Business Buildings
...rably cleanly, the only fire-proof ... the ceiling that says the last word ...tive beauty,—the ceiling that shows ...—that will outlast the building itself
PEDLAR
STEEL CEILINGS
...Cost no more than the common sort, but look thrice. Over 2,000 designs, to suit any store ...re. Side-walls to match. See ...designs—nothing like them in ...either in beauty or variety.
...the free book that shows the whole ...y. Send for it to-day. 710
PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861)
Montreal Ottawa
London Winnipeg

...ckest
...cold CURE
...ur druggist. If ... than anything ...our money back
...dicine for your children's coughs ...for 34 years. All druggists— 606

PERS
Fort William our ...rices, Government ...ompt adjustments. ...sion, or will wire ... when cars loaded. ...s.
...N & SONS
...NIPEG, MAN.
...MMISSION MERCHANTS

LUMBER
...S WELL?
...e us a look up. You'll find af... ...ining our stock that the quality ...est and the material just what ...d.
...ck is the most complete in the ...d we carry everything from the ... the roof. About that roof of ... You'll cover it with Paroid Roof... which we are sole agents and ...s also the best, after seeing us
... CO., Ltd.
...1 Namayo Ave.
Branch Yard, Vegreville

...ng Better
...l Sod Plow
...City Clipper" Bottom.
..., BRADLEY, ILL., U.S.A.
...for all classes of work. At ... flat furrow in the sod. Just ...l ground plow and the long, ... share and landside. If we ... in this locality, we'd be sell... better. You'll agree when ...bu.

...dmonton, Alta

...ing or Selling
...es the business every
Clock on the Edmonton
Harness, Etc.
Smith
...Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta.
P.O. Box 3.

...KERS
...n & Bull
Phone 414

BANQUET TO DR. MCINTYRE ON EVE OF DEPARTURE FOR OTTAWA

Popular and Efficient Representative of Strathcona in House of Commons Honored by Newly Organized Strathcona Young Liberal Club—Premier Rutherford Present at Banquet—Dr. McIntyre Eloquently Reviews His Own and the Government's Record in the House.

From Wednesday's Bulletin.

Liberals and Conservatives, young and old alike, of Strathcona, assembled last night to do honor to the popular representative of the constituency, Dr. McIntyre, M.P., on the eve of his departure for Ottawa to take up the duties of the coming session.

The banquet was held under the auspices of the newly formed Young Liberal club in the new dining hall of the Strathcona hotel and, as the first public function of the club was an immense success. There were present nearly a hundred persons when chairs were taken at the tables, about half past nine o'clock.

The presiding officer was James M. Douglas, president of the Liberal association. On his right was the guest of the evening and on his left Premier Rutherford. Among those present from Edmonton were M. J. McLeod, deputy provincial treasurer; D. S. McKenzie, deputy minister of education; Duncan Marshall, T. Ryan and others.

The menu was gotten up in the best style of the hotel and was most creditable to the proprietor, Jos. Beauchamp. It was as follows:—

Young Lettuce.
Raw Oysters au Citron.
Eggs en Farcie a l'Italienne.
Pineapple au Meringue.
Salad de Homaid au Mayonaise.
Combination Salad.
Young Turkey. Sugar Cured Ham.
Sirloin of Beef.
Mashed Potatoes. Green Peas.
Charlotte Russe. Jelly.
Assorted cake.
Celery. Cheese. Fruit.
French Coffee.

After ample justice had been done to the good things provided speechmaking was begun about 11 o'clock.

The chairman, in calling the gathering to order for the toast list, referred to the large gathering that had assembled to do honor to the guest of the evening.

The toast to The King was drunk to the National anthem.

The Guest of the Evening.

The toast to Dr. McIntyre was enthusiastically drunk with applause and the strains of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Dr. McIntyre, in opening, referred to the large gathering and thanked those present, not alone Liberals but Conservatives as well, for their enthusiastic reception. It had been his duty and privilege to represent this constituency for the past two years and during that time he had never asked, when a request was preferred whether the person asking it were a Liberal or a Conservative.

A loyal citizen in considering the political positions of both parties should have regard to the questions of the day, and along this line the speaker urged that every member of the Young Liberal club as well as every older man should study both sides of the political questions. In order that this might be more intelligently done he had loaned the club all the recent Hansards as well as the reports of the different departments in order that they might become conversant with the issues of the day. He urged the maxim: "Work diligently and make yourself familiar with the political questions now before Canada. Consider carefully what the political speakers say and weigh carefully the arguments advanced by each party.

