

On account of the requirements as to parliamentary representation and the payment of provincial subsidies, which are based on population, the Canadian census is taken on the *de jure* principle, i.e., each person is counted as belonging to the locality in which he is regularly domiciled, irrespective of where he may be at the date of the enumeration. Under the *de facto* method, adopted in the United Kingdom, each individual is counted as belonging to the locality where he is found on the census date. The *de facto* method is undoubtedly simpler, but the *de jure* plan better portrays the permanent condition of the population. The chief difficulty in the application of the latter method is found in connection with holiday resorts, in the segregation of "visitors" and the tracing of "absentees". A date prior to the opening of the holiday season is accordingly chosen for the date of the census. In the Canadian census, students and inmates of hospitals are assigned to their home localities, while inmates of prisons, gaols, lunatic asylums, etc., are counted where found.

Section 1.—Census Statistics of General Population.

Since the creation of the Dominion of Canada, in 1867, decennial censuses have been taken on the *de jure* plan as of the dates April 2, 1871, April 4, 1881, April 5, 1891, April 1, 1901, June 1, 1911, 1921, and 1931. The population of Canada and its percentage distribution as on each date, together with the absolute and percentage increases from decade to decade, are given in Tables 1 to 4 immediately following. The population is given by counties or census divisions on pp. 103-107 of the 1934-35 Year Book and corresponding areas and densities of population for 1931 on pp. 109-110 of the same edition.

1.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, Census Years 1871 to 1931

NOTE.—The population of the Prairie Provinces in 1906, 1916, 1926, and 1936, is shown on p. 147 of the 1937 Year Book. For intercensal estimated populations, see table on p. 103.

Province or Territory.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,728	88,615	88,038
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338	523,837	512,846
New Brunswick.....	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889	387,876	408,219
Quebec.....	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,005,776 ¹	2,360,665 ²	2,874,255
Ontario.....	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,527,292 ¹	2,933,662	3,431,683
Manitoba.....	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	461,394 ¹	610,118	700,139
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	91,279	492,432	757,510	921,785
Alberta.....	-	-	-	73,022	374,295 ³	588,454	731,605
British Columbia.....	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480	524,582	694,263
Yukon.....	-	-	-	27,219	8,512	4,157	4,230
Northwest Territories ⁴	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	6,507 ^{1,3}	7,988	9,723
Canada.....	3,689,257	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,787,949²	10,376,786

¹ Corrected as a result of the Boundaries Extension Acts, 1912. ² 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. ³ Corrected by transfer of population of Fort Smith (368) to Northwest Territories. ⁴ The 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.