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RCMP
Quarterly



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The Police College

On other pages in this issue, we report the graduation ceremonies of Canadian Police College Classes 21 and 22. There is nothing new about these occasions—perhaps the most startling feature about them is that they have been occurring regularly and over a period approaching 20 years with a minimum of publicity.

Designed to provide advanced studies in police investigative techniques, the Police College fills a definite need in modern law enforcement. Up-to-date equipment, resident lecturers and learned guest speakers all combine to keep the courses abreast of the latest developments in police work. Students selected to attend the College have included not only members of the RCMP, but representatives of Canadian provincial and municipal forces, security officers of the Armed Services and members of law-enforcement agencies from the United States, Brazil, Afghanistan and other countries throughout the world.

The Canadian Police College was an innovation in police training—a seat of higher learning where career policemen could study the most effective and advanced methods of dealing with the modern criminal element. It was a venture that has been vindicated by the passing years and the increasing interest which the announcement of each course arouses is proof of it. It may be said then that its scholastic value is now so well established as to be taken for granted. There is however, one additional benefit provided by these courses, which may be overlooked, and that is the excellent public relations fostered by the mingling of personnel from a variety of law-enforcement agencies on a common ground, liaisons which can play important roles in inter-departmental efficiency in years to come.

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We mention these things because of a recent exchange of correspondence between Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon, Officer Commanding "F" Division, and the Governor of the State of Maine, U.S.A., Burton M. Cross, which has been drawn to our attention. The subject of the letters was the approaching graduation exercises of Police College Class 22 at Regina—

State of Maine
Office of the Governor
Augusta

May 6, 1954

Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon
Officer Commanding "F" Division
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Regina, Saskatchewan
Dear Commander McGibbon:

As Governor of the State of Maine, I have been extremely interested in watching the progress of your present Class at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police College.

Sergeant Hamilton, from Maine, has kept me informed of his progress, and has told me of the many kindnesses and courtesies shown him by you and your Staff. He has also mentioned the fact that he has promoted the State of Maine on every occasion to our sister country of Canada.

It has been very refreshing, in this world of turmoil, to see the history of mutual co-operation between Canada and the United States, and I have no doubt that it will be continued.

I wish it were possible for me to attend the graduation exercises at the College, but a heavy schedule here will prevent.

My very kindest regards to you—and if you are in the State of Maine, at any time, I hope you will call on me, here at the office.

Sincerely,
(sgd) Burton M. Cross

* * *

Regina, Sask., May 17, 1954.

Governor Burton M. Cross,
Augusta, Maine, U.S.A.

My dear Governor:

I wish to thank you very much for your letter of May 6 and your kind regards.

Sergeant Hamilton of your Police Force has made a good impression with us and it has been a pleasure to extend to him any courtesies.

I was Officer Commanding the Province of New Brunswick for five years and during that time came into contact with the Maine State Police on numerous occasions. I always found them most co-operative.

The College Graduation Exercises will be held on the 28th instant and I regret that your heavy schedule will prevent you from attending.

Yours sincerely,
(sgd) D. L. McGibbon, Asst. Commr.
Commanding "F" Division.

* * *

Our Cover Picture

The entrance to "N" Division, Rockcliffe, we show on this issue's cover, may be said to present the "new look" to the visitor to the eastern training centre. In the left foreground is the new Administration Building and just visible to its right, the Crime Detection Laboratory. The rear of the main barrack block is in the background. This is the south entrance to the division and immediately to the right of the gate is the riding school and stables. We present the picture in conjunction with our lead article, which deals briefly with the history of "N" Division. The photo is by Cst. I. K. Taylor, "HQ" Identification Branch and the horseman is Cpl. E. C. Hill, DFC, of the Equestrian Instruction staff at "N" Division.

"N" Division — 35 Years as a Training Division

Created during a period of expansion in the RCMP's history, the Eastern Training Centre has developed gradually from a modest beginning to its present collection of modern buildings and efficient operations.

IT WAS the year the Treaty of Versailles was ratified; the year the League of Nations held its first meeting at Geneva, Switzerland. It was 1920—an important year in world history and the beginning of an era of prosperity in Canada following the demobilization of the armed forces after World War I. The economic and political life of the country was experiencing the beginning of a period of expansion and changes—post-war readjustment some people termed it; others said it was distortion of wartime prosperity.

Developments in the economic field included the sale of the Grand Trunk Railway to the Dominion Government—which had organized the Canadian National Railways the year before—and the Trade Conference at Ottawa between the Governments of Canada and the West Indies. Politically Canada's Government was Unionist, under the leadership of Sir Robert Borden, but he was succeeded in July by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.

One new policy adopted by the Government was to have a far-reaching effect on law enforcement in Canada in years to come—there was to be only one federal police force and it would exercise jurisdiction in all parts of the Dominion. Legislation to inaugurate this development had been approved in November 1919, when four important amendments to the Royal North-West Mounted Police Act were passed. On Jan. 27, 1920, an Order-in-Council was passed which: (a)

changed the Force's name to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; (b) made provision for the establishing of headquarters—then at Regina—at any point in Canada; (c) absorbed members of the old Dominion Police force into the Mounted Police, and (d) granted the Commissioner full control and management of the Force under the Minister of Justice. These changes became effective on February 1 and the following day a further Order-in-Council was passed authorizing the transfer of headquarters from Regina, the "cradle of the Force", to Ottawa.

As a result of these amendments which gave the RCMP nation-wide scope, four new "districts" or divisions of the Force were immediately organized, bringing the total to 11 across Canada at the time. These new divisions were designated Western Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes, but as each of these new districts contained its own provincial force, the Mounted Police was concerned mainly with the enforcement of Federal Statutes and certain offences contrary to the Criminal Code of Canada. At this particular time, the RCMP only exercised full authority in the North-West and Yukon Territories and in Dominion Parks; the three prairie provinces and British Columbia also maintained their own law-enforcement bodies to handle all provincial and municipal by-laws.

Up to this time, the Mounted Police was practically unknown in Eastern

Canada, but with Ottawa being a central point between the east coast and Regina—as well as the new headquarters—it was decided that a strong detachment should be stationed in the nation's capital. Provision had been made for the formation of a "Headquarters" Division, embodying all personnel of headquarters staff, and for another division to be known as "A", which would be comprised mainly of members of the Dominion Police, whose responsibility would be the protection of all government buildings as well as the enforcement of Federal Statutes in the Ottawa area.

But these were somewhat troubled times in Canada and it was decided that still another division stationed in Ottawa could supply personnel to various points in Eastern Canada at a moment's notice, should the occasion arise, rather than call all the way out to "Depot" Division in Regina for reinforcements. As the Force was mainly equestrian at that time, a complete mounted division was organized at "Depot" and transferred to Ottawa. It was designated "N" Division.

The actual history of this new division dates back to October 1919. At that time, a large squadron was assembled at Regina and with emphasis placed on drill and riding, trained throughout the winter months until the following March. In its infancy this squadron was under the command of Insp. T. S. Belcher, who later retired from the Force as Deputy

Commissioner, but before it was moved east, Insp. R. L. Cadiz assumed command.

It was a Sunday night—March 13—when the major portion of the squadron, consisting of five officers including Inspector Cadiz and 149 NCOs and constables boarded a special CNR train and departed for Ottawa, arriving at the capital at 6.30 a.m. St. Patrick's Day. The balance of the 160-man squad, three NCOs and eight constables, left Regina four hours earlier than the main body with a complement of 108 horses and arrived on March 18.

An amusing little incident in connection with the arrival of the horses was recalled by Asst. Commr. C. W. Harvison, Director of Operations and Criminal Investigation, who was a constable at the time. "... I recall that one of our first chores around Ottawa was that of recapturing eight of the horses that escaped during the unloading."

Lansdowne Park was the first "home" of "N" Division and personnel were quartered in Howick Hall, the first building inside the main gates of the park off Bank Street. Beds for the entire squadron were placed on the large downstairs floor of the hall and the kitchen was set up on the same floor. Thirty-eight additional horses were added to bring the total to 150 including four team horses. They were housed in a row of stables bordering the Rideau Canal. (These

structures have been removed from Lansdowne Park long since to make way for the Federal District Driveway.)

The squadron was composed of four separate troops, each commanded by an Inspector. They were Insprs. H. L. Fraser, C. Trundle, T. V. Sandys-Wunsch and E. G. Frere. The division sergeant major was M. Kennedy. The horses in No. 1 troop were all chestnuts, in No. 2 they were blacks, No. 3 browns and No. 4 bays. Each troop consisted of 32 men, one sergeant and one Inspector. In addition, there was a corporal immediately over each group of eight men.

Despite the handicap of a late winter in Ottawa, training, which in those days was almost entirely of a physical nature, got under way immediately. One squad was formed containing nine members from each of the four troops and put through the stages of the famed RCMP musical ride under Inspector Frere and Sgt. J. E. Margetts, with instruction concentrated almost entirely on equitation and physical training. A squad of recruits under Inspector Trundle was given two hours of riding daily and spent the remainder of the day doing rifle and revolver drill under Inspectors Sandys-Wunsch and Fraser. From time to time recruits received extensive lectures on stable management and the cleaning of saddlery.

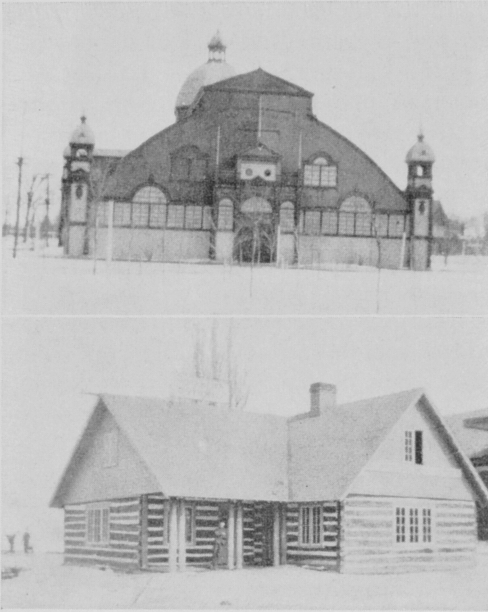
On the social side of the calendar, the division presented a series of dances and a grand ball at the Chateau Laurier as a means of introducing the Mounted Police to the citizens of Ottawa. In addition, personnel participated in several forms of athletics in the city and district including cricket, baseball, football, tennis, badminton and boxing.

Supt. J. A. Churchman, MM, Officer in Charge, Crime Detection Laboratories, and a member of "N" Division in its early days has provided the following interesting sidelights on the routine of that era:

Officers and troops alike were always considerate of their mounts. Possibly the most understanding member of the division, so far as horses were concerned, was Inspector Trundle who visited the stables quite frequently, sometimes in the small hours of the morning. In a manner, and for reasons always a puzzle to the constable on guard, he could pick out horses which required an armful of hay, or were in need of water. During an exercise ride one winter's day, Constable Graves's horse came down, throwing its rider. By the time Inspector Trundle reined up his mare "Polly", Graves's horse was up again. It was evident, however, that Graves "was down for the count", nevertheless the Inspector was heard to inquire first if the horse was all right. This was the spirit of the times. The mount was everything.

"N" Division Personnel, April, 1920. Photo taken at Lansdowne Park.





Top: "Machinery Hall", "N" Division's first winter home.

Bottom: The Division's first Orderly Room.

We always looked for a display of horsemanship when Sergeant Margetts took the ride, especially in the riding school. He frequently made a dramatic entry after the ride had formed up, coming onto the tanbark riding his piebald pony. He was a horseman born, and a bit of a showman, a ring-master. A favorite trick was to have his horse kneel to allow him to dismount. It was said that "Teddy" Margetts was a "Queen's Corporal". He was certainly one of the then fast disappearing professional cavalymen—an "old sweat".

Sports days featured exhibitions of horsemanship. One such show, while the squadron lay at Lansdowne Park, was to feature a rough-riding demonstration by Sgt. "Chinny" Crease. The story goes that Crease's horse was stabled, either intentionally or by chance, for some days prior to the show and, of course, with the show pending, his oat ration was not reduced. On that day at the appointed time, Sergeant Crease mounted his steed in the stable stall and backed out. When the horse saw the light of day he shot from the stable, giving Crease no more than time to duck his head as they emerged. Crease had little or no control over his mount, which made for the open space before the grandstand but, amid roars of applause in expectation of a valiant display, the horse and Crease continued across the field to make an exit

through the west gate on to Bank Street. Then, turning north the horse slipped on the street car track and fell. Crease suffered a broken leg, thus aborting possibly the one and only attempt at a Western Bronco Busting display by a member of the Force up to that time, so far as Ottawa was concerned.

"N" Division of that time had a number of interesting characters and one of the most versatile members was the late Sgt. U. "Paddy" Lafond, then a constable. A steady and efficient policeman, "Paddy" Lafond was a contortionist and hypnotist; he was also well versed in physical training routines. Paddy gave many demonstrations, hypnotizing volunteer members of his troop. On one occasion, when the division was suffering one of its C.B. periods, he amused the assembled troops by causing a member to approach the sergeant major for a cash loan. The sergeant major, "Digger" Kennedy, took it in good part, when he realized what was going on.

It was not unusual of an evening to find "Paddy" going down the barrack room on his hands, with his legs draped around the back of his neck. He was an extraordinary character. He boasted he could hypnotize the meanest horse in any of the four troops of the division, and proceeded, after some hypnotic passes and signs—which the horse may or may not have understood—to demonstrate his powers by crawling between the legs of "Buckskin", a horse which many would deign to approach only with caution, and then by way of the manger.

There was no gymnasium available to the division in the early days. It would hardly seem necessary, with the riding, stable work and other activities. Though troops were in excellent physical condition, a number of us formed a marathon club and we conditioned ourselves by running at night from Lansdowne Park east, over Pretoria Bridge, along the road now the Driveway on the south side of the canal,

back over Bank Street Bridge into the grounds and barracks again. The keen desire for extreme fitness seemed to prevail, as the most enthusiastic of us ran the circuit on one occasion wearing issue fur coats, in order that we might reduce to a desired track weight. "Paddy" Lafond was always on hand in the shower room on our return to give us a rub down and massage.

According to ex-Insp. W. V. C. Chisholm, who was a constable at "N" Division in 1920, the first musical ride presented in Eastern Canada took place in front of the grandstand at Lansdowne Park on May 24, 1920. Ten days before this presentation, the Commercial Travelers' Club at Brockville, Ont., wrote the Force requesting that a musical ride troop be sent to that St. Lawrence River centre on July 1 to participate in their annual Dominion Day celebrations.

The invitation was accepted and at 7.15 a.m. on June 27, a column of 32 NCOs and constables under Inspector Frere and Sergeant Margetts rode out

of Lansdowne Park and following the course of the Rideau River and Canal past the Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club, struck across open country, arriving at North Gower, Ont., at 4.15 p.m., where they remained for the night. Leaving bright and early the following morning, they reached Prescott on the St. Lawrence River in the evening and stayed there till 1 p.m. June 29.

It is interesting to note that while at Prescott, the troop created something of a precedent. The Police were requested to line up a baseball team for an exhibition game with the Prescott nine. When the smoke of battle had cleared away and the score keeper given a sedative to relax his nerves, it was learned that the final score was 19-1 in favor of the Red-coats! Members of the home team reluctantly admitted afterwards that it was the first time that season they had been defeated on their own field.

Unfortunately, as so often is the case



with success stories, there is another side to the picture, and for shattering our illusions about the unbeaten "record" of that "N" Division team we owe our thanks to Supt. H. P. Mathewson, Officer Commanding Calgary Sub-Division. Superintendent Mathewson was a member of that team and reports that in a second game played later, against a semi-pro colored team from the United States known as the "Havana Red Sox", the Police finished on the wrong end of the score, 11-4. Superintendent Mathewson wrote: "Our horse lines were just back of the outfield and when one of the colored players hit well into the outfield there were cries of 'get your horse'. We used two pitchers—one was Cst. W. W. Jacomb and the other 'Smoky' Rowlee, whom I believe is still a member of the Ottawa Fire Department. Our catcher for at least part of the game was 'Buck' Tahamut. Unfortunately a fast pitch hit the plate and bounced up under Buck's pads. A woman kept screaming: 'Where's he hit? Where's he hit?' until Constable Knowles playing third base near where the hysterical woman was standing could bear it no longer. 'Just below the stomach, madam' he replied, gently." Superintendent Mathewson also recalled that one of the outfielders who "covered miles during that game" was the late Supt. H. H. Cronkhite, then a corporal.

The troop arrived at Brockville about mid-afternoon June 29 and proceeded

directly to the fair grounds where men and horses were to be quartered. The following afternoon, the personnel were invited to the home of Mrs. Walsh, widow of the late Superintendent Walsh of the NWMP. After a practice session in the morning of July 1, the troop presented its famous ride that afternoon, and according to Inspector Frere's report of the affair, it evidently created a vivid impression on the residents of Brockville and neighboring towns.

The troop left Brockville July 2 and arrived back at the division at 1 p.m. July 4. The musical ride was also presented at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto commencing on August 28 and once more at the Central Canada Exhibition in Ottawa in September.

During the Toronto appearance, Superintendent Mathewson reports that "our Trumpeter, F. B. Johns, sat with the 72-piece band and sounded all the calls—walk, trot, canter—but when he sounded 'the charge', 'Slim' Duckett's black mare, who was in number two position in the front rank, would rear up on her hind legs and make a complete circle and when her front feet hit the ground 'the charge' commenced, with Johns sometimes just getting the last notes off when we were finished". Superintendent Mathewson also recalled that Sergeant Margetts was putting the troop through its final rehearsal in front of the grandstand at the same time that a female



**The
SS *Misfit*
on the
Rideau
Canal,
July 1920.**



Horse Lines—Sandy Hill Camp, 1920.

instructress was holding a dance rehearsal of a hundred-odd high school girls. The instructress called out, "Carry on sergeant major, we don't mind a bit". Apparently Sergeant Margetts "carried on". Superintendent Mathewson does not remember his exact language but recalled that the girls' rehearsal was cut short!

During this first summer in Ottawa, the sea-loving personnel of "N" Division inaugurated some marine activities to lighten the routine of their daily training with the launching of the SS *Misfit* on the Rideau Canal adjacent to the barrack grounds. Older Ottawans will no doubt recall Henry's boat-house on the Canal which is shown in the accompanying photograph taken in July 1920.

Lansdowne Park was by no means a permanent home for "N" Division. The first of a series of moves caught up with the Force in August 1920. The Central Canada Exhibition was staged each year at Lansdowne and the division was requested to pull up stakes commencing August 1 for a two-month period. As it was only to be a temporary move, "N" Division moved under canvas early in August to a location in Sandy Hill, in the eastern section of the city.

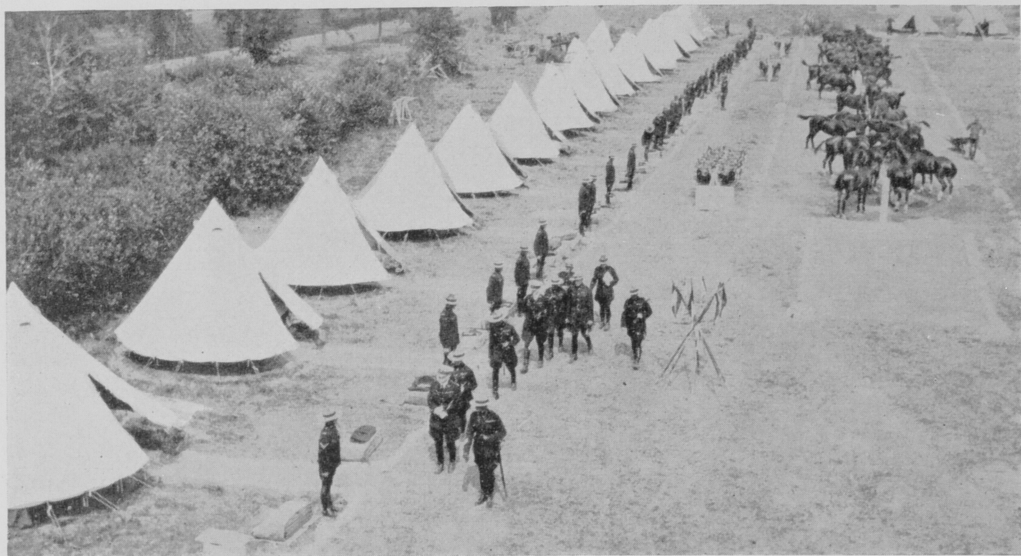
The site of this camp lay between Mann Avenue and the west bank of the Rideau River. It was west and slightly north of the present location of "Head-quarters" Division of the RCMP, which

is situated on the east side of the river in Overbrook, Ottawa.

During this two-month period, extensive training was carried out at the camp, although some 50 mounts were out at pasture and another 40 were engaged in musical ride performances. Personnel were given rifle and revolver practice during the first summer.

The quarters at Howick Hall had proved to be inadequate, and so the Force sought to secure the use of Machinery Hall on the edge of the Rideau Canal at Lansdowne Park for the first winter in Ottawa. Blueprints called for barrack rooms, a mess hall, recreation room, washrooms and a sergeants' mess in Machinery Hall. Plans were approved on July 26 by an Order-in-Council at a cost of \$14,500. The division moved back to Lansdowne Park from the camp on September 27.

Before "N" Division had been in Ottawa a year, personnel were indoctrinated in "tin hat" duties. On Feb. 12, 1921, two officers and 71 NCOs and constables were dispatched to Thorold, Ont., under Supt. A. W. Duffus, Officer Commanding the Western Ontario district for strike duty. The strength was reduced to one officer, Inspector Frere, and 22 other ranks by February 19 and by mid-April the remainder returned to Ottawa. However, the most famous strike attended by the RCMP from "N" was the one at



Commissioner Perry's Saturday inspections at Rockcliffe Camp.

Saint John, N.B. On June 30, three officers and 75 other ranks under Asst. Commr. C. Starnes left Ottawa with 64 horses to maintain order in connection with a street railway strike. By the end of July, this party had been reduced considerably, and all had left the Maritime city by August 8. Officer Commanding the Force in the Maritimes at that time was the late ex-Asst. Commr. C. D. LaNauze, then an Inspector.

Once again during the summer months, Lansdowne had to be vacated, but this time, the tents were erected in a different location—the old Rockcliffe Rifle Ranges on the Ottawa River, which is the present site of the “N” Division grounds. During the stay in camp, inspections were conducted every Saturday morning by Commr. A. Bowen Perry.

“I recall,” said Assistant Commissioner Harvison, referring to those camp days, “that shortly after setting up camp several Militia Regiments arrived for their annual training and camped a short distance from us. The first night after their arrival their training called for machine-gun practice from the 1,000-yard range—on which our tents were

pitched. The Army set up their machine-guns immediately adjacent to our camp and opened fire with tracer bullets. The resultant arcs of fire spread considerable panic in our horse lines which resulted in a great tangle and much work in getting the horses straightened out and quietened.”

The division returned to Lansdowne in the fall and early in 1922, Supt. H. M. Newson took over as Officer Commanding from Inspector Cadiz, who returned to “Depot”. Several new duties in addition to “stand-to” for strikes fell to the lot of this mounted division in 1922. Personnel travelled west on special trains bearing laborers to the prairies for the harvest season in the capacity of guards, and the security of government income tax offices was also left in the hands of Superintendent Newson's proteges. In addition, men were sent to various points in eastern Canada to supervise pari-mutuel betting at race tracks and protect the ticket takers.

During the spring of 1923, Inspector Trundle succeeded Superintendent Newson as O.C. The division vacated the fair grounds once again in the summer and

set up quarters at Rockcliffe. Learning that the Department of National Defence had vacated one of the structures on the site, the D.R.A. Building, the Force investigated the possibility of obtaining its use during these annual camping forays. Permission was granted on June 23, 1924 by the department and several other buildings including the Competitor's Building, "A" Block, the Pump House, Ice House and the 38th Battalion's quarters were turned over to the Mounted Police for use. All these buildings were expropriated by the RCMP and on June 16, 1925, "N" Division was officially transferred to Rockcliffe Ranges for permanent occupancy. A month later, the Police were also given the rights to the hut used by the Governor General's Foot Guards and the care-taker's house and workshop.

Within the next few years, the Force sought a suitable location for the breeding and raising of sled dogs for northern service, and subsequently, in 1928, kennels were erected at "N" Division for

this purpose. In later years, the training of Police Service Dogs and their masters was conducted at Rockcliffe.

Despite the fact that from 1922 through to the later '20's the strength of the division was over 100 less than it was originally, around 1930 the Force began to find that these Rockcliffe quarters were somewhat cramped. The situation was eased off temporarily by housing an additional 14 men in the sergeants' mess. A construction program at this time included the laying of a new roof on the Q.M. Stores building and the erection of a veranda on the main barrack building.

The work of the RCMP was greatly enlarged in 1932 when it entered into an agreement with five provinces to take over the duties formerly handled by provincial forces. This gave the Force jurisdiction over all provincial statutes as well as the task of policing several towns and municipalities in addition to Federal Statutes and Criminal Code enforcement. The Mounted Police assumed these duties in Alberta, Manitoba, New

"N" Division's Sergeants' Mess, Christmas 1922.

Top: Inspectors Cadiz, Fraser; Sergeants Crease, Henderson, Mercer; Sergeant Major Cooper; Sergeants Bishop, Stoot, Pavely; Inspector Trundle; Staff Sergeant Margetts.

Bottom: Assistant Commissioner Cortland Starnes, Commr. A. Bowen Perry, Assistant Commissioner McGibbon.





Two Views of Rockcliffe Camp—Present location of the division's permanent home.



Brunswick and Nova Scotia on April 1 and in Prince Edward Island a month later. Similar arrangements had been made with Saskatchewan on June 1, 1928. In addition they also replaced the Preventive Service Branch of the Department of National Revenue in 1932, which constituted jurisdiction over the Customs and Excise Acts. Now the Force had full responsibility for the policing of six of the nine provinces in the Dominion as well as the Yukon and North-West Territories.

This, of course, meant a wider turnover in personnel with more recruiting in the offing from these provinces. By 1934, "N" Division was a compact unit containing the O.C.'s quarters, the sergeant major's quarters, two stable buildings, a carpenter's shop, gymnasium building and the main barrack block. At this time the latter consisted of 18 rooms including two offices, a guard-room, kitchen, mess room, large dormi-

tory and two bedrooms on the first floor and the Q.M. stores, another large dorm, four bedrooms and three washrooms on the second floor. There was a rifle and revolver range in the basement and also a coal cellar.

But the building still wasn't adequate, and furthermore, it was nearing the half-century mark in age. Early in 1935, plans were drawn up for the erection of a complete new barrack block with construction slated to commence in the fall. That same year, the Department of National Defence intimated that a group of houses at Rockcliffe adjacent to the barracks would be expropriated to the Force with the idea that they could be utilized by married personnel in the division.

Actual construction on the new building commenced in October 1935 and it was completed the following spring. A two-story structure, it contained six large barrack rooms with space for 16

beds in each and separate small rooms for the NCOs in charge of each barrack room on the second floor. The main floor housed a large modern recreation room, kitchen and mess room, and at the rear of the building a new gymnasium was attached. At this time, most of the unmarried personnel attached to Headquarters Sub-Division were quartered at Rockcliffe. When the block had been completed and the men moved into their new home, demolition of the old structure took place. This was completed in November 1936.

Within the next three or four years an extensive building program was begun at Rockcliffe. The division was in dire need of a new structure to house the stables as the old buildings were inadequate and antiquated. It was also pointed out that it would be more economical to have the newly-formed "Air" Division housed at Rockcliffe.

In December 1938, construction began on a hangar at the extreme south end of the "N" Division grounds facing the present RCAF runways at Rockcliffe. Upon its completion about a year later—it could house six aircraft and the division's administration offices—the "Air" Division was transferred to Rockcliffe.

The next item of construction was the erection of the Force's second Crime Detection Laboratory which began in January 1939. (The first lab was organized at "Depot" Division in 1936 but only moved into a new modern building in 1953.) Part of this building was converted into a temporary barracks upon its completion and later, in addition to housing the lab, contained the division's administrative offices and a lecture hall for recruits. It was also used as a Police College for members of the Force and personnel from various police organizations in Canada.

The next item was an addition to the main barrack building. A third story which was almost an exact duplicate of the second floor was added, increasing the sleeping accommodation from 100 to 200. At the same time the gymnasium was doubled in size for use as a drill hall in winter. In addition, the Officer Commanding's quarters, located in the basement of this building, were extended. To the west of the Crime Detection Laboratory, a building of approximately the same size was built to house lecture halls for recruits in training and also an indoor revolver range.

The First "N" Division Barracks at Rockcliffe.





The Riding School shortly after its completion in 1941.

On Nov. 4, 1939, work commenced on the massive new riding school-stables building. It was finally completed in 1941 and had accommodation for 70 horses, the blacksmith shop, feed stores and the saddlery room. One of the two old stable buildings was converted into the Q.M. Stores upon completion of the new school.

Another addition to "N" Division in 1939 was the newly-organized RCMP Band. This group of musicians, recruited in 1938 and posted to Regina for training, was transferred to Ottawa around the first of June 1939 and quartered at Rockcliffe. For a time band rehearsals were conducted in a large room in the new laboratory building but when the riding school was completed, the second old stable building was converted to a band room. One of the first "jobs" for the Band after its arrival in the east was an appearance at the Canadian Pavilion of the New York World's Fair on June 10 before their Majesties, the late King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. The Band returned to New York on June 30 to accompany the "N" Division musical ride which also performed at the Fair.

With the outbreak of World War II in 1939, the No. 1 Provost Company (RCMP) was organized and volunteers began to assemble at Rockcliffe on October 20 for basic training which included motorcycle riding, traffic control, foot drill and first aid. This company of one captain and 114 other ranks left

Canada on Dec. 8, 1939 and accompanied the First Division, C.A.S.F. to England.

Due to the shortage of personnel in the field created by the advent of war-time emergency, recruit training, for the most part, was shortened to three months. However, it reverted back to approximately six months—not including equitation—after cessation of hostilities. Around that time, too, a new policy was adopted whereby some of the squads would take "first part" instruction in either division—"Depot" or "N"—and "second part" training in the opposite one, depending, however, on the capacity of the other school at the proposed time of transfer. In other words, it was not a hard, fast rule that a squad would automatically transfer to the other training division upon completion of first part training. Out of this, however, was born a keen rivalry as to which training centre turns out the best recruits. Nearly every "rookie" Policeman learns the hard way—to his sorrow—that if he has been transferred to take second part training at the alternate division, it is definitely *not* in the best interests of the Force—or himself—when being taught something to reply to the instructor: "We learned to do that so-and-so at Division."

In 1943, the erection of four brick-faced buildings, as residences for officers and senior NCOs, was authorized, but construction did not begin until 1944. At the same time, the laboratory building was enlarged.

During the summer of 1950, some of "N" Division's personnel reverted to "the old days" in the Force—living under canvas. For the first time, a squad of recruits was billeted at the RCMP summer camp at Long Island, about ten miles south of Ottawa on the banks of the Rideau River. While there, they received instructions in swimming, life-saving and the handling of small water craft in addition to learning how to live "in the open". Other instruction at the camp included physical training and drill, and lectures in first aid.

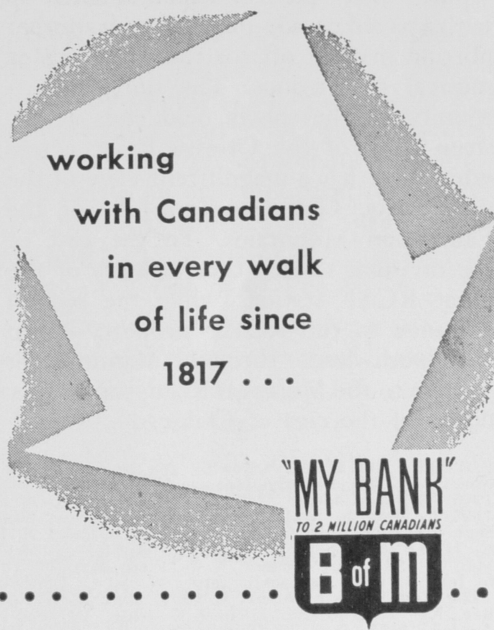
The latest addition to "N" Division is the new administration building, which was completed on Apr. 28, 1953. This building—a two-story structure with basement—was constructed at a cost of approximately \$150,000 and is situated inside the main gates—south entrance—of Rockcliffe directly opposite the riding school. Provision has been made for the addition of a third floor if necessary. The Q.M. Stores are located in the basement of this edifice, while the main floor houses the Officer Commanding's office, the orderly room, sergeant major's office, the guard-room, medical officer's office, drill instructors' room, division orderly's office and a room for the night guards. On the second floor is the training officer's room, senior training NCO's room, instructors' room, the tailor shop and a large lounge.

During the winter of 1953-54, the two old stable buildings were combined and converted into a curling rink. For years these structures stood on the north side of the road leading into the grounds from the west gate. They are now located at a point east of the riding school and set up end to end, to make one long building, house two excellent sheets of artificial ice for use by members of the RCMP Curling Club.

Although the new administration building was the last addition to the division's grounds, another construction project involving the main barracks block has recently been completed. This

one, a one-story addition to the division mess, has increased the floor area by approximately 1,500 square feet with similar room in the basement. Built of concrete and brick to match the original structure, the added wing provides a substantial increase in space for kitchen, mess and basement storage.

"N" Division of today is an impressive collection of modern buildings set in a lush green background of tall trees and wide sweeping lawns. The western approach to the grounds is through the beautiful village of Rockcliffe Park, which has the quiet air of an English village and contains the homes of many of the Diplomatic Corps as well as Rideau Hall, residence of Canada's Governor-General. From the sweeping winding driveway leading to the Mounted Police property, one enters "N" Division's grounds through a brick-pillared gateway. A curving paved road, a quarter of a mile long, leads past the



BANK OF MONTREAL
Canada's First Bank



A Front View of the Main Barrack Building at Rockcliffe.

homes of resident officers and NCOs on the right and the outdoor "riding school" and pasture on the left, to the entrance to the main building.

To the north a vast expanse of lawn drops gently in terraces to a great open "sports field" part of which is taken up with a paved parade-ground, with another portion marked off for the rehearsals of musical ride troops. The northern extremity of the sports field ends at the steep bank of the Ottawa River across which one has a magnificent view of the picturesque Gatineau, foot-hills of the Laurentian Mountains. To the east of the division, stretch the runways of the great RCAF station, while the second entrance to the RCMP property—from the south—leads through Manor Park Village to the Montreal Road, the eastern outlet of the city of Ottawa.

A long range and far-sighted landscaping program commenced a number of years ago—aided and abetted by an endless succession of fatigue squads—has enhanced the natural beauty of "N" Division's setting. While there may not have been a conscious plan to make it a "show place", the end result is the same and it is—and will be even more so in the years to come—a centre of which the Force may be justly proud. This, of course, is second in importance to the division's record as a training establishment and while "N" Division may not be so deeply steeped in history and tradition as "Depot", its past has its own singular place of importance in the history of the Force and it is building up traditions of its own as an efficient, modern training centre of the Mounted Police in Eastern Canada. ● ● ●

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following are the ex-members mentioned in this article and their periods of service—Commr. A. Bowen Perry—January 1882 to April 1922; Commr. Cortland Starnes—Mar 1, 1886 to Aug. 1, 1931; Deputy Commr. T. S. Belcher—May 4, 1894 to May 15, 1933; Asst. Commr. A. W. Duffus—Oct. 24, 1896 to Sept. 1, 1931; Insp. C. Trundle—Nov. 20, 1905 to Jan. 1, 1931; Asst. Commr. H. M. Newson—Sept. 10, 1906 to Apr. 1, 1938; Deputy Commr. R. L. Cadiz—June 27, 1908 to Feb. 2, 1944; Asst. Commr. C. D. LaNauze—Sept. 25, 1908 to Apr. 1, 1944; Asst. Commr. T. V. Sandys-Wunsch—Apr. 1, 1911 to Mar. 1, 1947; Asst. Commr. E. G. Frere—May 25, 1911 to Jan. 1, 1948; Insp. H. L. Fraser—Dec. 14, 1912 to June 4, 1926 (resigned); Insp. W. V. C. Chisholm—July 24, 1919 to October 1920, June 1921 to May 1929, Nov. 9, 1931 to Nov. 1, 1952; Supt. H. H. Cronkhite—Feb. 5, 1920 until his death on Dec. 28, 1949; Reg. No. 5712 ex-Cpl. Michael Kennedy, MC and Bar—Aug. 9, 1913 to Oct. 7, 1914, Oct. 2, 1919 to Aug. 4, 1921, June 1, 1928 to Nov. 12, 1930; Reg. No. 7373 ex-Sgt. James Edwards Margetts, MSM—Aug. 26, 1918 to Aug. 25, 1937; Reg. No. 7892 ex-Cst. Clarence Wilbert Tahamont—June 9, 1919 to Apr. 30, 1921; Reg. No. 8226 ex-Sgt. Ubald Lafond—July 2, 1919 to Aug. 31, 1942; Reg. No. 8423 ex-Sgt. Edward Sawyer Crease, MM—July 17, 1919 to Jan. 9, 1925; Reg. No. 8725 ex-Cst. Albert Edward Graves—Sept. 6, 1919 to June 20, 1922; Reg. No. 8841 ex-Cst. Harvey James Knowles—Oct. 24, 1919 to Aug. 31, 1922; Reg. No. 8875 ex-Cst. Smoky Rowlee—Nov. 10, 1919 to July 9, 1923; Reg. No. 8871 ex-Cst. Thomas Henry Duckett—Nov. 11, 1919 to May 31, 1922; Reg. No. 8890 ex-Cst. Walter William Jacob—Nov. 15, 1919 to Apr. 30, 1934; Reg. No. 9293 ex-Sgt. Frederick Burt Johns, MSM—May 22, 1920 to Nov. 7, 1940.