Speaking as the representative of the constituency, Dr. McIntyre outlined some of the things he had done at Ottawa during last session.

His Part in Rate Reduction.

It had been charged by more than one speaker in the West that he had nothing more to do in reducing the western railway passenger rates than to have his picture taken and run it in the Toronto World. As a matter of fact, when he asserted that he would introduct legislation to prevent a rate of more than three cents per mile he woke up one morning and found himself famous. The statement was telegraphed from one end of Canada to the other and it was up to him to make good. To do so he introduced a resolution along the lines indicated above, which was afterwards made an amendment to the bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Aylesworth.

The result was that the railway commission got busy and began to take the matter into consideration. In the meantime prominent railway men, including D. D. Mann, of the Canadian Northern, Mr. McNichol and Mr. Brinkwater, of the C. P. R., waited upon him to learn his motives. The ultimate result was that the rates of the C. N. R. and C. P. R. east of the Rockies have all been reduced to three cents a mile.

"I have not talked to my constituency, but for my constituency on the floor of the house," said Dr. McIntyre, "and I have never risen to my feet unless I had something to say. Many of the members after a subject is thoroughly discussed rise to their feet and give a long speech on something they really know nothing about and then have thousands of copies cierulated among their constituents to show what wonderful men they are. This is what I call talking to the constituents, not for the constituents."

Watched Immigration.

In the matter of the protection of the country in the class of citizens it receives Dr. McIntyre had also taken a prominent part. "Many eastern people think this country should stand vacant till it is populated by the people of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. There is as much arable land in the district of Strathcona alone as in all of Ontario—and Strathcona constituency is only a small part of Alberta. How long then would it take the people of Ontario to thoroughly settle Alberta?"

Another question that received considerable discussion in the House of Commons was the lands question. Why do not the provinces have their own lands? askcd the Conservative leaders. In answer, the speaker quoted the words of the greatest Conservative leader, Sir John A. Macdonald, that the crown lands could be best administered by the Federal government. Why did he make this statement. Because the cost of administration was more than the proceeds. The Dominion government did not make money out of the land, they gave it away. Where would the population go if the local government owned the land and endeavored to sell it. The people would go to the province where they got it for nothing. Provincial control would lead to sections battles, while the proper policy for Canada was national, not sectional immigration. The Conservative party said that practically every odd section should be kept for railway corporations, while Hon. Mr. Oliver's policy was 'the land for the settler,' and the opening up of every section, not the odd alone, for the colonist. The Conservative government gave away during their administration thirty-seven millions of acres to railways, while the Liberal government had not given an acre.

Denounces Land Grant to C. & E.

In eloquent language Dr. McIntyre denounced the present of two millions acres of land to the C. & E. Townsite Co., of which one of the leaders was E. B. Osler, K.C., a prominent Conservative of Toronto. This was the way the land that was properly that of the settler was exploited for the benefit of Conservative politicians.

The conditions of the proposed land bill of the minister of the interior was explained. It carried out the policy outlined at the Liberal convention of 1893 of the no land for the settler.

With regard to the timber limits, Dr. McIntyre effectively answered the charges made by Conservative speakers and pointed out the present system of tender, which was absolutely just to all who were tendering. Now Hon. Mr. Oliver proposed to place the timber limits up for auction in the open market, where there could not even be a charge of mismanagement.

Referring to Mr. Bergeron's charges as made in the west, the speaker said they were but the echo of what Mr. Northup, of Hastings, had previously uttered. He had criticised the Arctic expedition of Captain Bernier, but forgot to state that that steamer had been sent out to warn American whalers that they had no claim on Canadian territory, and also for the purpose of a relief boat for vessels that had met disaster in the north. When Mr. Northup made his charges in the House, Sir Wilfrid rose in his seat and named a committee of inquiry, of which one member was Mr. Northup, and after long investigation all the fault that could be found was in an overcharge of $7 claimed to have been made in one instance of tobacco. One manufacturer of Montreal had made this statement, while another had said the price paid was not more than the real value. And the investigation was not in any way hurked, but the fullest legitimate scope was granted.

