

of the order a chain was put, with some ceremony, on the neck of one of the company, commissioning him for the day to go a-hunting. The next day it was conferred upon another, and, thus, in succession. All exerted themselves to the utmost to see who would do the best and bring home the finest game."

With the de Monts colonists were several surgeons, some of whom may have fallen victims to the then mysterious disease. before the Ordre de Bon Temps brought fresh game and health to the adventurous little company.

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. Most of these came from districts on the west coast of France where it was customary to protect the low-lying lands from the encroachment of the sea by dykes, and they adopted the same method, with notable success, to reclaim the rich and extensive marshes about the Bay of Fundy, and soon made comfortable homes for themselves. The progress of colonization was long retarded by internal dissensions, and by strife between the rival claimants to the territory—France and England.

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