

Quebec.

High on her throne beside St. Lawrence wave,
The City stands, a mediaeval queen,
Proud and aloof. The battlements that lean
Over the boiling flood in challenge brave
Proclaim a Nation's birth, a Nation's grave.
The churches' spires that point a world unseen,
Call men to cease their squabbles small and mean,
And hear His Voice, Who loved, and died to save!

And memories of the Past loom up and fade,
Of those true hearts who fought for land and fame;
Here where they faced Death's terrors unafraid
Long in the peaceful earth their bones have lain!
O, ye that pass, intent on mirth or trade,
Stop, and salute the Dead on Abraham's Plain!

REV. JAMES B. DOLLARD, LITT.D.

JULY 21, 1919.

French-Canadian Ideals

When Jacques Cartier planted the Cross on the heights of Quebec, then the Indian village of Stadacona, and was followed by Champlain more than seventy years after with his band of hardy French adventurers, a new ideal took root in the lands watered by the St. Lawrence and crowned by the Laurentian hills.

Unlike the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock in Massachusetts, the Breton and Norman Rover and colonizer came to the New World with a ripened dream in his heart, not indeed a dream of conquest and subjugation, but a dream touched by spiritual vision wherein faith with its triumphs should go hand in hand with the advancement of exploration and settlement.

The history of the Puritan in America is parochial when compared with the gleam and glamour of New World crusaders whose eye pierced the forests and discerned every bay and cape and body of water between the Gulf of the St. Lawrence and the Rocky Mountains, and whose service to Church and country can be justly measured only by the heroism of toil and faith.

For nearly a century and a half this new ideal went on developing; finding new soil, sowing new seed. When at length in 1759 British arms under General Wolfe snatched the Bourbon lilies from the brow of New France this ideal had taken such deep root, had so fructified that the new colony could well indeed be called New France, for had it not fashioned its life and shaped its ideals after that Mother Country which has been from medieval days the altar of civilization and the inspiration of Europe? The 60,000 French who witnessed the Treaty of Paris in 1763 and were guaranteed by this treaty the continuance and practice of their religion, their language, their laws and their institutions, after living first under the Quebec act of 1774 then under the Constitutional act of 1791 and the act of Union of 1840, had so increased and multiplied that at the time of Canadian Confederation in 1867 the population of the Province of Quebec numbered 1,190,000 of whom but 200,000 were of English descent. Today the population of Quebec is about 2,400,000.

Since the addition of Ungava and other territory acquired by the Province of Quebec during the past few years Quebec has become territorially a very large province. It is one fourth the size of the United States and six times larger than Great Britain and Ireland. The annual value of the field crops of Quebec is \$100,000,000, its dairy products \$22,500,000, its mining products \$13,000,000, its forest products \$30,000,000, and these together with the fisheries give Quebec's production in all an annual value of \$300,000,000.

But while the material advancement of Quebec is marked and striking her moral and intellectual advancement is much more so. After all is it not moral advancement that marks the real progress of every people? In vain are railroads, highways and commerce, if

the virtues of the home do not flourish. It is the family and its life that symbolize the nation. If this be rooted in the strong virtues from whose soil blossom honesty and truth and the strength of chaste and temperate lives there is little reason to fear the decay of a people.

The most striking phenomenon today in the life of Canada is the strong racial integrity of the French-Canadian people. Their homes upon the banks of the St. Lawrence and down along the widened beaches of its gulf could well indeed be their ancestral homes in Normandy or Perche in France, filled with the splendor of Catholic faith and bright with the simplicity and cheer and social naiveté which mark their daily lives.

The French-Canadians have builded in faith and trust. They have never amid their vicissitudes swerved from their ideals. In truth they have founded and developed a Canadian province where peace, harmony and good government obtain, where as the Toronto Statesman recently said "wealth is evenly distributed and security against poverty and unemployment is rooted in a prosperous agricultural community which is a powerful buttress against unrest and revolution."

