

Statistics of Canada

Introduction

Volume Fourth

This volume contains the summaries of Censuses, taken at different periods, in and for the territories now constituting the British North American Provinces.

The official documents summarised in the volume number 98, and are thus divided in respect to the territories included in the Provinces as now constituted, namely : 25 for Quebec ; 22 for Ontario ; 16 for Nova Scotia ; 10 for Manitoba ; 10 for Newfoundland ; 8 for New Brunswick ; 6 for Prince Edward Island, and 1 for British Columbia.

The first in date of these Censuses is that of 1665. This enumeration, and those by which it is immediately succeeded, are the earliest nominal Censuses whose results are now known.

The tables of this volume contain the information afforded by official documents, manuscript or printed, preserved in libraries and amongst the Public Archives, but classified and arranged uniformly so as to be easily consulted.

Naturally, the corrections which have been made in this compilation refer only to mistakes in printing or calculation and not to the information itself which has been given as it was obtained. It is scarcely necessary to state that amongst the mass of information recorded in this work, some parts of it are valuable only from the use which may be made of it in critical statistics.

Of this kind, for instance, are the reports of marriages, births and deaths, the ascertaining of which is not part of the work of enumeration, but belongs to the daily operations of registration. For this reason Censuses have always failed in this respect. Yet the examination of these returns is not altogether useless, inasmuch as it affords a criterion of the comparative correctness of certain series of facts collected in such investigation.

The summaries of the Censuses which constitute this volume furnish, besides the figures which form its essence, a statement of the names of the territorial divisions of the settled lands at each period of the history of the colonization of the vast regions of North America. A list of these names of places, Alphabetical and Chronological, will be found at the end of the volume.

Apart from the *Censuses*, properly so called, there exist in the documents relating to different periods of our history, *Statements of Population*, more or less correct, furnished to the central governments by the colonial authorities of the time, or collected by contemporary writers. It will not be uninteresting to refer to these statements in this INTRODUCTION, as complementary to the numerical history of the country to be found in the detailed enumerations.

At the present day it appears strange that the first two attempts at colonization made in the northern part of the American continent should have fixed upon Sable Island, now used as a beacon station on which the Canadian Government maintain two lighthouses, and stores of provision in case of shipwrecks.

It was in 1518 that the Baron de Léry made the first of these attempts at settlement, whose only result was leaving on this desert island a few horses, cattle and rabbits, which multiplied in a wild state. These animals, with the produce of fishing, were the only means of subsistence for the settlers of the second colonizing expedition, whom M. de la Roche placed on this island in 1578, and they have since been a valuable assistance to distressed seamen and fishermen.

Of the animals thus transplanted at the beginning of the sixteenth century, there remain only the rabbits, which have so multiplied that the island has become a warren, and the horses, which appear to maintain themselves in a troop of about 150 in number. The cattle disappeared several years ago, the herd having become extinct by the repeated attacks of the crews of the fishing vessels. It will be seen that this inhospitable island, this bank of sand lost in the ocean, has its historical as well as its legendary recollections.

There is no room to mention, in speaking of colonization, the annual voyages of the Basque, Breton and other fishermen, and their short summer stay on the Island of Newfoundland and on the lower St. Lawrence, several years before the expeditions of Jacques Cartier. This INTRODUCTION is not intended for a general history of the country, but is, as it were, the abridged history of Canadian Population Statistics.

Previous to the foundation of Port Royal, Acadia, in 1605, by de Monts and Poutrincourt ; of Quebec, New France, in 1608, by Champlain ; of St. John's, Newfoundland, by Whitburn in 1613 ; there may be noticed the ephemeral settlements of Roberval at Cap Rouge, near Quebec, from 1542 to 1543 ; of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in Newfoundland, in 1583 ; of Chauvin, at Tadoussac, in 1599, and others.

At the date of what may be called the real history of European settlements upon the territory of the present Canadian Confederation, the successful attempts at colonization had very modest beginnings, constantly impeded by the political condition of the parent states, and by the wars in which the colonizing nations and the colonists themselves were engaged.

To complete, then, as we have just said, the statistics of our country as they are to be found in the documents of the time, it is well to add to the summaries contained in the body of this volume a general statement of the numerical information in addition to and in the absence of, what may be called in the strict sense of the term, Censuses.

The Chronological statement of this information, and of the amount of the population ascertained by enumeration at different periods, accompanied by the indication of the sources whence it has been drawn, and the remarks necessary to understanding it as a whole, is the principal subject of this INTRODUCTION to the contents of this volume, and is indeed, their necessary complement.

No one can fail to remark how slight were the beginnings of colonization in this country, or how slowly and through what vicissitudes the settlement of these vast territories proceeded.

The first in date of the Colonies which became successful, and which consequently marked the starting point of European settlements on our soil, was the foundation of Port Royal, Acadia. The year in which it was founded is, therefore, the date at which the following statement begins :

1605—Port Royal founded.—44 settlers surviving of the 79 persons who had wintered on Ile Sainte-Croix during the preceding winter.

(*Champlain, Edition Laverdière, tome III., pages 41, 42 & 78.*)

1608—Quebec founded.—28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.

(*Champlain, Edition Laverdière, tome III., page 173.*)

1613—St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.—62 persons wintered, who had been left by Whitburn.

(*The British Empire in America, Vol. I. Page 7.*)

In the first relation of the Jesuits (*Relation de 1611, Vol. I., page 15, Edition Canadienne,*) will be found an estimate of the Indian population of the territories now constituting Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the State of Maine, Parts of others of the New England States and the Lower Saint-Lawrence, as follows :

All the Souriquois	3,000 to 3,500
The Eteminquois as far as Pentagoet	2,500
From Pentagoet to Kinibequi and Chouacoet	3,000
The Montagnets (a tribe of the Algic race inhabiting the highlands of New England)	<u>1,000</u>
	10,000

1620—Population of Quebec : 60 persons.

(*Champlain, Edition Laverdière, tome VI., page 8.*)

1622—Wintered at Newfoundland with Captain Wynn, 32 persons.

