

ated, I am satisfied the complaint is well founded, but I am so well-known throughout the district that from the moment I leave my home my movements are watched, and when I reach the scene of complaint I can find no evidence whatever upon which I might properly found a prosecution. I am helpless to deal with this matter. Some persons unknown to the parties violating the law should be sent in to secure evidence." These complaints were not new to the Department. They have been received constantly through all the years that have gone by, but we determined to deal with them, and in order to do this two additional inspectors were appointed for the province, with instructions to these men to deal with such complaints as might be forwarded to them for the purpose. We gave the inspectors power to employ men unknown to the persons complained of, to go in and secure evidence, with instructions to report that evidence back to the inspectors, in order that the persons complained of might be punished if the evidence warranted it.

## Instructions to Officers

I hear some one say, however: "I agree with all this as well, but I do not agree with the methods adopted by the men who are sent in to secure this evidence." My answer is: "You would agree if you understood the facts." What are they? Let me tell you the instructions the men employed by these inspectors receive. They are instructed that in the discharge of their duty they must not resort to any sneak methods to secure a conviction. They must not, under any circumstances, induce a violation of the law in order to found a charge. They are instructed that if, in the ordinary course, they find that liquor is being sold during prohibited hours—particularly on Saturday nights or on Sunday—they are at liberty to walk up to the bar, to call for liquor and to pay for it, but they are not at liberty to feign sickness, they are not at liberty to make appeals on the ground of friendship, they are not at liberty to resort to any methods that any decent man would be ashamed of. They are informed that any such action on their part will not only be followed by their dismissal, but that any fine obtained by any such methods will be remitted. This has been our practice from the outset, and to this course we have adhered. I want to say that to this course no man, I don't care how much he may be interested in the liquor traffic, can possibly object. The licensee gets a license to sell within certain hours; he pays for that license; within those hours he is carrying on a legalized business and is entitled to the protection of the law. The moment he sells outside of those hours he is violating the law, he is without protection. As good citizens of the province, we must agree that the Liquor License Act should be enforced just as is enforced any other law of the land.

## Stories of Questionable Methods Not Borne Out

But I hear the answer: "That is all very good, but the fact is that these men, so employed, have been reported in the newspapers as resorting to the very methods that you say you have warned them against."

It is true that these men have been so reported. But again and again we have investigated these reports. It has, for instance, come to the Department through the columns of the newspapers or otherwise, that a pair of those men have come to an hotel, they have gone to their beds, that at eleven or twelve o'clock one of them comes down telling that his partner has an awful colic and he is looking for a drug store. The proprietor, out of sympathy, gives him a glass of liquor, the man presses into his hand ten cents, and next morning to his astonishment the proprietor finds himself in