

*Redistribution*

would say these figures are 95 per cent to 96 per cent accurate and serve the purpose of what this presentation hopes to do.

I have the map in my hand and I will run through each of the seats from a geographic basis and a cultural basis. In the southeast of the province we have the two large towns of Weyburn and Estevan and the constituency outlined is on a straight line basis, centred at these two towns. In the southwest constituency of Swift Current-Maple Creek we have retained the old boundary on the east side and used the Saskatchewan river as the north boundary. This seat has a population of 68,000 and is a tremendously large seat. It would take over 800 miles of driving to get around this one constituency travelling in straight lines.

The seat in the centre, between Weyburn-Estevan, and Swift Current-Maple Creek is Moose Jaw-Assiniboia. Moose Jaw is roughly the centre and the people in that area are on highway No. 2 which runs right through the centre of the constituency; everyone has access to radio and television, and this is the traditional market area for all these people.

The key thing to remember about the city of Regina is that according to the census figures it has a population of 112,000 people, but we only allocate 80,000 to it. There has to be a division by a single street running north and south or a railway running east and west, some sort of a division which is fixed so that if there is expansion one way or the other it will come into that particular seat. I believe the main consideration here was to make sure that this seat could expand, that an area would not be carved out of the centre of the city with a boundary around it saying that this is the fixed boundary of the seat. We can get around this difficulty by placing a boundary line in this city which runs right down the street, or across some natural barrier which every person is aware of. This leaves the Regina-Qu'Appelle seat with a population of about 73,689 which is approximately 3,000 above the quotient for the province. Once again the Qu'Appelle river is used as a northern boundary in this instance.

The seat north of Regina-Qu'Appelle is Yorkton-Melville. These two large towns dominate the area and the traditional highways lead into Regina, and the two towns are used as the basis of the seat. Their culture, their marketing and their natural affinity is put together. North of this we have taken the

[Mr. Hamilton.]

heavily populated area and the small farming area and put it in Mackenzie, which runs up to the Northwest Territories. To the west of the province we have the constituency of Kindersley-Rosetown which has the towns of Macklin, Unity, Wilkie, Biggar, Rosetown, Elrose, and Eston which are all well known wheat farming towns. However, the population in this area is below the quotient by some 6,500. It is a huge area. You simply cannot take a big area such as I have mentioned without its being completely unified in interest, and without the people having a chance to get in touch with their member.

● (3:50 p.m.)

I mentioned the city of Saskatoon. What I then said applies to Regina. The city should be divided by a clearly marked dividing line so that growth goes on on both sides. There you might have a combination between a rural and city seat and a pure city seat. When the commissioners decide on a line to divide the city constituencies of Regina and Saskatoon they ought to take some straight line.

When you take the proposed constituency of Saskatoon-Humboldt, you see one of the most perfect examples of community of interest. From Saskatoon to Rosthern is less than 60 miles; from Saskatoon, Humboldt is within 80 miles. The distance from Saskatoon, to Watrous is about 80 miles, and from Saskatoon to Davidson is about 80 miles. The whole community is served by highways, roads, radio and television, and there is a tremendous community of interest.

If you look at another area, such as the proposed Melfort-Tisdale-Nipawin constituency you will find that that is all one big area containing these three towns. That is a traditional mixed farming area using the river as a natural boundary of the north. These people are on one side of the river.

When you go north of the river, you find Prince Albert. Instead of the constituency of Prince Albert being put across the river running along both sides, we have run it up towards the north. We have taken the area containing Lac la Ronge, which is in the constituency of Mackenzie in the commission's redistribution, and put it into Prince Albert.

Presently, Meadow Lake constituency goes right up to Uranium City, which is a long way from Battleford. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that between those areas there is no community of interest, either by road, newspaper, or other means. Therefore Uranium City