

DEBATED BY NORTH GREY.

We have had several elections in this Province in the last general elections. We have had, I believe, perhaps a tribute to the good sense of the people of this Province, and at the same time a hint to the hon. gentleman to stop and think, that out of eleven elections eleven Conservatives were returned to support this Government, and that those Conservatives have been returned regardless of whether these townships, towns and villages, were "wet" or "dry" municipalities, and regardless of whether these constituencies went Liberal or Conservative in the general elections of 1911.

Take North Grey. Can anyone say that in this constituency it was a case of the Conservatives and the liquor interests as "allies" going to the polls? Just let me point out that in this bye-election the Liberal majority of 750 in 1911 was converted into a Conservative majority of four hundred and some odd. That means that the people who gave the Liberal majority in 1911 voted for the Conservative candidate in the last bye-election. Does anyone mean to say that the liquor interest has anything to do with this, and that so large a section of the Liberal vote as was necessary to make the change swung over to the liquor "allies"? The proposition is unfair to the electors of North Grey.

I move the adjournment of the Debate.

CONTINUATION.

MR. SPEAKER: Before moving the adjournment of the Debate I took occasion to refer to the amendment of 1912 and to the anxiety that appeared to occupy the minds of our friends opposite in 1913. I did indicate that the first-born amendment of the Leader of the Opposition made in this House in 1912 died before it reached the cradle, and that the anxiety of 1913 was not strong enough to last through the bye-elections that have taken place since.

THE AMENDMENT OF 1914.

Now we come to this amendment—the amendment of 1914. I do not know exactly what estimate experts make as to the