

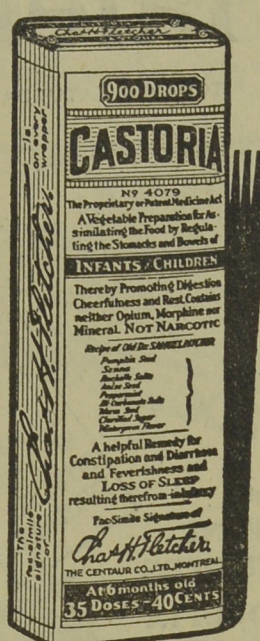
The province of Manitoba last month celebrated its sixtieth birthday. Where 60 years ago the buffalo reigned alone, Manitoba farmers are now pasturing 350,000 horses and 630,000 cattle and the prairie dweller instead of returning to fort or wigwam from his day's work, spends his evenings in his radio-equipped home or motors over good highways to the nearest city.

About a thousand tons of zinc concentrates from Field, B.C., on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, were shipped to Japan recently, this being part of a movement of 1,500 tons monthly from a mine which started five months ago and which ships lead concentrate to California.

Nearly 12,000 extra men are finding employment this summer in the Canadian Pacific Railway program of construction, maintenance and improvement from coast to coast of the Dominion. Program includes laying of branch lines, repairing and renovating of right of way, bridges, tunnels, stations, and other buildings. The men in general are recruited as near as possible to the scene of work and kept steadily employed until each job is finished.

"How the women must laugh at men!" exclaims William Feather. Tee-hee.

# Children CRY for it



It may be the little stomach; it may be the bowels are sluggish. No matter what coats a child's tongue, its a safe and sensible precaution to give a few drops of Castoria. This gentle regulation of the little system soon sets things to rights. A pure vegetable preparation that can't harm a wee infant, but brings quick comfort—even when it is colic, diarrhea, or similar disturbance.

And don't forsake Castoria as

the child grows older. If you want to raise boys and girls with strong systems that will ward off constipation, stick to good old Castoria; and give nothing stronger when there's any irregularity except on the advice of a doctor. Castoria is sold in every drugstore, and the genuine always bears Chas. H. Fletcher's signature on the wrapper.

## HISTORIAN UNEARTH'S NAMES OF GRAND PRE EXILES, SOME IMMORTALIZED IN POETRY

(H. Leander D'Entremont in Halifax Chronicle.)

Grand Pre. What memories come into our minds at the mention of the name! The history and traditions of that village strikes a sympathetic chord in the innermost recess of our hearts, and the romance of "Evangeline" grips at the heart strings as one reads it, admiring, at the same time the imaginary power of the great American poet who wrote it.

"Grande Prairie," as it was first called by the early French Explorers, and now better known as just "Grand Pre," has been immortalized by Longfellow, and popularized by the Dominion Atlantic Railway. This village, situated midway between Halifax and Annapolis, derives its name from the extensive marshes which extend for miles around, with a river running through which empties into Minas Basin. This basin was called by the first settlers "Bassin des Mines" on account of the copper mines they found there, the metal of which they used for making spoons and other utensils.

### The First Settler

It was about the year 1680 that Pierre Melanson, the first tailor to come to Acadia, left Port Royal to settle in new territory, and he chose Grand Pre. He had with him, his wife, who was Marie Marguerite d'Entremont, daughter of the Baron de Pomfou, and their seven children. Six years later, in 1683, we find ten families there, number fifty seven persons, the Melanson family having then nine children. One of their daughters, Marguerite by name became the first wife of Rene Le Blanc, the celebrated "Notary of Grand Pre." In 1693, three hundred and seven inhabitants are recorded; in 1703, this district, including Minas, had a population of 427, and in 1731 there were 108 families residing at Grand Pre. The last regular census, taken before the deportation, was in 1737, and it gives Port Royal a population of 1,046; Piguit, 1,623; Riviere aux Canards, which included Grand Pre, 2,113, and Beaubassin, 1,816 giving a total Acadian population of 7,598 in that part of the Province. Several hundred more should be added to represent the population of the Barony of Pubnico.

