

FEDERAL ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES READJUSTMENT ACT

PART I

Preamble

A Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of New Brunswick was constituted by proclamation dated April 16, 2002, in accordance with the provisions of the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3 (the Act). The Commission was established to readjust the boundaries of the ten (10) electoral districts in New Brunswick, using the 2001 decennial census. The Commission is composed of Mr. Justice Guy A. Richard, Commission Chairman, John P. Barry, Q.C., Member, and George LeBlanc, Member.

The 2001 decennial census established the population of the Province of New Brunswick at 729,498 people. Under the rules prescribed by the Act, the representation of New Brunswick in the House of Commons is 10 members and the province is accordingly divided into ten (10) electoral districts resulting in an electoral quota of 72,950 for each electoral district.

The Act states that each of the ten (10) electoral districts shall have a population as close as possible to the electoral quota. The Act further provides that the Commission may only depart from the strict application of the rule in the following manner:

15. (1) In preparing its report, each commission for a province shall, subject to subsection (2), be governed by the following rules:
 - (a) the division of the province into electoral districts and the description of the boundaries thereof shall proceed on the basis that the population of each electoral district in the province as a result thereof shall, as close as reasonably possible, correspond to the electoral quota for the province, that is to say, the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the province as ascertained by the census by the number of members of the House of Commons to be assigned to the province as calculated by the Chief Electoral Officer under subsection 14(1); and
 - (b) the commission shall consider the following in determining reasonable electoral district boundaries:
 - (i) the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province, and
 - (ii) a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.
- (2) The commission may depart from the application of the rule set out in paragraph (1)(a) in any case where the commission considers it necessary or desirable to depart therefrom
 - (a) in order to respect the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province, or
 - (b) in order to maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province,

but, in departing from the application of the rule set out in paragraph (1)(a), 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 in the province remains within twenty-five per cent more or twenty-five per cent less of the electoral quota for the province.

The Commission does not find, in our province, any extraordinary circumstances that would warrant the evocation and application of paragraph 15(2)(b) of the Act. In other words, no reasons are to be found, in the Commission's view, to allow an electoral district to either exceed or fall short of the electoral quota by as much or more than 25 percent.

The Commission is of the view that the important and democratically sound principle of one person, one vote, can generally be followed, with moderate adjustments, on the basis of "community of interest," "community of identity" and "historical patterns" as contemplated for in paragraph 15(1)(b) of the Act.

Part II of this proposal gives an overview of the recommendations of the Commission in regard to each of the ten (10) electoral districts. Detailed legal descriptions and populations for each electoral district are provided in Schedule A to this proposal.

The Act calls for public hearings so that the Commission can receive representations from interested persons. The public hearings will be held for all of the electoral districts of the province between September 3 and October 17, 2002. The schedule and locations for these hearings are set out in Part III of this proposal under the heading "Notice of Public Hearings".

Advertisements as to these proposals and the hearings will appear in the four provincial daily newspapers in June 2002.

The Commission has adopted rules for the conduct of, and representation to, these public hearings. These rules are set out in Part IV hereof.

PART II

Proposed Boundaries

The Commission recommends the changes in the boundaries of the electoral districts set forth in Schedule A, hereafter. The changes recommended are in conformity with the Act.

Five major changes are proposed:

- I. The communities of Grand Falls and Saint-André and most of the Parish of Drummond would become part of the Madawaska—Restigouche electoral district. There are two reasons for this change. In the first instance, the proposed regrouping is in keeping with the principle of community of interest manifestly shared with the Madawaska area by these three municipalities. Secondly, the change respects the long-established electoral tradition practiced by these three communities.

- II. The northern area of Kent County currently apportioned to the Miramichi electoral district would be restored to Beauséjour for the same reasons as above.
- III. The Town of Riverview would become part of the Fundy electoral district. As a result of large population growth, the Moncton—Riverview—Dieppe electoral district, which was already well beyond the specified electoral quota, now exceeds the permissible variance. Therefore the existing electoral boundaries could not be maintained.
- IV. The Town of Rothesay would become part of the Saint John electoral district because the Commission feels that Rothesay has a close community of interest with the larger urban Saint John electoral district, and because this would not create a large variance from the specified electoral quota.
- V. One of the most important changes proposed would regroup all Indian reserves in New Brunswick, irrespective of their location, into one electoral district. Miramichi is selected because it is centrally located in the province, and also because there is already a very high percentage of First Nations communities in the Miramichi electoral district (Pabineau, Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Big Hole Tract, Red Bank, Eel Ground). Regrouping all Indian reserves in one electoral district would allow the currently dispersed communities to interface with only one MP instead of several as is currently the case. It would also give strength to these communities because their numbers would no longer be fragmented. This innovative approach to electoral participation would be a first in Canada.

Proposed Names of Electoral Districts

The reasons for the changes are as follows.

After a great deal of study and discussion, the Commission suggests that there is merit in changing some of the names of electoral districts in the Province of New Brunswick.