The Blairmore townsite question was also explained, the speaker placing before his audience the facts and history of the case and the misrepresentation of the facts of the case by the opposition in Alberta and elsewhere.

The North Atlantic Trading Company was briefly touched upon. He again urged upon the young Liberals to read up those questions and verify the facts that he had stated. In closing he gave an eloquent eulogy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, one of the greatest constructive statesmen of the British Empire, who stood out in marked contrast to the opportunism of the leader of the Opposition.

The Young Liberal Club.

With the toast to the Young Liberal Club was coupled the name of the president, R. P. Lewis. Mr. Lewis, in opening, spoke of the pride he felt at being identified with the Liberal party, more especially in view of the speech of Dr. McIntyre. The dual policy of Mr. Borden was criticised and aptly illustrated by a neat story, which provoked hearty applause. Strathcona was honored not alone by having Dr. McIntyre as its member, but in having the premier, Hon. Dr. Rutherford, asits representative. The Young Liberal Club would endeavor to educate its members along political lines as well as to give the privilege of the club rooms for social purposes. In closing, he solicited the aid of the older members of the Liberal party, not alone financially, but in the matter of advice as well.

The Provincial University.

To the toast of The Provincial University, "a toast very dear to every Strathcona citizen," was coupled the name of Hon. Dr. Rutherford, premier of Alberta.

Dr. Rutherford was received with hearty and prolonged applause. The magnificent banquet, he said, was only a worthy tribute to Dr. McIntyre. Visiting Ottawa last year, he had heard glowing words of the Strathcona representative in the House of Commons. His work was not a bed of roses; his constituency was the largest rural constituency in Canada. The honor and appreciation expressed of his work must therefore be most gratifying to him. A Dominion election would shortly occur, and it was most pleasing that no other name was mentioned but the present representative—and a Liberal nomination in Strathcona was virtually an election. Dr. McIntyre previously won a magnificent victory, his opponent losing his deposit, but the party should pile up as large, if not a larger, majority at next election.

The provincial university, he said, lay very close to his heart. If he should do no more than establish a great university in the province of Alberta he felt he should have done a great work. Since his last appearance at the banquet previous to his departure to the old country, some progress had been made. A site not surpassed in the American continent had been secured. He had left nothing undone that should help to familiarize himself with the great universities. In England he had visited Oxford, and on a recent visit to Ohio he had made an examination of the university there.

A good man was needed for the Alberta university, and as its head Dr. Torrey had been secured. He was a man of about twenty years' connection with McGill, and would shine at the head of any university in Canada. He had not heard a single adverse criticism of his appointment. He would begin his duties about the first of the year and would visit a number of American as well as Canadian universities.

The time of starting classes was as yet a matter of some indefiniteness and would be left in the hands of the new organizer. The growth of a modern university was a matter of years, but he hoped soon to have here one of the foremost universities of America.

The selection of the professors would be the duty of the senate, who would be convened in the near future. Over 230 graduates had already registered as members of the convocation, and they would select five members of the senate, the remaining ten being selected by the government. The rapidity with which things moved in the future would not rest so much with the government as with the senate.

There had been some criticism of the government for selecting the site of the university in Strathcona, but this had pretty much died out. It had been felt that the university should be as near as possible to the seat of government. The site was selected with an eye to the future as well as to the present. The centre of the province was about sixty miles north of here, and in future years thousands of people would reside to the north of us, and for their convenience, as well as those of the south, the university should be as near as possible to the centre.

In the past two years some 300 new school districts had been organized in the province. The government was also paying close attention to the common schools. He had recently returned from a conference in Winnipeg, and as a result of the conference new and improved readers, as well as other text books, would be used in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Politics had been kept out of the educational affairs of the province, and it was therefore fitting that Alberta should unite with the Conservative government of Manitoba in the curriculum of the public schools.

Alberta would ultimately, and in the not distant future, become the greatest province of the Dominion. We had unexcelled farm lands and magnificent coal and other mineral resources. In his recent trip he had met the governors of Ohio and Minnesota, and both deplored the loss of population in the immigration to the west. They recognized the advantages of Western Canada and realize that they must put up with the loss in population.

Speaking of the money stringency, the premier said he found it more acute in the United States than in Canada. In many places clearing house receipts were being used instead of money. It would be over in a few months, however, he thought. In the west, the action of Hon. Mr. Fielding in arranging for more money for the banks, was much appreciated.

