THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE: POLICING THE WEST

Welcome to
21st Century Learning – Links to Our Collection.
This online module and supplemental education guide was developed to allow access to hundreds of digitized images and lesson plans from Glenbow Museum’s collections.
Our hope is to extend our vision of ‘More people, interacting with art, culture and ideas more often.’

Please visit and enjoy 21st Century Learning – The North-West Mounted Police: Policing the West.
This educator’s package presents insightful information about Canada’s first National Police Force: The North-West Mounted Police. The information encourages students to examine artifacts and archival photos from Glenbow Museum’s collection and connect them to the true stories, adventures and heroic feats the NWMP experienced throughout Canada.

Included in this guide are:

- Information on the NWMP including high-resolution artifact photographs, online and print readings and resources.
- Lesson plans including discussions for looking at primary sources, curriculum connections and lesson plans for a variety of ages and abilities.
- Detailed listing of vocabulary and concepts.
- Suggested sources for further research and other information.
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HISTORY OF GLENBOW MUSEUM

Glenbow Museum began with the remarkable vision of petroleum entrepreneur and lawyer Eric Lafferty Harvie. Mr. Harvie came into his fortune when oil was discovered in 1949 on land near Leduc and Redwater, for which he held the mineral rights. With this prosperity, he decided to pursue his favourite passion — collecting — and simultaneously return some of his good fortune back to the region that had been so generous to him. Mr. Harvie's goal was to collect the objects representing the history and culture of Western Canada as well as from around the world.

Eric Harvie began collecting material relating to the history of Western Canada in the 1950s, developing an extensive collection of art, artifacts, books and archival material from North America that tell the fascinating story of Aboriginal peoples, frontier exploration, and the development of western life. He built on these North American collections with extraordinary artifacts and art from Asia, West Africa, South America, and islands in the Pacific, eventually amassing a huge museum collection. Establishing the Glenbow Foundation in 1954, Mr. Harvie's collection became an eclectic blend of western history and international art and artifacts.

In 1966, Eric Harvie and his family donated his impressive collection of art, artifacts, and historical documents to the people of Alberta. Today, Glenbow Museum is one of the largest museums in Canada, playing an essential role in defining Western Canadian culture.

PROGRAM PURPOSE

The intent of Glenbow Museum’s Digitization Project is to infuse Alberta classrooms and communities with Glenbow Museum’s collection of culture and art. The importance of engaging viewers in primary source investigation is essential to developing creative thinking, visual literacy and observational skills.

This program was developed in conjunction with the Glenbow Museum and the Alberta Government to establish exciting curriculum connections between the Glenbow Museum and Alberta communities. This program consists of six exhibitions of digitized images from our collections, educational materials for viewers of all ages and online resources.

We encourage you to spend time with each online exhibition and use these resources.
EDUCATIONAL GUIDE PURPOSE

The purpose of this educational guide is to assist educators and other viewers with the incorporation of the Glenbow Museum Digitization Program into the classroom or other educational site. This guide contains education philosophies for looking at and working with primary sources, vocabulary on relevant terms, curriculum connections and ways to gather meaning from the artifacts.

Also included are suggested lesson plans for a more in-depth look at the various areas of content. The lesson plans include questions to encourage discussion and deeper looking, inquiry-based activities, extensions and assessment. All of these lesson plans can be adapted to any age or ability level.

Please take time to preview the educator's guide and enjoy *The North-West Mounted Police: Policing the West* from Glenbow Museum’s Digitization Program.
EDUCATION MODULE

Constable’s Full Dress Tunic and Accoutrements,
Collection of Glenbow Museum, C-54489 A
LISTING OF ARTIFACTS AND IMAGES

Grade 1 – 4

**North-West Mounted Police Badge for Sergeant’s Binocular Pouch**
ca.1884
Collection of Glenbow Museum, C-22179 A-B

**Constable’s Full Dress Tunic and Accoutrements**
1880-1885
Collection of Glenbow Museum, C-1225, C-54489 A, R57.75 B

**North-West Mounted Police Constable’s Forage Cap**
ca.1880s
Collection of Glenbow Museum, C-1234

**Enfield Mark II Revolver and Lanyard**
ca.1884
Collection of Glenbow Museum, C-32710, R57.72 C

**North-West Mounted Police Helmet with Officer’s Horsehair Plume**
1878
Collection of Glenbow Museum, C-1204

**North-West Mounted Policeman Fred Bagley**
1884
Collection of Glenbow Archives, NA-993-1

**Lieutenant Colonel James F. Macleod, North West Mounted Police**
March 1879
Collection of Glenbow Archives, NA-354-1
Grade 5 - 12