STATISTICS AND CRIME . . .

HOW DOES THE ONE HELP TO HINDER THE OTHER

by R. F. RODGERS, M.A.

(Mathematician-Physicist, RCMP Crime Detection
Laboratory, Ottawa, Ont.)¹

ID you know that statistics could help the criminal investigator? In a previous edition of this magazine¹, reference was made to the application of statistics (probability theory) to this problem. Here are two very different examples of how this is done:

In the one example, "Bell-a-fruit", a gambling machine, was investigated. In playing this machine, the operator inserts a nickel, which starts three wheels spinning. Each wheel has ten pictures of fruit and corresponding articles, and, when each wheel is stopped, the operator sees a combination of three pictures, one on each wheel. If this combination is a winning one, the operator gets a prize of nickels, the number depending upon the combination obtained. If the combination is not a winning one (which is generally the case), the operator gets nothing. The problem facing the mathematician is that of calculating the operator's "return", i.e., if the machine should be played a very large number of times, what would be the return for every dollar put into the machine?

Experiment verified that each picture was as likely to turn up as any other one, and hence the machine was not "fixed". For this machine, then, the calculation is quite simple. Suppose, for example, we consider the combination triple cherries: triple cherries: yellow bell.

On the first wheel, we have four triple cherry pictures, so the probability of this wheel coming up with the desired pic-

ture is 4 in 10. On the second wheel, there are three such pictures, so the probability of obtaining the desired picture is 3 in 10. On the third wheel, there is one yellow bell, so the probability is 1 in 10 of obtaining this picture. Hence the chance of obtaining the *combination*

is $\frac{4}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{12}{1000}$ or 0.012.

Now on this combination, the prize is five nickels, or the return is $0.012 \times 5 = 0.06$, since we may take the nickel as our unit of money. This means that, on the average, the return on each dollar put into the machine is \$0.06 or six cents on this combination alone.

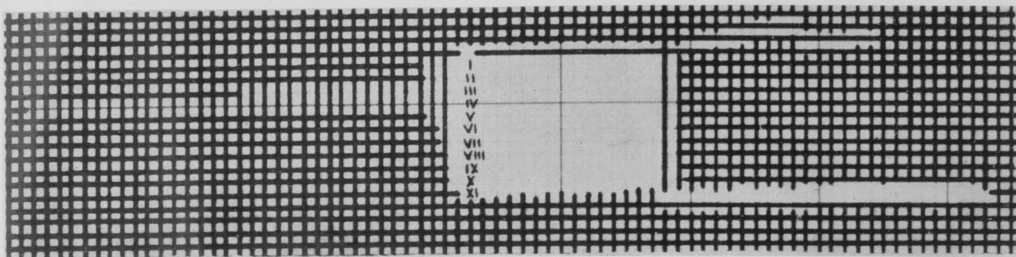
However, there are other winning combinations, and to obtain the expectation of the machine, we must add up the separate expectations of each winning combination. The result of such a calculation gives an expected return of 0.684, i.e., for each dollar spent playing the machine, the operator may expect a return of \$0.684, or 68.4 cents.

The more the operator plays the machine, the closer his return should be to this theoretical amount. A test run of one hundred trials (more would be necessary to conduct a careful check of the machine) supported this theoretical result. Incidentally, the calculated return of about two-thirds is actually better than one gets on most gambling machines.

In the other example, the Court found the probability estimate useful². In this case, a shirt button was pulled from a shirt, and the cloth adhering to the but-

¹R. F. Rodgers, *Calculation—A New Service in Crime Detection*. RCMP Quarterly, Vol. XIX, No. 3, January 1954, p. 223.

²R. v. Murray, Nova Scotia Supreme Court.



ton thread was compared with the two holes left in a shirt (there were two superposed holes, since the cloth was double thickness to reinforce the button). Mr. R. V. Phillips, M.A., one of our laboratory scientists, found that the ripped pieces of cloth matched the holes shown.

Since the pieces of cloth matched the holes, they *could* have come from them. But the argument might be raised that the correspondence was only coincidental, and they were actually unrelated. A calculation of the probability of this being the case was made, in order to show that such a contingency was far too remote to be worthy of serious consideration.

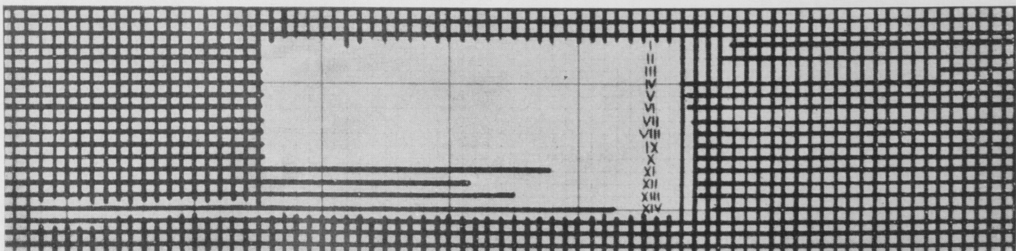
The outer hole (upper diagram) shows 11 missing strands. These strands were distinguished from each other by length. If two threads were of nearly the same length, they were put into the same class. Hence strands 1-2 and 5-10 were put into the basic class, strand 3 was in class A, strand 4 was in class B, and strand 11 was in class C. The combination of missing threads of these class lengths was considered. The chance of such a situation occurring again was found to be less than 1:17,000.

The inner hole (lower diagram) shows 14 missing strands. Strands 4-10 were put into the basic class, strands 1-2 were in class A, strand 3 was in class B, strands 11 and 14 were in class C, and strands 12-13 were in class D. The probability in this case was found to be less than 1:210,000,000.

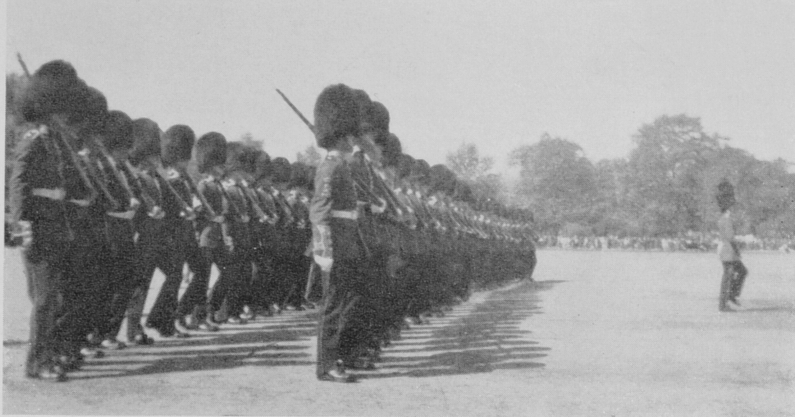
Since both holes came into the calculation, the resultant probability of this situation occurring by chance was *less* than 1:3,500,000,000,000. Hence the true probability, being less, might actually be 1:100,000,000,000,000, or some such figure. In any case, the calculation shows that any argument based on accidental coincidence would be purely speculative and theoretical, as 3,500,000,000,000 buttons would require almost 2,000 shirt buttons per person for everybody in the world (there are just not that many buttons!).

The button was found at the scene of the theft, and the shirt was removed from the accused—hence any relationship which could be provided between the two would link the accused with the theft.

After consideration of all the testimony given, the Court found the accused guilty on Sept. 17, 1953. ● ● ●



Scots Guards
in Quick
March Past
on Queen's
Birthday
Parade.



Pomp and Circumstance

by M. T. A. VARGA, B.A.

ON June 11 every year, Londoners enjoy the age old "Trooping the Color" or the official birthday parade of the reigning sovereign. The Queen, attended by the Royal Procession (headed by Brigade Major A. M. H. Gregory-Hood, MC), and escorted by the Household Cavalry, proceeds down the Mall from Buckingham Palace to Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall. The Guards are drawn up in perfect formation awaiting the Queen's arrival. Last year Maj. T. A. Matheson, 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards and his men were brought over especially from duties in Egypt to line the Parade-grounds; while Capt. R. O. de la Hey and his 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards lined the Mall.

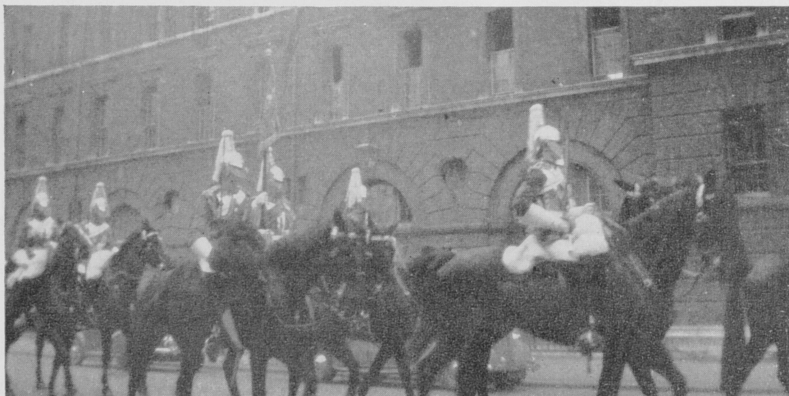
After the "Royal Salute, Present Arms and the National Anthem" from the massed bands, the Birthday Parade moves

in and through the stately, decorous, familiar pattern of bygone years; salute, inspection of the line, the Color trooped, then the march past in slow time and in quick time. The military dignity, color and precision are in all a moving spectacle from beginning to end. The bands of the Brigade of Guards are the finest in the British Army. The marching and counter marching of the massed bands are one of the most impressive features of the ceremonial.

Several days before the actual "Trooping the Color", I was invited to view a rehearsal from the Royal Stand where the higher ranking officers of the day were closely criticizing the lines of the seven regiments. Capt. A. N. Breitmeyer was most instructive about past history of the Grenadier Guards.

The procession leaves Horse Guards,

Life Guards
at
Knightsbridge
Barracks
Hyde Park
on way to
Whitehall as
"New" Guards.





Life Guard as Boxman outside Whitehall.

returns to Buckingham Palace where the Old Guards on duty there march past the Queen and the New Guards take over. In the meantime all Guards from the Parade-ground march past and continue to their barracks.

The daily ceremony of the Changing of the Guards takes place at either

Buckingham Palace or St. James's Palace, beginning at 10.30 a.m. The New Guard headed by a Guard's band arrive at the Palace to find the Old Guard drawn up in the fore-court. An Ensign of each Guard carries the color of the regiment. After the exchange of the usual military compliments the reliefs are marched off to take over from the sentries at both Palaces.

At about 10.50 a.m. the Household Cavalry can be seen coming down Constitution Hill on their way to Whitehall. The daily mounted duties and changing of the Guards never fail to attract Londoners and tourists. The two mounted "Boxmen" sentries at Whitehall are posted between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. along with the dismounted sentries. Each mounted escort has a Farrier-Corporal-of-Horse or Headsman, one who carries an axe, the history of which dates far back into the tales of military accoutrements when such weapons were used to destroy wounded horses. The Farrier can be recognized by his blue tunic and black plume at the rear of all escorts.



Editor's Note: The author of these articles is a native of Windsor, Ont., who studied music in Budapest and Vienna at an early age; graduated from the University of Western Ontario, London, Ont., Class '47 also winning an M.G.M. Dramatic Scholarship; did one year of post-graduate studies in philosophy and languages at Assumption College, and spent another year studying painting and languages in Paris and Florence; first wrote short stories at kind advice of Sir John Masefield and has been doing free-lance reporting for various newspapers.

THIS THEIR HERITAGE

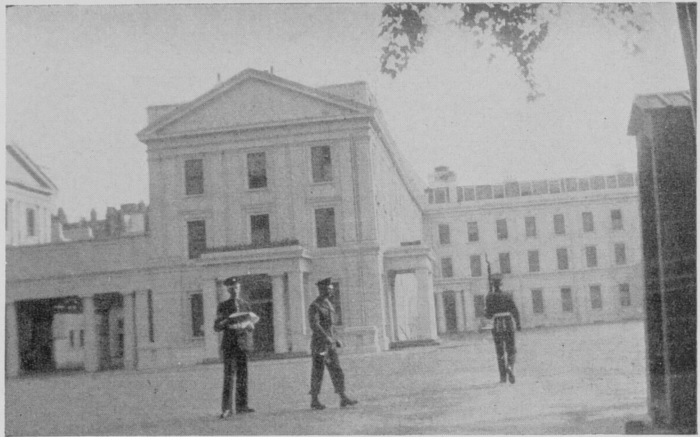
by M. T. A. VARGA, B.A.

“HATS OFF” to the “Red Coats” of the Brigade of Guards and the Household Cavalry. Although traditionally royal, they are also known to be excellent fighting units. At Victoria and Combermere Barracks, Windsor, countless battalions have been

trained and drilled for both active service abroad and ceremonials.

The massive gray buildings of Wellington and Chelsea Barracks house the Guards in London; while the rambling edifice at Knightsbridge Hyde Park Barracks holds 400 men and 225 horses of

**Wellington Barracks
with Grenadier
Guardsmen on
Sentry Duty.**



the Household Cavalry. Guards' duties are similar to those carried on by the RCMP at Ottawa. The one difference is that the Guards are posted to such historical places as: The Tower of London (royal prison for many), The Palace of Whitehall (Charles II spent his last days here), St. James's Palace (Henry VIII carried on his merry flirtations in court) and in Scotland—The Palace of Holyrood-house.

One of the oldest ceremonies called "The Keys" takes place every day at the Tower of London. The Yeoman Warder of the Tower with his Guard escort makes the same rounds and receives the same answer, "Pass, Queen Elizabeth's Keys. All's well!"

Both the foot and horse Guards are ordered out on State occasions such as "Trooping the Color", the opening of the new Session of Parliament, the Royal Tournament, the Lord Mayor's Show and Remembrance Day. Of all the picturesque ceremonies enacted in royal palaces, none can excel an installation of the new Knights of the Garter each year at Windsor Castle.

Last year the RCMP Musical Ride at Earl's Court was highly praised by Capt. R. H. G. Dolbey, Life Guards who won the Prince of Wales Cup in the Jumping Competitions at the Tournament. The Royal Tournament like so many traditions of martial England dates back to medieval times when mounted men

**The Tower
of London.**





Irish Guardsman as Sentry outside Buckingham Palace.

fought one another in mock combat and the whole display was essentially a game. Since 1883, when the Tournament was organized as "Royal" military displays, it is the introduction of the civil population to the military forces of the nation at work and play.

The Brigade of Guards consists of the five regiments: Grenadier, Coldstream,

Scots, Irish and Welsh. In case you wish to identify them: summer dress—scarlet tunic, blue trousers and bearskin cap.

Grenadiers: nine single buttons on front of tunic at equal distances; six inch white plume on left side of bearskin.

Coldstream: ten buttons in pairs; six inch red plume on right.

Scots: nine buttons in threes; no plume.

Irish: ten buttons, four, four and two; six inch St. Patrick's blue plume on right side of bearskin.

Welsh: ten buttons in fives; nine inch green and white plume on left side of bearskin.

The Household Cavalry composed of the Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards (The Blues) perform daily duties on alternate days, perpetuating the original Guard at Whitehall in the epoch of Charles II. The Life Guards were founded in 1659 to promote the cavalier cause, one year before the restoration of King Charles II. The Blues were raised by Charles himself two years later. In Hyde Park the Troopers practise riding in full dress. That means getting used to steel cuirasses, not to mention the awkwardness of a sword while sitting upright in the saddle, wearing spurs, cartouche-belt and box, white buckskin breeches, long black riding boots, plumed helmets of thin German silver, and in bad weather, flowing cloaks. To differentiate the Life Guards wear scarlet tunics and white plumes of whale-bone, and scarlet cloaks; the Royal Horse Guards wear blue tunics, blue cloaks and red plumes of yak or horsehair.

The Officer of the Guard at Whitehall has his own set of rooms and entertains as he wishes. Last year I was given a



Top: The Palace of Holyroodhouse—The Nave of the Abbey in Ruins.



Bottom: Buckingham Palace from the Mall.

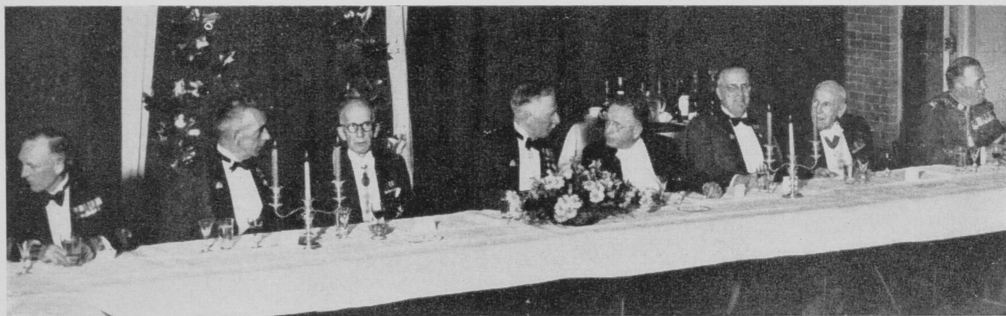
"conducted tour" by Lord Galway, Life Guard and one time escort to Princess Margaret. He drew my attention to a rather amusing framed picture found in the Officer's Chambers. It was that of the common bed bug with the inscription "killed in single combat in this room, May 1901, by Captain Algernon Ferguson, Life Guards. Presented by the HCB Committee in admiration of his valour".

Every year a mounted squadron is stationed at Pirbright where a military competition takes place among men of the

same regiment. Last September the Royal Horse Guards put on a grand showing of: inter-troop jumping, mounted wrestling, obstacle racing, tug of war, open and officers' jumping. Deserving praise for excellent horsemanship were Capt. F. W. Brogden and J. F. Newman. They would be keen competitors to International Irish Champion Capt. Colm O'Shea.

The officers of the horse and foot Guards alike are expected to wear dark suits and bowler hats and to carry rolled umbrellas when out in London by day.

● ● ●



Shown above seated at the head table are, left to right: Commodore H. N. Lay, RCN; Asst. Commr. C. W. Harvison, Director of Operations and Criminal Investigation, RCMP; His Excellency, the Governor-General; Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, RCMP; Hon. Stuart S. Garson, Minister of Justice; Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird, RCMP; Maj.-Gen. A. Bowen Perry, CMG, former Commissioner, RCMP; Maj.-Gen. H. A. Sparling.

Anniversary Dinner

A Mess Dinner was held in the RCMP Officers' Mess at Rockcliffe Barracks on May 15, commemorating the 81st anniversary of the founding of the Force. Covers were laid for 60.

The toast to the Force was proposed by Maj.-Gen. A. Bowen Perry, a former Commissioner, and was responded to by Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE. His Excellency the Governor-General and the Hon. Stuart S. Garson, Minister of Justice, also spoke briefly.

The guests included His Excellency the Governor-General, the Hon. Stuart S. Garson, Minister of Justice, Maj.-Gen. A. Bowen Perry, Maj.-Gen. G. R. Pearkes, VC, a former member of the Force, Commodore H. N. Lay, RCN, Maj.-Gen. H. A. Sparling, Air Vice Marshal F. R. Miller, Brig. M. B. K. Gordon, Mr. F. P. Varcoe, Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr. David Sim, Deputy Minister of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, Rev. Canon A. M. Lapierre, and Maj. F. Goforth, Army Chaplain Services.

The Chilkoot Snowslide

by Cst. M. G. ROULSTON

**Fifty-six years ago one of the great tragedies of early
Western history struck at the throngs of adventurers
who stampeded to the Yukon gold-fields.**

THE Yukon, in the early 90's, was a relatively unexplored, and uninhabited country. There seemed to be little need for a police force in such a territory. But in 1894, the Government of Canada began to receive reports of lawless activities being carried on by miners and prospectors working on the creeks on the American side of the Alaska-Yukon boundary. As a result, a party of 20 NCOs and men of the North-West Mounted Police was sent to the Yukon for the purpose of maintaining law and order. Superintendent Constantine was appointed magistrate and recorder of claims and along with Inspector Strickland, an actively capable officer, and Mr. D. W. Davis, newly appointed collector of Customs for the Yukon, he accompanied the small group that was intent on establishing the government's authority in a territory as vast as the country of France.

Within a year's time, the Force had become popular with the very men it had been sent to keep in order and a strangely contrasting quietude prevailed. This state of affairs did not exist for long, however, for in August 1896 news of the discovery of gold on Bonanza Creek, excited the aspirations for wealth and adventure of people throughout the civilized world and, as if attracted by a huge magnet, they were lured to the Yukon. The territory became a cauldron of activity.

There were several routes leading to the gold-fields but the most favored one seemed to be by way of the Skagway

trail. After travelling by steamer to Skagway or Dyea in the southernmost part of Alaska, the impetuous gold seekers would plod their way on foot over the Chilkoot Mountain Pass into Canada. Then they would assemble crude makeshift wooden scows, without wasting more time than was necessary, and take to the water, following a series of lakes and swift flowing streams to the Yukon River and down it 500 miles to the gold-fields. This was a long, hard, treacherous trip. Some people unable to face the challenge, gave up and returned home; others succumbed to the ruthless elements of the Yukon.

Chilkoot, a 3,600 foot Mountain Pass joining Alaskan territory to the Yukon, was no easy conquest. Even toughened Indians found it hard to surmount, for the trail was steep and slippery—often hidden in fog or blizzard. To add to his tribulations each prospective gold seeker was burdened with equipment averaging between 800 and 1,500 pounds, making it necessary for him to labor again and again up the rough steps hewn out of the icy slopes of the rocky canyon. Men's tempers became frayed; quarrels were frequent. No one could stop to rest except when the others did, without losing his place in the line. The trail was lined with the sick and defeated; thieves and "sharks" preyed continuously on the helplessness and gullibility of their weary victims. Sheep Camp just below the timber line was the den of these ruthless criminals. All the while, freezing temperatures and biting Arctic winds, snows

Prospectors
ascending
Chilkoot
Pass.



and rains, Nature's own renegades, took their toll, robbing the struggling ant-like creatures of their strength and making it a trail of terror, confusion, squalor and death. Unless he hired Indians to help, a man usually took four weeks to reach the top. Living on a diet consisting of beans and tea didn't help matters. It was indeed a tough job, requiring the utmost in courage and resourcefulness, and forming only the first hurdle in this mad race for wealth.

But, hordes of venturesome prospectors descended upon the Yukon like swarms of hungry locusts. As the population increased so did the strength of the Police, not only to deal with the lawlessness which accompanied the influx, but to prevent disaster amongst the new-comers, as well as record claims, collect Customs and guard the passes.

In January 1898, at the height of the gold-rush, Supt. S. B. Steele was made Officer Commanding the NWMP in the Yukon. Shortly afterwards, Inspr. R. Belcher was placed in charge of a strong party of the Force, posted on the summit of Chilkoot Mountain Pass, for the purpose of collecting Customs and guarding the Pass. It was at this location that the most grievous calamity of the whole gold-rush took place a short time later.

When Inspector Belcher and party arrived on Feb. 10, 1898, they pitched

their tents the first night in Sheep Camp on the American side of the border. The Inspector described in one of his reports an incident which happened that night.

"The Vigilance Committee at this place was trying two men for thefts of various kinds; the first man was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged but managed to escape from his guard, and as he had not been deprived of his revolver commenced firing on his captors which they returned with interest; and he was afterwards found dead close to the tent in which I was stopping, with a bullet wound in his forehead. The other culprit was also found guilty and sentenced to 50 lashes of the cat, which next morning he duly received on his bare back; afterwards a large placard bearing in large letters the word 'thief' was tied on his back and he was turned adrift."

On February 11 by about 7 p.m., Belcher and his men had reached the summit of Chilkoot Pass and had brought up most of their freight and lumber, enabling them to pitch their tent. On the 12th, the rest of the lumber reached the top and the men proceeded to saw and split the scantlings so as to be ready to build on the morrow. Everyone arose at 3 a.m. the following day to get an early start on the building and by dark the four walls were up. A tarpaulin was stretched over the top to serve as a roof.



Actual View of Scene at the Summit of the Pass taken May 13, 1898.

This crude arrangement later proved to be rather unsatisfactory for frost accumulated so thickly on the inside of the tarpaulin during the night, that after the fire was lit in the morning the place was "like a shower-bath until noon and everything got wet through"; but, at least it was more substantial than a tent. However, there was a scarcity of firewood on the Summit and it was decided to move the main camp down near Crater Lake. Three large tents and one small one were set up there—one large one for the horses, one for the store and the others for the men.

On the night of the 18th the water in Crater Lake commenced to rise and in the morning was six inches deep in the tents; sleighs were brought in and the beds made on them. The next night the storm got worse and the water continued to rise. Several of the tents were blown down and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the men kept the rest standing by holding on to the poles and putting up additional supports. Finally they were forced to move to the top of

the hill where it was colder but drier. Some of the men got sick, complaining of colds and kidney troubles. To add further to their problems, the nearest firewood was seven miles away and the men sent for it frequently returned badly frost-bitten.

Despite these miserable hardships the Union Jack was finally hoisted on the 26th (the first fine day following the storm which had started on the 15th) and the Police commenced to collect Customs.

Though bad weather is often the cause of discomfort and disaster, there may be occasions when it can be a blessing, as it was prior to the terrible catastrophe which took place at Chilkoot Pass on Apr. 3, 1898, for the storm which had been raging all week reached its height on Saturday, April 2, and as a result, there were fewer people on the trail than was usually the case. Such had been the intensity of the snow-fall that all the cabins and tents on the Summit were completely buried. At 7.30 a.m. on April 3, there was a lull in the storm which

lasted until 10 a.m. During this calm people began packing their outfits up to the Summit, but by the time a number had reached the top, the storm had increased in violence. Realizing the difficulty of going back to Sheep Camp later and also that they could not stay on the Summit, they immediately began the descent. There had been several snow-slides at the Scales—a point near the bottom of the mountain—caused by the recent heavy snow-falls but those descending managed to reach a point about a half mile below the Scales before they were caught in a tremendous avalanche of snow which buried about 60 people. Fifty-three perished and the others were rescued with the greatest difficulty.

Two women had been rescued from a smaller slide on the Scales earlier that same morning but, continuing on their way were caught in this second larger one. One of them was rescued again but her companion perished.

When Inspector Belcher received news of the tragedy—which, incidentally, had occurred in American territory—the following morning, he communicated with the United States authorities and offered assistance. As he was also anxious to know the fate of a constable who had been sent on patrol just before the incident, he detailed a sergeant to make inquiries.

The sergeant reported later that the constable was all right and volunteers had commenced to dig out the bodies of the snowslide victims. Superintendent Steele sent instructions that a party be sent down to the scene to assist in exhuming the bodies, note the names and addresses of each one, and see that the property and effects of the deceased were looked after properly.

Of course, as Superintendent Steele mentioned in his report, he was in no way responsible for anything that was done on the other side of the line other than to see that the interests of British subjects received attention, but one must agree that in sending aid he chose the best course of action. Co-operation such

as this can do no more than promote friendly relationships between two neighboring countries and in a major disaster, needless delay over technicalities such as jurisdiction can often result in further grief.

Chilkoot became known as “the poor man’s pass” and not without reason. Throughout the winter months those unable to pay others to transport their goods over the Pass, could haul their own freight. In 1898 Inspector Belcher reported that 25,000 to 30,000 people had crossed the Summit and of all the nationalities represented—the majority were Americans—only a few were miners. Only the most rugged of constitution stood up under the gruelling conditions and many fell by the wayside. The great gold-rush to the Yukon was truly a case of “many being called but few being chosen” and the Chilkoot snowslide was perhaps only the most noteworthy of the many tragedies which resulted from it.



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New Riding School for Regina

IN THE spring of this year a significant change took place in the recruit training syllabus of the RCMP. The period of indoctrination was increased to nine months and instructions issued that all new personnel joining the Force were to receive the full course in equitation.

Back in 1939, at the outbreak of hostilities, training in equitation was curtailed; only a skeleton staff of riding instructors retained and mounts were turned out to pasture. In the busy years following the war with the Force's expansion program and absorption of provincial police responsibilities in Newfoundland and British Columbia, it was found necessary to continue certain curtailments in the training department and equitation was restricted to a small percentage of recruits. With a gradual easing of pressure in the man-power shortage since 1945 it has been possible to increase this percentage slowly, to a point where the new policy could be adopted this year.

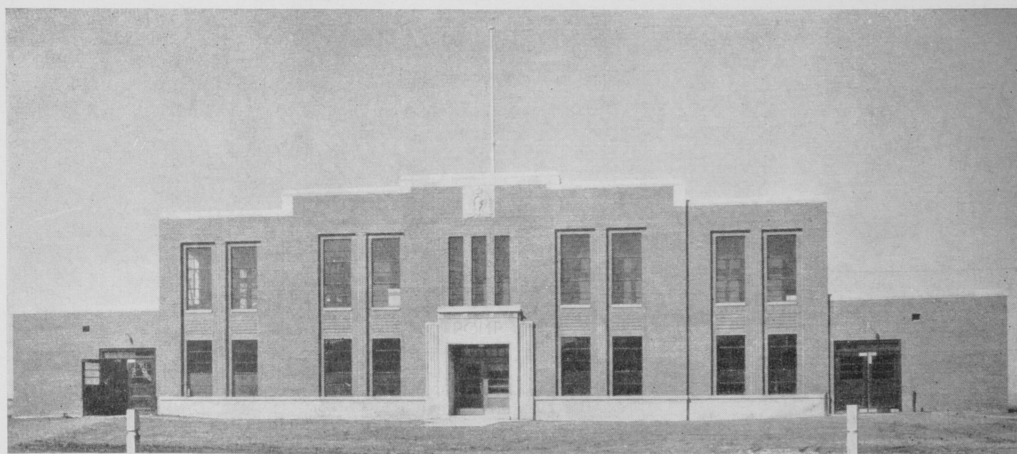
In this highly mechanized era we live in, it is inevitable that from time to time there is apt to be criticism levelled at the Force in our continued maintenance

of riding schools. It is indeed unfortunate that the intrinsic value gained in teaching men the art of handling horses is often never fully appreciated. To say nothing of improving a man's physical condition, training in horsemanship instils a brand of self-reliance and confidence that can hardly be acquired under any other comparable system of training. It is for this reason that equitation will no doubt remain an essential part of RCMP basic training.

* * *

Staff photographer Cpl. F. W. Barnes of Regina has taken this view (below) of the new building which houses a riding arena and stabling for 70 horses. The present riding master of "Depot" Division is Sgt. R. R. Van Patten who took over in 1950 from ex-S/Sgt. C. Walker. In order to cope with the volume of personnel passing through the school, Sergeant Van Patten has the following staff for assistance: riding instructors—Sgt. C. F. Box, Cpls. G. A. Cutting and B. H. M. Armstrong; assistant riding instructors—Csts. W. T. McLean, S. A. Strang, J. G. Barnes and R. Cave; horse trainer—Spl. Cst. F. Rasmussen. C.C.B. ●●●

New Riding School and Stables, "Depot" Division, Regina.



The Prince of Wales Cup

By

ASST. COMMR. D. L. MCGIBBON

A brief account of the historical background of one of Canada's most coveted shooting trophies.

THE Prince of Wales Challenge Trophy for rifle shooting is the most prized and famous trophy of the New Brunswick Rifle Association. I believe that it is possibly the oldest trophy in Canada which is still competed for each year by riflemen. Its monetary value is about \$800, but it is of great historical value to the Province of New Brunswick, and is very rightly safeguarded by being held in the Museum at Saint John, except for its brief appearance when being presented to the winner after the series of competitions held annually at Sussex. Such a trophy has a history well worth the telling.

When HMS *Styx* anchored in the harbor of Saint John on the evening of Aug. 2, 1860, it was a momentous visit. His Royal Highness, Edward, Prince of Wales, later Edward VII, was paying an official visit to the colony of New Brunswick, the first such visit of royalty since 1795, when we were visited by the Duke of Kent. Needless to say, the province was en fete and a very satisfactory and impressive display of arms was enacted by the combined forces of the



British regular troops, Militia and volunteer companies.

The following extract from a General Order issued at Fredericton on Aug. 13, 1860, is of some interest in this connection:

Major Carter, 63rd Regiment, Commanding Her Majesty's troops in New Brunswick, has submitted to His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, a highly satisfactory report of the conduct of the whole of the Militia Force, cavalry, artillery and infantry recently under his command, not only while they were under arms, but also during the whole period for which they were called out.

His Excellency has had an opportunity of personally observing their appearance and the manner in which they performed their duties during the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and he gladly avails himself of this

occasion to express his warm appreciation of their steady and soldier-like behavior.

His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, has received from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, permission to announce that it is the intention of H.R.H. to present a "Challenge Cup" (to be competed for every year) as a prize for the best marksman among the companies of Militia, in uniform, which have volunteered or may volunteer for drill and exercise. His Excellency is sure that this announcement will be received as a most gratifying recognition on the part of H.R.H. of the soldier-like and steady conduct of the Militia Force called out by His Excellency's proclamation of the 25th ultimo, and of the zeal which induced them to volunteer for drill and exercise; and he has no doubt that the same spirit which assembled together so large a force of Militia of all arms (uniformed at their own expense) dur-

ing H.R.H. visit, will continue to animate them and extend to every battalion of Militia in the Province. The officer in command of every company of Militia volunteering for drill and exercise may apply to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for service ammunition for practice, (at the rate of five rounds per man in uniform) on showing that a suitable and safe practice ground has been marked and secured for the company. (Signed) R. Hayne, Lieutenant-Colonel, Adjutant-General, Militia.

The impetus thus given musketry practice was not slow in producing results. On September 11 that same year, a meeting of all officers of the Saint John City Volunteer Companies was held at Number Two Engine House. Lieutenant-Colonel Foster was chairman and stated that the reason for the meeting was to allow all commissioned gentlemen to become personally acquainted with each other; to adopt some measure by which renewed energy and activity should be given to the Volunteers and thus increase the present members.

After some suggestions, it was resolved that all the Volunteers of the city have a review and inspection at the Barracks Square on September 26, and that Colonel Thurgar should be the inspecting officer. It was also decided that all the companies should commence target practice, and arrangements were made for procuring the necessary supplies of ammunition.

These Volunteers were men of action for we find that they held their first rifle competition under newly organized conditions on October 18 at Sand Cove, Carleton. On this occasion a silver medal was donated for the winner by the Hon. John Robertson.

Colonel Hayne, Adjutant General, in his report on the Militia for 1860, speaks very favorably of the efficiency of the Volunteers throughout the province and especially so of those in Saint John. To further encourage shooting he recommended that each Volunteer be issued

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50 rounds of ball ammunition for practice and that every facility be afforded the men to enable them to become proficient with the rifle. Inducements for additional practice were further encouraged in 1861, when in March a General Order was issued allowing Colonial Volunteers to compete for the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon. Also in this year the National Rifle Association presented a silver medal to each Colonial Association, and the Lieutenant-Governor announced his intention of presenting a gold medal each year to the winner of the Prince of Wales Cup and a silver medal to the best shot in each Volunteer Company.

The first competition for the Prince of Wales Cup was held at Sussex on Oct.

6, 1861, during the week of the provincial exhibition. It was won by Private Elston of Kings County, who thus heads the list of the many foremost marksmen who over the years have had their names engraved on this famous trophy. ●●●

Editor's Note: Members of the RCMP are eligible to compete in competition for the Prince of Wales Trophy and on four occasions it has been won by personnel of the Force—

Sgt. J. D. O'Connell—1934

Sgt. J. D. O'Connell—1936

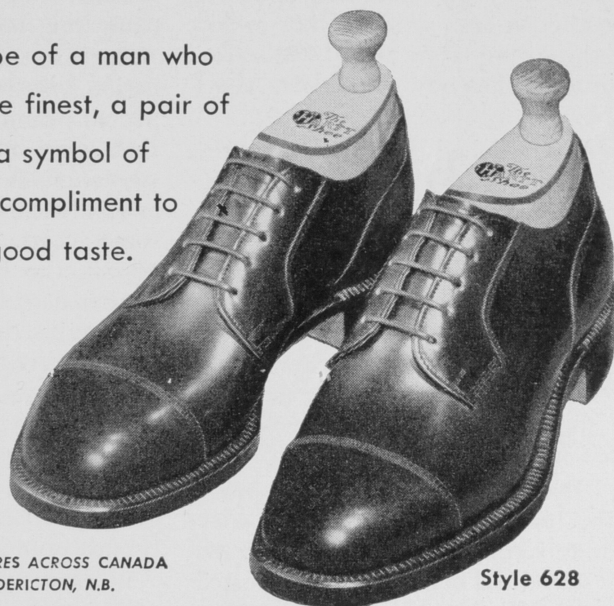
Supt. D. L. McGibbon—1949

Cpl. A. M. Hughes—1953

Reg. No. 9072 S/Sgt. J. D. O'Connell retired to pension Aug. 31, 1946; Superintendent McGibbon is now Assistant Commissioner, Officer Commanding "F" Division, Regina, Sask., and author of this article; Corporal Hughes is a serving member of "J" Division, N.B.

