

## INLAND MARINE INSURANCE.

Companies.	Premiums of Year.	No. of Policies.	Amount of New Policies.	Amount at Risk.	CVms paid in 1871.	Claims Restated.
AMERICAN.						
Andes.....	269 79	20	38,070			
CANADIAN.						
British American.....	55,958 21	3,265	8,198,183	615,870	26,789 39	5,000 00
Provincial.....	104,828 91	2,158	5,861,740	626,200	35,746 76	972 89
Western.....					30,935 62	

## Census.

## THE CENSUSES OF CANADA SINCE ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT BY CHAMPLAIN IN 1608, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES—By W. KINGSTON, M.A.

The first attempt at the colonization of Canada by Europeans, was made by Samuel De Champlain in 1608, who brought out 30 persons, chiefly from Normandy, to settle in New France, as it was then called. Several of these returned home the same year, and so discouraging were the circumstances, that in 1630 the little colony consisted of but 20 individuals. After various vicissitudes incident to this new settlement, the first official census was taken in 1665, when the numbers of persons was found to be 3251. Between this time and the close of the century, the census was taken ten times; and, in 1698, in consequence chiefly of immigration from France, the population had increased to 13,815 persons, and again in 1754 to 55,000. And assuming the general ratio of increase for the preceding half century, there were probably 60,000 persons in 1760, when the province was ceded to England. The last French census was taken in 1759, and gave 82,000 (Montcalm); but all these could not have been ordinary residents in the country, since that would imply an addition to the population, during the five intervening years, of more than 5,000 annually; whereas the several censuses show that the average annual increase for several years preceding 1754, was but little more than 800. Many of these then must have belonged to the army, augmented at that time in the struggle with England, and they probably soon after returned to France.

Any addition to the population from immigration after this period, was probably from Great Britain. In 1770 the number had increased to 91,078, and to 127,845 in 1780. By an Act of the British Parliament in 1791, the old province of Quebec was divided into Lower and Upper Canada, the entire population, at that time being (as far as can be determined) between 150,000 and 160,000, of whom about 10,000 lived in the latter province. These were chiefly United Empire Loyalists who came from the United States during and after the Revolutionary War.

LOWER CANADA, (QUEBEC.) A well known authority, Joseph Bouchette, places the population of this province in 1806, at 250,000, and again in 1825, at 450,000, the number having been nearly doubled in the preceding nineteen years. By interpolation

between these two dates, the population was about 397,600 in 1821—that is, just 50 years before the late census of 1871. This year 1821 is selected, so that there may be a half century for comparison between the several provinces, and also with other countries. The populations for the several decennial years, beginning with 1821, and their respective ratios of increase, are as follows:—

Years.	Numbers	Ratios.
1821	397,600	
“31	548,214	37.8 per cent.
By Interpolation “41	661,380	20.4 “
do “51	863,860	30.6
“61	1,111,566	28.6
“71	1,191,575	7.2, or 22 p.c. as shown below.

This remarkable decrease in the ratio given by the late census will be fully accounted for, when it is stated, that there are pretty satisfactory data from which it can be shown, that probably not less than 150,000 of the people of L. Canada emigrated to the U. States between the years 1861 and 1871. These, with a moderate ratio of increase, added to the numbers given by the late census, would show a population for the province of Quebec of 1,356,000, being an actual increase of 245,000 during the last decenniad, and giving a decennial ratio of increase of 22 per cent, instead of 7.2 as it now stands. This figure would accord very fairly with the ratios given in the table for the preceding four decenniards, and prove that the French people of L. Canada are not less prolific now than in former periods of their history.

UPPER CANADA, (ONTARIO.)—The same authority, Bouchette, gives to Upper Canada 77,000 souls in 1811, and 151,097 in 1824; and interpolating, the population would be about 129,100 in 1821, that is also 50 years before the late census. The numbers for 1828 and 1832 are given, and interpolating, the population for 1831 was 239,690. Again, the numbers are given for 1848, and 1852, and by interpolation, we have 388,840, as the population in 1851. Tabulating these figures, we