

river also divides this constituency. These are the results of this report submitted by the commission. I do not want to mention some of the other difficulties that are related to rivers.

We have an historic lake in the centre of Saskatchewan. Traditionally they fight over this area, and I believe the right hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Diefenbaker) has been in many of these battles. Actually at one time the constituency received its name because of the fact it was in the centre, and it was called Lake Centre. What would be wrong with taking this lake out of the centre and using it as a dividing line for the constituency? These are natural, geographic features. I do not want to mention a lot of the little details, but I believe I could make a good case on this point.

I have 20 minutes of my time left, so I want to leave these general criticisms for the moment. I believe I have made my points adequately in these four general criticisms. Since we have 17 members from Saskatchewan belonging to the same political party, there is no possibility here of gerrymandering seats. We have accepted, unhappily, with a view to doing justice to the city population, the reduction from 17 seats to 13. Some of us have put together a map showing constituencies that do fit into these historic patterns of the past and the present. We have allowed for growth. We have used the census figures of 1961. We have used municipal boundaries. We have not split up municipalities or townships, as the old maps do.

We have tried to put together constructive proposals to send along through you, Mr. Speaker, to the commission. We know they are human beings and perhaps if all the work is done for them, if all the lines are drawn, if we consider all the geographic features, if we consider the marketing areas, perhaps they will look at these maps and remember that the independent commission is, in effect, on trial.

● (3:40 p.m.)

Will they listen to the parliamentarians, if they are sure that there is no evidence here of hiving political opponents, of gerrymandering seats, will they listen? If there is evidence here of all these things I have mentioned such as the geographic factors, the tolerances within the act, that we have provided two purely urban ridings, will they listen? We have allowed for communications, highways, television, radio and newspapers,

we have considered the historical associations which we have and above all, we have considered the needs of the people? This is what I want to propose now.

These figures which I am quoting are drawn from bulletin 1.1 No. 5 and bulletin 1.1 No. 9 from the 1961 census of Canada; they are the official figures with which the commissions must deal. I put these proposals forward in the hope that the commissioners will not have the excuse that it will take too long to draw a new map, or that it will take too long to work out all those difficulties. They will have to have all this material which the house has considered to put into this electoral boundary map of Saskatchewan.

My first step here is to give the figures for the constituencies. I am going to apply names to these constituencies which may or may not be acceptable to the commission. However, on looking at the map and knowing the relationship of these people in the areas, I believe this may be considered worth while. No. 1, Weyburn-Estevan a population of 67,713; No. 2, Swift Current-Maple Creek a population of 68,821; No. 3, Moose Jaw-Assiniboia a population of 77,532; No. 4, Regina a population of 80,141; No. 5, Regina-Qu'Appelle a population of 73,689; No. 6, Kindersley-Rosetown a population of 64,669; No. 7, Saskatoon, a population of 80,526; No. 8, Saskatoon-Humboldt a population of 72,448; No. 9, Yorkton-Melville, a population of 68,300; No. 10, Melfort-Tisdale-Nipawin, a population of 68,379; No. 11, Mackenzie, a population of 56,282; No. 12, Prince Albert, a population of 62,039; No. 13, Meadow Lake-The Battlefords a population of 63,557.

In addition to these numbers allocated to the 13 seats, Mr. Speaker, there are 11,300 Indians in the northern area and there are no documents that I can lay my hands on which give the exact position of these Indian tribes. Therefore, the 11,300 Indians will naturally be divided among the three seats last mentioned, Mackenzie, Prince Albert and Meadow Lake-The Battlefords. From what little knowledge I do have of the location of these Indians, I would suggest that the greater bulk will come into Prince Albert, as the map will indicate.

There may be a few errors in these figures in the adding up of these boundaries along the rivers and so on, where an adding machine and a person with intimate knowledge of where the boundaries of villages and towns cut inside the municipal boundaries might make some correction. However I