

13. The new agitation sprung out of the more rapid growth of population in Upper Canada compared with Lower Canada. It was a demand in Canada West for representation by population. It culminated in 1867 in the Union Act, by which the Province of Canada was divided into two provinces (Ontario and Quebec) and, with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, became the Dominion of Canada.

14. The first attempt to colonize Acadia (Nova Scotia) was made by the French in 1598. It was unsuccessful. A second and a third attempt in 1599 and 1600 proved abortive. In 1605 Baron de Poutrincourt, a French gentleman-adventurer, established Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal) the first actual settlement by Europeans on the shores of the North American continent. Port Royal holds a unique place in our history. In it was built the first cluster of French homes that ever gladdened Canada; to it came the first body of colonizing Britons that ever left the Mother Isle to found an English-speaking community on our half of this continent. It is the nursery from which sprang the two branches of the two great races, which, after a hundred and fifty years of fierce fighting around Port Royal for supremacy through the arts of war, are now, as they have been for a century and a third, joint proprietors of this Canada of ours, having settled down to nobler rivalries in the arts of peace, with the one common object of making the land we live in a shining example of the prosperity that surely comes from concord and a well cemented union. It holds the record as the most frequently assaulted place on this continent. The following is the record of the changes of masters it has experienced :

1605. Founded by Poutrincourt.	1680. Restored to French.
1608. Transferred to Virginia by English grant.	1690. Captured by Sir W. Phipps (English).
1613. Destroyed (the fort) by Argal of Virginia.	1690. Captured by Pirates.
1613. Taken possession of by French.	1692. Transferred by charter from the English King to Massachusetts.
1623. Taken possession of by Sir William Alexander (English).	1697. Became French by Treaty of Ryswick.
1624. Ceded to France.	1704. Attacked by Massachusetts under Church.
1627. Granted to the 100 Associates.	1707. Attacked by Massachusetts under March.
1628. Taken by Sir David Kirke (English).	1710. Captured by Nicholson (English).
1632. Transferred to France by Treaty St. Germain.	1711. Attacked by French and Indians.
1643. Scene of battle between D'Aunay and La Tour.	1713. Transferred to Great Britain by Treaty of Utrecht.
1654. Captured from French by Sedgewick with Massachusetts troops.	1722. Threatened by Indians.
1655. Ceded by Oliver Cromwell to France, Treaty Westminster.	1724. Attacked by Indians.
1657. Passed to Sir Thomas Temple (English)	1744. " " "
1667. Became French again by Treaty of Breda.	1744. Attacked by French under Duvivier.
1679. Became English.	1746. Threatened by French ships.
	1746. Threatened by Canadians under De Ramesay.
	1781. Sacked by Pirates.

Nova Scotia was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Under its first name, *La Cadie* (*I*), (afterwards Acadia)

I. Acadie in the Micmac language means "abundance"; Shubenacadie, "abundance of potatoes"; Apochechkumochwakadi, "abounding in black duck." The river is now called Canard; in English, Duck River. Nova Scotia abounded in forests, forest animals, minerals, fertile lands, streams, fish—everything, in fact. The Indian wanted for nothing. Everything was there in abundance. "Acadi" the Indian would say of his country to the French visitors; hence, probably, the origin of the early name of the country.