

**Literacy by Sexes and Provinces.**—In a table on p. 129 of the 1925 Year Book, dealing with literacy by sexes in the various provinces, it is shown that illiteracy is greater among males, 5.73 p.c. of the male population 10 years and over being illiterate, as compared with 4.43 p.c. among the female population. In the Prairie Provinces, however, illiteracy among females is higher than among males—a fact due probably to the large percentage of persons from the European continent among the population.

**Literacy by Nativity of Population.**—The literacy by nativity of the population 10 years of age and over in 1921 is shown by provinces for Canadian-born, British-born and foreign-born in a table on p. 131 of the 1924 Year Book, these figures showing that the foreign-born are much the most illiterate group of the population, with illiteracy of 12.11 p.c., as compared with 4.80 p.c. for Canadian-born and 0.76 p.c. for British-born. In considering this table it should be remembered that the term "Canadian-born" includes the Indian population.

Perhaps the most interesting and significant feature of the achievement of the schools of Canada is illustrated by the difference between the proportion of illiterates among foreign-born immigrants and among the children of these immigrants. Here it is necessary to differentiate between such foreign-born immigrants as Americans and certain Europeans, who enjoyed excellent educational advantages in their own country, and the immigrants who belong to illiterate countries. Of the latter, a group of 367,838 foreign-born persons over the age of 10, belonging to seventeen of the less literate races, showed an illiteracy of 24.8 p.c. The children of these immigrants who were born in the Empire, *i.e.*, practically all in Canada, to the number of 133,010, showed an illiteracy of only 5.1 p.c., or exactly the same percentage as shown by the general Canadian population.

The element of the Canadian-born population showing the lowest percentage of illiteracy is that with one parent Canadian, the other British. This element existed in 1921 to the number of 375,068 persons over the age of 10 years, and showed an illiteracy of 1.08 p.c., as compared with 1.25 p.c. in the case of the next lowest, the persons both of whose parents were British-born.

**Literacy of Adult Population.**—There were in the nine provinces in 1921, exclusive of Indians, 4,760,815 persons 21 years of age and over, of whom 261,579 or 5.49 p.c. were unable to "read and write" The highest percentage of illiteracy (8.57 p.c.) for this class of the population was in New Brunswick, followed by Quebec with 7.97 p.c. and Manitoba with 7.70 p.c. illiterate. Table 40 on p. 141 of the 1927-28 Year Book summarizes by provinces the number and percentage of illiterates in the population 21 years of age and over in 1921. In comparing these figures with those for the voting population, allowance should be made for the inclusion here of a considerable number of illiterate alien nationals.

**Literacy among Urban Populations.**—In a table on page 133 of the 1924 Year Book, statistics were given of the literacy of the population 10 years of age and over in cities and towns of 10,000 and over, as in 1921. Here it was noted that the largest cities of Canada, which receive a large number of immigrants, make by no means the best showing in regard to literacy. The lowest percentages of illiteracy in Canada are found in Westmount and Outremont—0.34 p.c. and 0.57 p.c. respectively. These, however, can hardly be considered as independent com-