

The details of the cheese industry in Canada are :—

	1891.		1901.	
	Home made.	Factory.	*Home made	Factory.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
British Columbia.....	373	39,222	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	116,002	627,744	.....	1,289,413
New Brunswick.....	39,716	301,689	.....	1,892,686
Nova Scotia.....	589,363	507,389	.....	568,147
Ontario.....	1,065,737	80,769,167	.....	131,967,612
Prince Edward Island.....	123,708	93,866	.....	4,457,519
Quebec.....	4,260,941	26,251,056	.....	80,630,199
The Territories.....	71,363	124,178	.....	27,693
Total Home made.....	6,217,203	108,714,311	.....	220,833,269
	114,981,514			

\*The quantity of home made cheese was not procured in the Census of 1901.

### EDUCATION.

The Census returns of 1901 gave a population in Canada of 4,728,631 persons of five years old and upwards. Of these 3,918,915 persons could read and write and 129,584 persons could read only. There were, therefore, 4,048,499 persons in the total population of 5,371,315 who could read. That is 75·4 per cent of the total population as recorded in 1901, and 85·6 per cent of the population five years old and over.

The Census of 1891 gave a population of 4,279,634 persons five years old and over. Of these 3,176,667 could read and write and 207,126 could read only. There were, therefore, 3,383,793 persons in the population of 4,833,239 who could read. That is 69·3 per cent of the whole population recorded in 1891, and 79·1 per cent of the population of five years and over.

It may be assumed then that the increase in literacy in the ten years is 6·5 per cent. In every group of 100 persons five years old and over in 1901 there were 6·5 persons able to read more than there were in a similar group in 1891. That is, there were in every group of 100 persons of all ages about 30 persons who could not read and, therefore, could not write, and in ten years this sub group has been reduced to 24·6 per cent.