(*The British Empire in America, Vol. I. Pages 10 & 11.*)

1628—Population of New France, 76, who wintered, including 20 French and the Missionary returning from the Hurons.

(*Champlain, Edition Laverdière, tome VI., pages 205 & 231.*)

1629—After the taking of Quebec, about 117 persons wintered, 90 of these being English belonging to Kertk's Expedition.

(*Champlain, Edition Laverdière, tome VI., page 320.*)

(*Relations and Parish Registers of the time.*)

1641—The sedentary population of New France was still only 240, at the end of the year.

(*Dollier, Edition 1868, page 31.—Relation de 1642, page 36.*)

1653—Population of New France about 2,000.

(*Mère Marie de l'Incarnation.—Lettres Historiques XLVIII.*)

1663—Population of New France : 2,500, of whom 800 were in Quebec. The public debt was about 200,000 livres ; the Customs tariff was raised to 10 per cent *ad valorem* on all merchandise.

(*Leclercq, Edition 1691, Vol. II., pages 4 & 66.—Boucher, Edition Canadienne, page 61.*)

1665—Population *de jure* of New France : 3,215.

(*Census.—See summary in E-STAT*.*)

1667—Population of New France : 3,918.

(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1668—Population of New France : 6,282.

(*Archives de Paris.*)

1671—Population of Acadia : 441.

(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1671—Resident French population of Plaisance, Newfoundland : 73.

(*Archives de Paris.*)

1673—Population of New France : 6,705.

(*Archives de Paris.*)

- 1673—Population of Plaisance, Newfoundland : 63.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1675—Population of New France : 7,832.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1676—Population of New France : 8,415.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1679—Population of New France : 9,400.
(*Enumeration summarized in E-STAT*.*)
- 1679—Population of Acadia : 515.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1680—Population of New France : 9,719 ; besides 960 Indians collected in villages.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1681—Population of New France : 9,677.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1683—Population of New France : 10,251.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1685—Population of New France : 12,263 ; including 1,538 of the Indian population collected in villages.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1686—Population of New France : 12,373.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1686—Population of Acadia : 885.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1687—French Population of Newfoundland : 663.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1688—Population of New France : 11,562.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1691—Resident French Population of Newfoundland : 155.
(*Archives de Paris.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1692—English settlements in Newfoundland : 377 men.
(*Archives de Paris.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- The sailors of the numerous fishing vessels and merchant ships which at this period frequented the island, are not included in the statements relating to the population of Newfoundland. It will be observed that the number of English vessels, in 1692, amounted to 110. The fact of there being a resident and a floating population explains the singular coincidences and variations from year to year of the figures furnished by these documents.
- 1692—Population of New France : 12,431.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1693—Population of Acadia : 1,009.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1695—Population of New France : 13,639.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

- 1695—Population of the St. John River : 49.
(*Archives de Paris.*—See summary, *E-STAT**.)
- 1696—English population of Newfoundland : 2,321.
(*De La Potherie, Edition 1753, Vol. 1, page 53 and onwards.*)
(See summary, *E-STAT**.)
- 1698—Population of New France : 15,355.
(*Census.*—See summary, *E-STAT**.)
- 1698—Population of a portion of Acadia : 789.
(*Census.*—See summary, *E-STAT**.)
- 1698—Resident population of Plaisance, Newfoundland : 188.
(*Archives de Paris.*—See summary, *E-STAT**.)
- 1698—English population of Newfoundland : 1,500.
(*The British Empire in America, Vol. 1., page 14.*)
- 1701—Population of the North of the Peninsula of Acadia : 1,134.
(*Census.*—See summary, *E-STAT**.)
- 1702—Resident French population of Newfoundland : 466.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1703—Population of the North of the Peninsula of Acadia : 1,244.
(*Census.*—See summary, *E-STAT**.)
- 1705—French population of Newfoundland : 520.
(*Census.*—See summary, *E-STAT**.)
- 1706—Population of New France : 16,417.
(*Census.*—See summary, *E-STAT**.)
- 1707—Population of New France : 17,204.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1707—Population of the North of the Peninsula of Acadia : 1,484.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1711—French population of Newfoundland : 225.
(*Census.*—See summary, *E-STAT**.)
- 1712—Population of New France : 18,440, made up as follows : MARRIED.—Men 2,786, women 2,588.
UNMARRIED.—Males 6,716, females 6,350.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1713—Population of New France : 18,119, made up as follows : MARRIED.—Men 2,868, women 2,930.
UNMARRIED.—Males 6,189, females 6,132.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1714—Population of New France : 18,964, made up as follows : MARRIED.—Men 3,042, women 2,931.
UNMARRIED.—Males 6,680, females 6,311.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1714—Population of the North of the Peninsula of Acadia : 1,773.
(*Census.*—See summary, *E-STAT**.)

- 1716—Population of New France : 20,531, made up as follows : MARRIED.—Men 3,318, women 3,340.
UNMARRIED.—Males 7,059, females 6,814.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1718—Population of New France : 22,983, made up as follows : MARRIED.—Men 3,662, women 3,926.
UNMARRIED.—Males 7,911, females 7,484.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1719—Population of New France : 22,530.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1720—Population of New France : 24,434.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1720—Population of St. John Island : 17 families, about 100.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1721—Population of New France : 24,951.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1722—Population of New France : 25,053, made up as follows : MARRIED.—Men 4,529, women 4,126.
UNMARRIED.—Males 7,973, females 8,425.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1723—Population of New France : 26,479, made up as follows : MARRIED.—Men 4,778, women 4,323.
UNMARRIED.—Males 8,793, females 8,585.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1724—Population of New France : 26,710, made up as follows : MARRIED.—Men 4,787, women 4,352.
UNMARRIED.—Males 8,912, females 8,659.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1726—Population of New France : 29,396, made up as follows : MARRIED.—Men 4,906, women 4,691.
UNMARRIED.—Males 10,123, females 9,676.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1727—Population of New France : 30,613, made up as follows : MARRIED.—Men 4,855, women 4,852.
UNMARRIED.—Males 10,605, females 10,301.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1728—Population of St. John Island : 330.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1730—Population of New France : 33,682, made up as follows : MARRIED.—Men 6,050, women 5,728.
UNMARRIED.—Males 11,314, females 10,590.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1731—Population of the North of the Peninsula of Acadia : 6,000.
(*Estimated from information in the Archives de Paris.—See summary in E-STAT*.*)
- 1732—Population of New France : 35,164, made up as follows : MARRIED.—Men 6,174, women 5,926.
UNMARRIED.—Males 11,902, females 11,162.
(*Archives de Paris.*)
- 1733—Population of St. John River (New Brunswick) : 111.
(*Archives de Paris.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1734—Population of New France : 37,716.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1735—Population of St. John Island : 541.
(*Archives de Paris.*)

