



FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

OLD HOUSE AT SHELBURNE, N.S., (1783-1898).

ally known by the name that was appropriately given to them at a later time in recognition of their fidelity to a United Empire, was a most auspicious event for the British American provinces, the greater part of which was still a wilderness. In the Acadian provinces, afterwards divided into New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, there was a British population of only some fourteen thousand souls, mostly confined to the peninsula. In the valley of the St. Lawrence there was a French population of nearly 100,000 persons, dwelling chiefly on the banks of the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal. The total British population of the province of Quebec did not exceed 2,500, residing for the most part in the towns of Quebec and Montreal. No English people were found west of Lake St. Louis, and what is now the populous province of Ontario was an entire wilderness except where loyal refugees had gathered about the English fort at Niagara or a few French settlers had made homes for themselves by the side of the Detroit River and

Lake St. Clair. The migration of between thirty and forty thousand Loyalists to the Maritime Provinces and the valley of the St. Lawrence was the saving of British interests in the great region which England still happily retained in North America.

A review of all the lists of Loyalists that have come down to us shows how large a proportion of the best

people of the Atlantic colonies had sacrificed their happiness, comfort and wealth for the sake of principle. The colleges of Harvard, Yale and King's contribut-



SIR JOHN JOHNSON.