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Famous Explorer Photographed Canada's Last Cannibal

THE July 1942 issue of *The Quarterly* contained an article written by ex-Sgt. Major F. A. Bagley entitled, "The Last of Canada's Cannibals", a rather vivid account of a gruesome happening which occurred during the early days of the North-West Mounted Police and resulted in the first legal hanging in the vast area then known as the North-West Territories of Canada. The story, considering its unconventionality, is worthy of repetition particularly since photographs recently sent to *The Quarterly* add extra interest to this little known episode in Western Canada's early history.

In the spring of 1879, Supt. W. D. Jarvis, who was in command of the NWMP post at Fort Saskatchewan, heard of a Cree Indian, Kah-Kee-See-Koo-Chin (Swift Runner), whose activities, according to the report, would bear watching. He had apparently left Athabasca for his usual autumn-winter hunting and trapping trip the year previous, accompanied by his wife, five children, his brother-in-law and mother-in-law but in the spring, appeared at the settlement of Big Lake (now St. Albert, Alta.) alone.

When questioned by priests at the Roman Catholic Mission about his relatives, the Indian stated that his wife, children, brother-in-law and mother-in-law had all died in the woods from starvation. To the mission fathers, this seemed an unlikely story, for Kah-Kee-See-Koo-Chin looked particularly well-fed, and did not appear to be grieving as one might expect of a man who had watched his family die of hunger.

Sgt. "Dick" Steele was sent to interview the Indian and doubting the story given him, returned to the fort with the suspect in irons. There, the Cree repeated his tale to Superintendent Jarvis, telling how the death of one of his sons had

caused the mother of the boy to shoot herself while starvation had later claimed the lives of all the others. He explained that he had kept himself alive by boiling and eating his tepee.

Two days later a party left in quest of the "starvation" camp. Frustrated by false leads of the prisoner and acting on the advice of the interpreter it was decided to administer some medicine called muss-kee-kee-wah-bwee which is prepared by allowing a generous quantity of plug tobacco to soak in a strong brew of tea. It proved to be more effective than modern truth serum. The Indian became extremely talkative.

Next morning, the Cree led the Police into the thickest part of the bush and in a short time they came upon the abandoned camp. They found the tepee, not boiled and eaten as had been claimed, but stowed away in the branches of a tree along with some traps. Skulls and bones lay scattered around the dead camp fire while other evidence of the prisoner's cannibalism, too gruesome and nauseating to mention, were uncovered.

Back at the fort a preliminary examination was held during which the suspected cannibal eventually confessed that none of his family had died of starvation—he had eaten them. As an excuse for his crime he explained that some years previously, on a hunting trip in the far north, his young companion had died of starvation. In order to save his own life he ate the boy and thus acquired a craving for human flesh.

The prisoner was tried, convicted and sentenced to death. During the days that followed, he seemed supremely happy and often laughed and jested with his guards, suffering no apparent remorse for his crime nor fear of the gallows.

In the biting 42-below-zero weather of the early morning of Dec. 20, 1879, Kah-Kee-See-Koo-Chin was hanged.

July, 1954]

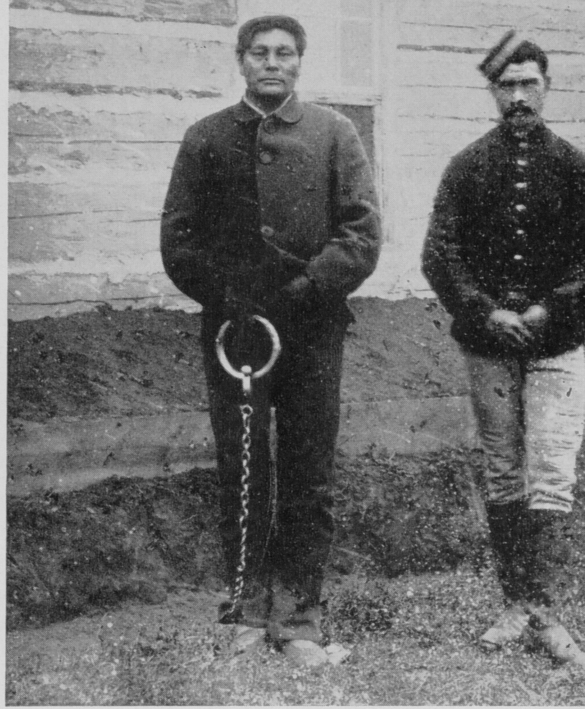
Cree Cannibal (left) with Guard at Fort Saskatchewan.

Many of his surviving relatives and specially invited chiefs were present, sitting in a circle furiously drumming and singing the death song to speed their departing brother on his way to the happy hunting grounds. As he stood on the scaffold, the murderer expressed his thanks to the Mounted Police and the priests for their kindness to him and urged his own people to take warning of his fate.

* *

The man responsible for the photograph of the prisoner and his escort which illustrates our account, was, in his own right, a remarkable individual, though certainly in a different sense than the Cree cannibal who was the subject of his photography. He was Dr. George Mercer Dawson, who was born in Pictou, N.S., on Aug. 1, 1849 and died in Ottawa, Ont., on Mar. 2, 1901. During his all too short life he gained a broader knowledge of his country, Canada, than any of his predecessors.

After receiving his education at McGill University and the Royal School of Mines in London, Eng., from which he graduated with honors in 1872, Dr. Dawson returned to Canada to begin his eventful career of searching for facts which would eventually win for him, eminent renown, not only as the foremost geologist in North America but also as one of Canada's hardest explorers and leading scientists. Principally a geologist, he did not by any means specialize in this field alone; during his reconnaissances, he made observations and kept records on a host of other topics such as natural history, ethnology, anthropology and related sciences.



Photo—National Museum of Canada.

Dr. Dawson's first appointment came in 1873 when he accepted the position of botanist and geologist for the North American Boundary Commission, which was concerned with drawing a boundary line between Canada and the United States from Lake of the Woods to British Columbia. The reports he prepared became classics in Canadian geology.

In 1875, he joined the staff of the Canadian Geological Survey and set out to explore the Liard and Yukon Valleys, the Canadian Rockies and British Columbia. He came in contact with aboriginal tribes, recorded their characteristics and customs and collected their languages. He compiled reports on the economic and social geology of the country and made notes on the natural history. His remarks on economic questions aided in the development of many of the resources of this vast country. Later, in 1885, Dawson became director of the survey.

In 1884, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, formed a committee to make an ethnological survey of the north-west tribes of the Dominion, and Dr. Dawson was selected for membership. Because of his familiarity

with the subject and his acquaintance with the area and tribes, it fell to him to take a leading part in the organization and administration of the work to be undertaken by the committee.

Appointed one of the Bering Sea Commissioners in 1891, Dawson cruised into the North Pacific to investigate the conditions of seal life there. (Later he took part in the Bering Sea arbitration and as a result of his services was decorated by the late Queen Victoria with the order of "Companion of St. Michael and St. George".)

To read a comprehensive list of Dr. George M. Dawson's achievements and contributions to various sciences and to his country, certainly leaves one with the impression that he was truly a great man. When one further considers that in infancy he suffered a near fatal accident—involving a fracture of the spine—which arrested bodily growth and resulted in a permanent deformity, and yet was possessed with the vigor to achieve such distinction in maturity one can not help but marvel at Dr. Dawson's accomplishments.

(M.R.) ●●●

RCMP Band (Regina) to Participate in British Empire Games

Opening ceremonies of the British Empire Games are slated for July 30, 1954, at Vancouver, B.C. and among the attractions adding color to the occasion will be the RCMP Band from Regina. Athletes from a score of Commonwealth countries will compete against each other over a period of eight days and during this time the band will perform in conjunction with many events.

The occasion is a fitting one for the band's visit—the first of any Mounted Police musical organization to the Pacific Coast province—and an enthusiastic reception is anticipated. In addition to scheduled performances at the Games, time has been set aside for the band to entertain at hospitals in the Vancouver and New Westminster area. Since the formation of the Force's present bands, many requests have been received at "Headquarters" for the appearance of one of them in British Columbia. It has been difficult to accede to these requests because bandsmen are employed in full-time positions—members of the Regina band are occupied at the Prairie training centre. During this trip the band is expected to fulfil a number of these requests and Commissioner Nicholson has made arrangements for a tour to various points in B.C. that will allow members of the Force an opportunity to hear a band of their own.

The band will play in Victoria on August 9-10 and while in the provincial capital expects to participate in the impressive "Sunset Ceremony" on the grounds of the Parliament Buildings. By bus the band will travel to the following mainland points: Chilliwack and Cactus Lake on August 11, Penticton on August 12, Kelowna on August 13-14, Vernon on August 16 and Kamloops on August 17. Both parades and concerts are included in the plans, while at Kelowna the band will appear at the famous International Regatta held each year in that city.

Insp. E. J. Lydall, Supervisor of Music, will be in charge of the tour and the band will be directed by its band-master Sgt. C.C. Bryson. Music to suit all tastes is included in the variety selected from the band's library by Sergeant Bryson—excerpts from operatic and symphonic works, marches, waltzes and novelties. To add further variety, each program will include performances by one or more soloists.

An applicant for the Force included the following passage in a composition giving his reasons for applying for engagement: Ever since I was a youngster I have always dreamed of becoming a Mounted Policeman. I used to go to the movies and sit through the picture about four times when it was about the Mounties. They were always dressed so neatly in their red coats which look so smart, and their brown pants with the yellow stripes down the sides. When my mother used to see them walking down the street in Moose Jaw when she was a girl, she used to whistle at them and they would turn around and smile, it would just about drive her crazy. Now she says to my father, "John, why weren't you a mountie?" or "Why I didn't marry a mountie, I'll never know!" I recently saw two pictures of them, both of them were terrific. They were called "Rose Marie" and "Saskatchewan". "Saskatchewan" wasn't as good as the first one because all the way through the picture all the men would be talking of mutiny against their lieutenant which I don't believe ever happened and probably never will. After seeing those pictures I know now that they are definitely the best police force in the world.

A Survey of the Identification Characteristics of Horse Hair

by Cst. E. E. JAMES, B.A.

THE positive identification of horse hair has proved to be of importance in recent cases. In a recent murder case, hair found adhering to a farm disc was shown to be of horse origin. This substantiated the investigator's theory that the murderer had ridden to and from the scene on horseback and corroborated other circumstantial evidence. In another case, one of beastiality, hair from the accused's clothing was positively identified as horse hair. The pictures of the horse hair presented by the hair examiner in these cases were different from that displayed by prominent authors in text-books which were interpreted by the unqualified person as being a standard or more specifically a stereotype of horse hair. It was decided therefore to carry out a preliminary survey of different types of hair found in various animals. In this consideration the following is presented as a preliminary survey of horse hair.

A brief outline of the predominant characteristics of horse hair is presented so the reader may understand the variations which have been found. In whole mount, horse hairs generally display a comparatively narrow medulla with patchy pigment distribution usually concentrated about the medulla, and becoming sparse toward the cuticle. The pigment is often present in longitudinal streaks. In lighter colored hairs the medulla may be noted to be fragmentary or absent. The cross section is generally ovoid with a clear circular medulla and the pigment concentrated around the periphery with the exception of tail sections where the pigment is grouped around a star shaped centre. Once again there is a noted unevenness of the pigment, it being generally denser on one

side than the other. The cuticular scale pattern is of the annular and irregular annular types as classified by Smith and Glaister in "Recent Advances in Forensic Medicine".

For the purpose of this study approximately 150 hairs were prepared in whole mount and examined microscopically. The hairs represented 12 different areas from the head, body and appendages of the same animal. Microscopical examination revealed 13 different types of hair from the same animal. These are classified as below and the variation is illustrated in the photomicrographs.

Types of hair found in a bay mare:

- (1) White or gray—medulla absent.
- (2) Light brown—medulla absent.
- (3) Dark brown—medulla absent.
- (4) Black—medulla absent.
- (5) Light brown—a trace of medulla present.
- (6) Light brown—medulla narrow and fragmentary (small fragments well spaced).
- (7) Light brown—medulla narrow and fragmentary (long fragments with little spacing).
- (8) Dark brown—medulla appears to be disintegrating.
- (9) Light brown—medulla narrow, regular and continuous.
- (10) Light brown—medulla wide, regular and continuous.
- (11) Light brown—medulla wide and continuous with a serrated edge.
- (12) Dark brown—medulla narrow, regular and continuous.
- (13) Black—internal structure not visible.

Recalling that the 13 different types of hair were all found present on the

same horse, it is possible if more samples were taken from the same horse that further types could be found. Certainly if further samples were taken from different horses more types of horse hair could be shown. This is to illustrate the types of hair that may be found and to emphasize that horse hair should never be identified on the basis of the whole mount alone.

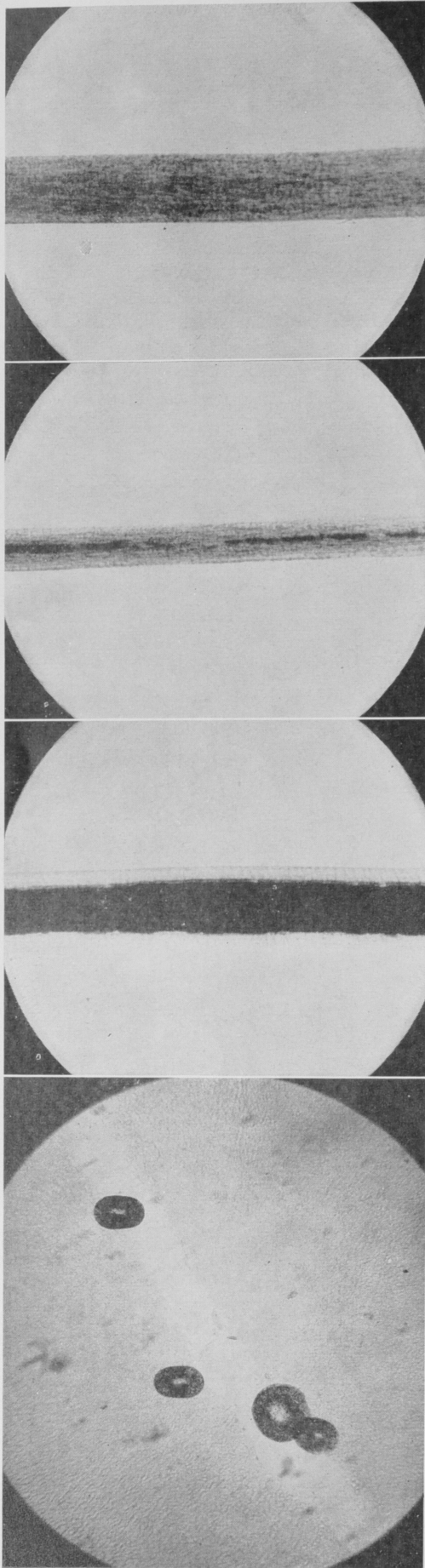
The transverse section is ovoid or elliptical and though the contour varies to some extent the cross section is the best means of identifying horse hair. The pigment is situated mainly in the cortex and although the medulla appears densely pigmented in the whole mount it is practically devoid of pigment in the cross section. This gives the cross section a pertinent characteristic appearance, being somewhat ovoid or elliptical with the pigment absent in the medulla, usually heavier on one side than the other and concentrated toward the periphery of the cortex with a clear or transparent very thin cuticular layer. The hair from the tail, shows a star shaped centre devoid of pigment but is otherwise very similar to other hair.

The cuticular scale patterns of approximately 200 hairs from different parts of the body of 12 different horses including bay, black, sorrel and palomino horses were examined. The scale pattern was taken by mounting the hairs on vinylite between two glass microscopic slides and subjecting these to heat of 225°F and approximately 40 pounds pressure.

The hairs displayed the irregular an-

Top to Bottom:

1. Light Brown Hair—A Trace of Medulla Present—From the Pastern.
2. Light Brown Hair—Medulla Narrow and Fragmentary (long fragments with little spacing)—From the Thigh.
3. Light Brown Hair—Medulla wide and continuous with a Serrated Edge—From the Flank.
4. Transverse Section of Horse Hair (Body).



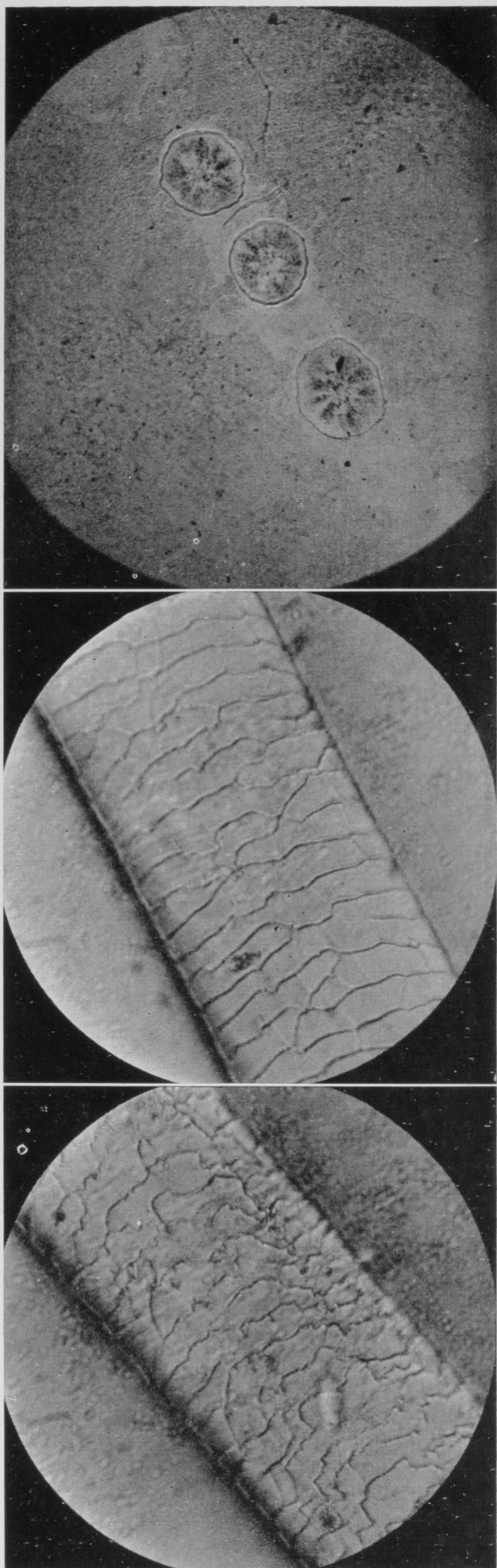
Top to Bottom:

- (a) Transverse Section of Horse Hair (Tail).
- (b) Cuticular Scale Pattern No. 6 (Annular).
- (c) Cuticular Scale Pattern No. 7 (Irregular Annular).

nular (Pattern VII) and annular (Pattern VI) scale patterns as classified by Smith and Glaister with slight variations noted. Hairs were observed with only Pattern VI or only Pattern VII or with a combination of Patterns VI and VII present. It was also noticed that the root and tip areas usually had Pattern VII scales present, but this was not so in all cases. It did not seem possible on the basis of scale pattern alone to identify the hair as horse or to localize the body area on a horse from which a particular hair might have originated.

SUMMARY: The characteristics of horse hair are summarized below.

1. **WHOLE MOUNT**—In whole mount the pigment generally appears patchy and in longitudinal streaks, usually denser about the medulla. The medulla, although not always present, is usually narrow and continuous, but is found to be fragmentary in some instances.
2. **CROSS SECTION**—Cross sections of horse hair are usually ovoid or elliptical with a clear round medulla. The pigment is concentrated around the periphery of the cortex and is usually denser on one side. The tail hairs display a star shaped medullary area with pigment distribution similar to hairs from other parts of the body.
3. **CUTICULAR SCALE PATTERN**—The cuticular scale pattern is either annular, irregular annular or a combination of these types. The scale pattern is not a sufficient means of identification but it is significant in that Pattern VI and VII are the only ones found in horse hair.



The identification of horse hair is based on three aspects of the hair, whole mount, cross section and cuticular scale pattern. The emphasis should be placed on the features of the cross sectional view.

This is only a preliminary survey of horse hair, noting the main character-

istics used for identification. The variations represented in the photomicrographs are shown to illustrate that variations exist. It should be pointed out that because of these variations caution must be exercised in identifying horse hair. ● ● ●

From "STREET CORNERS" by John Graham, in the *Vancouver Daily Province*.

I admire lawyers. I admire them for their logic and erudition; I admire them for their eloquence and argumentative skill; and I admire their devotion to the law and any precedent that will help their clients.

I am impressed by the deference given by lawyers to judges and magistrates; I am awed by their respect for all jurors until after the verdict; I am thrilled by their courtesy to their learned friends—that means other lawyers; and I love their ability to crown their clients with haloes and to graft horns and cloven hoofs on their adversaries.

Of course, there are lawyers and lawyers. There is the barrister with the parade-ground voice who stuns witnesses with sound waves—it seems to be his ambition to carry an appeal to Victoria without leaving town. On the other hand, there is the whispering advocate, who keeps everything cosy and confidential even if he drives judges to distraction and hearing aids.

Into the Pit

Then there's the stern counsel, who impales witnesses with a gimlet eye and keeps reminding them that they are under oath. His opposite is the friendly soul, who takes a trusting opponent by the hand and jollies him into a morass of inconsistencies. Look out for him.

Another is the man of few words, whose questioning is scant and argument brief. He is balanced by the non-stop talker who, like an out-of-town taxi driver, appears to work on a time and mileage basis. Sometimes this type doesn't know when to pipe down—like the lawyer whose sure-fire case sank when his final, unnecessary witness blew up. The magistrate congratulated him on having snatched defeat from the jaws of victory.

One and all, however, I admire them.

But bellowers or whisperers, stern inquisitors or friendly souls, all members of the Society of Learned Friends have one characteristic in common which never fails to puzzle me.

They surprise so easily.

Amazing!

Lawyers are always busy being amazed—and invariably by something the other side says. The prosecution amazes the defence; the defence gets even by amazing the prosecution. There's always an air of professional incredulity hanging over the Court; a barrister's eyebrows are forever raised. If I had a dollar for every question beginning: "Do you mean to tell me . . . ?" I could finance the new police station singlehanded.

It's really quite fascinating, this legal amazement; and there's a charming air of ingenuousness about it, too. A cafe boss identifies the man who snatched his cash box; he'd battled with him for several minutes. But the defence lawyer is astounded to think anyone could remember a man simply because he wrestled with him. Three detectives recognize a bootlegger delivering a bottle. Now pops the legal amazement. How could they possibly identify a man under a street light? Preposterous.

Then there is the routine of being surprised when police assume a man is a bookie just because he has a couple of phones and scratch sheets marked with prices and post-time changes. Surely they realize he's just a guy who likes to make an occasional bet. And it's incredible that anyone should charge a man with bootlegging merely because he has 50-odd bottles of rye in the house. Isn't it much more reasonable to assume there's going to be a wedding or a christening? That, of course, is where the prosecutor becomes astounded.

What! No Gloves?

And why would the police guess that a guy might be planning to crack a safe when they find a sledge hammer and car valve in his auto? The prosecutor's learned friend was terribly shocked at the police shortsightedness. Why? Because there were no gloves in the car. Didn't the police realize no self-respecting safe-cracker would dream of working without gloves? He might leave fingerprints! No wonder the lawyer was amazed.

But the barrister who was genuinely shocked—without even trying—was the lad who was defending a drunk driving case. Carefully he built up the standard monoxide defence; doctor, garage man and everything. It was a perfect case, but he thought he'd go further. So he recalled the cop who'd pinched his client.

"Now," he said serenely, after hearing all the evidence, "do you still say my client was drunk?"

Thoughtfully, the big, burly officer considered the problem.

"Yes, I do," he said finally. "I'd say that's the only reason he'd put his arms around my neck and say: 'Kiss me sweetheart.'"

Of the world's approximately 100 forms of surface-feeding ducks, fewer than 20 are found regularly in North America . . . And only 20 of our planet's 43 listed forms of diving ducks . . . Most of these North American species are found on Ducks Unlimited projects in western Canada.

Your Hobby

By

S/Sgt. J. D. FRASER

Young man, get a hobby; preferably get two, one for indoors and one for out; get a pair of hobby-horses that can safely be ridden in opposite directions.

(From the Amenities of Book-Collecting by A. Edward Newton).

IN THIS fast moving world of the atomic bomb and many other scientific and mechanical wonders, all busy people require some form of diversion from their daily tasks and worries. Have you a hobby? If the answer is "No" then this article is dedicated to you. How often have you said to yourself, "I wish I had a hobby"? Well, Reader, time waits for no man; instead of thinking about it, "act".

Many and varied are the remedies recommended for relaxing the tired mind and body. Sports, travel, rest, gaiety, games, or a hobby are all suggested, and play their part. The element prevalent in all these pastimes is *change*. For the greater number of people, the hobby is possibly the most practical, satisfying and lasting. Therefore, it is on this subject that my remarks will be directed.

The choice of a hobby rests entirely with you. The range is great—so great, that it appears needless for me to attempt to enumerate them. Some authorities advise that one should have two or more hobbies to attain that real contentment and peace of mind. However, most of us content ourselves with one. My hobby happens to be OIL PAINTING. After trying my hand at a number of diversional pursuits, I decided on this form of pastime and find it fascinating, stimulating and pleasurable. Through study, application and experimentation I have gained some first-hand knowledge of this subject. In case you are interested in the subject of oil painting, I will endeavor to give you a few facts concerning the subject, and a few hints as to how to get started.

In oil painting you are offered self-expression and a genuine feeling of creating. Each picture is a creation and

you the creator. I most certainly endorse this form of hobby to anyone; to those stationed in isolated places, in particular.

By this time, if you are a timid soul, you will be making all sorts of excuses about why painting is not for you. The most common of these will be: "I have no talent" and "I have no idea of how to commence". If you are sincerely interested in painting, dismiss these objections from your mind.

Another objection sometimes raised is, "I am too old". Take heart my friend in the knowledge that Sir Winston Churchill was over 40 when he first took up painting. Grandma Moses, now over 90, began painting at 76 and at 78 took up painting professionally.

The art of painting will be found easier, should you possess the following qualifications: initiative, keen interest and audacity. Talent and technique will come as you progress. First of all you need materials. These can be bought at any art supply store or through our mail order stores. The initial outlay for materials is not great.

The following list of materials should be sufficient for your immediate needs. There are many good makes of paint on the market but I have a preference for the Grumbacher products. I would suggest you buy the studio size tubes of paint (37 c.c.) and not the smaller sizes—at least not for the present. With the smaller sizes some people have a tendency to be stingy with their paint, which will reflect in the painting itself.

Colors

Flake or Zinc white (large tubes)
Ivory Black
Yellow Ochre
Cadmium Yellow (medium)

Lemon Yellow
 Viridian Green
 Green Earth (terre verte)
 Cobalt Blue
 Ultramarine Blue
 Cerulean Blue
 Vermilion or Cadmium red
 Burnt Umber
 Rose Madder (red)

Brushes

Brushes are an important part of your painting outfit. Once you get well under way, try different sizes and types of brushes until you find the kind to your liking. Sable brushes are more expensive than the hog bristle but you will find them more satisfactory—at least, I did. The following brushes should prove sufficient for the beginner:

One one-half inch bristle brush
 One one-inch bristle brush
 One No. 5 (flat) Grumbacher
 One No. 5 (round) Grumbacher

The one-inch brush need not be an expensive one to start with. The brush I

have is a Kem-Craft and cost about 35 cents; I find it satisfactory. Later on you may wish to add a one-inch Grumbacher to your collection. This costs about \$2.50 but is an excellent brush.

Other Materials

Easel
 Palette
 Palette Knife

Variety of prepared boards for painting panels

Small bottle Linseed Oil
 Small bottle pure Turpentine
 Bottle of Artist's Damar Varnish

Small can of Artist's Foundation white or some other suitable white undercoating.

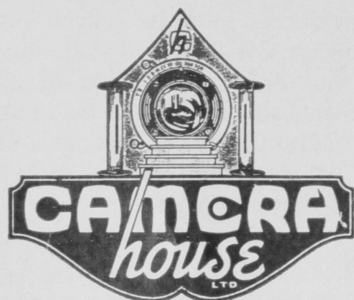
At this juncture a few helpful hints, as to how to save money on your materials might be in order. If money is no object then buy the best. On the other hand, if you cannot afford an expensive outfit; then improvise.

The *easel* is by far the most expensive piece of your painting equipment. Make one! Any handy person can construct a suitable easel within a few minutes and for practically nothing. Its function is to support and steady your canvas.

The *palette* is an important part of your equipment. A piece of plate-glass about 12" x 18" makes a good palette and is easily kept clean. A plate or tin cover will also serve as a palette.

Spirits of *turpentine* can be bought at hardware or general stores in large bottles and at low cost. This solvent is plenty good enough for cleaning equipment, but pure turpentine should be used for mixing colors.

Painting Panels—The most common panel in use is the canvas stretched tightly on a wooden frame, or stretcher, as it is called. The majority of people are familiar with this type of panel. There are also painting panels on the market, and sold by all art suppliers, which are known as "prepared boards". These, in various sizes and priced at about 25 cents upwards, are made from a heavy card-



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Some Examples of the Author's Handiwork.

board faced with a light canvas. Another suitable panel is masonite. Some authorities consider masonite second only in quality to the best canvas procurable. Masonite is sturdy and makes a permanent base for your painting. It can be purchased in any size from your local lumber merchant and the cost is small.

Another feature about masonite is that you can work on either side. The smooth side is recommended. Masonite must be prepared with two or three coats of artist's foundation white or some other suitable undercoating before it is ready for use. I would suggest that you use panels 16" x 20" and advise against anything smaller than 8" x 10". If you commence with panels that are too small you are apt to become "peckish" in your painting. That is, you will pick and dab, instead of using bold brush strokes.

Now that you have gathered all the necessary materials, you are on the threshold of your new adventure. At this stage consider what type of picture you would like to paint. You have a choice of landscapes, sea-scapes, still life or portraits. Paint can be applied to your canvas with a brush, palette knife or your fingers. Perhaps you would be well advised to select a landscape with not too much detail as a start.

Having decided on a subject to paint, set out your materials. Squeeze out portions of the colors on your palette. Be quite liberal with your white as most raw colors will have to be toned down. You will require two small receptacles for turpentine and linseed oil. Another is required for turpentine in which your brushes are to be cleaned. Ordinary

glasses or pickle jars will serve this purpose.

At this stage don't become frightened by the stark, white painting panel staring out at you. Instead, carefully sketch your scene, lightly, on the panel with a lead pencil or a piece of charcoal. After your sketch is completed start to apply your paint. To simplify matters let us suppose that you have chosen a simple landscape for your first attempt. The sky, we will say is a light blue. Mix the blue of your choice with white, to arrive at the desired shade. Turpentine and linseed oil, in small quantities, can be mixed with your color to further moisten the pigment.

Work your picture from the top down with the blue, ending just below the skyline. Then in stages, work in your mountains, trees and so forth, and lastly the foreground. To accomplish this may take several sittings. Clouds, flowers, shading, highlights are usually the finishing touches. Having completed your picture, place your name and the date on it. After it is well dried, apply a thin coat of artist's varnish, mixed with a small amount of turpentine. Keep this picture and compare it later with subsequent efforts. You will be amazed with the progress you achieve with each picture.

One of the secrets of painting is perseverance—not becoming discouraged. The best of painters have had their failures—they are the price you must be

prepared to pay in order to learn the art. And as you progress you will notice a great improvement in your powers of observation. You will find shades and tones of colors in objects, that you never before realized or suspected were there. Shading is another interesting subject and all important to good painting. This will also come to you as you advance.

There are many good text-books on painting in our libraries. Most are highly technical and are liable to be confusing to the beginner. However, having mastered the preliminary stages, by all means delve into all the books on painting available to you. Further, attend as many art galleries and art exhibitions as you are able and study the work of the masters.

To the beginner I would suggest the purchase of an elementary book on painting, such as "Oil Painting For The Amateur". This is a small, simplified book that any beginner will find instructive and informative. It explains clearly and concisely rudimentary drawing, simple perspective and many useful hints on color mixing. The cost of this book is about 35 cents. Another book of interest to the art student is "Painting As A Pastime" by Sir Winston Churchill. The beginner will find encouragement and inspiration in this book. Every line reflects the charm that has made Sir Winston's speeches famous. Seventeen of the Great Man's paintings in color are included in this literary gem. ●●●

It Happened in the Force

An automobile driver, filling in his report on an accident which had occurred during dense fog, wrote the following: "Reason for running off the road was caused when I slid off a soft shoulder due to invisible weather conditions."

* * *

A young constable who had charged a woman with obstruction, referred to the troubles he had encountered in the following manner: "The accused woman grabbed the writer around the neck, making it very difficult to perform his duties."

Ex-Members Continue



to Attend Refresher Courses

PICTURED above is the Manager, J. W. Ensinnck, of the Fire Underwriters' Investigation Bureau of Canada Inc., which has its head office in Montreal, Que., and his investigational staff who are known as Special Agents.

This organization, which has branch offices located in 13 cities and towns scattered across the Dominion of Canada, is not only well known to members of this Force but of particular interest is the fact that of the 20 Special Agents in the field, those listed at the bottom of the page are former Mounted Policemen.

Majority of the above are on pension from the Force and the combined service of these 11 men in the Mounted Police totals over 150 years.

The remaining seven members of the Bureau investigation staff include former Provincial Fire Commissioners and policemen, one of whom, Chief Special

Agent C. R. Plant, has spent a total of 35 years in active police and investigation work.

One of the chief objects of the Fire Underwriters' Investigation Bureau is to assist in the repression and prevention of incendiarism and arson and to collaborate with the authorities of the Dominion of Canada and the respective provinces and municipalities thereof in the detection, apprehension and conviction of criminals guilty of arson and allied offences which emanate from the deliberately set fire.

Recently Mr. Ensinnck and his complete staff of Special Agents, attended the Tenth Arson Seminar in "Arson Detection and Investigation" at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A., where the above photo was taken.

This Seminar is conducted by the Public Safety Institute of Purdue University and is a review of the problem

NAME	RANK	REG. NO.	PRESENT LOCATION
Fred Bass	ex-Cst.	9664	Toronto, Ont.
J. O. L. Beaulieu	ex-Cst.	10603	Ottawa, Ont.
Pat J. Collins	ex-Cpl.	12900	New Glasgow, N.S.
C. H. Dean	ex-Cst.	10072	Montreal, Que.
G. Deslauriers	ex-Cst.	13950	Quebec City
J. H. Harmer	ex-Cpl.	11343	Winnipeg, Man.
E. H. Hermanson	ex-S/Sgt.	10439	Regina, Sask.
P. T. May	ex-Cpl.	10447	Calgary, Alta.
R. E. Nelson	ex-Cpl.	8492	Toronto, Ont.
R. S. Pyne	ex-Sgt.	10444	Saskatoon, Sask
Frank Robertson	ex-Sgt.	11806	Moncton, N.B.

of arson, with emphasis on the latest techniques and methods of detecting, apprehending and prosecuting the arsonist.

This year's Seminar lasted from May 3 to 7 and some of the ablest lecturers in both Canada and the U.S.A. appeared on the program. In all well over 300 men, representing various police forces, armed services, provincial and state Fire Marshals and many other investigative agencies in Canada and the U.S.A. attended.

For Manager Ensinnck, who is well known to many members of the Mounted Police through the many instructive lectures on arson which he has delivered

to the various recruit and Police College classes held at "N" Division during the past number of years, this was the third year in a row that he has appeared as one of the Canadians invited to lecture at the Purdue Arson Seminar.

For the majority of his Special Agents, this year marked the second time they attended an Arson Seminar at Purdue since this program was instituted in 1945.

Editor's Note: Pat J. Collins above mentioned is a brother of Cst. John C. Collins, "C" Division, Montreal, Que., and son of Reg. No. 9063 ex-Sgt. John Joseph Collins whose obituary is reported in this issue. C. R. Plant is the father of Cst. Frederick Plant, "H" Division, Halifax, N.S. ● ● ●

Long before the days of modern soap and horse opera James Oliver Curwood and other popular writers were spinning glamorous yarns of romantic adventure about the exploits of clean-cut, square-jawed champions of law and order who wore the scarlet tunic of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In more realistic, but no less thrilling, performances members of this unique constabulary have since taken part in exhibitions of horsemanship in Madison Square Garden; every traveler to Canada has seen, and perhaps photographed, at least one or two of them on active duty. "Mounties" figure prominently in two current moving pictures, over each of which a certain amount of controversy has been stirred up by admirers of the Policemen who believe that, for no better reason than conformity with the rigid and arbitrary conventions which Hollywood has established for celluloid romances, undue liberties have been taken with the facts of history and the traditions of the Force.

* * *

Discrepancies between fictionalized history and the original article are often less important than the critics make them appear, but when they lead to confusion over a distinctive organization active in the daily life of a progressive nation like our neighbor on the north such discrepancies ought to be acknowledged and corrected . . .