Of the original New Brunswick electoral districts created at Confederation in 1867, only two have maintained their initial names: SAINT JOHN and RESTIGOUCHE.

Traditionally, the names chosen or ascribed to the electoral districts, as they evolved over a period of 135 years, have reflected geographical features based on historical place names. Only two, Acadie—BATHURST and MONCTON—Riverview—Dieppe, recall an historical personage.

Several were, and are, of Maliseet or Micmac origin and predate European settlements. Such is the case of the current electoral districts of Madawaska—Restigouche, Tobique—Mactaquac and Miramichi. These names have a tremendous historical and cultural importance for New Brunswick.

The Commission proposes the following names for the electoral districts:

1. BEAUSÉJOUR

The electoral district of Beauséjour—Petitcodiac is renamed BEAUSÉJOUR.

The reason for this change is due to the fact that the Petitcodiac area is no longer included in the electoral district.

The electoral district of Beauséjour came into being in 1987. When the electoral district was reappportioned in 1997, it became Beauséjour—Petitcodiac. It includes large areas of the former federal electoral district of Westmorland, established in 1867, but established as a county of New Brunswick in 1785, a year after the creation of the province.

Beauséjour, which means “pleasant abode”, was originally the name of an Acadian settlement established in 1671 in the near vicinity of present-day Sackville. In 1750, the French erected Fort Beauséjour which was taken by the British in 1755. The site of the fort, overlooking the Tantramar Marshes, became a National Historic Site in 1926.

2. CANAAN—TOBIQUE

The electoral district of Tobique—Mactaquac is renamed CANAAN—TOBIQUE.

This is a new combined name for the electoral district formerly known as Tobique—Mactaquac since 1996. The proposed renaming of the electoral district is based on the importance of two rivers within the electoral district: the Canaan, which flows into Washademoak Lake, and the Tobique, which flows into the Saint John River.

The Tobique River, according to Rayburn¹, was named for a Maliseet chief, who could have been Noël Toubic (c. 1706-1767). He is mentioned by Father Jean-Louis LeLoutre as “Toubick”.

Canaan was the name given to the *New Canaan River* settlement and appears on a plan in 1826. It is named, of course, after the biblical promised land which scholars situate on the eastern seacoast of the Mediterranean Sea². “We went into the land to which you sent us. It does indeed flow with milk and honey (...)”, as Caleb and Joshua reported to Moses and the community of Israel.

There are several communities in New Brunswick that derive their names from the Canaan River: New Canaan, Canaan Road, Canaan Station and Canaan Rapids⁴.

¹ Alan Rayburn, *Naming Canada Stories about Place Names from Canadian Geographic*, University of Toronto Press, 1994, p. 272.

² *Illustrated Dictionary & Concordance of the Bible*, G.G. The Jerusalem Publishing House Ltd., Jerusalem, 1986, pp. 207-208.

³ *The Holy Bible*, Numbers 13: 27-28.

⁴ Alan Rayburn, *Naming Canada Stories about Place Names from Canadian Geographic*, University of Toronto Press, 1994, pp. 77-78.

This electoral district includes such historic New Brunswick counties as Victoria and Carleton, both established as federal electoral districts in 1867. Victoria was established as a provincial county in 1844 and named after Queen Victoria. The Carleton federal electoral district was established in 1867. The provincial county from which it took its name was created in 1831 and named after Thomas Carleton (1736-1817), New Brunswick's first Lieutenant-Governor.

3. CHALEUR—PÉNINSULE

The electoral district of Acadie—Bathurst is renamed CHALEUR—PÉNINSULE.

This name would replace the current electoral district name known since 1990 as Acadie⁵—Bathurst⁶. Were it adopted, Chaleur would be making a second appearance on the federal electoral map of New Brunswick since it was part of the name of the former electoral district of Restigouche—Chaleur from 1989 to 1996.

Originally, the electoral district included most of the Gloucester electoral district, established in 1867.

Chaleur is one of the oldest place names in Canada. Cartier gave its name to the Bay on July 10, 1534. It has been in continuous use ever since.

Péninsule refers to the Acadian Peninsula, that area of Northeastern New Brunswick fronting on Chaleur Bay, beginning at Grande-Anse and including Miscou Island, established in 1620.

4. FREDERICTON

The name of the electoral district of Fredericton will remain.

From 1987 to 1989, the federal electoral district bore the name of Fredericton only. Then, from 1989-1996, it became known as Fredericton—York—Sunbury. It reverted to Fredericton in 1996.

Along with Saint John, it is one of the oldest English place names in New Brunswick, the capital city, and subsequently the electoral district, having been named by Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Carleton, in 1785, after Prince Frederick, Duke of York, second son of George III.

