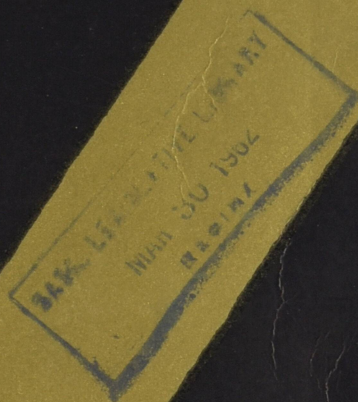




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Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

VOLUME 5

JULY, 1937

NUMBER 1

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HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE VI
Honorary Commissioner of the Force

Editorial

The members of the Coronation Contingent which left Canada during the month of April under the command of Assistant-Commissioner S. T.

Coronation Contingent Wood, returned from Overseas at the commencement of June and have now again taken up their various duties in different parts of the Dominion. As may well be supposed, each and every member who was privileged to take a part in the Coronation ceremonies and procession, is, to say the least, enthusiastic regarding the warm welcome which was extended to them while in England as representatives of the R.C.M. Police and keenly appreciative of the very great hospitality which was afforded them during the period of their visit. A letter from a London correspondent, which was published in the Montreal "Gazette" of May 26th, under the heading "English Tribute to the Mounties," will undoubtedly be of interest not only to returning members of personnel but also to all individuals connected with the Force as a whole. The letter is reprinted hereunder:—

"To the Editor of The Gazette:

"Sir,—As a Britisher born in England, and proud of my nationality, one of the very sweetest pleasures in yesterday's most wonderful Coronation procession was the opportunity given us ordinary Englishers to cheer and welcome the various Dominion and overseas contingents. I feel strongly that all of you in Canada should know from an ordinary Englishman what an impression was made by your 'Mounties'. Nothing in the world could be smarter than our own 'Life Guards' and 'Scots Greys', but, magnificent as they were, they were no better than your 'Mounties' and I do not believe that a single Englishman was not thrilled and proud to see such a fine contingent from you. I would have liked all Canada to have heard the roars and cheers and the welcome the English crowd gave your 'Mounties'. They looked fine and you may well be proud of them.

"AN ENGLISHMAN IN A BIG CROWD"

* * *

Examination results of members of the Force who have been taking legal training at various Universities in the Dominion, disclose that an eminently satisfactory standing has been maintained. At McGill Uni-

R.C.M.P. Law Students versity, Det/Corporal T. G. Scrogg was placed first in his second year and at the University of New Brunswick, Constable E. Brakefield-Moore, in his first year, obtained a similar standing. Ex-Constable J. R. MacBrien, who commenced his studies as a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was also placed first in his second year at the University of New Brunswick. At the University of Saskatchewan, Corporal M. F. A. Lindsay has been successful in graduating with the degrees of B.A. and LL.B., while Constable F. A. Regan (First Year) and Lance-Corporal J. F. Thrasher (Second Year) have also passed their examinations at Dalhousie University, N.S., and the Manitoba Law School, respectively. At the time of going to press, no report has been received regarding the results obtained by Lance-Corporal E. H. Perlson, who is attending the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Notes on Recent Cases

ON OCTOBER 20th last, Constable Williams, in charge of Rosthern Detachment, Saskatchewan, telephoned the Overseer at Laird requesting that the Village Constable arrest one George White, it being suspected that he was responsible for recent thefts in the district. Constable Williams later patrolled to Laird where he, together with the Village Constable, interrogated White in the village lock-up. The prisoner was requested to turn out his pockets and began to do so, suddenly drawing a revolver which he aimed at Constable Williams, backing him and the Village Constable into a cell and locking the door. Constable Williams, in attempting to draw his revolver, was shot in the face, the bullet entering near the cheekbone and being deflected down and out through the fleshy part of the cheek. Had the bullet struck half an inch higher, the wound would no doubt have proved fatal. White then left the building and it was a matter of fifteen or twenty minutes before the imprisoned men were released. Constable Williams was taken to the Rosthern Hospital and a search immediately commenced for White, who was located during the afternoon by Detective Sergeant DesRosiers and Constable Guthrie, who were searching together near a straw stack on the outskirts of the village. They approached from different angles and when quite near, the fugitive pointed his revolver at Constable Guthrie. He was ordered to drop his gun, but refused to do so, and when it appeared that he was about to shoot at Constable Guthrie, both Guthrie and Detective Sergeant DesRosiers fired, one of the bullets hitting White in the head and fatally wounding him. The coroner's jury returned the following verdict:

"That George White came to his death at 3.40 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th October, 1936, at the N.W. corner of the straw stack on the premises of Peter Peters in the Village of Laird by a bullet fired by Constable Guthrie at 2.30 p.m. in self defence, said bullet entered forehead, going on through the head."

* * *

A recently concluded investigation concerns the premises of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator Company at Rama which were broken into, the safe removed from the office and forced open, approximately \$100.00 being taken. At 10 a.m. on the day the crime was committed, a C.N.R. freight train arrived at Rama and the crew were advised of the robbery and requested to notify the police should any transients be noticed boarding it. Accordingly, on arrival of the train at Canora, the police were advised by the freight crew that two men were observed getting on the train at a tank station east of Rama. The men were checked and their names taken, but these proved to be fictitious, it being later ascertained that one was Steve Burtnick, a suspect in a number of breakings; the other, Nick Kotovich. On a search being made the two men were found to be in possession of \$200.00 in cash, and among the articles found on Burtnick was a .25c note, 13 cheaters made of celluloid (these are used to cheat Yale spring locks), a skeleton key, and flashlight. A number of skeleton keys were also found on the ground near where the men were arrested.

The grain buyer was unable to identify the bills found on the men as unfortunately he had neglected to take the serial numbers, but the .25c note was identified by pin holes which coincided with holes in a letter on file at the Elevator.

Samples of the plaster and enamel from the safe, and numerous strands of wool found adhering both to its interior and to the wooden railing of the elevator, were taken as exhibits for comparison. It was further ascertained that the Bawlf Elevator and C.N.R. Tool Shed at Rama had been entered and that tools stolen from both places had been used to open the safe. Clothing worn by the suspects and other samples referred to herein were taken to Saskatoon for examination by Dr. Vigfusson of the University of Saskatchewan, and portions of plaster, enamel and a steel chip, proved, under microscopic examination, to be exactly similar to the samples taken from the safe at Rama.

The .25c note was photographed and enlargements made. On measurements being taken it was found that the two pin holes in the note and the two holes in the letter were exactly similar, which showed, without doubt, that the bill had been pinned to the letter.

On interrogation the suspects denied all knowledge of the offences and made no statement during the investigation or at the preliminary hearing. They appeared for trial on three charges of Breaking, Entering and Theft before His Honour Judge A. Ross at Yorkton and entered pleas of "Not Guilty." After hearing the witnesses, His Honour found the accused guilty, remarking upon the testimony given by the expert in connection with evidence of the pin holes in the .25c note and letter. Burtnick was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Kotovich to one year in the Regina jail.

* * *

Recently when investigating a Breaking, Entering and Theft case at an Eastern City, the local Police found it necessary to send to our Finger Print Bureau several pieces of glass for examination, one faint portion of an impression being found thereon, apparently that of a thumb. The photographic copy showed that the pattern was that of the loop type. The Chief Constable was notified that insufficient area was available to establish the required number of points of similarity necessary for positive identification with respect to a single finger impression. The name of a suspect was later obtained and it was ascertained that his fingerprints were on file at the Bureau. His left thumb print being of the loop type, it was compared with the faint portion of an impression taken from the glass, and six points of similarity were found. The investigators were therefore advised as follows:

"This impression has been photographed and a comparison made with the fingerprints of the suspect, with the result that a sufficient number of characteristics or points of similarity have been found in the impression taken from the glass and his left thumb print to warrant his being questioned as to his whereabouts on the night of the crime.

It is not possible to establish a positive identification in this case; the impression taken from the glass is but a fragment and there is insufficient area available to establish the required number of points of similarity, namely, ten. In this case six points only can be definitely established."

The letter received in reply, reads in part as follows:

"After receiving sentence the prisoner stated he was at a loss to know how his prints could be left at the scene of the crime as he had worn gloves for the express purpose of avoiding this. However, on examining the gloves, we found a hole in the left thumb which proved to be his undoing."

* * *

On March 17th, Constable E. Davis was detailed to escort prisoners C. P. Nolan and P. Sullivan from Edmonton to Prince Albert, they having been convicted on charges of breaking, entering and theft and sentenced to terms of seven and five years respectively in Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Both prisoners were known to have long criminal records.

Leaving Edmonton at 10.40 p.m. the journey was uneventful until 5.30 a.m. of the following morning, when, upon nearing Saskatoon, one of the prisoners obtained possession of an empty bottle which had been left in the compartment by a passenger, and with this attacked Constable Davis. In dealing with this incident Constable Davis reports as follows:

"I was seated in the smoking compartment and heard the sound of a door shutting with what appeared to be more noise than usual and turned my head to see who was going by, when I received a severe blow, and found myself standing in the doorway of the compartment facing the two prisoners who were in a menacing attitude. I noticed that one of the men had a bottle in his hand and rushed in to overpower him, but was beaten over the head and driven backwards towards the door. To a man standing in the corridor towards the rear of the coach I handed, for safety, my purse containing the keys to the legirons. I then rushed back to the smoking compartment, where there was a mixup, and I remember my head being pulled forward by my revolver lanyard and I was still being beaten over the head. I realized that the prisoners were attempting to escape and observed that prisoner Nolan had my gun and was standing on a seat near a broken window pointing the gun directly in line with my face and chest. I then made another attempt to regain possession of the weapon, but was once more beaten over the head and forced back to the door. In the meantime Nolan fired one or two shots at the legiron chain. I endeavoured to locate the communication cord, but without success. I then observed that Nolan was standing on the seat with the muzzle of the gun pointed at his mouth, and I immediately grabbed him and ultimately secured the gun, which I handed to some person who was behind me. In the meantime a small coal shovel had been handed to me by a fellow passenger by the aid of which weapon the prisoners were finally overpowered and again handcuffed. The journey was then continued to Saskatoon, where the prisoners received medical attention before proceeding on to Prince Albert."

* * *

Recently a member of Campbellton Sub-Division conducted an investigation regarding the theft of a quantity of black oats from a settler in his district. The investigation disclosed foot marks on harrowed land, also grass, leading to and from the barn from which the oats were stolen. The tracks led

to a field which bordered a public highway and it was noticed that a light wagon or rubber-tired buggy had been backed to the side of the road, where further footprints were also observed—these being similar to those found near the barn. The vehicle tracks were traced for two miles to a farm owned by a settler in the district.

The complainant was notified but he did not consider his neighbour a likely suspect. However, the investigator continued his enquiry and interviewed the suspect, advising him that enquiries were being made regarding the theft of some black oats. He was interrogated in connection with his activities and in reply to a question regarding the seeding of oats he said he had put in some white oats, and showed the place where they were sown. The investigation was continued and another piece of land on the same farm examined, it being found that black oats had been sown. The owner, however, claimed he had not sown the dark variety, also stating that he had purchased no black oats this year. The investigator then requested the suspect to go with him to the road, and, on walking in the soft ground, it was observed that the tracks left by the suspect were identical with those previously referred to. He was then asked to go up to the complainant's land, at the back of the barn, where it was found that his footprints were identical with those on the harrowed ground. On the facts being pointed out to him, the chain of evidence being so complete and so apparent, the suspect admitted he had committed the theft; he was therefore charged and pleaded guilty.

During the course of another investigation regarding theft of grain, it was ascertained that the culprit had driven a grain truck from Regina to the Verigin district and backed it up against a granary on the land of a farmer about six miles southwest of the Village. He loaded the truck with wheat, and, when driving out through a gate to the road, drove too close to one of the gate posts, with the result that a protruding nail tore a tiny piece of wood from the box of the truck. A member of the Force was called to the scene of the theft and observed the hardly perceptible sliver of wood on the gate post, as well as tire tracks in the ground near the granary. After considerable investigation extending over a period of one week, the Constable found the truck he was looking for in Yorkton. The tires matched the tracks and the sliver fitted exactly into a small cavity in the rear of the truck box. The owner of the truck, when faced with the evidence against him, confessed to the theft.

* * *

In spite of the efforts of organizations that advocate greater care on the part of all persons using our public highways, present indications are that the death toll as a result of motor accidents, during the year 1937, will be higher than in any previous year.

Recently members of the Force stationed in Nova Scotia conducted an investigation regarding the collision of two automobiles, involving the death of five persons ranging in age from three years to nineteen years. Six other passengers in the two cars received severe injuries, some of which will be of very long standing, if not of a permanent nature. The accident occurred at the crown of a hill and as a result of the driver of one car approaching the

hill on the wrong side of the road. A conviction under Code Section 262—Manslaughter—was secured against the driver of one of the cars involved, a penalty of five years in the penitentiary being imposed.

Recently when dismissing an appeal by the Crown from acquittal of defendant on a charge of manslaughter resulting from negligent operation of an automobile, the Supreme Court of Alberta ruled:

"Although driving an automobile while intoxicated is prohibited both by provincial statute and the Criminal Code, a driver cannot, on the mere fact that he had some drinks during the day of the accident if there was no evidence of his being intoxicated, be held for criminal negligence in operating the car in violation of statute. A driver striking down women pedestrians while driving at a street intersection at night, killing one and injuring the other, cannot be convicted for manslaughter in the absence of evidence showing criminal negligence, or proof that he was intoxicated at the time of the accident. Being a criminal prosecution the proof required must be beyond reasonable doubt, not based on conjecture or probabilities, and it is not error of the trial Judge not to consider such evidence on the probability of intoxication, there being evidence that he was sober at the time."

* * *

Patrols have been made to certain lakes in Nova Scotia in connection with the Migratory Birds Act for the purpose of securing information regarding the condition of broods of black ducks.

On the early patrols it was observed that each brood consisted of from nine to thirteen birds. They appeared to be quite healthy and remarkably tame. Later patrols showed that the size of the broods had been considerably reduced; also that the birds were quite wild and took to the air immediately they were disturbed.

Inquiries were made with a view to establishing the cause of the decrease in number and it was ascertained that recently two bald eagles had been seen near the lake and that, without doubt, they were responsible for the loss of the young birds. One of the eagles had, however, been killed by loons.

An eye witness to the death of the eagle stated that the bird had been observed flying over the lake, and suddenly it swooped towards three loons. One of the loons immediately lodged on the eagle's back, while another flew to a position approximately one hundred feet higher, from which point it dived towards the eagle, striking it on the head. This method of attack was kept up repeatedly. During the battle the other loon remained on the eagle's back, frustrating all attempts to dislodge it. Eventually the eagle was forced into the lake, the attack still being continued by both loons. In the end, the eagle sank, but whether it drowned or was killed is not known. The loons, apparently, were uninjured.

Efforts were made to secure the body of the eagle, but without success.



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WINNIPEG, MAN.

How Canada is Organised for Criminal Law Administration

by J. C. MARTIN, K.C.

A CODE OF law, to take the dictionary meaning, is a complete and co-ordinated body of law, approved by legislation and arranged under the public authority in which the laws enacted and to be specifically applied by the courts, are set forth in a brief manner and according to their relation to each crime or condition.

In 1878, a committee of the British Parliament, appointed for the purpose, brought in such a code of criminal law. The House, however, refused to accept it, so that the criminal law of England is to be found in a number of scattered statutes, (there are four principal ones), and in the common law. Still, it was that draft code which became the parent of the Criminal Code of Canada. When, in 1892, Sir John Thompson introduced the latter in the Parliament of Canada, he stated that it was not intended to be more than declaratory of the existing law with such few amendments as might be necessary for the sake of clarity.

It is necessary to note at once that, for the purpose of administering its criminal law, Canada is now self-contained. In 1933, Parliament enacted that, notwithstanding any royal prerogative, or anything contained in the Interpretation Act, or in the Supreme Court Act, no appeal shall be brought in any criminal case from any judgment or order of any court in Canada, to any court of appeal or authority by which in the United Kingdom appeals or petitions to His Majesty in Council may be heard.¹ In 1935, when five coal companies convicted of "combining together with a view to unduly restricting the coal industry,"² sought to appeal to the Privy Council, that learned body refused the petition upon the ground that, by the section quoted, the Parliament of Canada had effectively exercised a right which had vested in it by virtue of the Statute of Westminster, that is to say, the right to prohibit appeals in criminal matters to any authority outside Canada. If it be argued that this does not affect the right of the British Parliament to over-ride this provision of the Code by legislation of its own, the answer is that the prospect of such a happening is so remote as to be negligible.

When the Parliament of Canada has declared an act to be an indictable crime, it is so, territorially, whenever it is committed "on the high seas, or in any creek, harbour, haven, or other place in which the Admiralty of England have or claim to have jurisdiction," or "on land beyond the seas for which an indictment may be preferred or the offender may be arrested in Canada."³ Thus, when the master of a Canadian vessel which was lawfully under seizure under the Customs Act, broke seizure and put out to sea, and was overhauled on the high sea about thirty-five miles from shore, he was convicted in Canada of the theft of the vessel.⁴

¹ 1932-33, Cap. 53, sec. 17, re-enacting subsec. 4 of Code sec. 1024.

² *British Coal Corp'n et al. v. The King*, (1935) 104 L.J.P.C. 58.

³ Code Sec. 656.

⁴ *Mason v. The King*, (1935) Sup. Ct. Rep. 513.

Thus far, it seems quite simple to say that a crime is an act or omission prohibited by law under a penalty, that in Canada it is for the federal legislature to say what those acts or omissions shall be, that for that purpose that legislature has passed a "complete and co-ordinated body of law," that for its administration the country is to be considered a unit,¹ and that that unit is self-contained. All of these statements are true, and yet, unfortunately, the matter is not so simple.

At the base of the country's organisation is the British North America Act of 1867 which contains the constitution as far as it is written. By subsection 27 of Section 91 of that Act, the criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal procedure, is placed within the legislative authority of the Dominion Parliament, as also, by subsection 28, are the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries. The administration of justice in any province, including the constitution, maintenance and organisation of provincial courts of both civil and criminal jurisdiction, is delegated to the provincial legislature by subsection 14 of Section 92. This does not include the *procedure* in criminal matters, that subject being specifically reserved to the federal authority. Thus, the Parliament of the Dominion passes the criminal law and appoints and pays the judges who administer it in courts of record, but the province establishes those courts. Magistrates and justices of the peace, who preside over the inferior courts, are appointed by the province.

It is here that we must notice a major difference between the criminal law of England and that of Canada. In Britain there is one Parliament. It may pass statutes applicable only in England, in Scotland, or in Wales, but any repugnancy or inconsistency which may appear within the statutes which it enacts may be corrected without its coming into conflict with any other authority. Canada has ten legislative bodies—a federal parliament and one in each of the nine provinces—and the division of powers has not always proved to be mutually exclusive. To put it otherwise, the line of demarcation between the legislative power of the Dominion and that of the province is sometimes not quite clear. For example, the right of the former to legislate upon matters of trade and commerce has been a fruitful source of conflict with the right of the latter to legislate with reference to property and civil rights within the province.

In the field of criminal law, the conflict arises in this way. It would be futile for the provincial legislatures to pass laws upon the subjects assigned to them by the British North America Act unless there were also sanctions to be imposed for infractions of those laws. Therefore, the provincial legislature has the power to provide that such infractions may be punished by fine or imprisonment, and so we have what are sometimes called 'provincial crimes.' These are essentially crimes in the sense of the broad definition already quoted, but of course they have their application only within the province.

Perhaps an illustration will make this point clearer. A case recently tried in England² arose from the fact that a highway workman had been killed as a result of his being struck by an automobile driven by the accused. The

¹ *Solloway Mills & Co. v. Att. Gen. of Alberta*, 53 Can. Crim. Cas. 306.

² *R. v. Stringer*, 102 L.J.K.B. 206.

indictment contained a count of manslaughter and another of reckless driving. Such an indictment would be quite impossible in Canada, because, while manslaughter is of course an indictable offence under the Code, reckless driving, in which the offence consists entirely in the mode of operation of the motor-car without reference to whether or not anyone is injured, is punishable upon summary conviction under various provincial statutes dealing with motor vehicles.

Again, it is impossible to define or delimit the fields of the Dominion and provincial legislatures in this respect. "Their Lordships think it undesirable to attempt to define, however generally, the limits of Dominion jurisdiction under head 27 of s. 91; but they think it proper to observe, that what has been said above does not involve any denial of the authority of the Dominion Parliament to create offences merely because the legislation deals with matters which, in another aspect, may fall under one or more of the subdivisions of the jurisdiction entrusted to the Provinces. It is one thing, for example, to declare corruption in municipal elections, or negligence of a given order in the management of railway trains, to be a criminal offence and punishable under the Criminal Code; it is another thing to make use of the machinery of the criminal law for the purpose of assuming control of municipal corporations or of Provincial railways."¹

The provincial legislatures are to be left to pass laws, freely and effectively, within the scope of their authority. Subject to that limitation, if the Dominion Parliament, acting within its powers to enact criminal law or laws designed for the "peace, order, and good government" of Canada, declares, expressly or by reasonable intendment, that certain conduct constitutes a criminal offence, the provincial legislatures are at once precluded from penalising the same conduct. Thus, when a provincial Liquor Act declared it to be an offence under that Act to refuse to answer questions asked by a peace officer in the course of his duty of enforcing it, it was held that this provision infringed upon the Criminal Code, under which it was already an offence to obstruct a peace officer in the execution of his duty.² And when the Criminal Code declared it to be an offence for a person to operate a motor vehicle while intoxicated, it automatically superseded similar provincial legislation.³

It is not to be inferred that points of difference between the Dominion and the provinces are fostered, or that dissension is stubbornly maintained. On the contrary, the division of power between them has worked out in practice with surprisingly little friction.