According to the accounts of an English voyager (LaFargue's History) who visited Nova Scotia in 1746, there were then, in the District of Minas, some 6,000 inhabitants, and he estimated the whole Acadian population as being about 12,500, which may be taken as nearly correct, and as a fair average between the 8,000 and the 18,000 estimated by different historians, as being in the Province in 1755.

Much has been written concerning the Acadians of pre-expulsion days and, according to many writers, these people were practically without faults. That they were simple in their manners and peaceable in their occupations; affectionate in their family relationship and devout to their faith and language, is very true, but I, as an Acadian, must say that my researches have convinced me that our ancestors were like their descendants of today. Their morals were good, and profanity among them was quite unknown, but they were human and they had their failings. This was mostly concerning property, or with taking part against the English with the French officers and their Indian allies, who ill-advised them about everything. (See Recorder of Council of Annapolis, 1719 to 1739.)

### Citation by Col Winslow

These records are taken from the Journal of Colonel John Winslow, who was the Commander of the expedition who conducted the deportation in 1755. This Journal is in the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the writer has examined them in their rooms. A copy of it was published in 1883, by the Nova Scotia Historical Society. Extracts from it may also be found in Volume II of the Canadian Archives for the year 1905. On the 2nd day of September, 1755, Colonel Winslow made the following entry (it is copied just as he spelled the words):

"September 2nd, 1755. Made out a Citation to the Inhabitants to Convene them vizt. those in my Disesa Ha att the Church in Grand Pre, those of Capt. Murray at Forte Edward at Piziquid. Got it put into French by Mr. Beauchamp, a Merchant, and in these words:

"By John Winslow, Esqr., Lievt Colonel & Commander of his Majesty's Troops at Grande Pre, Mines River, Cannard and Places adjatiant, &c.

"To the Inhabitants of the District of Grand Pre, Mines River, Cannard, &c., as well ancient as Young Men & Ladies.

"Where his Excellency the Governor has Instructed up of his Last resolution Respecting the matters Proposed Laely to the Inhabitants and as ordered us to Communicate the same to the Inhabitants in General in Person his Excellency be desirous that each of them Should be fully Satisfied of his Majesty's Intentions which he has also ordered us to Communicate to you. Such as they have been Given him.

"I therefore order and Strictly Injoyne by these Pressence to all the Inhabitants as well of the above named Districts as of all the other Districts, both old men & young men as well as all Lads of ten years of age to attend at the Church at Grand Pre on Fryday the 5th Instant at Three of the Clock in the afternoon that We may Impart o hem what we are ordered to Communicate to them: Declaring that no Excuse will be admitted of on any Pretence whatsoever on Pain of Forfitting Goods and Chatters on Default.

Given at Grand Pre the Second of September in the 29th year of his Majesty's reign A. D. 1755.

(Signed) JOHN WINSLOW.

On September 4th we find the following recorded:

"This Morning sent for Doctor Rodion and Delivered him a Citation to the Inhabitants with a Strict Charge to See it Executed, which he promised Should be Faithfully Done."

### A Memorable Day

The next day, the 5th of September, is a date ever to be remembered and Colonel Winslow end the entry of that day with the words: "Thus Ended the Memorable fifth of September a day of great Fatigue & Trouble." Here is a part of what he write in his Journal for that day:

"September 5th Att Three in the afternoon The French Inhabitants appeared agreeable to their Citation at the Church in Grand Pre amounting To 418 of their Best Men upon which I ordered a Table to be Sett in the Center of the Church and being attended with those of my officers who were off Guard Delivered them by Interpreters the King's order in the following words:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I Received from his Excellency Governor Lawrence. The Kings Commission which I have in my hand and by whose orders you are Convened together to Manifest to you his Majesty's Final solution to the French Inhabitants in this his Province of Nova Scotia, who for almost half a Century have had more Indulgence Granted them, then any of his Subjects in any Part of his Dominions, what use you have made of them, you your Self Best Know.

"The Part of Duty I am now upon is what thoh Necessary is Very Disagreeable to my natural make & Temper as I know it Must be Grievous to you who are of the Same Species.