From "Topics of The Times, New York Times, Apr. 25, 1954.

Quick thinking gave a Mountie evidence which will be used in Court shortly in an attempt to procure a conviction of a Summerside man under the Temperance Act.

The story goes that members of the local RCMP detachment were making a routine raid late Saturday night on a premises where they suspected moonshine or beer was being manufactured and sold. When they knocked on the door and announced "this is a raid" they were told by a voice from inside, "wait a minute till I get some clothes on".

As the Police party waited the officer in charge suddenly had an idea and he grabbed a wash tub which was sitting in the yard and, hurrying to the side of the house where a drain pipe from the kitchen sink emerged, he placed the tub under the spout, and almost immediately a liquid gushed out and into the tub. This liquid, which is alleged to be beer, will be used in evidence against the occupant who was presumably busily pouring it down the sink when he was supposed to be "getting some clothes on".

From The Summerside Journal and The Pioneer.

"Cheechacko to Sourdough"

By CPL. W. G. THURBER

An NCO gives us his views on Northern Service—the advantages and disadvantages awaiting those who "volunteer" as he did.

“**Y**ou have been selected for Northern Service” read the memo over the O.C.’s signature.

But I couldn’t be—I didn’t volunteer! However, the letter went on to inform me that not only had I been “selected” for that “plum of plums” but I was going to Eskimo Point, wherever that was.

“I’ll purchase,” I vowed, “that’s what I’ll do; they can’t do this to me. I haven’t done anything wrong—I don’t think. It must be Sergeant McGillicudy in the Orderly Room, although he was awfully pleasant to me the last time I was in Toronto on escort.”

“How soon,” queried the memo, “could this member be prepared to leave?” There was no hurry, but could he be in Toronto ready to leave for the North tomorrow night?

My dental work was not done, that could be an out, but the corporal in charge of the detachment said probably not. And so it was, that I arrived in Toronto en route North. After about three dozen needles, for everything from typhoid to athletes’ foot, I was informed that Constable Doakes had refused to go to Whitehorse, and I would be going there instead of going to Eskimo Point.

“There is at least a town there,” said Sergeant McGillicudy. Now would I kindly sign on for another three years, and oh yes, also make out my will—just in case, you know.

“Ah-h-h Jones,” said the O.C. when I was paraded before him, “how do you

like the idea of going North. Great idea. Wish I was young again.”

“But Sir, I like ‘O’ Division,” I answered full of hope.

“Nonsense man, you don’t know what you are talking about. Why there’s wine, women and adventure in the North,” he retorted.

“But, Sir, I don’t like wine, and my girl is in Timmins, and have you ever ridden on the Algoma Central, that is REAL adventure!”

“Huh,” he snorted, “sign the papers and get on your way.”

Well, the boys I knew in Toronto, saw me off, with all the exuberance of a father seeing his child go down for the third time. Of course they’d write. (The only mail I got from them, was a card the first Christmas.)

Arrival in Edmonton was as usual—no one at the station to meet me. However my home was there, so I took a taxi to it, and reported later to “K” Division Headquarters. Imagine my Mother’s surprise when I told her that I was going North for three years. Tearfully she wailed that it would probably be the last time they’d ever see me alive, I’d be buried in the North with wolves howling o’er my grave, and other encouraging thoughts. At “K” Division Headquarters they issued me with a revolver and 50 rounds—to protect myself from the wolves, they said. But they gave me two days’ leave, and with a vow that they’d never get a good “Northern” man down, I left barracks

to enjoy what might be my last two days in civilization!

The two days flew by and with a fond farewell to my home and loved ones I reported to barracks to join several other "volunteers" who were also going to Whitehorse. The first leg of the journey was by Northern Alberta Railway to Dawson Creek, B.C., a trip one takes only once in a lifetime. I had heard many stories about the N.A.R. such as the train stopping for the crew to pick blueberries, and passengers getting out and walking beside the train to stretch their legs and so on, and I had never believed them. But they are true, you know!

We looked forward to our arrival in Dawson Creek, where we were to be met by the men we were relieving. I recalled when, in training at "Depot" two Northern men came in, and we were informed in "off-stage whispers" that they were from the "North" and we were to treat them nicely, and speak when spoken to, and wondered how I'd look in three years. Imagine my surprise when they turned out to be quite normal, and we spent an enjoyable evening getting all the dope on the NCOs, O.C. and men, and what to do, and what not to say, and many other "helpful" tips.

Our trip North through B.C. and the Yukon was a real thrill and the changing scenery made it impossible to lose interest. The O.C. of the sub-division had met us, and three of us rode with him in his car, while the rest came along in a carry-all, which is the same as a lumber wagon with a motor. The Inspector knew every inch of road and all the inhabitants, and kept us interested with little bits of information and stories as we went along. Periodically he would stop a car, and later would tell us that that was so-and-so, a nice chap but talked 60 bushels to the acre. When we had a flat the O.C. promptly climbed out, donned a pair of coveralls and proceeded to change the tire himself, while we stood around in awkward silence trying to be helpful. And so on, up the road.

Our arrival in Whitehorse, we assumed, would be the "event" of the year, and no doubt all the inhabitants would be on hand to greet the new "Cheechackos", as a new-comer to the Yukon is called, we learned from a folder we had obtained in a book store in Edmonton. Our mind's eye pictured a Hudson's Bay Post, Fort, Indians, canoes, and of course dogs, but we were overwhelmed to find a nice little town, with plenty of dogs, but no Hudson's Bay store, Fort, or canoes. In fact the barracks had indoor plumbing, running water and electricity, and even dial phones. The town had a theatre, with three shows a week, bowling alley, numerous restaurants, and all the comforts of any town elsewhere in Canada—including a generous assortment of young females, well appointed, and *white*, above all things! This was beyond our wildest expectations.

Soon we were in the swing of things, and had the pleasure of meeting the town drunks, many of whom were going to have your job the next morning when Bill Smith the Minister of Such and Such a Department in Ottawa found out they were in jail. Many were the interesting, human, and humorous incidents that marked our first year on Town Patrol at Whitehorse Detachment. To the novice, Town Police work in Whitehorse is a never-ending drama, where you do all types of police work, from investigating murders to inspecting weights and measures, and meet all types of people, and you never know what tomorrow holds, but it will be different. A large number of well known criminals drift to the Yukon, with "floaters" and warrants held over their heads, from B.C. and Alberta, and many eventually wind up in the RCMP guard-room, Whitehorse, Y.T.

Getting used to the long hours of daylight (all night in fact) in summer was hard at first, and when coming off night-shift it was common practice to go swimming at a nearby lake, and snooze

in the sun on the beach, instead of going to bed.

I had hardly been on day-shift more than once when I answered a fire call—one of our routines—and found that a careless welder had blown himself through the roof of a garage, welding a gas barrel. He was taken to the General Hospital, where that afternoon, I was told, he died. It was then my duty to report the death to the Coroner, and lay an information to hold an inquest, following which the Coroner issues the necessary summons to jurors. It wasn't until I had only two summons left to serve that one of the prospective jurors insisted that the subject of the inquiry was very much alive. How could he be, I asserted, when we had just laid an information to hold an inquest, got out summons and sworn he was dead. "See for yourself," said he pushing the phone to me. "Call the hospital and find out," which I did, full of confidence that no one was going to do me out of the experience of my first inquest. Of course he was very much right, much to my embarrassment and that of the Coroner, and so I picked up the summons, was sworn to secrecy by the Coroner and returned to the Detachment muttering ungracious things about people who don't die after all that typing.

Then there was the night that the O.C.'s son came running into the detachment about 3 a.m. stating that his dad was in a fight with two or three drunks, who had come to his house and wouldn't go away. With many thoughts going through their minds, the two chaps on "graveyard" shift flew to the back of the detachment and the vehicle they used, only to meet the O.C. in his pyjamas, dragging two of the men and assisting the third in front of him with the toe of his foot, all three of them much the worse for their encounter with the Inspector who intended that they never forget that the O.C. is also a "constable" within the meaning of the Act.

RED MAGIC AT MEAL TIME



HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP

Many were the escorts from Whitehorse to Essondale, B.C. Penitentiary, and the Provincial Jail in Edmonton, and everyone got his turn at a trip, including the writer. I shall never forget the first mental patient I escorted to Essondale. That man talked all the way to Vancouver, to the other passengers, the stewardess and most of the time to me. In spite of a knock-out dose of sleeping pills given him by the stewardess in his coffee, he spent the whole night in antics that made my stomach squirm. It was a toss-up which of us was eligible for commitment on arrival at Essondale. The prospect of four days leave in Vancouver, visiting relatives, made the trip bearable.

Highway Patrol was a much looked for break in the routine of Town Patrol at Whitehorse Detachment that first year, and in theory at least, this "holiday" came every month. However, in practice, it was always cancelled when my turn came up, and it was not until January of the next year when the temperature was the world's record lowest at Snag, Yukon, a mere 83 below, that my chance at Highway Patrol came. Aside from frozen gas lines, flat tires, and running out of money, the trip was enjoyable. And while changing a flat at from 40 to 50 below does not seem like a major catastrophe, when the tire is frozen, your hands are cold, the rim is cold, the tools are cold, and in fact the whole world seems cold, one appreciates the reason why so many people go to California for the winter. I was happy to get to Whitehorse and be able to say that at last I had been on Highway Patrol.

Shortly afterwards I was transferred to the sub-division office as a clerk. Now this move, according to the other fellows, was a place where one retires from active service, and just gradually declines, losing all interest in police work, and forgetting all one has learned. I know of no place where a young constable can learn more, and reach the

closest approximation to an understanding of that great machine "Headquarters", than in the sub-division office. Your main worries are the O.C., "OTTAWA" and diary dates. "What OTTAWA thinks" is the bete noire of every crime report reader and I.E.B. man everywhere in the Force, I suppose, and you can understand their problems after a siege in sub-division headquarters. Upon occasion, of course, you even question whether OTTAWA does think or not, such as the time we received a memo from Ottawa, instructing that arrangements be made for foraging horses, as it was planned to patrol the Alaska Highway (the whole 1,200 miles of it) on horseback. Words simply failed the O.C. on this occasion—he being an old Northern man himself—and it was sometime before he could regain his speech, deal at some length with Ottawa, and then dictate a suitable reply explaining that such a scheme was impractical.

I became assistant to the O.C. in his offices of Deputy Sheriff and Deputy Clerk of the Territorial Court, and while assistant sounds quite important, all I did was the paper work. But I really learned a good deal about Civil Court, and the operation of the Territorial Court which sat in Whitehorse periodically. The O.C. always threatened that if there was to be a hanging in Whitehorse, and the hangman failed to show up, that he would deputize me, and make me trip the all important lever. However it never materialized, and the most dangerous thing I did was to seize some individual's truck for debt.

The "Spell of the Yukon" is indeed a reality. There is that unexplainable something which draws one back, which I can testify to being on my second term here, after a year back in "O" Division which I swore I would never leave. It (the Yukon, not "O" Division) draws a person back, once having lived there, in spite of memories of cold weather, mosquitoes, dusty roads and fragrant Indians. The open friendliness of the old-

timers is everywhere evident, and one cannot help but like Yukoners. Reminiscent of the "old days" are the old-timers who still address the Inspector as Captain, and call Whitehorse Detachment "Town Station", and ask if you know "Stuart Wood" and other former officers of the Force who are a part of the Yukon's early history. Such people as the Honorable and Mrs. George Black who came to the Yukon during the Gold-rush of '98, are these, and they never tire of telling tales of the "old days" and former members of the Force, whom they hold in such high regard. They themselves are famous, Mr. Black being a former Speaker of the House of Commons, and Mrs. Black a former member of the House. The Black home is always open to members of the RCMP, where before you realize it, you can spend a whole afternoon reliving the days of the Gold-rush, and when Mr. Black was Commissioner of the Yukon and they lived in the pretentious "Government House" in Dawson. There is nothing reserved or high-brow about the Blacks, for as Mrs. Black so modestly says, "We have nothing to be high-brow about". Such are Yukoners.

The mention of Dawson recalls my first visit there, which was to assist Dawson Detachment in capturing or bringing in an insane trapper. I flew to Dawson in an RCAF Norseman which was to make the flight to the trapper's cabin about 40 miles from Dawson. The following day saw us at the Dawson airport loading the Norseman with supplies and ourselves ready for the take-off. After everyone was comfortably settled, the pilot taxied to the end of the runway and when turning around got off into snow that was waist deep. All out and push was the word, and out we got, and push we did, and after the plane was out of the snow—that was the first time I ever ran to catch an airplane. How reminiscent of the Dundas car in Toronto in rush hour. However, after several repetitions of this procedure, it



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was evident that we were overloaded, and the pilot suggested one of us should get out. Having enjoyed two or three years behind my desk in the sub-division office, and showing it all round, all eyes turned to me, and without being told anything further, I climbed out, and sat out the anticipated adventure helping the remaining member of Dawson Detachment do Town Patrol.

My increase in girth next came to my attention, rather rudely I thought, when I had requisitioned for my annual clothing and kit and a wire was received from the Master Tailor in Ottawa saying that the measurements I had sent in were, in his words "obviously impossible", no one could be built that way. The real problem arose, however, when the sub-division NCO measured me again, and impossible or not, those were my measurements. We appeased the Master Tailor by reducing my waist one-half inch, but it was a long time before I could live down the name of the fellow with the obviously impossible physique.

The real thrill of Northern Service comes on the day you are informed that you are getting your own detachment. Full of doubt, plans and a few prayers, I journeyed to Haines Junction, a highway detachment 100 miles west of Whitehorse, where I was to be in charge for the next few years—or during pleasure. Here, again, the variety of work that confronts you makes detachment life a pleasure, which you never tire of. Every mail contains at least one "please expedite" Diary Date chaser, which you find has crossed in the mail. And then there is the first "stinker" from the O.C. You see your detachment and career slipping away with those syllables so familiar to every detachment man—"please report by *return* mail"; "kindly explain your actions in this instance"; "I cannot agree with your report of such and such a date", and "an improvement will be looked for" and so on. You vent your wrath on those two initials in small print in the corner of the memo, and sit

down to reply "The writer respectfully"

To keep life interesting, there is a never-ending flow of American tourists with their equally never-ending flow of questions, most of which seem ridiculous at the time. For instance in the detachment office there hangs a picture of the Queen, in which she is dressed in Guards uniform, and mounted on a horse, is followed by an escort in tall busbys, the splendor of old London everywhere evident and I shall never forget the gentleman from Kansas who stood in awe before it. After a few moments he queried: "Was it took out here" pointing to the front of the detachment. I was really quite flattered as we had just erected a "gratis" picket-fence in front, which although it bore no resemblance to the wrought-iron one in the picture, must have presented an appearance fit for a Queen. Then of course there is the tourist who will awaken you at 2 a.m. to inquire why the local filling station isn't open, and if he is on the right road to Alaska, with signs staring him in the face from all directions indicating that he is.

Contrary to belief of people "outside", the Yukon and especially this part, abounds in unexcelled scenery, hunting, fishing, and boasts a farm which can grow almost any vegetable, flower, berry and grain, and does. To the lucky ones here, fresh eggs straight from the hen to you, are obtainable. Fresh salmon are available, during runs, only 25 miles from the detachment door by car. In almost every stream fish can be caught, including, greyling, rainbow trout, and in the lakes, whitefish, lake trout, land-locked salmon and pike.

One of my biggest worries on taking over the detachment, as I suppose it is with everyone so placed, was the first inspection. On every patrol to Whitehorse, the O.C. would advise that he would be out to inspect, probably next week. For the next few days books were brought up to date, floors cleaned, win-

dows washed, and the yard raked, only to get word that other duties would not permit him to inspect, this week, but maybe next. However bigger things were to come, when word was received that the Commissioner would inspect the following Sunday, at 1 p.m. Writing, raking, washing and polishing began in earnest, and it seemed by Saturday all was in readiness. My second-in-charge was in Whitehorse in connection with duties there, and a relief man was called away Saturday afternoon with our only vehicle to an accident 200 miles north on the highway. It appeared that the Commissioner would walk from the flight strip to the detachment, but just in time the man who went to Whitehorse arrived back with one of the vehicles, which to all appearances was due for trading-in momentarily. Doubt was expressed that it would make the

air strip, much less bring the Commissioner to the detachment, and besides it was dirty from the drive to Whitehorse. One of the neighbors came to our aid, with his Buick all washed and sparkling. The Commissioner would, I vowed, ride in style when he visited Haines Junction, even though in a "gratis" transport.

The fateful day arrived, and when the plane was practically overhead, we were still pulling on breeches and boots. To add to our worries, neither car would start—the Buick probably due to inexperience with such high-class merchandise, and the Police car from old age. After frantic efforts, both finally got under way, and off we went. But as a final gesture of contempt for the Buick, the Police car (a mere Chevrolet) developed two flat tires at the air strip and they had to be changed before the air crew could be brought to the



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restaurant for lunch. The inspection went off well, though, in spite of a dog fight which was started practically under the Commissioner's legs by our pet spaniel, which was supposed to be carefully hidden from view, in compliance with paragraph so-and-so, which deals with dogs kept in barracks. And as the Commissioner inspected the kitchen, I remembered with panic a bottle of medicinal spirits—left of course by a neighbor—which we had forgotten to remove from the refrigerator, and as he paused thoughtfully in front of the "fridge", I could see G.O.'s before my eyes: "Did keep in RCMP Quarters. . . ." However, Lady Luck smiled on me that day, and he passed on.

One never realizes the amount of bookkeeping that is required to keep two men, a car, and a building on the strength of the Force, until he is in charge of a detachment. The returns, monthly, quarterly, and annual, are prodigious. One reports how far he walked, rode, flew and boated; how his stove-pipes are; how many stamps he has used; how much oil the car burned; what he thinks he may need two years from now, and why he has used so much during the past year; how many rabbits he has seen, and if the caribou are migrating; how many fishing licences, hunting licences he has sold, and how many trap lines he has registered; if the hardware stores in his area are complying with the regulations made in that regard, and how many times he has entered U.S.A. and why; how many cords of wood he has burned, and how many telephone calls he has made, to whom, and why; that during the month he did use, entirely on Government service, so many ounces of bread, butter and part ounces of pepper. BUT the one redeeming return is the expense account F. 93, for which we may be truly thankful! At the end of every month the man in charge of a detachment certifies his life and career away many times, it seems, and woe

betide him if he is five cents out on his stamps or overcharges ten cents on his expense account. Such felonies are dealt with in an appropriate manner. Finally the big day comes, and your returns are off to sub-division headquarters and the scrutinies of I.E.B. You wait, and wait, for the return mail, and then it comes: "your mileage should read 3,600 miles and not 36,000, your return showing six cords of wood on hand, is obviously incorrect, as last month's return showed only five cords. It would appear that there is some discrepancy in your Expense Account as you show six gallons @ 50c when the attached bill indicates five gallons @ 65c. Please correct and return. You omitted to sign your stamp return". That isn't as bad as you expected anyway, so you regret the foregoing oversights and send them in again. By the time two or three months have passed, you can practically fill in your returns blindfolded—and I suppose to the I.E.B. man it appears that you do.

At this detachment we do our own cooking, and Mother would have been proud of my first chocolate cake, I told myself. The second-in-charge nibbled a corner out of respect, but the dog merely sniffed, turned his nose in the air and walked away. Even the "whisky-jacks" refused my pride and joy from the garbage can where it finally came to rest. Then came my partner's turn. His apple pudding was a delight to behold, but he apparently confused the sugar and salt containers, and the proof of the pudding was salty. For a long time, if it wasn't for canned fruit, I guess we would not have had any dessert. But we still eat what we want (or what we can cook) and when we want it, and both are putting on the *avoids*.

Fun there is, but work demands most of your time, especially in summer. There are highway patrols, road blocks, Court cases, reports to write, licences to fill out, and many other such duties, but to date *no dog patrols*. Our 1952 Ford

replaces dog teams, formerly on charge, and now out of date, in the modern Yukon.

In the 500 miles of highways in our area we touch Alaska twice, once on the road to Fairbanks in the interior, and once on the road to Haines on the seacoast, where the blue Pacific lies before you, and you drive on paved roads, and there are bars without number. Relations with our U.S. counterpart the Alaska Highway Patrol are most cordial, and they never pass our door without dropping in for a chat and so forth, on their frequent trips back and forth.

Our detachment, nestled in the colorful background of mountains, boasts the best radio reception anywhere in Canada that I've heard, and long wave too.

We have electric refrigerator, radio, razors, iron, kettles, lamps and any other appliances we need. Our outdoor biffy, the only drawback, was, according to the Commissioner, an item to delight the heart of Chic Sale, and has summer accommodation for three, and winter accommodation for only the brave.

We see the latest shows once a week at the local maintenance camp, and a skating rink is provided, as well as a toboggan run. Dances are held regularly during winter. In summer, hunting, fishing, swimming and hiking take up most of your spare time.

Life in the North doesn't sound so bad does it? You should really give it a try, and become a Yukon "Sourdough".

● ● ●

U.S. Secret Service Expert on Counterfeiting Dies

A former lecturer on counterfeiting at Police College classes at "Depot" Division and friend of the late Surgeon Maurice Powers, died in Washington, D.C., on Mar. 4, 1954. He was Julian T. Baber, 62, special agent in charge of counterfeiting investigations for the Secret Service in Washington.

Mr. Baber was a native of Virginia, attended William and Mary College and after completing his education worked for a time on two newspapers, the Lynchburg (Va.) *News* and the Miami *Herald*. In World War I he was employed by the U.S. War Department in counter-espionage work and in 1919 became a Secret Service Agent. For a time he was agent in charge at New Orleans, but has been assigned to Washington since 1925. From 1947 to 1951 he was in charge of personnel investigations for the Washington field office and since 1951 had held his last position.

Personnel stationed at "Depot" in the late '30's, particularly those who attended instructional classes, will remember Mr. Baber and will regret to hear of the death of this distinguished American public servant.

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Recent Cases . . .

R. v. Cismus

On bail awaiting trial, drug addict picked up for second offence—Attempts to destroy evidence by swallowing paraphernalia.

FOR several months last year the RCMP had kept the movements of John Cismus of Regina under surveillance. Cismus was a known drug addict, but despite the fact that one investigator had traced the source of his drug supply to Moose Jaw, Sask., the Police had been unsuccessful in catching him with narcotics in his possession.

Eventually, of course, Cismus was "caught with the goods", and while out on bail awaiting trial, he was kept under observation. Soon he reverted to his old habits. He was picked up once again, but not before he had attempted to destroy the evidence by swallowing most of the paraphernalia common to a drug addict.

A corporal in the Regina C.I.B. had found out that Cismus would be travelling to Moose Jaw by taxi on Nov. 9, 1953 to secure drugs. In addition he had learned that Cismus had a cache, including eye-droppers and a hypodermic needle, hidden in the washroom of a service station in that city. The NCO immediately relayed his information to Moose Jaw Detachment and an investigator from there began checking all the garage washrooms in the suspected area. He was successful in locating a small parcel containing two eye-droppers, a hypo and a spoon in the women's rest room of a certain garage.

The Policemen initialed the package in two separate places—where it would

not be noticed unless closely examined by the user—and slipped it back in its hiding place. About mid-afternoon, Cismus drove past the garage in a taxi. At 5.30 p.m. the taxi returned to the garage and Cismus first went into an adjoining cafe and then entered the women's rest room at the service station. He came out a moment later, waited around until the men's room was unoccupied and then entered that chamber. Finding that the paraphernalia was gone from the women's room, the Mounted Policeman grabbed Cismus as he was coming out of the men's toilet. He was searched but no paraphernalia found. It was located between the sink and the wall, however, and other evidence was found in the waste-paper basket in this room.

Cismus was arrested and advised that he would be charged for illegal possession of drugs. He was taken to the detachment lock-up and the following day a charge was laid under s. 4 (1-d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. He appeared before Police Magistrate G. R. Trethewey, Q.C., in Moose Jaw, and at the request of the Crown, the case was remanded until November 17. Bail was set at \$3,000 with two sureties, but as Cismus could not meet this, he was kept in custody. That evening he became sick and during a subsequent examination by a physician in the presence of a member of the Force, Cismus told the doctor that he was using between two and three caps

of drugs daily and that they cost \$12 per cap.

On November 14, Cismus was released from custody having found two sureties for his bail. Shortly before noon six days later, the corporal in charge of the C.I.B. at Regina learned that Cismus was taking a trip to Moose Jaw that afternoon to procure more drugs and would be taking an injection in the vicinity of the Burdick Dam near Moose Jaw prior to returning to Regina.

Moose Jaw Detachment personnel were notified of Cismus' plans and an NCO and constable drove to the spot which is east and a little north of Moose Jaw. They concealed the Police vehicle and then armed with a pair of binoculars, the Policemen picked out a convenient hiding place in some shrubbery near the bridge at the dam. From there they maintained a close watch on west-bound traffic on No. 1 Highway, a half mile to the south.

A little after 2 p.m., they focused their attention on a black taxi travelling west toward Moose Jaw. It was similar to a cab that Cismus had previously used on a trip to Moose Jaw. It did not turn off the main highway, but apparently continued into the city. About half an hour later, the investigators watched the same vehicle head east, then turn off onto the Burdick Road and eventually pull to a stop 60 feet from where they were hidden.

Giving Cismus, whom they now recognized, time to prepare his hypodermic needle, the Mounted Policemen suddenly sprinted toward the taxi. Before reaching it, the corporal saw Cismus stuff something into his mouth, and upon apprehending him tried to force the drug addict to eject the object. Reaching into Cismus' mouth he felt a quantity of broken glass, but the latter succeeded in swallowing it and began to bleed profusely. Police found fragments of shattered glass in the taxi, some silver paper and on the ground beside the car a scrap of silver paper wrapped around a capsule

partly full of white powder. A pop bottle containing water and Cismus' belt, which he had been using as a tourniquet for his arm in preparation for the injection, were also found and all these items were seized. Cismus was handcuffed and taken to Moose Jaw Detachment. There he was thoroughly searched, and as he was still bleeding a doctor who had been called ordered the prisoner to hospital.

X-rays showed that Cismus had swallowed broken glass, the rubber bulb of an eye-dropper and a hypodermic needle. He was retained in the hospital under a 24-hour guard. The doctor advised Police that the patient was not in danger and X-ray plates revealed that his internal organs had not been damaged by either the needle or broken glass.

The taxi driver gave a written statement to Police in which he described in detail the activities of the addict from the time he picked him up in Regina until his capture by Police at Burdick Dam. He recalled that they stopped at

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several locations both in Regina and Moose Jaw. Cismus had just given himself the hypo when Police arrived at the car, he said.

On November 23, a further charge of unlawful possession of narcotics under s. 4 (1-d) was laid against Cismus before Magistrate Trethewey. The white powder found in the taxi was analyzed

as being diacetylmorphine hydrochloride.

During the evening of December 1, Cismus' doctor advised the RCMP that the needle had been recovered but said that the patient would have to remain in hospital several days for observation. The hypo needle was later turned over to the Force pending its use as an exhibit in Cismus' trial. On December 4, the doctor authorized the addict's release from the hospital and he was subsequently transported to the RCMP cells at Moose Jaw. He was taken before Magistrate Trethewey the same day, but did not plead to the charge. Court was advised that Cismus had been remanded on the original charge to December 5 with the understanding that he would be further remanded to December 10, so it was thought advisable to have him appear that date to answer to both charges, pending consent of his defence counsel.

Cismus pleaded guilty on both counts and was sentenced to a term of six months and fined \$200 or in default, three months on the first charge and ten months and \$300 or an additional three months on the second to be served consecutively at the Prince Albert Provincial Jail. He also pleaded guilty to a minor charge of theft in City Police Court to which he was given a further term of one month to be served concurrently.

* * *

An unusual twist to modern "Criminal Investigation".

THEY say it's news when a man bites a dog, but members of the Force stationed at Bell Island, Nfld., figure they have a real one for "the book".

It's quite normal for a person bent on committing some crime to be extremely careful in avoiding the police, but it is truly unique when someone who has committed a criminal act has the presence of mind to telephone the law from the

scene of the crime and calmly tell them exactly what he is doing.

It was quite late in the evening when RCMP members were called to a certain home in Bell Island last February 10 to try and quell a family quarrel, but when they left, peace had seemingly been restored. However, shortly after their departure, one of the participants in the row, a man in his mid-thirties, left the

house and began to walk around town.

A little after 1 a.m. the following day, the telephone rang in the Mounted Police detachment. After identifying himself, the man stated he had smashed a window in a local tavern, and then with the aid of a ladder, had climbed in through the window and now was going to steal some beer. The Policeman was amazed, but retaining his composure, he began to engage his party in conversation while another member reading the details as he noted them on a pad, made his way to the tavern in short order.

Entering the tavern in the same manner as the culprit, he encountered a strange sight. There was his man seated on a case of beer with two open bottles in front of him, a glass of brew in one hand and the telephone receiver in the other. He was still talking to the Policeman back at the detachment.

Honesty must have had some bearing on the case, because when he appeared before Magistrate Brian White later that day facing a charge of breaking and entering with intent, he received suspended sentence for a period of two years.

* * *

Three Elderly Residents of Blockhouse, N.S., Beaten, Robbed By Trio of Midnight Intruders

RESIDENTS of Blockhouse, N.S., who were up and around in the early morning last August 20 were probably quite startled to see seven Mounted

Policemen and a Police Service Dog converge on their town. But there were two good reasons for their presence—a series of break-ins had been vexing the

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people of the Cornwall and Sponto districts for several weeks during the mid-summer and this, coupled with the fact that Police knew someone was operating a "still" in the Cornwall area brought the assembly to Blockhouse.

As the search for the still was about to begin, Police learned that three elderly people had been beaten and robbed at their home in Blockhouse during the night. They visited the home of 80-year-old Seaforth Zwicker and from him learned that two brothers, Bruce and Robert Lowe, had broken into his dwelling about midnight and had beaten him and two elderly sisters, Miss Annas Ernst, 77, and Miss Albertha Ernst, 78, and robbed them of approximately \$850 in cash.

The search for the still began in the woods adjacent to the Lowe property and suddenly Robert Lowe appeared. Seeing the search party, however, he fled into the woods. Police Dog "Hap" and his master took to his trail and followed him a considerable distance before the scent disappeared in a swamp. Early in the afternoon, Police succeeded in locating the still which they later destroyed after taking a sample of the wash. They also found parts of a broken wooden chest in the Mush-a-Mush River, 300 yards from the Zwicker home, along with papers and letters addressed to the two Ernst sisters. In statements to the RCMP, the two women related how Bruce Lowe had carried the chest containing the cash and papers out of the house after an unsuccessful attempt to open it.

Mr. Zwicker was taken by Police to Mahone Bay where he laid charges of robbery with violence against the two Lowe brothers before Justice of the Peace O. S. Joudrey. Police obtained warrants for the arrest of the pair. Patrols were maintained in the Blockhouse district in case they showed up.

RCMP learned that the day previous to the robbery, the pair had been visit-

ing with Ward Oliver Hughes of Blockhouse, and so three members waited at his home in case they returned. Eventually, Hughes broke down and admitted to Police that he had a hand in the robbery with the two Lowes, and produced \$165 which he had hidden under the floor boards in the attic, claiming it had been his split of the stolen cash. Hughes was arrested and taken to the RCMP detachment at Bridgewater where he was locked up after giving Police a statement concerning the events of the previous night.

The following day Mr. Zwicker was brought into Bridgewater to lay a similar charge against Hughes before Stipendiary Magistrate S. E. March. Hughes appeared before the magistrate shortly after and was arraigned and remanded until Aug. 27, 1953. Meanwhile Police combed the Blockhouse district for the Lowe brothers.

About midnight, they walked out of the woods behind their property, one of them carrying a rifle. Two constables searching the area saw them and ordered them to raise their hands. They were immediately handcuffed and then escorted to Bridgewater. Robert Lowe was placed in the town cells and his brother remained at the detachment office for questioning. Upon being searched, the sum of \$283.59 was found on his person. Bruce Lowe also gave Police a statement of the attack on the Zwicker residence. Robert Lowe was then taken from the lock-up to the detachment and questioned, but he refused to give Police a statement. Next day he changed his mind and issued a full confession.

He stated he had thrown a roll of money in some bushes when he was arrested, and searching the area later, a corporal found \$301. The two Lowes then appeared before Magistrate March and were also arraigned and remanded to August 27. On that date, Bruce Lowe pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery with violence and four additional charges

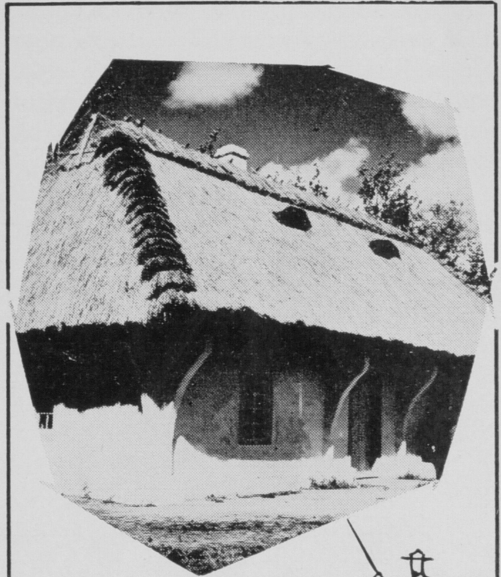
of breaking, entering and theft. Brother Robert pleaded guilty to the robbery count and two charges of breaking and entering and Hughes pleaded guilty to the robbery with violence charge, the only one against him. The three were remanded in custody to Sept. 3, 1953 for sentence.

Before that date, Dr. Donaldson of Mahone Bay notified the Mounted Police that Mr. Zwicker was in critical condition and was not expected to live. He told Police he had been called to the Zwicker home a few days previously and found the victim in a state of apoplexy. He said he could not tell whether this was brought about as a result of the attack by the Lowe brothers. The Crown prosecutor was informed of these circumstances and later when the three men appeared in Court, they were remanded again until September 10.

At 9.30 p.m. September 3, Dr. Donaldson called Police to say that Mr. Zwicker had passed away. Magistrate March, acting as Coroner, ordered the body removed to Mahone Bay and the following day a Coroner's jury was empanelled to view the body. The inquest was then adjourned until September 8.

The Provincial Pathologist, performing an autopsy on the body, told Police that Zwicker's death was due to a blow he had received on the left side of his head. The three accused men gave evidence similar to their statements to Police at the inquest on September 8 and then the hearing was set over three days. The jury attributed the death to blows received during the robbery. Subsequently, the Deputy Attorney-General of Nova Scotia authorized the laying of murder charges against each of the accused.

Preliminary Hearing opened at Bridgewater before Provincial Magistrate P. T. Hickey on September 16 and continued the following day until 18 witnesses had



THIS IS *Where . . .*



the replica of an early Ukrainian home is displayed — near Sandy Beach at Elk Island National Park, about 35 miles east of Edmonton. The building, used by pioneer immigrants to Alberta, is furnished with hand-made articles and implements brought from the Ukraine.

For further information on this and other points of interest in Alberta, see the Alberta Government publication, "Historic Sites of the Province of Alberta."



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MP-1

testified, including the three accused. The case was adjourned to September 23, and that date the prisoners were committed for trial at the next sitting of Supreme Court scheduled for Oct. 13, 1953 at Bridgewater.

Appearing before Magistrate Hickey on the robbery with violence charge that date, Bruce Lowe was sentenced to a term of ten years in Dorchester Penitentiary, Robert Lowe received a sentence of nine years and Hughes was given a term of eight years. In the murder

trial at Supreme Court the grand jury returned a true bill in each of the three cases and Mr. Justice Doull adjourned the matter to Nov. 2, 1953. Finally on November 4 after two hours of deliberation, the jury returned with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against Bruce Lowe for which he was sentenced to a further term of 15 years to be served concurrently with his ten-year term. Murder charges against Robert Lowe and Hughes were dismissed when the Crown offered no evidence.

* * *

R. v. Dubroy

Single Fingerprint on Light Bulb Proves Undoing of Safe-cracker

MANY people, inexperienced with police methods, seem to underestimate the real value of fingerprints in solving crimes. One recent Ontario case in which a single print provided the answer to what might otherwise have remained an unexplained conundrum, illustrates their utility.

Sometime between 6.40 p.m. of November 7 and 11 a.m. of November 8 a Simpsons-Sears Ltd. store in Port Arthur, Ont., was entered. There were no signs to indicate the method of entry used, although it was noticed that the south rear door of the building was only fastened by a Yale lock and could have been opened easily with a cheater. A small safe had been taken from under the counter in the mail order office, wheeled to the back of the store and moved to the basement on the elevator. Apparently the thief wanted to make certain his actions were not discovered for next he rolled it into a front basement room crowded with furniture and then back to a spot near the elevator where it was punched. This process having been completed the criminal proceeded to wheel the safe back into the front basement room where he emptied it of its contents. As a further precaution two basement lights had been un-

screwed and then replaced with paper shields over them. This move, it turned out, was the one big mistake which caused the thief's capture, as we shall see later on. Had he examined the place before he left, he would probably have felt quite sure that nothing had been left behind which might lead to his apprehension. Latent prints are often difficult to see and few criminals would worry too much about one seemingly insignificant mark left at the scene of a crime. And so, presumably fairly satisfied with his venture, the safe-breaker left the store with \$3,202.04 in cash and four cheques.

