

settlement that we have the earliest account of anything of strictly medical interest in Acadia. That year Samuel de Champlain—a name illustrious in Canadian history—was with de Monts at St. Croix, and he has left a most interesting account of a serious malady which attacked the colonists. Here let me quote part of Champlain's narrative:

“During the winter, many of our company were attacked by a certain malady called the *mal de la terre*, otherwise scurvy, as I have since heard from learned men.”

In 1613 the colony of Port Royal was greatly injured by an expedition from Virginia; war between France and England followed; but upon the restoration of peace, in 1632, France was still permitted to hold Acadia.

The work of colonization was resumed under the auspices of the new company of France; some sixty families of farmers, fishermen and artisans were brought over, settling first at La Have, and subsequently at Port Royal.

From the final cession of Acadia to Great Britain and the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, to the year 1749, when Halifax was founded, not the slightest effort was made in the direction of securing British settlers for Nova Scotia. France, by the retention of Cape Breton and the fortification of Louisburg, was enabled effectively to checkmate the plans of England. When war broke out between the two nations in 1744, the governor of Louisburg promptly sent an expedition to regain Nova Scotia. Canso was attacked and destroyed, and it was determined to capture Annapolis—which meant the capture of all Nova Scotia. This attempt failed, but it so exasperated the New England people that they resolved to secure possession of Louisburg. A scheme, planned by a lawyer and executed by a citizen commander, with an army of artisans, fishermen, farmers and lumbermen, snatched, by sheer audacity, from the grasp of France, the great stronghold of Louisburg, defended by a garrison of veterans. At the close of the war, however, Louisburg, conquered by arms, was restored by diplomacy. A storm of indignation swept over New England, which had the effect of quickening a plan long cherished by the British government, of establishing a permanent settlement, and strong military station, on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, as a counterpoise to Louisburg, and Halifax was founded in the early summer of 1749.

A fleet of transports, with 2,576 immigrants, of which 1,546 were adult males, sailed for Chebucto Bay, under the command of Hon. Edward Cornwallis. New Englanders also came