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

Province or Territory.	Popula- tion in 1871.	Increa	ise in each	Popula-	Increase			
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	tion in 1921.	1871 to 1921.
Prince Edward I. Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon Territory	94,021 387,800 285,594 1,191,516 1,620,851 25,228 - 36,247	14,870 52,772 35,639 167,511 306,071 37,032 - - 13,212	187 9,824 30; 129,508 187,399 90,246 - - 48,714	-5,819 9,178 9,857 160,363 68,626 102,705 91,279 73,022 80,484 27,219	20,769 356,878 344,345 206,183 401,153 301,273	31,499 35,987 355,423 406,370 148,724 265,078 214,159 132,102	523,837 387,876 2,361,199 2,933,662 610,118 757,510 588,454 524,582	136,037 102,282 1,169,683 1,312,811 584,890 757,510 588,454
Northwest Territories 1 Royal Canadian Navy	48,000	8,446	4 2,521	- 78,838 -	,	,	7,988	-40,012
Canada	3,689,257	635,553	508,429	538,076	1,835,328		8,788,483	

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				
Province or Territory.		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	increase in 50 years.
Prince Edward Island	94,021 387,800 285,594 1,191,516 1,620,851 25,228 	15·82 13·61 12·48 14·06 18·88 146·79 	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	-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 17·72 16·08 32·23 53·83 57·22 33·66 -51·16 22·76	-5.75 35.08 35.82 98.17 80.99 2,318.42 - 1,347.24
Canada	3,689,257	17.23	11.76	11 · 13	34-17	21.95	138 · 22

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 enquiry 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 as well the census begins only with 1790, the achievement of the primitive St. Lawrence colony in instituting what is today one of the principal instruments of government may call for more than passing appreciation.

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.