3.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in 1871 and 1931, Numerical Increase in each Decade from 1871 to 1931, and Total Increase.

Province or Territory.	Popula- tion in 1871,	Inc	rease in	Popula-	Increase				
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	tion in 1931.	1871 to 1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island N.S. N.B. Que. Ont. Man. Sask Alta B.C. Yukon. N.W.T.2	387,800 285,594 1,191,816 1,620,851 25,228 - - 36,247	14, 870 52, 772 35, 639 167, 511 306, 071 37, 032 - 13, 212 8, 446	187 9.824 30 129,508 187,399 90,246 - 48,714 42,521	-5,819 9,178 9,857 160,363 68,626 102,765 91,279 73,022 80,484 27,219 -78,838	20,769 356,876 344,345 206,183 401,153 301,273 213,823 —18,707	35,987 354,8891	577 10,991, 20,343 513,590 498,021 90,021 164,275 143,151 169,681 73 1,735	512,846 408,219 2,874,255 3,431,683 700,139 921,785 731,605 694,263 4,230	125,046 122,628 1,682,739 1,810,832 674,911 921,785 781,608 658,016
Canada	3,489,257	635,553	593,429	538,076	1,835,328	1,581,3061	1,586,837	10,376,786	6, 6 87,529

¹ Revised in accordance with the Labrador Award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927. The total for Canada includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy who were recorded separately in 1921. ²The decreases shown in the population of the Northwest Territories since 1891 are due to the separation therefrom of vast areas to form Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Yukon and to extend the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba.

4.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in 1871, and Percentage Increase, by Decades, from 1871 to 1931.

	Popula- tion in 1871.	Percenta	Per-					
Province or Territory.		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	Increase in 60 Years.
	No.	p.c.	p.c.	b'c'	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon Northwest Territories ²	94,021 387,800 285,594 1,191,516 1,620,851 25,228 	13-61 12-48 14-06 18-88 146-79 - - 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 - 81.98 -79.66	-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 17.69 16.08 32.23 53.83 57.22 33.66 -51.16 22.76	-0.65 -2.10 5.24 21.76 16.98 14.75 21.69 24.83 32.35 1.76 21.72	-6.36 32.24 42.94 141.23 111.72 2.675.25 - 1.815.37 -79.74
Canada	3,689,257	17-23	31.76	11-13	34-17	21-941	18.08	181-27

For footnotes, see end of Table 3.

Early Censuses.—The credit of taking the first census of modern times belongs to Canada; the year was 1666, 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 1666 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 second census in 1667 included the areas under cultivation and the numbers of sheep and cattle. When it is recalled that in Eurore the first census dates only from the eighteenth century (those of France and