1736—Population of New France : 39,063, made up as follows : MARRIED.—Men 7,062, women 6,631.
UNMARRIED.—Males 12,908, females 12,462.
(*Archives de Paris.*)

NOTE—The statements of population for the years 1736 and 1737 give the figures inscribed in the following small table :—

The King's troops were composed of 28 captains, 28 lieutenants, 28 ensigns *en pied*, 28 ensigns *en second*, 28 *cadets à l'aiguillette*, and 784 soldiers.

Years	Males	Women	Boys	Girls	Totals
1736	7,062	6,631	12,908	12,462	39,063
1737	7,378	6,804	13,330	12,458	39,970

A Memoir deposited among the Archives of Paris gives a Census of the Indian population in the territories now comprised in the following geographical divisions :—

IN BRITISH AMERICA.—Part of the Territory drained by the River St. John, in New Brunswick ; the Province of Quebec, from Quebec Westward ; the Province of Ontario ; the Province of Manitoba and part of the North-West Territory.

IN THE UNITED STATES.—The States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Western Virginia, and part of Virginia and Maryland, with the Territory of Dakota.

The Indians of this vast extent of territory were estimated to number 15,875 warriors, which supposes a total population of about 79,375.

1737—Population of New France : 39,970, made up as follows : MARRIED.—Men 7,378, women 6,804.
UNMARRIED.—Males 13,330, females 12,458.
(*Archives de Paris.*)

1737—French population of the North of the Acadian Peninsula : 7,598.
(*Archives de Paris.*)

1739—Population of New France : 42,701.
(*Archives de Paris.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1739—Population of River St. John, parish of Ekoupay : 116.
(*Archives de Paris.*)

1741—English population of Newfoundland : 6,000.
(*The British Empire in America, Vol. 1., page 14.*)

1749—British immigrants brought by Governor Cornwallis to Nova Scotia : 2,544 persons, thus divided : Married.—men, 509 ; women 509. Unmarried.—men, 660 ; women, 3. Children—boys, 228 ; girls, 216. Servants—men, 277 ; women, 142.
(*Halifax Archives.*)

1749—French population of the whole of the Acadian Peninsula : 13,000.

1749—French population of Ile Royale (Cape Breton) : 1,000.

1749—French population of the Acadian Mainland (New Brunswick) : 1,000.

1749—French population of St. John Island (Prince Edward) : 1,000.

It is necessary here to insert a table showing the sudden movements of the French Acadian population from 1749 to 1771, the period of the misfortunes and partial expulsion of this population. This table is partly compiled from the figures given in the memoirs of the time, and partly by estimates deduced from the whole information accessible. Without such a table it would be almost impossible to understand the migrations of this small population, which in spite of all, amounted in 1871 to 77,740 souls in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ; about 15,000 in Prince Edward Island, besides an unknown but comparatively considerable number of descendants in the Province of Quebec, and several thousands in different parts of the United States, in the West India Islands and in France.

The figures of this table are given in round numbers, so as not to give them the appearance of an exactitude which there are no means of attaining ; but they are, on the whole, correct, and show in their principal details the statistics of this part of the history, as difficult as it is interesting, of the colonization of the country.

For the proper understanding of these *statistics*, which have so greatly interested writers of different nations, it is necessary to recall, in a few words and in chronological order, the events which during so long a period have made this small Acadian people, the first colonizers of British North America, the sport of misfortune.

The capture of Port Royal (*Annapolis*) in 1710, and the cession of the Acadian Peninsula (Nova Scotia) by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 brought the population of this part of the Acadian territory under British rule. The Acadians of the North of the Peninsula, holding the position of neutrals, continued to clear their lands, to reclaim fertile marshes from the sea, and to increase in number from the double cause of the natural increase and the immigration from the south and south-east coasts.

The first capture of Louisbourg by the English took place in 1745 ; and the settlers of Isle Royale (Cape Breton) were sent from the Island. By the Treaty of *Aix La Chapelle* in 1748, Cape Breton was restored to France and the work of colonizing again began. In 1749, the British Government which, until then, had maintained Nova Scotia merely as a military colony, began to settle the country, and the Acadians of the Peninsula, the Neutrals, began to emigrate to Cape Breton and other French territories in the vicinity. In 1755, took place the banishment of 6,000 Acadians and the destruction of the properties belonging to the French inhabitants of the Peninsula. In 1758, the British, having taken possession of Louisbourg, a part of the population of Cape Breton was sent to France, others sought refuge in French territory, and a certain number of settlers remained dispersed along the coasts.

From 1758 to 1763, the period of the cession to England of the whole of the North American Continent, the Acadians lived in constant alarm, harassed by continued removals, and in a state of wretchedness.

From about 1763 to 1765 the great majority of the Acadians of St. John Island were driven from their properties and obliged to seek refuge in the neighbouring coasts and in Canada. During this same period a certain number of Acadians who had been banished to Massachusetts obtained permission to return to Nova Scotia.

About 1771 these unhappy communities recovered comparative peace : nevertheless, in 1784, the Acadians of the St. John River were in turn expelled from their lands, which were given to the United Empire Loyalists. It was at that time the flourishing Acadian settlements at Madawaska were founded. This last expropriation does not appear to have hindered the progress of the Acadian population.