The Minister of Justice is the head of Canada's organisation for the administration of the criminal law. This Minister combines the duties of Attorney-General for Canada with a number of duties performed in England by the Home Secretary. Besides being, in the former capacity, the official legal adviser to the Cabinet, in the latter he superintends the administration of justice throughout the Dominion as to matters not within the jurisdiction of the provinces, he is the executive head of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, he superintends the penitentiaries and prison system of the Dominion,

¹ (1924) A.C. 328 at p. 343.

² R. v. Magee, 40 Can. Crime Cas. 10.

³ R. v. Field, 51 Can. Crim. Cas. 80.

and in criminal cases or in penal proceedings under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code, he advises the Crown in the exercise of its prerogative of mercy.

By federal statute also, provision is made for the appointment of a Solicitor-General. He is required to assist the Minister of Justice in the counsel work of the Department of Justice and to perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Governor in Council. The office is of Cabinet rank but at present it is not held.¹

The corresponding duties, as far as they arise within the sphere of activity of the province, including the giving of advice upon questions of executive clemency arising out of prosecutions under provincial statutes, devolve upon the Attorney-General of each province. Inasmuch as the active administration of the Criminal Code is delegated to the province, this too comes under his supervision. Again, since the grand jury has been abolished in most of the provinces, the Attorney-General carries out the duties which that body used to perform. He has a legal representative—"County Crown Attorney" or "Agent of the Attorney-General"—in each of the counties or judicial districts into which the province is divided, and he instructs this official whether or not charges are to be preferred against persons whom justices of the peace or magistrates, after preliminary hearing, have sent up for trial before the superior courts.

Within each province there is a court, e.g., the Supreme Court of Ontario, or the Court of King's Bench in Quebec,² which exercises plenary trial jurisdiction in criminal matters. A trial before this court is held by a judge with a petit jury which now, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, consists of six members.

It should be observed here that Courts of General Sessions of the Peace exist in Ontario and Quebec. These courts are survivals of pre-Confederation days and originally derived largely from the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England. To quote from a judgment of the Court of King's Bench (Crown Side) in Quebec:

"In terms of the law by which Courts are constituted in this province, one of the Courts established is "the Court of the Sessions of the Peace": Art. 3259, R.S.Q.

Another Court is "the Court of General Sessions of the Peace," sometimes called "Court of Quarter Sessions": Arts. 3239 et 3240, R.S.Q. The last mentioned Court has power to hear and determine all matters relating to the preservation of the peace, but its jurisdiction may be exercised by the Court of the Sessions of the Peace: Art. 3277, R.S.Q. The last mentioned Court has a clerk who is keeper of its records."³

Under Section 604 of the Criminal Code the Judges of the Sessions of the Peace for the cities of Quebec and Montreal are given the powers of two justices of the peace.

In Ontario the Judge of the County Court is the chairman of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace within his county, and if he is presiding, it is not necessary that there be any associate or other justice.

¹ Solicitor-General's Act, R.S.C. Cap. 107; Senate and House of Commons Act R.S.C. Cap. 147, Sec. 13.

² Cr. Code, sec. 2, subsec. 1, clause 38.

³ Rex v. Walker, 38 Can. Crim. Cas. 181.

These courts, whether called courts of general or quarter sessions of the peace, have the same wide jurisdiction under the Criminal Code. They may not try cases of treason or treasonable offences, seditious offences, spreading false news, piracy, judicial or official corruption, murder or threats or attempts to commit murder, manslaughter, rape or attempt to commit rape, defamatory libel, combinations in restraint of trade, conspiracy to commit any of these crimes, or corrupt practices under the Dominion Elections Act. With these exceptions, they are empowered to try any indictable offence.¹ It is the more important to note this jurisdiction because, as will appear, it is the yardstick by which the powers of certain other courts are measured.

Below the superior courts of criminal jurisdiction are the County Courts, or, as they are called in some of the provinces, the District Courts. The judges of these courts, as such, have no original criminal jurisdiction, but may, at the option of the accused, sit without a jury to try him for any indictable offence except those which have just been noted as being excluded from the jurisdiction of the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace. This special procedure, called the "Speedy Trial of Indictable Offences," is provided in Part XVIII of the Code. In point of procedure too, as well as in jurisdiction, it is so similar to the *summary* trial jurisdiction conferred upon certain magistrates by Part XVI as to require no separate explanation. This summary trial jurisdiction is, however, a subject which must be dealt with by itself.

The judges of the County and District Courts have also the power to review the decisions of justices of the peace and magistrates in summary conviction matters. It is necessary for the appellant to comply with certain conditions laid down by the Code,² and, when the matter comes on for hearing, to prove that he has done so, but this done, the judge hears the case *de novo* and his decision is final. It should be observed here that the foregoing applies also to appeals from the decisions of two justices of the peace in cases where certain indictable offences are charged—theft, false pretences and receiving where the value involved does not exceed \$25.00, keeping a disorderly house, and being an inmate of a bawdy house.³ In all such cases, again, if it is desired to question the decision of the inferior court upon technical grounds which arise upon the face of the proceedings apart from the testimony, there is an alternative procedure by way of an application for a writ of certiorari to quash the conviction, which application is made to a judge of the superior court in chambers.

With these qualifications, it may be said generally that if the decision of *any* court upon the trial of an indictable offence is to be reviewed, an appeal must be taken to the Court of Appeal⁴ which is the highest court within the province.

The Supreme Court of Canada, which consists of the Chief Justice of Canada and six puisne judges, is the court of last resort in the Dominion. In criminal cases, however, appeal to it is not strictly a matter of right; it exercises jurisdiction in criminal matters only under two conditions. The first is where there has been dissent in the provincial court of appeal upon

¹ Code secs. 582 and 583.

² Code secs. 749 and 750.

³ Code sec. 797.

⁴ See Code sec. 2, subsec. 1, clause 7 for the names under which this Court is known in the various provinces.

some question of law.⁵ The second, which is essentially the same thing, arises when the judgment of the court of appeal in any province "conflicts with the judgment of any other court of appeal in a like case."¹ "In a like case" does not mean that the cases alleged to be in conflict must be identical in all respects, but it does mean that the same point of law must be involved in the one case as in the other, and that the respective judgments thereon conflict one with the other."² Thus, when the appellate courts in Ontario and Manitoba delivered conflicting judgments regarding criminal liability under the sections of the Code which deal with gaming, in connection with the operation of slot machines, the question was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada.³

In police administration the principle of local control largely obtains in Canada. Cities and towns are empowered by statute to have their own police forces, appointed and paid by them and controlled, in some instances directly by the councils, and in some instances through local boards of police commissioners. These forces, however, are subject to the direction of the Attorney-General of the province in matters within the Criminal Code or provincial statutes, but not in the enforcement of municipal bylaws. On the other hand, there is in Canada nothing resembling the indirect control over borough police which is exercised by the Home Secretary in England.

Again, since the administration of justice within the province is part of the power and duty of the provincial government, it follows that the cost of police administration is to be borne by the province, except, as has been noted, in the cities and towns. This must be made clear in order that the unique position of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police may be understood.

In 1873, the Government of Canada organised the North-West Mounted Police as 'law-bringer' to the vast territory which that Government had then lately acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company. That force continued to enforce the criminal law upon the prairie until long after the erection of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905. As time went on the provinces, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, one by one set up provincial police forces, the organisation of which withdrew from the Mounted Police not only the enforcement of the Criminal Code, but also considerable numbers of its personnel experienced in that work.⁴

During the last ten years there has been a decided reversal of that trend—one by one the provinces, with the exceptions of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec,⁵ have disestablished their provincial police forces and have entered into agreements with the Government of the Dominion by which, in effect, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which has grown out of the North-West Mounted Police, is hired upon terms of annual payment to enforce the Criminal Code and the statutes of the province. For these

⁵ Code sec. 1023; and see *Reinblatt v. The King*, 61 Can. Crim. Cas. 1.

¹ Code sec. 1025.

² *Levesque & Graveline v. The King*, 62 Can. Crim. Cas. at p. 242.

³ *Roberts v. The King*, 56 Can. Crim. Cas. 144.

⁴ It is not to be forgotten that all times since its organisation this force has administered the criminal law in the great north-western territories which have not attained provincial autonomy. In these territories too, it performs a wide variety of other official duties the enumeration of which is not relevant to this discussion.

⁵ In these provinces the R.C.M.P. enforces federal statutes other than the Criminal Code, e.g., the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and the Customs Act.

purposes, in each of the provinces which has entered into such an agreement, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police acts under the direction of the Attorney-General, without prejudice to the fact that it continues to be a federal force whose members are appointed and paid by the Dominion Government, or to the fact that it has at its head the Minister of Justice for Canada.

However tempting it may be, it would be out of place here to enter into any lengthy discussion of this arrangement. That it makes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police the pre-eminent factor in law enforcement in Canada cannot be gainsaid; it is equally little to be doubted that this position is a natural outgrowth of the great tradition of the force—for in this instance the relatively short space of sixty-four years has been quite long enough to create a tradition.

Writing in and of the United States a contemporary historian has said: "The colonist had got into the habit of deciding for himself what laws he would or would not obey. As the country had expanded westward, frontier conditions had re-enforced this attitude toward law,"

and later in his book the same writer speaks of "the great wave of crimes of personal violence" which "coincided with the very rapid westward advance."¹

These expressions could not be written of the westward expansion of Canada; and that they could not must go down largely and everlastingly to the credit of the Mounted Police. The modern force, moreover, has no need to live in the past, nor does it so except, perhaps, with a view to the perpetuation of its standards.

More might be written, but it is enough to say of the present-day arrangement that it works. Indeed, since we have already remarked that the Dominion of Canada is to be considered a unit for the purpose of criminal law administration, it should be obvious that nothing is better calculated to make that conception effective than a unified body of police operating throughout the length and breadth of the country.

¹ The Epic of America, by James Truslow Adams, pp. 192 and 222. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1932).

Dominion Marksmen, R.C.M.P. Revolver Championship Competition

In the annual Dominion Marksmen Revolver Competition held between teams representing the different Divisions of the Force, "K" Division, Edmonton, (last year's winning team) has again won the Senior Championship with a total score of 1421 x 1500. In the Tyro Competition "E" Division, Vancouver, was successful this year in compiling a winning total of 1402 x 1500, an exceptionally fine score for a Tyro team. Corporal Mowat, a member of the "K" Division Senior team won the Individual High Score Trophy, with an excellent score of 292 x 300. Individual scores made in the Competition by members of the teams are as follows: *Senior*—Corporal Mowat 292, Sergeant Forsland 289, Sergeant Ford 288, Constable Eaton 279, Constable Blair 273. *Tyro*—Corporal S. J. Young 289, L/Corporal Haywood 280, Constable Sullivan 279, Constable Waters 278, Constable Bliss 276.

The Progress of the Moonshiner

by STAFF-SERGEANT A. DOWNS

THE Encyclopédie Méthodique tells us that the origin of the manufacture of spirits by distillation is ascribed by tradition to Osiris, the great god of Egypt. The Egyptians are said to have practised the art in the reign of the Emperor Diocletian, and are supposed to have communicated it to the Babylonians and Hebrews, who transmitted it northward to the Moracians and the Celtae of Spain and Gaul; but it was unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans. The invention was first brought into Europe by the Moors of Spain, about the year 1150. The use of distilled spirits was introduced into England towards the end of the sixteenth century, and so, with the coming of civilization to the American continent it was carried into this country and has continued to progress, advancing in technique, in quality of product, and in productive capacity.

The operation of small stills throughout the country has demanded the attention of Excise enforcement officers for a long period, but with few exceptions, until recent years these were of the small improvised type used by individuals for producing small quantities of alcohol for their own consumption—small pot stills or those improvised from the use of the family wash boiler, with a worm and cooling system being the common source of supply in the rural communities.

The early stages of extending this type of traffic to a point where illicit alcohol could be manufactured in slightly larger, but in equally crudely constructed stills, for retailing in the larger cities, was not wholly satisfactory to the trade, as cases of blindness and some deaths resulted from the poisonous effects of crudely distilled liquor. The publicity given these incidents by the press had a tendency to temporarily check the demand.

Within the past three years, and to a greater extent within the past twelve months, organized gangs have got behind this traffic and have endeavoured to place the illicit manufacture of liquor on a commercial scale. They have not overlooked the necessity of using up-to-date methods and equipment which would ensure a steady source of supply to the trade and at the same time guarantee purity and quality of the product.

Analysis of liquor seized with these large stills has shown that in many cases the alcohol so produced compares very favourably with that turned out by licensed distilleries.

One would naturally imagine that the large plants would be operated in some densely wooded area where the tell-tale odour from the fermenting mash would not be likely to guide enforcement officers to the scene, but our experience has shown that most of them operate in the heart of our largest cities. Electrically driven fans are used to drive the odour through tall shafts, which are, in some cases, located a good distance from the plant itself.

The favourite location for a large still is a factory building with sufficient elevation to allow for the large columns for condensing the steam from the heated mash, and for rectifying the spirits. Invariably the cellar is excavated to greater depth to facilitate installation of the machinery. Underground tunnels are dug for distances up to 100 yards from the building proper,

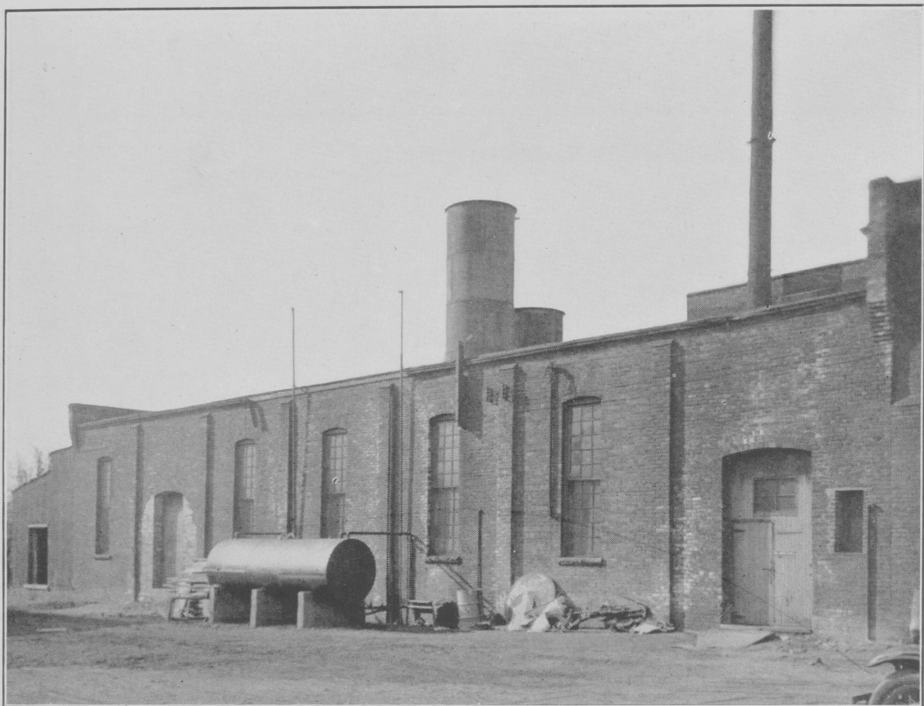
terminating with an exit usually in a separate building such as a large shed or garage. Such commodities as sugar or molasses for use in the plant are unloaded, and the illicit liquor is placed in containers and loaded in trucks for removal. Most of the larger plants have had pipe lines and electric pumps installed for forcing molasses through to the still and for pumping the distilled liquor into a tank or reservoir in the outer shed.

As additional camouflage, the buildings used for these operations usually carry a trade sign purporting to cover some legitimate enterprise, and a certain amount of "window dressing" is carried out around the exterior to give the correct appearance and thereby lessen suspicion. It is interesting to note that at least three of the largest plants seized have operated under the guise of "Oil Refining or Reclaiming Plants."

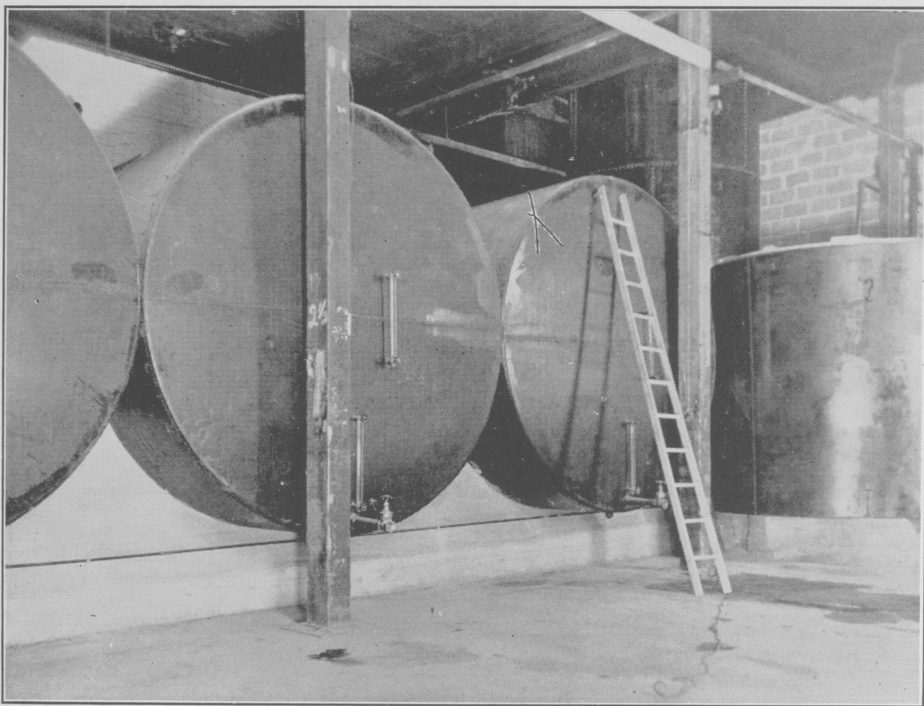
A little study reveals why such a camouflage is particularly suitable. In the first place, it is quite a normal procedure to see barrels and containers loaded and unloaded at such places of business, and since the incoming molasses for use in a still, and the outgoing alcohol, are invariably put up in barrels or cans, the trucks arriving and leaving arouse no suspicion to the average person. One large still seized within the past few months in Montreal occupied a factory building bearing a sign and having the outward appearance of a "Novelty and Toy Manufacturing Plant." The only equipment within the building to justify the trade name consisted of a few hand tools and accessories for making toy dolls. On the other hand, the elaborate distilling equipment located there was estimated by experts to have cost at least \$50,000.00 to install, and was capable of producing at least 500 gallons of illicit spirits daily. In this case a huge locomotive boiler provided the power; and excavations for the tunnel and other underground equipment involved the removal of over 600 square yards of earth which had to be almost spooned out to get it above ground for removal.

Another still seized recently was installed in a large private residence in Montreal, in one of the best residential districts of that city. Outwardly the building was just another fine home, with curtains at the windows and floor lamps plainly visible from the street. Within, the entire structure from cellar to roof was honeycombed with pipes and tanks and columns incidental to the distilling plant, and those responsible showed such ingenuity in the installation between and around the walls and floors of the house that it was necessary to practically demolish the whole interior in order to dismantle the still.

An exceptionally large illicit plant was uncovered in Toronto, operating under cover of a trade sign as an "Oil Reclaiming Company." This factory building occupied considerable floor space but was a one-floor structure. The operators were at first somewhat hampered due to the fact that the building had not sufficient height to take the large distilling and rectifying columns of the still. Once again necessity proved the mother of invention, and the situation was overcome by building large dummy chimneys above the roof through which the columns were inserted without being visible to the public or a possible inquisitive enforcement officer. This illicit still had an estimated daily output capacity of 1,000 gallons of alcohol. Here again the underground tunnel was found leading to a large shipping shed equipped with a reservoir for receiving distilled liquor as it was pumped



Rear view of building in which large still was uncovered in Toronto in premises operating under the trade name of "The Dominion Oil Reclaiming Company." Note the two dummy "oil towers" above roof in which the condensing and rectifying columns were constructed.



Three horizontal mash fermenting tanks, each of 10,000 gallon capacity, showing dummy gauges and valves. In rear of tank with leaning ladder may be seen two towers rising from below floor and projecting through roof for enclosing condensers and rectifiers (see upper illustration). At right, 4,405 gallon hot water tank.