True, criticism is leveled at Quebec in certain quarters of English-speaking Canada for its lack of intellectual development, but this is not an intelligent criticism based upon facts but one rather rising out of racial enmity and religious prejudice. Quebec is far from being behind the times educationally. It is true there are remote rural regions in Quebec where the difficulty of organizing a school system, because of the sparseness of settlement or insurmountable barriers of nature, is very great, and neither school nor equipment is of the first or best order, but this condition is common in every country that is in a formative state. Quebec in this is no exception. Judged by the returns of literacy and illiteracy in the different provinces of the Dominion, Quebec occupies a creditable position. Here is the percentage of those who cannot read or write in the different Provinces as found in the last census returns: New Brunswick, 14.50; Saskatchewan, 13.70; Manitoba, 13.31; Alberta, 12.72; Quebec, 12.66; British Columbia, 11.61; Nova Scotia, 10.34; Ontario, 6.51; and Prince Edward Island, 7.61.

There can be no doubt about it, secondary education in Quebec is in a flourishing condition. There are in all about twenty classical colleges affiliated with the Catholic universities where young men receive a well-rounded training especially in letters and philosophy, fitting them scholastically for a course in any of the learned professions. Nor need we mention here the academies and convents which are doing especially a good work in the training of Christian womanhood.

But what is particularly creditable to Quebec is the just and liberal manner in which the English Protestant minority are treated by the Catholic majority. From the elementary school to the university, Catholics and non-Catholics possess

a complete system of education independent of each other. The English non-Catholic minority have two universities, McGill and Bishop's College, their own normal school, their own academies, their own elementary schools, their own inspectors and their own Committees of the Council of Public Instruction. For higher education the Catholics have two universities, Laval at Quebec and Laval in Montreal. It is sometimes said that the French are squeezing out the English settlers in the Eastern townships. There is not a word of truth in this nor is the statement supported by fact nor by the opinion of non-Catholics at large in Quebec. Indirectly denial is given to this from the fact that the English minority which in proportion to population would be entitled to not more than ten representatives in the Canadian House of Commons is represented there by some fifteen English-speaking members.

A little incident happened lately which testifies to the harmony and good-will which obtain among all classes and creeds in Quebec. A Rev. E. H. Brandt, principal of a school at Point aux Trembles, Quebec, at a Presbyterian Assembly held in Hamilton, Ontario, attacked with considerable violence the Catholic Church of Quebec stating that the problem there is not a French problem but rather a Catholic problem. Referring to this the Montreal Gazette, perhaps the leading English daily paper of the province and indeed one of the leading journals of the whole Dominion, said: "There is no 'problem' in Quebec, either racial or religious. If there is a problem at all it rests outside of this province. The citizens of Quebec of different races and religions are living comfortably and happily together building up a great province by a common effort. There is harmony because there is tolerance and because people possess what after all is a Christian virtue, that of minding their own business."

As to the moral side of Quebec it is certainly worthy of praise. Quebec is not crimeless. Indeed what country is? Yet its moral record is very high. When we take the report of the Minister of Justice for 1915 and compare Quebec with the "banner province" of Ontario, the population of both being very nearly equal, we find Ontario charged with 58,876 criminal and

minor offences, while Quebec is charged with only 27,205.

Long too before Prohibition was introduced into Canada there were dozens of parishes in Quebec where there was not a drop of liquor sold, an excellent condition due to the good work of the curé. Apropos of this the story is told that once when court was being held down at Gaspé and there was not a criminal case in the docket the presiding judge was asked by a visitor how he accounted for this. The judge replied: "It is owing to three things: the work of the parish priest, the absence of liquor and the influence of the French-Canadian mother."

In the domain of literature and art Quebec is second to no other province in the Dominion, if indeed it does not occupy a first place. The strength of its literary expression like that of the French of Louisiana is found in the departments of history and poetry. Garneau, considering the disadvantages under which he labored, has given us a monumental work in his "History of Canada", while Sulte's "History of the French-Canadians" will remain for all time a work of acknowledged merit and scholarship. No province in the Dominion can offer three Canadian poets whose work is of greater merit than that of La May, Frechette and Chapman. Nor should we fail to speak here of the rare gift of the French-Canadian writers as translators of the marvelous doing into French Alexandrines of Longfellow's "Evangeline," by L. P. LeMay. As wise judicial and scholarly critics it would be difficult too to surpass the fine work of Abbé Casgrain, Camille Roy and Sir Adolphe Routhier. Nor should we forget that our national song "O Canada" is the work of Sir Adolphe Routhier, while Herbert (Albani) as a singer will be abiding and honored names for all time in Canadian hearts and homes.

Thomas O'Hagan in "America."

When Andrew Carnegie was a railroad telegrapher he saved money. James J. Hill said that a man could not be self-respecting until he had begun to save. Lloyd George tells the people of Britain that spending more than they make will lead to national disaster. For the nation, as for the individual, "work and save" is the way to success.