At first, it appeared to the police as if they had little to work on toward solving this case. No safebreaking tools had been left behind and a Star drill and screw driver, property of the store, which had been found on the basement floor, apparently had not been used. A hopeless case, indeed, it seemed till some observant individual noticed the almost invisible print on the light-bulb.

The impression was considered suitable for identification and comparison purposes and so was sent to the RCMP Identification Branch by the Port Arthur Police Department. There, it was identified in the Single Fingerprint Section as

belonging to Kenneth Grant Dubroy of Windsor and Comber, Ont. At that time, Dubroy was already in Port Arthur District Jail serving a 14-day sentence for assaulting a peace officer. On completion of this term, the accused was again brought to Court to face the charge re-

sulting from the robbery from Simpsons-Sears and eventually was sentenced to two years in the Manitoba Penitentiary.

This story has a rather ironical twist to it—a safety measure taken by a criminal worked against him and caused his ultimate downfall.

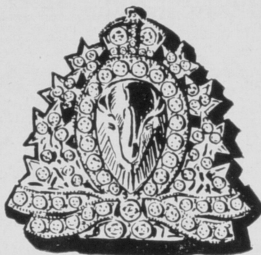
* * *

Speedy Arrest in Remote Northern Region Made Possible by Presence of Police Aircraft

THE quick solution of a theft case which occurred at the Split Lake Indian Reserve in northern Manitoba recently, is a good example of prompt, decisive, police action. It happened that an RCMP aircraft landed at this small out-of-the-way place around noon of April 9 in time for a constable from Wabowden Detachment, a passenger on the plane, to learn from the Hudson's Bay post manager there, that the Anglican church rectory had been broken

into sometime during the previous night. These quarters had been vacant since the first of the year and it was difficult to determine off-hand if anything had been stolen. On examining the interior, however, the attention of the Police was directed toward the kitchen cupboards which displayed an appearance of having been disturbed. This, together with the fact that the doors of a cupboard had been left open, suggested that some food had probably been taken. The thief

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had evidently left by way of a window which he had broken to gain entrance to the dwelling. After having obligingly replaced the outside storm window which he had removed previously to allow access to the inner window, he departed from the scene leaving behind tracks in the snow.

Police followed the set of tracks back through the bush to the shores of Split Lake, about a quarter of a mile distant, where they found a depression in the snow indicating that a cache had been made there. A more recent set of tracks were traced around a point of land and then west along Split Lake.

To hasten progress, the investigators took to the air by Police aircraft and proceeded to follow the trail for another 20 miles leading them to a vacant cabin. The tracks which led further west from this place were noticed to be quite fresh. They continued along Split Lake for another five miles and then across a portage into Assean Lake. Three miles from this point a man and a dog team were seen on the frozen lake. Police landed the plane and searched him. In his grub box

were several packages of food, including jelly and pudding powders the like of which an Indian trapper such as he, is not in the habit of taking out to the trap line. The accused, on being presented with the facts, confessed that he had been responsible for the offence and was arrested and flown to Wabowden the same day to appear before Magistrate J. M. Cran for trial. He was convicted of the crime and given a six months' jail sentence.

Within two hours and 40 minutes from the time the complaint was received, the accused was in custody and the stolen property recovered. Such dispatch is unusual in remote parts of the country similar to this because of the great distances involved and poor local transportation facilities, together with delays due to weather conditions. Had the Police aircraft not been in the vicinity of Split Lake on this particular occasion, the trapper might have had time to get around to preparing himself a tasty dessert to top off his late afternoon snack, thereby conveniently disposing of the evidence.

* * *

R. v. Wooldridge and Weige

Breaking, Entering and Theft

A LARGE, gray-colored, metal box was found by two Indians on their B.C. Reserve, last January 11. As the description given to the corporal in charge of nearby Enderby Detachment fitted that of a safe stolen from Superior Motors and Machinery in Armstrong, B.C., the RCMP detachment at that point was immediately notified of the find. The news was welcome and, it was hoped, could turn out to be important evidence.

Police had followed up all leads, but had met with little success. Examination of the scene of the crime showed that a vehicle had backed into the rear of the Superior Motors garage on Dec. 2, 1953,

leaving rather distinctive tracks—the right rear tire had a knobby tread while the left one had no visible tread. From these tracks investigators established that the vehicle had travelled in the direction of Enderby on leaving the garage. A patrol was sent to Enderby and a search made of all roads branching off the route in an attempt to establish where the suspect vehicle had left the main highway. Other roads in the district were also examined but no trace of that type of tire impression was found.

It was noticed that footprints near the garage bore close resemblance to those discovered at recent breaking and entry offences committed in neighboring

Salmon Arm Detachment area. Size and type of tread were the same but there were no distinguishing features which Police could use for comparison purposes.

As for fingerprints, the whole scene was devoid of any such marks. The thieves had gained entry to the garage by removing a pane of glass from the rear door, reaching inside and releasing the bolt from the locking device, but in so doing had apparently taken the precaution of wearing gloves.

After Police had concluded their examination of the premises, the proprietors listed the stolen merchandise. It turned out to be quite a lengthy account for besides the safe which had contained \$400 in cash and \$1,600 in cheques, the culprits had made off with eight tires, four gallons of anti-freeze and a variety of new and old tools. Total value of the

loot, it was ascertained, amounted to \$3,675.45. Some of the tools had been marked with a "J" or the figure "8" and inquiries were made in all the local garages to see if anyone had tried to sell tools answering that description. Merchants and banks were also warned to be on the alert for any person attempting to cash a cheque drawn in favor of the Superior Motors and Machinery of Armstrong.

On questioning the proprietors of Superior Motors, Police were led to suspect a brother of the garage owners due to the fact that they were not on the best of terms and he had stated that he intended to bankrupt them. This suspect was not of good character and he was also in a position to know the layout of the garage.

But, these were not the only grounds on which Police based their suspicions.

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While investigating the offence, a corporal interviewing the night-shift operator in the CPR Depot learned that he had heard a vehicle start up and drive away from the Superior Motors toward Enderby, without lights, on the night of the theft. It was so dark he couldn't see whether the vehicle was a car or a truck but remembered that the engine was noisy. When Police checked on their suspect they found that the vehicle he was driving—a light delivery truck—had no muffler. Other inquiries located a woman who had seen a small truck parked not far from the garage and three men had left it and walked toward Superior Motors. So the vehicle used in the offence, Police decided, could have been a light delivery truck, and one of the culprits involved might well have been their suspect. Most of this evidence was circumstantial, but it influenced Police to believe they were on the right track and provided them with the incentive to investigate further into this man's activities.

Such was the progress of investigations at Armstrong Detachment when word was received of the finding of a large metal box on an Indian Reserve not far away. One of the garage owners accompanied Police to the scene of the discovery. The safe had been found lying face down in thick bush and undergrowth, about 40 feet from the Canyon Road, two miles south-west of Enderby. Examination of the safe revealed that the knob had been knocked off the spindle with a chisel and the whole dial mechanism removed by cutting or punching a hole in the door around the circumference of the dial. Business records, documents and cash-register had been left intact inside and it was definitely established that this was the safe for which they had been searching. Exploration of the immediate area failed to uncover evidence such as foot or tire tracks and any fingerprints had been obliterated by the rain and snow which had fallen dur-

ing the weeks previous to recovery. Inside the safe however, the tray from the cash-register appeared to have fingermarks on it and it was sent away to be checked for possible latent prints. While anxiously awaiting the results, Police interrogated residents in the area but were unsuccessful in gaining any new information. A few days later a report on the tray showed that it contained no prints of any value.

Meanwhile, other neighboring detachments were conducting inquiries into similar theft offences which had occurred recently in their areas. Salmon Arm, for instance, was a nearby town where a department store had been broken into the same night as the offence under question in Armstrong. Police had realized a possible connection between the two incidents when they compared footprints found at the scenes and noticed the close resemblance. There were other similarities—the methods of the criminals, for instance, bore a certain parity. In the department store theft, as in the one at the garage, entry had been made by removing glass from a rear window with no marks left on the glass other than smears from a gloved hand—too much of a coincidence to overlook. Among the articles reported stolen from the former business place were two small cleavers from the meat department. At Armstrong, a ball pean hammer had been reported missing. These would be most useful tools for a person wishing to cut open a safe.

Around the end of January things started to happen that eventually led to the solution of the whole case. The corporal in charge of Salmon Arm Detachment, while off duty, was making a social call and in so doing was proceeding east on the highway from Salmon Arm, on the night of January 29. With all the thefts that had been taking place in the district, one could not wonder at the questioning looks that peace officers might have directed at any strange individuals seen in the vicinity—especially

those walking along the highway at night. Hence, it was with a feeling of suspicion that the corporal eyed two rough looking men whom he observed hitch-hiking east. As a result, he got in touch with the constable on duty at the time and instructed him to check on the men and ascertain their names and destination.

The following day, the corporal learned that the men were Walter LeRoy Wooldridge and Gilbert Carol Weige, of Balmoral, B.C., 15 miles west of Salmon Arm, and they had taken a taxi to the residence of one James McKenzie, Canoe Auto Court, Canoe, B.C. The same day he received two other messages by radio to the effect that a service station in Vernon, B.C., and a garage at Kelowna had been entered during the night; two safes and a quantity of goods had been stolen. Wooldridge and Weige had rather unsavory reputations in that area and had been under suspicion on numerous occasions so the corporal was curious to know what they were doing at Canoe. He and a constable went to Canoe and interviewed James McKenzie, who stated that on the previous night Weige and Wooldridge had apparently arrived at his cabin about 8 o'clock when he himself was away. They had waited until he returned at approximately 11.30 p.m. and then asked McKenzie for the loan of his truck to drive to Notch Hill, Weige's home, promising to return it in the morning.

The two Policemen next patrolled to Notch Hill where they learned that Weige had not been home since 4 p.m. of the previous day. A check at Balmoral revealed that Wooldridge had left home at 7 p.m. that same day and had not been heard from since.

Returning to Salmon Arm with the intention of advising other detachments to be on the look-out for the McKenzie vehicle and occupants, they changed their minds and decided to go once again to McKenzie's in hope of securing further information. Nothing else was brought

to light, but the truck had not been returned. Just as the Police were preparing to leave, the vehicle in question was driven into the yard. Wooldridge was driving and was accompanied by Weige. The men were questioned but denied any complicity with the breaking and entries. Wooldridge stated that they had gone to Kelowna, B.C., to visit with Weige's sister. When searched they were found to be in possession of only small sums of money but a search of the truck disclosed packages of cigarettes in the glove compartment and stuffed under the seat. In the rear of the truck an Army type gas can was found while under the seat were hidden several rolls of friction tape.

The two suspects were taken into custody and returned to Salmon Arm where they were told that they would be charged with the breaking and entries at Vernon and Kelowna. Following this they made a joint statement confessing to the crimes and upon further questioning, admitted responsibility for the breaking and entries from the Superior Motors Garage at Armstrong, the department store and at West End Motors (at Salmon Arm) but denied being involved in other offences.

On Feb. 1, 1954, in Salmon Arm, Weige and Wooldridge were tried and convicted on a charge of shop breaking, s. 460 Cr. Code, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

At Armstrong, on February 2, they pleaded guilty to similar charges and were given concurrent sentences of 18 months with hard labor for their part in a service station theft near Vernon, and a breaking and entry from Superior Motors and Machinery Garage in Armstrong.

And finally on the same day at Kelowna, they each received still another 18-month sentence to run concurrently with the others because of a theft from a garage in that town to which they confessed.

Old-timers' Column

Whitewashing the Last Post

By GRAY CAMPBELL

Chief Constable Bull of Medicine Hat, otherwise known as Johnny, was comfortably seated after dinner in the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

"I did not join this outfit before," he said, "because I thought it was only a bunch of old sweats who gathered once a month to whitewash the Last Post."

Johnny, otherwise known as Chief Constable Bull, was perhaps expressing an opinion held by others. This healthy, growing organization to which he referred is properly known as "K" Division of the Royal North-West Mounted Police Veterans' Association.

They had just reversed the field by travelling from Blairmore to Medicine Hat, picking up cars en route, and were holding a reunion dinner in Medicine Hat.

The Executive planned to hold monthly meetings at different centres throughout southern Alberta, giving each group of members an opportunity of attending meetings closer to their respective districts. Their aim was to make "K" Division one of the largest and most active in the Dominion. The unusually large turn-out, and the new members signed up, testified to the wisdom of this policy.

The dinner and business meeting concluded, the boys had an opportunity to renew friendships of long standing. Older members who had been stationed at Medicine Hat in the early 1920's, remembered the rattlesnakes and the dry years. The resourceful ones had brought along acceptable antidotes.

Jim Simpson, "Nobby" Clarke and others who helped get "K" Division going were mindful of making a good impression on the new members. The talk was good. Everyone tried to steer clear of "Whitewashing the Last Post" or being branded as "old sweats" by critical applicants.

When someone asked if anyone had heard of Scotty Lawrence, Chief Constable Bull himself remembered that in 1927 he and Scotty had gone out between Lomond and Vulcan to recover the body of a sheepherder frozen stiff in a blizzard. It was by

Lake McGregor and 20 below zero when they started home with the corpse. They had borrowed a team and sleigh from a ranch where the poor fellow had worked and were taking turns driving. It was so darned cold the driving spells were getting shorter and the only way a fellow could fight it was to stamp along beside the team. Johnny said Scotty was driving and muttering away to himself when he could not stand it any longer. Wrapping the lines around the old sheepherder's frozen arms he said: "Let old Pete drive now, it's his turn and he knows the team." So Pete drove for the last time and the two "Mounties" managed to keep from freezing.

This recalled the story of ex-Cpl. S. "Nobby" Clarke, fresh out from England and newly joined; he had barely been fitted into scarlet tunic when the first assignment came along. It wasn't guard duty or prisoners' escort either. "Nobby" and half a dozen others were sent to some part of Saskatchewan to assist in moving a mental hospital to larger quarters in another part of the province. And they were all female patients.

A special train was used for the evacuation, with one Policeman to each car and our "Nobby" wasn't going to let the Force down. He was courtesy itself helping the inmates into his car and with a sigh of relief counted the last one in.

Before he had time to find a window to study his reflection in glorious regimentals, a large and ample figure began backing down the car steps. Here was a crisis. Our hero put his shoulder to the wheel, so to speak, and boosted the lady back into the car with: "Now, now, Mother, none of that—in you go." And he closed the door gently but firmly.

Pacing along the platform he began to hope and pray the train would start without further incident when he noticed the same party trying to get off the car at the other end: sprinting to the danger spot, "Nobby" got his shoulder into scrimmage position and repeated the treatment, reefing his quarry back into the car with: "Up you go, Mother, you can't get off now."

By this time he was warm and worried. Mopping his brow he wondered what would happen if two or more tried to make a break. Vainly he looked for help and pondered alternatives but had no time to formulate a plan—for his nemesis was now trying to back off the car at the other end!

Thoroughly disturbed he repeated his tactics but more sternly admonished the female who was by now inclined to argue.

It turned out she was none other than the Matron of the hospital. "Nobby" was acutely embarrassed and for the remainder of the trip, which was without incident, learned that the nurses had a poor opinion of a policeman who couldn't tell the difference between patients and staff.

The fellows kicked it around like this and had a lot of laughs over the old days. None of the new members seemed to mind so someone remembered one of the best stories of all which to date has not been published. For obvious reasons it has only had a very limited circulation.

Permission has been obtained to use it but for still more obvious reasons we will call the chief character Cst. Angus Hereford.

In 1935 our hero was stationed near Lethbridge and after accumulating leave set off with his wife to drive to Hollywood. It was a fine holiday and they did the usual rounds that tourists seem to do in the film capital. Constable Hereford wasn't too large a man

for a Mounted Policeman—and not inclined to bluff or push himself around. But he was acutely disappointed when he was refused admission to one of the studios.

Both he and his wife were anxious to see films being made but when they drove up to the gates a uniformed guard turned them back without ceremony.

Our friend tried another gate and was similarly treated.

"But how can we get in here?", he asked. "You need a pass, and if you're lucky you can get one at the main office."

The studio was M.G.M. After driving around a few blocks, Angus Hereford found the main office. A most impressive edifice.

"I felt very small and unimportant walking into this marble mausoleum."

A well stacked blonde, who had just missed being a starlet, asked our friend if she could do anything for him.

"I have just come down from Canada and wondered if I could take my wife through the studio."

"Have you a letter of recommendation?", she asked.

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"I'm afraid I haven't."

"Or any identification?"

"Well—all I have is my pass."

And Constable Hereford produced his pass form from the RCMP. A yellow sheet of paper with "Royal Canadian Mounted Police" in large letters at the top—it showed somewhere along the dotted lines, in small print, that Cst. Angus Hereford had permission . . . etc.

But at the bottom, in letters an inch high, was the signature of A. H. Newson. And in block letters under the signature was printed: A. H. NEWSON, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, O.C. "K" DIVISION.

The blonde did a double-take, fluttered her eye-lashes at our friend, grabbed a telephone and advised that standing before her was none other than Assistant Commissioner Newson of the RCMP!

Constable Hereford didn't have time to protest. Doors opened and flunkies appeared. He was bowed toward the inner sanctum, waded through a deep pile carpet to the Presence and waved to a chair. Cigars were offered. M.G.M. were very honored to have a visit from Assistant Commissioner Newson, particularly as they were making "Rose Marie" and had such valuable co-operation from the Headquarters of the RCMP. When our friend learned that they had an Inspector from Ottawa there as technical director, he wondered if he could crawl under the deep carpet and get away!

He really did not want to bother them. They were very kind but if he could just watch a picture being made he would be satisfied.

In no time he was driving toward the same gate he had tried to crash. The barrier was up, the guard saluted—"Colonel Newson and party? Right this way, Sir."

And so Cst. Angus Hereford was on his way to enjoy a giddy round. Fortunately "Rose Marie" was on location along with the Inspector who could have denounced him. He met Jean Hersholt who was making "The Country Doctor", a story about the Dionne Quintuplets. He was on the set of "Under Two Flags" and met Victor McLaglen among other stars. It was a terrific experience. But our friend was too nervous to mention it for years.

The next meeting will be at Fort Macleod where the members of "K" Division and

their wives look forward to meeting prospective members from that district. It is hoped to have Mr. H. J. Hargrave as guest speaker.

We would like to assure Chief Constable Bull and interested applicants from the Fort Macleod area that "K" Division, RNWMP Veterans' Association isn't just a bunch of old sweats who gather once a month to Whitewash the Last Post.

Or are we. . .?

* * *

Well-known State Trooper and ex-member of Force Passes at Batavia, N.Y.

Members of the Force who have been stationed in the Niagara area within the past decade will learn with regret of the death of a popular member of the New York State Police and a one-time member of the RCMP, 50-year-old Percy Karl Leitner. A technical sergeant in the state police, Mr. Leitner died at Batavia, N.Y., on Feb. 25, 1954 while on his annual leave.

While stationed at Batavia and other points in the north-western section of New York State, Mr. Leitner came into contact with numerous members of the Force who always held him in high esteem.

Born at Folkestone, Kent, England on Nov. 2, 1903, he went to the U.S. with his parents as a boy and at the age of 20 joined the New York State Troopers. After serving with them for nearly six years, he resigned and engaged in the Mounted Police on July 26, 1929.

He took his training at Regina, Sask., and later served as Division Orderly at "Depot" Division. He was a detective in the southern Saskatchewan area before purchasing his discharge on Aug. 8, 1930. Mr. Leitner rejoined the state troopers in July 1931 and served continuously in Troop "A".

* * *

Hundreds Attend Last Rites for Hon. C. P. B. D. Dundas

PELLY—The Hon. C. P. B. D. Dundas, 75, a resident of the Pelly district since the turn of the century, was buried here May 6 in one of the largest funerals this area has seen.

People came from far and near to pay their last respects to a man they held in the highest esteem over the years.

Pall-bearers were six members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, under

command of Insp. H. C. Forbes of the Yorkton Sub-Division. They were representatives of the Force with which Mr. Dundas was closely associated through his position as justice of peace and coroner of this district continuously since 1928. . . .

Second son of the late Viscount Melville, Lasswade, Scotland, Mr. Dundas was born in Tenereef, Canary Islands, in 1879, where his father was British consul. He came to Canada in 1898 and first settled at White-wood, before moving on to Fort Pelly and later taking a homestead near the present site of the town of Pelly. . . .

About 1910, he entered the lumber business in Pelly with E. A. W. R. McKenzie, who opened the first general store here.

In 1913, The Honorable Mr. Dundas married one of the boss' daughters, Isabella McKenzie. They had two children, a daughter, Daphnee (Mrs. W. R. Hodgins) of Regina, and a son, Squadron Leader Kenelm, DFC, who met his death while on service with the RAF in Malaya in 1942.

He was familiarly known as the "Admiral", a nickname he gained through service with the Royal Navy from the age of 14 to 19. He received his sea training on the *Brittania*.

He took his early schooling at Hamburg, Germany, and completed his education in England and Scotland.

He was secretary-treasurer of the village of Pelly from 1912 until his resignation because of ill health shortly before his death. . . .

(From: *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix*, May 10, 1954)

* * *

Reminiscences of a Mounted Policeman of 55 Years Ago

(As told to Harry Shave by Reg. No. 3157
ex-Cst. W. R. Newman)

During the height of the gold-rush to the Yukon in '98, an intrepid young man named William R. Newman was doing duty as a constable with the NWMP in Dawson City. Mr. Newman, now in his 79th year arrived in Winnipeg last September to visit relatives and friends. Fifty-seven years ago he loped across the prairies on a Police horse; in 1953 he travelled by car from his home in Tacoma, Wash., covered practically the length and breadth of the three prairie provinces, and did all the driving himself.

Born on a farm near Gladstone, Man., young Will Newman received his education in a small one-roomed log school, roofed with mud and straw thatch. At the age of 14 he was doing a man's work on the farm. Five years later he was working with a railway section gang, when he decided to apply for police duty with the North-West Mounted Police. He enlisted at Regina, Sask., Sept. 29, 1896. His training consisted of foot drill in the morning, riding in the afternoon, with specific days each week for schooling in police duties and care of horses. The Police manual he learned from cover to cover. After a three months' probationary period, he was transferred to Fort Macleod in southern Alberta. Here his duties took him riding over the hills and dales of Alberta, interviewing farmers and ranchers, carrying dispatches from one Police post to another and enforcing the law of the land.

In the year 1894 Insp. Charles Constantine with a staff sergeant was sent to the Yukon Territory to report on conditions and collect customs duties from already established traders. He reported to Head-

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quarters, recommending that a Mounted Police detachment of two officers, a surgeon, six NCOs and at least 35 to 40 men be sent in, warning that "each member of the detachment be of not less than two years' service, and from 22 to 30 years of age, of large and powerful build—men who do not drink".

The Government decided against a force of this size, on account of the heavy expense. In the summer of 1895 Constantine's detachment for the north included only Insp. D. A. E. Strickland, an assistant surgeon and 16 NCOs and men.

In September 1896 Constantine as mining recorder, signed forms recording George Carmack's discovery of gold on Bonanza Creek, a tributary of the Klondike River. This was the beginning of the Klondike Gold-rush.

The Mounted Police in the Yukon in the winter of 1896-97 suffered many privations. Rations ran low and the monotony of eating pork and beans continuously, together with the knowledge that other men were reaping rich rewards, while their pay was 50 cents per day, was hard for the men to endure. Yet they remained vigilant and loyal, and proved to the swarms of fortune-hunters that lawlessness would not be tolerated. As the excitement increased another Police contingent was called for. Forty men from Fort Macleod volunteered for service in the gold-rush region. Constable Newman was one of the three chosen. His story is "Lady luck was at my elbow. I had worked part of one winter with dog teams on Lake Winnipeg, and dog teams were the *modus operandi* in the North".

On July 1, 1897 from two to four men from each of seven posts assembled at Calgary. They were in high spirits and there was much talk and speculation about their approaching adventure. When they entrained for Vancouver, the party consisted of Inspector Harper and 35 NCOs and men. The only horses taken were to be used as pack animals.

At Vancouver the party boarded the *Islander* and sailed to Victoria where they picked up a number of miners and supplies, then sailed up the coast line route to Skagway, where they arrived in the latter part of July. There being no dock nor wharves at Skagway, the ship was unloaded some distance out. Scows and boats were used

for the men and supplies, but the horses after each being tethered to a long rope, one end held by a man in a boat, were shoved overboard and had to swim for shore, being led by the boatmen.

After a long rest en route the men and horses were now due for a fatiguing journey up the mountain range, some 18 miles to the summit at the head waters of the Yukon River in Lake Bennett. The horses were packed with equipment and supplies, and the men were also considerably encumbered.

The gold-rush was developing rapidly. Thousands of fortune-hunters of all nationalities and almost all strata of society, were heading for the Yukon. Shortage of supplies sent prices sky-rocketing: eggs \$18 per dozen, other commodities in proportion: sleigh dogs were being sold for \$150 to \$250 each.

Mr. Newman recalls that toward the end of 1897 he was placed in charge of all NWMP dogs in the area and Christmas day found him travelling north to Dawson with seven or eight dog teams. Dinner-time came as the Police were crossing Lake Tagish. The men stopped for dinner and as a special Christmas treat, broke open a case of evaporated milk, extracted one tin and had "cream" in their tea.

After another five weeks of hard travelling, in temperatures of 50° to 65° below, over hills, across lakes and rivers, sleeping huddled together for warmth and sometimes awakening to find themselves almost buried in a snow-drift, the Police reached their objective—Dawson City—on Jan. 30, 1898. This was also the day on which Supt. S. B. Steele took over command of that post.

At this time Newman was receiving \$1.50 per day. Constables in the Yukon area were paid 50 cents per day above the regular wage of 50 cents and an additional half dollar for other than Police duties.

After a week's rest, Newman with six dog teams brought out 600 pounds of mail, the first Government mail ever to go in or out of Dawson. The journey of 620 miles to Skagway was an arduous one and it was not until April 4, that he arrived at his destination. His next trip to Dawson, in the early summer of 1898 was partly by water, the boats being somewhat similar to the old York boat, but about two-thirds the size.

After ten days' vacation, Newman was assigned to Police duty in Dawson. The force consisted of a corporal and eight constables, four of whom were on duty from 7 a.m. until 7 p.m. and four took the 12 hour night-shift. At night they patrolled in pairs, going from saloon to dance hall and preserving order where needed.

Between 2 and 3 a.m. on Oct. 14, 1898 a fire started, which resulted in the greatest conflagration in Dawson City's brief but exciting history. Constable Newman, on night duty, observed smoke belching from the "Green Tree" saloon and raised an alarm, which was responded to by other members of the Force. During the excitement, Newman was informed that an intoxicated dance hall girl was asleep in an upper room of the saloon. He rushed in and carried her down the stairs to safety. Upon being revived by the night air she attempted to re-enter the burning building. Mr. Newman recalls that he restrained her from this suicidal attempt and found shelter for her in a house in the district.

The one Judge (Mr. McGuire) and the prosecuting attorney, Fred Wade, Q.C., had all the Court cases they could handle, and the Police officers were frequently called upon to settle less contentious trials. When Supt. S. B. Steele presided as magistrate, he often imposed heavy fines, but the guilty parties preferred a fine, to the alternative of working for months on end sawing wood for the Police barracks and other institutions. The condition of the weather—90° above, or 60° below zero—was not permitted as an excuse to cease work.

There were six dance halls and an equal number of saloons in the town. A large part of each saloon was used for gambling, their being 40 to 50 varieties of games in one gambling hall. The owner took a percentage of all stakes for the house, and had a man at each table to see that the "take" was not overlooked.

The dance halls were built of log or frame, about 25 feet wide and 75 or 100 feet long. The floors were covered with sawdust, on account of the presence of tobacco chewers. During the early part of the evening there was a vaudeville show and when it was over the chairs were taken out and the sawdust swept off the floor. The orchestra, consisting of piano, violin and banjo players, was now the centre of attraction—excepting of course the bar, and

the girls who came in to dance. The orchestra was placed at one end of the room and the stock of liquor and bar at the other. Instead of the man choosing a partner, the initiative was left to the girls. After one and one-half times around the room the bar was reached and the girl suggested a drink. She was probably not thirsty and more often than not took a small non-intoxicating drink. Her partner however, drank liquor and handed his "poke" to the bartender to weigh out the price of the drinks; the girl then received a "chit" which she cashed in at the conclusion of the night's dancing. In this way the man would pay a substantial price for two drinks and the lady would receive her cut for leading him to the bar.

Mr. Newman informed me that the girls who danced were mostly of a "better class" of Dawson society, such as the wives of gamblers, saloon-keepers and their assistants, that most of them appeared beautiful and exotic to the love hungry men from "outside".

Service in the North entitled members of the NWMP to their discharge after two years' service and on Aug. 31, 1899 Supt. S. B. Steele, commanding Yukon Territory, signed the discharge certificate of Cst. William Newman.

Mr. Newman returned to Winnipeg, but the call of the North was not yet out of his blood. In February 1900 he sailed from Seattle, Wash., to Skagway with a party of three men and their wives, then conducted them by dog sled to Dawson. Throughout that year he worked a claim he had staked in 1898, employing eight men at \$1 per hour and paying \$1 per pound for flour, bacon, sugar and butter. He came out in the autumn of 1900, but returned to Skagway with another party in February 1901; this time the party took bicycles with them, which they rode over the ice trail from the summit to Dawson. On this visit Mr. Newman sold his claim, returned to the "outside" and has since resided in the city of Tacoma, Wash. In the year 1941 he retired on pension after 34½ years' service with the Tacoma Light Department. He still maintains his interest in the Mounted Police and the North, as attested by the avidity with which he reads all available literature in connection therewith.

* * *



Bruce Carruthers.

Bruce Carruthers, a former corporal in the RCMP (Reg. No. 8332), who served from July 1919 to July 1923, but whose name is familiar to many members of the Force through his work in motion pictures, died in Valley Hospital, Van Nuys, California, Dec. 10, 1953. Mr. Carruthers was a technical adviser to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios on Canadian matters, especially in films pertaining to the Mounted Police. RCMP training and experience was never forgotten by Mr. Carruthers and during his years in Hollywood he worked incessantly to keep films of the Force on as high a level as possible. His last picture was "Rose Marie", issued recently, which starred Howard Keel and Ann Blyth. In addition to acting as technical adviser for this film, Mr. Carruthers also appeared in it as an actor.

Mr. Carruthers is survived by his wife, three daughters, his mother and two sisters. His ashes are being returned to Canada this summer and will be interred at his birthplace, Central Bedeque, P.E.I.

* * *

Former Assistant Commissioner Passes On

A retired officer of the RCMP with long and distinguished service in police work, died Apr. 16, 1954 in Vancouver, B.C. Ex-

Asst. Commr. Robert Rose Tait, who left the Force on pension in 1942, made a career in law enforcement his life's work. Joining the RNWMP Apr. 4, 1905 at the age of 20, he served for five years and then left the Force when his term of service expired. Two years later he joined the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, was commissioned an Inspector in that Force in 1918 and when the Mounted Police absorbed the provincial force in 1928, he was appointed an Inspector in the RCMP. Remaining in Saskatchewan for the next few years, Inspector Tait commanded the old Southern Saskatchewan District for a time and then became officer in charge of C.I.B. work in the province. On Apr. 1, 1933 he was promoted to the rank of Superintendent and five years later was appointed to the command of "C" Division (Quebec). On Jan. 1, 1939 Mr. Tait was raised to the rank of Assistant Commissioner and within a few days moved to Ottawa where he became Director of Criminal Investigation. On Aug. 10, 1942 Assistant Commissioner Tait retired to pension.

In World War I he served Overseas and was wounded.

A Coincidence

By EX-SGT. A. S. BAND

An incident I thought might be worthy of relating in *The Quarterly* occurred when I was at Cupar Detachment during the winter of 1916-17.

I had occasion to conduct an investigation some 20 miles north-west of Cupar. Of course my saddle horse "Nitchie" was put into service for the patrol. I got there, completed my investigation and the following day started back to the detachment. There was deep snow on the trail which in places was almost impassable; so much so that in many spots the top of the snow was on a level with my foot in the stirrups.

Of course riding was impossible and I climbed bodily over these drifts with my horse following behind. This went on for some time until I came to a house where I ascertained that a German wedding was being celebrated. I had then been on the trail for approximately three hours. I had lost all sense of direction, the country being new to me, and I approached this house to seek directions. The host and others present were in gay spirits, not by

any means under the influence, but quite happy.

The proprietor of the farm made me welcome and was determined that I should partake of some refreshment. He produced a decanter and poured out a hefty drink which he downed himself after toasting my good health, and then according to custom poured one out for me. After the preliminary greeting stages, I inquired what distance I was from Cupar and to my utter disgust found that I was still 20 miles away, which proved of course that I had taken a wrong trail or that I got "turned around" somewhere.

This good farmer tried to persuade me to stay overnight but I declined and after extending my thanks, continued my patrol.

It was still snowing and the same difficulties of travel were being met with—my patrol being made partly in the saddle, partly on foot and partly on hands and knees. After a couple of hours I became lost again. I could see no sign of a farm anywhere—by this time I had intended to "hit" the first farm I came to and stay overnight. Things did not look too rosy and I was having visions of almost anything happening.

I was just about freezing when a cheering sight appeared before me—a man rounding up his cattle to put them under cover for the night. This was my salvation. The farmer saw my predicament and suggested that I stay at his farm; needless to say I needed no encouragement.

These people were kindness personified. I stayed overnight with them and returned to the detachment next day. However, this was not to be the last I heard of my hospitable friends, although I never saw them again.

It was not long after that the policing of the province was taken over by the Saskatchewan Provincial Police and the detachment at Cupar was closed. As time went on I joined the "married section" and eventually two sons entered the family. In 1933 I was placed in charge of Punnichy Detachment, north of Cupar. I had an assistant with me and one of my sons often accompanied the patrols, if one man was going alone, to render assistance if need be.

On one occasion I sent my assistant on a patrol south and my son accompanied him.

Strange to say they stopped at the same farm where I had stayed overnight 20 years previously. These kind people were still on their farm and still ready with the hand of friendship. The two visitors were invited to sit down to a meal, during the course of which the conversation drifted along to the usual topic of the Police and Policemen generally. (Country people especially always seemed to be interested to learn what became of such and such a Policeman, particularly the old settlers.) The farmer told my assistant and son of the time when the Policeman was found wandering on the prairie in a semi-frozen condition years ago, relating how he took him to his farm and thawed him out and of the bitter weather conditions then existing. "Perhaps you may know him," said the host, "his name was Band."

"Well I should," returned my son with an amused smile, "he happens to be my Dad." This of course opened up a field of inquiry on both sides and when I subsequently learned of the encounter from my son I had little difficulty in recalling the incident of years before. ● ● ●



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DIVISION BULLETIN

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"Headquarters" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14118 Cst. and Mrs. W. H. Cross on Apr. 26, 1954, a son, Robert.

To Reg. No. 10916 Sgt. and Mrs. F. W. Pay on Apr. 27, 1954, a son, Frederick Maxwell.

To Reg. No. 13469 Cpl. and Mrs. Reg. Hough on May 14, 1954, a son, Brian George Hardy.

To Reg. No. 14986 Cst. and Mrs. A. F. Wrenshall, at Ottawa, Ont., on June 1, 1954, a daughter, Nancy Elizabeth.

Adoption Reg. No. 14547 Cst. and Mrs. R. W. MacNeil of Ottawa, Ont., are proud to announce an addition to their family by the adoption of a three-months-old daughter, Mary-Ellen, on Mar. 17, 1954.

Sympathy To Cpl. D. E. Chapple, whose father died on Apr. 16, 1954, Cpl. W. D. Johnson, whose father died in March 1954, Sgt. J. H. Taylor, whose father died on Mar. 18, 1954 and Cpl. R. Stiff, whose father, an ex-member of the Force, died on Apr. 17, 1954.

To Pension Reg. No. 11422 Cpl. L. Jackson of Central Registry proceeded on leave pending pension on Apr. 1, 1954 and the previous afternoon he was presented with a Gladstone bag and travelling clock, as tokens of the esteem of his fellow workers. The presentation was made by Mr. A. K. Robertson, in charge of the Central Registry, who spoke in fitting terms of Corporal Jackson's many years of conscientious and faithful service as a peace officer in the Maritimes and in Ottawa.

A stag party held the same evening in an Army mess was well attended and enjoyable. The master of ceremonies entertained those present by telling them of imaginary experiences in Len's past. A small orchestra provided music and refreshments were served.

Shooting The fall and winter season's shooting activities officially closed with the club's annual social gathering being held at Rockcliffe Air Station on May 28. A thoroughly enjoyable evening of dancing and presen-

tations was topped off by a midnight luncheon of southern fried chicken. The following awards were presented by Commr. L. H. Nicholson: Sgt. E. C. Armstrong—Connaught Cup—Grand Aggregate; S/Sgt. E. Davies—Rowan Cup—Master Class Revolver Aggregate; Cst. C. J. Young—RCMP Cup—Master Class Rifle Aggregate; Cst. G. A. Walker—Lauzon Cup—Expert Class Revolver Aggregate; Cst. R. L. Miles—Canteen Cup—Expert Class Rifle Aggregate; (Constable Miles tied with Cst. R. S. Ellis for this award, but due to the transfer of the former to "E" Division, time was not available for a "shoot-off" match. The winner was subsequently determined by the toss of a coin. Cst. G. E. Woodley—Canteen Cup—Sharpshooter Class Revolver Aggregate and Cst. R. G. Riley—Tug-of-war-Cup—Sharpshooter Class Rifle.