Map Showing NWMP Outposts and Patrols (detail) 1886
Collection of Glenbow Library, G3471-F82-1886-C212

Richard Barrington Nevitt
Canadian (1850-1928)
First Whiskey Spilled, 1874
watercolour and pencil on paper
Collection of Glenbow Museum, 74.7.11

North-West Mounted Police Jack Spurs
ca. 1880
Collection of Glenbow Museum, C-22098 A, C-22098 B

North-West Mounted Police Constable’s Helmet
ca. 1890s
Collection of Glenbow Museum, C-4142

North-West Mounted Police Badge for Sergeant’s Binocular Pouch
ca. 1884
Collection of Glenbow Museum, C-22179 A-B

North-West Mounted Police Constable William Hill Metzler
ca. 1881
Collection of Glenbow Archives, NA-2252-1

Steele and Wing, Winnipeg (Photographer)
North-West Mounted Policeman
ca. 1890
Collection of Glenbow Archives, NA-2889-5

North-West Mounted Policeman Fred Bagley
1884
Collection of Glenbow Archives, NA-993-1
North-West Mounted Police Members of Steele’s Scouts
1885
Collection of Glenbow Archives, NA-936-22

From a sketch by Henri Julien
Canadian (1852-1908)

North-West Mounted Police and Prisoner
engraving published January 21, 1882, Canadian Illustrated News
Collection of Glenbow Archives, NA-1406-180

From a sketch by Richard Barrington Nevitt
Canadian (1850-1928)

North-West Mounted Police Horses
ca. 1876
Collection of Glenbow Archives, NA-1434-10

A.J. Smyth
Inspector Sam Steele and NWMP at Beaver Outpost
ca. 1885
Collection of Glenbow Archives, NA-294-1
**Artifact** - An object produced or shaped by humans, especially a tool, weapon or ornament of archaeological or historical interest.

**Aboriginal** – In addition to the definition of Aboriginal Peoples, Aboriginal refers to the first inhabitants of a given area.

**Aboriginal Peoples** – The descendents of the original inhabitants of North America. First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples have unique heritages, languages, cultural practices and spiritual beliefs.

**Community** – A group of people with commonalities that may include culture, language, values and beliefs, interests, practices and ways of life, history and/or geographically defined shared space.

**CPR – Canadian Pacific Railway** – The railway that extends across Canada from coast to coast; finished in 1885 it is Canada’s first official railway and aided in the growth of the west.

**Cultural Diversity** – Differences in groups having a variety of languages, ethnicities, nationalities, with in a shared space.

**Cultural Heritage** – The beliefs, customs, knowledge, values and historical experiences shared by a given group

**Culture** – The beliefs, values, socially transmitted behaviors and traditions, language, arts and other human endeavors considered together as being characteristics of a particular community, period or people.

**First Nations** – Refers to the various governments of the First Nations peoples of Canada. There are over 630 First Nations across Canada with 46 in Alberta.

**Group** - People who are together and connected by shared interests and characteristics.

**Heritage** – Anything that has been transmitted from the past or handed down by tradition

**History** – A usually chronological record of events, as of the life or development of a people or institution, often including an explanation of or commentary on those events

**National** – Of or maintained by the government of a nation; Of, relating to, or belonging to a nation as an organized whole

**Nationalism** - Devotion to the interests or culture of one's nation
Natural Resources – Elements of the natural environment that are of use to humans. They include nonrenewable and renewable resources. Nonrenewable resources, such as oil, natural gas and minerals, are limited in quantity; renewable resources, such as forests, water and fish, can be regenerated and can last indefinitely if used carefully.

Province – Areas of a country: Canada is divided into Provinces; A territory governed as an administrative or political unit of a country or empire;

Traditions – Beliefs, principles or ways of acting which people in a particular society or group have continued to follow for a long time, or all of the beliefs, principles or ways of acting in a particular group or society.