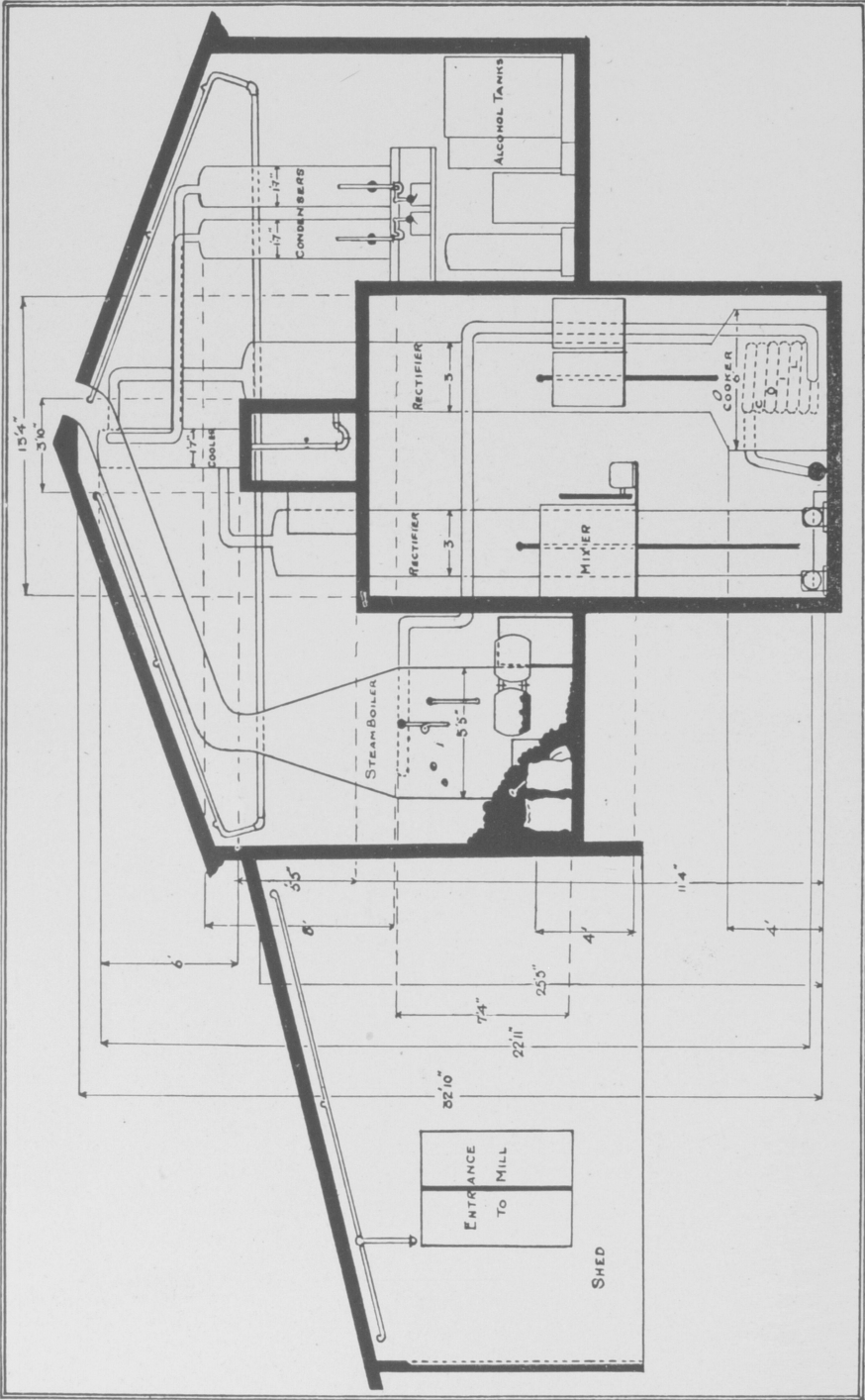
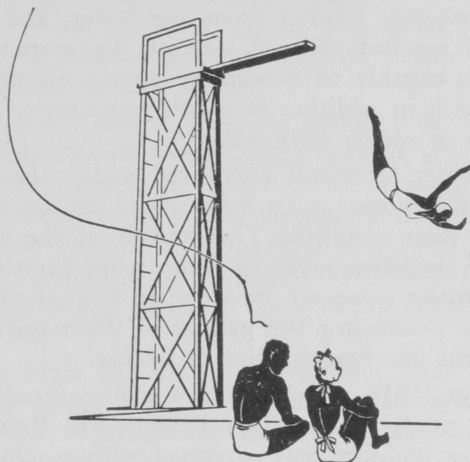


Diagram of a large still found operating in a grain elevator at Winnipeg. Estimated daily capacity, 800 gallons of spirits. This sketch shows the rectifying and condensing columns, steam boiler and cooler, and the cooler and alcohol tanks for receiving the finished product.



"She has wonderful form!"

"Yes—but Sweet Caps are still 'the purest form'!"

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."—*Lancet*



from the still, side shelves containing five-gallon containers and cardboard cartons for shipping, and the necessary equipment for filling the cans from the reservoir. At the time of seizure, a truck, loaded with 1,200 gallons of canned alcohol ready for removal, was found in the building.

The outside of the main building was stacked up with hundreds of old empty oil barrels. The door in the main entrance bore a sign "NO ADMITTANCE", an injunction that was not taken seriously by the raiding party who found, in addition to the still proper, some 6,000 gallons of distilled alcohol and 35,000 gallons of mash. No less than twenty electrical pumps were found, which had been used for various purposes in the operation of the plant.

During December, 1936, another large distilling plant was uncovered at Outremont, P.Q., in the city of Montreal, in premises with a large yard adjoining, operating under the camouflage of a wood and coal business. The general layout in this case was along the favoured lines of most others referred to in this article, involving excavation of sixteen feet below the ground level, where the heavy equipment connected with the still was located. Here again a huge locomotive boiler was installed and a secret tunnel fifty feet in length, with outer exits consisting of a small hole in the yard and a similar hole in the floor of a shed adjoining the premises proper. Both exits were covered with loose sawdust and rubbish. The plant was in full operation at the time of seizure, and although the search party could smell the fermenting mash and had passed through the ground floor of the main building, it was some time before it could be ascertained where the still was

located. A clue was finally obtained when digging operations in the yard uncovered a hot steam pipe leading from the boiler, and an underground plant was soon after reached through one of the entrances to the secret tunnel. This still was capable of producing approximately 300 gallons of illicit alcohol daily, and, in addition to much equipment, 20,000 gallons of mash and 700 gallons of spirits were seized.

Operators of another large still uncovered within the past few months, chose a dilapidated farm house at La Salle, P.Q., on the outskirts of Montreal, as the scene of their activities. The interior of the building had been stripped of nearly all partition walls to make room for the still equipment which occupied the entire structure from cellar to roof. This plant had an estimated capacity for producing 300 gallons of illicit spirits daily, and had been in operation about one month prior to seizure.

During December, 1936, a large still was uncovered in Winnipeg, in premises bearing the trade name "Blue Ribbon Oil Refining Company". A portion of the large building was equipped with machinery for refining oil, but further search revealed the fact that an alcohol distilling plant was the more active branch of the dual pursuits followed by the occupants of the building. The plant was protected by means of an "alarm system" operated from the office on the main floor which adjoined that part of the building equipped with oil refining equipment. In this latter section, the second and third floors contained bedrooms. The only entrance from it to that part where the still was located was through a hole in the wall, cleverly concealed under a bed. In order to avoid the risk of detection through the odour from the residue mash as it passed into the sewer system in the street, a pump had been installed to force the waste matter into a sewer at the back of the premises which led across waste land.

The most recently seized large distilling outfit was located in a grain elevator in the city of Winnipeg. This is believed to be the largest uncovered to date west of the Great Lakes, and Excise officers have estimated that the plant was capable of producing 1,000 gallons of alcohol daily. It was undoubtedly intended to supply demands for the illicit product in Winnipeg and vicinity, and also for shipment to other towns and cities as far west as Saskatoon. The still was not installed in the main structure of the elevator, but in a large outbuilding, and had been in operation approximately three weeks prior to seizure.

It will be realized that the installation of equipment and machinery on the scale indicated involves the outlay of considerable sums of money by the responsible parties, and, with the ever-present possibility of seizure action and consequent forfeiture of all equipment and prosecution of those involved, the situation calls for some explanation why the anticipated profit outweighs the risks involved.

Whilst the actual cost for a legitimate licensed distillery to produce a gallon of good potable alcohol cannot be stated definitely, it is estimated at fifty cents per gallon (subject to fluctuations in the price of grain used for its manufacture). The cost of production via the medium of an illicit still of commercial capacity is lower, as no license fee is paid.

The greatest incentive to those responsible for illicit stills is undoubtedly the evasion of the Federal Excise tax of \$4.00 per gallon and the Sales Tax

of 8%, which gives the illicit trade a considerable margin. A further gain is provided by the profit required by the Provincial Liquor Board Stores, which are the only legitimate agencies through which potable alcohol may be purchased by the consuming public.

Our experience has shown that the product of large illicit plants is disposed of in bulk to distributors at prices ranging generally from \$4 to \$8 per gallon, the supply and demand being the deciding factor in the price structure. Higher prices apply where alcohol is shipped to outside points. These prices have at times been considerably higher. The retail price of alcohol purchased through Provincial Government Liquor Stores, put up in bottles ranging from one ounce to forty ounce capacity, varies from \$12 to \$18 per gallon.

A disquieting angle has been the discovery that known members of organized racketeer gangs from the United States have been behind some of these ventures, and in some cases aliens have been brought into Canada, in violation of our Immigration laws, to help operate these stills. In one such case, employees arrested and convicted under the Excise Act admitted they had only landed in the United States from Italy a few weeks previously.

Experience has shown that the loss of equipment through seizure and the imposition of monetary penalty does not deter the traffic to any great extent, since with the huge profits made, a few months' successful operation makes ample provision for such loss and enables those responsible to build a new plant in a suitable location.

The serious loss to the revenues of both Federal and Provincial Governments through the operation of illicit distilling plants calls for an examination of the most effective methods by which the traffic can be stamped out.

A possible permanent solution may be through the co-operative efforts of the Federal and Provincial Governments, in the reduction of Excise taxes by the former, and a drastic scaling down of the margin of profit in retail stores by the latter. This is in order that legitimate distilleries may compete with the illicit product to the point where the risks attendant upon the illegal distillation of liquor outweigh the attraction provided by profits to be derived therefrom.

In the meantime, this Force, charged with the responsibility of enforcing the Act, continues to improve equipment and knowledge, and exercises every vigilance in combatting this illicit traffic.

New "Air Arm" of the Force

As an aid to Preventive Service work in Canada, four de Haviland Dragon Fly Aeroplanes have recently been purchased by the Dominion Government to act in co-operation with R.C.M. Police vessels engaged in combatting the activities of rum-running organizations on the Atlantic Seaboard. The aircraft—which are manned exclusively by R.C.M. Police personnel—are powered with Gipsy Major engines; have a cruising speed in excess of 125 miles an hour and a long range with standard tanks. In the next edition of the magazine it is proposed to publish an article giving details of the new "Air Arm" of the Force and the duties which are undertaken by members of the flying squad.

The Bathurst Inlet Patrol

by ASSISTANT-COMMISSIONER C. D. LANAUZE

AMONG THE many long and difficult northern patrols undertaken by the Mounted Police perhaps the Bathurst Inlet Patrol is one of the most striking.

This patrol was at the outset spectacular, it took some years to accomplish and was successful in its object, but because it did not contain the 'get your man' finish, it was passed over by the feature writers as lacking in sensation.

The Bathurst Inlet Patrol commenced in 1914 and was concluded in 1918. It travelled thousands of miles by land and sea. It cost the Dominion Government thousands of dollars, the loss of a schooner and the complete time of an officer, non-commissioned officer and several employed natives. The patrol was brought about by the following circumstances:—

In 1909 a young and inexperienced American sportsman, named Harry V. Radford, came to Fort Smith in the North West Territories with official sanction to kill a wood buffalo for scientific purposes. The Mounted Police had recently established there and part of their duties was the protection of the last herd of wild buffalo which ranged the vast timbered country north and west of Fort Smith. The Police gave Radford every assistance, they let him accompany them on their buffalo patrols and their work of protection was not made any easier among the Indians, who could not understand why the strange white man should be allowed to kill a buffalo, when they were strictly forbidden to do so.

Radford eventually got his buffalo and became so enamoured with the country and the romance of its early exploration that he determined to head a scientific expedition to the Arctic Coast that would rival previous exploration.

At this period he was joined by Mr. T. G. Street, a virile young Canadian, whose experience on survey work had proved his worth. Street too, was burning to make a great trip and readily became Radford's assistant.

The Radford-Street projected expedition was from the east end of Great Slave Lake across country to Chesterfield Inlet on Hudson's Bay, from Hudson's Bay overland to Coronation Gulf and then westward along the Arctic Coast to the Mackenzie Delta.

The expedition started from Fort Smith in 1911, and travelled by canoe to Reliance on Great Slave Lake. There they engaged Indians to help them over the divide to where the waters of the Thelon River flow towards the Hudson's Bay.

The same winter, Indians came into Resolution Trading Post on Great Slave Lake and reported that "They had left the white men on a portage near where the waters flowed to the eastward; that they had found the head white man too hard on them, too anxious to travel, and gave them no time to rest or smoke; that the other white man was genial and a strong worker, that they had left them while the white men slept." In other words they had deserted Radford and Street somewhere on the barren lands.

No further news of Radford and Street was heard until late in 1912 when reports were received through the Hudson's Bay Company that they

had arrived safely on Hudson's Bay in the fall of 1911, had picked up supplies and guides and had reached Bathurst Inlet in the spring of 1912. There their guides had left them and returned to Hudson's Bay carrying reports that all was well.

In those years, news did not flash through the air. The only news carrier was 'Moccasin Telegram', the spoken word, conveyed and relayed by traveling natives. 'Moccasin Telegram' does not lie, and, a year later, its message came paddling down from the Arctic Coast that two white men had been killed by Eskimos "out on the ice" in Bathurst Inlet.

This rumor combined with the failure of Radford or Street to arrive in the Mackenzie Delta caused considerable uneasiness and the Dominion Government decided to dispatch a Mounted Police Patrol to clear the mystery up.

The obvious course for the Police to pursue was to follow the missing party from their starting point, and, with this in view, a small well equipped expedition was organized. A schooner and supplies were purchased and a patrol, under command of the late Inspector W. J. Beyts, sailed in July, 1914, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, for Chesterfield Inlet, Hudson Bay.

The party met with reverses at every turn. Terrible storms caused a failure to reach Chesterfield Inlet that year and it was not until 1915 that the patrol established a base on Baker Lake. In the winter of 1915-16 two attempts were made to pierce the barren lands between Baker Lake and Bathurst Inlet but scarcity of Caribou and imminent danger of starvation caused complete failures. It looked as if the Police were beaten.

The patrol had, however, received considerable further information by 'moccasin telegram' to the effect that Radford and Street had been murdered through Radford's misunderstanding of a primitive Bathurst Inlet Eskimo guide. These reports were all sifted and when Inspector F. H. French came to relieve Inspector Beyts, who was ill, in the summer of 1916 he carried the following direct instructions from Commissioner Perry.

"It will be your duty to get in touch at the earliest possible moment with the tribes said to be responsible for the deaths. You will make inquiries and take such statutory declarations as may seem necessary in order to obtain a full and accurate account of the occurrence. From information received it is assumed there was provocation. If this is found to be the case, it is not the intention of the Government to proceed with prosecution. If, however, there was found to be no provocation, the Government will consider what further action is to be taken."

It will be seen by the above that there were no arbitrary instructions "to go and get your man."

Sergeant-Major Caulkin, now Superintendent, who had been with the patrol since its inception had, by this time, become an experienced northern traveller. Adversity had not only hardened him, he had learned the Eskimo language and was ready for any eventuality; Inspector French consequently had a thoroughly experienced non-commissioned officer at his disposal. The Patrol put in the first part of the winter at Baker Lake and awaited the lengthening days before they could start for Bathurst Inlet. They found it impossible to secure guides but this did not deter them as Caulkin had

acquired considerable local knowledge and knew where natives might be found en route.

The Patrol left Baker Lake on March 21st, 1917, and was composed of Inspector French, Sergeant-Major Caulkin, three police employed Eskimos, and twenty-five dogs.

To travel a great distance across the heart of the barren lands at any time of the year is no pleasure trip. Guides, if available, are useful, but in the barren lands, guides are not easily secured. Eskimo have certain limits for travel and seldom go beyond their own hunting areas. The Eskimos who accompanied the patrol were all natives from Hudson's Bay, and, while good travellers, were entirely dependent on the police to guide them over a new country.

It was impossible to carry supplies for the whole duration of the projected journey, the patrol had at all times to face the thought of the uncertain food supply ahead; retreat meant either failure or disaster. The finding of the Barren Land caribou meant everything to the patrol and in this they were usually successful. The patrol travelled northward with the migrating caribou, upon which the men and dogs subsisted.

Each day meant an early start and the steady advance of the five deer skin clad specks of humanity crawling over a great white bare land. Each night the toil of building a snow house, the unloading of sleds, the feeding of dogs, the preparation of the one good meal of the day, an attempt to soften and dry out frozen travelling gear, and finally the weary bodies crawling naked into their sleeping robes.

Winter was loath to give up its white hold of the land to approaching spring for it sent down storm after storm upon the patrol and it was not till April 5th that Aberdeen Lake was reached.

Blizzards followed by dull foggy days were next in order, but the patrol crawled on northward fighting snow blindness. They reached a rocky impassable area devoid of snow which forced them off their direct route to Bathurst Inlet. On April 24th they found a small encampment of Eskimos at the head waters of Backs River. Here they were directed to the best route to the coast, and, on May 7th, stood on the ice of the Polar Sea some distance east of the Kent Peninsula.

The backbone of their journey was now broken, they had reached the coast at the time when the Eskimos were all living on the ice, and they must now try and find them.

* * *

The patrol travelled on west across Kent Peninsula, and, on May 14th, saw a large Eskimo encampment on an island at the mouth of Bathurst Inlet. Only the women were present and they fled to their igloos as the patrol approached. Strangers are always quickly recognized by Eskimos and the men who had been sealing in the distance came running across the ice carrying a spear or a snow knife in hand.

The patrol gave the peace sign by holding the arms well above the head and when their employed Eskimo advanced and spoke, all was well and the party heartily welcomed.

The time had come to prove if 'moccasin telegram' had spoken the truth.

It is not necessary for the police to adopt any so called "detective methods" in dealing with Eskimo. The Eskimos do not understand anything but the truth and if they are willing to talk they will speak quite freely. Tact, patience and an understanding of the Eskimo mind are the police requirements and at this the patrol first meeting with the Bathurst Inlet Eskimo, they found three men and one woman who were actually eye witnesses of the murder of Radford and Street.

"Moccasin Telegram" had not lied and the information obtained then and thereafter by Inspector French proved conclusively that Radford and Street had been murdered through lack of tact and the misunderstanding of a primitive Eskimo by Mr. Radford.

For over a month the patrol travelled up and down Bathurst Inlet, travelling and living with Eskimos all of whom were conversant with the murder and nothing but corroborative evidence of provocation was obtained. The simple truth in the statement of an eye witness named Aningnerk is tragic in its brevity and simplicity.

"About five winters ago two white men came from the south and they had three Eskimos with them, they came to an island on the salt called Kwog-juk. One was named Ishumatak, and the other Kiuk. The one white man named Ishumatak was bad, but the other white man named Kiuk was good. The three Eskimos who came with the white men returned to the south, the white men could not speak to us and we did not understand them, but they made us understand a little by making signs. They wanted two men to go away with them to the west. Two men Harla and Kaneak were going with them but Kaneak's wife was sick, she had fallen on the ice and was hurt and Kaneak did not want to leave her then. The white man called Ishumatak got very mad and ran at Kaneak and hit him with a whip, the other white man Kiuk tried to stop Ishumatak. The white man was shouting all the time, he dragged Kaneak to the water's edge, the other white man went with him, they were going to throw Kaneak in the water. Everybody was frightened that the two white men were going to kill Kaneak. Two men, Okitok and Hulalark, ran out and stabbed Ishumatak and he fell on the ice; the other white man ran off shouting towards the sleigh and Okitok ran after him and caught him and Amegealnik stabbed him with a snow knife; he was running towards the sleigh, he tried to get a rifle. The two white men were covered over and left on the ice. I do not know what became of their property, some the Eskimos took, some we left on the island; their rifles were broken up and made into tools after the cartridges were used up.

"I do not think this would have happened if the white man had not beaten Kaneak with the dog whip or if we had understood the white men. Kaneak and Hulalark are away on the salt-ice-land. Amegealnik is far to the west."

The term "bad" as applied by the Eskimos to Radford must not be translated too literally. What really was meant was that he had not got on well with the people, and the interpreter translated poor Radford's description in the only terms he knew.

The calling of Radford by the name of Ishumatak is not unusual. The literal translation of the name is "the man who does the thinking" or the

leader of the party. The word Kiuk, as applied to Street, means 'wood' and was a tribute to his strength and hardihood.

The mystery that had shrouded the disappearance of the Radford and Street expedition had now been cleared and the duty of the patrol concluded.

The principals in the murder were all reported to be far to the northward and their abode uncertain. This was not surprising for a year previously a Mounted Police patrol had come overland from Great Bear Lake to Coronation Gulf and had arrested and taken away two primitive Eskimos who, in 1913, had murdered two priests. "Moccasin Telegram" of this happening soon reached Bathurst Inlet and there is little doubt that the Eskimos who had killed Radford and Street had fled northward in terror. Inspector French had received sufficient information of the circumstances of the Radford and Street murder, his instructions were clear, and no good purpose would have been served by jeopardising his patrol in an indefinite search for these men. The scene of the murder was visited but as nothing was found there, it was concluded that the bodies had been carried out to sea.

* * *

Plans for the patrol's return journey to Baker Lake had now to be considered. The party was completely out of supplies and subsisting entirely off the country. Their fuel oil was finished and they were obliged to exist on half raw meat tediously prepared over an Eskimo stone blubber lamp. They fell in with some Eskimos who told them of a trading post to the westward and it was decided to attempt to reach this post while travelling was still possible on the sea ice.