In supplementing the donation of Dr. McIntyre, the premier closed by promising to the Young Liberal club all the local statutes, etc., and also humorously asserted that, along the line of the suggestion of Dr. McIntyre to keep posted on both sides, he would also present any newspapers that criticized the local government.

Our City.

To the toast of "Our City," Mayor Mills' name was coupled. In an eloquent speech, he eulogized the work of Dr. McIntyre in the Federal House. He had given close attention to his duties, had applied himself assiduously in the interests of his constituency and had also applied himself industriously in the interests of the common country.

Dealing more particularly with the city of Stratheona, the Mayor referred with pride to the location of the university in Strathcona as the result of having Mr. Rutherford as the representative of the constituency.

To the east of the city, through the munificence of Dr. Rutherford, Strathcona had ten acres of beautiful park land, to the south was the park so generously donated by Mr. Allen, to the west were the university grounds, and to the north on the banks of the river the city had recently purchased ample park grounds. Thus the city had endeavored during the past year to make Strathcona the city beautiful and one of the most attractive in Canada. True it had felt the financial stringency, but there was no great cause for sorrow that debentures had not yet been sold.

The C. P. R. had done great things this year for Strathcona, and these were only forecasts of what that company would yet do. Transportation questions were all important in the west at present, and he felt sure that developments would take place in the next few months that would make the citizens sit up and take notice. And as a result, though assessments might appear high at present, the time would soon come when they would stand still further increases. In closing, he expressed his pleasure at being present, hearing the excellent addresses and doing honor to Dr. McIntyre.

The Ladies.

To this toast, R. H. Dobson happily responded. "We have been honoring the guest of the evening," he said, "but I ask you to join with me in honoring the toast to the ladies." In a racy speech the speaker eulogized womanhood as it was found in the mother, the wife and the sweetheart.

The Press.

With this the last toast of the evening, the names of J. H. McDonald and Duncan Marshall were joined.

Mr. McDonald referred to his pleasure at being in a position to honor the guest of the evening. As a member of the press it had been a privilege to support two such representatives as Dr. McIntyre and Dr. Rutherford. Dealing with a statement of a local Conservative paper, the only avowed paper of that complexion in the constituency, the speaker referred at some length to the tariff and the greater use of luxuries as the result of greater prosperity. The financial stringency, he said, was not the result of excessive taxation, as Conservatives had said, but of excessive prosperity. The Liberal government had been charged with prodigality, but larger expenditure had been the result of greater revenue. The last money stringency was in 1893, but the present year was a far more prosperous one than on that occasion.

Mr. Marshall congratulated the city of Strathcona upon having men of the ability and the industry and the optimism of Dr. Rutherford, Dr. McIntyre and Mayor Mills. The press had played a prominent part in the making of the political history of Canada, as well as of the United States and the Old Country. In Ontario, Hon. George Brown; in Saskatchewan Hon. Walter Scott and in Alberta, Hon. Frank Oliver, and again in Ontario Hon. Mr. Graham and Hons. George Ross and J. P. Whitney had all been prominent newspaper men, and had done much for the advancement of the communities in which they lived. And Dr. McIntyre, when he attained prominence in the House of Commons, had his excellent work heralded by the press of the country throughout the Dominion. But newspapers had had a bad influence as well as a good influence, but lampooning of this kind did not go with the better classes of the community. A newspaper was always safe so long as it told the truth. He felt proud at having taken some part in the election of Dr. McIntyre and felt assured at the next election he would be returned with renewed confidence by the electorate.

Speaking of Premier Rutherford he compared the feeling towards him to that expressed twenty-five years ago to Sir Oliver Mowatt of Ontario—as long as he was at the head of the government the people were assured of a fair deal and honest administration. And a government that in only two years of power had taxed the railways of the country, had built public telephones and had prosecuted the lumber combine must be satisfactory to the people of Alberta.

Dr. McIntyre, the guest of the evening, had assuredly 'made good' in his one year at Ottawa, and in the coming sessions that he would represent the constituency of Strathcona would do additional credit to the electors of which the was the representative.

At two o'clock the gathering broke up with the singing of the National Anthem and general expressions of satisfaction at the success of the function.

A NEW FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY

Of Victoria—The Various Districts and Sub-Divisions—Convention in Vegreville.

From Monday's Bulletin.