⁵ Giovanni da Verrazzano is credited with giving the name *Arcadia* to an area comprising the present states of Maryland and Virginia in 1524, “on account of the beauty of the trees” (see *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Vol. I, pp. 657-660). It appeared on the Gastaldo map in 1548. Eventually, the name was moved north to encompass present-day Nova Scotia and parts of Maine. King Henri IV's 1603 commission to de Monts constitutes him Lieutenant-General of “La Cadie”, and Champlain, in 1604, writes indifferently *Acadie* or *Arcadie*. See Ganong, *Crucial Maps*.

⁶ Bathurst was named by Lieutenant-Governor Sir Howard Douglas in honour of Lord Henry Bathurst, Third Earl of Bathurst (1762-1834), Secretary of State for the colonies. See Rayburn, *Geographical Names*, p. 47.

Fredericton was originally part of the electoral district of York, established in 1867, which became York—Sunbury in 1914. York was named in 1785 after Prince Frederick, Duke of York, in whose honour the capital had been named.

Sunbury was the earliest political place name in what became the Province of New Brunswick. Sunbury County was established in 1765 as a county of Nova Scotia. It comprised most of western New Brunswick and was named after George Montagu Dunk (1716-1771), Second Earl of Halifax and Viscount Sunbury, who held several ministerial portfolios in the United Kingdom, notably as Lord Privy Seal.

Sunbury was established as a federal electoral district in 1867. It became Sunbury—Queens in 1914 when it was amalgamated with York to become the federal electoral district of York—Sunbury.

5. FUNDY

The electoral district of Fundy—Royal is renamed FUNDY.

The present name came into being in 1966 when the counties of Kings and Queens formed an integral part of the federal electoral district, which will no longer be the case with the proposed changes in boundaries.

Kings was one of the original 1867 electoral districts. It remained as such until 1903 when it was amalgamated with Albert to form Kings and Albert until 1914.

Queens was also one of the original 1867 electoral districts, and remained so until 1892. The electoral district of Royal came into being in 1914 and continued until the 1966 redistribution.

The name Fundy, which is applied to the Bay, is believed to be a corruption of the French word *fendu*, meaning “split” in reference to Cape Split in Minas Basin. The name Bay of Fundy appears as early as 1680⁷.

6. MADAWASKA—RESTIGOUCHE

The name of the electoral district of Madawaska—Restigouche will remain.

The name *Madawaska* is derived from the Maliseet word *Medawaskak* according to Rayburn⁸, meaning “porcupine place”, or “land of the porcupine”. It appears first in 1683 on a seigneurial grant. Thereafter, it is found on maps and documents under various spellings.

⁷ Alan Rayburn, *Geographical Names of New Brunswick*, Toponymy Study 2, Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, Ottawa, 1975, p. 113, and Ganong, “Crucial Maps in Cartography and Place-nomenclature of the Atlantic Coast of Canada”, in *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, (1929), p. 180.

⁸ Alan Rayburn, *Geographical Names...*, p. 167.

Madawaska County, detached from Victoria on April 14, 1873⁹, took its name from the civic parish established in 1833. A post office in the Edmundston area bore the name Madawaska from 1837 to 1864.

It was a federal electoral district under the name Restigouche—Madawaska from 1914 to 1966 when the Madawaska portion was attached to Victoria under the name Madawaska—Victoria. In 1996, the Madawaska area of the electoral district was combined with Restigouche to form the electoral district of Madawaska—Restigouche¹⁰.

Restigouche, the name of a river flowing into Chaleur Bay, is derived from the Micmac word *Lustagooch*, according to Rayburn, “probably meaning ‘good river’ for canoeing ...”¹¹. It appears in print in the *Jesuits’ Relations* in 1642 as *Restiguch*. The Quebec Geographical Commission adopted the spelling as *Ristigouche*. The Micmac First Nation calls its important community, situated in the province of Quebec, *Listuguj* and gives several meanings to the word, notably “small forest” and “small trees”¹².

In New Brunswick, Restigouche was established as a county in 1837. It became a federal electoral district in 1867. We have seen that, from 1914-1966 it was known as Restigouche—Madawaska. In 1989, until 1996, the electoral district became known as Restigouche—Chaleur. Since 1996, the electoral district is Madawaska—Restigouche.

7. MIRAMICHI

The name of the electoral district of Miramichi will remain.

It includes the former electoral district of Northumberland, one of the 1867 electoral districts, which itself included the provincial county, established in 1785. From 1955 to 1987, the electoral district was called Northumberland—Miramichi.

This place name is one of the oldest in New Brunswick, even of the entire Maritime provinces, appearing first in written form, in 1541, as *Merchemay* and as *Misamichy* on a map drawn by Samuel de Champlain. Jacques Cartier, in his 1534 voyage, referred to the area as *Micheomay* and *Mechsamecht*, which Ganong believed to be derived from the Montagnais, meaning “land of the Micmacs”, or *Maissimeu Assi*¹³.

