PROVINCIAL PLEBISCITES.

PLEBISCITES ON PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

| Provinces. | Date. | Votes Polled | | Major- ity for. | Number of Voters on Dominion | Proportion of Votes Polled to Number of |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------|--------------------|--|--|
| | | For. | Against | ity ior. | Electoral List. | Voters on Lists. |
| Manitoba | July 23, '92 | 18,637 | 7,115 | 11,522 | {(Year'91)} 46,669 | 55.18 |
| Prince Edward Island | Dec. 13, '93 | 10,585 | 3,331 | 7,254 | (Year'91) 24,065 | 57.83 |
| Nova Scotia | Mar. 15, '94 | 43,756 | 12,355 | 31,401 | $\{(Year'95)\}$ | 50.49 |
| Ontario | Jan. 1, '94 | 192,489 | 110,720 | 81,769 | $ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\mathbf{Year'95}) \\ *549,202 \end{array} \right\} $ | 55.21 |

^{*} Provincial List.

REFERENDUM ACT, 1902.

The Legislature of Manitoba having passed an Act respecting the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the province, and the judicial committee of the Privy Council of England having decided that the Act was intra vires of the provincial authority, the Legislature by an Act styled "The Referendum Act, 1902," appointed the 2nd of April, 1902 as the day on which the electors should answer the question; "Are you in favour of bringing the Liquor Act into force on the 1st day of June, 1902."

The Referendum Act provided that the Liquor Act should be brought into force, (1) if 45 per cent of the total number of persons entitled to vote gave affirmative answers to the question submitted, or (2) if at least 60 per cent of the persons so entitled, actually voted, and 60 per cent of these voted "yes," or (3) if $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the actual voters answed "yes."

The official returns show the following results of the vote:-

| Total affirmative answers to said question Total negative answers to said question | 15,607 $22,464$ |
|---|-----------------|
| Total number voting | 38,071 |
| Total number of persons entitled to vote. | 74.477 |

The Liquor Act, 1902 (Ontario), provided in effect for the prohibition of the sale by retail in the province of fermented spirituous and malt liquors. Boarding houses, clubs and societies were inhibited keeping liquors on their premises, and only limited quantities were to be kept by doctors and druggists, and by clergymen for sacramental purposes.