The patrol travelled up Bathurst Inlet and followed the coast westward. After a hazardous journey, through June snow storms and over invisible ice cracks, they reached the newly established Hudson's Bay Company's post at Bernard Harbour in the Dolphin and Union Straits on June 15th. The patrol had then been eighty three days on the trail and had covered over two thousand miles on foot.

A limited amount of supplies and some fresh clothing were secured at Bernard Harbour, and with properly cooked food, the patrol soon recuperated from their long journey. It was hoped that they would secure a passage to Herschel Island by the Hudson's Bay Company's expected supply ship.

The brief Arctic summer passed and the ship failed to arrive. On September 1st, the patrol made its only boat voyage of 150 miles eastward to the mouth of the Coppermine River, where they went into camp to fish and await the freeze-up.

On October 28th, the patrol with four sleds and thirty dogs began their return journey to Bathurst Inlet and Hudson's Bay. Progress was slow and dangerous over the newly formed sea ice; once they were forced to travel overland when a storm drove the ice out to sea. On November 12th, the patrol reached Bathurst Inlet.

The caribou were moving south from Victoria Island and the patrol hoped again for their company on the long march south but they were to find them uncertain companions. Caribou meant everything to the patrol, they had themselves and thirty dogs to feed, and, like on the outward journey, could only carry a very limited amount of supplies. What was worse

was the rapid shortening days which gave only a few hours of daylight for travel, and the ever necessary hunting.

The snow was soft and deep as they plodded down Bathurst Inlet and it was not until November 22nd that they reached the land at Gordon Bay, almost out of food and with only one third of their journey accomplished.

At Gordon Bay they learned from Eskimos that, by following the course of a small river flowing south, it would take them near the Backs River which they crossed on the outward journey. It was apparently the shortest route south, and, as time meant everything, the journey across the barren lands was commenced at this point.

For a week the patrol painfully followed the course of this river, sometimes overland, sometimes on its frozen surface. They killed six caribou just when they were needed, and passed on through a desolate and mountainous country. Their only companions were the great barren land wolves, sinister grey shapes that skirmished on the flanks of the patrol and stole one of the sled dogs at night.

December remained calm and clear throughout. Hunters were ever ahead of the sleds trying to stalk the caribou but a deathlike stillness enveloped the barrens; it was impossible to approach noiselessly and the caribou were always just out of range. December 12th found the patrol on Backs River and entirely out of dog feed.

Caulkin managed to kill one caribou on the sixteenth and the dogs were fed but they were weakening rapidly. A sled was abandoned and the dogs split up between the remaining three sleds.

On the seventeenth, the patrol, for the first time, had to resort to killing off five of the weakest dogs in order to feed the rest.

On the nineteenth, Caulkin shot another caribou but the state of the patrol was getting desperate. The tantalizing uncertainty of killing caribou was ever with them for the elusive animals were disappearing, their clothing was in bad shape, and no fuel oil could be spared to dry out frozen foot gear. It was dried, as best it could be, next to the mens' bodies as they slept.

On December 22nd, the patrol struck a small river flowing south and the presence of a few stunted spruce trees showed their whereabouts to be somewhere near the Thelon River.

When completely out of food and their dogs falling down in harness, they struck the fresh tracks of a band of musk oxen moving westward. The natives were at once sent to follow them. The patrol built an igloo and shot and skinned out for dog feed, five more exhausted dogs.

In 1821, while making their terrible overland journey from the head of Bathurst Inlet to the headwaters of the Coppermine, Sir John Franklin's party were partially saved from disaster by the killing of a few musk oxen; ninety-six years later the Bathurst Inlet patrol was saved by the killing of the same animals. Musk oxen when approachable are easy to kill and the patrol's Eskimos, threatened with starvation, had found a herd of these animals from which to replenish their supply of food.

Xmas day found the whole party in camp and men and dogs revelling in quantities of fresh juicy meat.

The patrol remained at Musk Ox camp, resting and feeding up the dogs, until December 31st. On this day Caulkin explored south, found the Thelon River and a small cache of supplies that he and Inspector Beyts had placed there in 1915. The cache had been destroyed by animals but 70 lbs. of flour, 4 tins of Oxo, and a few pounds of welcome tobacco, were salvaged.

On January 3rd, their three sleds loaded down with musk ox meat, the patrol pushed eastwards towards Baker Lake.

On January 11th, they struck Aberdeen Lake and a series of blizzards; they went eighty miles off their course due to being forced to travel through the storms: their food was again running low and their dogs weakening.

On January 16th, a sled was used for fuel, three more dogs were killed for dog feed, a bitch gave birth to seven pups which were at once devoured by the ravenous dogs.

On January 18th to 20th, the patrol had nothing but the Oxo and the dogs were starving. The weather was very cold and they all felt the strain of the continual tramping.

On January 21st, they, at last, found caribou near Baker Lake and surrounded and killed ten. This put a change of heart into all for the Eskimos were losing courage and were insisting that the patrol was headed in the wrong direction.

On January 26th, they at last saw familiar country at the south-west of Baker Lake and reached the Hudson Bay Company's post the same afternoon. They rested there for two days and arrived at the Police post on January 29th, after an absence of ten months.

The patrol had travelled over 4000 miles on foot through practically unknown Arctic territory.

They had successfully accomplished their mission, they had suffered from cold, starvation and hardship; but they did not technically 'get their man' and that is why the story of the Bathurst Inlet patrol is unheard of and unsung.

A Belated Acknowledgment

In the January 1937 edition of the Quarterly magazine, an article entitled "Investigation of the Hit and Run Driver", based largely on information contained in the book "Modern Criminal Investigation" by Dr. Harry Soderman and Deputy Chief Inspector John J. O'Connell, was published. At the time of publication, credit was not given for various extensive excerpts contained in the volume referred to, which also appeared in the article submitted by our contributor. The present opportunity is taken therefore, of making our acknowledgments to the authors of the volume and to the publishers, Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York, U.S.A.

The book "Modern Criminal Investigation", which is of considerable value to Police Officers and which contains much varied matter of interest to all who are concerned in the detection of crime, may be obtained in Canada through the Oxford University Press.

Science in Law Enforcement*

ONE PARAMOUNT thought which comes to my mind as I greet you today is that of progress. As I look back upon the days when the fingerprint records of America could be placed in a room not one-tenth as large as this hall in which I address you, I am extremely gratified to consider the present situation. In a comparatively short time, a nation which was literally benighted in its efforts at fingerprint identification has advanced to a position greater than that of all the rest of the world combined.

Only a few days ago, there reached the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the six million three hundred thousandth fingerprint card as contributed by over 10,000 agencies in America, supplemented by 76 agencies from the rest of the world. And when you realize that it was only 35 years ago that the Henry System was inaugurated at Scotland Yard, and 33 years ago that the first fingerprint bureau in the history of American penology came into being, this is indeed remarkable progress.

We are accustomed to look upon the growth of American industry as expressed in terms of steel, automobiles, and like products. However, the record of fingerprinting bears a story of romantic progress which compares favorably to a number of the big industries.

A few years ago, there were few fingerprint experts in America other than those in the identification units of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the larger police departments. At the present time, however, due to the continually growing use of the fingerprint science the number of fingerprint experts employed in law-enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has increased to thousands. This increase in employment of fingerprint experts naturally has been accompanied by a like increase in employment for the necessary scientific and clerical personnel which comprises the force actually handling the flood of fingerprint records now coming from all parts of the world.

To this total, of course, must be added the thousands upon thousands of persons employed in the contributing agencies, to say nothing of the mechanical growth and employment in the industrial concerns manufacturing fingerprint equipment. This represents the development of an entirely new industry, which is still in its infancy. When greater education brings to the mind of the people the necessity for wider use of civil fingerprinting, the business of which I speak will increase nearly a hundredfold, thus offering an opportunity for thousands upon thousands of alert men and extending the vocation of the identification expert into a business which will compare favorably with even our largest enterprises. Therefore, we are accomplishing something more than identification. We are creating a new field of endeavor to take up the slack of unemployment and especially for that person about whom so much has been written in the last few years—the white collar worker.

*An address delivered by John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, before the Annual Convention of the International Association for Identification, at Dallas, Texas, September 29th, 1936.

Pursuing this same thought, a percentage of increase in new employment comes about through the growth of science as applied to crime. Only four years ago, the Federal Bureau of Investigation determined to begin the building of a science laboratory. At that time, this was a task comparable with that of a voice crying in the wilderness, for while imaginative fiction writers had done much to implant the thought of scientific detection, the practical criminal chaser believed that he could obtain better results by the old method built upon information received. In other words, an informer was held in higher esteem than the exact findings of science. However, with the aid of progressive law-enforcement officials, many of them members of this Association, eagerly spreading the word that here at last could be built a central agency, the missionary work was carried on.

Today in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, approximately 50 scientists are steadily employed and the work is increasing by leaps and bounds until we can look forward to the time when the unethical itinerant "so-called" expert, willing to testify for whichever side offers the most money, the prosecution or the defense, will become a thing of the past. I am glad to know that this Association insists upon absolute integrity in this respect.

An expert must be highly trained in a specialized field. The man who pretends to qualify upon a multiplicity of subjects and through a combining of chicanery with a Mumbo Jumbo of scientific terms to confuse the prosecution, the defense, and the jury, all looking toward the acquittal of a guilty man, has been allowed too much freedom in criminal cases. Before the trial of accused persons can be made thoroughly fair, this type of unethical expert must become a figure of the past. In only one way can this be accomplished and that is by thoroughly impartial adjudication of the scientific aspects of evidence by experts who are swayed solely by their findings, based upon the solid foundation of scientific fact.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation Crime Laboratory has no bias and no opinion other than that brought out by the cold findings of the microscope, fingerprint development equipment, chemical analysis, and related equipment. There is no desire to convict when the evidence shows innocence and the findings of the scientific laboratory are so reported. If I may give an illustration from the hundreds of cases which flood through the crime laboratory, I would like to cite that of a murder in far away Alaska.

A prospector was found slain in a remote district. Through the efforts of the United States Marshal, the evidence in the case was taken by dog team across the snowy wastes and then flown by airplane into Fairbanks, Alaska, from which point it was forwarded to Washington. This evidence showed that two persons were suspected. One was an ex-convict, who had been found leaving the approximate scene of the crime carrying a rifle and with his clothing stained by blood; the other was an Eskimo boy, who also had been found in the neighborhood and also carrying a rifle. Naturally, the evidence pointed more strongly toward the ex-convict because of his former record. However, the science laboratory viewed the evidence only as evidence and made its tests for the establishment of human blood and the comparison of the murder bullet with that of the rifles. We sent the word to Alaska that the ex-convict was innocent. His defense concerning the

blood stains was true, for the chemical analysis carried out more than 3,000 miles from the scene of the crime had shown these blood stains to be from something other than that of a human life stream. Moreover, a bullet fired from the gun of the Eskimo boy showed conclusively when placed under a comparison microscope that it matched the bullet which had caused the death of the murdered man. So the ex-convict was freed of suspicion and the Eskimo boy was confronted with the evidence of science. He confessed his crime and entered a plea of guilty in court.

Such cases, with their almost uncanny results, build strongly toward a tremendous new growth in law-enforcement. Only two years ago, the crime laboratories of some of the large cities, including one of our greatest, were referred to in a disparaging manner by the rank and file of the police departments themselves. The policemen on the beat sneered at the efforts of these men who attempted to trace crime through the microscope and the ballistics equipment. However, after only two outstanding evidences of the ability of the crime laboratory to trace evidence, one a murder case and the other the identification of counterfeit bonds through the restoration of obliterated writing, the entire attitude of the force has changed and now they are proud to be known as men who have the backing of science and scientific equipment in the solution of crime. Again, because of this development, a field of employment has opened for the young college man in increasing scope and the next few years will see tremendous growths in this field of endeavor.

In an endeavor to bring to the police officers in the field of some of its identification facilities, the Federal Bureau of Investigation several months ago announced that fingerprint identification schools would be conducted in each of its thirty-seven field offices as soon as circumstances would permit. There have been five of these schools conducted to date. The project, which I consider to be definitely constructive, was inaugurated under the auspices and with the approval of the President of the International Association for Identification. These schools which cover a period of approximately five days, have been well attended and enthusiastic approval has been given to the courses conducted, which have been presented largely by Bureau officials from Washington, assisted in specialized branches by local police identification officers. The first of these schools was conducted at Dallas and the officers in this locality provided the impetus which has prompted the conduct of subsequent schools elsewhere. It is my personal feeling that these schools will do a great deal to crystallize and standardize systems and pattern interpretations of a technical nature and also will aid materially in the education of officers concerning the latest methods of the development and presentation of latent evidence in court.

At the present time, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is embarking upon a new effort to throw more tightly the net of science about the activities of the criminal world. I refer to the National Stolen Property File, in which it is hoped that descriptions of certain types of stolen property will be placed on file at the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington so that it may become a centre of identification in theft cases throughout the United States. As in the early days of fingerprint identification, there must be missionary work on the part of every identification officer so that this plan will be widely

and favorably known and aided by law-enforcement officers everywhere. The nerve centre of such information often originates in the Identification Division of a police department and the members of the International Association for Identification can aid tremendously in the development of this new attack upon crime. Your enthusiastic efforts helped to create the greatest fingerprint collection in the history of the world. You can do the same for a repository of descriptions of stolen property.

The International Association for Identification is a tremendous force in lessening the toll of crime. Its vigilance in thousands of instances has resulted in the capture of vicious criminals who otherwise might have gone free. Criminals may change their name, they may seek plastic surgeons in an effort to alter their appearance, they may buy political and other pressure in order to remain free, they may seek the shadows of criminal hideouts, but once their fingerprints travel into the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as built up through your enthusiastic assistance, little time passes before all of their efforts are made useless through the incontrovertible evidence of their fingerprints upon a master card in the files, and the notice which announces that this man is wanted.

The criminal element has made many efforts to outwit the identification system. Effort after effort has been made to throw suspicion on the infallibility of fingerprints. Recently, in Texas, a determined attempt was made to prove that fingerprints could be duplicated and that they could be changed; it was exposed and made useless through the activities of the International Association for Identification. Again, in a western state, an effort was made to prove that identical prints could exist. Through the work of the experts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the error was exposed.

These instances without instant refutation by the members of your Association can do much to shake public confidence in fingerprint identification. It is the duty of all of us to constantly build a wall of confidence in the minds of the public against such destructive publicity. The public must be given the benefit of the knowledge that fingerprinting is sure and that a chance of reproduction in fingerprints is so remote as to be classed as an utter impossibility.

In the history of the fingerprinting science there has never been a duplication of fingerprints. In spite of all the work and scheming of crooked doctors, of the plans and expense, to say nothing of the torture, undergone by criminals, there has never been a case in the history of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in which a wanted man has been able to alter his fingerprints beyond identification. Your Association here again has accomplished great results in its watchfulness and notification of attempts at the alteration of fingertip patterns.

May I suggest to the members of the Association that whenever any individual is arrested, whose fingers bear evidence of possible mutilation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation be notified immediately in order that appropriate steps may be taken at once to secure the positive identification of the individual. I feel that every criminal who endeavors to mutilate his fingerprints merely brands himself further as a criminal because he necessarily leaves scars on the bulbs of his fingers which immediately indicate that he has endeavored to conceal his identity through this practice. These scars,

of course, are a definite indication of the attempt to avoid the establishment of identity and are an immediate signal to the arresting official that the person in his custody should be treated with more than ordinary care.

Also, we can go farther than has been done in a number of instances in the accompanying data which should go forward with every fingerprint card. Too often, these cards reach the Bureau without the necessary background of the criminal or with too hasty a delineation of criminal history. We must remember that a man's history is equally important with his status of identification. The sentencing of criminals and the time which they must serve often depends upon their criminal record as given to the judge at the time of sentence.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation can only forward such identification data to police departments as these police departments forward to the Bureau. If identification cards do not contain the full criminal history of a man, especially regarding his time served in prison, disposition of the case following arrest, or his parole and pardon record, then indeed the sentencing judge has little upon which to base his opinion in determining the disposition of this man following conviction in court. The same is true for parole boards and for those possessing the power of clemency. It leaves a loop-hole of excuse for persons who favor light sentences or easy freedom by which they can excuse their actions on the grounds of ignorance. This gap must be closed. Alibis for the quick release of convicted men upon the contention that their previous record was unknown must become an impossibility.

The time will come when the identification activities of the International Association for Identification will be looked upon not only as the foe of the criminal but the friend of the good citizen, the protector, the assistant, the character reference and the repository of information which will give the honest man greater freedom and greater peace of mind. I refer, of course, to the growth of civil fingerprinting which now has reached a point where 200,000 fingerprint cards of reputable citizens are on file. In the Bureau's Identification Division, a total of 600 such civil cards are being received each day. This means that the slow work of education is proceeding against what was a solid wall of ignorance and that the inhibitions of the average citizen against having his fingerprints on file gradually are being broken down. All of us must become missionaries in this endeavor.

America only can have widespread civil fingerprint identification through education concerning its benefits. Here is an agency which must be looked upon by the average citizen as his proof of identity and of good standing in the community. It must be looked upon as his protector in case of accident, amnesia, loss of identity or death, through circumstances which make his identification under ordinary means impossible. As conditions exist today, the criminal who is found dead may be returned to his loved ones for decent burial and for the eradication of the uncertainty, the worries, the fears and torments which descend upon a family when one of its members has been lost for years. However, the honest citizen who dies under such circumstances and who is not protected by his fingerprint identification goes to a grave in a potter's field and his family sorrows for years in ignorance of his fate.

There is no recommendation of identity as good as that of being able to say that a citizen has thought enough of his future and of his family to place his mark of identification on file in this manner. May I say that had a certain child's fingerprints been on record at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, there would have been no opportunity for the friends of a dastardly kidnapper to have cast doubt upon the identification of this baby's body and thus confuse, confound, and becloud evidence in a case which pointed conclusively to this kidnapper's guilt. There is no stigma to such a method of identification. It is a badge of honor. It should give one a standing in a community. It should be a letter of recommendation to any bank or insurance or business institution and it should be the duty of good citizens everywhere to assume the leadership in this movement by preaching its usefulness to employees and friends everywhere.

It is regrettable that racketeers are today preying upon the growing popularity of civil fingerprinting through the establishment of fake bureaus which pretend to protect employers and for a heavy fee to fingerprint organization groups, babies in hospitals, and private citizens, offering them universal protection, which can exist only in such a vast repository as that maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This is being accomplished through glib-tongued organizers and high-pressure salesmen and is a type of petty graft which is fastening itself upon business and for which there is no necessity.

It costs nothing, as you know, to file a civil fingerprint card in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Members of your Association can perform no better service than to spread the word in their communities that there is no fingerprint service on earth that can do more to protect the average citizen than that of the Civil Fingerprint Section of this Bureau and that to obtain this protection costs not one cent and necessitates only the slight effort of having one's fingerprints placed upon a civil fingerprint card at one of the identification units of the police department or other law-enforcement agency in their locality.

Let us, therefore, constantly be vigilant toward the building of this protectorate. Let us tell the good citizen what it means to him. Let us paint for him the picture of two men who look alike, who act alike, and who talk alike but who think differently. Let us show that one of these men can be a pillar of honesty in his community while another is a representative of the most degraded segments of the underworld. Let us show how easily the identities can be confused; how difficult it might be for the honest citizen to prove an alibi if the other man, who is his double in appearance, has committed a murder and has been seen by a number of witnesses proceeding from the scene of the crime. Let us show this honest citizen that in such a case there is a great safeguard against the inconvenience of suspicion through mistaken identity and that is the presence of his fingerprints in the civil fingerprint file so that they may be compared with the fingerprints of the criminal and shown to be different.

There are few celebrities who have not, at one time or another, endured the contumely of local gossip and scandal due to the fact that someone who resembles them has taken their name and preyed upon innocent citizens as an impostor. The presence of fingerprints in the civil fingerprint file in such

cases as these is a thing of utmost importance. The man of outstanding position who does not so protect himself is failing to avail himself of a bulwark against the impostor, the schemer, the faker and grafter who may at any time bring him annoyance, loss of money, and distinctly unfavorable publicity.

Our task, therefore, as members of the International Association for Identification might be compared to the tremendous work done by the supporting forces of an army. Our active police officers are the first lines of offense and defense. They are the ones who actively meet the enemy upon the field of battle but they labor against overwhelming odds without the supporting strength of properly equipped, efficient batteries of identification units and scientific methods of detection and apprehension. Without these forces, they struggle in the dark; they are faced constantly with the danger of sending men to prison on a basis of resemblance, thus being vulnerable to the attacks of that inevitable pack of shysters which feeds for years upon any mistake of the law. But when they are supported by forces of infallibility in matters of identification then, indeed, can they proceed with surety upon a full-charted and well-mapped plan of warfare against the offender and for the protection of the honest man. Indeed, the honest man needs protection in these days when 12,000 murders each year are committed, when almost a quarter of a million potential murderers roam America with 300,000 persons doomed to die at their hands. He needs protection when each year there are 1,500,000 major crimes, such as assault, rape, burglary, arson, and murder.

We are facing a dangerous situation when, of the criminal fingerprint records received, more than 50% represent men and women who have committed more than one crime. Only through the steady building of higher ideals in which law-enforcement becomes a career instead of a mere job; through education that crime is something which must not and cannot be entered into lightly, and through the dissemination of the knowledge that apprehension is swift and punishment is certain can the majesty of the law be looked upon with the seriousness necessary to bring about the respect which it should command. To this end we must all dedicate our every thought and effort. It is worthy, it is necessary, and it represents an ambition for which we all should work—the ambition to see America take its place in the list of nations as a place of cleanliness, of moral integrity, and of safety for our homes, our families, and our children. I feel sure that the efforts of all of us here today are so dedicated. May we proceed faithfully to the performance of a well-defined duty, a goal worthy of achievement—the hope of a crime-free America.

