

Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Manitoba

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Manitoba, constituted in accordance with section 3 of the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* (R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3), submits its report pursuant to section 14 of that Act.

The members of the Commission for Manitoba, appointed in accordance with the provisions of sections 5 and 6 of the Act, are:

Chairman: Mr. Justice Guy J. Kroft
Justice of the Court of Appeal of Manitoba

Deputy Chairman: Mr. Raymond M. Hébert

Member: Ms. Caterina M. (Bueti) Sotiriadis

The Commission was established by proclamation dated April 16, 2002. Pursuant to section 13 of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer presented the Chairman of the Commission the return of the Chief Statistician of Canada and, in particular, the population of the Province of Manitoba, which was stated to be 1,119,583, as ascertained by the Census of Canada taken in the year 2001.

As required by section 14 of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer advised the Chairman of the Manitoba Commission that fourteen (14) members in the House of Commons would continue to be assigned to this province. The electoral quota was then calculated to be 79,970.

The Commission, on the basis of the information submitted above, proceeded to divide the province into fourteen (14) electoral districts pursuant to the directions contained in the Act.

In accordance with subsection 19(2) of the Act, a notice was duly published in the *Canada Gazette* on August 10, 2002, in five daily newspapers on August 8th, 10th and 11th, and in weeklies throughout the province in early September, giving notice of the places and times fixed for the hearing of representations from interested persons. As part of that notice were the recommendations of the Commission, comprising the names of the electoral districts and the maps illustrating their boundaries. Also published was a statement that all representations were required to be lodged with the secretary of the Commission within fifty-three (53) days of the date of the last publication of the notice.

The Commission sat for the hearing of representations as follows:

October 10, 2002, Winnipeg, at 7 p.m.;
 October 15, 2002, Portage la Prairie, at 10 a.m.;
 October 15, 2002, Brandon, at 3 p.m.;
 October 17, 2002, Steinbach, at 10 a.m.; and
 October 22, 2002, Winnipeg, at 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Following the publication of the Commission's preliminary recommendations, a number of oral and written submissions were delivered to us. Between October 10, 2002, and October 22, 2002, six public hearings were conducted. Then, as provided by the notice, several further written submissions were received on or prior to November 1, 2002.

Following the hearings and receipt of all representations, further consideration was given to the proposed boundaries. Several submissions were highly favourable to the new electoral map in general and to the low variance principle adopted by this Commission. Others recommended specific changes. Some were minor and easily accommodated. Other suggestions required compromise or could not be accommodated without abandoning the voter equality principle (see the following table).

Electoral District	Population 2001	Variance from Quotient of 79,970
Brandon—Souris	83,510	4.43%
Charleswood—St. James	81,874	2.38%
Churchill	75,583	-5.49%
Dauphin—Swan River	77,586	-2.98%
Elmwood—Transcona	77,997	-2.47%
Kildonan—St. Paul	77,131	-3.55%
Portage—Lisgar	83,381	4.27%
Provencher	81,910	2.43%
River Heights—Fort Garry	77,839	-2.66%
Saint Boniface	81,239	1.59%
Selkirk—Interlake	84,400	5.54%
Winnipeg Centre	80,930	1.20%
Winnipeg North	79,332	-0.80%
Winnipeg South	76,871	-3.88%

In the rural and northern electoral districts, the most significant changes affect the Churchill, Provencher, and Selkirk—Interlake electoral districts. Because of its immense size and sparsity of settlement, Churchill has always posed a difficult challenge. In balancing the voter

equality and community of interest principles, we had initially proposed that the northwestern portion of the existing Selkirk—Interlake electoral district should be integrated into the Churchill electoral district, while the southeastern portion of the existing Churchill electoral district, excluding the Fort Alexander Indian Reserve, should be returned to the Provencher and Selkirk—Interlake electoral districts, where it was prior to the 1996 Representation Order.

