

English language alone was used, but when it was claimed that this restriction imposed a hardship, the Queen and her advisers thought it well to be generous to the minority.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: The French were a majority in the two provinces at that time.

Hon. Mr. HOCKEN: I have not looked it up and I do not know that. Whether or not they were a majority, this was an English-speaking country under the British Crown. And it was so stated in the Act of Union.

Hon. Mr. PARENT: What were the United States at the same time?

Hon. Mr. HOCKEN: I am not discussing the constitution of the United States.

It is interesting to go back to the discussion that took place in the House of Lords with respect to the proposed change in the Union Act. Lord Stanley opposed the change and wanted to have only the English language used in the Legislature. With prophetic vision he deprecated the tendency the measure would probably have in raising up "a permanent barrier between two portions of the country." What is being attempted to-day is just what he foresaw and predicted. You can take my word for it that neither bilingual notes nor French notes can be circulated very far beyond the limits of the province of Quebec without causing very serious protest.

The men who framed the British North America Act were close to the proceedings of the Union Government, and it was thought that the Act which they framed would be productive of harmony between the two races. It was framed not by Sir John A. Macdonald and George Brown only, but also by Sir Hector Langevin, Sir George Cartier and others. All the French-speaking Fathers of Confederation assisted in the work. The limitations which they prescribed for the use of the French language in this Dominion have been very far exceeded, as my honourable friend who leads the other side will admit. Not only Hansard and the Journals and records of each House, but all the publications of the various departments as well, are printed in both languages. That certainly is a concession far beyond the limits of the British North America Act. I will read clause 133, though I scarcely need to do so, for I have no doubt that all honourable members are familiar with it. It provides:

Either the English or the French language may be used by any person in the debates of the Houses of the Parliament of Canada and of the Houses of the Legislature of Quebec; and both those languages shall be used in the

respective records and journals of those houses; and either of those languages may be used by any person or in any pleading or process in or issuing from any Court of Canada established under this Act, and in or from all or any of the Courts of Quebec.

The limits of the Act are narrow. But the English-speaking province of Ontario, in trying to show that it wants the *bonne entente*, has made very large concessions to please the French. Yet can it be said that the *bonne entente* has made progress in the province of Quebec when for twenty-five years there has not been an English-speaking mayor elected in the city of Montreal? Prior to that time there was a plan of alternations.

Hon. Mr. PARENT: Has Toronto ever had a French-speaking mayor?

Hon. Mr. HOCKEN: A man who belongs to either party may be elected in Toronto. It depends upon the personality and ability of the individual. A Liberal has as good a chance of election as a Conservative has there.

I agree with my honourable friend opposite (Hon. Mr. Dandurand) that the circulation of notes in both languages is likely to lead to confusion. I submit to him that the only reasonable and simple way of overcoming this is by having all bills of the Bank of Canada printed in one language.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: French.

Hon. Mr. LACASSE: In French, with the fleur-de-lis on each bill.

Hon. Mr. HOCKEN: My remarks are being made in the kindest spirit possible. I concede to no one a higher appreciation than I have of the good qualities of French Canadians. They are kindly, industrious, lovable people.

Hon. Mr. LACASSE: That is the chocolate coating on the pill.

Hon. Mr. HOCKEN: But, unfortunately, it appears to me they are led into unwise courses by their leaders. I am not going to specify any particular leaders. I feel quite sure that if French Canadians were left to go along in their own way and were not frequently having their language rights brought before them and told that these rights are being invaded and destroyed, they would be very much more easily got along with than they are now. I should like to express kindly a warning to my French Canadian friends. They are going too far, and they should discontinue the agitation which has been going on from 1840 to the present time. We have had almost one hundred years of constant