⁹ William Francis Ganong, “A Monograph on the Place-nomenclature of the Province of New Brunswick”, *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, 1896, and “Additions and Corrections to Monographs on the Place-Nomenclature, Cartography, Historic Sites, Boundaries and Settlement-origins of the Province of New Brunswick”, *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, 1906, Section II, p. 428.

¹⁰ For a history of the evolution of the federal electoral districts in New Brunswick, please see the Canadian Parliamentary Internet site, Library of Parliament, Information and Documentation Branch: “History of the Federal Electoral Ridings Since 1867” at: <http://www.parl.gc.ca/information/about/process/house/hfer/hfer.asp?>

¹¹ Alan Rayburn, *Geographical Names...*, p. 229.

¹² The same meaning is given by Joseph E. Guinard, *Les Noms indiens de mon pays : leur signification, leur histoire*, Rayonnement, Montreal, 1960, p. 156.

¹³ Ganong, *Crucial Maps...*, p. 191. See also Alan Rayburn, *Naming Canada*, pp. 140-142.

8. MONCTON—DIEPPE

The electoral district of Moncton—Riverview—Dieppe is renamed MONCTON—DIEPPE.

Due to the rapid population growth of the area, the Commission could no longer maintain the three municipalities within one electoral district. The legislation governing the establishment of electoral districts does not permit it. With the Town of Riverview being relocated to the Fundy electoral district, the name of the new electoral district must be modified accordingly.

Monckton Township was established in 1765. In 1786, the civil parish was established under the name of Moncton Parish. The post office was named Moncton in 1854 and the town was incorporated under the name Moncton from 1855 to 1862, and incorporated again as the Town of Moncton in 1875 until 1890 when it became a city. In March 1930, a resolution by city council was adopted whereby the missing letter *k* would be restored to the city's name. The attempt to correct the misspelling was vigorously opposed and the motion rescinded the following month¹⁴. The name recalls Lieutenant-General the Honourable Robert Monckton (1726-1782).

Originally known as Légère Corner from around 1897 to 1930, Dieppe's post office was officially known as Leger Corner from 1930 to 1946 when the name of the post office was changed to Dieppe. The name remained in use until 1946 when the area was incorporated as a village under the name Dieppe, after the French city in Normandy, where many Canadian servicemen died during World War II. It was incorporated as a town in 1952¹⁵.

9. ST. CROIX

The electoral district of New Brunswick Southwest is renamed ST. CROIX.

The proposed name is charged with history since it recalls the first permanent European settlement in Canada, on June 26, 1604, by Sieur Pierre Dugua de Mons and his companions, among whom was Samuel de Champlain¹⁶. The settlement, whose 400th anniversary will be celebrated in 2004, was on St. Croix Island. De Mons named the river St. Croix (Holy Cross) because its tributaries give it the form of a cross¹⁷.

¹⁴ Alan Rayburn, *op. cit.*, pp. 187-188, and Alan Rayburn, *Naming Canada*, p. 54.

¹⁵ Alan Rayburn, *Geographical Names*, p. 93, and see Ronald Cormier, *The Forgotten Soldiers Stories from Acadian Veterans of the Second World War*, New Ireland Press, Fredericton, N.B., 1992.

¹⁶ Jean-Yves Grenon, *Pierre Dugua de Mons Founder of Acadie (1604-5) Co-Founder of Québec (1608)*, Peninsular Press, Annapolis Royal, 2000.

¹⁷ William Francis Ganong, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.S., *Ste. Croix (Dochet) Island A Monograph*, from *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Second series – 1902-1903, Volume VIII, Section II. Edited by Susan Brittain Ganong, B.Sc., LL.D., Monographic Series No. 3, The New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N.B. 1945.

The 1621 grant of Nova Scotia to Sir William Alexander includes "... the river generally known by the name of St. Croix ..."¹⁸.

Over the centuries the island which was, in effect, the birthplace of Acadie and of Canada, was known by several names: Sainte Croix, Bone, Dochet (and Doucett), Neutral, Big (or Great), de Monts, Hunt's, Docia's. Dochet (pronounced Do-shay) is first mentioned in 1797 but Ste-Croix reappeared in 1798.

In 1904, on the occasion of the tercentenary of the island, the following resolution was adopted:

That this committee composed of citizens of the United States of America, subjects of His Majesty King Edward VII, residing in British North America, and visitors from abroad, being assembled to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery and settlement of the island on which the Sieur de Monts and his companions passed the winter of 1604-5, and to which the discoverers gave the name Sainte Croix, deplore the use of later names for the island and desire that as a mark of honour to de Monts and Champlain it be hence forth known by the name of St. Croix Island¹⁹.

Historically, Carleton County has equal significance. It was first established as a federal electoral district in 1867 and was named after New Brunswick's first Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Carleton.

St. Croix encompasses the former provincial county of Charlotte, established in 1785, and named after Queen Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, consort of King George III. Charlotte was one of the 1867 federal electoral districts, and remained so until 1966 when it was amalgamated with the electoral district of Carleton—Charlotte until 1996. In that year, it again became an electoral district, reverting to its original name, changed to New Brunswick Southwest in 1998.