In the course of our consultation process, we received strong representations from the Churchill Member of Parliament, as well as from the Southern Chiefs' Organization against the transfer of the northwestern portion of the existing Selkirk—Interlake electoral district to Churchill. This area includes several First Nations communities. We received no other submissions criticizing the foregoing proposal, but did get indications of strong approval. At the same time, we received indications of strong approval for the changes proposed on the southeastern Churchill boundary (that is, between the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg and the Ontario boundary). The combined effect of the transfer of most of the southeastern portion of the existing Churchill electoral district to Provencher and Selkirk—Interlake and a return to the existing Churchill boundary in the Interlake region would have negative implications for the voter equality principle. However, in our initial Proposals, we acknowledged that community of interest and community of identity can be interpreted in different ways. We therefore welcomed submissions that might assign greater weight to certain factors than we had done.

We carefully studied the arguments presented in favour of a return to the previous Churchill electoral boundaries in the Interlake area, and particularly the geographic separation of the south-central portion of the new Churchill electoral district and its north-south linkages. The Member of Parliament for Churchill pointed out the transportation difficulties involved in serving this area from a northern constituency office. Notwithstanding the validity of her concern, it must be recognized that modern communication technology has substantially alleviated this problem. Furthermore, other Manitoba members representing large electoral districts have opened constituency sub-offices to serve remote areas. Finally, the south-central portion of Churchill is accessible from Winnipeg, through which all MPs must travel on their way back and forth to Ottawa.

In the end we tried to find a compromise that would address the competing arguments. We have modified our initial proposal. However, in recognition that the arguments presented had some validity, we have modified our initial proposal to the extent that the First Nations communities of Fisher River, Jackhead, and Peguis, and the northern Interlake region including Matheson Island and Pine Dock, are returned to the Selkirk—Interlake electoral district. However, in order to respect our 5 percent variance guideline, this necessitated the transfer of a small portion along the southern boundary of Selkirk—Interlake, i.e. the Rural Municipality of St. François Xavier, to the Portage—Lisgar electoral district.

Voter equality, we believe, must remain the overriding principle in the drawing of the new federal electoral boundaries for Manitoba, and our proposed boundaries as regards the Churchill and Selkirk—Interlake electoral districts continue to meet this challenge.

In the Provencher electoral district, which is one of only three rural electoral districts to show any growth, the major changes proposed in our Proposals involved the transfer of the communities of Pine Falls, Powerview, St. Georges, Bird River and Great Falls from the former

Churchill electoral district into Provencher. This was strongly supported by residents of the communities concerned. However, in order to ensure voter equality, and keep variances within a range of approximately ± 5 percent, our initial proposal provided for a shift of the Rural Municipality of Rhineland into the neighbouring electoral district of Portage—Lisgar. That electoral district has had limited growth, but its southern communities have much in common with Rhineland. Although the submissions we received from the Member for Provencher and some municipal representatives opposed this change, we believe that geography and transportation are much less of a factor than they are in the changes we are recommending in Churchill; hence we are maintaining our initial proposal in this case.

Other changes to our initial Proposals are relatively minor. Although there were a few submissions regarding city constituencies, they were, for the most part, not persuasive and the urban electoral districts remain virtually unchanged.

The attached Schedule shows the result of the modifications of the original Proposals that have been agreed upon and given effect by this report. In the final analysis, we have been able to remain consistent to our original goal of assuring one vote for one person subject to variances of approximately ± 5 percent.

Electoral District Names

The Commission found no need and had no request to alter the name of any rural electoral district. However, in our opinion, some change was called for in the names of urban electoral districts.

It was not many decades ago that the City of Winnipeg consisted of four electoral districts easily described as North, North Centre, South and South Centre. There are now eight electoral districts with many more people and with less obvious boundaries. After much deliberation, we did make several changes to urban names. We know that there is not universal approval for all of our conclusions. Nonetheless, we think that our Proposals will be easily understood by electors and that they comply with the guidelines issued by the Geographic Names Board of Canada.

Concluding Comments

We wish to extend our thanks to our secretary, Kevin Young; our geography specialist, Dany Janssens; the staff of Elections Canada; and all of the citizens of Manitoba who have contributed to the process of readjusting the federal electoral boundaries in Manitoba.

