



EVANGELINE LAND

cumbed to expeditions organized mainly at Halifax. In the final result of the acquisition of Canada in 1759 historians are not wanting who contend that the fortunes of war in Germany had much to do with the momentous course of events, although the skilful strategy of Wolfe and Amherst were all important elements in the outcome.

A candid estimate of the respective value of maritime points of vantage on the coast line of North America can but lead to the conclusion that in the peaceful pursuit of the paths of commerce New York and Halifax are still as supreme in their geographical convenience as in the days when Pitt utilized them so conspicuously for the honor and glory of Great Britain. Under the fostering care of a generous mother-land, which lavished upwards of \$2,000,000 on its support, during its

first seven years of existence, Halifax at once rose into prominence as an extensive shipping centre, and for a lengthy period its progress was inseparably associated with British military and naval interests. Moreover great commercial advantages had been suggested by the people of Massachusetts as likely to result from the establishment of a favorably located central harbor on the Atlantic coast line. This forecast proved a correct one. The dismantling of Louisburg, the "Dunkirk of America," and the transfer of its garrison, munitions and materials to Halifax undoubtedly led for the advancement of the latter. It was unfortunately the fashion in those old days to depreciate the status of the colonial forces by both the British and French regular army officers, and many ill founded prejudices existed with reference to the