August 18, 1922

N MEANORY CH PALEANDER GRAHAM BELL

-Capel, British and Colonial Press

Acadian Race in the State of Louisiana

(Toronto Globe). When Evangeline and her lover were pathetically abandoned by Longfellow somewhere down the Atlantic coast of the present Unit-ed States, the old Acadian exile colony was lost forever for most eople. Many of us have wonder-ed what happened to Evangeline's friends and kinsmen, but little light has been shed on the subject. Now we have some illumination in a has been shed on the subject. Now we have some illumination in a racy article by Harve Parsons in the Philadelphia Ledger, in which he locates some of them in Louisi-ana. After speaking of a mixed rece called the "Redbones," with negro blood, the writer says: "In direct contrast to the Red.

"In direct contrast to the Red-bone is Evangeline's folk, about the purest follow-up of one race to be found, unless it be the inhabi-tants of Kentucky and Tennessee distinctly mountains, who are as distinctly English as their great-several-times English as their great-several-times great-grandparents, who are in Kent or Surrey, for 'Cajuns (Aca-dians) did not mix. But rarely, until recent years, did a 'Cajun go outside her immediate neigh-borhood for a mate. At about the age of 13 she was selected by some cousin, and the strain pro-ceded without interruption. In some districts in Louisiana a great bearded patriarch may be the great-grandfather of every child within fifteen miles. "Modern conditions and force of circumstances are breaking up this

circumstances are breaking up this order of things to a certain extent, principally through industrial lines In days of old—not so very old— 'Cajuns lived just as did their forebears ten years after the English shipped them out of Canada and shipped them out of Canada and dumped them at the gates of their unsympathetic countrymen at New Orleans. 'The coast cities were founded by the fishing and city class of French 'Cajuns, dating even back of their Canadian life, were farmers, fishermen and hunt-ors in France. They were rural ers in France. They were rural and peaceful in their tastes and reand peaceful in their tastes and re-mained but a short time in New Orleans before moving up into the wilderness. Up to ten years ago they were just as George Gable found them 37 years ago, when he got the local color for his "Bona-venture".

Of course the Acadians are still represented in the Maritime Prov-inces of Canada. Some years after

is cleanliness, accompanied by free ventilation and plenty of light; and the first element in EVANGELINE'S FOLKS DOWN SOUTH Acadian Race in the State of quietly settled near the Bay of Fundy. Their descendants may still be found along the shores of that bay in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the French language and primitive customs still are encountered.

tawa,

VALUE OF CANADIAN MO-TOR HIGHWAYS

A remarkable increase in the volume of motor traffic into Can-ada in 1921 is shown by the re-turns compiled by the Depart-ment of Customs. According to their registrations, 617,285 auto-mobiles entered Canada for tour-ing purposes during the calendar year 1921. Of these 615,074 remained for less than one month and 2.221 for a period of more than and 2,221 for a period of more than one month and less than six months. The total number for 1920 was only 93,300 or an in-crease of 523,985 cars in one year. crease of 523,985 cars in one year. Allowing an average expenditure of \$25 per day including gasoline and garage charges for the first class of car and an average length of stay of seven days, the traffic represents an expenditure of over \$107,000,000 while the second class of car on the basis of an estimat of car on the basis of an estimat-ed expenditure of \$20 per day for thirty days was worth approxi-mately \$1,326,600. This means that the motor highways of Canada brought in a foreign revenue last year of \$108,326,600. Estimated on a five new cont bacin it means that

a five per cent. basis it means that improved roads are worth over two billion dollars to this coun-try without taking into account the service they render Cana-dians themselves.

The registrations according to provinces were: Nova Scotia, 223; Prince Edward Island, 22; New Brunswick, 1,826; Quebec, 43,-264; Ontario, 537,283; Manitoba, 8,020; Saskatchewan, 427; Alberta, 363; British Columbia, 25,957.

A Snap in

Envelopes

light; and the first element in sanitation is cleanliness. That this is a prime consideration is indicated by the statement that the officially appointed inspector will not undertake to test a herd for tuberculosis until he is assured by personal observation that the promises are clean and that the premises are clean and sanitary. Besides details of the pro-visions made for Government testing explanations are given the ques tion and answer form regarding a tion and answer form regarding a variety of matters, including muni-cipal testing and the classification of dairies, testing by private practitioners with department-ally supplied tuberculin, and the ways in which swine and poultry are liable to become infected with tuberculosis tuberculosis

85 explicit answers, couched in plain, straightforward language, regarding the Accredited Herd sys-tem and the indentification, preven-

tion and eradication of tuberculosis

also relative to the requirements of and provision for official in-spection and testing. The primary principle for the prevention of tuberculosis, or for that matter, any other disease of live stock, is clearliness accompanied by

A colored soldier in the American army was on guard for the first time in his life. A dark form approached him. 'Halt," he cried in a threatening tone. "Who are you?" "The officer of the day,"

The officer ad anced but before he had taken half a dozen steps the dusky

entry again cried "Halt" "This is the second time you have

alted me," observed the officer. 'What are you going to do next?" "Never you mind what Ah's

do next. Mah orders are to call 'Halt' three times, den shoot'"



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HE ERECTED A MONUMENT THAT WILL LIVE FOREVER HEALTH OF DAIRY CATTLE How it Can Be Obtained and Also Maintained A laugh is just like sunshine. It freshens all the day. It tips the peak of life with light, And drives the clouds away.

WHAT A LAUGH IS.

THE ACADIAN

If dairymen in particular, and farmers generally, would know how to have healthy cattle, they The soul grows glad that hears it, And feels its courage strong— A laugh is just like sunshine For cheering folk along! should lose no time in sending to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, for a copy of recently issued pamphlet No. 16 of the A laugh is just like music, Dominion Department of Ag-riculture, prepared under the immediate supervision of the Vet It lingers in the heart, And where its melody is heard The ills of life depart; I And happy thoughts come crowd erinary Director General. It contains 85 definite questions and

ing Its joyful notes to greet-

A laugh is just like music For making living sweet!

UNDERLING FACTS

been passed upon them by un-imaginative elders who cannot understand the fertile minds of their offspring. A normal child has no desire to distort the truth, unless forced to do so through fear of the punishment which may result if the truth is known. When a child prevaricates under when they give forth their thoughts when a child prevaricates under such conditions the fault rests liars. The wise parent, instead upon those who thus force them to lie. But there are many child-ren, you say, who lie about events when the truth itself warrants no censure. And this is the case with the greater number of youth-

ful prevaricators. But we should It is said children are "natural born liars". This judgment has been passed upon them by un-different significations. Images



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