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style (which one would think that the writers or translators of your department have always endeavoured to hurt) quite a library of popular works of Canada, which it would afterwards apply itself to spread into the schools of every grade and nature, official or free, public libraries, reading rooms, and which might also be sold at a very trifling price, in all the bookseller's shops.

(b) Inform the French public on every occasion by notices in the press, which would be so much easier for the *Canadienne* than the monthly Bulletin of that society is already an excellent compendium of our national life, and that in France as anywhere else the papers are ordinarily glad to gratuitously insert articles of public interest.

(c) Also publish letters that your agents in Canada would invite French business men and settlers to write to French newspapers—preferably emigrants from the provinces to the papers of their province.

(d) Still improve its Bulletin and spread it gradually through the whole of France.

In the propaganda writings, the illustrated monographies of parishes populated in whole or in part by settlers from France (or Belgium) would occupy an ample place. In fact one could not too much exaggerate the importance of a testimony based on a concluding personal experiment. I met, during my stay in France, in a small group of political and intellectual men specially assembled to talk of our country, a French publicist of great repute, who told me that he had spent several weeks in the western Canada. I was flattering myself in advance to see among us a man who could support my assertions, I was greatly surprised to find him extremely adverse to emigration to Canada. He was pleading the requirements of the French agriculture, and the depopulation of France. But as I was replying to that by the arguments of other Frenchmen, that French agriculture shall always want more hands whatever may be done, and that a larger emigration would perhaps determine a stronger proportion of births, he switched on the deplorable, in his opinion, situation of the French settlers in Canada. He pointed out with a particular bitterness the deceptions and sufferings of the settlers from Montmartre, the individual who has founded that colony had better not appear there any more, or he would be lynched. Being unable to contradict him on the spot I was feeling my surprise replaced by deep humiliation; I could only timidly ask the name of the individual. It was a Frenchman, it appears who had been a municipal councillor at Paris. I recognized by that description one of the officials of our agency, Mr. Foursin. Some days later I accidentally met Mr. Foursin, and in a hurry asked him explanations, 'It is a curious coincidence,' said he, 'the Mayor of Montmartre has just come to Paris. Having gone to Canada with very little money, he now enjoys a nice fortune which allows him to make his annual trip to France. His compatriots are besides all comfortable, deprived of means of communication for some time, they held on all the same, nearly all, if not all, are to-day large land owners.' I imagine that a good monography of Montmartre, coupled with the testimony of interested settlers would eventually be in France on excellent antidote to the denunciation of our publicist, a true model (if I judge by our first interview) of that class of Frenchman, who, being satisfied to understand colonization as Daudet pretends that they do at Tarascon, are more preoccupied to conform to their theories than their theories to the real facts. That mode of action, inaugurated in France under Mr. Oliver by the publication of a collection of testimonies entitled: 'Truth about Canada,' will improve by its expansion and its systematizing, but also to be placed under the care, or at least the patronage of a French society. It was recommended in these words, in August, 1888, in a report of Mr. Foursin, to Father Labelle, then assistant Minister of Colonization of Quebec:—