

**REPORT OF THE  
FEDERAL ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION  
FOR SASKATCHEWAN**

**Preamble**

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Saskatchewan (“the Commission”) has been established pursuant to the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* (“the Act”).

The 2001 decennial census established the population of the Province of Saskatchewan at 978,933. Saskatchewan’s representation in the House of Commons is 14 members and the province must be divided into 14 electoral districts. The population of the province divided by 14 gives an electoral quota for each electoral district of 69,924.

The Act directs that the division of the province into electoral districts shall proceed on the basis that the population of each electoral district shall, as close as reasonably possible, correspond to the electoral quota of 69,924. The Commission is required to consider the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district and the manageable geographic size of districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.

The Commission may depart from the rule which provides that the population of each electoral district shall, as close as reasonably possible, correspond to the electoral quota. This may occur in any case where the Commission considers it necessary or desirable to depart from the rule in order to respect the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district or in order to maintain a manageable geographic size for electoral districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions. In departing from the application of the rule, the Commission shall make every effort to ensure that, except in circumstances viewed by the Commission as being extraordinary, the population of each electoral district remains within 25 percent more or 25 percent less of the electoral quota.

## **Proposals**

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, the Commission proposed that the Province of Saskatchewan be divided into 14 electoral districts, six urban and eight rural. The Saskatchewan Proposals were released as a supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, on July 13, 2002.

## **Hearings**

Hearings were scheduled between September 17 and 27, 2002 at eight centres in the northern, central and southern parts of the province. As no notice was received from individuals wishing to appear before the Commission at La Ronge or Melville, those sittings were cancelled. In total, the Commission heard 32 representations at Saskatoon, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Weyburn and Swift Current.

## **Reasons**

The proposed urban and rural electoral districts, including the proposed name changes, were overwhelmingly rejected in the submissions made to the Commission. The reasons for this unfavourable reception are discussed below. At this point it need only be said that in light of that criticism the Commission reconsidered its Proposals and returned essentially to the existing electoral districts as proclaimed in the Representation Order of 1996. Modifications have been made to those electoral districts where population movements of the past decade threatened to undermine proximate voter parity among constituencies.

In light of the decision essentially to maintain the status quo, the Commission concluded that the electoral districts of Saskatchewan should continue to bear their existing names. Those electoral districts, and their populations and deviations from the electoral quotient based on the 2001 census, are as follows:

<b>Electoral District</b>	<b>Population 2001</b>	<b>Variance from Quotient of 69,924</b>
Battlefords—Lloydminster	73,396	4.97%
Blackstrap	73,725	5.44%
Churchill River*	64,416	-7.88%
Cypress Hills—Grasslands	65,216	-6.73%
Palliser	67,282	-3.78%
Prince Albert	73,988	5.81%
Regina—Lumsden—Lake Centre	66,374	-5.08%
Regina—Qu'Appelle	69,014	-1.30%
Saskatoon—Humboldt	70,405	0.69%
Saskatoon—Rosetown—Biggar*	73,077	4.51%
Saskatoon—Wanuskewin	72,429	3.58%
Souris—Moose Mountain	66,223	-5.29%
Wascana	72,508	3.70%
Yorkton—Melville	70,880	1.37%

\*A bill changing the names of these electoral districts, respectively to Desnedthé—Missinipi—Churchill River and Saskatoon—Eagle Creek, passed the House of Commons but not the Senate before prorogation in 2002.

In its Proposals for the Province of Saskatchewan, the Commission offered as its reasons for reconfiguring the province's electoral districts into rural and urban categories the following statement: "The Commission is satisfied that despite the economic links between rural and urban populations, they nevertheless have differing communities of interest that must be addressed." It noted that in the eight existing "mixed rural-urban" electoral districts, four centred on Saskatoon and four on Regina, voting control is held by residents of the cities. The Commission's opinion was influenced by the continued movement of population (as evidenced by the 2001 census) out of the country and into city and suburban locales.

This demographic trend added substance to the criticism heard from presenters to the preceding Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Saskatchewan. In response to the then innovative combined rural-urban electoral districts concept, presenters responded in the following manner: "We feel it will be difficult for a Member to represent both sides, whether that Member be from a rural area or a large urban centre"; "This [proposal] gives the rural population

the impression that their voice is being swallowed up by the cities”; and “Rural residents or urban residents alike, their concerns and their lifestyles are very much different.”