The name St. Croix is eminently suitable for a federal electoral district that can legitimately claim to be the birthplace of the nation. It should also be borne in mind that the St. Croix River forms a portion of Canada's international border with the United States of America.

10. SAINT JOHN

The name of the electoral district of Saint John will remain.

¹⁸ "... ad fluvium vulgo nomine Sanctae Crucis appellatum...", in Ganong, "A Monograph of the Evolution of the Boundaries of the Province of New Brunswick", *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Section II, 1901, p. 165.

¹⁹ *Tercentenary of De Monts' Settlement at St. Croix Island*, June 25, 1904, Portland, Maine Historical Society, 1905, p. 85.

The name of this electoral district remains unchanged. The electoral district of the City and County of Saint John was established in 1867, as was the electoral district of the City of Saint John. From 1914 to 1966, there existed the electoral district of Saint John—Albert which became Saint John—Lancaster until 1976. Since then, the electoral district is known under the name of Saint John, a name given to the City in 1785.

On June 24, 1604, the Sieur de Monts had given the name of *Rivière Sainte-Jean* to the river, on the feast day of Saint John the Baptist.

PART III

Notice of Public Hearings

The public hearings will be held at the following places and dates. The public hearings will be held from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. and from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. ADT.

- (1) MADAWASKA—RESTIGOUCHE, Hotel Motel Victoria, Saint-Quentin, Tuesday, September 3, 2002
- (2) MIRAMICHI, Rodd Inn Hotel, Miramichi, Wednesday, September 4, 2002
- (3) CHALEUR—PÉNINSULE, Village Acadien, Caraquet, Thursday, September 5, 2002
- (4, 5) FREDERICTON and CANAAN—TOBIQUE, Holiday Inn Fredericton Hotel and Resort (French Village), Mactaquac, Tuesday, September 17, 2002
- (6) ST. CROIX, Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews, Wednesday, September 18, 2002
- (7) SAINT JOHN, Delta Convention Centre, Saint John, Thursday, September 19, 2002
- (8) FUNDY, Quality Inn, Sussex, Tuesday, October 15, 2002
- (9) MONCTON—DIEPPE, Delta Beauséjour, Moncton, Wednesday, October 16, 2002
- (10) BEAUSÉJOUR, Auberge Gabrièle Inn, Shediac, Thursday, October 17, 2002

Please note that the Commission will hear representations regarding any New Brunswick electoral district at any scheduled hearing.

If a hearing cannot be held as scheduled, notice of the postponement will be given through local radio stations. Details of any new hearing will be published in an appropriate newspaper and the Secretary will advise persons who have given notice of intention to appear.

The Commission will also accept any written representations. Members of the public are not required to appear at the hearing if they wish to submit their views and comments in writing.

Notice of Representation

The Commission encourages representations from interested persons or representatives of interested groups. Any person or group desiring to make a representation must give written notice in accordance with subsection 19(5) of the Act which provides:

No representation shall be heard by a commission at any sittings held by it for the hearing of representations from interested persons unless notice in writing is given to the secretary of the commission within fifty-three days after the date of the publication of the last advertisement under subsection (2), stating the name and address of the person by whom the representation is sought to be made and indicating concisely the nature of the representation and of the interest of the person.

This advertisement is the advertisement referred to in subsection 19(2) of the Act. Persons desiring to make a representation should take note of the rules of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commissions for the Province of New Brunswick, as set out in Part IV.

Notices must be received no later than August 21, 2002, and should be addressed to:

Ms. Rolande Godin
Commission Secretary
Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission
for New Brunswick
910 Main Street, Suite 104
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 1G6

Telephone: (506) 851-7727
Toll-free: 1 877 247-7700
Fax: (506) 851-7684
Toll-free: 1 877 535-3300

Notices may also be submitted electronically by completing the required form on-line at www.elections.ca. Simply go to Federal Representation 2004, click on Federal Electoral Boundaries Commissions, locate the province and then click on Public Hearings.

PART IV

Rules

The following rules will apply to public hearings:

1. These rules may be cited as “The Rules of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for New Brunswick”.

2. In these rules:

- (a) "Act" means the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3;
- (b) "advertisement" means a notice or notices published as directed in subsection 19(2) of the Act setting forth the times and the places when the sittings shall be held for the hearing of representations;
- (c) "Commission" means the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of New Brunswick established by proclamation dated April 16, 2002;
- (d) "notice" means a written expression of intention to make a representation in compliance with subsection 19(5) of the Act;
- (e) "map" means the map published with the advertisement showing the proposed division of the province into federal electoral districts;
- (f) "representation" means any expression of opinion presented by any interested person at a duly convened sitting of the Commission relating to the division of the province into electoral districts as proposed by the Commission;
- (g) "secretary" means the secretary to the Commission;
- (h) "sitting" means a public hearing convened by the Commission in accordance with and for the purpose set out in section 19 of the Act.

