Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories in 1871 and 1921, and numerical increase in each decade from 1871 to 1921.

	Popula- tion in 1871.	Increas	Popula-	Increase,				
Provinces or Territories.		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	tion in 1921.	1871 to 1921.
P.E. Island	94,021	14,870	187	-5,819	9,531	-5 ,113		
Nova Scotia	387,800	52,772	9,824	9,178	32,764	31,499	523,837	136,037
New Brunswick	285,594	35,639	30	9,857	20,769	35,987	387,876	
Quebec	1,191,516	167,511	129,508	160,363	356,878		2.361,199	1,169,683
Ontario	1,620,851	306,071	187,399	68,626	344,345			
Manitoba	25,228	37,032	90, 246	102,705	206,183	148,724		
Saskatchewan	-		-	91,279	401,153		757,510	
Alberta	00.047	10 0	40.74	73,022	301,273			
British Columbia Yukon Territory	86,247	13,212	48,714	80,484 27,219	213,823		524,582	
Northwest	- 1	- 1	- 1	21,219	-18,707	-4,355	4,157	4,157
Territories ¹ Royal Canadian	48,000	8,446	42,521	-78,838	-13,622	1,481	7,988	-40,013
Navy		-		-	_	485	485	48
Canada	3,689,257	635,553	508,429	538,076	1,835,328	1,581,840	8,788,483	5,009 220

4.—Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories in 1871, and increase per cent by decades from 1871 to 1921.

	Popula- tion in 1871.	Per cent	Per cent				
Provinces or Territories.		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	increase in 50 years.
Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon Territory Northwest Territories Northwest Territories	94,021 387,800 285,594 1,191,516 1,620,851 25,228 36,247 48,000	15·82 13·61 12·48 14·06 18·38 146·79 - 36·45	0·17 2·23 0·01 9·53 9·73 144·95 - 98·49 - 75·33	-5.33 2.04 3.07 10-77 3.25 67.34 	-9.23 7.13 6.27 21.64 15.77 80.79 439.48 412.58 119.68 -68.73 -67.67	-5.46 6.40 10.23 17.73 16.08 32.23 53.88 57.22 33.66 -51.16	-5.75 35.06 35.83 98.12 80.99 2,318.42 -7 1,347.24
Canada	3,689,257	17.23	11.76	11 · 13	34-17	21.95	138-2

The decreases shown in the population of the Northwest Territories since 1891 are due to the separation therefrom of immense areas to form the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory, as well as to extend the boundaries of the older provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Early Censuses.—The credit of taking the first census of modern times belongs to Canada. The year was 1665, the census that of the colony of New France. Still earlier records of settlement at Port Royal (1605) and Quebec (1608) are extant; but the census of 1665 was a systematic "nominal" enumeration of the people, taken on the de jure principle, on a fixed date, showing age, sex, occupation, and conjugal and family condition. A supplementary inquiry in 1667 included the areas under cultivation and the numbers of sheep and cattle. When it is recalled that in Europe the first census dates only from the eighteenth century (those of France and England from the first year of the nineteenth) and that in the United States the census begins only with 1790, the achievement of the primitive St. Lawrence colony in instituting what is to-day one of the principal instruments of government may call for more than passing appreciation.