The Liberals of the new federal constituency of Victoria will meet in McIntyre's Hall, Vegreville, on Thursday afternoon, December 5, at three o'clock, to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons. The convenors in the various sub-divisions have been notified of the meeting, and meetings are expected to be held in all divisions prior to Monday, December 1st, "to select delegates to attend the convention on the 5th.

The following table shows the various sub-divisions in the different electoral districts, the population of each sub-division and the number of delegates to the convention to which each sub-division is entitled:

Electoral District of Sturgeon.

Poll No.	Name.	Population.	Del.
14	Vermilion	256	1
16	Athabasca Landing		
17	Lobstick	163	1
18	Victoria	435	2
19	Edmund	344	2
20	Vranka	230	1
21	White Fish Lake	410	2
22	Beaver		
23	Lac Le Bische	779	4

The Various Sub-divisions.

The description of each sub-division in the Sturgeon district is as follows:

Poll 14—Vermilion—Consisting of all of townships 57, 58 range 29 lying north of the Saskatchewan River and that portion of township 56, range 21, lying north of the Saskatchewan, excepting sections 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, all of township 57 and 58, range 21, all of township 59, 60, 61, 62, ranges 20 and 21, all west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, president and secretary Liberal association, Vermilion. Population 256; 1 delegate.

16—Athabasca Landing—Consisting of townships 63 to 70, in ranges 20 and 21; no population. Conveners, president and secretary Liberal association, Athabasca Landing.

17—Lobstick—Consisting of all that portion of township 58 in ranges 18 and 19, lying north of the Saskatchewan river, and all of 59 and 60 in range 19, west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, Chas. Bonar, Pakan; F. J. Henry, Wahsahatenaw. Population 163; delegate 1.

18—Victoria—Those portions north of the Saskatchewan river in township 58, ranges 16 and 17. Convener, C. H. Lawford, M. D. Pakan and Henry Anderson, Lobstick. Population 435; delegates 2.

19—Edmund—Townships 59 and 60, ranges 17 and west half of 29 and 60, west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, G. H. Creswell, Turnip Lake, and George Yealands, of Victoria. Population 344; delegates 2.

20—Veranka—Townships 59 and 60 in ranges 14 and 15 and the east half of townships 59 and 60 in range 16 and section 35 and 36 in township 58, range 16, all west of the 4th meridian. Convener, George Verentta, Pakan. Population 230; delegate 1.

21—White Fish Lake—Townships 59 and 60 in ranges 11, 12 and 13, townships 61 and 62, ranges 11, 12, 13 and 14, west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, Peter Tompkins, White Fish Lake, and Vincent Smith, Good Fish Lake. Population 410; delegates 2.

22—Beaver—Cote's Camp; no population.

23—Lac La Bische—All of township 63 in ranges 11, 12, 13 and 14, all of township 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70 in ranges 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, L. O. Lamoreau, Lamerreaux P.O., and Peter Erasmus, Victoria, Pakan. Population 779; delegates 4.

Electoral District of Victoria.

Poll No.	Name.	Population.	Del.
1	Agricola	389	2
2	Fort Saskatchewan	713	4
3	Good Hope	258	1
4	Beaver Hills	532	3
5	Bruderheim	331	2
6	Bolton	114	1
7	Skaro	515	3
8	Star	975	5
9	Wostok	1339	7
10	Hunka	328	2
11	Andrew	407	2
12	Pepela	613	3
13	Soda Lake	198	1
14	Whitford	640	3
15	Shandro	588	3
16	Marl	422	2
17	Saddle Lake	341	2
18	Island Lake	391	2
19	South Bend	222	1
20	Brosseau	306	2
21	St. Paul Des Metis	1228	6

A description of the various subdivisions in this district is as follows:—

No. 1—Agricola—Cinsisiug of sections 1-24 inclusive, in township 54, range 22, and all that portion of 54, range 23, lying south and east of the Saskatchewan river, all west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, A. Shackelton, P. Gould, both Agricola. Population, 389, delegate 2.

No. 2—Fort Saskatchewan—Consisting of all the river lots of the Fort Saskatchewan settlement lying south and east of the Saskatchewan river, including the Royal North-West Mounted Police reserve, all west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, president and secretary of the Liberal association, Fort Saskatchewan. Population 713, delegates 4.

No. 3—Good Hope—Consisting of sections 1-23 inclusive, in township 54, ranges 20 and 21 west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, R. Reid, Good Hope; A. McCartney, Good Hope. Population 258, delegates 1.

