

cipally to the towns and more populous parts.¹ Ulstermen settled in central Nova Scotia, Scotsmen in the eastern district and Cape Breton, while Yorkshiremen took up the fertile lands on both sides of the isthmus of Chignecto. The first were usually on the side of reform and so were the lowland Scots. The others were of a more conservative turn.

Ideas

Feudal ideas imported from France played little part in the municipal life of Nova Scotia. The compromise of deputies for the French and justices of the peace for the English during the period of disputed rule seems to have left no perceptible trace in the forms of local government. The formative ideas were those brought over by Cornwallis and those introduced by the New Englanders, and, in the case of New Brunswick, by the Loyalists. Those of Cornwallis and the Loyalists had a common origin. The practices of the Loyalists had but suffered a sea-change. They grew out of the adaptation of English ideas and practices to the problems of government in the southern colonies of America, Virginia and New York. As for the New Englanders, they advocated the principles of the chartered government of Massachusetts Bay.² In each of the types—the Virginian and Massachusetts—the powers granted to the governing body of the colony came direct from the Crown and not from the Parliament at Westminster; and in each case these powers were granted to a council or company which had the right to choose its subordinate officers.

The fortunes of the two companies, however, were different. The Massachusetts Company migrated to the new land. The election of the assistants to the Governor by the freemen of the company became the election of representatives for the government of the community. The interests of company and colony merged. The Virginian Council ruled from London through

¹ See Ganong's *Origin of Settlements in New Brunswick* (Royal Society of Canada, Transactions, 1904).

² The two types, the provincial or Virginian and the chartered government or Massachusetts, are sketched by Mr. J. P. Wallis in an interesting article in the Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, Vol. X.