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THE DAILY EXAMINER
JANUARY 29, 1898.

THE FATHER BURKE-GUARDIAN CONTROVERSY.
Second Letter.

Sir,—In my last I showed, beyond the possibility of contradiction, how grossly the province of Quebec had been libeled by the Guardian. That virtuous journal has not so far repaired the wrong it has done the said province, nor attempted to explain the extraordinary liberty taken with the official statistics in order to bolster up another cause. I hope its readers have learned to take its statements, then, with more than the regulation "grain of salt."

Although quite unnecessary, I have the words of Mr. George Johnston, Dominion Statistician, printed in Bulletin No. 17 of the last census, page 46, to further confound the Guardian's position. The quotation goes directly to the point: "The population of Quebec between ten and twenty years (says the bulletin) has made much more rapid progress (in education) than the adult population. As a matter of fact, the progress of this group has been much more considerable than that of the same group in any other of our provinces." Evidently Mr. Johnston calculated on the school attendance and its proportion to the population. This official statement therefore gives the quit us to the slander about actual attendance. A reference to the figures of the census of 1871 and those of 1890 shows further that Quebec has progressed in the matter of education 6.29 per cent., while Ontario has only progressed 0.85 per cent. In 20 years their much lauded Ontario has been beaten 6.44 per cent. by badly maligned Quebec! And despite these facts such yappers as the Guardian will go on calumniating the latter province and extravagantly praising the former.

I am only sorry that I cannot address myself to its badly deluded readers directly. "But the general percentage of illiteracy is against Quebec," cries my versatile critic; and for once, although quite beside the question under discussion he falls upon his feet. It is true indeed that the percentage of illiteracy for the group of the population over 20 years is higher than elsewhere in Canada. This no sane man would ascribe to the educational system of the day, any more than he would our large percentage of illiteracy to our present school system. "The province of Quebec is under the Catholic Church and therefore this large percentage," slanderously persists the Guardian. Let us look for a moment at the reasons we have to give for such a state of affairs in Quebec more than elsewhere and see that the man must be blind indeed and bigoted and unjust who will either fail to excuse the illiterate state of some of the older Quebecers or blame the clergy therefor. These reasons are historic and should be accepted by every one attempting to write for the instruction of the public.

In the first place Quebec passed 150 years under French domination—150 years of colonization, clearing of the forest, adventurous expeditions, a continual struggle with virgin forest, barbarism and the New Englander. This period was one of singular hardships. Then came the war of the conquest with the cession of the country to England. At this time the major portion of the literate population emigrated and the educational institutions were closed, and except where the clergy kept alive the spark of science the interruption of all systematic study for 80 years followed. During this time with French-Canada it was a struggle for existence. How different the fortune of Ontario! She received in those years a large and almost entirely literate immigration of Britishers and Loyalists and was able to inaugurate an educational system of more or less completeness. Up to 1846, when La-Fontaine and Morin, backed by the clergy, had to fight the fears and suspicions of their country countrymen in regard to all educational ordinances proposed by a British Parliament, there was no system of primary schools in Quebec and demagogues then as now played upon the feelings of the people to deter them from accepting the

proposed law. Into the very arena had the onslaught to descend and after a long struggle they succeeded in convincing the people that the new measures were in the public interest. Only in 1850, then, did Quebec get a fair start with its common education, and since then wonderful indeed has been the progress made, when it not only secures a larger percentage of pupils at school than that of any of the other provinces, which were quietly at work while Quebec was in the throes of revolution, but has done work of such quality as to carry off the palm by its school exhibits at the great Chicago exposition in 1892. And, as I have said before to the Guardian, if it wants concrete examples of the excellence of the Quebec system let it look about and it will find, with few exceptions, that the only liberally educated men in the public life of the country today are French-Canadians, the product of those Quebec schools. We can, therefore, admit without shame, or without the slightest reflection on the Catholic Church, that as a consequence of the political unrest of the province up to 50 many Quebecers are today written down illiterate in our census returns. This does not say that they are ignorant men. From a residence of several years in the Province I can safely say that the great majority of the French inhabitants registered as illiterate could teach many of those things which go with a liberal education to those holding them up to ridicule. Even the Guardian admits, I see, whatever has come over it, they are freer from crime than other Canadians, and therefore it is safe to assume that under the designing clergy they understand also a little about the eighth commandment a number, of the decalogue quite unfamiliar to Guardian people.