The foregoing and its attendant Schedule constitute our report, which is respectfully submitted at Winnipeg, Manitoba, this 15th day of January, 2003.

Mr. Justice Guy J. Kroft
Chairman

Mr. Raymond M. Hébert
Deputy Chairman

Ms. Caterina M. (Bueti) Sotiriadis
Member

CERTIFIED copy of the Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Manitoba.

Kevin Young
Commission Secretary

SCHEDULE

Names, Populations, Boundaries and Maps of Electoral Districts

There shall be in the Province of Manitoba fourteen (14) electoral districts, named and described as follows, each of which shall return one member.

In the following descriptions:

(a) reference to “road”, “street”, “avenue”, “highway”, “boulevard”, “drive”, “railway”, “bay”, “lake” or “river” signifies their centre line unless otherwise described;

(b) wherever a word or expression is used to denote a municipal area, a land district, a regional district, or an unincorporated area, such word or expression shall indicate the territorial division as it existed or was bounded on the first day of March, 2002;

(c) all villages, cities, towns, municipalities and Indian reserves lying within the perimeter of the electoral district are included unless otherwise described;

(d) the translation of the terms “street”, “avenue” and “boulevard” follows Treasury Board standards. The translation of all other public thoroughfare designations is based on commonly used terms but has no official recognition; and

(e) sections, townships, ranges and meridians are in accordance with the Dominion Lands system of survey and include the extension thereof in accordance with that system. They are abbreviated as Sec, Tp, R and E 1 or W 1.

The population figure of each electoral district is derived from the 2001 decennial census.

1. BRANDON—SOURIS

(Population: 83,510)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Manitoba described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the west boundary of the Province of Manitoba with the north boundary of Tp 12; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 12 to the east boundary of R 13 W 1; thence south along the east boundary of R 13 W 1 to the north boundary of Tp 4; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 4 to the east boundary of R 12 W 1; thence south along the east boundary of R 12 W 1 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Argyle; thence generally southwesterly and southerly along said limit to the northeast corner of the Rural Municipality of Roblin; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality to the south boundary of the Province of Manitoba; thence west and north along the south and west boundaries of said province to the point of commencement.

2. CHARLESWOOD—ST. JAMES

(Population: 81,874)

(Map 2)

Consisting of:

(a) the Rural Municipality of Headingley; and

(b) that part of the City of Winnipeg described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Assiniboine River with the northerly production of Park Boulevard North; thence southerly along said production and Park Boulevard North to Corydon Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to Shaftesbury Boulevard; thence southerly along said boulevard and McCreary Road to the southerly limit of the City of Winnipeg; thence generally westerly, generally northerly and generally easterly along the southerly, westerly and northerly limits of said city to Notre Dame Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to the easterly boundary of the Winnipeg International Airport; thence generally southerly along said boundary to Ferry Road; thence southerly along said road and its production to the Assiniboine River; thence westerly along said river to the point of commencement.

3. CHURCHILL

(Population: 75,583)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Manitoba lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the west boundary of the Province of Manitoba with the south boundary of Tp 47; thence east along the south boundary of Tp 47 to the west boundary of R 18 W 1; thence south along the west boundary of R 18 W 1 to the south boundary of Tp 45; thence east along the south boundary of Tp 45 to the easterly shoreline of Lake Winnipegosis; thence generally southerly along said shoreline to the south boundary of Tp 36; thence east along the south boundary of Tp 36 to the west boundary of R 14 W 1; thence south along the west boundary of R 14 W 1 to the southerly shoreline of Lake Manitoba (west of Steeprock Point); thence generally southeasterly along the southerly and westerly shorelines of said lake to the east boundary of R 11 W 1; thence north along the east boundary of R 11 W 1 to the south boundary of Tp 30; thence east along the south boundary of Tp 30 to the easterly shoreline of Portage Bay in Lake Manitoba; thence northeasterly along said shoreline to the southerly boundary of Fairford Indian Reserve No. 50; thence generally southeasterly along said boundary to Lake St. Martin; thence generally northeasterly along said lake to the Dauphin River; thence generally northerly and generally easterly along said river to the westerly production of the southerly boundary of Dauphin River Indian Reserve No. 48A; thence easterly along said production, said boundary and its production in Sturgeon Bay to the east boundary of R 4 W 1; thence north along the east boundary of R 4 W 1 to the south boundary of Tp 38; thence east along the south boundary of Tp 38 to the easterly shoreline of Lake Winnipeg; thence generally southerly along said shoreline to the northwest corner of Fort Alexander Indian Reserve No. 3; thence southerly in a straight line across Traverse Bay to the intersection of its southerly shoreline with the westerly boundary of said Indian reserve; thence southerly, easterly, southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the southerly limit of the Unincorporated Area of Pine Falls; thence northerly, generally westerly, northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said unincorporated area to the

