergeant Aitken was clean-living, temperate, radiated good health and strength and his unexpected passing will come as a shock to many.

Surviving is his widow, at Calgary, whom he married in January, 1911. Two daughters aged twenty-seven and twenty-two, reside in England.

Reg. No. 2308, ex-Constable Isaac Hiram Pickard

On September 19, Mr. Isaac H. Pickard, aged 78, passed away at his home, 714 Powderley Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

Mr. Pickard was born in Michigan, U.S.A. Coming to Canada in 1866, he resided at Glencoe, County of Middlesex, Ontario, for a number of years. He engaged in

the N.W.M.P., at Winnipeg on April 30, 1889 and was posted to "Depot" Division, Regina. Cst. Pickard was stationed at Lethbridge, "K" Division, from 1894 until the expiration of his service on April 29, 1895, when he obtained his discharge at Fort Saskatchewan. He later moved to Victoria, where in 1916 he enlisted with the C.E.F. After demobilization Mr. Pickard returned to Victoria, where he resided until his death.

Ex-Constable Pickard is survived by one son, Donald H. Pickard, Berkeley, California, and a daughter, Mrs. A. E. Hopkins, Victoria, B.C.

Reg. No. 12589, ex-Constable John Bryson

Pilot Officer John Bryson, 27, of the Royal Air Force was "killed as a result of air operations" while on active service in Great Britain on September 24, according to a cable received by his relatives.

Bryson was a fourth year graduate of St. Alban's Boarding School, Brockville, Ont. Of powerful physique, standing six foot two inches in height, he worked for a while in the Noranda Mines before joining the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Ottawa on June 25, 1935. On completion of his recruits' training at "Depot" Division he was transferred to Winnipeg and employed on general duties at "D" Division H.Q. In the spring of 1938 he was moved to "C" Division, Montreal, where as a bilinguist he was on the general investigation squad. Intensely interested in aviation, radio, and telegraphy, he purchased his discharge six months later, and left directly for London, England, pursuant to his intention of obtaining a short-term commission in the Royal Air Force.

During his three years service he was stationed at Portage la Prairie, Regina, Edmonton, Peace River, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Coaticook, Rock Island, and Quebec. Constable Bryson was of a cheerful disposition and in the execution of his duties was noted for his tact and good humour.

He is the son of John T. Bryson, Westmount, P.Q.

Reg. No. 3652, ex-Constable Frank Willard McKenzie

The death occurred at his home in Calgary, Alberta, of Frank Willard McKenzie, 83, on November 27, 1939, following a brief illness.

Born on September 2, 1856, in Rockland, Shelborne County, N.S., Mr. McKenzie engaged with the N.W.M.P. at Truro, N.S., on April 13, 1900. He took his discharge from the Force upon the expiration of his time five years later at Calgary, Alberta. In 1901, while stationed at Banff, Constable McKenzie had the honour of driving Queen Mary (the present Queen Mother), then Duchess of Cornwall and York, when she and the late King George V visited Canada.

Since leaving the Force Mr. McKenzie had been engaged in the grain business. For many years until his retirement in 1934, he was federal grain sampler as well as an independent grain buyer.

The late ex-Constable McKenzie is survived by a brother, Leonard, residing in Nova Scotia.

NOT BY lamentations and mournful chants ought we to celebrate the funeral of a good man, but by hymns, for in ceasing to be numbered with mortals he enters upon the heritage of a diviner life. —*Plutarch.*

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FIFTH EDITION 1940

"Boys on Coroners"

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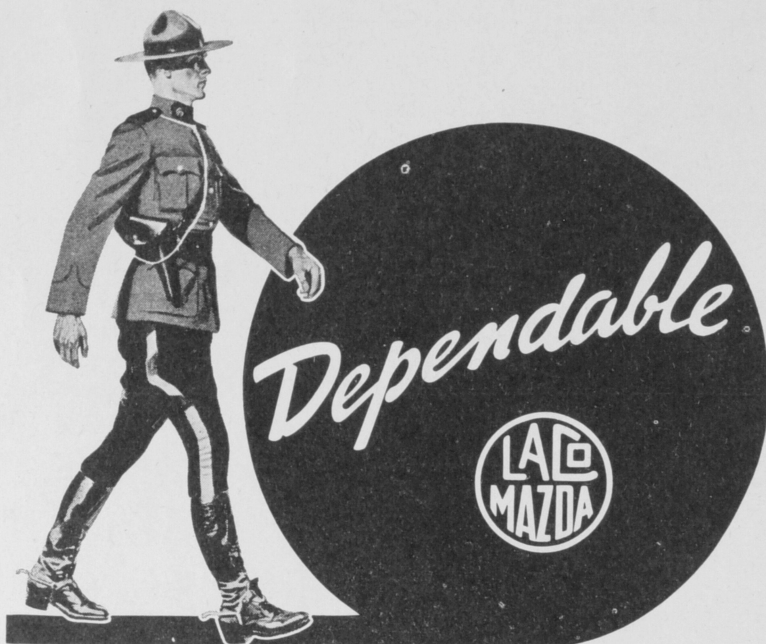
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