

adopt the two-series system. I am satisfied that if this question were left to the bank managers and bank tellers of Canada it would be settled in five minutes, and in the way the Committee on Banking and Commerce has suggested.

There is some sentiment in this matter, and a little heat, which is unfortunate; but the sentiment is not all on one side, I presume.

Hon. Mr. CALDER: There is no heat.

Hon. Mr. HUGHES: At all events there is heat in the atmosphere.

Right Hon. Mr. GRAHAM: It is a warm day.

Hon. Mr. HUGHES: There is heat in the Chamber and outside. However, I think it is a real pity that we cannot agree. I was very much impressed with the statement of the right honourable gentleman from Eganville (Right Hon. Mr. Graham) that if the Bill were to go through in the form which the Government apparently desires, it would advertise to the world that we are divided.

Hon. Mr. CALDER: Why not leave things as they are now?

Hon. Mr. HUGHES: In my opinion that would be better. I think the Government would have been more logical if it had not agreed to the two languages at all. But, the principle having been adopted, I can see no reason in the world why each note could not be printed in both languages.

Hon. W. E. FOSTER: Honourable senators, what I have to say on this question will be very brief. As I see it, this question arises because there are in this country some people who do not want French to appear alongside English on the Central Bank bills. I do not believe there are very many in this House who would not favour the adoption of the simplest and most economical system—the system that would best meet the needs of the country, having in view the fact that we have people who speak French and people who speak English.

We have heard some very interesting and illuminating statements from the historical as well as the racial point of view. I, as one member of this House, have accepted them all in the spirit in which they were offered, as throwing light on something that, it seems to me, we should sometimes discuss. If the discussion on matters of this kind can be carried on in a calm and reasonable way, I do not see what harm can come of it.

Hon. Mr. HOCKEN: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. FOSTER: I do not look at this question from the language standpoint at all; I consider it rather with a view to attaining the best method of meeting the situation. As one who speaks the English language, but who unfortunately does not speak French, I may say that in going around the country I have come upon many centres of population where the English and the French peoples are living together in perfect peace and harmony, without any differences in regard to religious matters, schools, or other subjects of a like character.

One cannot help being impressed by the methods adopted in those communities, and the example set us by the big corporations of the country. The Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, two of the largest corporations in the world, are large employers of labour and are interested in the welfare of the public. When they want to inform the public about anything, what method do they adopt? Wherever you go you see the pool trains advertised in the two languages. The people are advised in the two languages how to get from one place to another. The railways have adopted what they think is the best method of doing these things.

It strikes me that the question before us is simply one of method, and nothing else. The honourable the leader on this side of the House (Hon. Mr. Dandurand) referred to a letter that he received from a bank manager. For some ten years I worked in a bank, and on occasion I have served the public at the counter. From this experience I know that a banker in a community with a mixed population will have to meet the wishes of his customers as to the kind of money they want. I think many of the people who are serving the public will be inclined to curse the introduction of a measure of this kind. The right honourable leader on the other side (Right Hon. Mr. Meighen) said the banks would not be compelled to pay out the money in question. True, they will not; but they will be governed, as we are, by the public, and at all times will have to give to them what they want. If the banker does not meet the demands of his customers he will lose them.

As the right honourable the leader on the other side has said, Dominion notes in denominations of ones, twos, and fours, and in the larger denominations for interchange between banks, have always been printed in English. It may be quite true that there has been no demand for a change, but a change is being made now by reason of the incor-