Having said so much for the province of Quebec, I should be paying but a poor compliment to the intelligence of your readers were I to add a single word in justification of the Catholic clergy in this matter of education here. The most partial historian whose book finds its way into the school-boy's hands—and such books are on our school lists—cannot fail to denote the efforts and sacrifices made particularly in Quebec, by the clergy since the landing of the illustrious and saintly DeLaval down to the present day. There, as elsewhere, and there as I've said, particularly, the church has never ceased to labor for the education of not only the white man, but indeed of the red man as well. Ignorant, then, or dishonest and ungrateful is the man who today on this head can calumniate her.

A. E. BURKE

SOME ADVANTAGES OF DAIRYING.

1. The first advantage of dairying is that it takes less fertility from the soil than other branches of farming. A ton of wheat takes \$7 out of the farm and sells for less than \$16. A ton of butter takes fifty cents' worth of plant food from the farm and sells from \$400 to \$600. Comment is needless.

2. Butter is a condensed product. Nothing can be made or grown on the farm which brings as much per pound. Farmers removed from the market and communities far from railroad, can send butter from the farm or creamery with the least possible expense. The dairyman can condense tons of fodder and crops grown on the farm into dairy products and send them to market in compact and portable form.

3. Butter is a finished product. It is ready for the consumer either in the private dairy or local factory or creamery. The only exception is where cream is sent long distances to a central station from skimming stations scattered over a large section of country. But this exception proves the rule.

4. Dairying brings in a constant income. The man who sells crops of any kind has to wait until he can market his product one year. There is little satisfaction in this. It is unbusiness-like to go without cashive weeks, and then have a lot of money come in at one time. The dairyman has an income nearly or quite fifty-two weeks in the year.

5. Dairying gives constant, remunerative employment. The dairyman finds profitable work through the year, and his work is most profitable during the winter time.

6. On the dairy farm the work is better divided. The grain harvest comes so close to haying that it often gets mixed up with it, to the detriment of both; but when corn is grown and put into the silo for dairy feed, and not so much grain raised, the harvests are several weeks apart.

7. Skill and brain work get better pay in dairying than in any other branch of farming. To produce the dairy products, requires something besides hard work. The dairyman must have knowledge and skill and exercise great care.

8. There is more room at the top, greater opportunities to improve than in any other farm work. Cows produce from 150 to 500 pounds of butter per year, and butter sells from 15 to 25 cents per pound. No other branch of Agriculture shows anything like this, or gives such a chance to rise.

9. Take the country through, there is no kind of farm work so well suited to women as dairying.

10. Dairying leads to thoughtfulness for the comfort of animals, and thus tends to morality. To do her best the cow must be made as comfortable as possible in every way. She will tolerate neglect or cruelty. She is a teacher of gentleness and kindness.

11. Dairying is the most progressive branch of farming.

12. Dairying pays better than any other branch of farming both actually and prospectively.

The members of The Royal Salvage Corps are requested to meet in their room this evening at 7.30 sharp.