In light of these comments and the continuing movement of population off the land and into the cities, the Commission was unprepared for the near-unanimous view of presenters in 2002 that the status quo should be maintained. The Commission was also unprepared for the radical difference in views of these presenters from those of the presenters to the previous Commission. “I see no problem with the ridings as they are structured. I have not seen any written evidence, or oral evidence for that matter, of Saskatoon feeling they are not represented because the urban is being overshadowed by the rural or vice versa. I think a mix of the two is welcome.” And again: “Representing both urban and rural folks is not a problem or an obstacle that must be overcome. The problem simply does not exist.”

How to explain this reversal of attitude? One suggestion heard in different guises was that the last decade had witnessed “a conceptual change” in urban-rural relations in Saskatchewan. Rather than deepen an urban-rural cleavage, as critics predicted would follow from the adoption of the Commission’s Proposals, there was “a need,” said a Regina presenter, “to do everything possible to bridge this gap, if we are to have a healthy polity in this province, both federal and provincial.” It was, in the words of another, a “Saskatchewanism” that “the interaction and interdependence of the rural and town populations is high.”

Because the redrawing of boundaries upsets existing patterns – social and economic, as well as electoral – and necessitates a recasting of structures and organizations, it is not unusual at the time of redistribution to hear pleas that communities of interest be protected or to hear complaints that they are violated. In fact, the Commission heard both the pleas and the complaints in response to its Proposals which would see all of Saskatchewan south of Churchill River and outside of the cities of Saskatoon and Regina divided into seven large and primarily rural electoral districts. These new electoral districts, said presenters, ignored (or, equally dubious in their minds, combined) historic trading patterns and traffic flows.

There was no doubt that the Proposals fed this criticism. For instance, Saskatoon's three new seats did not include the fast-growing suburban communities that are near it. Short of creating mixed or "spoke-like" seats emanating from the city, the suburban communities had to fall within the rural electoral districts the Proposals envisioned. Saskatchewan has too few seats in the House of Commons for them to be allocated exclusively to urban and suburban, and to rural areas.

It is that reality – the small number of electoral districts into which Saskatchewan's vast southern half must be divided – which explains the view, frequently expressed to the Commission, that Saskatchewan's situation is unique in Canada. Elsewhere in Canada, in the northern reaches of most provinces, there are sparse populations located in enormous geographical areas, but the populations are clustered in communities accessible in a relatively short time to the member of Parliament by small aircraft. By contrast, in Saskatchewan's vast Cypress Hills—Grasslands or Souris—Moose Mountain electoral districts, the farming and ranching population is distributed over the whole area. Communication, of whatever description, presents logistical and financial difficulties. Yet the need for communication is great. The Commission was told a number of times that rural citizens place great importance on face-to-face contact with their member of Parliament. Unlike their urban counterparts, who have the alternative of approaching government departments and agencies directly to seek information or press a claim, the rural resident depends more often upon the personal service provided by the member of Parliament.

Individuals appearing before the Commission repeatedly cautioned against major changes to the boundaries if population changes did not warrant them. They said voter confusion and voter apathy often accompanied change, and was tolerable only if there was a demographic reason for it. Even then, they argued, parity of voting power had to be balanced against parity of access (itself in part a product of geography), or what the Supreme Court of Canada in *Reference re: Provincial Boundaries* termed "effective representation."

The prevalent view expressed by the presenters to the Commission is that in Saskatchewan, mixed rural and urban electoral districts ensure balanced representation. Saskatoon and Regina are not metropolises like Toronto or Vancouver because their growth comes from the surrounding countryside. Rural depopulation is accommodated in mixed electoral districts as the population shifts to one of the two cities. According to one submission: “Saskatchewan may be unique in Canada in that our rural agricultural economy has more of an effect on our urban centres than it does in any other area.” Thus, unlike many other provinces, Saskatchewan does not yet have large urban centres with voters whose interests are markedly different from those in rural areas. That consideration, as well as concern that the benefits of reverting back to rural and urban electoral districts as they existed before 1994 would be outweighed by the costs and adjustments necessitated by another substantial change in the boundaries in less than ten years, led the Commission to abandon its Proposals.