Our Frontispiece

The frontispiece appearing in this edition of the magazine is a black and white reproduction of the well known painting of His Majesty King George VI, by Mr. Simon Elwes, R.A., and is reproduced by kind permission of Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd., of London, England. His Majesty is shown in the portrait, wearing the uniform of the XI Hussars of which he is Colonel-in-Chief.

Drunk and Disorderly!

by CORPORAL W. J. CHRISTIE

THE USUAL assortment of humanity to be found almost any mid-afternoon in summer, ambled aimlessly along the sidewalk. On the street, impatient motorists assiduously attempted to circumvent traffic regulations and to exceed the limit set by legal restrictions, or the dictates of reason, so that they might have a few extra moments, in which to formulate plans, to while away the tedious hours.

Without prelude, the drowsy monotone of traffic was broken, with a startling suddenness, by an outburst of profanity in stentorian tones. One and all stopped to gaze in the direction from which flowed a steady stream of blasphemy and vituperation.

Standing in front of one of those emporiums where, in exchange for an adequate amount of filthy lucre, the spirits of the most despondent are raised to heights of ecstasy, stood a diminutive specimen of humanity. His general disreputable appearance was prima-facie evidence he belonged to that strata of society known as "tramp," while his actions and words, just as definitely, proclaimed him an ardent votary of Bacchus. He vociferously demanded admission, but the doors remained firmly closed.

The reason for his discomfiture was not evident from his discourse, but whether ejected therefrom or only refused admittance, his presence inside was evidently tabu. He stood facing the closed doors and in a figurative and forceful manner described the employees and patrons of the establishment, both individually and collectively. It is doubtful if he was actually acquainted with even one person among them, but nevertheless he was most emphatic in his statements which to describe them conservatively, were of a most uncomplimentary nature.

This monologue was illustrated with some very expressive facial contortions and was emphasized by gestures; each particularly forceful one of which, would almost upset his equilibrium. These, together with his efforts to maintain his balance, proved highly diverting.

This exhibition of abject inebriation did not prove an object to be avoided, but on the contrary it acted as a magnet. As if conjured by a master magician a group formed in a half circle, and from all directions others could be seen hastening to get a closer view; while the open windows of adjacent buildings were quickly filled with a motley collection of faces. Even the motorists found time to pause and cast an appreciative glance, and thereby draw maledictions on themselves from those behind who were compelled to halt without being sufficiently close to fully appreciate the cause.

How that crowd increased and what a heterogeneous group! In the forefront stood two coloured gentlemen whose gleaming teeth showed plainly as they expressed their appreciation in broad grins. Not far away, a Chinese strove valiantly to keep his body in the second or third line of spectators and his vision out in front. Portly executives in immaculate business suits; office workers in shirt sleeves and eye shades; messenger boys; chauffeurs;

men in rough working clothes; flappers; matrons; children and the ubiquitous street urchin also were represented.

A bevy of young ladies exchanged jocular remarks anent a jovial gentleman named John Collins, with whom it seemed they were well acquainted. Their conversation visibly affected two elderly maiden ladies standing nearby who overheard them. The two stood their ground however and endeavoured to assume an air of righteous indignation; while commenting caustically on the depravity of the younger generation, and loudly lamenting the inefficiency of the police which alone could account for such a deplorable spectacle as they were now forced to look upon; and to miss a word or glimpse of which would have caused them great annoyance.

The urchins began to shout encouragement to their entertainer who, until then, had completely ignored his appreciative audience. In response he turned and directed some lurid remarks at the crowd. This was followed by a backward surge on the part of those in front. The Chinese evidently got himself kinked for he made a gurgling sound as if swallowing a live toad, and then decided it was high time to extricate himself and get back to the laundry. In the general backward movement a messenger boy placed his heavy heel on the tender toes of one of the young ladies and was greeted with an expressive epithet that would have eminently suited the vicious vocabulary of the tramp.

The tramp turned and again addressed his remarks to the door; remarks that would have made an old sea captain's pet parrot change colour with envy. The disgrace to the community, due to the inefficiency of the police, was more bitterly bewailed by the elderly ladies. Two of the spectators agreed that the policy of retrenching finances by reducing the personnel of the police, was beginning to have repercussions.

Many of those present began to cast frequent furtive looks up and down the street. Three minutes and forty seconds had elapsed since that first dramatic outburst, when in the distance was heard the wailing whine of a siren. That sound had an effect on the crowd like summer sun on snow. The thought uppermost in the minds of most, was to get going before the patrol arrived, so that they would not be called as witnesses. They also had qualms regarding the question of their own propriety, as respectable citizens, in countenancing by their presence, this impromptu entertainment. The two coloured gentlemen, the street urchins, the flappers, the elderly ladies and a few others who were determined to see the whole show through at any cost, only remained, when, in the space of a few seconds, the much reviled guardians of the law arrived.

When the patrol halted two officers stepped out and proceeded direct to the cause of the complaint. Each took firm hold of an arm and a leg, and lifting the orator bodily, they transported him without evident effort, to the patrol, into which he was placed in the same decisive and efficient manner. He had been unaware of the presence of the police until actually in their hands. From that instant the object of his previous maledictions ceased to exist as far as he was concerned and he vented all his spleen on the minions of the law. This continued until a constable in the patrol placed the culprit's head on the seat and adroitly encased it in the folds of a motor rug. Further audible expression was thereby effectively silenced and

as a result the spectators never knew exactly what the prisoner's exact estimate of his captors amounted to.

The instant the patrol had stopped, the elderly ladies ceased reviling the police and centered their criticism on conditions which permitted men to make such execrable exhibitions of themselves. They wondered why the earth did not open and engulf such dens of iniquity as that on the very steps of which they had been standing, and from which vantage point they had a ringside view of the whole performance. A remark by a bystander that such a catastrophe at the moment would be decidedly disconcerting, while a series of them would have a serious effect upon real estate in general, did not materially mollify their ruffled spirits. Some of the flappers expressed indignation that two big burly men should lay violent hands on such a small specimen of humanity. These in turn were criticized by some of their companions who readily realized that in this manner the offender was restrained without receiving any injury.

When the tirade was silenced, in the manner described, one of the coloured gentlemen passed a remark to some invisible character whom he addressed as "boss," to the effect that "dat dere cop sure knows his business!"

When the patrol moved off, one of the officers remained. The remnants of the group of spectators began slowly to disperse, but several, not having been questioned, felt somewhat emboldened and inclined to linger. The order to move on, which this attitude evoked, was heard with intense indignation. Were they not tax-payers and respectable citizens, and as such entitled to the full use of the sidewalks? If they were obstructing the sidewalk and others wanted to get by, let them go around. However, as it was soon evident the officer was not impressed by their sudden accession to respectability, they decided to move while they were yet free to do so.

The street urchins committed to memory a few of the most expressive epithets for future use. The elderly ladies firmly resolved to head a delegation of social uplifters who would interview the mayor and bring to his notice, in no uncertain manner, the urgent need for drastic reforms. The greater number, however, treated the incident as merely a gratuitous momentary entertainment. The whole affair was just a ten-minute interlude in the daily routine of the street.

And what was the effect, importance or significance of this incident? The newspapers, which express the consensus of public opinion, will relegate it to its proper niche in the daily record of major and minor events. Sure enough. Next day in the local press, in the column devoted to police court news, appeared the following account: "Jim D'Arcy made his twenty-fourth appearance on a charge of drunkenness. He was sentenced to ten days."

Personnel of Coronation Contingent

The following members of the Force comprised the R.C.M. Police detail (see photographs on pages 41 and 42) of the Canadian Coronation Contingent at the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth:—Asst. Commissioner S. T. Wood, ("A"); Inspector J. Brunet, ("C"); S/Sergeant H. J. Soame, ("N"); A/Sergeant C. Walker, ("Depot"); A/Sergeant W. H. Stevens, ("D"); Corporal W. Kennedy, ("Depot"); Corporal C. F. Harrington, ("D"); Corporal W. G. Morley, ("D"); Corporal E. M. Lyons, ("J"); Corporal A. Lamothe, ("C"); Corporal C. E. Carey, ("F"); Corporal F. Martyn, ("E"); Corporal G. W. Ball, ("K"); Corporal D. C. Mighall, ("K"); Corporal W. Mathews, ("A"); A/Corporal A. S. Wilson, ("N"); Corporal R. N. Crouch, ("K"); L/Corporal L. A. Denton, ("O"); A/L/Corporal J. Paton, ("F"); A/L/Corporal R. C. Gray, ("N"); Constable A. Campbell, ("H"); Constable W. J. Durnin, ("E"); Constable W. G. Fraser, ("H"); Constable C. A. Gair, ("K"); Constable W. A. Gill, ("D"); Constable W. B. Hunt, ("A"); Constable J. B. Harris, ("A"); Constable R. J. Kidston, ("K"); Constable R. Lea, ("K"); Constable W. B. Mainland, ("K"); Constable P. M. J. H. Mertens, ("C"); Constable F. A. Newman, ("F"); Constable A. W. Parsons, ("E"); Constable O. Regimbald, ("C"); Constable J. G. Thacker, ("J").



R.C.M. POLICE CONTINGENT IN CORONATION PROCESSION—MAY 12TH, 1937



R.C.M. POLICE CORONATION CONTINGENT RETURNING FROM PRESENTATION OF CORONATION MEDALS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

"Doping it Out"

by INSPECTOR G. W. FISH

PROBABLY THERE is no phase of investigation work that calls for more intensive application and untiring energy than that of combatting the illegal traffic in Narcotic Drugs, and certainly there is no police activity more likely to discourage the investigator. The addict is picked up, and through him, the runner who supplies him; then the distributor who employs several runners, and finally the "big shot" who arranges for the supply. Usually the latter is difficult to trap because almost invariably his activities are conducted through subordinates. Profits are enormous, the demand for narcotics is always greater than the supply, and as fast as one gang is rounded up, another takes its place. "Case Concluded" can never be truly written in Narcotic Drug investigations.

The following brief history of some important cases successfully handled in Vancouver during 1935 and 1936 may be of interest to readers of the "Quarterly". It shows how one case leads to another, and what may be accomplished by careful investigation and unlimited patience; it recounts the breaking up of an important international narcotic smuggling and distributing ring; it disproves again the old myth "there is honour among thieves"; and, in one case, presents the interesting spectacle of two accused persons changing their plea to "guilty" before Judge and Jury, *after* the evidence of Prosecution was completed.

During the early part of 1935 there was a shortage of Morphine and local addicts were using Codeine. The principal distributor was an old narcotic offender with eleven convictions dating from 1913 in such widely scattered points as Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto, Montreal and Spokane, Wash., U.S.A. Two raids were made on his residence in Vancouver but only Codeine was found.

In September 1935, information was received that this man, whom we will call Joe Parsons, was again selling Morphine and was alleged to be in possession of 9 ounces. Efforts were made to buy off him but he refused to do business except through his runner, one Dutton, and Parsons' common-law wife, Ida.

On September 25th, Dutton, after being seen to connect with Parsons, was picked up. He had two decks of Morphine in his possession, and, in an effort to save himself, implicated Parsons and Ida.

The same night, a raid was made on an Auto Camp near Vancouver, where the Parsons couple were living. Both resisted arrest, but nothing was found on the person of either. However, on the ground, near where Ida had been struggling with a Constable, a match-box was picked up containing five decks of Morphine, wrapped in a piece of wax paper, torn from what had been a bread wrapper. In the cabin where these two lived was found the balance of the bread wrapper, into which the torn piece fitted exactly; also writing paper and torn decking papers similar to that on the five decks of Morphine. Under a large stone in the bush behind the cabin was found a glass jam jar containing fifteen decks of Morphine.

Nothing more could be done that night, but the following day, Dutton pointed out an old wagon trail in the bush, which he said Parsons often used. A systematic search was made fifteen feet each side of this trail and a biscuit tin was dug up, in which was a jam jar containing 3 ounces of Morphine. At another spot, a branch was located sticking in the ground. Digging at the spot, a tobacco tin was unearthed, sealed with string and parawax, containing two hundred decks of Morphine. Nearby was a small piece of paper with the numbers 77 and 75 written in indelible pencil. This piece of paper had been torn from a larger piece, found in the cabin, which also had numbers written on it. Apparently it was an accounting system to keep track of the decks of Morphine as they were taken from the cache. In the cabin were also found a set of improvised scales, a quantity of parawax, string, and several empty jam jars.

Later, in the same vicinity, a further cache of two tins was found, one containing 13½ drachms of Morphine and the other 200 decks of the same drug.

On the old wagon trail were the prints of automobile tires. These were photographed and plaster-casts taken which compared exactly with the tire marks of Parsons' automobile parked at the Auto Camp.

Dutton pleaded guilty before a Police Magistrate in Vancouver and received six months' imprisonment. He later gave evidence against Joe and Ida Parsons who elected for a Jury trial being subsequently convicted at New Westminster and each sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Apart from the evidence of Dutton, this case was a good example of the strength of circumstantial evidence when properly prepared and presented.

The Chief, Narcotic Division, Department of Pensions and National Health, was pleased to comment in part as follows:—"I would like to express my admiration for the splendid manner in which the case has been built up. I do not think it is exaggeration to say that the work in this connection constitutes a model of which I am sure your officers have every reason to be proud."

In the arrest and conviction of Parsons, "finis" had been written to the activities of a dangerous trafficker but the work of the drug squad was by no means complete. The next step was to locate and run down Parsons' source of supply.

Dutton, according to his statement to the Police, had never seen Parsons actually procure his supply of Morphine but had noticed him in company with an unknown Italian and a Chinaman and had also seen him contact a certain Hattie Thinn, the latter being the connecting link between Parsons and the unknown "big shot".

Dutton showed members of the Drug Squad the locality where Parsons usually made his connections and the hunt was on to identify the unknown Italian and Chinaman. Hattie Thinn, of course, was also kept under observation.

Space does not permit a detailed description of the long and arduous investigations that followed. Addicts and petty peddlers were arrested and convicted; reports of many informers were studied and sifted; members of the Force lived under cover in cheap rooming-houses; drugs were purchased,



Outdoor men especially, appreciate the really satisfying flavour of Buckingham cigarettes. Cool smoking, extra mild, made from the pick of the finest smoking tobaccos — Buckinghams are Throat Easy — uniformly good — first last and always.

This year it's Buckingham



and suspects were kept under observation. Many trails were followed, apparently divergent and unrelated, but ultimately leading to the same source.

Early in September 1935, prior to the arrest of Dutton and Parsons, a Chinese informer was approached by a Japanese named Yoyo who was trying to sell one pound of Morphine. A sample was obtained and arrangements made for a "buy". The Informer contacted Yoyo and was introduced to another Japanese who claimed to be the owner of the Morphine. He said he was an officer of a Japanese steamer and had brought the drugs from Japan. The sale was to be made at night and in a taxi. The Informer, Yoyo, and the unknown Japanese drove around all over town. In order to protect the Informer the police trailing car had to keep close with the result that the Japanese got wise, stopped the taxi, jumped out and escaped down an alley. Several further attempts were made to make a case, but finally the Informer was told that the pound of Morphine had been disposed of and that the Japanese owner had returned to Japan.

In November, this Japanese was seen again in Vancouver in company with one Hihi, a Japanese grocer, and it was established that he was a local man and not an officer of a boat as he claimed.

All this time the information given by Dutton had been followed up and the house was located where Parsons made his connection for his drugs. This was a bootlegging joint run by an Italian named Fargo. It was further learned that Hattie Thinn, the go-between, was a particular friend of Fargo's

woman and before long it was definitely established that Fargo was the unknown Italian with whom Parsons did business.

It was also evident that the Morphine now being sold in Vancouver was of Japanese origin, so it was a good bet that the unknown Oriental, mentioned by Parsons and Dutton, was actually a Japanese and not a Chinaman. By checking on the localities pointed out by Dutton, and by a process of elimination, Hihi, the same Japanese grocer mentioned above, was identified as the accomplice of Fargo.

In December another angle of investigation opened up. Information was received that Mike Canton, with a long criminal record, an opium smoker, peddler, and Opium importer from China, was now selling Morphine instead of Opium and that he was getting his supplies from a Japanese through an Italian connection. Observations were made and by January it was established that the Italian was Fargo and that he had introduced Canton to a Japanese known as "Teddy".

Canton was hard to trap. He sold his drugs through his brothers and other peddlers. Fifteen small purchases were made between February and September of this year from Canton's runners but no case could be made against him.

In February, it was learned that 2 lbs. of Morphine had been landed off a Japanese vessel. An informer contacted Fargo who agreed to sell one pound. Arrangements were made to purchase one ounce as a sample. While the informer was with Fargo, the Japanese "Teddy" (the man with whom Canton did business) came in. "Teddy" was sent by Fargo to get the drugs. He was followed and seen to enter the store of the grocer, Hihi. When "Teddy" returned to Fargo's, he handed informer one ounce of Morphine which was sewn in a rubberized silk pouch. No arrest was made at this time but it was found that "Teddy" was identical with the supposed ship's officer who had the pound of Morphine for sale in September 1935 and who was introduced to the informer by Yoyo.

Arrangements were then made for a second "buy". The procedure was the same. "Teddy" left Fargo, visited Hihi, and later returned with one ounce of Morphine. This time it was contained in a brown paper bag. In the meantime "Teddy" was identified as a Japanese named Fufu.

The next step was to try and find Fufu's source of supply. The Informer was instructed to complain of short weight in the last ounce he purchased. Fufu said he only had candy scales and suggested that the informer supply his own scales. A set of scales and weights were obtained, marked and packed in a large shoe box so they could not be hidden in a pocket, and tied securely so that Fufu would not be likely to open it before he reached his cache. One evening the Informer went to Fargo's house with the scales. Shortly after Fufu entered the house. He remained drinking until 2.45 a.m. when he came out carrying the box containing the scales under his arm. He went to a cafe for something to eat and then entered a rooming-house where he got a room and went to bed. At 11 a.m. that morning, he came out, carrying the box still unopened, and visited Hihi's store. Twenty minutes after, he came out without the box. He was followed and a watch was also maintained on Hihi's store. Just after noon, Fufu

returned to the store. His coat pocket was bulging and he appeared very nervous. After a short wait the store was raided and Hihi and Fufu were found talking together. In a back room the marked scales were found set up ready for use. In Fufu's coat pocket were two flat rubberized silk sacks, containing 17 ounces of Morphine. These sacks were 10½ by 8½ inches, sealed with rubber cement, and had obviously been made and filled in a factory. Two corners of the sacks were cut off, so that they would fit comfortably under the arms and thus make it easy for the smuggler bringing the drugs off a ship.

Hihi had nothing to say but Fufu admitted ownership of the drugs and that his supply came from Japan and was smuggled off Japanese steamers.

In addition to the drugs, two loaded .38 revolvers and two automatic gas pistols with cartridges and gas shells, were found in the store.

A quantity of interesting documentary evidence was discovered, showing a large sale of drugs to Canton and also relating to purchases by the informer. Most important were documents indicating a widespread traffic over a period of years with the source of supply in Japan. The traffic was on a cash basis, from the supplier to certain members of the crews of Oriental vessels and then to the distributors in North America, each handler making his own profit.

Hihi and Fufu were both arrested and charged with possession of narcotic drugs.

From the documents seized it was learned that a large shipment of drugs was expected on a Japanese vessel due shortly in Vancouver. The vessel was met at the Quarantine Station and a searching party put aboard but no drugs were located. All information available was given the United States authorities in Seattle, Wash., the next port of call for the ship. At that point two members of the crew were arrested in an attempt to smuggle two pounds of Morphine ashore. Under questioning they showed the officers where the cache was aboard the vessel and a further twenty pounds of Morphine was found in the blanket cupboard in the cabin of the vessel's Postmaster where it had been hidden prior to the Postmaster coming aboard in Japan and unknown to him.

This one seizure of 22 lbs. will give an idea of the magnitude of the international drug traffic on the Pacific coast.

After the arrest of Hihi and Fufu it was decided to prefer additional charges under the Criminal Code for Conspiracy to Distribute Narcotic Drugs against Hihi, Fufu, Yoyo, Fargo, and the woman, Hattie Thinn.

On April 30th, the four men were committed for trial on this charge the woman being discharged by the Court. Dutton again gave evidence as he had against Parsons.

Canton was not included in the charge as at that time it was not considered there was sufficient evidence against him but on September 21st came the "break" that determined the case against all the principals.

Fufu, who was in gaol awaiting trial, asked to see a member of the Force. He made a voluntary and complete confession. Fufu's evidence, corroborated partially by Dutton and other informers, was sufficient, and Canton was

arrested and charged with Conspiracy. Canton's preliminary hearing was postponed, however, until after the trial of the other conspirators, as it was not desired to prematurely disclose Fufu's confession.

The trials commenced on September 28th in Vancouver. Fufu at once pleaded guilty to the Conspiracy charge. Hihi, Yoyo and Fargo pleaded "not guilty".

Twenty-three witnesses gave evidence for the Crown, including Fufu and Dutton; also Parsons who had signified his willingness and who was brought from the Penitentiary for that purpose. Fifty-three exhibits were entered and the case for the prosecution was not completed until October 7th.

At this time Yoyo and Hihi created a mild stir in Court, asking to be allowed to change their pleas to "Guilty".

Fargo's defence consisted of a blanket denial but he was found guilty by the Jury.