"But it is not my Business to ann Medvert, but to obey Such Orders as I receive and therefore without Hesitation Shall Deliver you his Majesty's orders and Instructions vizt.

"That your Lands & Tenements, Cattle of all Kinds and Live Stock of

all Sortes are Forfitted to the Crown with all other your Effects Saving your money and Household Goods and you yourselves to be removed from this his Province.

"Thus it is Peremtorily his Majesty's orders That the whole French Inhabitants of these Districts, be removed, and I am Throh his Majesty's Goodness Directed to allow you Liberty to Carry off your money and House hold goods as Many as you Can without Discomemodding the Vessels you go in. I shall do Every thing in my Power that all Those Goods be Secured to you and that you are not Molested in Carrying of them off and also that whole Families shall go in the Same Vessel, and make this remove which I an Sensable must give you a great Deal of Trouble as Easay as his Majesty's Service will admit and hope that in whot Ever part of the world you may Fall you may be Faithful Subjects, a Peasable & Happy People.

"I Must also Inform you That it is his Majesty's Pleasure that you remain in Security under the Inspection & Direction of the Troops that I have the Honr to Command and then Declared them the Kings Prisoners.

(Signed) JOHN WINSLOW

Col. Winslow reports 433 men, 337 married women, 527 sons, 567 daughters, and 820 old and infirm not mentioned, making a total of 2743 "given in." They had 5007 horned cattle, 8690 sheep, 4197 hogs and 493 horses. This covered the district of Grand Pre, Minas, Canard and places adjoining.

About one thousand of these people were carried to Massachusetts, and it is from those who returned from there, and from the several hundreds who escaped to the woods to live a miserable existence for a dozen years that the present population of the Acadians in the Maritime Provinces and in New England, are descended from. They now number nearly half a million persons.

Several thousands of these Acadians were carried along the coast, and left in the English colonies from Massachusetts to the Carolinas. Of those, a few thousand eventually got to France where the family names of some of them are still to be found, especially at Belle-Isle-en-Mer, on the western coast of France.

Except in a few instances, these exiles were sent ashore on a bleak coast where they were left to shift for themselves the best they could. Ill-treated in some places, rebuffed in others, and looked upon by all as undesirable persons, of a different race and creed, and as enemies of England, they were treated accordingly. Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, while not wanting them, accorded them a meagre livelihood. However, we have an instance where the "Brotherhood of Man" came to the surface and exerted itself on the side of the exiled Acadians. This was in Maryland, where some two hundred Acadians were nearly dead from starvation and exhaustion, when two families of good samaritans came to their aid, and the names of Charles Smith and Henry Brent should be cherished by all the Acadians. These two prosperous families, having heard of the sad conditions of the exiles, who had been cast upon the shores of Maryland took them in and provided them with food and shelter for nearly two years, and the Acadians themselves, in return for the kindness shown them, did their part by doing work on their plantations.

A reader asks a San Francisco editor if there is some rule of spelling to determine whether it is "is" or "ei." Our personal rule is to write two e's, and put a dot between them.

## YOU CAN PREVENT FOREST FIRES

# Check

## FOREST DESTRUCTION

Canadian forest industries add five hundred million dollars annually to the national wealth. Their very existence is threatened by forest fires, which directly or indirectly affect every citizen through their menace to the national prosperity.

Every Canadian should be careful with fire while in the woods.

# Save the FORESTS

Millions depend on them!

FOREST SERVICE  
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR



## Reduce the Acid

In sick stomachs—instantly

Sick stomachs, sour stomachs and indigestion usually mean excess acid. The stomach nerves are overstimulated. Too much acid makes the stomach and intestines sour. Alkali kills acid instantly. The best form is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, because one harmless, tasteless dose neutralizes many times its volume in acid. Since its invention, 50 years ago, it has remained the standard with physicians everywhere.

Take a spoonful in water and your unhappy condition will probably end in five minutes. Then you will always know what to do. Crude and harmful methods will never appeal to you. We prove this for your own sake. It may save a great many disagreeable hours. Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. Each bottle contains full directions—any drugstore.