

and not before known to historians of Nova Scotia. English writers seldom or never quote this book, and probably few English-Canadians are aware that it is not a mere essay on the early institutions and manners of the French in America, as its title might imply, but a connected and reliable history of French Acadia and its people from its first settlement to the return of the exiles of 1755. He quotes freely from Murdoch, but on the other hand gives considerable information which Murdoch did not possess. Similarly, but few know that the splendid work of the late venerable Abbé Casgrain, "*Un Pèlerinage au Pays d'Évangéline*," is more than a "book of travels" with topographical descriptions. It is that, and a valuable history besides.

I ought to have made it more clear in my preface that I was in no way entitled to credit for what deserved credit, or to blame for what was blameworthy or obnoxious to hostile criticism, in the original volume, except those chapters which I expressly acknowledged as my own work. As it is, however, I am conscious of having been accorded in various quarters honour to which the late Mr. Calnek alone was entitled.

I have made a considerable digression from my immediate subject in connection with the deportation and exile of the Acadians, but the County of Annapolis was the scene of an important part of that transaction, which cannot be adequately dealt with except as a whole, and without considering episodes as widely separate in respect to locality as Prince Edward Island from the State of Louisiana. And I must here most gratefully acknowledge my obligation for a large amount of valuable material furnished me by that prince of Acadian archæologists, Mr. Placide Gaudet, of the Archives Office, Ottawa. My thanks are also due to Miss Mary C. Innes for permission to copy the portrait of Admiral Wolseley in her interesting and valuable Memoir of the Admiral. Having thus discharged what I felt to be my duty in this matter, I now take my final leave of the public.

THE AUTHOR.

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