No. 4—Beaver Hills—Consisting of sections 1-24 inclusive, in township 55, ranges 20 and 21, and sections 25 to 36, inclusive, in township 54, ranges 20 and 21 and sections 25-29, inclusive, and 32-36, inclusive, in township 54, range 22, and all that portion of township 55, range 22, lying south and east of the Saskatchewan river, all west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, G. Doze and A. Taylor, Beaver Hills. Population 532, delegates 3.

No. 5—Bruderheim—Consisting of sections 25 to 36, inclusive, in township 55, ranges 20 and 21, and sections 1-9, inclusive, 17 and 18 and the west half of 16, all in township 56, range 20, and sections 1, 2 and 12 in township 56, range 21, all west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, S. Siloski, Bruderheim; J. Hare, Beaver Hills. Population 331, delegates 2.

No. 6—Bolton—Consisting of all that portion of township 56, range 21, lying south of the Saskatchewan river, except sections 1, 2 and 12, also sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and the west half of 32 in township 56, range 20, all west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, D. Avery, Fort Saskatchewan; S. Bolton, Fort Saskatchewan. Population 114, delegates 1

No. 7—Skaro—Consisting of township 57, range 00, and all those portions of township 58, range 19, and townships 57 and 58, range 20, lying south and east of the Saskatchewan river, and all west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, J. Kisiur and C. E. Bowfield, Fort Saskatchewan. Population 515, delegates 3.

No. 8—Star—Consisting of township 55 and 56, range 19 and all those sections, 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 29 and 30, in township 55, range 18, and the east half of section 10, 11 and 16, inclusive, sections 21 and 28 inclusive, and the east half of section 32 and sections 33 and 36 inclusive, in township 56, range 20, all west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, R. J. Tory, Star; W. Kackett, Star. Population, 975; delegates 5.

No. 9—Wostock—Consisting of all the west half of township 55 and 56, range 17, the whole of township 56 and 57, range 18 and that portion of township 58, range 18, lying south of the Saskatchewan river, and township 55, range 18, excepting 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18, 19, 20, 29 and 30 thereof, all west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, T. Nemyrski, Wostok; D. J. Simmons, Fort Saskatchewan. Population, 1339; delegates 7.

No. 10—Hunka—Consisting of township 57, range 17, and that portion of township 58, range 17, lying south of the Saskatchewan river, also sections 1 to 9, inclusive, 16 to 21 inclusive, and sections 30 in township 57, range 16, all west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, Be. Philipzuk, Fort Saskatchewan; J. J. Libbey, Fort Saskatchewan. Population 328, delegates. 2.

No. 11—Andrew—Consisting of township 56, range 16, and the east half of township 56, range 17, west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, E. Carey, Andrew; and C. Noon, Andrew. Population 407, delegates 2.

No. 12—Pepela—Consisting of township 55, ranges 15 and 16 and the east half of township 55, range 17, west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, R. Stewart, Whitford; T. Hall, Whitford. Population, 613, delegates 3.

No. 13—Soda Lake—Consisting of township 55, range 14, west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, E. A. Burch, Soda Lake; and J. J. Hewer, Soda Lake. Population 198, delegates 1.

No. 14—Whitford—Consisting of township 56, ranges 14 and 15, sections 1-12, inclusive, in township 57, range 15, sections 1-10 inclusive, and the south half of section 11, in township 57, range 14, all west of the 4th meridian. Population 640, delegates 3.

No. 15—Shandro—Consisting of township 57, range 16, except sections 4 to 9, inclusive, sections 16 to 21, inclusive, and sections 30 thereof, also all the portion of township 58, range 16, south of the Saskatchewan river, also that portion of township 58, range 15, lying south and west of the Saskatchewan river, also sections 13 to 34, inclusive, in township 57, range 15 and the west half of section 15, and sections 16 to 20, inclusive, the south half of sections 21 and the south half of section 30 in township 57, range 14, all west of the 4th meridian. Convener, J. Smith, Andrew. Population 588, delegates 3.

No. 16—Marl—Consisting of township 58, ranges 13 and 14, and that portion of township 58, range 15, lying north and east of the Saskatchewan river, and that portion of township 57, ranges 13, 14 and 15, lying north of the Saskatchewan river, except that portion of range 13, included in the Saddle Lake and Indian reserve, all west of the 4th meridian. Convener, A. Hawrelick, Marl; and D. C. Cranston, Marl. Population 422, delegates 2.