southerly boundary of Fort Alexander Indian Reserve No. 3; thence easterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the south boundary of Tp 19; thence east along the south boundary of Tp 19 to the east boundary of the Province of Manitoba.

4. DAUPHIN—SWAN RIVER

(Population: 77,586)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Manitoba described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the west boundary of the Province of Manitoba with the north boundary of Tp 46; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 46 to the east boundary of R 19 W 1; thence south along the east boundary of R 19 W 1 to the north boundary of Tp 44; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 44 to the easterly shoreline of Lake Winnipegosis; thence generally southerly along said shoreline to the north boundary of Tp 35; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 35 to the east boundary of R 15 W 1; thence south along the east boundary of R 15 W 1 to the southerly shoreline of Lake Manitoba (west of Steeprock Point); thence generally southeasterly along the southerly and westerly shorelines of said lake to the east boundary of R 9 W 1; thence south along the east boundary of R 9 W 1 to the south boundary of Tp 13; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 13 to the west boundary of the Province of Manitoba; thence north along said boundary to the point of commencement.

5. ELMWOOD—TRANSCONA

(Population: 77,997)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the City of Winnipeg described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Red River with the northwesterly production of Oakland Avenue; thence southeasterly along said production, Oakland Avenue and its production to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence southwesterly along said railway to McLeod Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to Grassie Boulevard; thence generally easterly along said boulevard to Lagimodiere Boulevard; thence southerly along said boulevard to the westerly production of Public Road; thence generally easterly along said production and Public Road to Perfanick Drive; thence easterly along said drive to Angela Street; thence southerly along said street to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence easterly along said railway to the easterly limit of the City of Winnipeg; thence easterly, southerly, westerly, southerly and westerly along said limit to Plessis Road; thence northerly along said road to Dugald Road; thence westerly along said road, Mission Street and its intervening productions to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence northerly, northwesterly and westerly along said railway to the Red River; thence generally northerly along said river to the point of commencement.

6. KILDONAN—ST. PAUL

(Population: 77,131)

(Map 2)

Consisting of:

(a) the Rural Municipality of East St. Paul;

(b) the Rural Municipality of West St. Paul; and

(c) that part of the City of Winnipeg described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Red River with the southeasterly production of McAdam Avenue; thence northwesterly along said production, McAdam Avenue and its intervening productions to Main Street; thence southerly along said street to Inkster Boulevard; thence northwesterly along said boulevard to McPhillips Street; thence northeasterly along said street to Leila Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Ritchie Street; thence northerly, easterly and northerly along said street to the northerly limit of the City of Winnipeg; thence generally northeasterly, generally southeasterly and generally southwesterly along the northerly and easterly limits of said city to the Canadian Pacific Railway (at Gunn Road); thence westerly along said railway to Angela Street; thence northerly along said street to Perfanick Drive; thence westerly along said drive to Public Road; thence generally westerly along said road and its production to Lagimodiere Boulevard; thence northerly along said boulevard to Grassie Boulevard; thence generally westerly along said boulevard to McLeod Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence northeasterly along said railway to the southeasterly production of Oakland Avenue; thence northwesterly along said production, Oakland Avenue and its production to the Red River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to the point of commencement.