Traditional – Of or pertaining to traditions or characteristics of past styles, ways of life. Today, people value their cultural traditions and struggle to keep alive the practices of the past in the face of a rapidly changing society.
CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

LANGUAGE ARTS
1.1 Discover and Explore
1.2 Clarify and Extend
2.1 Use Strategies and Cues
3.1 Plan and Focus
3.2 Select and Process
3.3 Organize, Record and Evaluate
3.4 Share and Review
4.1 Enhance and Improve
4.2 Attend to Conventions
4.3 Present and Share
5.1 Respect Others and Strengthen Community
5.2 Works within a Group

SOCIAL STUDIES
Grade 1 – Citizenship: Belonging and Connecting
1.1 My World: Home, School, Community
1.2 Moving Forward with the Past: My Family, My History and My Community

Grade 2 – Communities in Canada
2.1 Canada’s Dynamic Communities
2.2 A Community in the Past

Connecting with the World
3.1 Communities in the World
3.2 Global Citizenship

Alberta: The Land, Histories and Stories
4.1 Alberta: A Sense of the Land
4.2 The Stories, Histories and People of Alberta

Canada: The Land, Histories and Stories
5.2 Histories and Stories of Ways of Life in Canada
5.3 Canada: Shaping an Identity
LESSON PLANS

THE GREAT MARCH WEST:
NEW BEGINNINGS

Recommended grades: 1 – 4

Time required: 30 minute class lessons (can be combined for older students)

Materials: Map of Canada - 1873, ‘North-West Mounted Police: A Brief History’, Game Instructions, Printed Game Board, Pieces and Dice (From PDF’s)

INTRODUCTION

Who were the North-West Mounted Police? Why are they so important to our story of Alberta? In the form of a game board, students will observe archival photos and read authentic stories around the beginnings of the North West Mounted Police. The students will follow the NWMP’s ‘Great March West’ and discover how they built forts and established law and order in the Canadian west!

OBJECTIVES

At the end of this lesson, students will have learned:

- A brief history of the North-West Mounted Police. Why they were formed and their role in the building of the west, Alberta and Calgary.
- The areas of Canada that the NWMP policed and their importance in nationalism as a whole.
OBJECTS

Please Print for Use in Activity

- Map of Canada – 1873 (Included on Page 7)
- NWMP History and Game Instructions (Pages following)
- In PDF form on the website you will find the following:
  - Game Board
  - Game Pieces
  - Information cards for use in the game
  - Men
  - Dice
THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE
A BRIEF HISTORY

On May 23, 1873, a new law was passed. Sir John A. Macdonald and the Government of Canada would begin the formation of the North-West Mounted Police.

During that time, the Northwest Territories took up most of Canada and the west was full of whiskey traders and criminals that were taking advantage of our land and our people. Knowing we had trouble in the west, Prime Minister John A. MacDonald decided to put together a national police force. He would name them the ‘North West Mounted Police’. The police force was being formed to bring law and order to the west and to establish relationships with the First Nations…the original inhabitants of the land.

They began their trek across our great land at Fort Dufferin, Manitoba on July 8, 1874, with policemen, riding wagons, drovers and cattle.

Having never travelled to this area before the NWMP didn’t realize the treacherous task they were about to undertake and were not prepared for the trip. Without enough food or water, and horses that were not made to work, the troops quickly realized they were in for the journey of their lives!

97 days later…

The troop finally arrived at the Oldman River. This would be the location they would build their first Fort in the west…Fort Macleod. From here the NWMP would become the law of the land and bring order, friendship and protection to the natives, farmers and ranchers in this massive area now known as Alberta, Saskatchewan, Yukon and The Northwest Territories!
GAME INSTRUCTIONS

1) Split into 2 teams and choose a game piece. (Approx. 5-6 per team)

2) Decide which team will go north to Fort Edmonton and which team will go west. When you pass through ‘Roche Percee’ the teams will go in two different directions.

3) Beginning the game at Fort Dufferin, the men will be moved by a roll of the die.

4) If you land on:
   - Find the name of the fort and read the description out loud to both teams.
   - Read the story attached to the flag out loud to both teams.
   - Collect the game piece and read the description out loud to both groups. Keep the piece for scoring later.
     (See KEY in top right of game board)

5) The first team to arrive at Fort Calgary gets ‘1 EXTRA POINT’…

6) BUT…the team with the most points and therefore the ‘Highest Ranking’ WINS!
ACTIVITY PROCEDURES

THE FORMATION OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE AND THEIR ‘GREAT MARCH WEST’

Find and print the 2 PDF files (Please print in colour if possible):

- NWMP Game Board
- NWMP Game Pieces

- The game board will come on 4 pages; tape the edges together to create one large playing surface.