Buy War Saving Stamps!

OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT FOR MÜNSTER, SASK.

DATE	1919		1918		1917	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1. August	89	51	79	52	62	45
2. "	89	55	81	52	76	40
3. "	83	49	76	53	72	54
4. "	83	53	68	45	66	44
5. "	77	48	74	42	67	35
6. "	78	47	65	46	77	42
7. "	73	41	79	44	74	45
8. "	78	41	81	48	65	36
9. "	73	52	70	50	71	33
10. "	71	52	55	45	74	36
11. "	72	50	68	40	70	44
12. "	70	42	62	48	78	44
13. "	71	49	67	36	81	45
14. "	74	51	77	40	74	42
15. "	73	50	72	42	72	44
16. "	75	45	74	54	87	46
17. "	80	40	71	52	85	54
18. "	86	49	78	56	83	54
19. "	74	50	76	42	82	44
20. "	70	45	76	44	85	50
21. "	78	38	74	42	81	46
22. "	74	44	72	52	70	43
23. "	66	40	72	50	71	39
24. "	68	31	77	55	70	44
25. "	68	41	72	52	71	41
26. "	65	45	82	49	66	50
27. "	61	38	85	51	61	36
28. "	72	42			72	39
29. "	66	44	Observer		74	47
30. "	76	38	was		65	43
31. "	69	51	Absent.		65	41

Remarks for the Month of August 1919.

Highest temperature: 89 (on August 1); lowest temperature: 31 (on August 24). Average temperature: Highest 74.58, lowest 45.54. Rain 2.45 in.

The highest temperature during the Month of August 1918 was 85, the lowest 36.

PARISH FEAST

at

Dead Moose Lake

Sept. 14th, 1919

Mass at 9 and 10:30 o'clock A. M.

All are cordially invited for the Dead Moose Lake Doings on September 14th.

DINNER AND SUPPER SERVED with accompanying Entertainments and Refreshments on the School Grounds.

Come and See and be Convinced.

THE COMMITTEE.

You Are Invited

to come in and see us in our new Store and office premises in the old Vulcanizing shop half way between Post Office and Bruser's Store. It doesn't matter whether you intend to use or do use Electric Light and Power on your Farm; you will be interested to hear how much Money, time, labour and Trouble you can save by installing a Light Plant on your Farm or in your Residence. Furthermore, we like to think of our office as an information bureau for all questions arising about the use of electric appliances and apparatus, cost of installation and repairs and maintenance of existing Light Systems. Come in and make use of it.

We sell the "Phelps" Light Plant, just the size for your Farm, twice the size of the best known other plants, and comparatively half the price. Ask us about it when next in Town.

Humboldt's Electrical Shop

Land and Farms!

I have a number of Farms and Wild Lands for sale at low prices. Some will be sold on Crop Payment.

For further particulars apply in person or by letter to

Henry Bruning, MÜNSTER, SASK.

Banque d'Hochelaga

Head Office Montreal.

Established in 1874

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00 — Capital Paid up and Reserve \$7,800,000.00
Total Assets \$57,000,000.00.

General Banking Business transacted on most favorable terms. Special attention given to accounts of Congregations, Parishes, Municipalities, School Districts and Institutions patronized by Farmers. Joint Accounts opened in the name of husband and wife, or any two persons, so that either one can do the banking business. It saves a lot of trouble in case of the death of either one of the parties.

We encourage the purchase and keeping of stock.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:— Interest paid at highest rate and computed semi-annually on all deposits of ONE Dollar up.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT:— Special attention given to sale notes. Money transferred to any part of the world at current rates.

HUMBOLDT BRANCH J. E. BRODEUR, Manager.

MÜNSTER BRANCH ED. M. BRUNING, Manager.

ST. BRIEUX BRANCH Jos. L. LAPOINTE, Manager.

AGENCY AT LENORA LAKE

HENRY KOEP, ENGELFELD.

Contractor in Heating & Electric Lighting

Agent for the Quaker pipeless furnace and the famous Delco Light Farm Lighting Plants.

Ask for prices on your Steam or Hot Water Heating job. I now have a first class man to do my plumbing.

HENRY KOEP, ENGELFELD, SASK.
Wireman for A. STADLEMAN, Contractor & Builder

Subscribe to St. Peters Bote!