3. A person giving notice shall state therein at which of the places designated in the advertisement such person wishes to make the representation.

4. If a person giving notice fails to comply with the provisions of Rule 3, the Secretary shall ascertain from such person the place at which the person wishes to appear to make a representation.

5. Rules 3 and 4 are made for administrative purposes only and do not operate to prevent a person who has given a notice from making the representation at any place of sitting of the Commission set out in the advertisement, subject only to the power of the Commission pursuant to Rule 6, to cancel a sitting at that place.

6. If it appears that no one will make a representation at any place designated by the advertisement as a place of sitting, the Commission, or the Chairman thereof, may cancel the sitting at such place.

7. If a quorum cannot be present at a place of sitting on the date set by the advertisement, the Commission, or the Chairman thereof, may postpone that sitting to a later date.

8. The secretary shall inform any person who has given notice but has not been heard, of such cancellation or postponement. Public notice shall also be given by the Chairman or the Commission by such means as they consider adequate.

9. Two members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the holding of a sitting.

10. When the hearing of a representation cannot be completed within the time allotted, the Commission may adjourn the sitting to a later date.

11. The Commission shall have the power to waive any requirement that the Commission deems to be a defect in form and not in substance.

12. Any person wishing to make a representation to the Commission shall advise the Secretary in writing of the language of preference to be used, whether it be an official language or a Native language, and special needs they may have.

Inquiries can be made to the Secretary at the following address:

Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for New Brunswick
910 Main Street, Suite 104
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 1G6

Telephone: (506) 851-7727 or 1 877 247-7700

Fax: (506) 851-7684 or 1 877 535-3300

E-mail: commission.nb@nb.aibn.com

On-line: www.elections.ca

Simply go to Federal Representation 2004, then click on Federal Electoral
Boundaries Commissions and locate the province.

Dated at Moncton, New Brunswick, this 6th day of May, 2002.

MR. JUSTICE GUY A. RICHARD
Commission Chairman

Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of New Brunswick

SCHEDULE A

Maps, Proposed Boundaries and Names of Electoral Districts

There shall be in the Province of New Brunswick ten (10) electoral districts, named and described as follows, each of which shall return one member.

In the following descriptions:

(a) reference to a “county” or “parish” signifies a “county” or “parish” as named and described in the *Territorial Divisions Act*, Chapter T-3 of the *Revised Statutes of New Brunswick*, 1973;

(b) reference to a municipality such as a “city”, “town” or “village” signifies a “city”, “town” or “village” as named and described in the *Municipalities Order – Municipalities Act*, New Brunswick Regulation 85-6;

(c) reference to an “Indian reserve” signifies a “reserve” as defined in the *Indian Act*, Chapter I-5 of the *Revised Statutes of Canada*, 1985;

(d) wherever a word or expression is used to denote a territorial or municipal division, e.g., a county, rural community, parish, city, town or village, or an Indian reserve, such word or expression shall indicate the territorial or municipal division or the Indian reserve boundaries as it existed or was bounded on the first day of March 2002;

(e) reference to “county” or “parish” for inclusion in an electoral district signifies that all cities, towns, villages and other areas within the county or parish are included unless otherwise described;

(f) reference to “highways”, “roads”, “ways”, “railways”, “rivers”, “channels”, “brooks” and “creeks” signifies their centre line unless otherwise described.

(g) 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.

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

1. BEAUSÉJOUR

(Population: 71,380)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the County of Kent excepting: the Village of Rogersville, Richibucto Indian Reserve No. 15, Buctouche Indian Reserve No. 16; and Indian Island Indian Reserve No. 28;

(b) the County of Westmorland excepting: the City of Moncton; the Town of Dieppe; the villages of Petitcodiac and Salisbury; the Parish of Salisbury; and Fort Folly Indian Reserve No. 1.

2. CANAAN—TOBIQUE

(Population: 65,075)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the County of Victoria excepting: the Town of Grand Falls; Tobique Indian Reserve No. 20; and that part of the Parish of Drummond lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the most northerly intersection of the easterly limit of the Parish of Saint-André with the Canadian National Railway line; thence southeasterly along said railway line to the westerly limit of the Village of Drummond; thence northeasterly, southeasterly and southwesterly along said limit to the intersection of the easterly limit of the Village of Drummond with the Canadian National Railway line; thence generally easterly along said railway line to the westerly limit of the Parish of Denmark;

(b) that part of the County of Carleton contained in: the parishes of Aberdeen, Brighton, Kent, Peel, Simonds, Wakefield, Wicklow, Wilmot; that part of the Parish of Woodstock lying northerly of the Meduxnekeag River; the towns of Hartland and Woodstock; and the villages of Bath, Bristol, Centreville and Florenceville;