But the Commission cannot simply adopt the status quo and leave the electoral districts as currently configured. Although the population shift from rural to urban has not been as dramatic in the past few years as it was when the issue was considered by the previous commission, in the view of the Commission, this shift will continue to take place. The Commission has maintained the status quo where possible, but it had to change some boundaries to reduce discrepancies in voter parity that would otherwise arise from the continuing population shift. As a balanced compromise of voter parity and communities of interest, including the increasing difficulty of effective representation in rural electoral districts extending over large geographic areas, these boundary changes have been kept to a minimum.

The Commission is of the view that the process under which electoral boundary adjustments are made could be improved upon. Unfortunately, the governing legislation requires a commission to initially function in a partial vacuum because detailed proposals must be made before the commission has the benefit of current submissions from the public. In the opinion of the Commission, especially where significant changes are proposed, a commission should be permitted to make only a statement of intention before hearing submissions from the public. This

would tend to ensure that submissions would be received from all interests involved. Once detailed proposals are published, there is a considerable risk that voters who agree with them will see no need to make submissions supporting them.

For this reason, the Commission has concerns that the submissions heard by it may not be representative of the residents of Saskatchewan as a whole because voters in agreement with a proposal tend not to make representations supporting it. However, the Commission is of the view that the hearing process mandated by the legislation should be respected and that its decision should not be inconsistent with the submissions that it heard.

The Commission is impressed by the caliber of the submissions received. Voter apathy is a growing problem and the Commission appreciates the willingness of the presenters to take the time to appear at the hearings and make their views known respecting the Proposals. The Commission has fully considered the submissions received by it and has revised its Proposals as indicated in this Report.

The legal descriptions of these electoral districts and the resulting maps are attached to this report.

Dated at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, this 19th day of November, 2002.

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George W. Baynton  
*Chairman*

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David E. Smith  
*Vice Chairman*

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F. William Johnson  
*Member*

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

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Harvey Walker  
*Commission Secretary*

**SCHEDULE**

## **Names, Populations, Boundaries and Maps of Electoral Districts**

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

In the following descriptions:

(a) reference to “arm”, “drive”, “highway”, “lake”, “railway”, “river” and “street” signifies their centre line unless otherwise described;

(b) 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 “W 2” or “W 3”;

(c) each district includes all Indian reserves within its described boundaries;

(d) wherever a word or expression is used to denote a territorial division, such word or expression shall indicate the territorial division as it existed or was bounded on the first day of March, 2002; and

(e) the translation of the term “street” follows Treasury Board standards. The translation of all other public thoroughfare designations is based on commonly used terms but has no official recognition.

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

### **1. BATTLEFORDS—LLOYDMINSTER**

(Population: 73,396)  
(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the west boundary of said province with the north boundary of Tp 55; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 55 to the east boundary of R 19 W 3; thence south along the east boundary of R 19 W 3 to the north boundary of Tp 54; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 54 to the east boundary of R 18 W 3; thence south along the east boundary of R 18 W 3 to the north boundary of Tp 53; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 53 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Parkdale No. 498; thence generally southerly along said limit to the north boundary of Sec 30 Tp 51 R 15 W 3; thence east along the north boundary of Sec 30, 29, 28, 27, 26 and 25 Tp 51 R 15, 14 and 13 W 3 to the east boundary of R 13 W 3; thence south along the east boundary of R 13 W 3 to the south boundary of Tp 46; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 46 to the east boundary of R 14 W 3; thence south along the east boundary of R 14 W 3 to the North Saskatchewan River; thence westerly along said river to the east boundary of R 15 W 3; thence south along the east boundary of R 15 W 3 to the south boundary of Tp 41; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 41 to the easterly

boundary of Red Pheasant Indian Reserve No. 108; thence south and west along the east and south boundaries of said Indian reserve to the east boundary of R 16 W 3; thence south along the east boundary of R 16 W 3 to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Rosemount No. 378; thence westerly along said limit to the east boundary of R 18 W 3; thence south along the east boundary of R 18 W 3 to the south boundary of Tp 34; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 34 to the east boundary of R 19 W 3; thence south along the east boundary of R 19 W 3 to the south boundary of Tp 28; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 28 to the west boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan; thence north along said boundary to the point of commencement.