TABLE of the French Acadian population from 1749 to 1771, compared with the same population in the Gulf Provinces in 1871

NAMES OF PLACES		1749	1755, Before the Pro- scription	1755, After the Pro- scription	1756	1758, After the taking of Louisbourg	1765	1771	1871
New Divisions	Old Divisions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nova Scotia	Peninsula	13,000	8,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,700	1,860	21,969
	Isle Royale	1,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	700	800	920	10,864
Prince Edward Island	St. John Island	1,000	3,000	3,500	4,500	6,500	1,400	1,270	15,009
New Brunswick	District of Gedaïc	600	3,500	4,000	2,000	300	2,000	1,101	13,008
	Shores of the Gulf	100	400	400	1,000	500	2,000	1,093	12,916
	Bay des Chaleurs	100	150	150	500	400	1,000	795	9,412
	St. John River	200	250	250	1,600	1,100	1,250	1,403	9,571
State of Maine	St. John River	7,000
	Total	16,000	18,500	12,500	13,300	10,700	10,150	8,442	99,740
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

What is here called the District of Gedaïc (now Shediac) includes the north bank of Chignitou Bay, or Beaubassin, and the Eastern Shores, from the line now separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick in the Isthmus, to Richibucto. By the term, Shores of the Gulf, is designated all that part of New Brunswick extending from Richibucto to the Miscou and Shippegan Islands ; and the term, Bay des Chaleurs, means only the south shore of that Bay, part of New Brunswick.

The figures in the first two columns, 1749 and 1755, are taken from several records, but principally from a memoir of 1748, deposited in the Archives of Paris, and a memoir of the Abbé de l'Isle Dieu of 1754. The total for 1755 is the total carried from 1749, with the addition of the natural increase at the rate of 2.5 per cent. per annum, the normal rate of the Acadians when left to themselves.

The first memoir shows the number of communicants on the Acadian Peninsula to have been 8,850 in 1748, equivalent to about 13,000 souls. The same memoir speaks of 15 or 20 families at St. John River; a few families from the south joined these soon after. This information is, on the whole, confirmed by Lafarge, in his "*Geographical History of Nova Scotia*," published in London in 1749.

These 13,000 inhabitants appear to have been thus distributed on the Acadian Peninsula : at Port Royal, 1,500 ; at Rivière aux Canards, 900 ; at Grand Pré, 1,500 ; at Pipiguit, 2,700 ; at Cobequit, 1,200 ; from thence and on Beaubassin, 3,700 ; and finally in the other parts of the Peninsula, 1,500. The memoir of 1748 has included this last mentioned population with that of Port Royal.

The memoir of the Abbé de l'Isle Dieu (*Paris Archives*) gives for 1754 the number of 6,318 Acadians settled in the northern part of the Peninsula ; 2,897 in the northern and western parts of Beaubassin ; 2,868 in St. John Island ; in all, 12,083 inhabitants in 1754, without counting the populations of the southern and eastern shores of the Peninsula, of Isle Royale, of the north-east shores, of the Bay of Chaleurs, and of the St. John River. The same memoir, speaking of 1754, fixes the total population of the Peninsula at 9,215 inhabitants : that population was sending emigrants north.

An English memoir, published in London in 1751, under the title of "The Importance of Colonizing and Fortifying Nova Scotia," estimates at "nearly four thousand" the total number of French in Old Acadia

fit to bear arms -evidently an exaggeration, but showing that this population was close upon that number. In fact, the whole Acadian people must have amounted in 1751, to about 3,500 men old enough to bear arms. Governor Lawrence, of Halifax, in his Circular addressed to the different Governors in August, 1755 (*Archives of the Historical Society of Nova Scotia*, reproduced in Haliburton's "*Nova Scotia*," Vol. I., page 329 and onwards), estimates at nearly 7,000 persons the Acadian inhabitants of the northern parts of the Peninsula whom it was intended to transport to the British Colonies.

It is stated in the memoirs among the *Archives of Paris*, that in 1751, St. John Island had already 1,868 inhabitants, and that, (also in 1751,) there were already 958 Acadians in the district here called Gedaïc.

The letters of Thomas Pichon assume 3,200 as the number of inhabitants of Isle Royale in 1752. Another memoir, of a few months later, gives to Isle Royale 4,325 residents, besides 30 persons in the house of the Governor and *Ordonnateur*, a garrison of 1,300 and a population of 600 Indians.

Until 1752 inclusive, a considerable emigration had taken place from the Peninsula to Isle Royale, which in 1754 and 1755 sent, in turn, an emigration to St. John Island and the north shores.

The movements indicated by the figures of the preceding table took place in the following manner. From 1749 to 1755 there was an emigration from the Peninsula to Isle Royale, to St. John Island, to the District of Gedaïc, and to the shores of the Gulf, so that the population of the Peninsula was reduced to 8,200 inhabitants at the date of the banishment. This population was thus distributed : At Port Royale, 1,500 ; around the Basin of Minas, 4,700 ; at Beaubassin, south, 1,500 ; (it is these 7,700 inhabitants whom Governor Lawrence estimates at 7,000) and in the rest of the Peninsula 500. The diminution in the Peninsula caused by this emigration, and the increase arising from the same cause in Isle Royale, St. John Island, in the District of Gedaïc and on the shores of the Gulf, including the natural increase of the population, are shown by the numbers of column 2, in the Table.

An enumeration made in St. John Island, in 1753, shows the presence, at that time, of 2,663 souls ; the memoir of Abbé de l'Isle-Dieu gives 2,897 as the number of the population of the District of Gedaïc in 1754.

From September to December 1755 took place the banishment from the Peninsula of 6,000 Acadians, who were sent off in five detachments, as follows : 1,500 to Virginia ; 2,000 to Carolina ; 1,200 to Maryland ; 400 to Pennsylvania ; and 900 to Boston, according to the memoir of M. de la Rochette in the *Paris Archives*, the letter from the Acadians of Port Royal, dated from St. John River, July, 1756, to their former Missionary, Mr. Daudin, and what remains of the English records of the time. Of the 2,200 persons who escaped the proscription, 1,200 remained in the Peninsula, concealed in the woods and along the sea shore, living by hunting and fishing, and in the greatest distress. The other 1,000 went to swell the population of St. John Island and the district of Gedaïc. As the latter district had been ravaged by the burning of a part of the settlement and crops in the neighbourhood of Beaubassin, the wretchedness there was extreme, and the mortality enormous.

