

both carry, provision will be made for sale of light beer in Government agencies and in standard hotels.

Again, with question four, should the affirmative carry, the Government will be called upon to make all necessary and proper regulations for the sale, through Government agencies, of liquor of all kinds for consumption in homes only.

### **Will Not Split Vote.**

You will note that the questions are submitted in such a way as not to split either the dry or wet vote—each question stands by itself.

On each question the voter must make a deliberate decision and vote accordingly. The full force of public opinion will therefore be recorded for and against each and every separate question.

I feel confident the questions and the manner of their submission will appeal to honorable gentlemen on both sides of the House, and to fair-minded men and women throughout the Province, as being fair and reasonable and well adapted for the purposes for which they are intended.

There will be no change in the prohibition features of the act until the vote has been taken.

The persons entitled to vote on these questions shall be those entitled to vote in the case of an election to the Assembly, viz., men and women twenty-one years of age and British subjects.

The date of the voting will be fixed by proclamation authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

### **Fix Strength of Beer.**

Light beer as defined by the act means and includes beer and any other malt liquor containing more than 2.51 per cent. of alcohol by weight; this expressed in proof spirits means 5.46 per cent., a little more than twice the alcoholic content of beer now permitted to be sold, which is 2½ per cent. proof spirits.

We have fixed this strength because this is what the Labor Congress, and others desiring light beer, ask for. It is also the same definition of light beer as contained in the Quebec Act.

It is perhaps well that I should remind the House that this Legislature has no power to prohibit the manufacture or importation of intoxicating liquors, that being a measure resting entirely under the authority of the Dominion Government and for which it must take responsibility. Any legislation we may enact will, of course, be subject to such laws as may be passed by the Dominion Government regulating the manufacture or importation of intoxicating liquor. The manufacture of liquor containing more than 2½ per cent. proof spirits has been absolutely prohibited in Canada since December 31, 1918, and the importation into Canada of such liquor has been prohibited since December 24, 1917.

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