(c) that part of the County of York contained in: the parishes of Bright, Douglas, Queensbury, Stanley and in that part of the Parish of Saint Marys lying northerly of Campbell Creek; the Village of Stanley; excepting: the City of Fredericton; Devon Indian Reserve No. 30; and St. Mary's Indian Reserve No. 24;

(d) that part of the County of Sunbury contained in: that part of the Parish of Maugerville lying northerly of Highway 10 and that part of the Parish of Northfield lying northerly of the Canadian National Railway line;

(e) that part of the County of Queens contained in: the parishes of Brunswick, Cambridge, Johnston, Waterborough, Wickham; the Village of Cambridge-Narrows; and that part of the Parish of Chipman lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Canadian National Railway line with the easterly limit of the Parish of Northfield; thence generally easterly along said railway line to the westerly limit of the Village of Chipman; thence generally northeasterly and southeasterly along said limit to Dufferin Road; thence southeasterly along Dufferin Road and its production to Coal Creek, being the southeasterly limit of the Parish of Chipman;

(f) that part of the County of Kings contained in: the parishes of Havelock, Kars, Norton, Springfield and Studholm; and the Village of Norton.

3. CHALEUR—PÉNINSULE

(Population: 76,353)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the County of Gloucester contained in:

(a) the parishes of Caraquet, Inkerman, New Bandon, Paquetville, Saint-Isidore and Shippagan; the City of Bathurst; the towns of Beresford, Lamèque, Shippagan and Tracadie-Sheila; the villages of Bas-Caraquet, Bertrand, Caraquet, Grande-Anse, Le Goulet, Maisonnnette, Nigadoo, Paquetville, Petit Rocher, Pointe-Verte, Saint-Isidore, Saint-Léolin and Sainte-Marie-Saint-Raphaël; excepting Pokemouche Indian Reserve No. 13;

(b) the Parish of Beresford except that part of the parish contained in the Village of Belledune;

(c) that part of the Parish of Bathurst lying easterly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of the Parish of Allardville with Highway 8; thence northerly along Highway 8 to the southerly limit of the City of Bathurst; thence westerly and northerly along the said limit to the Middle River; thence westerly along the Middle River to Cherry Brook; thence westerly along Cherry Brook to Ste-Anne Road; thence southwesterly along Ste-Anne Road to Rosehill Road; thence northwesterly along Rosehill Road and its production to the Tetagouche River; thence westerly along the Tetagouche River to the southerly limit of the Parish of Beresford;

(d) that part of the Parish of Saumarez lying north and east of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of the Parish of Saumarez with the Big Tracadie River; thence generally southerly and easterly along the main channel of Big Tracadie River, The Lake and Big Tracadie River to the mouth of said river (between au Cheval Island and Val Comeau Provincial Park).

4. FREDERICTON

(Population: 76,143)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the City of Fredericton excepting Devon Indian Reserve No. 30 and St. Mary's Indian Reserve No. 24;

(b) that part of the County of York contained in that part of the Parish of Saint Marys lying southerly of Campbell Creek;

(c) that part of the County of Sunbury contained in: the parishes of Burton, Lincoln, and Sheffield; that part of the Parish of Maugerville lying southerly of Highway 10; that part of the Parish of Northfield lying southerly of the Canadian National Railway line; and the Town of Oromocto; excepting Oromocto Indian Reserve No. 26;

(d) that part of the County of Queens contained in: the Parish of Canning; and in that part of the Parish of Chipman lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Canadian National Railway line with the easterly limit of the Parish of Northfield; thence generally easterly along said railway line to the westerly limit of the Village of Chipman; thence generally northeasterly and southeasterly along said limit to Dufferin Road; thence southeasterly along Dufferin Road and its production to Coal Creek being the southeasterly limit of the Parish of Chipman; and the villages of Chipman and Minto.

5. FUNDY

(Population: 71,339)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the County of Albert;

(b) that part of the County of Kings contained in: the parishes of Cardwell, Hammond, Hampton, Rothesay, Sussex, Upham and Waterford; the towns of Hampton, Quispamsis and Sussex; and the Village of Sussex Corner;

(c) that part of the County of Saint John contained in: the parishes of Saint Martins and Simonds; and the Village of St. Martins;

(d) that part of the County of Westmorland contained in: the Parish of Salisbury; and the villages of Salisbury and Petitcodiac.

6. MADAWASKA—RESTIGOUCHE

(Population: 72,816)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the County of Madawaska excepting: St. Basile Indian Reserve No. 10;

(b) the County of Restigouche excepting: the parishes of Colborne and Durham; the villages of Charlo and Belledune; Eel River Indian Reserve No. 3; Moose Meadows Indian Reserve No. 4; and Indian Ranch Indian Reserve;

(c) that part of the County of Victoria contained in: the Town of Grand Falls; and that part of the Parish of Drummond lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the most northerly intersection of the westerly limit of the Parish of Drummond with the Canadian National Railway line; thence southeasterly along said railway line to the westerly limit of the Village of Drummond; thence northeasterly, southeasterly and southwesterly along the said limit to the intersection of the easterly limit of the Village of Drummond with the Canadian National Railway line; thence generally easterly along said railway line to the easterly limit of the Parish of Drummond.