In 1756, a good number of the banished had found means to return, some by taking possession of the ships by which they were transported, others in small boats. Nearly 1,400, in all, went to St. John River, and a small number landed on the western shores of Nova Scotia. But death visited them, and the whole Acadian population, in spite of these returns, increased that year only by about 800.

From 1756 to 1758 a comparatively large emigration to Canada took place, and the mortality on the coast was enormous. A letter from the Bishop of Quebec says, that in 1757 there were 900 refugees at Miramichi ; of whom it is known that 200 died in a single winter. The taking of Louisbourg in July, 1758, diminished the population of Cape Breton from 2,500 to 700 ; 1,700 were transported to La Rochelle, 700 remained on the island, and the small number not represented by these figures went to increase the population

of St. John Island. The letter of the Bishop of Quebec says, that there were at least 6,000 inhabitants on St. John Island in 1757. In that same space of time, death decimated the districts of Gedaïc and the coasts, and Acadians of these localities emigrated in great numbers to Canada and St. John Island. These causes reduced the population on the mainland to a few hundred persons.

From 1758 to 1765, the property of the Acadians of St. John Island was taken possession of, and they were driven out, reducing this population from 6,500 souls to 1,400, but increasing the population of the District of Gedaïc, of the Shores and of the Bay des Chaleurs.

From 1765 to 1771, the mortality in the groups of population on the Gulf Shores was so large as to cause a comparatively important emigration to Canada. The descendants of the Acadians are met with everywhere by thousands in the Province of Quebec, but especially in the Magdalen Islands, the County of Bonaventure, the North Shore, the Counties of Bellechasse, Beauce, Champlain, Nicolet, Maskinongé, Montcalm, Assomption, Laprairie, St. John and Iberville.

In 1763 there was a return of exiles from Massachusetts to the Acadian Peninsula, which explains the increase from 1,200 in 1758 to 1,700 in 1765, notwithstanding the mortality.

It was apparently only about 1771 that the Acadians saw the cessation of the emigration which had diminished their population, and that having again attained to easy circumstances, they began to increase at the rate of 2.5 per cent. per annum. It is at this rate, taking the Census of 1871 for a basis, that the probable number of the Acadian population in each centre has been fixed in column 7 ; in fact, the number of 8,442, in the ratio of the increase indicated during the course of a century, accounts for the Acadian population of 99,740 souls (the Acadian population of Prince Edward Island and the State of Maine included) in 1871. Exchanges of settlers from Acadia to Canada, and *vice versa*, have taken place in the course of this century, but as these exchanges almost balance each other, they have not affected the general result.

The sum total of the losses experienced by the Acadian population in Acadia from 1755 to 1771, without taking into account the absorption by death of a number of victims equal to the whole of the births, has been 10,058, which may be approximately apportioned thus : Returned or sent to France, about 3,500 ; settled in the British Colonies, Louisiana, St. Domingo, Martinique and elsewhere, about 1,500 ; emigrated to the Province of Quebec, about 3,500 ; excess of deaths over births during this period, 1,558. In adding to this last number the deaths which occurred by hundreds on board ships and on foreign shores, and a number equal to all the births, a frightful mortality is exhibited, which called forth the expression of the poet who has sung of the Acadians :

“Written their history stands on tablets of stone in the church yards.”

(*Longfellow.-Evangeline : A Tale of Acadia.*)

1752—British and German population of Acadia or Nova Scotia : 4,203, thus divided :

Above 16 years—men, 574 ; women, 607. Children—boys, 1,899 ; girls, 1,123.

(*Halifax Archives.*)

French population of the Acadian Peninsula 9,300

“ “ Isle Royale 4,325

“ “ Acadian Mainland (New Brunswick) 1,550

“ “ St. John Island (Prince Edward) 2,000

1753—Population of Newfoundland, estimated at 13,000.

(*Various authors.*)

1754—Population of New France : 55,009.

(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1755—Before the proscription of September.

French population of the Acadian Peninsula	8,200
“ “ Isle Royale	3,000
“ “ Acadian Mainland (New Brunswick)	4,300
“ “ St. John Island (Prince Edward)	3,000

After the proscription.

French population of the Acadian Peninsula	1,200
“ “ Isle Royale	3,000
“ “ Acadian Mainland (New Brunswick)	4,800
“ “ St. John Island (Prince Edward)	3,500

British population of Nova Scotia estimated at 5,000.

(*Haliburton, N.S., Vol. II., page 274.*)

1758—Population of New France : 80,000, of whom 15,000 were fit to bear arms.

(*Considérations sur l'état présent du Canada, Edition Canadienne, page 2.*)

NOTE.—This statement of the population of New France is evidently exaggerated, as well as the one for 1759.

French population of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia	1,200
“ “ Isle Royale, after the Capture of Louisbourg, and shipment of settlers to France	700
“ “ Acadian Mainland (New Brunswick)	2,300
“ “ St. John Island (Prince Edward)	6,500

1759—Population of New France : 82,000. (*Evidently incorrect.*)

(*Archives de Paris.*)

1760—Population of New France : 70,000.

(*Archives de Paris.*)

1762—British population of Nova Scotia : 8,104.

(*Halifax Archives.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1763—British population of Nova Scotia : nearly 9,000.