Winners of special awards are: Sgt. E. C. Armstrong, Cpl. H. S. Switzer, Csts. R. S. Ellis, W. L. Lloyd, C. J. Young and J. U. M. Sauve; Sgt. E. C. Armstrong—Stein—Winner of 1953 outdoor service rifle.

And last, but not least, were the sterling silver spoons awarded to the numerous weekly competition winners in their respective classes.

Looking back over the past months reveals that a team of ten from the Ottawa district attending a three way competition held at Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., with the United States Military Academy taking top honors, the RCMP winning second place, and R.M.C. placing third. The West Pointers fielded a team of excellent marksmen.

Inter-Division and DCRA competitions held a strong position in the club's activities with "HQ" Division fielding two strong teams. In other matches held at Wakefield, Que., just after Christmas our chaps took nine of the 11 prizes.

Bowling "Headquarters" and "A" Divisions Bowling League closed another successful season by holding a dance at the RCAF Air-men's Mess at Rockcliffe. Commissioner Nicholson made the presentations.



Commissioner Nicholson presenting trophy to: Csts. R. L. Miles, Budd White (capt.); Cpl. J. Edwards; Cst. R. Gavin; Miss S. Stewart.

At the end of the season, "Buds" were the winners of the league schedule, with "Jims" the runners-up. In the play-offs "Pats" came through with "Buds" the runners-up. For the consolation prize "Jacks" came out on top after a close race, defeating "Lous" by seven pins. The high average was won by Bud White with

229 and Pat Stanton second with 223. For the girls, Bertha Cosgrove had the high average, 218, followed by Gloria Smiley with 194. The high cross for the ladies was Miss Shirley Stewart with 748 and for the men, Jim Murphy with 887. The high singles—ladies, Miss Lowe, 371 and the men, Bob Portelance with 385.

"A" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14727 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. V. Smith at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 19, 1954, a daughter, Deborah Jane.

To Reg. No. 13760 Cpl. and Mrs. J. E. McPhee at Cornwall, Ont., on Mar. 24, 1954, a daughter, Dorothy Lynn.

To Reg. No. 14373 Cst. and Mrs. J. U. M. Sauve at Hull, Que., on Mar. 25, 1954, a son, Joseph Marcel Andre.

To Reg. No. 12595 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. Marchand at Hull, on Apr. 13, 1954, a daughter, Marie Fernande Johanne.

To Reg. No. 13607 Cpl. and Mrs. R. S. Stewart at Ottawa on May 10, 1954, a son, Gary Arnold.

To Reg. No. 14579 Cst. and Mrs. R. K. Hay-

man at Ottawa, on May 13, 1954, a son, Kenneth Harry.

Marriages Reg. No. 15782 Cst. J. R. Waugh to Miss Marie Johnston of Eckville, Alta., on Feb. 20, 1954, at Eckville.

Reg. No. 15617 Cst. J. C. Y. Turgeon to Miss Hilda Peikel of Ottawa, Ont., on Mar. 17, 1954, at Giffard, Que.

Departures Members who have left the division on transfer are the following: Insp. L. J. C. Watson to "K" Division; Csts. V. V. Stauffer, H. L. Jensen and G. B. MacLachlan to "HQ"; Csts. W. Parsons and T. S. Bennett to "G" Division; Csts. F. H. Loree and J. F. Denis to "E" Division.

Arrivals A welcome is extended to the undermentioned who have been moved to "A"

Division: Insp. K. M. Lockwood from "Depot" Division as Officer in Charge of Protective Branch. Cpl. W. J. Glenn from "HQ" Division as Administrative Assistant to Officer in Charge of Protective Branch.

To Pension The division bade farewell to the following who go to pension on the dates indicated: Reg. No. 10086 Sgt. R. A. Smith on Apr. 21, 1954; Reg. No. 10664 Sgt. J. J. Lacey on May 26, 1954; Reg. No. 10663 Cpl. O. Regimbald on July 28, 1954; Reg. No. 10926 Cst. J. T. Boutin on June 21, 1954.

Promotions Our congratulations to Sgts. J. M. Hayes and W. G. Hurlow; Cpls. J. S. Narraway and G. D. Arnold on their recent promotion.

Obituary The sincere sympathy of the members of this division is extended to Sgt. W. G. Hurlow in the recent bereavement of his father, to Cpl. G. N. Jones in the loss of his mother and also to Cst. L. White in the recent death of his father.

Injured We regret to announce rather serious injuries sustained by Cst. N. L. "Ned" Hicks in a motorcycle accident. Latest reports indicate that "Ned" is coming along fine and all members of the division offer best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Classes Cpls. R. P. Malloy and M. E. Linden, Csts. T. R. Magnusson, J. McLeod and H. B. McAllister have recently returned from a five-week refresher course at "N" Division. The following members are attending a refresher course at "N" Division: Csts. J. J. Byrne, A. G. Goswell, E. C. Simpson, G. S. C. Johnston and I. W. Taylor.

Sgt. "Jack" Smith and Cst. "Ken" Sider returned to Traffic Branch on May 3, after attending a five-week traffic control course at Fairmont Training Sub-Division.

A junior member of the Traffic Branch was observed trying to pick up Sergeant Smith's suit-case shortly after his return. After much struggling the young man finally got the suit-case as high as his knees, and asked the Sergeant "What's in it—an anvil maybe?" The reply was "No. NOTES!"

Sports Throughout the winter season a rough and tumble sport known as broomball was started by the Pembroke Town Police and representatives from the Ontario Provincial Police and members of Pembroke Detachment also participated. Games were played throughout the Pembroke area, many of them challenges from youth teams, and the entire season was most enjoyable. Final play-off game resulted in the police team being champions for the season 1953-54, and holders of a trophy donated by the O'Brien Theatre, Pembroke, Ont.

Social On March 30 an informal ceremony was held at division headquarters where Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette officiated at the presentation of a walnut mantel clock to Insp. L. J. C. Watson, marking his departure on transfer to "K" Division. At the same time, a watch and electric razor were presented to Sgt. "Bob" Smith and a nylon aeropack travelling bag to Sgt. "Jack" Lacey, in honor of their recent retirement.

Fellow members gathered at Ottawa Town Station on March 7 to say "au revoir" to Cpl. "Reg" Regimbald and Cst. "Boots" Boutin, both of whom proceeded on leave pending discharge. "Reg" was presented with a nylon aeropack travelling bag and "Boots" received a watch and radio. The presentations were made by Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette.

Pembroke Detachment A surprise farewell "stag" was held at Camp Petawawa, in honor

Brockville Girls' Bugle Band.



Photo by Laurence Redman, Brockville, Ont.

of Cpl. G. D. Arnold prior to his transfer to Brockville Detachment. A large gathering of Pembroke and district business men, representatives from the O.P.P., Town Police and Provost Corps as well as other Army personnel were present. On behalf of the group, Cst. R. C. Zwicker presented Arnold with an electric razor and the best wishes of the citizens who have known him while he was stationed at Pembroke.

Constable Zwicker has been an active member in the Pembroke Male Choir, which consists of 35 men of various denominations from the town. Several concerts have been put on with much success and as an entry in the Kiwanis Music Festival, the choir achieved an average of 87 points.

Youth and Police The Brockville Police Athletic Association was organized in December 1949 and since that time has contributed

greatly to youth activity in that area.

In 1950 the Association formed a Brockville Girls' Bugle Band—an example of the leadership they hold in this field. The band is composed of 50 teen-age girls and has competed in many competitions in Eastern Ontario and northern New York, winning a number of high awards. Additional credit is due as it has also sponsored four minor hockey teams, six girls' softball teams and a girls' basketball team, during the past year.

The Brockville Police Athletic Association is directed by Chief Constable W. F. Young with Insp. G. F. Runciman as acting director and Miss H. D. Higgins, Police Clerk and Constable, as secretary-treasurer. In all, 12 members of the department are presently assisting in this worth-while project which we hope will continue to meet with every success in the future.

"Air" Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Transfers Spl. Cst. C. M. Ross was transferred to St. John's, Nfld., "Air" Detachment, from Ottawa, reporting on March 27 for duty as an Aircraft Technician. He is responsible for the maintenance of our DHC2 Beaver aircraft based there.

New Arrivals A welcome is extended to Mr. Wilfrid Allaire, civil servant, who reported to the "Air" Division for duty on May 3, 1954. Mr. Allaire comes to us from the Regulations and Orders Section, "Headquarters".

A welcome is extended to Gordon C. Bartlett of Edmonton who was engaged as a Special Constable Aircraft Technician during the week of May 10, 1954. Special Constable Bartlett, 29, and married with one child, has had considerable experience around aircraft, both civil and military. He separated from the RCAF as an Airframe Mechanic, Group "A", when the war ended and since that time has worked in civil aviation on bush and other aircraft of the types which we use in the "Air" Division. He will be temporarily stationed at Rockcliffe.

Departures Mr. Leo Vezina (civil servant) and Mr. Don G. Murray (civil servant) transferred from the "Air" Division to the cataloguing section of Air Material Command of the RCAF during the first week of April.

Courses Sub-Insp. D. W. Dawson, Officer Commanding "Air" Division attended a three month Canadian Police College Course No. 22 at "Depot" Division, Regina, which finished about the end of May.

Insp. P. B. Cox, the former Officer Commanding "Air" Division attended the same course. He is now stationed at Dauphin, Man.

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During the absence of Sub-Inspector Dawson, S/Sgt. S. S. Rothwell was temporarily in charge of the division at Rockcliffe. In turn, Staff Sergeant Rothwell's place as captain of the Beaver aircraft at Vancouver was filled by Cpl. Jack Austin, our genial spare captain.

Cst. L. C. Pelle of Stores and Accounts passed a five week refresher course held at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, which ended in the last week of February.

Promotions Congratulations are in order to Sgt. E. G. "Ted" Varn-dell, captain of the

Beaver aircraft based at St. John's, Nfld., who was promoted to that rank effective May 1, 1954.

Flights of Interest On Apr. 10, 1954 the DHC2 Beaver Aircraft CF-FHW, based at Vancouver, B.C., with Cpl. Jack Austin as pilot transported three Navy "Frog-men", Comm. Ord. Sellars, A/B Thompson and L/S Dalton from Esquimalt Naval Base to Mara Lake, B.C. By use of their diving equipment these Navy men were instrumental in recovering two bodies and a truck from the lake.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 14068 Cpl. and Mrs. L. A. Arkles of "B" Division HQ, a daughter, Barbara Lynn on Mar. 25, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 14758 Cst. O. J. Lutes of Goose Bay Detachment to Miss Jean Marie Sexton of Westville, N.S. at Goose Bay on Mar. 13, 1954.

Reg. No. 16163 Sgt. Major E. J. Delaney of St. John's to Miss Helen Godden, also of St. John's on Apr. 17, 1954.

Reg. No. 14788 Cpl. H. Light of Bell Island Detachment to Miss Loretta M. Farrell of Bell Island at St. John's on Apr. 21, 1954.

Hockey Although a little late in the season to comment on this sporting activity, we think it worthy to pass on to readers a few remarks concerning three members of "B" Division who were more than casually interested in the All-Newfoundland Senior "B" Hockey Championship series between Bell Island and Gander, played at Grand Falls during the early part of March. Csts. R. H. "Hap" MacDonald and E. D. C. "Dean" Reeve of our Bell Island Detachment were prominent on the team from that town, while Cst. J. E. W. "Joe" McGuire of Gander Detachment played for the Gander squad. The Bell Island team won the series.

Farewell On March 17, members and civil staff of "B" Division Headquarters gathered to bid farewell to Miss Phyllis Hayes, on the eve of her departure to a new place of employment. The officer commanding, on behalf of all members, presented Phyl with an Onyx ring.

Still another of our civil servants, Miss Ellen Efford, resigned as clerk in the Division's Records Branch on May 13 to accept a position elsewhere. Ellen was the recipient of a Ronson lighter presented to her by the girls in the stenos' pool. We wish both these charming young ladies every success in their new employment.

Insp. and Mrs. E. A. Pennock were trans-

ferred to Corner Brook, during May, where Inspector Pennock will take up new duties as Officer Commanding of the newly organized Corner Brook Sub-Division.

Bowling The 1953-54 bowling season is over and the "Hell-Cats" finished in first place by a wide margin over the "Guards", followed closely by the "Smokies". Trophy winners for the season are as follows: Ladies—High Average, Phyl Hayes, 192; High Three, Phyl Hayes, 751, Audrey Hickey, 746; High Single, Ellen Efford, 320, Audrey Hickey, 319, Louise LaFosse, 316. Men—High Average, Cpl. J. F. Roy, 218; High Three, Cpl. J. R. Roy, 912, Cst. J. M. LaFosse, 833, Cst. G. M. Sproule, 804; High Single, Cst. J. M. LaFosse, 369 and Cst. A. S. Nickerson, 360.

We feel that this has been our best season to date and our members are already looking forward to the 1954-55 season.

Division Hi-lites An informal dance was held in the Division's drill hall on April 28. Eighty couples were in attendance at what turned out to be one of the finest dances ever held in the drill hall. Music was supplied by the Marksmen Quintette . . . We welcome Miss Patricia Fahey of St. John's to our civil staff—Pat is employed in the C.I.B. stenos' pool. Sincere congratulations are extended to Sub-Insp. M. J. Keough of Corner Brook, Cpl. P. Noonan of St. John's, Cpl. E. S. Bennett of Stephenville Crossing, Cpl. E. A. Rose of Gander and Cpl. K. J. Lawlor of Harbour Grace, on their recent promotions . . . Best wishes are also extended to Sgt. E. G. Varn-dell of "Air" Division, on his promotion . . . We welcome Spl. Cst. and Mrs. Charlie Ross to the division . . . Charlie is the replacement engineer on the Beaver aircraft stationed here . . . Located presently as NCO in charge of Corner Brook Sub-Division, we have Cpl. J. H. Poole, who came to us recently from "N" and "J" Division.

"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 14357 Cpl. and Mrs. J. G. R. A. Lauzon, a son, Robert, on Jan. 24, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13037 Cpl. and Mrs. J. W. B. L. Descent, a daughter, Marie Suzanne, at Three Rivers, Que., on Feb. 4, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15057 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. B. M. Locas, a son, Michel, on Apr. 4, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13684 Cpl. and Mrs. J. P. Romain, a son, Jos. Michael, at Montreal, on May 3, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15102 Cst. J. G. C. Ranger to Miss Eleanor Larkin of Westmount, Que., on Feb. 27, 1954.

Reg. No. 14972 Cst. W. C. R. McKay to Miss Mary Scortaru of Montreal, Que., on Apr. 14, 1954.

Reg. No. 15636 Cst. J. L. P. Mantha to Miss Monique Moreau of Bedford, Que., on Apr. 19, 1954.

Reg. No. 15194 Cst. J. G. M. Crevier to Miss Lucie Herbert of Montreal, on Apr. 24, 1954.

Retired to Pension On Apr. 30, 1954, "C" Division bade farewell to Reg. No. 11762 Cpl. J. (Jim) Archer. He is presently enjoying an extended holiday in Ireland.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to Sub-Insp. J. L. M. Somers, S/Sgt. J. G. L. Gosselin, Sgts. J. C. E. Dubord and L. R. Parent and Cpl. J. E. F. Roy, upon their recent promotions.

Rifle Shooting During the winter the Province of Quebec Rifle Association conducted an Armed Forces Indoor Rifle League in

"C" Division's Girl's Shooting Team.

which four teams of this division were entered, two of which were ladies' teams. At the end of a series of shoulder-to-shoulder matches, our men's teams came out on top to win the Montreal District Championship, bringing the Sims Cup to our senior team and the Colonel S. A. Rolland Trophy to our intermediate team. Our ladies "A" and "B" teams ranked respectively first and second against the CWAC of Quebec, RCN and RCAF of Montreal, winning the PQRA Ladies' Trophy.

The PQRA also held their annual indoor tournament April 3-11 inclusive in the Armoury. The program for Armed Services, using the "C" No. 7 rifle as issued, was won by the members of our senior team who nosed out the Sherbrooke Regiment by two points (986-984) to win the Militia Trophy for the Quebec Championship. On this occasion, a friendly match also took place in the women's division between the RCAF of St. Hubert, Que., and the RCMP. This team came up with a fine win to complete the sweep with scores as high as 99.

Judo The Judo group has kept up its initial enthusiasm and some of the members have recently received their first promotion and are now wearing the yellow belt (5th Kyu Judo rank). These include Constables Claude, Cusson, Turcotte, Plourdes, Boivin, Dorion, Laroche and Reserve Constable Stervenou. The technique displayed by the members is better than average for their length of practice, as they have so demonstrated in the several public competitions they have entered. There is ample chance for the members to meet others in competition, as there are over 500 active members in the various Judo groups in the city.

Bowling In the men's ten pin league the "Crops", under the generalship of Cst. W. "Blackie" Kelly, eked out two narrow victories in a round robin tourney to win the championship. Other members of the team were Sub-Insp. L. M. Somers, Csts. J. "Thomas" Aubry, J. Lariviere, J. "Buzz" Berlinguette and F. Gagnon. The high average went to Cst. R. Bouffard with 160.1. In the duck pin mixed league the "Bruins", with Cst. C. Vermette at the helm, picked up on the marbles after eliminating five other teams. Constable Vermette was ably assisted by Constable Ninclaus and Spl. Cst. Z. Janicki whilst the distaff side of the team was composed of the Misses R. Daigneault and I. Bevilacqua. The men's high average went to Cst. D. Beausejour with 129.1 while Miss T. Bondaz captured the ladies' high average with 114.4. As usual a team from this Force was entered in the Montreal Military Bowling League during the past season and though the spirit was willing, lady luck just

was not around for the play-offs. After finishing in third position in this league, the team was eliminated in a semi-final series by the Victoria Rifles who went on to win the championship.

Basketball This year marked the initial formation of a basketball team which played in the Quebec Tri-Service League against teams from the Army, Navy and Air Force. The team, though sometimes lacking in finesse certainly abounded in spirit and on several occasions came up with rousing victories. The manager was Cst. Paul (Slim) Rodrigue and coach R/Cst. T. J. Derbyshire.

Badminton Though our badminton activities did not get under way until mid-winter due to construction in the gymnasium, this activity was nevertheless one of the more popular forms of recreation throughout the winter. No organized tourneys were conducted during the season, but the badminton committee is already laying plans for the future when it is hoped to have a complete card of single and double tourneys during the winter months and at the same time enter teams in various leagues in Montreal.

Bridge Sports and Social Club activities took on somewhat of an international flavor on April 2 when a bridge team from Montreal Post proceeded to Rouses Point, New York, to accept a challenge issued by a team representing the U.S. Immigration Border Patrol. Comprised of Cpls. C. A. Tomkins, L. Morel, R. A. Andrews and Cst. J. P. McKerral, the RCMP took all the honors and plans are already in the making for a return engagement to be held here in Montreal in the near future. The members of the U.S. Immigration who participated are: Elmer Fisk, Chester Woish, Emil Meyer and Arthur Cannon.

Softball This year our softball team appears to be getting off to a good start under the managership of Cpl. Joe Gorman and head coach Cpl. Maurice Nadon. The team has entered stronger competition in the Montreal Intermediate League where the class of ball is somewhat better than the league which we have entered in previous years.

Social On two occasions the gymnasium has been pressed into service to accommodate informal dances. The first was a St. Valentine dance held on February 12 while on April 30 the gym resounded to the tunes of "Turkey in the Straw" and "Virginia" reels, as local personnel staged their first barn dance in several years. These dances have all been unqualified successes and much of the credit must go to our aggressive dance committee, under the chairmanship of Sgt. H. F. Law, who has spared no little effort in organizing these gatherings.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 14631 Cst. and Mrs. T. L. J. Carter, Lynn Lake, Man., a daughter, Mildred Dianne, on Feb. 10, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14779 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Hornett, Winnipeg, Man., a daughter, Mary Lise, on Mar. 12, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14473 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Simpson, Rossburn, Man., a son, John Richard, on Apr. 24, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15515 Cst. and Mrs. R. A. Boles, Dauphin, Man., a son, Robert Brant, on Apr. 26, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14468 Cpl. and Mrs. H. K. Joudrey, Dauphin, a daughter, Shelly Ann, on Apr. 26, 1954.

To Reg. No. 12428 Sgt. and Mrs. P. C. Brooks, Winnipeg, a son, Terrence Bruce, on May 6, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15166 Cst. C. M. Walker to Miss Jacqueline Oddleifson of Arborg, Man., on May 15, 1954. To reside in Winnipeg.

Deaths It was with sorrow that we learned of the passing of David Brett, infant son of Cpl. and Mrs. J. Brown, McCreary, Man. We extend our deepest sympathy to Corporal and Mrs. Brown.

Promotions Our congratulations to the following on their recent promotions: S/Sgt. N. J. Calverley, Sgts. P. Hobbs and C. Stanyer and Cpl. J. C. Law.

Departures On May 6, 1954, Reg. No. 11723 Cst. D. B. Harvey, Central Registry Office, Winnipeg, commenced his leave prior to going to pension. The occasion was marked with a presentation of a gift from all members of "D" Division to this faithful "old-timer".

On the same date "D" Division bade farewell to Cst. A. Robson, who has been the man behind the "key" in the Division Communication Branch. Constable Robson, who is on transfer as Radio Technician to Calgary, will be greatly missed. A gift of luggage was presented to this member with our best wishes.

Members of Dauphin Sub-Division gathered at Jerry's Nite Spot near Dauphin on the evening of May 5 to say farewell to three members who are leaving us. Reg. No. 10416 Cpl. W. J. G. Stewart, retiring to pension after 26 years' service was presented with a table lamp on behalf of the members and Cst. A. Kozak on transfer to Toronto, Ont., and Cst. C. W. Nolan, on transfer to Whitehorse, Y.T., were presented with travel clocks. An enjoyable evening was spent by all who wished these members the best of everything in their new surroundings.

Inter-Police Shooting Competition (MacLimont Trophy) On March 27 our Mounted Police team consisting of Sgt. Major J. A. Primrose, Sgts. C. E. Hannah, W. A. Gill and E. Stanley were successful in winning the MacLimont Trophy in the Winnipeg Electric Company annual shoot. As well as being presented with this trophy each member of the winning team will receive a gold medal. In all there were 13 teams entered and all used .38 specials with the exception of the Mounted Police marksmen who used .45 revolvers. Our congratulations to the winning team.

Sports Hockey died a sudden death in Dauphin when the teams were unable to complete the play-offs due to mild weather. At the end of the regular schedule the Dauphin RCMP team was in fourth place in the six-team league.

Social A social evening was held on April 12 in the Brandon recreation room. A showing of the films "North-West Passage" and the "East-West Grey Cup Football Final" was well received by those in attendance.

Miscellaneous A complaint was received from a citizen of Manitoba informing us that a local merchant was using scales that were short-weighting customers. In addressing his letter to us he referred the matter to the "RCMP Dept. of Dishonest Weights & Measures Division".

Address on
Envelope Received at
"D" Division
Headquarters.

R. C. M. P.
Dept of Dishonest Weights &
Measures
Sherburn & Portage
Winnipeg
Manitoba

“Depot” Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

Marriages Reg. No. 15405 Cst. W. T. McLean to Miss Velma Jean Friesen of Morden, Man., in the RCMP Chapel at Regina, Sask., on Mar 6, 1954.

C.P.C. No. 22 With a complement of 33 members, the 22nd Canadian Police College Class to be held in the Force commenced training on March 1 and concluded operations on May 28. Seventeen of the class were members of the RCMP while the remainder represented ten different organizations from three other countries. Providing the international flavor were four superintendents from the Pakistan Police, representing four separate provinces of that country, along with one member of the Jamaica Constabulary and a sergeant from the Maine State Police. The personnel from Canada represented the Winnipeg City Police, Regina City Police, Moose Jaw City Police, North York Police Department, Quebec Provincial Police, Canadian Provost Corps and the RCAF.

In the Regina Sergeants' Mess, on April 23, an informal reception was held for the class and the students were extended a welcome by Mess President S/Sgt. J. Robinson and a reply made on behalf of the class by Insp. P. B. Cox. On the occasion of their graduation exercises the valedictory speech was delivered by S/Sgt. C. W. Douglas of the Canadian Army Provost Corps.

Spring Ball On May 7, the “Depot” gymnasium was once again the scene of a colorful dance. Tables were decorated with spring flowers and the 400 persons in attendance danced to enjoyable music provided by members of the RCMP Regina Band under the direction of assistant band-master Cst. R. H. D. Twemlow.

Badminton Throughout the winter season good attendance was shown on badminton nights—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Enjoyable visits were exchanged with other local clubs and the annual tournament concluded the season early in March. Entries were made in the Regina City Tournament and a good showing was made by Miss Joyce Miller and Mrs. R. R. Canning in the Provincial Tournament.

Basketball There were seven basketball squads participating in the inter-squad schedule and a keen interest was shown by all members. A trophy was presented by Smith Bros. and Wilson for inter-squad basketball competition and was won this year by “Q” Squad. A Police team of recruits and staff members coached by Cst. A. D. C. Carroll

played five exhibition games with the favorable results of three wins, one tie and one loss.

Curling This popular winter sport commenced in Regina on January 5 and successfully wound up on March 15. The guiding hand through this season was secretary Cpl. H. McCallum who had the responsibility of eight recruit rinks and 16 staff rinks. In the recruit event first place honors went to “B” Squad Rink skipped by Cst. E. F. Michayluk and they were awarded the Eiler's Trophy. Other events throughout the season were as follows: opening 'spiel won by the Band rink; bonspiel first event won by the stable rink; bonspiel second event won by the post garage rink; and the grand aggregate prize won by the stable rink skipped by Insp. K. M. Lockwood. At the presentation of prizes by the Officer Commanding “F” Division, Assistant Commissioner McGibbon indicated that the possibilities of an artificial ice rink were being explored. This was welcome news to our curling enthusiasts.

Shooting The addition of eight new sporting rifles to the Regina club's inventory in time for the opening of the winter season in October started a tremendous amount of activity amongst the novice shots. Mainly due to this increased interest, the end of the season saw five times the previous record of Dominion marksmen awards up to and including one silver shield.

The club entered eight rifle and revolver teams in the various Inter-Division, DCRA and Saskatchewan Provincial winter small bore programs. Recruits were well represented with the older shots in these matches and the ladies' section was stronger than previous years. On the provincial level the club won the “A” and “B” team trophies and the ladies came out on top in both the No. 7 and sporting rifle divisions. “A” team managed to get comfortably into the money for all three months in the DCRA shoots with “B” team showing up favorably in January.

In mid-March the club “A” team was at home for a shoulder-to-shoulder shoot with teams from the 20th Armoured Regiment, Moose Jaw, and the Regina Garrison Military Rifle Association. We are pleased to note that after a tight shoot our team squeezed out a seven point lead to win. Refreshments followed to finish off a pleasant evening.

A late spring here in Regina has held up the full bore shooting but all eyes are on the weather man in the hopes for a full turn-out for the invitation spring shoot. It is also hoped that the extensive butts rebuilding program

will be finished in time for the team to straighten out their barrels for the Dundurn Provincial Shoot this summer.

Swimming Last fall's inter-squad swimming meet turned out to be one of the best meets to be held in "Depot" Division. Capacity crowds saw members of "B" Squad pile up a commanding lead for the championship trophy. Three long standing records were broken by members of this squad. Cst. J. L. Reid set two new records, 14 seconds for the 30-yard free style and 2:11.5 for the 150-yard side stroke. The four man relay team of this squad set a record of 1:6.3. Awards at the conclusion of the meet were presented by Supt. and Mrs. J. F. Thrasher.

Volley-ball An active season of volley-ball was enjoyed by the recruits in training this past season and this year, for the first time, we had a ladies' team consisting of Mrs. K. M. Lockwood, Mrs. R. J. Stokes, Mrs. R. Reid, Mrs. B. H. M. Armstrong, Mrs. R. Canning, Mrs. E. C. Curtain, Miss Barbara Plow and Miss Beverly Bella. This team won the Women's Volley-ball previously held by the Moose Jaw YWCA team. Keen interest was

shown throughout the season in the inter-squad competitions with the trophy in this class going to "H" Squad. In spite of an excellent show put up by the men's staff team it was beaten out of the winner's spot by the Regina YMCA team.

Hockey Weather in the Regina area severely handicapped our hockey efforts during the 1953-54 season. Changes in temperature were rapid and aside from a cold snap in January soft ice prevented the use of our outdoor rink. As a result it was not possible to follow through with our plans for an eight team Inter-Squad Hockey League.

Invitations were accepted for our representative team to play in a number of adjacent towns where the ice was protected by closed rinks. It was considered we had the material for a good team but due to lack of practice we were unable to show our best form and as a result lost the majority of our games. However, we are happy to report the scores were close in all instances, win or lose, and following all games we were requested to return for another game. The season came to a close with a record of five wins and seven losses.

Ladies' Southern Saskatchewan Volley-ball Champions—Winners of Moose Jaw Light and Power Company Trophy (shown). Standing—Beverly Bella, Cst. R. R. Canning (Coach), Mrs. R. J. Stokes. Seated—Barbara Plow, Mrs. W. R. Reid, Mrs. Canning, Mrs. B. H. M. Armstrong. Missing—Mrs. K. M. Lockwood.



“E” Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 12619 Cpl. and Mrs. D. H. Howell at Victoria, B.C., on Nov. 30, 1953, a son, Christopher Ryan.

To Reg. No. 14809 Cst. and Mrs. T. J. Anderson at Chilliwack, B.C., on Feb. 2, 1954, a son, Kelly James.

To Reg. No. 14553 Cst. and Mrs. K. A. Sanderson at Cloverdale, B.C., on Mar. 3, 1954, a son, Charles Roy.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. G. E. Lewis at Campbell River, B.C., on Mar. 5, 1954, a son, Derald Keith.

To Reg. No. 14658 Cst. and Mrs. W. E. Fraser at Burnaby, B.C., on Mar. 5, 1954, a daughter, Leslie Edith Ann.

To Reg. No. 15267 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Levitt at Vancouver, B.C., on Mar. 9, 1954, a daughter, Maureen Ellen.

To Reg. No. 13154 Cst. and Mrs. A. R. N. Bruce at Kelowna, B.C., on Mar. 10, 1954, a son, Nigel Robert.

To Reg. No. 15217 Cst. and Mrs. T. W. O'Connor at Kamloops, B.C., on Mar. 16, 1954, a son, Thomas Michael Joseph.

To Reg. No. 16528 Cst. and Mrs. D. G. Thompson at Duncan, B.C., on Mar. 17, 1954, a son, Robert Bruce Douglas.

To Reg. No. 14851 Cpl. and Mrs. R. J. Ross at Alert Bay, B.C., on Mar. 27, 1954, a daughter, Linda Joy.

To Reg. No. 16491 Cst. and Mrs. E. P. Higginbottom at Nanaimo, B.C., on Mar. 30, 1954, a daughter, Dawn Marie.

To Reg. No. 10486 Sgt. and Mrs. P. Boulton at Burns Lake, B.C., on Mar. 31, 1954, a son, Gregory John.

To Reg. No. 14914 Cst. and Mrs. H. K. Coulter at Kelowna, on Apr. 19, 1954, a daughter, Geraldine Edna.

To Reg. No. 16518 Cst. and Mrs. K. M. McHale at Kimberley, B.C., on Apr. 22, 1954, a son, Daniel Raymond.

To Reg. No. 16594 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. Turner at Dawson Creek, B.C., on Mar. 2, 1954, a son, Stanley Thomas.

To Reg. No. 14491 Cst. and Mrs. B. L. Johansson at North Vancouver, B.C., on Apr. 26, 1954, a son, Cameron Craig.

To Reg. No. 16620 Cst. and Mrs. C. A. B. Smith at Nanaimo, B.C., on May 9, 1954, a son, Craig Michael.

To Reg. No. 13891 Cst. and Mrs. R. Harding at Chilliwack, B.C., on May 10, 1954, a son, Ernest Robert.

To Reg. No. 14213 Cpl. and Mrs. W. R. Gordon at Vancouver, B.C., on May 17, 1954, twin daughters, Glenna Elaine and Barbara Lynn.

Marriages Reg. No. 15577 Cst. C. W. Thomas to Miss Frances Gertrude Donnelly of Calgary, Alta., on Jan. 23, 1954, at Banff, Alta.

Reg. No. 15693 Cst. T. Sniezek to Miss Georgina Evelyn Moodie of Victoria, B.C., on Jan. 29, 1954, at Esquimalt, B.C.

Reg. No. 16069 Cst. W. J. R. Stacey to Miss Bernice Evelyn Branch of New Westminster, B.C., on Feb. 12, 1954, at New Westminster.

Reg. No. 15042 Cst. P. A. Eastman to Miss Stella Slopinski of Vancouver, B.C., on Feb. 12, 1954, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 15713 Cst. R. J. Cox to Miss Beatrice Noma Bohan of North Vancouver, B.C., on Feb. 19, 1954, at Coquitlam, B.C.

Reg. No. 15638 Cst. J. G. Long to Miss Marion Graham Taylor of Victoria, on Mar. 13, 1954, at Victoria.

Reg. No. 15701 Cst. P. W. King to Miss Greta Louise Ward of Vancouver, on Mar. 19, 1954, at Cloverdale, B.C.

Reg. No. 16917 Cst. W. K. Tubman to Miss Margaret Bonalyn Barclay of Trail, B.C., on Apr. 2, 1954, at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Reg. No. 15735 Cst. R. W. Sannes to Miss Donamae Morrow of Salmon Arm, B.C., on Apr. 3, 1954, at Salmon Arm.

Reg. No. 16485 Cst. G. N. Hacking to Mrs. Elsa Munro of Salmon Arm, on Apr. 3, 1954, at Sunnybrae, B.C.

Reg. No. 15717 Cst. R. L. Nesbitt to Miss Valerie Ethel De Lair of Abbotsford, B.C., on Apr. 15, 1954, at Abbotsford.

Reg. No. 15736 Cst. A. McPherson to Miss Olha Salamondra of Port Alberni, B.C., on Apr. 24, 1954, at Port Alberni.

Departures Our best wishes go with the following members who have left the division on transfer: S/Sgt. G. McAndrew and Cst. C. P. Wasson to “F” Division; Csts. M. L. Wedick and K. R. Ohly to “HQ” Division, and Cst. E. A. Gullason to “N” Division.

Arrivals To the undermentioned who have recently arrived in our midst from eastern parts, we extend a welcome: Sgt. Major C. E. Thornton from “Depot” to Fairmont Training Sub-Division; Csts. D. A. Grayling from “HQ” Division to Division HQ; L. L. Forde from “A” Division to Abbotsford; C. O. Anderson from “A” Division to Kamloops; R. Szun from “HQ” Division to Division HQ; F. J. Denis from “A” Division to Nelson; J. D. Cunnin from “HQ” Division to Prince Rupert Identification Section; Cpl. I. H. Fenske from “F” Division to North Vancouver; Csts. A. L. Beach from “HQ” Division to Maillardville; F. H. Loree from “A” Division to North Van-



Taking advantage of a brief spell of summer weather early in March this year, members of Vancouver Sub-Division Headquarters paraded for inspection on the lawn outside their Jericho Beach offices. This imposing group photograph was taken immediately after the parade. With a little ingenious delayed-action work, even the photographer was able to get in the picture!

couver and R. R. Blackmore from "F" Division to Victoria.

Social Highlights of the latter part of the season were the annual balls put on by Chilliwack and Kamloops Sub-Divisions. The Chilliwack affair took place early in March in the Recreation Hall of the Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering, through the courtesy of the Commandant of that unit. Over 400 guests, who spent a most enjoyable evening, were welcomed by the Officer Commanding "E" Division, Asst. Commr. and Mrs. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, the Officer Commanding Chilliwack Sub-Division, Insp. and Mrs. H. E. Bloxham, and Sgt. and Mrs. J. F. Piper. In addition to the large number of local residents, a goodly representation of RCMP members and their ladies from widely scattered parts of the sub-division were present, a tribute to the popularity of this well-organized regimental event.

At Kamloops, the 13th annual Police ball was held in the Elks Hall on April 27 with the grand march being piped onto the floor by Sgt. J. W. Todd. The dance committee as usual had done a splendid job, and had the

twin satisfaction of seeing a capacity crowd thoroughly enjoy themselves, and a nice profit go into the bursary fund, the promotion of which is the guiding motive behind these annual affairs. Among the guests were Mayor and Mrs. J. E. Fitzwater of Kamloops, the Division Personnel Officer, Insp. and Mrs. J. T. Parsons, the Officer Commanding Kamloops Sub-Division, Insp. and Mrs. H. J. Spanton, officers from the armed services, and a visitor from far-off Pakistan, Mr. A. N. Munchi, presently studying the Canadian forest industry under the Colombo Plan.

