

211. The population of Canada by the census of 1891 numbered 4,833,239 souls. For the purpose of a study of the educational status of the people, we have eliminated 55,401 Indians, respecting whom merely the general population statistics were procured. This subtraction leaves 4,777,838 persons whose educational acquirements were recorded.

These are divided into three groups :—

1st. Those 20 years old and upwards.

2nd. Those between 10 and 19 years of age.

3rd. Those under 10 years old.

Of the first group there were able to read..	2,135,461
“ second “ “ “ ..	958,435
“ third “ “ “ ..	289,897

Making of the population of Canada a total able to read of.....	3,383,793
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This shows that 70·83 per cent of the people of all ages can read.

212. Of the adults, 84·65 per cent can read ; from 20 to 29 years of age, 89·83 per cent ; from 30 to 39 years, 86·66 per cent ; from 40 to 59 years, 82·64 per cent ; from 60 to 74 years, 74·21 per cent ; over 75 years, 66·32 per cent. The advance of education is shown by the higher percentage as the age of the group decreases, confirmed by the fact that of those between 10 and 19 years, 90·26 per cent can read.

213. Taking the three groups and examining them as to their capacity to write, as well as to read, we have :—

In the first group (the adult group).....	2,029,404
In the second group (the youth's group)..<	926,196
In the third group (children's group).....	221,067

Making a total able to read and write of	3,176,667
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and showing that 66·50 per cent of the total population can write.

Of the adult population, numbering 2,526,330 persons, 84·65 per cent can read, and 80·34 per cent can both read and write.

214. By separating the adult population according to provinces, and giving the total adult population, the number able to write,