(*Halifax Archives.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

French population of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia	1,200
“ “ Cape Breton	780
“ “ Mainland of Nova Scotia (New Brunswick)	4,000
“ “ St. John Island (Prince Edward)	4,000

In the London Archives, (1763), is a memorandum by Sir William Johnson containing an estimate of the number of Indian warriors frequenting the neighbourhood of both banks of the St. Lawrence from Quebec westward ; of both banks of the Ottawa River and of both sides of Lakes *Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan* and *Superior*, a portion of the Central and Western States and of the *North Western Prairies*, under the four following designations :

Six Nation Confederacy	2,230	warriors
Indians of Canada in alliance with the Six Nations	630	“
Indians of Ohio	1,100	“
Ottawa Confederacy	3,220	“
Miamis or Twightwees	800	“
Chipeweighs &c.	4,000	“

(exclusive of the Sioux and Illinois). In all 11,980 warriors, which supposes a population of about 59,900 souls. A serious error of addition in the memorandum has been corrected in this statement. This document is commented upon further on.

1764—Population of Nova Scotia : 12,998.

(Halifax Archives.—See summary, E-STAT*.)

NOTE.—This statement of population contains only a portion of the Acadians.

NOTE.—An estimate of Population for the year 1764, was made at the request of the *Massachusetts Historical Society*, which estimate is as follows :—

Halifax	3,000	souls.
Lunenburg	1,600	“
Liverpool	500	“
Annapolis	1,000	“
Cumberland	750	“
Chester	100	“
Cobequit	400	“
Barrington	300	“
Yarmouth	150	“
Horton	670	“
Cornwallis	518	“
Falmouth	278	“
Newport	251	“
Dublin	100	“
Dispersed along the coast, Louisbourg and St. John’s Island excepted ..	381	“
River St. John	400	“
French Acadians still in the Province	2,600	“
—————		
Total	12,998	

1765—Population of Canada : 69,810.

(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

NOTE.— The number of 14,700 souls inserted in the summary, for the united cities of Quebec and Montreal is taken from a memorandum found in the Fabrique of Cap-Santé. NOTE. — The Census of 1765 did not include the cities of Quebec and Montreal; the blanks in the columns having for titles Population (Table I.), and Houses (Table II.), have been supplemented by estimates calculated on the proportions of previous Censuses.

1765—French population of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia 1,700

“	“	Cape Breton	800
“	“	Acadian Mainland (N. B.)	6,250
“	“	St. John Island (Prince Edward)	1,400

British and German population of Nova Scotia : 9,789.

(*Halifax Archives.*)

1767—Population of Nova Scotia : 11,779, including a small portion of the Acadians.

(*See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1771—French population of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia 1,860

“	“	Cape Breton	920
“	“	Acadian Mainland (N. B.)	4,392
“	“	St. John Island (Prince Edward)	1,270

1772—Population of Nova Scotia estimated as follows : British settlers, 17,000 ; Acadians of the Peninsula, 1,300 (*too low*) ; Acadians of Cape Breton, 800 (*too low*) ; 20 Negroes and 865 Indians.

(*Report to the Board of Trade, Haliburton, Nova Scotia, Vol. I., page 250.*)

1775—Population of the whole of Canada estimated at 90,000.

(*Bouchette.—Topographie, page 8.*)

1781—British Population of Nova Scotia, diminished by counter emigration, estimated at 12,000.

(*Memoir of Judge Deschamps, Haliburton, Nova Scotia, Vol. I., page 261.*)

1784—Population of Canada : 113,012.

(*Census.—See E-STAT*.*)

There were at that time (1784) in Upper Canada about 10,000 United Empire Loyalists, according to memorandum contained in the Appendices of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada for 1823. These 10,000 are not included in the preceding Census.

1784—British Population of Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton and the Mainland, estimated at 32,000 souls, having been increased by the arrival of about 20,000 United Empire Loyalists.

(*Haliburton, Nova Scotia, Vol. II., page 275.*)

This estimate of the population of Nova Scotia, which still comprised New Brunswick and Cape Breton, cannot include the Acadians, who then numbered in all about 11,000.

The migratory movement which took place at this period, was so important, that it is necessary that some explanations should accompany the figures. The rapid progress of British colonization in the Gulf Provinces, and in the Province of Ontario, at that time an integral part of the old Province of Quebec, and for the first time created into a separate Province in 1791 under the name of Upper Canada, dates from the

beginning of the American Revolution. Unfortunately, the details are not abundant on this interesting subject. Sabine, in his *Loyalists (Boston, 1864)*, says in his Preface :—”The most thorough and painstaking inquirers into their history have been hardly rewarded for the time and attention which they have bestowed.”

The Revolution in the British Colonies, now the United States, revived the former struggles, never altogether abandoned, between the Puritans and the Cavaliers, also known by the names of Roundheads and Monarchists respectively, as well as by those of Whigs and Tories. Generally, the latter took part with England, either actively or passively, and as such are now designated as *Loyalists* in works written by American authors, and by English and Canadian writers as *United Empire Loyalists*.

Whilst the War of Independence of the thirteen colonies was being prosecuted, the Loyalists, as they were called, a large number of whom had joined the British Army, suffered confiscation and banishment, the greater number remained, notwithstanding, in their native or adopted country ; others sought refuge in England ; others, again, to the probable total number of from 35,000 to 40,000 persons, including disbanded soldiers, came to seek an asylum in Canada and Nova Scotia. Before their arrival the population of British origin in the latter Province amounted to 12,000 souls, being a decrease from the number by the Census of 1772 in Nova Scotia, which then included New Brunswick. That part of the Province of Quebec now constituting that Province contained about 10,000 souls of the same origin ; that part of Quebec, now forming the Province of Ontario, may be said to have been then uninhabited.

The great movement of the United Empire Loyalists to the Provinces which remained faithful to England, begun on the conclusion of the peace by the Treaty of Paris, signed on the 3rd September, 1783, but from the time of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops in 1776, a considerable number of Loyalists had sought refuge in Nova Scotia. Similarly, after the capitulation of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, in October, 1777, a certain number of Loyalists obtained shelter in the Province of Quebec.

The Loyalists were well received by Britain and her Colonies. Parliament passed an act authorizing the Crown to settle the amount of the losses they had sustained by the confiscation of their property, and to indemnify them, which was done between 1784 and 1788, the Commissioners holding Courts of Enquiry successively in England, in Halifax, Quebec and Montreal.