Presentation Ex-Sgt. Sam Service, Sr., received his Long Service Medal from the hands of Judge F. K. Grimmett at a ceremony at Chilliwack Sub-Division Headquarters on January 8 this year, before a gathering of members and friends. Sam, who is now Chief Constable of the Mission Municipal Police, has a son in the RCMP, Sam Jr., presently a member of "HQ" Division.

Nelson Sub-Division, too, had its Long Service Medal presentation on Feb. 20, 1954. Insp. J. B. Harris, S/Sgts. J. L. Smith and W. J. McKay, Sgts. A. G. Brabazon and W. H.

Davidson, Cpl. A. S. Wellens, ex-Sgt. G. R. Johnson, ex-Cpl. W. W. McLeod and ex-Cst. R. Shiell received the well-earned award from the hands of Judge Eric Dawson of Nelson. Staff Sergeant McKay also received the Coronation Medal. His Honor had some kind words for the splendid record of the Force and spoke of his pleasure in presenting the medals to the members assembled before him, most of whom he had come to know personally in the course of duty.

Shooting The indoor season has concluded with our Victoria team finishing about midway in the standings of the Inter-Divisional Competitions and also ending in the money in the DCRA winter competition. The members also found time for a number of friendly meets with the Capital City Revolver Club. Attendance has been well maintained at the weekly sessions of both the Victoria and Vancouver RCMP teams.

Recreation With a great burst of enthusiasm and some rigorous stints of preliminary training, members in Victoria have entered a team in the Utility Softball League in the city. Team manager S/Sgt. A. Allan and coaches Sgt. P. H. Bourassa and Cst. Q. Wenaus hope to see their men with a long string of wins to their credit by the time this issue goes to print.

At Division Headquarters, Cst. "Freddy" Clunk, a one-time golf professional, has been coaching those of his comrades and the civil staff who wish to improve (or start!) their game. His expert and helpful teaching has caused the green fairways to beckon to a num-

ber of new devotees to the royal and ancient sport.

Youth and the Police Each year Cst. Joe Ward, our radio operator at Prince Rupert, takes some of his leave to accompany his young boxers to the Provincial Golden Gloves championships at Vancouver. This column has referred in previous years to the success of Joe's proteges in the annual event, and 1954 proved to be no exception. All the Prince Rupert boys made a favorable impression on the fans, outstanding being Andy Marshall, who defeated the Dominion middleweight champion before winning the middleweight division of the Golden Gloves—this for the fourth consecutive time. The recent *Quarterly* story on "iron pills" seems to be having its repercussions in Prince Rupert, too. We have word that Joe, in addition to coaching his boxers, is conducting a weight-lifting class which is in high favor with the local RCMP members who attend with the group of interested juveniles.

Reports from Prince George tell of the increasing popularity of our program, which is being pushed vigorously by members throughout the sub-division. An embarrassing situation developed at Shelley, near Prince George, after the greater part of the population turned out to see the movies to be put on by our men; it was found that the lumber-mill which normally supplies power to the hall was shut down. The situation was saved by an enthusiastic citizen who rounded up a welding unit and within a few minutes had power transformed for the projector!

"F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 12740 Sgt. and Mrs. P. G. Hunt of Humboldt, Sask., a daughter (adopted), Judith Christine, born July 8, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14266 Cst. and Mrs. G. M. Mantle of Willow Bunch, Sask., a son, James Gordon, on Feb. 15, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14399 Cst. and Mrs. A. D. Cameron of Outlook, Sask., a son, Donald Bruce, on Feb. 21, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14593 Cst. and Mrs. R. C. Falconer of Prince Albert, Sask., a son, Stacey Craig, on Feb. 25, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14237 Cst. and Mrs. T. J. Peck of Vonda, Sask., a daughter, Helen Marie, on Mar. 6, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13190 Cst. and Mrs. G. S. Barber of Rose Valley, Sask., a son, Robert Shane, on Mar. 23, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15429 Cst. and Mrs. S. A. Juniper of North Battleford, Sask., a son, Stanley Kim, on Mar. 23, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13915 Cst. and Mrs. G. R. Ruggles of Goodsoil, Sask., a son, Lance Kevin, on Apr. 2, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14776 Cst. and Mrs. J. T. Dalglish of Swift Current, Sask., a daughter, Brenda Gale, on Apr. 22, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15310 Cst. W. J. H. Poole of Regina to Miss Greta Bennett Lynch in the RCMP Chapel at Regina, on Apr. 3, 1954.

Reg. No. 15445 Cst. R. J. Schrader of Moose Jaw to Miss Constance Freida Bohn at Broadview, Sask., on Apr. 24, 1954.

Reg. No. 15674 Cst. A. H. Buttler of Saska-

**Presentation
of
Basketball
Trophy
at
Prince Albert,
Sask.**



toon to Miss Helen Stromotich at Saskatoon, on May 1, 1954.

Reg. No. 15759 Cst. K. Gislason of North Battleford to Miss Leonora Pauline Mitchell at Saskatoon, on May 1, 1954.

Reg. No. 14697 Cst. W. Sorokan of Regina to Miss Rose Marie Gordon at Regina, on May 1, 1954.

Obituary It is with regret that we have to record the untimely death of Reg. No. 11316 ex-Cpl. R. H. (Bob) Marks at Saskatoon on March 25. Bob, although a comparatively young man, had suffered indifferent health for some years, but his sudden passing while away from home on a business trip was, nevertheless, a shock to his many friends both in and outside the Force. Burial took place in the RCMP Cemetery at Regina on March 29 with semi-military and full Masonic honors. Surviving are his wife and four grown-up sons and daughters.

North Battleford—Curling Keen rivalry and good curling was the order of the day on February 28 when a rink from North Battleford, skipped by Sgt. R. L. Welliver, journeyed to Saskatoon to meet a "plugged" rink comprised of members of Saskatoon Sub-Division. Despite the absence of the managers during several crucial periods in the game the North Battleford rink came out on top with a score of 11-6.

Social A St. Patrick's Day Dance was held in the local Armouries on the evening of March 16. The ball-room was suitably decorated for the occasion with green and white streamers forming a canopy and Irish emblems adorning the walls. Irish music was provided by the Ken Peaker Bessborough Hotel Orch-

estra from Saskatoon and a most enjoyable evening was had by all. Irish songs sung by Pat McGrath were a feature of the intermission. Many members from outside detachments were present and the large attendance indicates the popularity of this social function.

Prince Albert—Basketball The basketball season terminated recently with the RCMP team emerging as winners of the newly-formed Prince Albert Basketball League. At a banquet held on April 10, Cst. F. C. Young, captain of the team, was presented on behalf of the team with a beautiful trophy which now reposes in an honored place in the detachment office. The presentation was made by Mr. Allan Barsky, President of the League and donor of the trophy.

Bowling The bowling team, not showing quite the same skill as the basketball team, nevertheless managed to win the consolation event, and in scoring in the play-offs were second only, in points, to the winning team, rolling up a score of 4,848 points.

Social We are indeed sorry to lose Cpl. L. A. Gibbs who has been stationed in this subdivision for the past seven years. This member has been transferred to Whitehorse Detachment. Prior to leaving he and Mrs. Gibbs were honored at a party held in the Officers' Mess at the Prince Albert Armoury on May 7. An enjoyable evening was spent in community singing and dancing, followed by a tasty lunch served by a number of the members' wives, assisted by our stenographic staff. The honored couple was presented with a pair of motor rugs by the Officer Commanding on behalf of the Sub-Division Recreation Club.

Saskatoon—Social The loss of a number

of our members provided the motive for a series of "stags" held during recent months. Those so honored were: Cst. R. R. Blackmore transferred to "E" Division; Reg. No. 14682 Cst. S. J. Anderson who purchased his discharge to go farming; Reg. No. 6642 Cst. J. Healey retiring to pension and Cpl. I. H. Fenske transferred to North Vancouver, B.C.

All were presented with suitable farewell gifts.

Yorkton—Broomball The Annual Broomball Game was held at the Yorkton Arena on February 26, RCMP vs the Yorkton A.C.T. and as a result the sum of \$500 was raised for the A.C.T. Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. Incidentally, the Police lost the game 4-2.

"G" Division

North-West Territories and Yukon (Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15494 Cst. and Mrs. D. F. Friesen, a daughter, Patricia Ann, on Feb. 23, 1954, at Whitehorse, Y.T.

To Reg. No. 14072 Cpl. and Mrs. R. H. Martin, a daughter, Naura Moureen, on Mar. 3, 1954, at Mayo, Y.T.

To Reg. No. 14681 Cst. and Mrs. G. E. Mumford, a son, Miles Eugene, on Apr. 6, 1954, at Whitehorse.

Arrivals A welcome is extended to Cst. G. U. Strathdee who recently joined Aklavik Sub-Division from "H" Division.

Transfers Two members of Aklavik Sub-Division were recently transferred: Cst. R. D. S. Ward to Fort Smith Sub-Division and Cst. D. P. Mattocks to "K" Division. Csts. C. W. Smith from Whitehorse Detachment to Aklavik Sub-Division, H. Feagan from Mayo Detachment to Whitehorse Sub-Division staff, C. T. Cripps from Hay River Detachment and A. J. Matthews from Fort Smith to Aklavik Sub-Division. We wish them the best of luck in their new postings.

Milestone "Everything's up to date in Kansas City", and the North-West Territories are setting a pace too. On April 30, the Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division dispatched the following telegram to Yellowknife Detachment:

"SGT HEACOCK POSSIBLY LANDING YELLOWKNIFE APRIL 30 ENROUTE RELIANCE AND FORT SMITH IF SO SEND ONE MAN FOR TEMPORARY DUTY FORT SMITH DETACHMENT APPROXIMATELY TEN DAYS"

In consequence, this reply was received:

"RETEL ONE MAN FOR TEMPORARY DUTY FT SMITH DETACHMENT STOP UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED CST MCKAY WILL TRAVEL TO FT SMITH FOR THIS DUTY WITH HIS OWN AIRCRAFT GRATIS AFTERNOON APR 30TH"

Constable McKay arrived on schedule.

Curling The erection of the new Curling Arena in Whitehorse brought a sudden increase to curling activity in the city during

the 1953-54 season. The season was brought to a successful close with the Annual Bonspiel held from February 26 to March 2, with 61 rinks entered from all parts of the Yukon and Alaska.

The RCMP in Whitehorse was represented with one rink made up of the following members: skip: Cst. H. Milburn; third: Cst. D. F. Friesen; second: Cst. H. Neufeld and lead: Cst. H. Nixon. Although no trophies were won, the second prize in the "Ambassadors of Good Will" event was captured by the Police entry and now the soft buzzing of four electric alarm clocks can be heard throughout the barracks in the early morning hours, arousing the respective members to their duties.

Whitehorse Sub-Division Stag Party On April 9 an enjoyable "stag" was staged in the Sub-Division Headquarters recreation room. Approximately 20 members of the Whitehorse Detachment and sub-division staff attended, along with approximately 30 members of the Canadian Army (Whitehorse) Sergeants' Mess. The purpose of the gathering was to bid a premature "Bon Voyage" to members leaving the North this summer, and to say "thank you" to members of the Army Sergeants' Mess for the courtesies extended our members in this sub-division for the privileges granted in the use of their mess.

During the course of the evening the gathering was well entertained with the wit and song of Cst. R. Mercer, visiting Whitehorse from Atlin, B.C. It was hitherto unknown that such talent existed in the confines of "E" Division. Mercer's renditions of the old "Harry Lauder" favorites were indeed something to be heard and remembered.

Presentations On Jan. 2, 1954, in the presence of a large gathering of Eskimos, Sub-District Administrator Mr. L. B. Post, and Insp. W. G. Fraser, Officer Commanding Aklavik Sub-Division, presented the Coronation Medal to Eskimo Leader Charles Joseph Smith. Charlie Smith is a well known, popular figure in the locale whose friends include

Insp. W. G. Fraser, Eskimo Leader Charles Joseph Smith and Sub-District Administrator L. B. Post.

many white people and Loucheux Indians, along with the Eskimos in the district.

On Mar. 5, 1954, in the presence of all available Eskimos on Banks Island, Insp. W. G. Fraser, Officer Commanding Aklavik Sub-Division, presented the Coronation Medal to Eskimo Fred Carpenter, accompanied by an address explaining the significance of the presentation. Fred Carpenter is one of the most capable Eskimo hunters in the district, and it is largely through his leadership and efforts that a group of Eskimos remain, and prosper on Banks Island.

Members of the Force serving in "G" Division among the Eskimos, soon form the utmost respect, and deepest admiration for these hardy people. Friends are made and individuals remain in our memory long after we leave the North. One of the Eskimos, well known to all members who have been stationed at Herschel Island, is the late Paul Kayatuk. We regret to report that Paul passed away in the detachment quarters at Herschel Island on Dec. 2, 1953, after a brief and sudden illness. Paul will be remembered for his ceaseless energy in all his activities. With primitive tools he planned gold



in the Yukon each summer, and the 30 or 40 ounces of gold each season contributed handsomely to his income.

Sorrow It is with deep regret that we report the sudden death of Sgt. Douglas Albert Betts at Fort Smith, N.W.T. on May 10, 1954 as a result of coronary thrombosis. Sergeant Betts served nearly eight years in "G" Division, at Dawson and Carcross, Y.T. from 1934 to '38 and at Yellowknife and Fort Smith, N.W.T. from 1950 until his death.

The passing of Sergeant Betts came as a shock to his many friends in "G" Division, and our sympathy is particularly extended to his wife and family who, we understand, will be taking up residence in British Columbia.

"H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 13932 Cst. and Mrs. A. Taylor of Shelburne, N.S., on Mar. 25, 1954, a daughter, Shelagh Marguerite.

To Reg. No. 15274 Cst. and Mrs. S. R. Gardiner of Halifax, N.S., on Apr. 17, 1954, a daughter, Sharon Ann.

Marriages Reg. No. 15422 Cst. D. J. Wright of Glace Bay, N.S., to Miss Beryl MacQueen of New Waterford, N.S., at New Waterford on Mar. 24, 1954.

Reg. No. 15646 Cst. G. M. Keeler of Amherst, N.S., to Miss Joan Bruhm of West Northfield, Lunenburg County, N.S., at Bridgewater on Apr. 24, 1954.

Reg. No. 15551 Cst. G. E. Reid of Sydney, N.S., to Miss Mary Patricia Morrison of Glace Bay, at Glace Bay on May 1, 1954.

Reg. No. 15455 Cst. L. H. Beveridge of Halifax, N.S., to Miss June MacLean of Charlottetown, P.E.I., at Charlottetown on May 4, 1954.

Transfers Sgt. J. A. Thompson from Division Headquarters to be in charge of New

Glasgow Detachment. Cpl. H. G. Scott from New Glasgow Detachment to Division Headquarters. Cst. C. H. Johnson from Truro Detachment to be in charge of St. Peters Detachment. Cst. A. Taylor from Division Headquarters to be in charge of Shelburne Detachment and Cpl. H. A. Ireland from Shel-

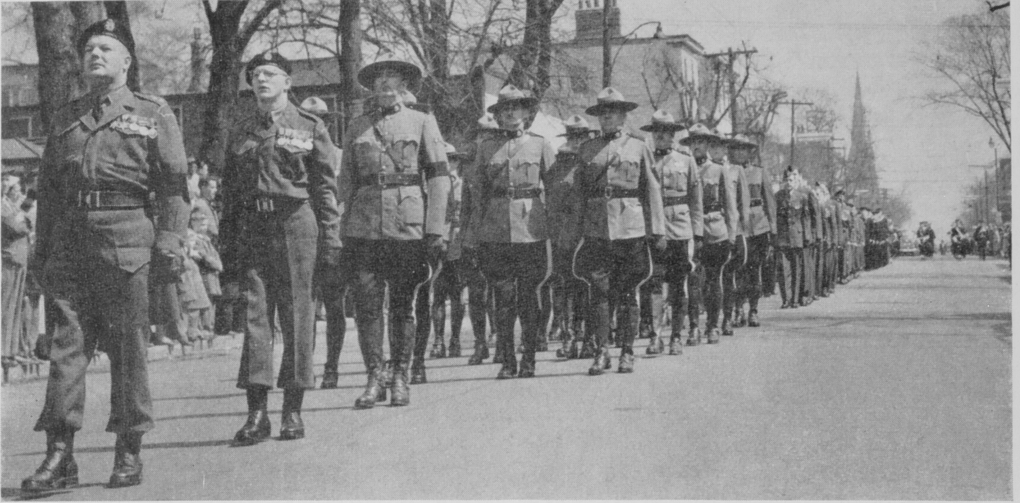
ANYTHING IN AIRCRAFT

- ★ CONVERSION
- ★ MAINTENANCE
- ★ REPAIRS
- ★ OVERHAULS
- ★ SERVICING

THE FAIREY AVIATION COMPANY

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**Detachment of RCMP Personnel in Funeral Procession
for The Late Premier of Nova Scotia**

burne to Sydney Detachment. Cst. C. B. Alexander from Truro Detachment to Aklavik, N.W.T., "G" Division.

Curling The provincial curling title for the Royal Caledonia Curling Club Branch Junior Trophy was captured by the Dartmouth Curling Club at Windsor, N.S. The Dartmouth rink was skipped by Cst. H. A. Marlow and included ex-Cst. E. K. Aston. It is of interest to note that this trophy has been won by a rink skipped by a member of the Force for the past three years, Cpl. W. A. Coombs, winning the trophy two years in a row. Enthusiasm in the sport has increased of late among members of this division. One of the most ardent and top curlers in this province is Sgt. G. L. Glinz, who in the past has represented Nova Scotia in the Macdonald's Brier Tankard Playdowns for the Dominion Title.

Sydney Sub-Division An informal sub-division social was held at the Garrison Sergeants' Mess on April 21. About 30 members and their wives were present and an enjoyable evening was spent by all.

A number of rifle matches with local teams were held at the sub-division rifle range during the winter months. Honors were equally divided among the teams.

The RCMP team in the Sydney Commercial Bowling League reached the "play-offs".

The Eskasoni Indian Hockey Team, coached by Cst. J. W. Wilson of Eskasoni Detachment won the Provincial Indian Hockey Title for a second year. More than one-half of the team was made up of juveniles and school-age youths. The play-offs were held at North Sydney where 4,000 fans attended.

Truro Sub-Division Another of the popular sub-division social evenings was held at the "Open Kitchen", Pictou Road, on May 4 and was well attended by 45 members of the sub-division, their wives and friends.

Funeral of the Late Premier of Nova Scotia Following a brief period of illness, the Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, P.C., Q.C., S.J.D., LL.D., Premier of the Province of Nova Scotia, passed away suddenly in Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, on April 13.

Premier Macdonald's body rested at his home "Winwick" until moved to historic Province House to lie in state in the black and purple-draped Red Chamber. A sailor, a soldier, an airman and a Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman stood in guard mourning over the bier day and night until the funeral, which took place on Monday morning from the Red Chamber in time for Pontifical Mass of Requiem at 10 a.m. at St. Mary's Basilica, celebrated by Most Rev. Gerald Berry, D.D., Archbishop of Halifax. Interment was in Gate of Heaven Cemetery.

Leaders of the Church, State and Judiciary attended the funeral, at which full military honors were accorded the late Premier. The heads of the three services, the Officers Commanding "H" Division and "Marine" Division and other officers participated in the funeral procession and services at church and graveside. Thirty-three all ranks from each of the three services and the RCMP formed the escort and two bearers from each service plus the RCMP and the bands of the Royal Canadian Navy and Royal Canadian Artillery were included in the military portion of the service.

"J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 13362 Cst. and Mrs. S. K. Rook, a daughter, Catherine Nelda, at Port Elgin, N.B., on Dec. 16, 1953.

To Reg. No. 12962 Sgt. and Mrs. J. O. E. Thompson, a daughter, Joan Mary, at Fredericton, N.B., on Feb. 26, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13749 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Cairns, a son, Wayne Robert Gordon, at Dalhousie, N.B., on Mar. 8, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14582 Cst. and Mrs. T. L. Winter, a son, Brian Thomas, at St. Andrews, N.B., on Apr. 25, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13334 Cst. and Mrs. J. F. Meraw, a daughter, Kathryn Rosamond, at Fredericton on May 6, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15669 Cst. P. W. Aucoin to Miss Ruth Evelyn Ticklenburg at Fredericton, N.B., on Feb. 20, 1954.

Reg. No. 15255 Cst. J. E. R. Perrier to Miss Sylvia Deschenes at St. Quentin, N.B., on Apr. 19, 1954.

Obituary It is with sincere regret that we report the death of Miss Florence Branscombe on Mar. 6, 1954, following several months of ill health. Originally employed with the New Brunswick Provincial Police, Florence transferred when the RCMP assumed duties in this province, and served continuously until her demise. Those assembled to pay their last respects at the Cathedral in Fredericton on March 8 were a tribute to a lifetime of pleasant associations in all community activities.

To the family and associates of the late Reg. No. 15383 Cpl. A. P. Tomilson of the Crime Detection Laboratory staff, who died Apr. 10, 1954, at Regina, Sask., we tender our condolences. Funeral services attended by members of "J" Division were held in Fredericton, N.B., with interment at Tay Creek on April 16.

In company with provincial, municipal and military authorities, members of the Force attended the funeral services on March 14 to pay full military honors to the memory of the late Brig.-Gen. F. W. Hill, CB, CMG, DSO, VD, who passed away on March 12. To many the occasion brought forth memories of the days when the General had presided as Commissioner of the New Brunswick Provincial Police.

On March 20 members of the Force paid their last respects to the late Reg. No. 11421 ex-Cst. N. Pettigrew who succumbed to a heart attack on March 18. Originally serving with the New Brunswick Provincial Police, "Nat" transferred to the RCMP when the Force took over the policing in 1932, and served in New Brunswick most of his career being retired to

pension in Nova Scotia. Prior to his death, Nat had lived in Newcastle, N.B. Interment ceremonies were held at New Mills, N.B.

Promotions and Training Congratulations to those near and far who featured in the recent promotion list and particularly to our new staff sergeant, sergeant and corporal, namely, Dudley Wilson, Jack Fraser and Harry Trann, respectively.

Success we wish also to those on courses or recent transfer.

Entertainment and Sports Should be seeing golf-clubs in evidence if the weather clears up but think someone should let "George" know what a "spoon" is for. It's no use competing with the drilling rig over in the park, George, they are professionals and have the advantage of power tools.

Had a staff party during February in the gym—bingo, dancing and a lunch afterwards. Very enjoyable affair but it seems I'm getting old. Was respectively unlucky (couldn't win), unable (can't jitter) and uncomfortable (no comment).

Up in the single men's quarters television has been installed and methinks it's a form of self-defence—with so many members becoming engaged during the winter when badminton and other forms of self-destruction placed them in vulnerable nearness to the female species, the survivors are now safe to admire the charmers in comparative safety.

Good news for the sharpshooters this summer—enough Parker Hale sights to satisfy our needs. Please submit alibis for screening and approval in sufficient time for team selections.

The annual spring bowling for the Huggard Trophy was again played between police teams of Saint John City (two teams), Fredericton City and the RCMP. Two ex-members played on these teams by request of the bowling league—ex-S/Sgt. G. B. Lacey on the RCMP team, and ex-S/Sgt. J. D. O'Connell, also ex-Chief of Police, on the Fredericton City Police team. The competition opened with the Saint John City Police teams playing two games at Fredericton on May 1. The third game was played at Saint John on May 15. Saint John City Police team No. 1 won on the total pinfall. We were invited as guests of the Saint John City Police teams to the Admiral Beatty Hotel for a banquet and refreshments during which the suggestion was made that the Huggard Trophy be bowled for in the fall as well as in the spring and this met with approval. This would mean a closer

relationship between the police forces, and provide for the holders of the trophy to be challenged at any time of the year. The Fredericton City Police took up the challenge and the time for this play-off will be set at a later date.

Looking for a suitable heading under which to remark on latest renovations—new plumbing

and rewiring of building—presumably this should come under the heading of recreation—particularly the former, since there is a competitive atmosphere in the race for the new bath tubs. Too bad the five-day week came in during the operations—no time now to finish any side-walk superintendent apprenticeships.

“K” Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 13870 Cst. and Mrs. G. H. Hacking, Vauxhall Detachment, a son, Keith Gordon, on Nov. 25, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13801 Cpl. and Mrs. R. L. Johnson, Claresholm Detachment, a daughter, Darla Leigh, on Dec. 10, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15533 Cst. and Mrs. T. J. Hogarth, High River Detachment, a son, David Bryce, on Jan. 12, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14895 Cst. and Mrs. R. I. Wilson, Calgary Sub-Division, a son, Ronald Wayne, on Jan. 18, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15075 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Mills, Spirit River Detachment, a daughter, Norma Jean, on Feb. 9, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15210 Cst. and Mrs. R. F. Girling, Edmonton C.I.B., a son, William Edward, on Feb. 14, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14848 Cst. and Mrs. W. A. Lee, Bassano Detachment, a son, Gordon George, on Feb. 16, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14842 Cst. and Mrs. P. Bazowski, Edmonton Detachment, a son, David Harold, on Feb. 17, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15338 Cst. and Mrs. A. G. Elliott, Grande Prairie Detachment, a son, Danny Charles, on Feb. 19, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14991 Cst. and Mrs. R. D. Novikoff, Red Deer Sub-Division, a son, Bradford Miles, on Feb. 22, 1954.

To Reg. No. 12985 Cpl. and Mrs. J. Freiderich, Edmonton C.I.B., a daughter, Holly Anne, on Mar. 15, 1954.

To Reg. No. 12756 Sgt. and Mrs. R. J. Sangster, Edmonton Sub-Division, a daughter, Judith Lynn, on Mar. 19, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13781 Cst. and Mrs. L. R. Clevette, Crossfield Detachment, a son, James Richard, on Mar. 20, 1954.

To Reg. No. 12630 Cpl. and Mrs. J. Belzer, Lethbridge Sub-Division, a daughter, Linda Diane, on Mar. 29, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14101 Cst. and Mrs. E. C. Hasselfield, Edmonton Detachment, a daughter, Janet Patricia, on Apr. 30, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15738 Cst. H. D. A. Pringle of Bashaw Detachment to Miss Cath-

erine Abigail Kettys, at Edmonton, Alta., on Mar. 20, 1954.

Reg. No. 15068 Cst. V. P. C. Cormier of Edmonton Detachment to Miss Josephine Doucet, on Apr. 19, 1954.

Promotions Hearty congratulations are extended to the following upon their recent promotions to the ranks indicated: S/Sgts. G. S. McGlynn, Red Deer and N. McLeod, Edmonton; Sgts. H. L. Martin, Stettler and R. H. McKinney, Edmonton; Cpls. F. L. T. King, Edmonton, F. Smith, Beaverlodge and F. A. E. Ward, Lethbridge.

On April 8 the news was received at Calgary Sub-Division that Sgt. T. A. Horn, in charge of Calgary C.I.B. was one of six NCOs in the Force to be commissioned. This was a most popular promotion throughout the sub-division. Sub-Inspector Horn has since been transferred to Regina and is in charge of the sub-division there. Prior to his departure from Calgary the members of the C.I.B. staff presented him with a desk set suitably engraved. The best wishes of all Calgary Sub-Division personnel are extended to Sub-Inspector Horn and his family.

New Arrivals We welcome to Edmonton, Insp. L. J. C. Watson and his family who arrived from “A” Division, Ottawa, on April 7. Inspector Watson will be assuming duties in the Edmonton Sub-Division as second in charge.

Transfers There have been many transfers within the division during the past three months, so many in fact that it is not possible to list them all, but to those who have found themselves in new surroundings we hope that you will all find a measure of enjoyment both in your work and pleasure hours.

Edmonton—Rifle and Revolver Club Activity within this club has been somewhat limited throughout the winter, but a fair number of members kept up their .22 rifle shooting and some pretty good scores were marked up. With the issue of the new .38 Special, Service Revolvers and the “Wad-Cutter” ammunition, members were able to

acquaint themselves with the new guns and gratifying scores were obtained. If and when the warm weather returns to Alberta this year, all members are looking forward to some practice on our new outdoor revolver range and our annual shoot with full bore .303's during the weeks September 7 and 13 at the Winterburn Range. A number of members have joined the Edmonton Garrison Rifle Association again this year for the weekly practices at Winterburn.

Badminton—Edmonton vs Calgary On the week-end of April 24-25 Edmonton Headquarters played host to the Calgary badminton team and an interesting tournament was played. Sixteen Calgary enthusiasts took part in the tourney, and a like number from the Edmonton team. As the games progressed the winning points began to fall to Edmonton, but

none of them was won without a hard fight. The final score on points was Edmonton 16, Calgary nine, leaving the Shield on its perch in the Edmonton office. Calgary's G. R. Richardson and Miles Dodwell carried off the honors in the men's doubles, while Edmonton's Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Williams held down the ladies' doubles' title. The mixed doubles' title went to Edmonton who owe this distinction to Miss Olive Thorne and Roy Chobotuck. Two Calgary teams were runners-up in this part of the play and consolation prizes went to Calgary's mixed and ladies' doubles.

A most enjoyable time was had by all, the highlight of the affair being a dance in the gymnasium at Edmonton on April 24.

On April 25 after all games had been played, prizes were presented to the winners of each event by Asst. Commr. and Mrs. G. M.

PARTICIPANTS IN BADMINTON TOURNEY

Top to Bottom

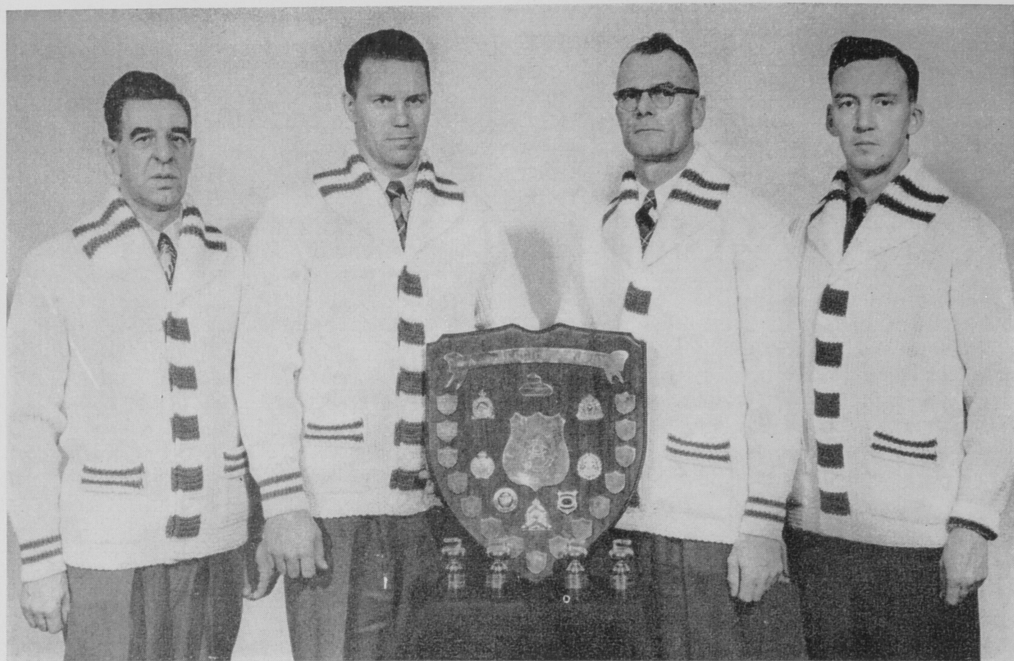
1st Row (l. to r.): Csts. B. Beckett, G. Richardson, ex-Cst. D. Hardy, Csts. Bromberger, H. Rokosh, R. LaValley, J. Smith, S. Anderson, A. Turner.

2nd Row (l. to r.): Csts. F. Calkins, J. Malone; Misses P. Atkins, P. Wasylynchuk, M. Magdon; R. Chobotuck; Csts. R. Smith, H. Williams; ex-Cst. Miles Dodwell.

3rd Row (l. to r.): Misses R. Gair, S. Mitchell; Mrs. H. Richardson, Mrs. G. M. Curleigh; Asst. Commr. G. M. Curleigh; Miss O. Thorne; Mrs. F. Regan; Misses L. Trivott, F. McDonald.

4th Row (l. to r.): Insp. I. S. Glendinning; Miss E. Ronald; Mrs. H. Williams, Mrs. P. Turner; Cst. D. Farquharson.





Edmonton Rink, Winners at Lethbridge Bonspiel.

L. to R.: Cpls. J. H. Simoneau, W. W. Peterson; Cst. P. Paley; Cpl. T. F. Roach.

Curleigh and photos of the prize winners and the whole group were taken. We sincerely hope that such enjoyable events as this, will be repeated in the seasons to come and that all the sub-divisions of "K" will enter teams next year.

Calgary—Bowling Cst. W. K. Hoover again found that his team took top honors in the bowling league and was presented with the RNWMP Veterans' Association "E" Division Trophy at the sub-division bowling dance which was held at the Officers' Mess, Mewata Armouries, Calgary, on the night of May 7. A good crowd was in attendance and Supt. H. P. Mathewson, Officer Commanding, presented the trophy and all prizes. Miss Ruth Gair was kept busy during this presentation as she was the winner of the ladies' high three games with 699, ladies' high single with 289, and highest average of the season with 189. Other winners were, Cst. A. W. Moore, men's high three with 824, Cst. G. B. Warner, men's high single with 351.

Rifle and Revolver Club On March 5 a team of six members from Calgary, together with Cpl. H. H. C. B. Hervey, who acted as captain met a team of six from the RCAF No. 11 Equipment Depot, Calgary, at the RCAF base for a rifle competition. Out of a possible of 1,500 points our team scored 1,442.

Entertainment followed at the sergeants' mess and a pleasant evening was had by all concerned.

Lethbridge—Curling The Third Annual Associated Police Curling (Alberta) Bonspiel was held in Lethbridge on February 22-23 with a total of 24 rinks participating. The rinks were made up of RCMP personnel, Edmonton City Police, Lethbridge City Police, Calgary City Police and CPR Police.

The Grand Challenge Event (A. T. Belcher Trophy) was won by the Edmonton RCMP Rink with the following on the team: Cpls. W. W. Peterson (skip), J. H. Simoneau (third), T. F. Roach (second) and Cst. P. Paley (lead).

The second event (Patterson-Jennings Trophy) was won, for the second consecutive year, by the RCMP Rink from Lethbridge, skipped by Cpl. J. Belzer. The third event (Bouzan Trophy) was won by the CPR Police entry from Calgary.

Social At the present time plans are under way for the formation of a basketball team and our recreation club has indicated that it is planning a sub-division picnic, which will be, as they say, a picnic to top all picnics. We hope that the mosquito season will have passed before their plans are finalized.

Following the annual First Aid Instructional

Course, which was attended by all members of the sub-division, in April, a get-together of the members present was held in the evening which enabled them to have a free discussion of their various local problems.

Red Deer—Volley-ball Volley-ball league games got under way in Red Deer on February 4 at the Army garage, with five teams representing the Army and one team consisting of members from the Red Deer Sub-Division and

detachment staffs. The two teams managing to survive the elimination games were the RCA team and the RCMP team who played off in a best of seven series. After a hard fought battle the RCA team emerged victorious and was awarded a suitably engraved silver trophy donated by their Commanding Officer, Maj. R. L. Dale. A weekly games' night has been in vogue for the past two months and this has proved a great success.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Births To Reg. No. 14878 Cst. and Mrs. C. E. Walper of Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Mar. 25, 1954, a daughter, Joanne Evelyn.

Marriages Reg. No. 15643 Cst. G. R. Humphrey to Miss Betty M. Shore on Mar. 6, 1954, at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Arrivals The following members have been welcomed to "L" Division: Csts. J. Oliphant from "J" Division and J. W. Pringle from "A" Division.

Discharges Best wishes were extended to Reg. No. 17724 Cst. R. J. MacDonald who left the Force on Apr. 15, 1954.

Courses Constable Humphrey is at present attending a course in identification work at "N" Division and Constable Sexton is attending a refresher course, also at "N" Division. Constable Stunden has just returned from a highway traffic course at Fairmont Training Sub-Division. Constables Murrant, Pinnock, McNairn, Fischl, Murray and Pettitt recently attended a motorcycle course at "J" Division.

Bowling The bowling finished off for the year with the team of Cst. G. Coutts victorious. Suitably engraved trophies were presented to G. Coutts (captain), J. Sniezek, W. Martin, H. Doucette and L. Gillis. A trophy was also presented to Cst. J. T. Murrant for his high single of the year—360—and also high triple—766.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to Sgt. Major D. A. Dunlop, Sgt. A. M. Johnston and Cpl. A. T. Kent upon their recent promotions.

Sickness The many friends of Mrs. L. F. M. Strong, Souris, P.E.I., wish her a speedy recovery after her recent prolonged illness.

Volley-ball Volley-ball was one of the main sport interests at Charlottetown during the waning winter months and an RCMP team of ten members entered a six-team Charlottetown City League. This team was composed of Sgt. D. R. George (coach), Cpl. A. T. Kent, Csts. A. Monsebraaten (captain),

C. Walper, G. Coutts, J. Vetesi, W. Martin, G. McNairn, J. White and R. Griffith.

The team was comprised mostly of inexperienced players, who had never played together before but made a very creditable showing despite this. In the league standing for the season's play, the RCMP team placed third and competed in the final play-offs only to lose out to the Basilica Youth Club's number one team, 1953 league champions.