7. MIRAMICHI

(Population: 67,097)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the County of Northumberland;

(b) that part of the County of Gloucester contained in:

(i) the Parish of Allardville;

(ii) that part of the Parish of Saumarez lying westerly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of the Parish of Saumarez with the Big Tracadie River; thence generally southerly and easterly along the main channel of Big Tracadie River, The Lake and Big Tracadie River to the mouth of said river (between au Cheval Island and Val Comeau Provincial Park);

(iii) that part of the Parish of Bathurst lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of the Parish of Allardville with Highway 8; thence northerly along Highway 8 to the southerly limit of the City of Bathurst; thence westerly and northerly along the said limit to Middle River; thence westerly along the Middle River to Cherry Brook; thence westerly along Cherry Brook to Ste-Anne Road; thence southwesterly along Ste-Anne Road to Rosehill Road; thence northwesterly along Rosehill Road and its production to the Tetagouche River; thence westerly along the Tetagouche River to the southerly limit of the Parish of Beresford; including Pabineau Indian Reserve No. 11;

(iv) the village of Belledune;

(v) Pokemouche Indian Reserve No. 13;

(c) that part of the County of Madawaska contained in St. Basile Indian Reserve No. 10;

(d) that part of the County of Restigouche contained in: the parishes of Colborne and Durham; the villages of Belledune and Charlo; Eel River Indian Reserve No. 3; Moose Meadows Indian Reserve No. 4; and Indian Ranch Indian Reserve;

(e) that part of the County of Carleton contained in Woodstock Indian Reserve No. 23;

(f) those parts of the County of Kent contained in: the village of Rogersville; Buctouche Indian Reserve No. 16; Indian Island Indian Reserve No. 28; and Richibucto Indian Reserve No. 15;

(g) that part of the County of Saint John contained in The Brothers Indian Reserve No. 18;

(h) that part of the County of Sunbury contained in Oromocto Indian Reserve No. 26;

(i) that part of the County of Victoria contained in Tobique Indian Reserve No. 20;

(j) that part of the County of Westmorland contained in Fort Folly Indian Reserve No. 1;

(k) those parts of the County of York contained in: Devon Indian Reserve No. 30; Kingsclear Indian Reserve No. 6; and St. Mary's Indian Reserve No. 24.

8. MONCTON—DIEPPE

(Population: 75,997)

(Map 1)

Consisting of the City of Moncton and the Town of Dieppe.

9. ST. CROIX

(Population: 72,966)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the County of Charlotte;

(b) that part of the County of Saint John contained in:

(i) the Parish of Musquash; and

(ii) that part of the City of Saint John lying west of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of the City of Saint John with Highway 7 (Martinon Highway); thence southerly along Highway 7 (Martinon Highway) and Manawagonish Road to Ocean West Way; thence southwesterly along Ocean West Way and King William Road to Lorneville Road; thence southerly along Lorneville Road to Lorneville Cove; thence northeasterly along the southern shore of Lorneville Cove to Lorneville Point;

(c) that part of the County of Kings contained in: the parishes of Greenwich, Westfield and Kingston; and the Town of Grand Bay-Westfield;

(d) that part of the County of Queens contained in: the parishes of Petersville, Hampstead and Gagetown; and the Village of Gagetown;

(e) that part of the County of Sunbury contained in: the parishes of Gladstone and Blissville; and the villages of Tracy and Fredericton Junction;

(f) that part of the County of York contained in: the parishes of Dumfries, Prince William, Manners Sutton McAdam, North Lake, Canterbury, Kingsclear, Southampton and New Maryland; the Town of Nackawic; the villages of Harvey, McAdam, Canterbury, Meductic, Millville and New Maryland; excepting: the City of Fredericton; and Kingsclear Indian Reserve No. 6;

(g) that part of the County of Carleton contained in: the parishes of Richmond, Northampton and Woodstock; excepting: that part of the Parish of Woodstock lying northerly of the Meduxnekeag River; the Town of Woodstock; and Woodstock Indian Reserve No. 23.

10. SAINT JOHN

(Population: 80,332)

(Map 2)

Consisting of:

(a) the Town of Rothesay;

(b) that part of the the City of Saint John lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of the City of Saint John with Highway 7 (Martinon Highway); thence southerly along Highway 7 (Martinon Highway) and Manawagonish Road to Ocean West Way; thence southwesterly along Ocean West Way and King William Road to Lorneville Road; thence southerly along Lorneville Road to Lorneville Cove; in the Lorneville Harbour; thence northeasterly along the southern shore of Lorneville Cove to Lorneville Point; excepting: The Brothers Indian Reserve No. 18.