- Cut out and tape the game pieces, die and fort descriptions.

- Have the game cut out, taped and ready to go before instructing the class; this way they have a reference while explaining the rules.

1. Together as a group, introduce the North-West Mounted Police by reading the ‘Brief History’ and showing the students the ‘Map of Canada – 1873’.

The North-West Mounted Police were formed in 1873 in order to bring stability to the Canadian west. They quickly became well known nationally and internationally for their role in the development of western Canada. In 1920 the NWMP were brought together with other police forces from across Canada and that year they formed the ‘Royal Canadian Mounted Police’. Continuing with the very distinguishing colour of red, we still recognize the RCMP in their scarlet jackets as Canada’s Police Force. Now a national icon, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police bring law and order to all of the 10 provinces and 3 territories of Canada.
THE GAME

The goal of the ‘Great March West’ game is to allow students a fun and interactive lesson plan about the North-West Mounted Police.

Once the game board and pieces are ready to go, read the ‘Game Instructions’ to the class and split the students into groups of 5 - 6. Two teams will play on one board. (Depending on the class size - It is recommended that 2 copies of everything are printed or that the groups take turns playing the game)

As the game continues the students will be teaching one another as they read the information provided on the game board and cards.

Be sure both teams arrive at Fort Calgary before declaring a winner. The winner will be the team with the most points when they arrive at Fort Calgary!

Good Luck!
THE NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE: RECRUITMENT

Recommended grades: 6 -12
Time required: 45 minute class lessons
Materials: Images (Choice of students), Formatting paper (11X17 - cardstock or firm paper)
Pencils, Markers, Computer fonts, Glue, Map of Canada - 1873

INTRODUCTION

When the North West Mounted Police were formed in 1873, the objective of the force was to bring law and order to the Canadian west. As a new force, they needed to recruit young, healthy, hardworking men who were willing to endure hard conditions and follow strict protocol.

To do this, the Canadian Government sent out Recruitment and Propaganda posters to try and gain interest in this newly founded force.

OBJECTIVES

At the end of this lesson, students will be able to:

- Understand the general history of the North West Mounted Police and why they were formed.
- Recognize why the NWMP were so important in the formation and protection of the Canadian west and what their role in bringing the nation together was.
- How recruitment was organized and the role it played in the creation of the force.
The railway reached the western provinces by 1885, and thousands of newcomers moved in to farm and ranch. A new system of patrols and small outposts was put in place so the NWMP could stay in close touch with these newcomers. Two or three Police were stationed at each small post (red flag on map), and they did daily patrols on horseback (marked in white) throughout the region. They watched for cattle thieves and illegal liquor, kept informed of local events, helped put out dangerous prairie fires and sometimes delivered mail.
Richard Barrington Nevitt
Canadian (1850-1928)
First Whiskey Spilled, 1874
watercolour and pencil on paper
Collection of Glenbow Museum, 74.7.11

The Hudson’s Bay Company no longer controlled trade by 1870, and new traders brought whiskey to exchange for buffalo robes. The whiskey trade brought terrible changes to the First Nations. To stop this deadly whiskey trade, the Canadian government established the North-West Mounted Police. NWMP surgeon Richard Nevitt observed the Police destroying some of that illegal whiskey (transported in large metal cans) and recorded the event in his painting.
Spurs were an important part of the tools used by the NWMP. They were a mounted, cavalry-style force and used horses to patrol the open prairies and to travel the distances between the Police posts. The rider used spurs to help guide and control the horse. These straight shanked spurs were used by Fred Bagley when he was a Constable and then a Corporal before 1884.
North-West Mounted Police Constable’s Helmet
ca. 1890s
Collection of Glenbow Museum, C-4142

Designed for British military use in tropical countries, the pith helmet is made of cork, covered with white cotton, and ventilated at the crown. The NWMP used the pith helmet during the hot summers on the prairies. It provided shade for the face and neck, and air could circulate throughout the helmet. A cloth covered cap was usually screwed onto the vent, but for special occasions it was replaced by a brass spike.
North-West Mounted Police Badge for Sergeant’s Binocular Pouch
ca. 1884
Collection of Glenbow Museum, C-22179 A-B