Fufu, Hihi and Yoyo were also charged with Possession of drugs. All pleaded guilty.

On instruction from the presiding Justice a further indictment of distributing drugs was preferred against Fargo. He fought the case but was again found guilty.

It is of interest to note that all four of these convicted men are non-addicts.

On October 26th, Canton was committed for trial on a charge of Conspiracy. He was immediately indicted by the Attorney General and came up for trial at the same Assizes, on October 28th. He pleaded not guilty but was convicted.

The sentences imposed should have a salutary effect. Fargo and Hihi received seven years' imprisonment on the Conspiracy charge, and seven years, a fine of \$500.00, and five lashes, on the Drug charge. Fufu and Yoyo were sentenced to three years on the Conspiracy charge, and three years, and a fine of \$200.00 on the Drug charge. Sentences in each case to run concurrently. Canton, who was only charged with Conspiracy, received seven years' imprisonment and a fine of \$500.00.

The Judge's remarks, when passing sentence, were highly complimentary of the work performed by the members of this Force.

During these investigations, which extended over a period of a year, many smaller dealers and peddlers were rounded up, and, in addition to the five big traffickers, seventy-nine other convictions were obtained by the Drug Squad in Vancouver.

The satisfactory conclusion of these cases is of great importance from an international standpoint. Apart from the breaking up of a vicious gang, the investigation has definitely established as a fact what has been suspected for a long time, namely that there is a steady and continuous supply of narcotics from Japan to Canada and the United States.

All the facts set out above are a matter of official and court record, but for obvious reasons the real names of the persons involved have not been used.

In conclusion, as a tribute to the N.C.O's and men who worked on these cases, it is desired to quote again from a letter received from the Chief,

Narcotic Division, Department of Pensions and National Health. He writes, in part:—"As a member of the Sub-Committee on Seizures at the League of Nations, I have had occasion to examine thousands of cases involving illicit narcotics in all parts of the world, but I have never encountered one which equals this particular case from the standpoint of the high standard of work performed by Police Officers."

Cryptogram Contest

The number of correct solutions received for the April 1937 Cryptogram indicates that a little more difficulty was experienced by competitors in arriving at a correct solution. As pointed out, it was "on the square," and no "Q" appeared in the message; with the help of the diagram appearing below, and by breaking the code numbers into pairs, the text of the hidden message can easily be determined.

	1	2	3	4	5
1	Z	Y	X	W	V
2	P	R	S	T	U
3	O	N	M	L	K
4	F	G	H	I	J
5	E	D	C	B	A

The winner selected by the Editorial Committee is Reg. No. 12535 Constable W. J. Edwards, "K" Division, Edmonton, Alta., who will receive a book prize in due course. Those participating in the contests are advised that due allowance is made for the date on which they receive their copies of the Quarterly, in awarding the prize.

The Cryptogram offered this issue is intended for the more serious cryptogram enthusiast, and the usual book prize will be awarded for the first correct answer received:—

"A note was received at Police Headquarters in the Isle of Man as follows:—

'This information is from a friend who will always play fair with the Manx Police:—

'AENX BIT FLIBVX EXQFEIT FWIM BIWMFQW XLPK
FNXQ MR HBMT.N.P. KLBXV GU SWNX DXXF'."

The clues for deciphering this message are clearly indicated to those who make a study of cryptography. Solutions should reach the Editor of the *R.C.M.P. Quarterly* on or before August 31st, 1937.

Some Observations on Judo

by CONSTABLE A. MILROSE

THE ORIGIN of this science is somewhat obscured in antiquity, but it is known to have been used by the ancient Japanese Samurai, or fighting men some two thousand years ago. At that time these men were a class apart from the ordinary citizens of that country, and it was not until sixty or seventy years ago that the knowledge of Ju-Jitsu was passed on to the ordinary people. Since then, however, it has spread in Japan until now it is a compulsory subject in High Schools and Colleges. Police, Naval, and Military authorities, have included it in the training of recruits, who must reach a certain proficiency in order to pass from their probationary ranks.

Many translations have been given to the words Judo and Jui-Jitsu, ranging from "Muscle-breaking" in the United States to "the soft way" in England. Perhaps the best meaning of these words is that of Professor Jiguro Kano, the founder of the Kano system of Judo, which is the system now most widely used. He says: "In my younger days, I studied this art with three eminent masters of the time. The great benefit I derived from the study of it led me to make up my mind to go on with the subject more seriously, and in 1882 I started a school of my own and called it Kodokan. Kodokan literally means 'A school for studying the way', meaning the 'way' or concept of life itself. I named the subject I teach JUIDO instead of Jui-Jitsu. In the first place I will explain to you the meaning of these words. Jiu or Jui means 'gentle' or 'to give way'; Jitsu, an 'art' or 'practice' and 'do' 'principle', so that Jiu Jitsu means an art or practice of gentleness or of first giving way in order to ultimately gain the victory, while Juido means the way or principle of the same."

Perhaps a word should be added here to introduce this gentleman who has done so much to advance Juido in its present application. Professor Kano is one of the leading educationalists of Japan and among the positions he at present holds are Honorary President and former President of the Higher Normal College, Member of the House of Peers, Japan, Honorary President of the Japanese Amateur Athletic Association (founder and former President), and President of the Kodokwan.

In his teaching of Juido, Professor Kano emphasizes the importance of not only using this Art as an aid in fighting with one of superior strength, but for both mental and physical development. In developing the mind at the same time as the body, a perfect balance is maintained and the body becomes a smooth running machine of which the maximum efficient use can be made.

As proof of this I would cite the instance when Tani, an exponent of Jui Jitsu, and Hackenschmidt, a famous wrestler, gave a demonstration some years ago. The former was of small stature whilst the latter was a heavy weight wrestler. The match was of only a few moments duration and the Jujitsuan was master of the situation. Obviously had the contest relied on a demonstration of strength, the result would have been very different, but it was solely the direction and efficient use of Hackenschmidt's strength that gave Tani his victory. That this art may be learned by both sexes

may be difficult to believe, until I assure you, it is a fact that there are at present two ladies of the English speaking races who hold the "Black Belt Degree."

The recent visit of Dr. J. Kano to Canada and the United States, on his way to the Olympic Games in Berlin, is indicative of the spread of "Judo" throughout the world in recent years.

In the spring of 1932, Mr. Mori, the President of the Kidokwan in Vancouver, B.C., offered and staged a demonstration of Judo at Barracks. The demonstration, lasting over one and a half hours, gave a representative sequence of holds and throws from the elementary to the highly advanced. It is with amusement that many of those attending will recall the climax to the defence display staged between Mr. Mori and Mr. Sasaki, both senior members of the Kidokwan. Attacks were made by one armed with a two edged dagger against the other barehanded. A straight thrust to the stomach brought everyone to their toes, and then, just as the dagger seemed ready to enter, one of the feminine spectators, suddenly turned away and said in a voice full of despair, "J . . . , I can't stand it!" Needless to say the blow was fended off and the aggressor disarmed, but the ejaculation seemed to express everyone's thoughts! Having no knowledge of Judo, most of us had visions of a gory ending, but this finale clinched the enthusiasm of those attending and we had visions of the time when we could toss each other around in what seemed a total disregard for life or limb. The opportunity to learn came soon, for the Judo Club (Kidokwan) offered its services, and equipment was obtained. It was decided that, in view of the number wishing to avail themselves of tuition, two nights a week be given over to classes, and during the first two weeks an average of forty members turned out. The sight of a member weighing about two hundred pounds vainly endeavouring to throw Mr. Sasaki (140 lbs.) or Mr. Kamino (110 lbs.) proved conclusively that weight and muscle were of little value. Gradually the classes were reduced until finally a steady attendance of a smaller number was maintained. The lessons we learned were not entirely physical, for without the development of the correct mental attitude we could never have advanced. The first step to attain progress was the most difficult, for we had to abandon the idea that in ten easy lessons we would be Judo experts; in fact we were taught, sometimes by experience, that one can never know all there is to be learnt. Strength we found to be a burden rather than an aid for the more we used it, the easier were we defeated. In the initial stages, to throw our tutor became our major obsession. Did we throw him once, the fact (to us) became one of national importance. Again we learnt a lesson and one that made us feel very insignificant. The trick that had served us once we'd try again but this time to find that our first success was merely a gesture of encouragement. So we worked and sweated while the gymnasium creaked and groaned beneath the weight of falling bodies. Break falls, hold downs, locks and throws, failed over and over again; only to find Mr. Sasaki or Mr. Kamino smiling as our own attacks proved our defencelessness. Every step is important, every stage practiced a thousand times proves there is still room and more room for improvement. Then at last we were allowed to "play" with the younger members of the Kidokwan and there again was repeated our very first lesson, that strength must not be used if we wanted

to win. If we hadn't been thrown so often we would have doubted it could be done, however, there was only one way to learn, so back we went to our practicing. Gradually now we began to see light, and coordination of mind and muscle (not strength), began to make itself felt and we had more success in defending ourselves. Thinking out the action we would take two minutes ahead, was still beyond us, and, if Mr. Kamino said he would apply one of his "strangles", fight as we would, that is exactly what would happen. It was hard to believe that this gentleman had but one pair of arms and legs. No matter where one started, we finished locked between his legs, gasping for the breath that would not come.

On May 17th, 1933, just about when we had decided we must be pretty hopeless, we received news that, dependant upon our general showing, there was a possibility of advancement. If we had ever striven before, our efforts must have appeared weak to what they were subsequently. Then came the presentation of our "Green Belt" certificates and the Belts themselves. With them, however, came the warning that from then on we would be subjected to more rigorous training. It was, but apparently we thrived, and most of us survived to take the "Second Kia" or "Brown Belt." Transfers depleted our ranks, but the practice continued and new blood was urged to fill in the vacancies. In the spring of 1934, the remaining clique of the original class, received still further promotion to "Shodan Kodorae" an initial step below the coveted "Black Belt" (1st Dan). From then on, transfers became rapid as members were sent to instruct other members in the knowledge they had won by hard work and continued application. One member of the original class remained to carry on practice at the Kidokwan, and in November, 1935, was fortunate in being promoted to 1st Dan, conditional upon confirmation by Dr. J. Kano. During October, 1936, several members were granted this honour by him and their applications for registration at the Kodokwan, Tokyo, Japan, have been made. In bodily health and improved mental outlook alone this art is worthwhile, but in addition we attained a knowledge money could not buy. Our grateful thanks are due to Mr. Mori, Mr. Sasaki, Mr. Kamino and Mr. Gotoh for their patience and the efforts of all the members of the Kidokwan; without them we could have learned nothing.

To the uninitiated, the noise made when a "breakfall" is employed is particularly nerve racking, but despite the appearances there is no discomfort once the correct method of falling is mastered. This is actually a very important step, for without it one is likely to very soon become hors de combat. Submitting, willingly or otherwise, to being choked into unconsciousness is another point which appears to be a source of fear until one has once experienced the "thrill". With an expert of "Kuatsu" at hand there is nothing to fear however, for the transition from consciousness to unconsciousness and back to life again, causes no discomfort and no danger. It should be explained that generally speaking "Kuatsu" is the art of reviving an unconscious person. This is not taught to those persons below the "Black Belt" degree.

In view of the stress laid in Section 39 of the Criminal Code regarding the use of force in the execution of warrants, etc., it is becoming essential that members have some knowledge of Judo. To this end, it is insufficient

that one observe an instructor demonstrating the holds, they must also be practiced by the member not once or twice, but hundreds of times. That is the only way to obtain accuracy and speed. Thus to ensure the best results it is felt that, if the instructor demonstrates the "come along" holds fully, then every student can choose those holds he feels himself competent to use. In the time allotted for tuition, it is imperative that every opportunity be taken to improve one's skill, and each hold should be fully understood before passing from it to the next.



Preventing a Breach of the Peace

by STAFF-SERGEANT N. C. LAWFORD

IN A small town in Alberta, the local R.C.M. Police Constable was requested to accompany the Sheriff's Officer who had been threatened with violence when he attempted to make a seizure of wheat from a foreigner. The wheat had to be hauled to an elevator eight miles away.

The Constable accompanied the Bailiff, and remained in his car on the road outside the premises while the seizure was being made. The farmer realized that it was useless to attempt violence, so proceeded to aggravate the Bailiff and the truck driver by obstructing them in their work, in the hope, no doubt, that they would commit a breach of the peace.

The first obstruction was discovered when the Bailiff attempted to open the granary door and found it nailed up with six-inch spikes. After considerable trouble, the door was opened and the first load of wheat left for the elevator.

On their return for the second load, the Bailiff and truck driver discovered that a hive of bees had been placed in the granary. However, the driver seemed accustomed to these insects and managed to load the truck without being stung.

The granary was situated inside a corral which had only one entrance. While the truck was being loaded for the third time, the farmer's women folk took a hand in the matter and placed a clothes' line in front of the entrance to the corral, and, immediately in the path of the truck, an old torn sheet was hung upon the line. Great care was observed by the Bailiff in raising the line while the truck passed under the sheet, with the result that there was plenty of clearance, but as soon as this was accomplished, the women folk rushed to the spot and commenced discussing the damage caused to the sheet by the truck.

From the above it will be seen that a Bailiff's job is one which requires a considerable amount of tact and a great deal of patience. On this particular occasion, this officer, the R.C.M. Police Constable and the truck driver displayed remarkable self-control under extremely aggravating circumstances. The seizure was completed without any argument, in spite of the many difficulties encountered.

A Lost Hunter

by CORPORAL M. A. CHIASSON

IT FREQUENTLY happens that our assistance is requested to take charge of a search party when a hunter or other person has been lost in the woods, and, as a member of the Force who has no previous experience may find himself stationed at a Detachment where a situation of such nature might develop, the following incident may prove useful.

This story refers to an employee of the Fraser Companies, Ltd., who decided to go deer hunting on an afternoon in November, 1932.

Leaving at noon on Friday, the place chosen for the hunt was along the Madawaska River, New Brunswick, on the eastern side near the Quebec boundary, and on Fraser Company limits.

The hunter was suitably dressed in woollen underwear, heavy shirt and breeches and wearing gum rubbers. His equipment consisted of a .35 Winchester rifle, a small axe, and a sheath knife.

About four inches of snow covered the ground in the woods and the thermometer was about 6 to 10 degrees above zero. The weather was cloudy with a strong north-west wind.

Not long after he had entered the forest, he tracked a deer and followed it closely, forgetting, as almost every enthusiast does, that the time was gliding by while he was getting deeper and deeper into the dense woods. Meanwhile snow was falling heavily, the wind was blowing strongly, dusk was setting in; suddenly he realized the situation, and thought of his return. His empty stomach reminded him of a few biscuits, mixed up with ten rounds of ammunition in his knapsack. Sitting on a windfall, he soon devoured his little lunch, and, being so restored, tried to take a course which would bring him back to his starting point.

The storm was getting worse; the snow was falling more heavily; the wind was raging and darkness was coming on, but the hunter tried persistently to find his way out of the forest. He had not intended spending a night in the woods, yet he had to admit that he was astray. To stop and light a fire would have been the solution of an experienced woodsman, which he was not. However, after thinking it over, he decided that a fire certainly would be a warm and suitable friend for the night.

The question was then to start one. In his wet clothes, his matches had become dampened. The poor man was confronted with another problem;—no matches, no fire. What was then the course to follow? Only one—keep walking to try and keep himself warm and protect his limbs against the severe cold, during the long night. In the early hours of the morning the storm became fierce. Trees were falling here and there, while the lost hunter was gradually failing on account of exhaustion.

At last day broke, the storm eased, but the sky remained cloudy. The sun very likely would have been of no avail to him, as his mind was rather confused in regard to the cardinal points; yet gathering the rest of his courage he decided to take a course and began walking.

Throughout the night, to signal his location, he had fired all his ammunition but one round which came in very handy for his breakfast, as after he had walked for a few yards, he spied a nice rabbit. A quick move and shot, and the rabbit was his. To skin it was the work of a minute. But again came the question of fire. Wet matches gave the same result—no fire.

This fresh reverse burned out the rest of his courage. Noticing a fallen tree under which the ground was dry, he decided to take shelter there, as, on account of his exhaustion, he did not feel like travelling any further. With the aid of his axe he gathered a few limbs of fir and made himself a bed. Blocking the entrance of this rustic cavern with branches, he lay down and waited for assistance or death.

In spite of the tragic situation, fatigue soon brought him sleep. When he woke and crept out of his cavern, to his great surprise it was morning again; that is to say, Sunday morning. This time the sun was shining, bright and warm. He tried to walk, but could not do so, his legs being almost helpless. After a few efforts he had to go back to his den, hungry and thirsty.

Early on Saturday morning his wife had given the alarm that she believed her husband was lost, and eight men gathered to begin the search. There was then about eight inches of snow on the ground, and the men were divided into crews of two and given orders to return not later than 5 p.m. to the starting point. Signal orders were also given as follows—if the man was found—three rapid shots, and if he was alive, to follow the first signal by two rapid shots after a one minute interval, so that assistance could be given with the shortest possible delay.

All efforts were in vain on Saturday, and at five o'clock the search party returned tired and discouraged.

On my return I notified the President of the Fraser Companies, Ltd., and the principal officials, and asked for all available men to meet me at seven o'clock the next morning. The manager of the woods department gave me a map of the area where the man was lost, and the night was spent in studying it.

At seven o'clock on Sunday morning, ninety-eight willing and able men were gathered at the edge of the woods where the search was to be launched. Ample food was supplied for the men, and each one given an axe. Five crews of three men were formed, of the best woodsmen in the locality, and each crew given a rifle; the same signals as arranged for the previous day were to be used. Directions were given so that the forest, in a radius of eight miles, would be fully covered that day. They were also told to study any tracks or footprints which they might detect in their journey. The centre of this radius, which was a dense cedar swamp, was closely covered by the remaining eighty-three men, walking about ten yards apart, in case the lost man had met with an accidental death. Orders were given that these eighty-three men were to meet at a given point for lunch.

At one o'clock, all the men searching the cedar swamp had returned, but no sign had been found of the lost hunter. While resting and eating their lunch, every man had his version and story of the case, but no suggestion which would seem to offer much chance of success.

At one forty-five, while other steps were being planned to start the crews out again on a different angle, three rapid shots were heard, and after the agreed expiration of one minute, to our great joy, two more shots came. The lost hunter had been found, and was alive.

The excitement was intense and great relief was experienced by every member of the crew. Everyone wanted to start at once in the direction of the shots, but it was considered wiser to follow orders to the end, by rather detailing the men to go with the two who were bringing the news of the finding, while the third remained to take care of the helpless man until further assistance could be given him.

Awaiting the messengers' return, twenty men were detailed to open a trail; these the best axemen available. Two men were sent to the nearest farm which could be reached by car, to call a doctor. Four men were also sent to pole a boat up the river to a point where we could meet them, approximately a mile distant from the farm.

At 2.45 p.m. the messengers arrived with the good news that the man was alive, and though almost helpless, there was still hope of saving his life.

Sixteen men were hurried to the spot where he had been found. Two by two, the men carried the patient until we came to the trail, and then the stretcher was used to where we reached the camp. Although the distance to the camp was two and a half miles, it was made in very good time. Upon arriving at the camp, it was thought wise to apply first aid to the patient and a few sips of strong tea were given him. His gum rubbers, which were frozen to his feet, were removed, and after rubbing his numbed feet and legs for twenty minutes the circulation returned, and he seemed fairly comfortable. The journey was then continued to the nearest farm. The doctor was waiting, and after a brief examination decided that it was a hospital case.

At 8 p.m. the lost hunter was in the hospital resting comfortably, and every member of the searching party returned home, satisfied and happy with their day's work.

A Commendable Achievement

On May 1st, Mr. Robert Fraser, an employee of the Eastern Trust of Halifax, N.S., was proceeding alone by small boat from Tuft's Cove to Millview when a gust of wind capsized his craft in the centre of Bedford Basin approximately one and one-half miles from shore.

Regimental No. 9167, Corporal S. A. Jewers, who was in the vicinity of the Burnside Powder Magazine late in the afternoon, saw Mr. Fraser in difficulties and launching a dory was successful in reaching the capsized boat and rescuing its occupant who had then been immersed in the freezing water for more than three hours and was in an unconscious condition. At the time of the rescue a very strong off shore wind was blowing with constant squalls.

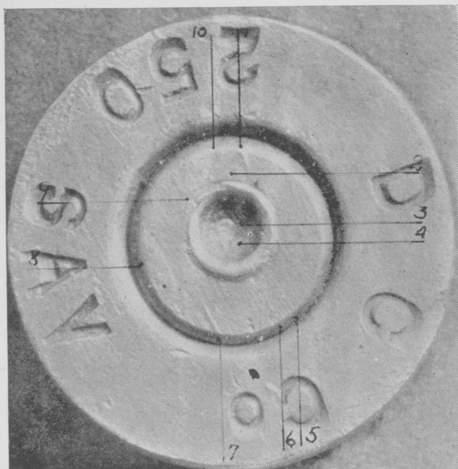
After transporting Mr. Fraser to shore, Corporal Jewers took immediate measures to render first aid and to resuscitate him until medical assistance was available. There is no doubt that Mr. Fraser would certainly have been drowned had it not been for the prompt action taken by this non-commissioned officer.

The Comparison Microscope

THE COMPARISON Microscope is becoming increasingly valuable to experts and others engaged in the investigation of crime and the preparation of exhibits for presentation in Court. With the aid of this instrument objects such as bullets, cartridge cases, seals, stamps, also cloth, fibres, fabrics, and seeds, can be compared or matched with a standard.

