



"[In 1861], at the date of the last census, there were probably, in the various provinces, a million of people of Irish descent, and the remainder - say a million and a quarter, were about half of Scottish, half of English parentage." Those of French origin, enumerated separately, totalled approximately one million. (1867)

Between 1901 and 1911, Canada's rate of increase in population, 34 p.c., was the largest in the world, mainly because of immigration. The rate of increase in the United States was 21 p.c. (1919)

**CENSUS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

**I.—ENUMERATION.**

The last Census of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, was taken in 1861; that of Newfoundland in 1858. The population of these colonies was then found to be—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Upper Canada.....	725,575	670,516	1,396,091
Lower Canada.....	567,864	543,702	1,111,566
New Brunswick.....	129,048	123,099	252,047
Nova Scotia.....	165,584	165,273	330,857
Prince Edward Island.....	40,880	39,977	80,857
Newfoundland.....	65,118	58,170	124,288
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,694,969</b>	<b>1,600,737</b>	<b>3,295,706</b>

Canada's population growth rate of 4.2% for the 1981-86 period is the lowest five-year growth rate recorded by the Census in the last 25 years.

Between 1981 and 1986, Saskatchewan's population increased by 41,885, breaking the one-million population barrier for the first time. Saskatchewan is the sixth province with a population of over one million.

Data from the 1986 Census show that Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver continued to be Canada's three largest metropolitan areas with populations in excess of one million. Together they comprised 7.7 million people or 30.5% of Canada's population.