The youngest person to join the original NWMP force used this badge as a souvenir later in his life. Fifteen year old Fred Bagley joined the force in 1873 as bugler. By 1884 he was a sergeant and was issued this badge on his binocular pouch. The fancy initials are entwined to make an interesting design. Above the initials is the St. Edward’s crown, known as the Queen’s crown, and it was used on military equipment during the reign of Queen Victoria. Bagley added the painted date 1874 to commemorate the year he arrived in the West.
North-West Mounted Police Constable William Hill Metzler
ca. 1881
Collection of Glenbow Archives, NA-2252-1

This young constable is wearing the full dress uniform now in Glenbow Museum’s collection. Look for the photograph of the tunic (C- 54489 A). Constable Metzler’s helmet and gauntlets look ready for review – the brass link covered chin strap is draped across the helmet, and the gauntlets are whitened for parade. The NWMP wore full dress uniforms for special occasions such as honour guards for a visiting dignitary.
What rank is this Mounted Policeman? Look closely at his uniform, and especially the sleeves. He has two chevrons or v-shaped badges on his right arm, but there are no fancy Austrian knots on either sleeve. The two chevrons pointing down indicate that he is a corporal, one rank higher than a constable. The lack of extra trim on his sleeves and collar indicate that he is wearing his working uniform called his undress (rather than dress) uniform. We don’t know his name, but a professional itinerant photographer took this photograph about 1890.
Fred Bagley began his Mounted Police career as a bugler, and was the youngest of the ‘originals’ to sign up in 1873. In this photo, Bagley is 26 years old and has recently received a promotion. He wears his badge of rank on his right sleeve – how many chevrons do you see? The three chevrons, surrounded by a crown, indicate that Bagley was now a Sergeant in the North-West Mounted Police. He wears a full-dress uniform, complete with his sergeant’s sword.
Sam Steele was asked to lead a special scouting group as part of General Strange’s Alberta Field Force. Their orders were to find the Nehiwyan (Cree) band that had killed people at Frog Lake and taken others as prisoners. Mounted Police volunteers joined selected civilians to help Steele in the search. One of Steele’s trusted Sergeants, William Fury, transferred from Beaver Creek to join the Campaign on the prairies. Can you find Sgt. Fury by ‘reading’ the rank on his uniform?
From a sketch by Henri Julien
Canadian (1852-1908)
**North-West Mounted Police and Prisoner**
engraving published January 21, 1882, *Canadian Illustrated News*
Collection of Glenbow Archives, NA-1406-180

An artist sketched this scene of an armed North-West Mounted Police Constable guarding a prisoner as he did chores at the Police headquarters in Fort Macleod. The artist’s depiction of the Natives is unlike what he could have seen in southern Alberta, but some NWMP prisoners did wear a ball and chain to prevent them from escaping.
From a sketch by Richard Barrington Nevitt

North-West Mounted Police Horses
ca. 1876
Collection of Glenbow Archives, NA-1434-10

NWMP Dr. Richard Nevitt sketched two horses saddled with the stock saddle (left) and the original British Cavalry Universal Pattern saddle (right). The stock saddle has a high horn to which the rider has fastened the reins. The artist did not show that the cantle (back of the seat) was about the same height as the horn, but he did show the wide leather skirts and large wooden stirrups. In the cold weather, those wooden stirrups did not get as cold as the metal stirrups of the cavalry saddle.
Inspector Sam Steele (seated in centre) was known for his fearless handling of tough situations. The railway workers in Beaver had not been paid for many weeks, and threatened to stop work. Steele sent his men to calm the workers and get them back to work, but they ganged up on the Police and threatened to riot. Sam Steele charged out to meet the angry crowd and threatened to shoot anyone who disobeyed. The mob knew this imposing Mounted Policeman meant business, and they did obey.
ACTIVITY PROCEDURES

HOW DID THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE RECRUIT THEIR SOLDIERS?

Materials: Images (Choice of students), Formatting paper (11X17 - cardstock or firm paper), Pencils, Markers, Computer fonts, Glue, Map of Canada - 1873

Together as a group, read aloud the History of the North West Mounted Police:

‘The History of the North West Mounted Police’

The formation of the North West Mounted Police began on May 23, 1873, when the Dominion Parliament passed an act asking for the development of a National Police Force.