## 2. BLACKSTRAP

(Population: 73,725)  
(Map 3)

Consisting of those parts of the Province of Saskatchewan and the City of Saskatoon described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the south boundary of Tp 25 with the South Saskatchewan River at Gordon McKenzie Arm; thence generally northerly along said river to the westerly production of 8th Street West in the City of Saskatoon; thence easterly along said production, 8th Street West and 8th Street East to the easterly limit of said city; thence northwesterly along said limit to Highway No. 5; thence northeasterly and easterly along said highway and its production to the east boundary of R 22 W 2; thence south along the east boundary of R 22 W 2 to the north boundary of Tp 33; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 33 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Prairie Rose No. 309; thence generally southerly along said limit to the south boundary of Tp 31; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 31 to the east boundary of R 28 W 2; thence south along the east boundary of R 28 W 2 to the south boundary of Tp 28; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 28 to the east boundary of R 4 W 3; thence south along the east boundary of R 4 W 3 to the south boundary of Tp 25; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 25 to the point of commencement.

## 3. CHURCHILL RIVER

(Population: 64,416)  
(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the west boundary of said province with the south boundary of Tp 56; thence east along the south boundary of Tp 56 to the west boundary of R 18 W 3; thence south along the west boundary of R 18 W 3 to the south boundary of Tp 55; thence east along the south boundary of Tp 55 to the west boundary of R 17 W 3; thence south along the west boundary of R 17 W 3 to the south boundary of Tp 54; thence east along the south boundary of Tp 54 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Medstead No. 497; thence generally southerly along said limit to the westerly boundary of Saulteaux Indian Reserve No. 159A; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Medstead No. 497; thence generally southerly along said limit to the south boundary of Sec 31 Tp 51 R 15 W

3; thence east along the south boundary of Sec 31 to 36 of Tp 51 R 15, 14 and 13 W 3 to the west boundary of R 12 W 3; thence south along the west boundary of R 12 W 3 to the south boundary of Tp 49; thence east along the south boundary of Tp 49 to the westerly boundary of Mistawasis Indian Reserve No. 103; thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the south boundary of Tp 49; thence east along the south boundary of Tp 49 to the east boundary of R 4 W 3; thence north along the east boundary of R 4 W 3 to the south boundary of Tp 51; thence east along the south boundary of Tp 51 to the westerly boundary of Sturgeon Lake Indian Reserve No. 101; thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the southerly boundary of Little Red River Indian Reserve No. 106C; thence generally easterly along said boundary and the southerly boundary of the Rural Municipality of Paddockwood No. 520 to Highway No. 2; thence northerly along said highway and the easterly boundary of the Rural Municipality of Lakeland No. 521 to the south boundary of Tp 54; thence east along the south boundary of Tp 54 to the west boundary of R 21 W 2; thence south along the west boundary of R 21 W 2 to the Saskatchewan River; thence generally easterly along said river to the northeast corner of the Rural Municipality of Moose Range No. 486; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality to the north boundary of Tp 48; thence west along the north boundary of Tp 48 to the west boundary of R 7 W 2; thence south along the west boundary of R 7 W 2 to the south boundary of Tp 46; thence east along the south boundary of Tp 46 to the east boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan.

#### 4. CYPRESS HILLS—GRASSLANDS

(Population: 65,216)  
(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the southwest corner of said province; thence north along the west boundary of said province to the north boundary of Tp 27; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 27 to the west boundary of R 12 W 3; thence north along the west boundary of R 12 W 3 to the north boundary of Tp 30; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 30 to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally southerly along said river, Thomson Arm and Gordon McKenzie Arm of said river to the north boundary of Tp 24; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 24 to the east boundary of R 4 W 3; thence south along the east boundary of R 4 W 3 to the north boundary of Tp 18; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 18 to the Third Meridian; thence south along said meridian to the north boundary of Tp 9; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 9 to the east boundary of R 28 W 2; thence south along the east boundary of R 28 W 2 to Willow Bunch Lake; thence southeasterly along said lake to the east boundary of R 26 W 2; thence south along the east boundary of R 26 W 2 to the south boundary of Tp 5; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 5 to the east boundary of R 27 W 2; thence south along the east boundary of R 27 W 2 to the south boundary of Tp 4; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 4 to the east boundary of R 28 W 2; thence south along the east boundary of R 28 W 2 to the south boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan; thence west along said boundary to the point of commencement.