7. PORTAGE—LISGAR

(Population: 83,381)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Manitoba described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the south boundary of said province with the west boundary of R 12 W 1; thence north along the west boundary of R 12 W 1 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Louise; thence generally northeasterly along said limit to the west boundary of R 11 W 1; thence north along the west boundary of R 11 W 1 to the south boundary of Tp 5; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 5 to the west boundary of R 12 W 1; thence north along the west boundary of R 12 W 1 to the north boundary of Tp 12; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 12 to the west boundary of R 8 W 1; thence north along the west boundary of R 8 W 1 to the southerly shoreline of Lake Manitoba; thence generally easterly along said shoreline to the north boundary of Tp 14; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 14 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie; thence southerly and easterly along said limit to the northwest corner of the Rural Municipality of St. François Xavier; thence generally southeasterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the northeast corner of the Rural Municipality of Cartier; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Macdonald; thence easterly, generally southerly and westerly along the northerly, easterly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to the east boundary of R 3 W 1; thence south along the east boundary of R 3 W 1 to the north boundary of Tp 3; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 3 to the Prime Meridian; thence south along said meridian to the north boundary of Tp 1; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 1 to the east boundary of R 1 E 1; thence south along the east boundary of R 1 E 1 to the south boundary of the Province of Manitoba; thence west along said boundary to the point of commencement.

8. PROVENCHER

(Population: 81,910)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Manitoba described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the south boundary of said province with the west boundary of R 2 E 1; thence north along the west boundary of R 2 E 1 to the south boundary of Tp 2; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 2 to the Prime Meridian; thence north along said meridian to the south boundary of Tp 4; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 4 to the west boundary of R 2 W 2; thence north along the west boundary of R 2 W 2 to the north boundary of Tp 6; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 6 to the southwest corner of the Rural Municipality of Ritchot; thence generally northerly and generally northeasterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the southwest corner of the Rural Municipality of Springfield; thence generally northerly along the westerly limit of said rural municipality to Garven Road; thence easterly along said road and its production to the west boundary of R 9 E 1; thence north along the west boundary of R 9 E 1 to the westerly boundary of Fort Alexander Indian Reserve No. 3; thence easterly, southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the southerly limit of the Unincorporated Area of Pine Falls; thence northerly, generally westerly, northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said unincorporated area to the southerly boundary of Fort Alexander Indian Reserve No. 3; thence easterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the north boundary of Tp 18; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 18 to the east boundary of the Province of Manitoba; thence south and west along the east and south boundaries of said province to the point of commencement.

9. RIVER HEIGHTS—FORT GARRY

(Population: 77,839)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the City of Winnipeg described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Assiniboine River with the northerly production of Park Boulevard North; thence generally easterly along the Assiniboine River to the Red River; thence generally southerly along the Red River to the easterly production of Grégoire Avenue; thence westerly along said production to Pembina Highway (Highway No. 42); thence southerly along said highway to Bishop Grandin Boulevard; thence westerly along said boulevard to Waverley Street; thence northerly along said street to Wilkes Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to Shaftesbury Boulevard; thence northerly along said boulevard to Corydon Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to Park Boulevard North; thence northerly along said boulevard and its production to the point of commencement.

10. SAINT BONIFACE

(Population: 81,239)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the City of Winnipeg described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Red River with the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence easterly, southeasterly and southerly along said railway to Mission Street; thence easterly along said street, its intervening productions and Dugald Road to Plessis Road; thence southerly along Plessis Road to the easterly limit of the City of Winnipeg; thence southerly, westerly and southwesterly along the easterly and southerly limits of said city to the Seine River; thence generally northwesterly along said river to the easterly production of Novavista Drive; thence westerly along said production, Novavista Drive and Vista Avenue to St. Mary's Road; thence northerly along said road to Bishop Grandin Boulevard; thence westerly along said boulevard to River Road; thence southerly along said road to the northeasterly production of Settlers Road; thence southwesterly and westerly along said production, Settlers Road and its production to the Red River; thence generally northerly along said river to the point of commencement.

