

for the most part landed proprietors, a class the least of all disposed to emigrate; (2) the class in the United States most largely recruited from the Maritime Provinces is that which includes servants. The traditions and instincts of the Loyalist stock would prevent them seeking such subordinate positions.

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I find in the recently published census returns for the State of Massachusetts, that there are in that state 88,508 persons who were born in the Maritime Provinces. As you know Massachusetts has the great bulk of the emigrants from the eastern section of the Dominion. The returns show that four-fifths of the Massachusetts increase in the ten years, 1885-1895, were females; indicating that the movement of population to the United States from the three provinces is largely of the class from which female domestics are supplied. This would not be from the Loyalist stock, to any extent.

Some Loyalists were no doubt taken over by the United States when the Aroostook territory was handed over by the Treaty of 1842. Others have removed to the United States by marriage, and still others by stress of circumstances. But I think that of the remaining fifth not a great proportion would be of Loyalist stock. A fifth of the total number of the Maritime Provinces element in Massachusetts would be under 18,000 persons. The fifth, if wholly composed of Loyalist stock, would be but little over two per cent. of the total estimated number of those sprung from the Loyalists of 1783.

A liberal throw off would be the result if you estimated the proportion of Loyalist stock in the United States to equal 30,000, leaving the net gain to Canada from the Loyalist movement of last century as 700,000 souls.

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I have already given you some of the names of the distinguished descendants of the Pre-Loyalist immigration, and shall only say that the history of the Maritime Provinces also shows that the descendants of the Loyalists have proved in every way worthy of the noble stock from which they sprung. The names of Inglis, Blowers, Haliburton, Robinson Gesner, Ruggles, Wilmot, Howe, Jones, Jarvis, Marshall, Huntingdon, Morse, Tavary, Leonard, Chandler, Tilley, Hodgson, Foster, Allen, Odell, Weldon, and Vail are only a very few of the prominent names who can trace their descent to the great Immigration of 1783-84.