#### 5. PALLISER

(Population: 67,282)  
(Map 2)

Consisting of those parts of the Province of Saskatchewan and the City of Regina described as follows: commencing at the southeast corner of Tp 10 R 22 W 2; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 10 to the Third Meridian; thence north along said meridian to the north boundary of Tp 18; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 18 to the east boundary of R 22 W 2; thence south along the east boundary of R 22 W 2 to the Canadian Pacific Railway in Tp 17; thence easterly along said railway to the westerly limit of the Village of Grand Coulee; thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly limits of said village to said railway; thence easterly along said railway to Albert Street in the City of Regina; thence southerly along said street and Highway No. 6 to the south boundary of Tp 13; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 13 to the east boundary of R 22 W 2; thence south along the east boundary of R 22 W 2 to the point of commencement.

## 6. PRINCE ALBERT

(Population: 73,988)  
(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the south boundary of Tp 48 R 2 W 3 with the North Saskatchewan River; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 48 to the west boundary of R 3 W 3; thence north along the west boundary of R 3 W 3 to the north boundary of Tp 50; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 50 to the westerly boundary of Sturgeon Lake Indian Reserve No. 101; thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the southerly boundary of Little Red River Indian Reserve No. 106C; thence generally easterly along said boundary and the southerly boundary of the Rural Municipality of Paddockwood No. 520 to Highway No. 2; thence northerly along said highway and the west boundary of Sec 3, 10, 15, 22, 27 and 34 Tp 53 R 26 W 2 to the north boundary of Tp 53; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 53 to the east boundary of R 22 W 2; thence south along the east boundary of R 22 W 2 to the Saskatchewan River; thence generally easterly along the said river to the northeast corner of the Rural Municipality of Moose Range No. 486; thence generally southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality to the north boundary of Tp 48; thence west along the north boundary of Tp 48 to the east boundary of R 8 W 2; thence south along the east boundary of R 8 W 2 to the south boundary of Tp 46; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 46 to the east boundary of R 13 W 2; thence south along the east boundary of R 13 W 2 to the south boundary of Tp 43; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 43 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Invergordon No. 430; thence northerly and westerly along the easterly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Birch Hills No. 460; thence westerly, southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally westerly along said river to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Prince Albert No. 461; thence northerly along said limit to the North Saskatchewan River; thence northerly and generally southwesterly along said river to the point of commencement.

## 7. REGINA—LUMSDEN—LAKE CENTRE

(Population: 66,374)  
(Map 2)

Consisting of those parts of the Province of Saskatchewan and the City of Regina described as follows: commencing at the northeast corner of Tp 30 R 19 W 2; thence south along the east boundary of R 19 W 2 to the northwest corner of the Town of Raymore; thence generally southerly along the westerly limit of said town to the southwest corner of said town; thence south along the east boundary of R 19 W 2 to the northeast corner of the Rural Municipality of Lumsden No. 189; thence generally southerly along the easterly boundary of said rural municipality to the south boundary of Tp 19; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 19 to Highway No. 6; thence southerly along said highway to the northerly limit of the City of Regina; thence southerly, westerly, northwesterly and westerly along said limit to Pasqua Street; thence southerly along said street and Lewvan Drive to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence westerly along said railway to the easterly limit of the Village of Grand Coulee; thence southerly, westerly and northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly limits of said village to said railway; thence westerly along said railway to the west boundary of R 21 W 2; thence north along the west boundary of R 21 W 2 to the south boundary of Tp 19; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 19 to the west boundary of R 3 W 3; thence north along the west boundary of R 3 W 3 to the north boundary of Tp 27; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 27 to the west boundary of R 27 W 2; thence north along the west boundary of R 27 W 2 to the north boundary of Tp 30; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 30 to the point of commencement.