The Canadian west had not yet been fully settled and between the fur traders, whiskey traders and Americans crossing the border illegally, Canada needed some troops to safeguard the borders, posts and land. Their goal was to bring several hundred troops out to the Canadian west and establish law and order throughout the area.

At that time, the area of the west, except British Columbia, was called the Northwest Territories and was a vast and mostly barren land. The task of policing this entire area was enormous...much bigger than the Canadian Government originally realized. (Please see Map)

In the summer of 1873 the recruiting began.

“ The force was recruiting men between the ages of 18 and 40, of sound constitution, able to ride, active, able-bodied and of good character. The pay was set at 75 cents per day for sub-constables, $1.00 for constables. Furthermore, the men were required to ‘be able to read and write either the English or French language.’”

(Royal Canadian Mounted Police Website)

The newly formed force would be called the North West Mounted Police and their main duties would be to police the land in the west, clear out the whiskey traders, collect customs dues, form relationships with the first nations in the area and perform their regular policing duties.

The troops were gathered together at Fort Dufferin, Manitoba and on July 8, 1874 they set out on their ‘Great March West’ heading toward Fort Whoop-Up in what is now Alberta.

The NWMP did such a stand up job policing the west, lasting through events such as the building of the CPR, the settlement of the west and the Klondike Gold Rush, that in 1920 the Canadian Government eventually joined the troop with other forces in Canada and created the Royal Canadian Mounted Police....now our national police force!
ACTIVITY ONE

RECRUITMENT POSTERS FOR THE NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE

Materials: Images (Choice of students), Map of Canada - 1873
Formatting paper (11X17 - cardstock or firm paper), Pencils, Markers, Computer fonts, Glue

1. Show the class the ‘Demo Poster’

2. Together as a group discuss the process of recruitment. What is recruitment? Would you want to be recruited into for something like this? Who would make a strong candidate in contemporary society? What would their traits be? Would these traits be different now than in 1873? Why?

3. Have the students brainstorm ideas and buzz words that would provide interest in what they are trying to recruit for. On a large piece of paper write down these words and ideas.

4. Using the images provided, have the students browse and choose the resources they will need. Use the list of words to help them get an optimistic and encouraging tone to promote their cause.

5. Allow them time to sketch and plan out the layout of the poster and how the images will fit together on the formatted page.
6. Once they have a good start on their layout, have the students print out the images they will need. Use the computer to create the text for the posters. Print and cut the images and begin the collage style layout. Do not glue anything yet.

7. Once the layout is finalized have the students begin gluing.

8. **Recruitment Day**: Once the students are finished their posters have them put the posters up in the room and explain the premise behind their recruitment. What kind of look and feel did they go for? Did they use their buzz words in a way that captured the audiences attention?

9. Through a secret ballot process have the students vote for the poster that made them excited and want to risk their life to join!

**Soldiers Duties: Keeping the Peace and Enforcing Canadian Government Objectives**

- Stop the Whiskey Trade
- Secure the Canadian border
- Treaties with First Nations
- Enforce laws (liquor, gambling, prostitution)
- Police the Canadian Pacific Railway construction route
- 1885 Campaign (Riel Rebellion)
- Maintain the peace by promoting settlement
- Enforce Canadian sovereignty in the North

*Please see below for ‘Demo Poster’*
THE NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE

CANADA'S POLICE FORCE

IS LOOKING FOR HEALTHY MEN

BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 40

PAY 75 CENTS TO $1.00 PER DAY

MUST READ AND WRITE ENGLISH OR FRENCH

IF YOU LOVE ADVENTURE AND HARD WORK

PLEASE APPLY TODAY!
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was funded in part by the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation.

THE GLENBOW MUSEUM WOULD LIKE TO THANK THEM FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTION.
RECOMMENDED READINGS AND RESOURCES

WEBSITES

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Website: Origins of the North West Mounted Police:

Alberta Curriculum Standards: education.alberta.ca

Inquiry Based Learning: http://www.glenbow.org/mavericks/teacher/english/inqbl.html

PRINT


LINKS TO COLLECTIONS

To locate the remainder of the collections not provided in this package, please use the following link:

http://ww2.glenbow.org/search/collectionsResults.aspx?XC=/search/collectionsResults.aspx&TN=OBJECTS&AC=QBE_QUERY&RF=WebResults&DF=WebResultsDetails&DL=0&RL=0&NP=255&MR=10&QB0=AND&QF0=Audience-mediator2&QI0=Main21cNWMP