

According to my calculations, the 'habitants' did not exceed 600 in 1650, besides 40 Jesuits, 40 Jesuits' servants, and 20 other Frenchmen.

The population in 1653 appears to have been distributed in three groups: Quebec, 400; Three Rivers, 175; Montreal, 100; total, 675.

We must add the usual contingent of French traders, which was very small at that time on account of the war of the Iroquois.

It is mentioned in letters dated from Canada, 1661-63, that the entire population (inhabitants, Jesuits, and others) did not exceed 2,500. This embraces the large immigrations of 1662, 1663, which mark a new departure in the whole affairs of Canada.

The reader is referred to the statement in the last Report, covering the period of 1608-1645, with regard to the origin of the 122 men who first settled in the colony. I will now show the origin of 475 more during 1646-1666. These are men who came from France, were already married or married in Canada, and founded families in the colony:—

North-west of France.—Bretagne, 20; Maine, 22; Normandie, 136; Picardie, 10; Ile-de-France, 25; Touraine, 8; Anjou, 18; total, 239.

South-west of France.—Poitou, 60; Rochelle, 138; Bordeaux, 14; total, 212.

East of France.—Champagne, 6; Nivernais, 2; Berry, 3; Dauphiné, 4; Auvergne, 5; Lyonnais, 4; total, 24.

During the same period, 1646-1666, I find 100 marriages without any mention of the origin of the contracting parties; but we may safely infer, from the synopsis just given, that they must be added to the 475 whose origins are known, and distributed according to the relative proportions of that statistic.

Therefore from 1608 to 1666 we have examined 697 men who came from France with their wives, or marrying once settled in the colony.

Until about 1645 the greatest number of them came from the north of river Loire; after that the south-western provinces gradually balanced the emigration from the north—

1646-1666. North of Loire, 231; south of Loire, 220.

Immigrants from Touraine, Poitou, Rochelle, Aunis, Saintonge, Angoumois, Bordeaux, found their way to Canada after 1650, so that the Normandy influence was absolute until about 1660, when Poitou and Rochelle came in for a large share.

The first official census was taken in 1666, and considered imperfect at that time. It gives 3,215 souls for all the New France.

The census (nominal) of 1667 says 3,918 souls. These last figures represent the 697 heads of families above mentioned. The following statement is a *résumé* of that valuable document:—

Families, 668; males, 2,406; females, 1,512; married (625), 1,250; widowers, 20; widows, 26; boys, 1,762; girls, 860.

Ages of the People.

Years	No.	Years	No.	Years	No.	Years	No.
0-1	223	5-6	122	11-15	241	51-60	156
1-2	186	6-7	100	16-20	250	61-70	78
2-3	154	7-8	104	21-30	925	71-80	9
3-4	143	8-9	84	31-40	582	81-90	9
4-5	148	9-10	103	41-50	281	Not given	20