## 8. REGINA—QU'APPELLE

(Population: 69,014)  
(Map 2)

Consisting of those parts of the Province of Saskatchewan and the City of Regina described as follows: commencing at the southeast corner of Tp 17 R 10 W 2; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 17 to the west boundary of R 18 W 2; thence north along the west boundary of R 18 W 2 to Highway No. 1; thence westerly along said highway to the easterly limit of the City of Regina; thence northerly along said limit to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence westerly along said railway to Lewvan Drive; thence northerly along said drive and Pasqua Street to the northerly limit of the City of Regina; thence easterly, southeasterly, easterly and northerly along said limit and continuing on Highway No. 6 to the north boundary of Tp 18; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 18 to the west boundary of R 18 W 2; thence north along the west boundary of R 18 W 2 to the southwest corner of Piapot Indian Reserve No. 75; thence generally northerly along the westerly boundary of said Indian reserve and continuing north along the west boundary of R 18 W 2 to the southwest corner of the Town of Raymore; thence generally northerly along the westerly limit of said town to the northwest corner of said town; thence north along the west boundary of R 18 W 2 to the southwest corner of the Rural Municipality of Big Quill No. 308; thence northerly along the westerly limit of said rural

municipality to the north boundary of Tp 33; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 33 to the northeast corner of the Rural Municipality of Elfros No. 307; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality to the northeast corner of the Village of Leslie; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said village to the southwest corner of said village; thence southerly along the easterly limit of the rural municipalities of Elfros No. 307 and Emerald No. 277 to the north boundary of Tp 27; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 27 to the east boundary of R 10 W 2; thence south along the east boundary of R 10 W 2 to the northwest corner of the Rural Municipality of Stanley No. 215; thence generally southerly along the westerly limit of said rural municipality to the northeast corner of the Rural Municipality of Abernethy No. 186; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality to the Qu'Appelle River and continuing southerly along the east boundary of R 10 W 2 to the point of commencement.

## 9. SASKATOON—HUMBOLDT

(Population: 70,405)  
(Map 3)

Consisting of those parts of the Province of Saskatchewan and the City of Saskatoon described as follows: commencing at the northwest corner of the Rural Municipality of Barrier Valley No. 397; thence generally southerly along the westerly limit of the rural municipalities of Barrier Valley No. 397, Ponass Lake No. 367 and Lakeview No. 337 to the south boundary of Tp 34; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 34 to the west boundary of R 21 W 2; thence north along the west boundary of R 21 W 2 to the south boundary of Tp 37; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 37 to the easterly limit of the City of Saskatoon; thence southwesterly and southeasterly along said limit to 8th Street East; thence westerly along said street, 8th Street West and its production to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally northeasterly along said river to the southwesterly corner of the Rural Municipality of Birch Hills No. 460; thence easterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the northwesterly corner of the Rural Municipality of Invergordon No. 430; thence easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the north boundary of Tp 42; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 42 to the point of commencement.

## 10. SASKATOON—ROSETOWN—BIGGAR

(Population: 73,077)  
(Map 3)

Consisting of those parts of the Province of Saskatchewan and the City of Saskatoon described as follows: commencing at the southwest corner of Tp 28 R 18 W 3; thence north along the west boundary of R 18 W 3 to the north boundary of Tp 33; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 33 to the west boundary of R 17 W 3; thence north along the west boundary of R 17 W 3 to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Rosemount No. 378; thence easterly along said limit to the west boundary of R 15 W 3; thence north along the west boundary of R 15 W 3 to the southerly boundary of Red Pheasant Indian Reserve No. 108; thence easterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the north

boundary of Tp 40; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 40 to the west boundary of R 14 W 3; thence north along the west boundary of R 14 W 3 to the North Saskatchewan River; thence southeasterly and easterly along said river to Highway No. 16; thence easterly and southeasterly along said highway to the east boundary of R 7 W 3; thence south along the east boundary of R 7 W 3 to the north boundary of Tp 36; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 36 and continuing easterly along 33rd Street West in the City of Saskatoon to Circle Drive; thence northeasterly and easterly along said drive to Idylwyld Drive North; thence southerly along said drive to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally southerly along said river to the south boundary of Tp 31; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 31 to the east boundary of R 13 W 3; thence south along the east boundary of R 13 W 3 to the south boundary of Tp 28; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 28 to the point of commencement.