In the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia, there were given to the Refugees lands to the extent of from 200 to 1,200 acres to each family, agricultural implements and food and clothing for two years.

Besides what was done for the refugee families, an Order in Council by the Government of the Province of Quebec, dated 9th November, 1789, provided for the settlement of the children of the Loyalists. The following is an extract from this Order in Council :—

“The Council concurring with His Lordship, it is accordingly ordered that the Land Boards take means for preserving a register of the names of all persons falling under the description above mentioned, to the end that their posterity may be discriminated from future settlers in the parish registers and rolls of the militia of their respective districts and other public remembrances of the Province, as proper objects by their perseverance in the fidelity and conduct so honourable to their ancestors for distinguished benefits and privileges.

“And it is also ordered that the Land Boards may, in any such case, provide not only for the sons of those Loyalists as they arrive at full age, but for their daughters also of that age, or on their marriage, assigning to each a lot of 200 acres more or less.”

Lists still exist in Canada ; a copy of one of these is deposited in the Archives of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, the original of which belongs to the Ontario Government ; and there are to be found in the London Archives, amongst the documents known as the “Haldimand Papers,” lists of names and other memoranda relating to the Loyalists, anterior in date, however, to the Order in Council just cited.

The despatches of Governor Parr of Nova Scotia, dated in September and October, 1783, give 20,000 in all as the number of United Empire Loyalists who had taken refuge in that Province, including New Brunswick, which was still part of Nova Scotia.

In 1784 the whole littoral of the River of St. Lawrence, from Lake St. Francis to Lake Ontario, the shores of Lake Ontario as far as and including the Bay of Quinté, the neighbourhood of the town of Niagara, then called Newark, and part of the shores of the Detroit River, were colonized by about 10,000 United Empire Loyalists who, assisted by Government aid, took possession of land which had been laid out for their reception.

Previous to that time and since, a number of Loyalists, less considerable than that of the refugees in Upper Canada, but still important, had settled in the Lower Canadian part of the then Province of Quebec, especially on that part which lay close to the American frontier. Without it being possible to give the precise number of the United Empire Loyalists who, during the course of the Revolutionary War, and for some years after the Treaty of Peace in 1783, took refuge in what is now British North America, it may be estimated as amounting to about 40,000. The fact that the Loyalist emigration towards the British Provinces lasted many years must not be lost sight of, for, even after having escaped the first dangers of the Revolutionary period, and long after the Peace was concluded, the position of the Loyalists in the midst of the new Republic was often difficult to endure.

1785—Population of Newfoundland, estimated at 10,244.

(British Colonies, Vol. I., page 298.)

1790—Population of Canada : 161,311.

(See summary, E-STAT.—Found in the Archives of the Court House, Montreal.)*

1790—The population of Nova Scotia was estimated at 30,000 for this year, in the Peninsula alone ; Cape Breton, New Brunswick (1784) and the Island of St. John (1770) having been separated.

(Haliburton, Nova Scotia, Vol. II., page 275.)

1793—The settled population of Cape Breton contained 423 men fit to bear arms, showing a resident population of about 2,000.

(Memorandum of the Lieutenant Governor, Ottawa Archives.)

1797—Total population of St. John Island, estimated at 4,500, of all origins.

(Sanctioned by several authors.)

1806—Population of New Brunswick, about 35,000.

(Bouchette—The British Dominions, Vol. II., page 235.)

1806—Population of Prince Edward Island, so named in 1798-1800 : 9,676.

(Bouchette—The British Dominions, Vol. II., page 235.)

1806—Population of Upper Canada, estimated at 70,718.

(Bouchette—The British Dominions, Vol. II., page 235.)

1806—Population of Lower Canada, estimated at 250,000.

(Bouchette—The British Dominions, Vol. II., page 235.)

1806—Population of Newfoundland, estimated at 26,505.

(Sanctioned by several authors.)

1807—Population of Nova Scotia, estimated at 65,000.

(Sanctioned by several authors.)

1811—Population of Upper Canada, calculated from the assessment rolls furnished to the Provincial Legislature, 77,000.

(*Bouchette—The British Dominions, Vol. I., page 108.*)

1814—Population of Lower Canada, estimated at 335,000.

(*Bouchette—Topographie, page 10.*)

1814—Population of Upper Canada, estimated at 95,000.

(*Bouchette's Topographical Description, page 596.*)

1816—Population of Newfoundland, estimated at 52,672.

(*Collated for Cyclopoedia of Commerce, page 1,405.*)

1817—Population of Nova Scotia : 81,351.

(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1822—Population of Lower Canada : 427,465.

(*Journal of Assembly, 1823-24, Appendix R.*)

NOTE :—The following estimate was made for 1822, by Bouchette, of the population of Lower Canada.

Counties	Signeuries		Townships	Total
	Cathol.	Protes.		
Gaspé				5,000
Cornwallis	18,012	378	205	18,595
Devon	13,341			13,341
Hertford	15,239			15,239
Dorchester	17,189	200	310	17,699
Buckingham	24,867	830	10,718	36,415
Richelieu	23,771	779	4,338	28,888
Bedford	9,747	8,341	3,277	21,455
Surrey	16,520			16,520
Kent	12,610			12,610
Huntingdon	30,715	5,097	4,797	40,609
York	26,970	1,000	2,853	30,823
Montreal	26,480	11,058		37,538
Effingham	15,625	300		15,925
Leinster	22,697		165	22,862
Warwick	16,714		42	16,756
Saint-Maurice	18,300	582		18,882
Hampshire	12,700			12,700
Québec	22,339	6,000		28,339
Northumberland	11,038	200		11,238
Orléans	4,082			4,082
Clergy and Convents	449			449
Protestants in Parish's		1,500		1,500
Grand Total	364,860	35,900	26,705	427,465

RECAPITULATION

Districts	North side	South side	Total
Québec	56,359	77,315	133,674
Trois-Rivières	18,882	28,974	47,856
Montréal	123,904	120,082	243,986
Clergy and Convents			449
Protestants in Parish's			1,500
Grand Total	199,145	226,371	427,465

1822—Population of Prince Edward Island, estimated at 24,600.