Social On the night of May 7, the main ball-room of the Charlottetown Hotel, appropriately decorated, presented a colorful background for our regimental ball, sponsored by the "L" Division Recreation and Social Club. The organization of this event was in the nature of a new departure for this division and members of the recreation committee were, in response to the popular demand for a ball, more or less pioneering a new field. The committee planned meticulously and worked hard in preparation and their efforts met with unqualified success. Approximately 450 guests enjoyed a delightful evening of dancing and a delicious buffet supper. Comments from all sides, including letters subsequently received, indicated that the event was one of the outstanding occasions in Charlottetown's social season.

The division and Force were honored by the attendance of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. T. W. L. Prowse, accompanied by Naval, Army and Air Force Aides-de-Camp; the Hon. Mr. Matheson, Premier of Prince Edward Island; the Hon. the Attorney-General, Mr. Darby, Q.C.; members of the judiciary and the Services, including RCAF representation from Summerside Station. There was disappointment when the Officer Commanding announced that he had received a letter from the Commissioner expressing his regrets that pressure of duties prevented his attendance at the ball and proclaiming his wishes for the success of the occasion.

“Marine” Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. W. S. MacKay, a son, Michael Allyn, on Nov. 7, 1953.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. A. P. Doney, a son, Robert Blair, on Dec. 30, 1953.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. A. E. Reid, a son, Bruce Arthur, on Feb. 13, 1954.

New Members Welcome is extended to the following special constables who have joined this division: F. R. MacIntosh, W. C. Shaw and S. B. Green.

Pensioned Good luck and best wishes to the following members who have gone to pension: Reg. No. 12330 S/Sgt. J. H.

Deslauriers and Reg. No. 12325 Cst. C. J. S. Ryan.

Presentation of Medals Following inspection of a training class of special constables as held in HMCS *Scotian* Drill Hall in HMC Dockyard, Halifax, N.S., on March 26, presentation of Long Service Medals was made to the following members by Supt. J. P. Fraser, DSC, Officer Commanding “Marine” Division: S/Sgt. J. E. F. Boulet, Sgt. G. W. Galliard, Csts. W. L. Harding, R. L. Nickerson, J. M. Bozec and R. J. Cook. Staff Sergeant Boulet was also presented with a Coronation Medal.

“N” Division

(Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 13997 Cpl. and Mrs. J. R. Zavitz at Ottawa, Ont., on Mar. 23, 1954, a daughter, Carol Alberta.

Arrivals “N” Division extends a hearty welcome to the following new members: Mr. A. G. Boileau of “Headquarters” Tailor Shop to the position of Master Tailor of “N” Division on Apr. 1, 1954, Cst. A. G. Rumsey of “A” Division to “N” Division Q.M. Stores on Apr. 8, 1954 and Cst. E. A. Gullason from “E” Division to “N” Division Q.M. Stores on Apr. 14, 1954.

Departures Mr. Arnaud Chabiague, Master Tailor, to “Headquarters” Tailor Shop as foreman on Apr. 1, 1954; Cst. R. W. Antosik to “Headquarters” Division on Apr. 22, 1954.

Farewell Members of the “N” Division ad-

ministrative staff met in the recreation room on March 17 for a farewell presentation to Mrs. Jean Tippet, orderly room stenographer, prior to her leaving for Edmonton, Alta., where her husband, Sgt. E. S. Tippet (RCAF), has been posted. On behalf of the staff, the Officer Commanding, Supt. C. N. K. Kirk presented her with a handsome black handbag. Her successor is Mrs. Monica Leydon from “Headquarters”.

Training On April 9 Graduation Exercises were held in the “N” Division Riding School for members of Canadian Police College Class No. 21. The Hon. Stuart S. Garson, Minister of Justice, who presented the diplomas, spoke fittingly of the splendid spirit of co-operation displayed between the Mounted Police and

Police College Class No. 21, taken at Graduation Ceremonies at “N” Division.



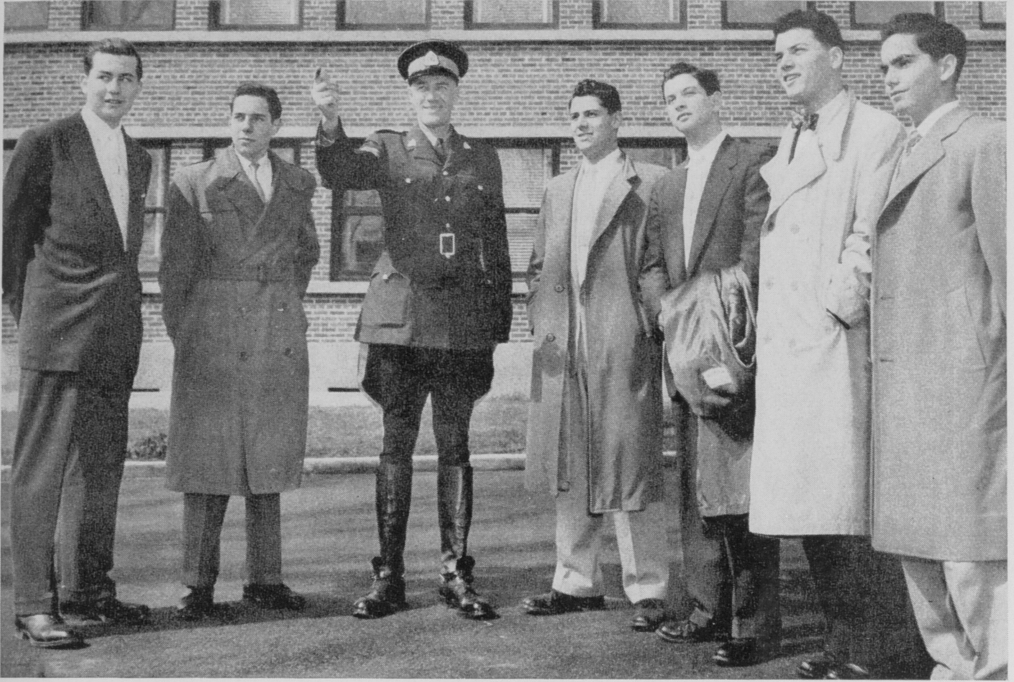


Photo by R. C. Ragsdale, Gilbert A. Milne & Co. Ltd., Toronto.

The Associate Editor for "N" Division with some of the Latin-American Students who visited Rockcliffe.

other forces as a result of Canadian Police College courses. D/Sgt. R. T. Collings of the Hamilton City Police delivered a particularly fine valedictory address. Many officers and friends attended to extend their congratulations. After a brief display of horsemanship by members of No. 8 Squad and appropriate music by the RCMP Band under the direction of Insp. E. J. Lydall, tea was served in the gymnasium.

Visitors On April 15 the division played host to 26 Latin American school boys presently attending schools in Canada, mostly in the Toronto area. The boys were accompanied by Mr. J. N. Kelly of Cockfield, Brown & Co., Ltd., of Toronto, Mr. Harold Roberts of Upper Canada College and Mr. Walter Reid, presently retired but who resided for many years of his business career in Latin America and who has held various senior positions in the Peruvian Oil Industry. These boys came from quite influential families of such countries as Colombia, Venezuela, Dominica, Peru, Honduras, Brazil, Mexico, Ecuador and Guatemala and their visit to Ottawa was sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The trip was organized by Mr. Reid as the result of a request of Mr. Douglas Ambridge, President of the Abitibi Power and

Paper Co., Ltd., who was interested in fostering good will and public relations between Canada and those countries. The boys displayed keen interest in an exhibition of equitation by members of No. 8 Squad and a drill display by members of No. 9 Squad as well as a tour of the stables and barracks.

On April 20 "N" Division was honored by the visit of 38 members of the 49th Ottawa Scout Troop of St. Joseph's Church led by their Scoutmaster, John Hebert, and their guests, 46 members of Troop 87 of Most Holy Rosary Parish, Syracuse, N.Y., and their Scoutmaster, John Kraik, as well as Robert Gunn and Edward Hall, members of a committee who arranged this exchange visit to Ottawa. They also witnessed displays of equitation and drill.

On April 21, 65 girls and ten boys from Earl Haig Collegiate of suburban Toronto who were in Ottawa on a three-day visit, together with their teachers, Mr. S. Finlow, Miss Eileen Williams and Mr. A. M. C. Campbell, visited "N" Division. They were treated to similar displays of equitation and drill and enjoyed a tour of the grounds.

Social On the evening of February 19, 109 persons attended a St. Valentine "Hayshaker" Olde Tyme Dance in the "N" Division audi-

torium. Guests included members of the staff and their friends. Square dances directed by S/Sgt. J. Batza of "A" Division proved popular.

An hilarious time was enjoyed on the evening of March 19 when a "hard times" dance was held in the "N" Division auditorium, attended by 117 persons. Guests were requested to dress to suit the occasion and prizes were presented to the two wearing the most suitable costumes for the occasion. The selection and presentation was made by Commr. L. H. Nicholson and consisted of a handsome towel set to Mrs. D. A. Hadfield and a plaid shirt to Cst. J. Moon. Bags, rags, patches and lost stitches were evident in the various costumes. Special entertainment was provided by the "N" Division "Chorusters" with various popular Irish selections, accompanied by Csts. L. Pelle on the piano, J. Moon on the harmonica and L. M. King of "A" Division on the accordian. Square dances called by S/Sgt. J. Batza of "A" Division again predominated.

Again, on the night of Friday, April 23, 119 persons including members of the "N" Division Staff, the division Bowling League and their guests attended a bowling dance held in the auditorium but on this occasion, "round" dances predominated with the occasional square being swung. Corps Sgt. Major H. Robertson acted as master of ceremonies and promoted plenty of fun and excitement for all. Door prizes were drawn by the Commissioner and presented to Mrs.

Gladys Walker—sister of Cst. Cliff Morin and daughter of ex-Cst. Wilf Morin—who received a glass and silver relish dish and to civilian employee Mr. E. Mathieu, a handsome floor model ash tray, both with the compliments of a local jeweller. Commissioner Nicholson presented trophies and prizes to various winners of the Bowling League.

Sports The season's bowling activities commenced on Sept. 14, 1953 with eight teams participating and concluded on Apr. 12, 1954 with excellent representation from members of the staff and their wives. The "Bears", captained by Cpl. D. A. Hadfield led easily during the first half of the season and the "Wolves", captained by Cpl. J. A. Wellard won the second half. During the play-offs, "Bears" lost to "Wolves" by 98 pins. "Wanderers", captained by Supt. C. N. K. Kirk, easily won the consolation place, recording a greater pinfall during the play-offs than did the winners. Mrs. E. Moon, wife of Cst. J. Moon, won the ladies' high average with 184 while Mr. E. Mathieu topped the men with an average of 227. Miss Janet Buchanan won the ladies' high cross with a score of 750 while Sergeant Major Robertson won the men's high cross with 810. Mrs. H. Pomfret, wife of S/Sgt. B. Pomfret (Army), P.T. Instructor, took the ladies' high single with 301 while Cpl. D. A. Hadfield had the best single for the men with a score of 363. In addition, 104 weekly prizes were won by 42 various contestants.

"O" Division

(Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 13477 Sgt. and Mrs. A. Wagner, a daughter, Loyus Nadene, on Nov. 3, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13622 Cst. and Mrs. G. B. Pickering, a daughter, Judith Leslie, on Nov. 3, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14937 Cst. and Mrs. L. R. McCulloch, a son, Brian Raymond, on Feb. 2, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13567 Cpl. and Mrs. J. M. Gallinger, a daughter, Joyce Marie, on Feb. 2, 1954.

To Reg. No. 12538 Sgt. and Mrs. R. P. Harrison, a son, Philip Robin, on Feb. 17, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14106 Cst. and Mrs. K. J. Maciver, a daughter, Heather Ruth, on Apr. 12, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14601 Cst. and Mrs. R. A. Robertson, a daughter, Sherry Heather, on Apr. 28, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 14860 Cst. L. F. Strauss, to Miss Betty Gene Finnerty of Brantford, Ont., on Oct. 3, 1953.

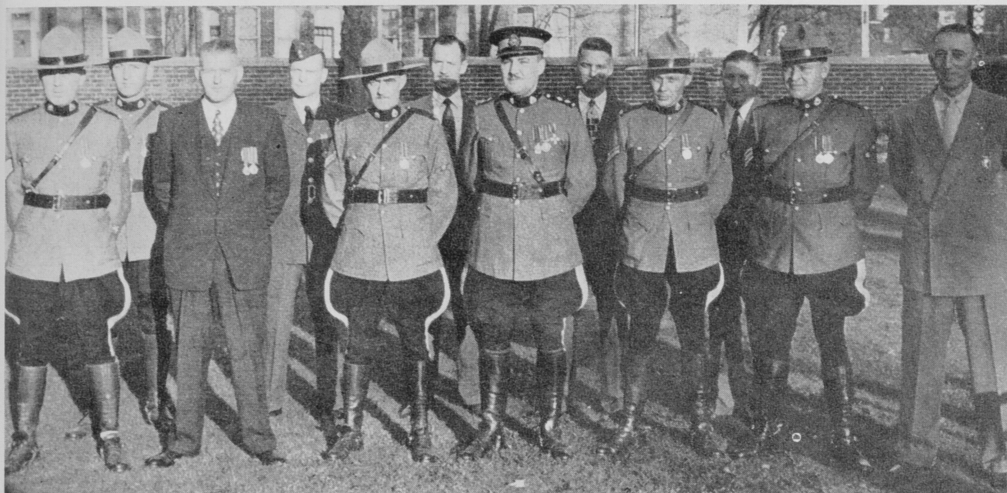
Reg. No. 15740 Cst. A. D. Watt to Miss Marjorie Louise Barnaby of Guelph, Ont., on Mar. 20, 1954.

Reg. No. 15705 Cst. P. Omeljanow to Miss Mary Rita Coady on May 1, 1954, in Toronto, Ont.

Reg. No. 15118 Cst. J. A. Harvey to Miss Veronica Downey on May 15, 1954, in Hamilton, Ont.

Arrivals Welcome to the following constables from other divisions who have joined us in the past few months: D. J. Way, H. G. A. Franks, W. A. McDowell, G. J. Greig, R. H. Keeble, M. L. Morrison, A. D. Watt, D. M. Campbell, W. Moskaluk, E. D. R. Boyle and R. F. Lunney.

It will no doubt be of interest to his many friends in the Force to learn that Spl. Cst.



Recipients of Long Service Medal.

Back Row (l. to r.): Sergeant Langille; ex-Sergeant Blades; ex-Corporal Guenther; ex-Constable Bridges; ex-Corporal Wharton.

Front Row (l. to r.): Sergeant Newman; ex-Sergeant Allan; Corporal Macdonald; Asst. Commr. G. B. McClellan; Corporal Duncan; Staff Sergeant Woodhouse; ex-Sergeant Needham.

W. J. Orr has returned from a trip to Ireland and re-engaged in the Force on Dec. 28, 1953.

The "Marine" Division is getting under way in this division again and we welcome the following members who have arrived to take over their duties afloat: Cst. J. MacNeil, Spl. Csts. W. J. Hazelton, R. J. D'Eton, N. V. Poole, C. S. Hodgson and A. G. Currie.

Departures We extend our best wishes to the following members who have left to take up duties in other divisions: Cst. R. J. Hunter to "G" Division for duties in Aklavik Sub-Division, Cst. W. M. Kerr to "K" Division, Cst. S. R. Rogers to "F" Division, Cst. R. K. Waddell to "HQ" Division.

Rifle and Revolver Shooting Of course we are all happy and proud that the MacBrien Shield, emblematic of top divisional revolver activity during the annual shoot, came our way; and in all modesty we claim that it will be some time before it leaves us.

The 1953-54 indoor revolver and rifle season was one of the busiest in the history of this division. This was due in large part to the stimulating interest of Inspector Miller and Sergeant Newman. Weekly shoots in both rifle and revolver culminated in novelty shoots and handicap matches. Considering range difficulties and the number of new "shots" among us our inter-divisional teams did rather well.

We are busy planning now for outdoor rifle and revolver practice and matches and we expect to get out with the big bore stuff soon.

Hockey For another year the "O" Division

RCMP hockey team entered the Toronto Services League. Highlights were few for this year's team yet we enjoyed a measure of success and satisfaction. On March 20 a challenge game was played in Toronto against the RCMP Ottawa team. We lost a hard fought and rough contest 8-7. After the game we were hosts to the Ottawa visitors at a party and dance held at Beverley Barracks. Our boys are determined that another such contest will tell a different story!

Cst. V. I. McKenzie of Manitowaning Detachment made the defence line of the Manitoulin Island All Stars. Losing out to Espanola KVP's, an intermediate "A" team, doesn't dull the lustre of his record for the season of 16 goals and seven assists.

Bowling Next to shooting on the range, rolling the sphere down the boardwalk holds the interest of most members. With the season now over and plans laid for a big "to-do" we can announce the winners. Ladies' High Single—Eunice Popoff (311), Ladies' High Cross—Jacqueline Darwent (724), Men's High Single—Cst. R. Power (341), Men's High Cross—Spl. Cst. H. Walker (753). The "Leopards" captained by Cst. D. Pike won the play-offs but the trophy for the high team of the season went to the group captained by Corporal Waldon.

Library "O" Division Library is a credit to the Recreation Club which is responsible for its operation. Subject matter runs the gamut of a multitude of topics from practical studies of

carpentering, decorating and so forth, through mystery thrillers, science fiction, and best seller novels to discourses on a high cultural and technical level.

In order to maintain a complete stock of the latest editions a discard sale is held periodically. This serves the dual purpose of making room for later works and gives members the opportunity to purchase volumes for their personal libraries at low cost.

Miscellaneous Corporal Baskin has an oil well in good condition; Constable Langshaw wants to buy an old totem-pole; Kay Arm-

strong bought the complete United Nations! Foolish talk? No sir-eee! Hitler heads, Australian lyre birds, French chateaux and National Parks are subjects of purchase and mediums of exchange to the serious-minded group of philatelists in "O" Division. And the group is getting larger every day. One enthusiast almost got orderly room the other day when he threatened to peel the O.C. until it was learned that he referred to cleaning up an old crown stamp! Hep-cats and their jabberwockey have nothing on the gobbledegookwokshosen used by these rabid stamp collectors.

Book Reviews

ARE YOU GUILTY? An Introduction To The Administration of Criminal Justice in the United States, by William Dienststein, Associate Professor of Criminology, Fresno State College. Foreword by August Vollmer. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 184. \$5.

Justice under the law is one of the fundamental principles of a democratic society and the author's treatise is an objective criticism of the machinery of justice as it operates in the United States today. The author dedicates this book to persons employed in the administration of law in the U.S.A. and indicates that these administrators have their hands full, because, unfortunately, a great many demoralizing conditions appear to exist.

Early in the book Mr. Dienststein says "justice is a nebulous concept unless applied to a specific situation"; "to many of us, justice is synonymous with a court of law"; and again "man has always sought justice, but has never agreed as to what it is". "But," he goes on, "if the machinery is set up by society, *the individual in the society is what makes the machinery work. Justice then becomes what man makes it.*" This, basically, is the theme of the book. The administration of justice is important to all people; it can only be as swift, impartial and uncorrupt as its administrators; it is axiomatic, therefore, that it can only be as effective as the representatives of the public who administer it.

Mr. Dienststein examines all phases of jus-

tice—laws, legislators, politicians, the police, jails, bail, lawyers, prosecutors, judges, juries, prison, probation and parole—and he traces the administration of it in an actual case involving juveniles and the manner in which it was handled by citizens, newspapers, police, judges, attorneys and jails.

It is an enlightening book, particularly worthy of study by those connected with law enforcement. And while the text applies to criminal justice and its procedures in the United States, it makes one wonder if in principle it might not be applied to Canada as well.

D.N.C.

FIRST AID AND RESUSCITATION, by Carl B. Young, Jr., M.P.H. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrations—168. Indexed. Pp. 352. \$9.50.

Since more often than not a policeman is among the first to reach the scene of an accident, law-enforcement officers are usually acquainted with the rudiments of first-aid and most police forces include lectures on it in their recruit training programs. It is fitting then that this book should receive more than passing mention in *The Quarterly*.

There are many first-aid manuals in existence and all of them have one point in common to recommend them—the dissemination of information designed to alleviate the sufferings of accident victims. This volume is no exception, but it has several features about it which put it a cut above the average work in this field. For one thing it emphasizes repeatedly the care of a victim

as a human being and not simply some inanimate object. Secondly it goes to some length explaining what happens to the victim's bodily functions after injuries or sudden illnesses and thus explains *why* first-aid is so important. This manual also goes more into the medical field by outlining the proper procedures to follow in certain illnesses, such as various types of heart ailments. It is also important to note that in spite of the detail in which the book is written, it is an easily understood and practical guide in first-aid techniques—including the best methods of artificial respiration—all of which have been tested and proven under actual emergency conditions.

The author is an instructor in emergency first-aid, former Assistant Director, Harris County Emergency Corps, Inc., Houston, Texas, a member of the International Rescue and First Aid Association and a Lieutenant in the Medical Service Corps, U.S.A.R. He is well qualified to write on his subject and travelled all over the U.S.A. to get the useful and usable information he has incorporated in this book. It's a beautifully printed, well illustrated and carefully prepared volume, worthy of study by all first-aid men and would be an excellent text-book for lecturers on the subject.

H.E.B.

FINGERPRINTS: Fifty Years of Scientific Crime Detection, by Douglas G. Browne and Alan Brock. George G. Harrup and Co., Ltd., London, England and Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Indexed. Pp. 224. \$3.15.

The authors have deviated in an original and successful manner from the usual text on dactyloscopy. Here, rather than confining their work to a manual on systems, methods and the mechanics of fingerprint identification, the authors have presented their subject in a non-technical narrative form. The result is a highly interesting and instructive book which covers the folklore and the romance of crime detection through the medium of fingerprints over the past 50 years.

The chapters of the book dealing with the history of fingerprints are handled in such a way as to make a fascinating and imaginative story, telling as it does the struggles of Henry Faulds to receive government recognition for his contributions

and for himself set up as the founder of the system of fingerprint identification. Faulds, according to the authors, spent the latter part of his long life seeking this recognition and died a bitter and disillusioned man without its achievement.

The history tells the early struggles for recognition and the confidence of the Courts in dactyloscopy by men whose names are now synonymous with fingerprinting. The work of Sir Edward Henry has been treated rather lightly and he is not accorded his rightful credit for his efforts in placing fingerprints in their present position of importance.

Interesting cases dealing with fingerprint investigations and their presentation in Court have been narrated in a detailed and authentic manner which will hold the interest of all readers. The book is recommended not only to fingerprint experts and criminal investigators but also to the reader interested in crime detection. J.L.V.

OF WHALES AND MEN, by R. B. Robertson. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, U.S.A. and McClelland and Stewart Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 300. \$5.

Every year a small army of men voluntarily isolate themselves from home, loved ones and the comforts of the civilized world in pursuit of one of the world's least known and most unusual occupations—whaling. Most of us are aware, in a vague sort of way, that there is a whaling industry and most of us are just as hazy in our knowledge of the by-products of the industry and the men who produce them. This book, a splendidly written, absorbing and factual account of a modern whaling expedition is full of facts about this extraordinary industry and the equally extraordinary men who search the Southern Ocean for the gigantic mammals.

The author is a doctor—a practising psychiatrist—who served as senior medical officer to one of the largest whaling expeditions of the 1950-51 season. With his background of medical and psychiatric practice, he was well qualified to report accurately on the peculiar types who man the 20th century whaling ships, whom he felt "... might ... be a more interesting study than the frustrated women and inadequate men who make up the bulk of psychiatric practice in the cities". But while his studies of the whalers are among the most entertain-

ing passages in the book, Dr. Robertson's reportorial talent provides the reader with an excellent story of the gigantic operation that is modern whaling, the incredibly lonely, monastic life the crews lead in the bleak Antarctic, the thrill of the actual hunt for the whales and the complicated machinery and operations aboard a modern "factory ship".

There is much more of course and a brief review is entirely inadequate to cover the wealth of memorabilia the book contains. There are, for instance, a few details about the international ramifications of whaling which are worthy of note; some statistics on the capital involved in a single whaling expedition and an approximate idea of the profit from one such venture; a few facts about the importance of the by-products of the whale in the world's dietary needs.

From all this the reader will gather that this is a book we recommend and we do, unhesitatingly. It's the sort of book that is produced all too seldom, that you will want to own and that you will find something new and interesting in every time you pick it up.

H.E.B.

FREEDOM, LOYALTY, DISSENT, by Henry Steele Commager. The Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 155. \$2.75.

The fact that these lectures and articles, now incorporated into book form, were written is an illuminating commentary on the political and social atmosphere in present day United States. Although they apply primarily to that country, Professor Commager's words can be read with profit by all who live beyond the bounds of the Iron Curtain. Written "for different occasions over a period of six years", these essays show conclusively that the conditions now conveniently covered by the term McCarthyism are not isolated or recent phenomena. Indeed, many clear-headed persons detected the ground swell of deliberate distortion, unproven implications, and suspicion long before the first wave of charge and counter-charge struck the public through the press, radio, and television, and foresaw the dangers implicit in those methods.

Professor Commager's main thesis is simple: loyalty, security, or patriotism cannot be achieved by following any particular

pattern of social or political behavior. He rightly points out that the birth of the American nation and the freedom it enjoys were, from the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, an expression of non-conformity, and that its subsequent growth and development was essentially pragmatic, the result of enterprise and individualism. Today, Professor Commager argues, America is in danger of permitting the establishment of a new orthodoxy, conformity, which, particularly in matters of loyalty, takes "the word for the deed, the gesture for the principle". By making conformity to a standard pattern or formula the basis of measurement or judgment, there is a danger of stifling the dynamic qualities that are responsible for the development of any free society. By insisting upon conformity, particularly in the intellectual sphere, and by threatening those who dissent from the established norm (as has been done in the United States) constitutes an invitation to disaster, for free enterprise in the realm of ideas is equally as important as it is in trade, commerce and finance.

Chapter four, *Guilt by Association*, is the core of Professor Commager's book. Relentlessly he points out that this pernicious doctrine is unsound in logic, wrong legally, wrong practically, wrong historically, and wrong morally. Nevertheless, although he points out the problem incisively and often eloquently, Professor Commager makes no suggestions how the United States (or for that matter, Canada or any other nation) can protect itself from the minority of population who are subversive, and who are working diligently under instructions from Moscow for the destruction of the free western society. When all is said and done, we are still faced with the problem of disloyalty, insecurity, and treason. Such problems and the methods of maintaining vigilance, of determining what legal or other actions may be taken against organizations and individuals, are not discussed. However, these lectures and articles were designed from the outset to reveal the dangers of an inflexible society, and to stimulate discussion rather than to provide answers. This they do admirably.

The conclusions reached by Professor Commager are sane, moderate, and can be summed up in the words of Judge Learned Hand:

"That community is already in process of dissolution where each man begins to eye his neighbour as a possible enemy; where non-conformity with the accepted creed, political as well as religious, is a mark of disaffection; where denunciation, without specification or backing, takes the place of evidence; where orthodoxy chokes freedom of dissent; where faith in the eventual supremacy of reason has become so timid that we dare not enter our convictions in the open lists to win or lose. Such fears as these are a solvent which can eat out the cement that binds the stones together; they may in the end subject us to a despotism as evil as any that we dread; and they can be allayed only in so far as we refuse to proceed on suspicion and trust one another until we have tangible ground for misgiving."

In Canada we are fortunate to enjoy comparatively calm and stable social and political conditions. That however, is no reason to become complacent. W.R.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, by Charles A. Williams. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A., and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 113. \$4.75.

To peace officers who are, of necessity, concerned with the investigation of traffic accidents, this book should prove to be a

good reference, for years of actual investigating experience by the author combined with the study and teaching of this vitally important phase of police work has resulted in the information contained therein.

The first part provides a general introduction to the subject, giving the main causes of the accident problem, emphasizing the seriousness of the situation, and mentioning ways of prevention and reduction of the threat. Some of the duties of the investigator along with well established rules for investigation are also outlined here. The second chapter contains logical step-by-step methods for investigating a traffic accident. The knowledge and ideas furnished therein should be of practical assistance to the investigator. "Hit and run" accidents are dealt with in a separate section and the author delves into the subject in considerable detail. He handles the topic of "statements" by itself too, in view of its importance as part of evidence and ends with a section entitled "Your Court Appearance" stressing the most advantageous ways of presenting a case in Court.

Charles A. Williams, LL.B., LL.M., is an Inspector of Police and instructor at a Police Training School in Oakland, Cal. Although this is an American publication, this does not lessen the usefulness of the book to Canadian police as most of the ideas will apply equally to our system of law enforcement. M.R.

Obituary

Reg. No. 11316 ex-Cpl. Robert Hugh Marks, 55, died Mar. 25, 1954 at Regina, Sask. He was engaged in the RCMP on Apr. 1, 1932 when the Force absorbed the Alberta Provincial Police and retired to pension on June 9, 1945 after completing 27 years' service in both forces. While in the RCMP, he served at Bashaw, Provost, Vegreville and Edmonton, Alta., Regina and Kipling, Sask., and Toronto, Ont.

Reg. No. 10659 ex-Cst. Percy Karl Leitner, 50, died at Batavia, N.Y., on Feb. 25, 1954. He joined the RCMP at Ottawa, Ont., on July 26, 1929 and purchased his discharge on Aug. 8, 1930. He spent all his service in the Regina area. Prior to joining the Force, he was a member of the New York State Police and after leaving, he rejoined that department. (See Old-timers' Column.)

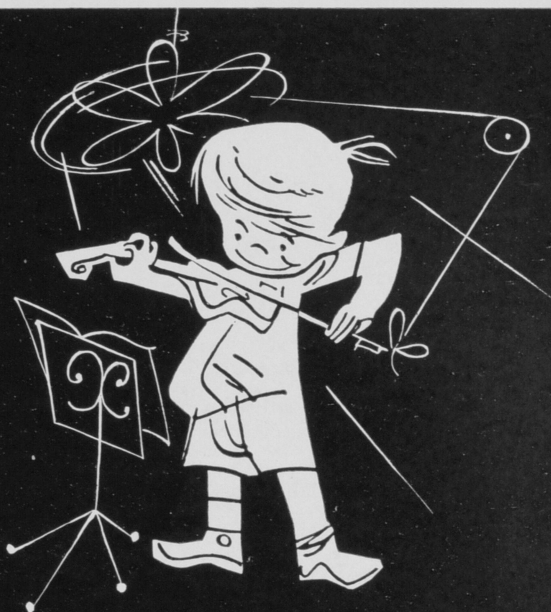
Reg. No. 9133 ex-Cst. Ernest Stiff, 74, died Apr. 17, 1954 at Ottawa, Ont. He served in the RCMP from Feb. 1, 1920 to Jan. 31, 1936 when he was retired to pension. Before joining the Force he was a member of the Dominion Police from Sept. 28, 1914 to Jan. 31, 1920. He served in Ottawa, Ont. and Halifax, N.S.

Reg. No. 17504 Cst. William Maurice Foster, 24, died Jan. 28, 1954, at Inverness, N.S. He joined the RCMP Jan. 29, 1952 and had been stationed at Regina, Sask., Sydney and Inverness, N.S.

Reg. No. 2432 ex-S/Sgt. William Crichton Jackson, 86, died Mar. 21, 1954 at Vancouver, B.C. He first joined the NWMP on Apr. 10, 1890 and was discharged to pension Jan. 31, 1924. (For further record of service see Old-timers' Column, January 1954 *Quarterly*.)

- Reg. No. 8332 ex-Cpl. Harold Bruce Colbeck Carruthers, 52, died Dec. 10, 1953 in California, U.S.A. He joined the Force July 14, 1919 and was discharged "time expired" July 13, 1923. He served at Regina, Sask., Whitehorse and Dawson, Y.T. (See also Old-timers' Column.)
- Reg. No. 9682 ex-Sgt. Rene Leon Giroux, 53, died Mar. 8, 1954 at Cornwall, Ont. He joined the RCMP on Nov. 30, 1920 and was discharged to pension Feb. 29, 1948. Practically all of his service was in the Fingerprint Section, Identification Branch, at Headquarters in Ottawa. Prior to joining the Force he served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in World War I from Oct. 28, 1916 to Feb. 23, 1918. At the time of his death he was Chief Constable of Cornwall Township Police Department, a position he had filled since his retirement from the Force.
- Reg. No. 11421 ex-Cst. Nathaniel Pettigrew, 62, died Mar. 18, 1954, at Newcastle, N.B. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was invalided to pension Nov. 16, 1949. Prior to engaging in the Force he served with the New Brunswick Provincial Police from Nov. 17, 1927 to Mar. 31, 1932. He served at Moncton, Richibucto, Fredericton, Newcastle, Shediac, N.B., and Halifax and Pictou, N.S.
- Reg. No. 10114 Sgt. Georges Arthur Alphonse Sincennes, 49, died at Ottawa, Ont., on Nov. 3, 1953. He joined the RCMP on July 15, 1925 and served at Regina, Willow Bunch, Swift Current, Gravelbourg, Weyburn, Milestone and Spiritwood, Sask., Fredericton, Edmundston, Saint John, Perth, Negnac and Richibucto, N.B. Prior to his death he had been a member of "A" Division and had just returned from duty Overseas.
- Reg. No. 6161 ex-Sgt. Alfred Ball, 66, died Nov. 20, 1953 at North Vancouver, B.C. He joined the RNWMP on Sept. 7, 1914, took his discharge Sept. 6, 1915, re-engaged in the Force May 15, 1919 and was discharged to pension Jan. 31, 1938. He served at Regina, Sask., Calgary, Lethbridge, Canmore, Drumheller, Gleichen, Chinook and Banff, Alta., and Halifax, N.S. During World War I he served in the C.E.F. from Sept. 7, 1915 to Apr. 22, 1919 and saw active service Overseas.
- Reg. No. 12274 ex-Able Seaman John William Clothier, 68, died at Tufts Cove, Dartmouth, N.S., on Nov. 16, 1953. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932, transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy Sept. 3, 1939, rejoined the Force Sept. 4, 1945 and was invalided to pension Oct. 4, 1945. All his service was with vessels of "Marine" Division and before joining the Mounted Police he had been a member of the Preventive Service from Apr. 1, 1930 to Mar. 31, 1932.
- Reg. No. 15383 Cpl. Arthur Pringle Tomilson, 24, died Apr. 10, 1954 at Regina, Sask. He joined the Force Feb. 11, 1948 and had been stationed at Rockcliffe, Toronto and Windsor, Ont., Halifax and North Sydney, N.S., and at the Regina Crime Detection Laboratory where he was in charge of the Firearms Identification Section.
- Reg. No. 7784 ex-Cst. Edward Etienne, 54, died at Duncan, B.C., Apr. 7, 1954. He joined the Force May 28, 1919 and was discharged June 20, 1922. He served at Vancouver and Grand Forks, B.C.
- Reg. No. 9063 ex-Sgt. John Joseph Collins, 73, died Mar. 11, 1954 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RCMP on Feb. 1, 1920 and was discharged to pension Nov. 2, 1938. On Sept. 5, 1939 he re-engaged in the Force but retired to pension again on Oct. 19, 1939. Before engaging in the Mounted Police Mr. Collins had served in the Dominion Police from Nov. 3, 1910 until Jan. 31, 1920 when that force was absorbed by the RCMP.
- Reg. No. 3536 ex-Cst. John Francis Meagher, 76, died in April 1954 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the NWMP Mar. 26, 1900 and purchased his discharge Sept. 30, 1902. He was stationed at Moosomin, Sask. and served with the Canadian Mounted Rifles during the South African War.
- Reg. No. 9830 ex-Sgt. Frank Watson, 65, died at Carleton Place, Ont., on Apr. 27, 1954. He joined the RCMP Sept. 30, 1921 and retired to pension Sept. 29, 1946. In World War I he served with the CEF from Sept. 20, 1914 to Mar. 3, 1919. He was stationed at Regina, Sask., and at Headquarters, Ottawa, in the Preventive Service Branch.
- Reg. No. 9065 ex-Cpl. Otto Sundkvist, 73, died May 8, 1954 at Ottawa, Ont. He engaged in the RCMP Feb. 1, 1920 and retired to pension Jan. 31, 1938. On Sept. 5, 1939 he re-engaged in the Force and was discharged to pension for the second time Apr. 30, 1942. Previously he served in the Dominion Police from Jan. 23, 1911 to Jan. 31, 1920. All of his service was as a member of "A" Division, Ottawa.
- Ex-Asst. Commr. Robert Rose Tait, 69, died at Vancouver, B.C., on Apr. 16, 1954. He joined the RNWMP on Apr. 4, 1905 and took his discharge "time expired" Apr. 3, 1910. On June 1, 1912 he joined the Saskatchewan Provincial Police and promoted to commissioned rank in that force on Feb. 1, 1918. When the S.P.P. was absorbed by the RCMP in 1928 Mr. Tait was appointed an Inspector in the Force. He was promoted to Superintendent's rank on Apr. 1, 1933 and to Assistant Commissioner on Jan. 1, 1939. He retired to pension Aug. 10, 1942. During World War I he served Overseas and was wounded in action. (See Old-timers' Column.)

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