## 11. SASKATOON—WANUSKEWIN

(Population: 72,429)  
(Map 3)

Consisting of those parts of the Province of Saskatchewan and the City of Saskatoon described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the west boundary of R 13 W 3 with the North Saskatchewan River; thence north along the west boundary of R 13 W 3 to the north boundary of Tp 45; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 45 to the west boundary of R 12 W 3; thence north along the west boundary of R 12 W 3 to the north boundary of Tp 48; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 48 to the westerly boundary of Mistawasis Indian Reserve No. 103; thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the north boundary of Tp 48; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 48 to the east boundary of R 4 W 3; thence south along the east boundary of R 4 W 3 to the north boundary of Tp 47; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 47 to the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally northeasterly and southerly along said river to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Duck Lake No. 463; thence southerly along said limit to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally southwesterly along the said river to Idylwyld Drive North in the City of Saskatoon; thence northerly along said drive to Circle Drive; thence westerly and southwesterly along said drive to 33rd Street West; thence westerly along said street and the north boundary of Tp 36 to the west boundary of R 6 W 3; thence north along the west boundary of R 6 W 3 to Highway No. 16; thence northwesterly and westerly along said highway to the North Saskatchewan River; thence westerly and northwesterly along said river to the point of commencement.

## 12. SOURIS—MOOSE MOUNTAIN

(Population: 66,223)  
(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the southeast corner of said province; thence west along the south boundary of said province to the west boundary of R 27 W 2; thence north along the west boundary of R 27 W 2 to the north boundary of Tp 3; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 3 to the west

boundary of R 26 W 2; thence north along the west boundary of R 26 W 2 to the north boundary of Tp 4; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 4 to the west boundary of R 25 W 2; thence north along the west boundary of R 25 W 2 to Willow Bunch Lake; thence northwesterly along said lake to the west boundary of R 27 W 2; thence north along the west boundary of R 27 W 2 to the north boundary of Tp 9; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 9 to the west boundary of R 21 W 2; thence north along the west boundary of R 21 W 2 to the north boundary of Tp 12; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 12 to the west boundary of R 9 W 2; thence north along the west boundary of R 9 W 2 to the Qu'Appelle River; thence generally easterly along said river to the east boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan; thence south along said boundary to the point of commencement.

### 13. WASCANA

(Population: 72,508)  
(Map 2)

Consisting of those parts of the Province of Saskatchewan and the City of Regina described as follows: commencing at the southeast corner of Tp 13 R 10 W 2; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 13 to Highway No. 6; thence northerly along said highway and Albert Street in the City of Regina to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence easterly along said railway to the easterly limit of said city; thence southerly along said limit to Highway No. 1; thence easterly along said highway to the east boundary of R 19 W 2; thence south along the east boundary of R 19 W 2 to the north boundary of Tp 16; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 16 to the east boundary of R 10 W 2; thence south along the east boundary of R 10 W 2 to the point of commencement.

### 14. YORKTON—MELVILLE

(Population: 70,880)  
(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the east boundary of said province with the Qu'Appelle River; thence generally westerly along said river to the west boundary of R 9 W 2; thence north along the west boundary of R 9 W 2 to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Stanley No. 215; thence westerly, northerly, easterly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality to the northwest corner of said rural municipality; thence north along the west boundary of R 9 W 2 to the south boundary of Tp 28; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 28 to the southwest corner of the Rural Municipality of Foam Lake No. 276; thence northerly along the westerly limit of said rural municipality to the southerly limit of Fishing Lake Indian Reserve No. 89; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along the southerly, westerly and northerly limits of said Indian reserve to the southwesterly corner of the Rural Municipality of Sasman No. 336; thence northerly along the westerly limit of said rural municipality to the south boundary of Tp 34; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 34 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lakeview No. 337; thence northerly along the westerly limits of the rural municipalities of Lakeview No. 337, Ponass Lake No. 367 and

Barrier Valley No. 397 to the north boundary of Tp 42; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 42 to the west boundary of R 12 W 2; thence north along the west boundary of R 12 W 2 to the north boundary of Tp 45; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 45 to the east boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan; thence south along said boundary to the point of commencement.