

venture. In 1924, there was no change in Megantic, but in 1933 part of Frontenac, a former subdivision of the electoral district of Beauce, is annexed, and six municipalities of Megantic are transferred from that county to the county of Lotbinière. In 1924 there was no change in Montmagny, but in 1933 part of L'Islet is transferred to part of it. Two big Liberal parishes are taken away from Montmagny. In Nicolet there is no change in 1924, but in 1933 part of Nicolet is united to part of Yamaska. In 1924 there was no change in Richelieu, but in 1933 Richelieu is annexed to part of Vercheres, and to part of Yamaska and part of St. Hyacinthe. In 1924 there was no change in Richmond-Wolfe, but in 1933 six municipalities of Wolfe are dispensed with, to be transferred to Megantic-Frontenac. In 1924 there was no change in Rimouski, but in 1933 four municipalities of Témiscouata are added to that constituency. For Sherbrooke there was the same description in 1924 as there is in 1933. For St. John-Iberville there was no change in 1924, but in 1933 the county of Napierville is annexed to the county of Iberville and part of the county of St. John. In 1924 there was no change in Shefford, and there is no change in 1933. For Terrebonne there was no change in 1924, but in 1933 part of the county of Terrebonne is annexed to the county of L'Assomption. In 1924 the description of Yamaska respected the ancient limits of the county with regard to part of St. Edmond in the township of Upton. In 1933 part of Yamaska is annexed to part of Nicolet. There has been no change in Wright as the description was the same in 1924 as it is in 1933.

I shall now quote the words of the hon. member for Compton (Mr. Gobeil):

I am willing and pleased to name the counties in which these changes were made, and if my hon. friends opposite want more details I will have those details typed for them and send them as many copies as they want. They are: Bagot, Beauce, Bellechasse, Berthier-Maskinonge, Brome-Missisquoi—here is another striking example—Charlevoix-Saguenay, Chateauguay-Huntingdon, Chicoutimi, Dorchester, Drummond-Arthabaska, Gaspé, Joliette, Kamouraska, Labelle, Laprairie-Napierville, L'Assomption-Montcalm, L'Islet, Matane, Megantic, Montmagny, Nicolet, Richelieu, Richmond-Wolfe, Rimouski, Sherbrooke, St. John-Iberville, Shefford, Terrebonne, Yamaska, Wright. If my hon. friends opposite want more details I have here all the territories by square miles that were transferred from one county to another between 1914 and 1924 by the provincial government and incorporated in the federal bill without any mention of it in the bill.

We have contended that the federal boundaries have always agreed with the provincial boundaries. Sometimes small changes have been made by provincial authorities, but the

[Mr. Pouliot.]

redistribution of 1924 which was carried on under a Liberal government was entirely in accord with the orthodox rules set down this afternoon by the hon. member for Cumberland (Mr. Smith).

Mr. Chairman, may I ask you something? I wish to abide by the rules of the house, but I should like to know if the following four words are parliamentary: Onneyout, Goyogouin, Tsonnontouan, Onontagué?

Mr. STEVENS: I would suggest the chairman take those words under advisement.

Mr. POULIOT: I am not speaking French or English. They belong to a different language. They are the names of four Iroquois tribes, and I wonder if it would be parliamentary to apply one of those names to the hon. member for Compton (Mr. Gobeil) who has made such misstatements to the House of Commons. I can say that he is an Onneyout, that he is a Goyogouin, that he is an Tsonnontouan, or an Onontagué; that is what he deserves.

Now, sir, I have to condense sixty speeches into one speech, and I will not be long now. I am the only member from the province of Quebec against whom the leader of the Conservative party in the province of Quebec in 1925, 1926 and 1930 went to speak in his constituency. I am proud of that fact; it shows that they pay attention to me. First of all on October 17, 1925, Mr. Patenaude—he wears overalls now on Sunday in Montreal as a leader of a sort of branch of a club ouvrier or fédération, and they must be greasy—held a meeting at the city hall in Rivière du Loup. One young man asked him a very bold question; you remember, sir, at the time that Mr. Patenaude was ashamed of his leader, the then Prime Minister, the right hon. Mr. Meighen, and the interrupter was bold enough to ask Mr. Patenaude: "Where is your leader, and who is he?" And Mr. Patenaude said, "Wait a minute, young man. On the matter of chieftain I will tell you more than your measure in a minute." And what was done? Did Mr. Patenaude speak? No, four or five strong men pulled the heckler out of the hall. That was the answer that was given. But I was elected by a majority of 2,000.

At the following election in 1926 I wrote to my leader, saying I had done my share for my party and I wanted a breathing spell to resume my legal practice. I said: "Sir, if you want to take another candidate in Témiscouata I am ready to support him, but if you want me to run I will do so as a