

replied that in nine-tenths of the cases where they were employed it was by Inspector George E. Morrison. The last-named officer was the only one who urged outside help being employed. Witness had repeatedly asked Morrison why he was unable to use the officers in the department. The reply had been that he could not get the work done with them. Morrison was largely employed in the North country, and large fines were secured as a result of the activities. "I almost invariably glanced over his (Morrison's) accounts, because I felt he was an expensive man," declared Mr. Flavelle.

Mr. Flavelle told Mr. C. S. Cameron (North Grey) that whenever he objected to the employment of these outside men Morrison would say he could not do the work without them. A good deal of latitude was allowed the inspectors, and they were trusted. Mr. Ayearst never employed outside men unless he was forced to do so in some exceptional case. Morrison had been in the department since 1904.

Referring again to the Simpson account Col. Machin pointed out that there were accounts of \$86.50 and \$81.80 for drinks and incidentals of operatives. When asked about these Mr. Flavelle remarked: "I have seen them, and some of you gentlemen will have more knowledge than I have of drinks and the expenses incurred on them in forty-five days."

Mr. Flavelle said it was not a breach of the law for special officers to spend money on drinks. That was provided for under the act.

"You haven't got a vacancy, have you?" questioned Col. Machin, jokingly.

To Mr. J. C. Elliott (West Middlesex) the witness said the Board relied upon Morrison absolutely. Witness had protested against the expenditures by the outside detectives to Morrison and they had had some hot words. "I thought it was extravagant," declared Mr. Flavelle. The method pursued in checking up liquor that was seized was discussed at some length, and Mr. Flavelle admitted that up until a short time ago if an inspector were dishonest in not sending liquor in there was no check upon him. Within the last three weeks, however, a new method had been adopted, under the supervision of Inspector T. F. Corey.

Dewart Examines Witness.

Mr. Dewart next took up the examination of the witness, and Mr. Flavelle explained to him at length the duties of the various inspectors. Vouchers were not required of the officers employed under Sarvis, but the latter checked them up, as he knew where each of them was employed. Under the former Provincial Secretary full latitude was given, with practically no check, such as is required by the Provincial Auditor. Witness said that he had been in business for more than 50 years, and when he had valuable servants under him he trusted them, and considered them honest until they were proven otherwise.

Mr. Dewart proceeded to question the Chairman relative to 14 accounts of W. N. Simpson for \$14,227.14. While some of the expenses of the operatives were heavy, the fines were always above the cost. However, it was not a question of making a profit, but of enforcing the law. He knew that Simpson charged \$5 a day for the operators, but the arrangement was made by Morrison, and that was the rate of the agency. He admitted that he knew the board's own officers were being paid \$2 and \$2.1 a day. It was not his desire that that should be done, but as Morrison was trusted his position was accepted.

No Reason to Suspect Morrison.

Up until a short time ago he did not know who Simpson was, and that he was connected with the Employers' Detective Agency. He had no reason to suspect Morrison. The accounts of Simpson were passed on Morrison's O.K. He had heard the statement within the last two weeks that Morrison was a shareholder of the Employers' Detective Agency. This information came to him since the resignation of the former inspector.

Mr. Flavelle frankly admitted to

Mr. Dewart that he was solely responsible for the employment of the Wm. J. Burns International Detective Agency. There were two accounts of \$870.36. Witness had asked Mr. Ayearst to secure for him special officers to shadow a man. This was done because the man in question knew every special officer of the department. The charge had been \$8 a day. Witness knew it was excessive and that agency had never been employed since. The expenses were particularly heavy because the operators had to use an auto to shadow the man. He had no use for the agency because of their heavy charges. He admitted that neither of the accounts had been o.k.'d by himself. That was an oversight and entirely his fault, for the men had been engaged under his instructions.

At the present time the board had a man working in Montreal endeavoring to secure information as to the shipments of liquor into Ontario. Since he had joined the board he had learned a good deal about liquor theoretically. Every precaution, he said, had been taken to see that the liquor sold to vendors was not adulterated. Only liquor in sealed packages or that which came directly from the distiller was sold to the vendors. From the outset the vendors were told to test all of it and see that it was pure. The board exercises no power over liquor sent to police stations. The Chief of Police reports to the board when there is liquor to be removed. He told Mr. Dewart that Mr. Ayearst could tell him better if liquor was brought in from Montreal to be sold to catch people breaking the act. He knew of one case where a man named Stein sold it to Slavin. He explained that the methods of the board were not to act indiscriminately, but to work on information given them. They sent agents out to work on these tips and protected their informant. These men are sent out on the distinct understanding that they are to play sick, but there was no doubt that they do lay traps for people.

Trouble in Kitchener.

Mr. Flavelle proceeded to give a concrete case to illustrate some of the ways in which the board works.

A great deal of trouble had been had in Kitchener with a crowd who defied the law. A member of the Employers' Detective Agency approached the board and said they could land a number of the men. Mr. Ayearst and Mr. Saunders, the Solicitor, were called into conference. It was pointed out that following up the case might incur a considerable expense. The representative of the agency said it might cost \$1,500 to run down the men. Witness pointed out to Mr. White, the representative, that it would be a serious matter if the agency fell down. Mr. Saunders felt there was nothing to provide for taking the chance. However, witness felt it was worth taking a chance on, and authorized Mr. Ayearst to go ahead and spend any amount up to \$1,500. "I said that if they didn't succeed and the Government criticizes my action, I will hand them a cheque for the amount, and the Government won't lose five cents, and I will resign. I am not a wooden man, and I will take a chance." As a result, fines aggregating more than \$4,000 were collected, and one man was driven out of the country.

Mr. Dewart asked what would be done if a man died and left any liquor. The witness replied that the board had never had to deal with such a case, but was of the opinion that such liquor passed into the hands of the family, but he did not think it could be disposed of otherwise.