Strictly speaking, the instrument is two microscopes connected by a comparison eye-piece. Bullets, cartridge cases, or other objects to be compared, are placed one under each microscope. Should it be necessary to make a comparison of certain bullets, the exhibit would be placed under one microscope and a test bullet fired from the suspected weapon placed under the other, both being held in position by an apparatus which holds one stationary and allows the other to be slowly rotated. Provided the exhibit and the test bullet were fired from the same weapon, the marking on the lower half of one will weld into the markings on the upper half of the other, with the result that, viewed through the single eye-piece, the two halves appear as one complete bullet. Both may then be slowly revolved and the whole exterior of the bullet examined.

Very frequently fatal bullets are badly mushroomed and a complete comparison is not possible. However, usually it is possible to ascertain the number, width and depth, of lands and grooves. Cartridge cases may also be examined with the aid of the Comparison Microscope, the vital marks of identification being found on the head and primer, which are in the form of firing pin, file and tool marks, and are imprinted on the case as a result of the impact at the time of firing the weapon.



The photographs appearing on this page are of exhibits used in a murder case investigated by members of this Force, and it will be observed there are ten points of comparison. The cartridge cases were found approximately 3000 miles apart, and one had been fired about eighteen years before the other, but it was proved beyond doubt that both had been fired from the same rifle.

Canoeing

by INSPECTOR W. C. GRENNAN

DATING FROM the earliest settlement of Canada, canoes have been used for navigating the inland waters of the country. They have been found to satisfactorily meet the requirements that travel of this nature demands.

There are in use today several types of canoes, chief of which are:—The “Chestnut” and “Peterboro”. The “Birch Bark” is still made and used by many natives. Though easily upset, the canoe, when in the hands of experienced men is capable of withstanding quite rough waters.

In styles we have the following:—Scout, Cruiser and Freighter. The first named is a one-seater from twelve to fifteen feet in length. It is useful for short trips, also for hunting water fowl in marshy localities.

The second, a two-seater, is popular for recreational purposes, also ideal for local work in connection with the duties of some of our Northern Detachments. They are between sixteen and seventeen feet long. The “Freighter” is what the term implies, and is by far the most popular among traders, prospectors, trappers, fishermen and all those persons who by necessity have to adopt this method of transportation. They range in size from eighteen to twenty-two feet in length and carry anything from eight to fourteen hundred pounds, according to size.

Since the introduction of the outboard motor, the freighter canoe is the only one which safely lends itself for the attachment of this auxiliary power. On no account should a canoe be square sterned for the purpose of using a motor. An attachment can be firmly built on to the stern end. This will maintain the craft's canoe lines, which should not be sacrificed, otherwise disaster is likely to result when operating in rough, fast or dangerous waters; for under these conditions, the paddle, pole or lining tackle has usually supplanted the motor.

In paddling, the best stroke is what is commonly known as the “straight blade”. Amateurs are inclined to “slope”, finishing the action by resting the paddle on the gunwale. In like manner, the city canoeist will invariably steer by canting the blade on the finish of each stroke. Working canoeists will not do this, as considerable driving power is lost and speed reduced. The irregular changing of stroke from side to side for both bow and stern man, as occasion demands, is preferable though not as showy as the former.

Often-times when travelling upstream in shallow fast waters, it is necessary to pole. If there are two in the canoe, it is advisable that they both stand up and use their poles together on the *same side*, holding their craft on the completion of each heave. Remarkable progress can be made in this manner, in waters which defy the use of the paddle. In fact two men who understand each other, can literally climb upstream with little or no exertion.

When the same conditions as the aforementioned are met with, except that the water is deep, it is then obligatory to “line-up”. This is rather a dangerous procedure, for should the canoe get broadside-on, all is lost. The

*Macdonald's Lassie Clad in Tartan
Means Better Smokes Within the Carton*



BRITISH CONSOLS
are made from finer,
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PLAIN OR CORK TIP

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Cigarettes

correct method is as follows:—One paddler, taking a long line, goes on shore and slips a diagonal hitch around his shoulders. The other end of the line is fastened by a bridle to the front thwart of the canoe; the stern man retaining his seat, pushes out into the stream. His duty is to keep the craft from coming in to shore or getting broadside-on to the current. Only slow headway can be made, as the man on shore has to struggle over windfalls, rocks, underbrush and every other known obstacle of nature's hinterland.

The "freighter" canoe lends itself very nicely to sailing under average conditions, and nothing is more pleasant, after several hours of hard paddling in a mosquito infested stream, than to come out on to a lake and enjoy the relaxation of sailing across on a nice Summer's day. Up goes a blanket or "tarp", and the little craft bounds along at a spanking clip. The stern man lights his pipe and reduces his task to merely steering. The bow man makes himself very comfortable on his dunnage; he also "lights up", delves into a lively yarn and forgets all his troubles until the portage is reached on the other side.

It is during the shooting of rapids that the ability and knowledge of a canoe-man is tested to the fullest extent. Vital decisions of a split-second nature, in the process of quick movement, have to be made again and again, otherwise calamity would be the tale. It is now that the bow-man carries the burden of responsibility, when the little vessel is racing along in the flow of rushing water. Kneeling forward and with his paddle well out in front of the canoe, he guides the craft through narrow channels and dangerous defiles, avoiding rocks and obstacles with the lightest touch of his paddle. A too violent push would turn the canoe broadside-on, resulting in swamp-

ing. On the other hand, an unbalanced lighter touch may dash it on to a rock. Where possible, a local guide should be engaged when bad or dangerous rapids are the "order of the day".

By "portaging" is meant the task of conveying canoe and travelling equipment across land from one piece of water to another. Wherever it is necessary to canoe, portaging automatically follows in its wake. In length they vary from a few yards to several miles. Canoes of the lighter type can be shouldered along, but as the "freighter" is generally used for long trips, it is therefore advisable for two persons to attend to its transportation. When operating alone, slip two paddles into cord fastenings attached to the thwarts and swing the craft on to the shoulders. A cradle or yoke is often used by prospectors and trappers travelling alone. When two individuals are going to carry the canoe proceed as follows:—First turn it over with its bottom uppermost, the stern man will now lift his end and place his head inside, so that both gunwales rest on his shoulders, after this the bow man lifts the front part placing the tip of the bow end on one shoulder. As they proceed, the bow man will change from shoulder to shoulder. This is a comfortable way of carrying a heavy canoe. Rolled coats or other padding should be first placed on the shoulders. It is to be emphasized that if it is nearing meal-time when about to portage, the work of carrying should be first accomplished.

Fully appreciating the value of the outboard motor and all that it symbolizes in the way of speed, comfort, ease and convenience when attached to a canoe, it is nevertheless only really useful under more or less established and fairly normal conditions. Hence, when extended trips are contemplated over uncharted waterways, with innumerable unforeseen adverse circumstances and obstacles in the offing, it is as well to rely solely on the paddle. There is then no engine to portage or fuel to worry about, and men paddling, toughen up and keep healthy and cheerful, thereby better adapting themselves to the usual inconveniences and hardships of the long trail.

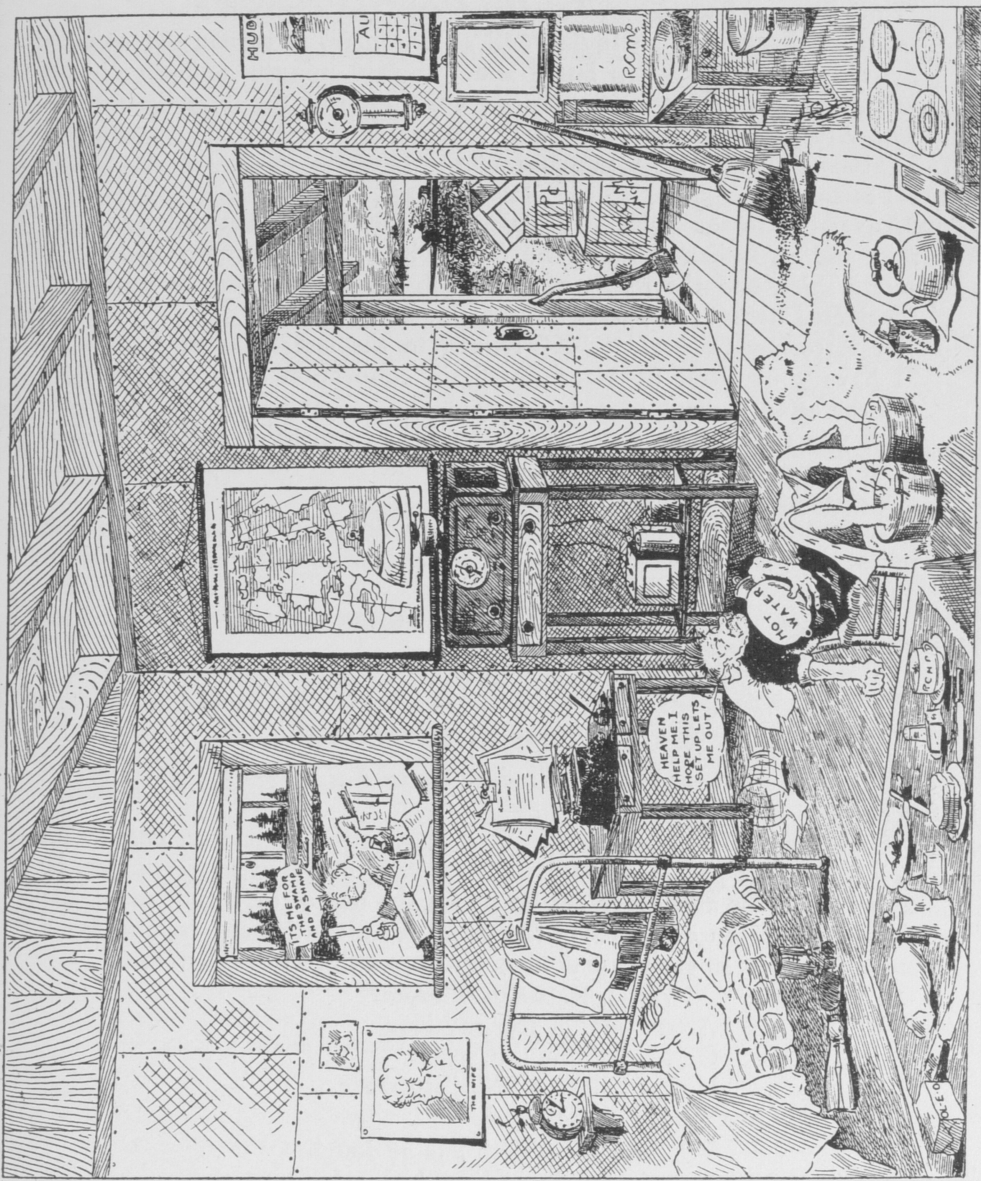
Like the sled dog who plays his useful part during the Winter; so the canoe for Summer tripping, will long be the silent friend of those, who by necessity, spend their lives in out of the way places.

Questions and Answers

A correspondent on detachment writes to enquire as to whether it is necessary when prosecuting an accused charged with assaulting a Peace Officer to prove that he, "the accused," knew that the person he assaulted was, in fact, a Police Officer?

The answer to this question is as follows:

No. It was decided in *Rex vs. Forbes and Webb*, 10 Cox, C.C. 362, that "the offence was not assaulting them, i.e., Peace Officers, knowing them to be in the execution of their duty, but assaulting them being in the execution of their duty"; a decision which was approved by the Court of Criminal Appeal in the case of *Rex vs. Maxwell and Clanchy*, 73 J.P. 176, in which case Lord Chief Justice Alverstone observed that knowledge of the prisoner that the person he has assaulted is a Constable, is not necessary to support a charge.



The Commissioner arrives unexpectedly, by aeroplane, at a Northern Detachment!

Contributed by Reg. No. 11123 Constable W. W. Skuce.

The Attorney-General and the Officer Commanding Agree

THE FOLLOWING is an extract from a letter to the Attorney-General of "X" from a citizen of "Y" requesting the establishment of a detachment at that point:—

"I might state I was at "Y" on March 6th, and a quarrel started on the main street between an Indian and an Irishman. It turned out to be a fight to the finish which lasted about twenty minutes and the Indian was stripped to the waist before the conclusion of the scrap."

The Attorney-General referred this letter to the Officer Commanding "Z" Division. The Officer Commanding the Division wrote the Attorney-General as follows:—

"Adverting to the fight, as described by Mr. B——, between an Irishman and an Indian at "Y", and from which the Indian emerged without a shirt, had the result of the combat been otherwise it might be considered necessary to have a Constable at "Y".

The Attorney-General at "X" replied to the last letter as follows:—

"I have your letter of March 24th, in connection with the necessity for the establishment of a detachment at "Y", and I thoroughly agree with you that, if the outcome of the fight in question had been other than it was, there would be considerable merit to the idea of opening a detachment at that point.

"However, I know that in any fight in which an Irishman is involved, unless the cards are completely stacked against him, there could only be one result.

"If you are going to open a detachment there, then by all means send up an Irishman to be in charge of it."

A Deterrent to Invective

An excerpt from the British "Profane Oaths Act," (1745), which is still in force, reads as follows:

"If any person shall profanely curse or swear—Penalty, on conviction (e) before one justice, for a day labourer, or common soldier, sailor, or seaman, 1s; for any other person under the degree of a gentleman, 2s; and every person of or above the degree of a gentleman, 5s; and for a second offence, in each case double, and for a third offence, treble."

Just Between Fiends!

Alas, I cannot tear my hair
Or let my anguish win,
Unless I have a "bob" to spare
To objurgate my kin!
Yet some of us with lots of dough,
May freely rip and rend,
And use ten lurid words or so,
With but a pound to spend!
A Justice who has inner sight,
In dealing with this law,
Must smite his culprits left and right,
Or hear them swear some more!

Book Review

The Famous Cases of Sir Bernard Spilsbury. By LESLIE RANDALL. Published by Ivor Nicholson & Watson, Ltd., London, England. Price 8s. 6d.

The story of thirteen of the most outstanding investigations by Sir Bernard Spilsbury as told by Leslie Randall, who, as a Newspaper Reporter, was on the scene of a number of the greatest cases and was therefore in a position to observe Spilsbury work and later give evidence.

The famous Crippen murder is reviewed. In this case it was necessary to prove not only that murder had been committed, but that the remains produced were indeed those of Mrs. Crippen. An examination made with this purpose in view, disclosed a piece of skin about 6 inches square on which there was a mark, which, experts for the defence stated, was a fold in the skin. However, Spilsbury proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the mark was a scar, there being an absence of glands and hair follicles. This evidence was of outstanding importance as it was known that Mrs. Crippen had undergone an operation. Vital evidence in the case was also produced by a Dr. Wilcox, who, after having eliminated every other known poison, at length discovered hyoscin then a very rare drug. The Crippen case is also one of the first criminal cases in which wireless telegraphy played an important part.

In the Voisin case, Spilsbury, after an examination of the remains, came to the conclusion that the victim met death as a result of blows on the head inflicted by a weakling but that the remains were cut up by someone of unusual strength and accustomed to the use of a knife—not a surgeon, however. This theory proved to be correct, it being found that the blows had been administered by a woman and that a butcher had dismembered the body. The trial was also unique in that the death penalty was pronounced by the English Court in the French language. In this article there is also an excellent description of the method adopted by Police Officers when questioning suspects.

The famous Thompson and Bywaters case is reviewed, in which it will be remembered that half-way through Sir Henry Curtis Bennett's final speech for Mrs. Thompson, when adjourning the trial until the following day, Mr. Justice Shearman offered this advice to the jury:

"You should not forget that you are in a Court of Justice trying a vulgar and common crime. You are not listening to a play from the stalls of a theatre."

Particulars of the investigation conducted regarding the A. A. Rouse case are given. In this the murderer avoided the fatal mistake of Sidney Fox, who murdered his mother and then lit the fire that was designed to explain her death. Sir Bernard Spilsbury was able to prove that this was a murder because his post-mortem examination showed that Mrs. Fox had not breathed smoke or carbon-monoxide gas and must therefore have been dead when the fire broke out. Rouse only stunned his victim before carrying out his incendiary programme.—R. A.

"Here's to Crime". By COURTNEY RILEY COOPER. Published by McLelland and Stewart, Ltd., 245-249 Victoria Street, Toronto. Price \$2.50.

"Here's to Crime" by Courtney Riley Cooper is of particular interest to police officers as it reveals a situation and conditions in the U.S.A. startling to the average citizen.

The author is evidently well versed in his knowledge of the underworld, and exhibits a racy style in describing crime and criminals, together with their methods of operation. The book clearly emphasizes the handicaps which fetter the police in law enforcement, and is recommended for those who appreciate the study of crime as it exists in the present day.—J. F.

"Old Timers" Column

During the recent visit of the Coronation Contingent to London, the "Old Comrades" Association in England, on May 13th, gave a dinner at the Florence Cafe, Piccadilly, to members of the Contingent. Among those present of the "Old Timers" were:—Lt. Colonel Frank L. Cartwright, C.B.E., D.S.O., (Chairman); Lt. Colonel A. N. O'Kelly, D.S.O., (President of the Association and Ex-Corporal No. 3052); Captain H. St. J. Mungavin, (Ex-Constable No. 3467); Captain F. B. Fleming, M.C., (Ex-Constable No. 4040); Mr. J. H. Fulwood, (Ex-Constable No. 160); Mr. H. F. O'Connell, (Ex-Sergeant No. 4767); Mr. G. K. Withers, (Ex-Constable No. 5749); Mr. Roger Pocock, (Ex-Constable No. 1107); Michael O'Leary, V.C., (Ex-Constable No. 5685); Mr. H. Harvey, (Ex-Sergeant No. 5708); Mr. W. J. Blocksidge, (Ex-Corporal No. 6166); Mr. W. Fieldhouse, (Ex-Corporal No. 4914); Mr. C. Turnbull, (Ex-Corporal No. 5796); E. N. Bird, M.M., (Ex-Sergeant No. 4915); Mr. G. E. D. Hyatt, (Ex-Constable No. 5547); Mr. W. G. Pearce, (Ex-Constable No. 5848); Mr. W. H. Sharman, (Ex-Sergeant No. 5443); Mr. E. G. Newnham, (Ex-Corporal No. 5715); Mr. F. S. Bayly, (Ex-Corporal No. 5469); Mr. R. Newton May, (Ex-Constable No. 4171); Mr. A. S. Champion, (Ex-S/Sergeant No. 9075); Mr. R. F. Brown, (Ex-Constable No. 5696); Mr. G. S. Redwood, (Ex-Constable No. 5722); Mr. James Allsop.

Lt. Colonel F. L. Cartwright is an ex-Inspector of the Force, who was in command of the N.W.M. Police Coronation Contingent of 1902. Mr. J. H. Fulwood, Regimental No. 160, who joined the Force in 1873, was the oldest member present. Ex-Sergeant H. F. O'Connell and Ex-Constable G. K. Withers are joint Secretaries of the Association in England.

In the next edition of the Quarterly Magazine it is intended to publish a photograph of the members and ex-members of the Force, who attended this banquet.

* * *

A recent visitor to Headquarters, Ottawa, was ex-Constable C. M. Loasby, who is travelling with Mrs. Loasby, from his home in Vancouver, B.C., to the Maritime Provinces on a vacation. Mr. Loasby is President of the N.W.M. Police Veterans' Association in Vancouver and was a member of this Force from 1883 to 1887. During the early days of the organization, he was seriously wounded in the defence of Fort Pitt when attacked by Indians during the North West Rebellion. Mr. Loasby still retains a souvenir of this encounter in the form of the bullet which inflicted his wound. His escape was a narrow one, as, on the same occasion, Constable Cowan was killed by gunfire in his immediate vicinity.

Pensioned

The following members of the Force have recently retired to pension. Their present addresses are given in each case:—

Reg. No. 5361, Sergeant G. Clifford—May 24th, 1937, 131 Norman Street, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, England.

Reg. No. 9364, Corporal G. H. Scaife—May 31st, 1937, 366 Laurier Ave., W., Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 5378, Corporal J. J. Trainor—May 4th, 1937, Provincial Sanatorium, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Reg. No. 9702, Corporal S. G. Gumm—April 4th, 1937, 10 Leslie Ave., Billings Bridge, Ont.

Reg. No. 9173, Constable M. J. O'Brien—April 30th, 1937, 123 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 12417, Constable L. E. Besserer—April 14th, 1937, 51 Geneva Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Division Notes

"A" Division

THE INDOOR shooting season of the Division ended on March 4th; 5 silver cups were awarded to successful competitors. Constable H. J. Blais won the combined rifle and revolver aggregate, and also the revolver aggregate. Corporal C. A. Christie won the rifle aggregate and the Canteen Cup which was awarded for the High Total Score, compiled at three individual rifle shoots.

The fifth cup was for consistency and at the end of the season, Corporal Christie and Constable Blais were tied; the Committee awarded the cup to the latter competitor. In addition to being successful in regard to the Major events, Corporal Christie also won four competition spoons, while Constable Blais secured three.

A total of ninety spoons were distributed among 55 members; of these 42 were for rifle scores a similar number being awarded for scores with the revolver in weekly competitions. Six spoons were awarded for aggregate scores.

On the evening of May 6th, a majority of the members who were not on duty assembled in the banquet room at the Grads Hotel, Ottawa, where the entertainment committee had provided light refreshments. After a varied and interesting musical programme, the shooting prizes were presented by Inspector E. Carroll.

