

in their estimation would be put in with Industrial Establishments as manufacturers, but would be given under the head of Trade in Occupations. Hence, it happens that discrepancies necessarily arise between tables such as that relating to occupations and that relating to hands employed in Industrial Establishments. Fishermen are often also farmers and pursue the two occupations, giving themselves in the Census schedules as farmers because of the relatively greater importance of their vocation on land.

In the introduction of the second volume of the Census of 1881 appears the following remarks: "Details in reference to the employments of the people are supplemented in the third volume of this work under Industrial Establishments, but it must be remembered that there cannot be any precise agreement between the two statements. They having reference to two states of fact, the one giving the number of hands employed at the several industries, it may be a week, a month or a year; the other giving the occupation to which the person devotes the principal part of his time."

These observations apply with equal force to the returns of the Census of 1891.

A very considerable discrepancy exists with respect to boys under the heading "Industrial Establishments" and under the heading "Occupation." In the first case they are given with the other hands in the Industrial Establishments, and in the second instance they are returned as going to school, which is their chief occupation.

These divergencies appear to be unavoidable.

The general rule followed has been that provided by the directors of the Census of England.

An effort has been made to give for the first time the occupations of the female part of the population. The returns show the number of females engaged in permanent occupations regularly engaged in specific occupations. They do not, however, give those who are transiently occupied in gainful industries; their chief work being the charge of their homes. Of these there is a large number.

Table XIII. is a statement of the Educational Status of the people based upon the Census inquiries respecting ability to read and write.

The inquiry included 4,777,838 persons, 55,401 Indians (respecting whom merely the general population statistics were procured) being eliminated.

The 4,777,838 persons divided into three groups stand thus:—

1st. Those 20 years old and upwards.

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

3rd. " under 10 years of age.

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

This shows that 70·83 per cent of the people of all ages can read.

Taking the three groups and examining them as to their capacity to write as well as to read, we find—

In the first (Adult) group.....	2,029,404
" second (Youths) group	926,196
" third (Children) "	221,067

Making a total able to read and write of..... 3,176,667

and showing that 66·5 per cent of the total population can write.