

Mr. George Pharand, M.P.P.,

for Prescott, at the banquet of January 20th, 1910:

"Education is the only means by which to prepare men that will honor state and society. . . . French is official in our country. Our English-speaking compatriots are pleased to recognize it and do not hide their admiration for our mother tongue. Many amongst them speak it and make it a point of honor to speak it fluently. They will then surely see with satisfaction the French claim their rights for their language, and ever claim for it the place it deserves in the school as well as in the home."

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Appendix A.

In answer to the question: What about the vexed question of languages, as affecting Canadian Unity?:

"One salient feature in the diversities of our Canadian life is the difference of the English and French languages among the original Canadian population which has presided for one hundred and fifty years since Canada or New France became English. The mere logician demands uniformity, and says that equality of treatment would require that German, Scandinavian and Galician should have, because they are spoken by large bodies of our Western people, the same official recognition as French. But treaty rights, a century and a half of usage, and a large native born section of more than two and a half millions of French-Canadians, place their claim upon a distinctly different plane from any others of our people of non-English nationality.

"It was a great surprise to the writer—a Western Canadian—on being at one time a resident of old Quebec, to hear the English speaking Quebecer talk of the "Canadians," meaning the French-Canadians, and however much it has since been widened, we must admit their priority of rights to its use. French is one of the classical languages of the world; it has a worthy, a brilliant literature, it is the European language of treaties. Such difference of language cannot interfere with our unity of action and is entirely compatible with our Canadian unity. . . . The descendants of the French colonists are still allowed their worship in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral. Manitoba university is a union of interests which allows the use of French to its students in their examinations, and this Royal Society is a union of literary and scientific interests which shows the principle of a unity with diversity. . . . Bound as we are to work for Canadian unity, we will not listen to the mere doctrinaire who forgets the alliance, the old understanding, and the joint sacrifices in defending one's native land. The old system has not lost its fragrance. There is room for it yet, even in a busy, practical, non-poetic age. . . ."

Address by *Senator Belcourt* at the French-Canadian Congress
held in Ottawa, Jan., 1910:

"In virtue of natural law parents are obliged to bring up and educate their children; in virtue of the laws that govern all civilized societies, these latter have the duty of supplying their subjects with means of procuring education and instruction. . . ."

"Apart from the difference in language and religious faith, it is evident that the mentality, the temperament, the aptitudes, the tendencies and the intellectual tastes of the two great races that inhabit Canada are not, and