

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

Provinces or Territories.	Population in 1871.	Per cent increase by decades from 1871 to 1921.					Per cent increase in 50 years.
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	94,021	15.82	0.17	-5.33	-9.23	-5.46	-5.75
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	13.61	2.23	2.04	7.13	6.40	35.08
New Brunswick.....	285,594	12.48	0.01	3.07	6.27	10.23	35.82
Quebec.....	1,191,516	14.06	9.53	10.77	21.64	17.72	98.17
Ontario.....	1,620,851	18.88	9.73	3.25	15.77	16.08	80.99
Manitoba.....	25,228	146.79	144.95	67.34	80.79	32.23	2,318.42
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-	439.48	53.83	-
Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	412.58	57.22	-
British Columbia.....	36,247	36.45	98.49	81.98	119.68	33.66	1,347.24
Yukon Territory.....	-	-	-	-	-68.73	-51.16	-
Northwest Territories ¹	48,000	17.60	75.33	-79.66	-67.67	22.76	-83.36
Canada.....	3,689,257	17.23	11.76	11.13	34.17	21.95	138.22

¹ 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.

The census of 1665 (the results of which occupy 154 pages in manuscript, still to be seen in the Archives in Paris, with a transcript at Ottawa) showed some 3,215 souls. It was repeated at intervals more or less regularly for a hundred years. By 1685 the total had risen to 12,263, including 1,538 Indians collected in villages. By the end of the century it had passed 15,000, and this was doubled in the next twenty-five years. Not to present further details, some of which will be found in the Chronology on pp. 57-65, it may be said that at the time of the cession (1763) the population of New France was about 70,000, whilst another 10,000 French (thinned to these proportions by the expulsions of the Acadians), were scattered through what is now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The British population of Nova Scotia was at this time about 9,000.

After the cession, our chief sources of statistics for half a century and more are the reports of colonial governors—more or less sporadic—though censuses of the different sections under British rule were taken at irregular intervals. British settlement on a substantial scale in the Gulf Provinces and in Ontario dates only from the Loyalist movement which followed the American Revolution, at the end of which, *i.e.*, about the year of the Constitutional Act (1791), the population of Lower Canada was approximately 163,000, whilst the newly constituted province of Upper Canada under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe numbered perhaps 15,000,