On the occasion referred to, S/Sergeant J. J. Sheffield and Corporal S. G. Gumm, two very popular members of the Division who recently retired to pension, were present. Sergeant-Major L. C. Reddy, on behalf of the N.C.O.'s and men, presented the two guests of honour each with a silver tea set and expressed the good wishes of the Division.

* * *

The final game of the bowling season was played in the Ideal Bowling Alleys on April 15th. Corporal A. E. Stotts, captained the winning team. A silver cup was awarded to each member of the winning and second place teams and a special Coronation spoon to the members of the third team. Individual prizes were also awarded for High Average, High Cross and High Single scores.

During the season there were twenty-two weekly competitions at each of which three spoons were awarded.

On April 3rd the presentation of prizes took place in the band-room of the Ottawa Cameron Highlanders, the event being held in conjunction with the presentation of prizes by Headquarters Rifle Association.

* * *

On April 22nd, Constable O. Lahaie and Miss Corinne Bastien were married in Sacred Heart Church, Ottawa. Constable Lahaie is from Masson, P.Q., and prior to her arrival in Ottawa, Miss Bastien resided at Notre Dame du Laus, Quebec.

"H" Division

The "H" Division Hockey Team closed its fourth, and most successful season in Halifax on April 31st. Winning the Garrison League Championship for the third successive year—and thereby retaining permanent possession of the Crowell Cup—the team advanced to additional triumphs in the Commercial League. This league, which is composed of some of the leading hockey teams in Halifax, was entered for the first time by the "H" Division team this season. Playing twelve games and winning nine was the team's debut in the Commercial League—a debut which brought the Cup to the Police Barracks.

Emblematic of the Provincial Commercial Championship is the Knight Trophy. A trip to Sydney at the conclusion of the Halifax League resulted in the 6-1 defeat of the Sydney Post-Druggists Team, thereby bringing the "H" Division team their third championship for the year. According to informed sports critics in Halifax, this is the first time any team has succeeded in winning three championships in a single season.

Much credit is due, not only to the players, who worked hard throughout the year, but also to the coach and members of the Sports Committee of the Club who were untiring in their efforts to further the cause of sport in the Division.

* * *

In the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League, "H" Division unfortunately did not retain the Halifax Garrison Championship which we won last year by annexing the "Probert" and "Colwell" Cups.

Although disappointed in this respect, we do, however, take pride in having performed creditably throughout the season and it is thought that the pride is justified by reason of the following details of our activities.

The policy of creating a Junior Team last year bore fruit this season and the Juniors, some of whom, by the way, appear to be able to shoot the heads off the Seniors, annexed the new trophy put up by the United Cleaners, for the Aggregate Score in the Junior Division.

In addition to this, a team picked from both the Juniors and Seniors, won the new "Travelling Cup" presented by Captain N. D. Murray of the C.B.R.C.A. and open to all units of the Garrison for continual challenge. We succeeded in wresting this trophy from the R.C.O.C. and held it against all challengers until March 25th when we lost it to the R.C.R. Challenging again at the first opportunity, we recaptured the Cup and under the rules of the competition, as we have held it against all other challengers, we are now the holders for the remainder of the year. Our last challengers were the R.C.R., who, on April 29th, put up a good fight for the right to hold the trophy for the year, but were beaten by the scores 476 to 470.

In the Senior Division of the H.G.I.R.L. we were runners-up in all three competitions so, although beaten, we were not routed, and, in one match, defeated the leading team by a record score for the range of 484 x 500; the Juniors also set the record for their division with a score of 475 x 500.

The Senior team competing in the Dominion Marksman matches was Provincial runner-up for Nova Scotia, only losing to the R.C.E. by four points. It is not yet known who will win the High Aggregate Medal for this series in the Seniors but Corporal S. H. G. Margetts wins the medal for the Junior series.

In the D.C.R.A. Matches a High Aggregate cup, one First Class and two Second Class awards were won.

Inspector L. N. Nicholson, Constable D. E. Parkes and Constable Beatty shot all season in the Revolver competitions with Constable Beatty annexing five, and Constable Parkes one award.

The Team Trophy, open to all members, was won this year by Warrant-Engineer C. E. Bastable, last year's runner-up.

Particularly gratifying news with regard to shooting came from Sergeant H. T. Frizzell, N.C.O. i/c New Glasgow Detachment. This detachment gave a very good account of themselves. A league had been formed in that vicinity to be known as the Pictou County Indoor Rifle League and six teams were entered, the R.C.M. Police entering one team.

The rules governing the competition are somewhat different to those applicable at Halifax, the team consisting of five men, the best four scores to count and each man firing six rounds, best five to count.

The members of the Force participating were, L/Corporal E. Swailes, Constable C. D. Hole, Constable J. B. Saunders, Constable C. D. MacKenzie, Constable J. E. S. Pelton and Constable J. B. K. Osborne.

The scores made by this team at each match are as follows: 177, 167, 189, 177 and 183, making a total of 893 x 1000, which won both the trophies put up for competition.

"J" Division

The return match against St. Ann's Badminton Team was played on February 16th, and resulted in a score of 11-6 in favour of the R.C.M. Police. On March 4th, the Police Club was the guest of the Cathedral Badminton Club in the Cathedral Hall, the score being 17-6 in favour of the Police. A return match was played on March 11th at the Barracks, when the score was 19-1 in our favour. This form of sport is very much enjoyed by those participating and the members of the N.C.O.'s Training Class who played, found it a very pleasing outlet for their surplus energy.

* * *

The N.C.O. Training Class was under instruction from January 4th to March 25th, and it is pleasing to record a high average percentage resulted from their studies. A Refresher Class was held during April, from the 5th to the 17th. Due to pressure of other essential work, it was necessary to shorten the period this year. This class too obtained a high percentage.

* * *

On March 17th, the last dance of the season was held. About seventy-five couples were present and a very pleasant evening was spent. Our visitors from other Divisions attending courses, cast care aside and got down to the serious business of enjoying themselves to the limit. They found no difficulty whatever in doing so.

* * *

Two members of "J" Division took on added responsibilities during the last quarter. Reg. No. 10899, Constable J. R. Grant, was married to Miss Violet Pauline Blair in Fredericton, on March 3rd, by the Rev. A. Horwood, and Reg. No. 10831 Constable R. R. J. Holmes, was married at Fredericton to Miss Mary Estella Bowlen, by the Rev. Father Milligan. The good wishes of the Division were extended to each, suitable presentations being made to the happy couples.

* * *

On April 28th, the Officer Commanding presented silver spoons and vases won in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Indoor Rifle and Revolver Competitions which were held during the past winter. Three special spoons and one first class spoon were won in the Revolver Competition, and two second class spoons in the S.M.L.E. .22 Competition. The winners were as follows:—

Rifle .22 S.M.L.E.—Reg. No. 10984 Constable G. M. Baker, second class spoon and silver vase; Reg. No. 11475 Constable F. H. Russell, second class spoon.

Revolver .45—Reg. No. 9072 Sergeant J. D. O'Connell, one special spoon and silver vase; Reg. No. 10984 Constable G. M. Baker, one special spoon; Reg. No. 11475 Constable F. H. Russell, one special spoon; Reg. No. 11606 Constable L. V. Brown, one first class spoon.

Reg. No. 11504 Corporal R. A. Stewart and Reg. No. 11015 Constable W. H. Blower, qualified for spoons, but were ineligible for inclusion in the team because their scores were not high enough for the first five.

The Indoor Range at Fredericton is extremely well patronized, practically all individual free issue of ammunition having been expended. The Range is in use

several nights a week and a keenness to excel in marksmanship is becoming more and more apparent.

Two men were chosen from "J" Division for the Coronation detail—Reg. No. 11484 Corporal E. M. Lyons and Reg. No. 10895 Constable L. G. Thacker. With others, they underwent preliminary training in Regina prior to sailing for England.

"K" Division

A series of Divisional Refresher Courses were held at "K" Division Headquarters—one in February, one in March, and one in April—each Class being attended by approximately thirty members of the Division, drawn from the various Sub-Divisions, and Divisional Headquarters. Members of "K" Division staff supervised the lectures, set the examinations, etc., the examinations in First Aid being conducted by Dr. E. A. Braithwaite, Honorary Surgeon of the Force.

All members seemed appreciative of the opportunity of attending the Classes and, it is believed, derived considerable benefit therefrom.

* * *

Inspector W. C. Grennan was transferred from Vancouver and appointed to the command of the Peace River Sub-Division, vice Inspector E. W. Radcliffe, transferred to Vancouver.

* * *

The "K" Div. R.C.M.P. Cricket Team is away to a good start in the Edmonton and district League.

To date, three matches have been played. The first, against the "Fusiliers C.C.", on May 2nd, ended in a tie, each side scoring exactly 79 runs—this being an unusual ending which parallels the golfer's "hole-in-one."

In the second game, on May 9th, the R.C.M.P. team was victorious in the play against the "Wanderers C.C.", the scores being 128 to 88 for the match.

The "Edmonton C.C." defeated the R.C.M.P. team in the game on May 16th, the scores being 125 and 94 respectively, as a result of a beautiful stand by two of the "Edmonton C.C." players who scored 98 runs between them. There is no reason for the R.C.M.P. team to lose heart over this defeat.

The Police team has been handicapped by lack of practice due to the fact that we have been without a ground. However, plans are now going ahead with the laying-out of the new "Stadium" ground in Edmonton and it is hoped that the R.C.M.P. Club and the Fusiliers C.C. will be occupying and playing on this new ground in the very near future.

As soon as the new ground is completed the R.C.M.P. Team will play a match against the members of the Alberta Law Society in Edmonton and an enjoyable time is anticipated by all with the teams dining together after the match. Later in the season it is hoped to have a similar fixture against the Alberta Medical Association.

* * *

Towards the end of a very successful Badminton season, a Round Robin Tournament was started. The men's doubles were won by Corporal J. A. Cameron and Constable E. Davies. The mixed doubles, Flight "A", were won by S/Constable H. S. Allen and Mrs. J. Muir, with Inspector G. C. P. Montizambert and Miss Margaret Caldwell taking second place. Flight "B" was won by Constable H. A. E. Thomas and Mrs. R. James, whilst Miss Beryl Matheson and Constable J. Muir were second. The finals between Flight "A" and Flight "B" were won by Constable Thomas and Mrs. James. During the season, Inspector Montizambert acted as President and Constable J. Muir, as Secretary. A pleasant interlude in the Sunday afternoon Practices during the season was the serving of tea by the wives of members of the Club.

"N" Division

During April the greater part of the Division moved to Toronto for a couple of weeks, taking 33 horses along. According to the newspapers this is the first time a mounted troop of the Force has visited the Queen City.

* * *

On May 11th, a Coronation Ball was held at the barracks, this being the last dance of the season. No effort had been spared to make the occasion a brilliant one. A capacity crowd attended and danced until a late hour.

* * *

On June 9th, the members of the Ottawa Valley Hunt Club held their annual Horse Show at the barracks. The many interesting events were keenly watched by all ranks. Seldom have we had an opportunity of observing so many splendid saddle horses in the ring. Several members of the Force took part in the various events. The Commissioner on "Barron II" and Lady MacBrien on "Billy" carried off first honours in pairs saddle horses. Corporal A. S. Wilson on "Billy" and Constable J. C. Parsons on "Scamp" took home a prize in pairs jumping. During an intermission in the afternoon a musical ride of 24 files was presented and well received by the audience.

* * *

Inspector S. Bullard was married early in June to Miss L. G. C. Brown of Regina, Saskatchewan. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride.

"O" Division

Congratulations are again in order to Reg. No. 8461 Corporal W. V. C. Chisholm, for his splendid shooting in the "Smallbore" Field. On March 26/27th, 1937, he participated in the First Annual Indoor Smallbore Rifle Matches conducted by the "Toronto Indoor Rifle League" and sponsored by the Canadian Smallbore Association. In the nine matches fired, he won first place in five, second in two, third in one, and tied for first place in the Sweepstakes Match.

He also competed in the Annual Provincial Smallbore Rifle Matches, conducted at London, Ontario, where he led the field with a score of 299 out of a possible 300, for which he was awarded the Gold Medal Championship Prize.

Corporal Chisholm is a very keen shooting enthusiast, particularly in the Smallbore Field and best wishes are extended for his continued success.

A representative team from "O" Division was entered in the 1937 R.C.M. Police Revolver Championship Competition for the first time. All things considered, the team made a very creditable showing.

Deputy-Commissioner T. S. Belcher

As we go to press, news has just been received of the death of Deputy-Commissioner T. S. Belcher, on June 23rd, at Vancouver, B.C. Deputy-Commissioner Belcher had served for 38 years with the Force when he retired to pension in May, 1933, during which period he was stationed in the Yukon in the days of the "Gold Rush" and afterwards in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In 1918, he proceeded to Siberia with the R.N.W.M.P. Contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and, on his return, was transferred to Montreal in February, 1920, with the rank of Superintendent. Later he commanded "A" Division at Ottawa, and, in 1931, became Assistant-Commissioner at Headquarters. Nine months later he was promoted to the rank of Deputy-Commissioner.

Surviving him are his wife, two sons—Inspector A. T. Belcher and Mr. J. Belcher,—and one daughter, Mrs. J. H. English of London, England, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy.

Obituary

Ex-Superintendent James Ritchie

On June 13th, Ex-Superintendent James Ritchie, died at Edmonton, Alberta.

Ex-Superintendent Ritchie joined the N.W.M. Police on September 4th, 1891, as a constable, serving continuously until February 5th, 1930, when he retired to pension. During his service, he held a number of Staff appointments at Regina, Saskatchewan, when the Headquarters of the Force were located at that place, For varying periods he was Adjutant, Paymaster, and also Supply Officer; in addition to being Adjutant he acted for many years as the Commissioner's Secretary. At the time of the South Africa War he proceeded overseas with the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

On being transferred to Ottawa with the rank of Superintendent in 1920, he continued in his duties as Paymaster and Supply Officer for three years, later proceeding to Edmonton, Alberta, where he assumed command of "G" Division.

Universally respected and extremely popular, Superintendent Ritchie's death will be sincerely mourned by his many friends in Edmonton and at Fort Saskatchewan, where he had resided since leaving the R.C.M. Police. Our sincere sympathy is extended to his wife and family in their bereavement.

Regimental No. 12102—Constable Errol Lampson Crawford Lindsay

Regimental No. 12588—Constable Lewis Roger Bartlett

Regimental No. 12036—Ex-Constable John Newton Murray

A most regrettable automobile accident occurred during the early morning of May 12th, when Constable E. L. C. Lindsay, Constable L. R. Bartlett, and ex-Constable J. N. Murray, lost their lives when returning to "N" Division Barracks, Rockcliffe, Ottawa, from the Gatineau Country Club, Hull, P.Q.

At the time of the accident, Mr. J. N. Murray, an ex-member of the Force, was driving, and would appear to have inadvertently turned from the main highway at a point where a side road makes a sharp descent to the Ottawa River, with the result that the car and occupants plunged over the bank and descended into the water sixty feet below. Three passengers who were travelling in the vehicle survived the accident but Mr. Murray and Constables Lindsay and Bartlett were drowned.

Constable Lindsay at the time of his death was twenty-one years of age and had served in the R.C.M. Police for a period of three and a half years, while Constable Bartlett was twenty-six years old and had been a member of the Force for nearly two years. Ex-Constable Murray was twenty-four years of age and had previously served in the R.C.M. Police from July 27th, 1933 to April 1st, 1936.

All the deceased were well known in Ottawa and their deaths will be sincerely mourned by their many friends and comrades in the Force. Our deepest sympathy is extended to their parents and relatives in their tragic loss.

Regimental No. 12270—Able Seaman Joseph Arthur Pineau

Able Seaman J. A. Pineau died on January 5th, 1937, at Biq, P.Q. A/B Pineau, prior to the amalgamation of the Preventive Service, Department of National Revenue, with the R.C.M. Police, was a member of personnel of the cruiser "Alachasse". He first joined the Preventive Service on November 2nd, 1931, and subsequently remained on the strength of the R.C.M. Police, Marine Section. During his period of duty with the R.C.M. Police, Marine Section, A/B Pineau served as a member of the crew of the cruiser "Chaleur" and also of the cruiser "Madawaska".

Regimental No. 42—Ex-Constable Thomas Switzer

News has recently been received of the death of one of the original members of the N.W.M. Police, who joined the organization at the time of its inception in 1873.

Mr. Switzer, who passed away during January 1937, at Libby, Montana, U.S.A., aged 83 years, enlisted in the Force at Ottawa, on September 30th, 1873, and subsequently took part in the "March of '74". While stationed in Western Canada, he served at Fort Macleod, Boundary Trail, and Sun River. Leaving Canada in 1875, Mr. Switzer proceeded to the United States and took up residence at Libby, Montana, where he became a member of the first School Board and subsequently Mayor of the town.

Regimental No. 249—Ex-Constable Phineas Brunett

Mr. Phineas Brunett, another ex-member of the Force who joined the organization immediately subsequent to its inception, died at Edmonton, Alta., at the commencement of June.

Mr. Brunett enlisted in the N.W.M. Police on November 3rd, 1873 and served for a period of six years before taking his discharge.

During his service he took part in the "March of '74" and was stationed at Fort Macleod and Fort Saskatchewan. Prior to his death he had resided at Edmonton, Alta., for a considerable period.

Regimental No. 460—Ex-Constable George Forbes Guernsey

Mr. G. F. Guernsey, an ex-member of the N.W.M. Police and a Police Magistrate for twenty years at Penticton, B.C., passed away on April 6th, after an extended illness.

Mr. Guernsey joined the N.W.M. Police in Western Canada in 1880 and served through the Riel Rebellion in 1885. The next year he left the Force and took up residence in Saskatchewan, later moving to British Columbia.

In more recent years, Mr. Guernsey was a frequent contributor to "Scarlet and Gold" under the nom-de-plume "Wasecha Hoska," or "Long White Man" as he was called by the Indians during his service in Saskatchewan.

Highly regarded by all who came in contact with him, Mr. Guernsey's death will be sincerely mourned in Penticton, where he had many friends. Surviving him are his widow, three sons and two daughters, to whom we extend our sympathy.

Regimental No. 1020—Ex-Staff/Sergeant Frederick Richard Rudd

Mr. F. R. Rudd, an ex-member of the Force, died at Fort Saskatchewan on February 6th, aged 71 years.

Born in Ireland, a second son of the late Canon and Mrs. Thomas Rudd, Mr. Rudd joined the N.W.M. Police prior to the Riel rebellion and saw service in that uprising in 1885. After completing twenty years service, Mr. Rudd retired to pension and was employed in the Provincial Government of Alberta for a considerable period. Surviving him are his widow, who resides at Fort Saskatchewan and one son, Mr. F. A. Rudd of Lethbridge, Alberta.

Regimental No. 11980—Ex-Sergeant Daniel Nicholson

Mr. Daniel Nicholson who retired from the R.C.M. Police on October 11th, 1934, died on May 15th, 1937, at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Nicholson was born at Port Morien 58 years ago. In 1905 he joined the Glace Bay Police Department. In 1909 he was appointed Chief of the Dominion Coal

Company Police Department and remained in that capacity until 1915, when he became N.S.T.A. Liquor Inspector for the town of Glace Bay. Later Mr. Nicholson joined the N.S. Provincial Police and became an Inspector of that organization.

When the duties of the N.S.P.P. were taken over by the R.C.M. Police, Mr. Nicholson became a member of this Force and served for a period of nearly four years before taking his discharge. He leaves his widow, two daughters and four sons, to whom we extend our sympathy.

Regimental No. 581—Ex-Constable Daniel Davis

The death occurred of Mr. Daniel Davis at Calgary, Alberta, on March 28th, 1937.

Mr. Davis, who was well known in Alberta and throughout the Force as "Peaches" Davis, was the member of the N.W.M. Police who, in 1882, escorted a large band of Indians single handed from Fort Walsh to Battleford, an exploit which brought him considerably renown by reason of the dangers and difficulties of the journey in the early days of the West. At the time of his death he was 81 years of age.

Mr. Davis first joined the Force in 1876 and remained for a period of six years. During the Riel Rebellion he was stationed at Battleford and saw service with "D" Troop under Superintendent Crozier.

He is survived by his widow and one granddaughter, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy.

Regimental No. 730—Ex-Constable Andrew Hugh McMillan

Mr. A. H. McMillan died at the Holy Cross Hospital, Calgary, Alberta, on March 17th, aged 79 years. He was a veteran of the North West Rebellion of 1885 and served in the N.W.M. Police for a period of six years from April 20th, 1882, to April 19th, 1888. Mr. McMillan was a widower and leaves one daughter, to whom our sympathy is extended.

Regimental No. 1962—Ex-Constable Samuel McCrea

Mr. Samuel McCrea died at Macleod, Alta., on April 5th, 1937. Mr. McCrea first joined the Force on June 17th, 1878 and was stationed at Fort Walsh and Fort Qu'Appelle. After three years service he took his discharge and returned to Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he was married.

On May 16th, 1887 he again engaged in the N.W.M. Police and was stationed at Macleod. In 1890, Mr. McCrea left the Force and engaged in business as a blacksmith until 1929 when he retired and continued to reside at Macleod until his death.

Regimental No. 8005—Ex-Constable Harold Cornwall Foster

Mr. H. C. Foster died at Owen Sound, Ont., at his home, on April 3rd, 1937.

Mr. Foster joined the Force on June 14th, 1919 and served until July 7th, 1936 when he retired to pension. Ex-Constable Foster was formerly a member of "O" and "N" Divisions.

He is survived by his widow and one child, to whom our sympathy is extended.