No. 17—Saddle Lake—Consisting of Saddle Lake Indian reserve, and that portion of township 58, ranges 11 and 12, lying north of the said reserve, all west of the 4th meridian. Convener, J. Battu, Saddle Lake. Populaetion 341, delegates 2.

No. 18—Island Lake—Consisting of townships 55 and 56, range 13 and that portion of township 57, range 13, lying south of the Saskatchewan river, and that portion of townships 56 and 57, range 12, lying south and west of the Saskatchewan river, all west of the 4th meridian. Convener, J. Telsron, Island Lake. Population, 391, delegates 2.

No. 19—South Bend—Consisting of all that portion of township 55, ranges 11 and 12, lying south of the Saskatchewan river, all west of the 4th meridian. Convener, R. W. Simpson, South Bend. Population 222, delegates 1.

No. 20—Brosseau—Consisting of township 56, range 10 and 11, and that portion of township 56, range 12, lying north and east of the Saskatchewan river and sections 1-6, inclusive, in township 57, range 11, and those portions of township 55, range 10, 11 and 12, lying north and east of the Saskatchewan river, all west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, E. Brosseau and A. G. Brosseau, Brosseau. Population 306, delegates 2.

No. 21—St. Paul Des Metis—Consisting of all that portion of the electoral district lying north of the Saskatchewan river and east of the line separating ranges 10 and 11; also townships 57 and 58, range 10, except that portion thereof included in the Saddle Lake Indian reserve; and also excepting township 56, range 10, and that portion of township 55, range 10, lying north of the Saskatchewan river, all west of the 4th meridian. Conveners, E. Poitras, St. Paul Des Metis; J. W. Carroll, St. Paul Des Metis. Population 1228, delegates 6.

Electoral District of Strathcona Local

Poll No.	Name.	Population.	Del.
17	Clover Bar	411	2
18	Agricola	191	1
19	Baker School	153	1
20	Clapp	74	1

The description of the various subdivisions in this electoral district is as follows:—

Poll 17—Clover Bar—Consisting of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18, township 53, range 22, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36, and all of sections 7, 27, 28, 29 and 34 lying east of the North Saskatchewan river, township 53, range 23. Convener, J. G. Ottewell, Strathcona; and J. S. Doze, Clover Bar. Population 411, delegates 2.

Poll 18—Agricola—Consisting of sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, township 53, range 21, sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, township 53, range 22. Conveners, P. C. Hamilton, Agricola; or T. G. Pearce, Agricola. Population 191, delegates 1.

Poll 19—Baker School—Sections 7 to 24, inclusive, township 53, range 20, sections 7 to 24, inclusive, township 53, range 21, and sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23 and 24, township 53, range 22. Convener, T. D. Smord, Clover Bar, or J. D. Foster, Clover Bar. Population 153, delegates 1.

Poll 20—Clapps—Consisting of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, township 53, range 20, sections 1-5, township 53, range 21 and sections 1, 2, 3, township 53, range 22. Convener, M. H. Stephens, Strathcona, or Geo. A. Clapp, East Clover Bar. Population 74, delegates 1.

Electoral District of Vermilion.

Poll No.	Name.	Population.	Del.
1	Sollman	486	2
2	Ross Creek	207	1
9	Beaver Lake	676	3
10	Krakow	1243	6
11	Kolomen	377	2
12	Warwick	242	1
13	Pozerville	734	3
14	Vegreville	785	4
16	Cosford	74	1
18	Dinwoodie	163	1
19	Gilpin	281	1
21	Delmorte	572	3
22	Mannville	470	2
24	Vermilion	1052	5
25	Island Lake	224	1
26	Robertson	252	1
27	Touscott	356	2
28	Lloydminster	436	2

Electoral District of Vermilion Local.

The description of the various subdivisions in this district is as follows:

Poll 1—Sollman—Township 54 range 19 and township 54 range 18. Convener, J. W. Olson, Ross Creek. Population 486; delegates 2.

Poll 2—Ross Creek—Township 53 range 19 and township 53 range 18, also sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 in township 52 range 19, and all of section 31, 32 and 33 and fractional part of 34 in township 52 range 18. Convener, J. Van Buskirk, Ross Creek. Population 207; delegate 1.