(Sanctioned by several authors.)

1823—Population of Newfoundland : 52,157.

(Collated for Cyclopoedia of Commerce, page 1,405.)

1824—Population of Upper Canada : 150,066.

(Census.—See summary, E-STAT.)*

1824—Population of New Brunswick : 74,176.

(Census.—See summary, E-STAT.)*

1825—Population of Upper Canada : 157,923.

(Census.—See summary, E-STAT.)*

1825—Population of Lower Canada : 479,288.

(Census.—See summary, E-STAT.)*

1825—Population of Newfoundland : 55,719.

(Collated for Cyclopoedia of Commerce, page 1,405.)

1826—Population of Upper Canada : 166,379.

(Census.—See summary, E-STAT.)*

1827—Population of Upper Canada : 177,174.

(Census.—See summary, E-STAT.)*

1827—Population of Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton, reunited in 1819 : 123,630.

(Census.—See summary, E-STAT.)*

1827—Population of Lower Canada : 473,475. The first statement shows 471,875, but it is supplemented by a statement showing 1,600 additional.

(Census.—See summary, E-STAT.)*

NOTE. - This statistical statement, 1827, gathered and arranged by Mr. Bouchette, is accompanied with the following recapitulation and estimates:-

Population of the Province, as stated above	471,875	souls
Magdalen Islands	900	“
Number of men employed in the King's posts and Mingan, within the Province	400	“

Voyageurs employed in the Indian trade, sometimes sojourning in the Indian territories	300	“
	473,475	“
Average number of immigrants remaining in the Province, out of the total immigration to the Canadas in the years 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830 and 1831	28,000	“
Natural increase since 1827, about	59,575	“
Grand Total, in 1831, estimated.....	561,050	“

Exclusive of the military forces of the countries and the aborigines wandering in the interior.

Vide Census of 1831.

1828—Population of Upper Canada : 186,488.

(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1828—Population of Newfoundland : 60,088.

(*Collated for Cyclopoedia of Commerce, page 1,405.*)

1829—Population of Upper Canada : 197,815.

(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1830—Population of Upper Canada : 213,156.

(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1831—Population of Upper Canada : 236,702.

(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1831—Population of Assiniboia : 2,390.

(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1831—Population of Lower Canada : 553,134.

(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1832—Population of Upper Canada : 263,554.

(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1832—Population of Newfoundland : 59,280.

(*Collated for Cyclopoedia of Commerce, page 1,405.*)

1833—Population of Upper Canada : 295,863.

(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1833—Population of Prince Edward Island, estimated at 32,292.

(*Sanctioned by several authors.*)

1834—Population of Upper Canada : 321,145.

(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

1834—Population of New Brunswick : 119,457.

(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

- 1834—Population of Assiniboia : 3,356.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1835—Population of Assiniboia : 3,649.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1835—Population of Upper Canada : 347,359.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1836—Population of Upper Canada : 374,099.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1836—Population of Newfoundland : 73,705.
(*Collated for Cyclopaedia of Commerce, page 1,405.*)
- 1837—Population of Upper Canada : 397,489. A few blanks in the Agricultural Census have been supplied by estimates.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1837—Population of Nova Scotia, estimated at 199,906.
(*Sanctioned by several authors.*)
- 1838—Population of Upper Canada : 399,422.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1838—Population of Assiniboia : 3,966.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1838—Population of Nova Scotia : 202,575.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1839—Population of Upper Canada : 409,048.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1840—Population of Upper Canada : 432,159.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1840—Population of New Brunswick : 156,162.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1840—Population of Assiniboia : 4,704.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1841—Population of Upper Canada : 455,688.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1841—Population of Prince Edward Island : 47,042.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1842—Population of Upper Canada : 487,053.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1843—Population of Assiniboia : 5,143.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1844—Population of Lower Canada : 697,084.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1845—Population of Newfoundland : 96,295.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)

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- 1846—Population of Assiniboia : 4,871.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1848—Population of Upper Canada : 725,879.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1848—Population of Lower Canada, variously estimated at 765,797,—770,000,—774,764,—777,129 and 786,693.
(*Journals of Assembly, 1849, Appendix B.*)
- 1848—Population of Prince Edward Island : 56,678.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1849—Population of Assiniboia : 5,391.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1851-52—Population of Upper Canada : 952,004.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1851-52—Population of Lower Canada : 890,261.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1851—Population of New Brunswick : 193,800.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1851—Population of Nova Scotia : 276,854.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1851—Population of Newfoundland : estimated at 101,600.
(*Collated for Cyclopoedia of Commerce, page 1,405.*)
- 1855—Population of Prince Edward Island, estimated at 71,490.
(*Sanctioned by several authors.*)
- 1856—Population of Assiniboia : 6,691.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1857—Population of Newfoundland : 122,638.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1860-61—Population of Upper Canada : 1,396,091.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1860-61—Population of Lower Canada : 1,111,566.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1861—Population of New Brunswick : 252,047.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1861—Population of Nova Scotia : 330,857.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1861—Population of Prince Edward Island : 80,857.
(*Census.—See summary, E-STAT*.*)
- 1861—Population of Vancouver's Island, through immigration, 3,024, of whom 2,350 are in Victoria and its vicinity.
(*Governor Douglas' Dispatch.*)

1869—Population of Newfoundland : 146,536.

(Census.—See summary, E-STAT.)*

1870—Population of British Columbia, 10,586 of immigrants and their descendants.

(Census.—See summary, E-STAT.)*

1870—Population of Manitoba : 12,228, exclusive of Indians.

(Census.—See summary, E-STAT.)*

1871—Population of Ontario 1,620,851

1871—Population of Quebec 1,191,516

1871—Population of New Brunswick..... 285,594

1871—Population of Nova Scotia 387,800

(For all details see the first three volumes of this work.)

1871—Population of Prince Edward Island : 94,021.

(Census.—See summary, E-STAT.)*