11. SELKIRK—INTERLAKE

(Population: 84,400)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Manitoba described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Lake St. Martin with the Dauphin River; thence generally northerly and generally easterly along said river to the westerly production of the southerly boundary of Dauphin River Indian Reserve No. 48A; thence easterly along said production, said boundary and its production in Sturgeon Bay to the west boundary of R 3 W 1; thence north along the west boundary of R 3 W 1 to the north boundary of Tp 37; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 37 to the easterly shoreline of Lake Winnipeg; thence generally southerly along said shoreline to the northwest corner of Fort Alexander Indian Reserve No. 3; thence southerly in a straight line across Traverse Bay to the intersection of its southerly shoreline with the westerly boundary of said Indian reserve; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly boundary of said Indian reserve to the east boundary of R 8 E 1; thence south along the east boundary of R 8 E 1 to the easterly production of Garven Road; thence westerly along said production and said road to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Springfield; thence generally northerly along said limit to the southwesterly limit of the Rural Municipality of St. Clements; thence northwesterly along said limit and continuing northwesterly along the southwesterly limit of the Rural Municipality of St. Andrews to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Rockwood; thence westerly along said limit to the northeast corner of the Rural Municipality of Rosser; thence generally southerly, generally westerly and generally northwesterly along the easterly, southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Woodlands; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality to the south boundary of Tp 15; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 15 to the southerly shoreline of Lake Manitoba; thence generally westerly and generally northerly along the southerly and westerly shorelines of Lake Manitoba to the west boundary of R 10 W 1; thence north along the west boundary of R 10 W 1 to the north boundary of Tp 29; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 29 to the easterly shoreline of Portage Bay in Lake Manitoba; thence generally northeasterly along said shoreline to the southerly boundary of

Fairford Indian Reserve No. 50; thence generally easterly and generally southeasterly along said boundary to the westerly shoreline of Lake St. Martin; thence generally northeasterly along said lake to the point of commencement.

12. WINNIPEG CENTRE

(Population: 80,930)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the City of Winnipeg described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Red River with the Assiniboine River; thence generally westerly along the Assiniboine River to the southerly production of Ferry Road; thence northerly along said production and Ferry Road to the easterly boundary of the Winnipeg International Airport; thence generally northerly along said boundary to Notre Dame Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to the westerly limit of the City of Winnipeg; thence northerly along said limit to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence southeasterly along said railway to the Red River; thence generally southwestly along said river to the point of commencement.

13. WINNIPEG NORTH

(Population: 79,332)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the City of Winnipeg described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Red River with the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence northwesterly along said railway to the westerly limit of the City of Winnipeg; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said city to Ritchie Street; thence southerly, westerly and southerly along said street to Leila Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to McPhillips Street; thence southwesterly along said street to Inkster Boulevard; thence southeasterly along said boulevard to Main Street; thence northerly along said street to McAdam Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue and its intervening productions to the Red River; thence generally southerly along said river to the point of commencement.

14. WINNIPEG SOUTH

(Population: 76,871)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the City of Winnipeg described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Red River with the westerly production of Settlers Road; thence easterly and northeasterly along said production, Settlers Road and its production to River Road; thence northerly along said road to Bishop Grandin Boulevard; thence easterly along said boulevard to St. Mary's Road; thence southerly along said road to Vista Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue, Novavista Drive and its production to the Seine River; thence generally southeasterly along said river to the southerly limit of the City of Winnipeg; thence generally southwesterly, generally northerly and westerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said city to McCreary Road; thence northerly along said road to Wilkes Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to Waverley Street; thence southerly along said street to Bishop Grandin Boulevard; thence easterly along said boulevard to Pembina Highway (Highway No. 42); thence northerly along said highway to the easterly production of Grégoire Avenue; thence easterly along said production to the Red River; thence generally southerly along said river to the point of commencement.