Poll 9—Beaver Lake—Township 51 range 16 and that portion of township 51 range 17, lying east of Beaver Lake and all of township 52 range 16 and all of that portion of 52-17 lying east of Beaver Lake. Conveners, D. McCallum, Beaver Lake, and J. McCallum, Beaver Lake. Population 670; delegates 3.

Poll 10—Karkow—Township 52 range 16 and township 53 range 17 and all of township 54 range 16 and 17. Conveners, Joseph Stewart, Karkow, P.O., and C. L. A. Cameron, Karkow. Population 1,243; delegates 6.

Poll 11—Kolomen—Township 53 range 15 and township 54 range 15. Conveners, Nykolay Charuk, Kolomen P.O. and Peter Svarch, Kolomen P.O. Population 377; delegates 2.

Poll 12—Warwick—Township 53 and 54 in range 14. Conveners, D. McFarlane, Warwick P.O., and N. McIntyre, Warwick P.O. Population 242; delegate 1.

Poll 13—Pozerville—Township 54 range 13 to township 54 range 10, inclusive, all of township 53 range 13 and township 53 range 10, inclusive, and all of township 54 range 10 and 11 and township 53 range 10 and 11 and all that portion of township south of the Saskatchewan. Convener, S. R. English, Pozerville P.O. Population 734; delegates 3.

Poll 14—Vegreville—Township 53 range 14 and 15 and the north half of township 51 range 14 and 15. Conveners, president and secretary Liberal association. Population 785; delegates 4.

Poll 16—Coxford—South half of township 51 range 14 and south half of township 51 range 13 and all of township 50 range 13 and township 50 range 14. Convener, Archie Coxford, Vegreville P.O. Population 74; delegate 1.

Poll 18—Dinwoodie—Township 52 range 12 and 13 and north half of township 51 range 12 and 13. Convener, Alfred Blais, Dinwoodie P.O. Population 163; delegate 1.

Poll 19—Gilpin—Township 50 range 12, township 49 range 12, township 49 range 11. Conveners, J. Sloman, Gilpin P.O., and B. C. Gilpin, Gilpin P.O. Population 281; delegate 1.

Poll 21—Delmorte—South half of township 51 range 12 and all of township 51 range 10 and 11 and township 52 range 10 and 11, township 50 range 11 and township 50 range 10. Convener, D. Norris, Delmorte, P.O., or John J. Norris, Delmorte P.O. Population 572; delegates 3.

Poll 22—Manville—All that portion of township 55 ranges 8 and 9 lying south of the Saskatchewan river and all of township 54 range 8 and 9, and township 53 ranges 8 and 9, and township 52 ranges 8 and 9, and township 51 ranges 8 and 9, and township 50 ranges 8 and 9, and township 49 ranges 8, 9 and 10, and township 48 ranges 9 and 10 running south in ranges 9 and 10 to the southern boundary of township 34 ranges 9 and 13. Conveners, F. Tupper, Manville P.O., and D. B. McLean, Manville P.O. Population 470; delegates 2.

Poll 24—Vermilion—All township in range 6 between Saskatchewan river and south boundary of township 39. Conveners, president and secretary of Liberal association. Population 1,052; delegates 5.

Poll 25—Island Lake—All township in ranges 4 and 5 between Saskatchewan river and south boundary of township 39. Convener, Dan Gilchrist, Island Lake, or S. McInnis, Island Lake P.O. Population 224; delegate 1.

Poll 26—Robertson—All townships in range 3 between Saskatchewan river and east boundary of township 39. Conveners, A. W. Robinson, Vermilion P.O., and W. Ashworth, Vermilion P.O. Population 252; delegate 1.

Poll 27—Touscott—All townships in range 2 between Saskatchewan river and southern boundary of township 39. Convener, Geo. Touscott, Touscott P.O. Population 356; delegates 2.

Poll 28—Lloydminster—All township in range 1 between Saskatchewan river and southern boundary of township 39. Conveners, president and secretary Liberal association, Lloydminster. Population 436; delegates 2.

SOMETHING SUPERIOR
TO THE FINEST JAPAN TEA GROWN
"SALADA"
GREEN TEA
LEAD PACKETS ONLY Blue Label 40c, Red Label 50c and Gold Label 60c per lb. AT ALL GROCERS