FRENCH PARENTS
They Sacrifice the Lives of Their Little Ones for Insurance Money.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The statement is made by the News that advantage is being taken of local children's insurance facilities to deliberately kill off little children. The News says:—"The lives of children are sacrificed to the avariciousness of their parents, who barter in their death with the utter absence of humanity that is positively startling. In many cases children are reared for the express purpose of encompassing the death by means that will enable the murderers to escape punishment and bring dollars into their pockets. These statements appear incredible to the average person, but circumstances seem to stamp them with truth. The two insurance companies operating in this city, the Prudential and Metropolitan, are unintentionally responsible for these murders. Their plan to insure the life of a child for five cents a week has opened a way for the unscrupulous to mulct them, and many have taken advantage of it. The paper goes on to explain how the revolting work is done; many of wilfully subjecting the intended victims to exposure, contagion and abuse. The little ones quickly sicken; they are neglected, and soon wither away and die, and the insurance is collected. A bad phase of the evil is that owing to the contagious cases being suppressed, the authorities know nothing of the cases till the sufferers have spread the germs of death far and wide. It is proposed to employ a medical officer to devote his entire time to the discovery of such cases."

FUNERAL OF A GIANT.

Severe Test of the Facilities of an Undertaker.

The funeral of Joseph Handley, who was the largest man in Philadelphia took place a few days ago, and the undertaker who had charge of the funeral ceremonies, had no end of troubles before the former giant was laid to rest. Handley weighed between 500 and 600 pounds, and was over four feet broad across the shoulders. The undertaker could find no coffin in the city large enough for his body, and was forced to build one, the dimensions of which were 7 feet in length, 4 1/2 feet in width and 2 1/2 feet in depth. The coffin was supported by iron bands and before it could be carried from the house, the door jams had to be removed. A hearse large enough to receive the coffin could not be secured, and it was taken to the cemetery in an open wagon. The coffin together with the body weighed 1200 pounds, and was rolled up the aisle of the church on a rubber tired truck. It was intended to have the internment at Old Cathedral Cemetery, but the entrance of the receiving vault was too narrow and the funeral was forced to go to Holy Cross cemetery.

Heart Trouble

A Few Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cures.

"I had a heart trouble for years. I was persuaded by a friend to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After I had taken three bottles I found that Hood's Sarsaparilla had completely and perfectly cured me." MISS C. A. FLINN, Wallace Bridge, Nova Scotia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills—the best family cathartic, easy to operate. 25c.

New Years Goods

Opal Rings, Carbuncle Rings, Jeweled Watches, Musical Chime Clocks, Musical Alarm Clocks, Solid silver Coffee Spoons, Child's Spoons and Fork Cheese Spoons, Salt Cellars, Wedding Rings, any quality desired.

Rings any size, style or stone made to order.

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Jan 14 1898 & w

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The Mistake She Made.

At a party the hostess said to a guest: "I want you to entertain Mr. Blank a little. He looks bored to death. I will introduce him, and you must try to amuse him. You know his strong point is butter, on which he has written a book."

The lady guest graciously undertook the task of entertaining the man, inwardly wondering that he should be so interested in butter—of which she knew very little—when his face indicated a mind given to much profound thinking.

However, with butter in view, she began on the weather, gradually got to the country, then on to a farm, from that to cows, and at last to butter. The man looked more bored than ever, the magic word butter producing not the slightest effect, and he left her somewhat abruptly and soon withdrew from the house.

"I did my best," she explained to the hostess. "I went through agonies to prove that I was deeply interested in butter, but it was all in vain."

"Butter!" exclaimed the hostess. "What possessed you to talk to that man, of all men, on butter? I told you he had just written a book on Buddha, and I knew how deeply you two were interested in the same subject."

And they said in chorus, "Gracious!"—Strand Magazine.

Naval Organization.

Naval apprentices, third class, are enlisted on board the receiving ships at the large navy yards on both coasts. They must be between the ages of 14 and 17, have the consent of their parents and guardians and agree to serve until they are 21 years of age. To enter they must be of robust frame, intelligent, and, as the regulation goes, "be of perfectly sound and healthy constitution, free from any physical defects or malformation and not subject to fits." They must be able to read and write, though in special cases, where the boy shows a general intelligence, he may be enlisted notwithstanding that his reading and writing are imperfect. No boy who has been convicted of crime or is of known bad character can be enlisted. Upon enlistment he receives his outfit and is entered on the ship's books as entitled to a monthly payment of \$9 and a ration.—Harper's Round Table

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