

rapidity until, in 1913, there were 112,000 emigrants from other countries, as he described them, and in 1914, 135,000. He believed it was true to say that these were mostly from Eastern Europe, from countries the population of which was not deterred by considerations of cold. If they visited the schools in some of the newer towns of Western Canada, evidences of that kind of immigration were very obvious. They would see there children of perhaps ten or twelve different nationalities in one school—Serbians, Roumanians, Bulgarians, children from the Ukraine, Poland, and all the countries of Eastern Europe, sitting in their schoolrooms learning English, with Union Jacks in every corner of the room, singing Canadian and British patriotic songs with every variety of accent. What the effect upon Canada would be of a greatly intensified immigration from that part of Europe must remain to be seen; but it was very possible that it might present to Canada in future years one of her most formidable problems. Another thing that struck the visitor to Western Canada was the importance attached by the leaders of opinion to education. Hardly had a new city like Regina, Edmonton, or Calgary felt its feet, but it established excellent secondary schools and usually a university. The universities did not devote themselves solely, as one would perhaps be inclined to expect, to the more immediately remunerative forms of knowledge, the more technical subjects, such as engineering, medicine, or law, but an exceedingly large proportion of the students took an arts degree, which showed that, even in these newer civilisations, the people were wise enough to attach importance to learning for its own sake. He would have wished to see statistics in the Paper of the number of secondary schools. Mr. Godfrey had given them the number of primary schools, but the number of secondary or continuation school and university students was really the best test of the extent to which education was carried in a country. They had heard of the large urban growth in Canada. Just as the motor-car and the telephone had robbed the rural districts of their previous isolation and much of their discomfort, so the new methods of town planning seemed likely to save urban districts from many of the evils which in other countries attended them. In the West the towns were properly planned. They were surrounded with their belt of parks, their streets were broad avenues, there were plenty of open spaces, and the people had wisely determined that the eyesores of the industrial and working-class districts of Europe should not be repeated there, but that they would start afresh on better lines and save their coming generations from the evils that had afflicted the older countries. He had added those few remarks in extending to the author of the Paper, as well as its reader, the thanks of the Society. It was right that the Royal Statistical Society should devote special attention to questions relating to the other parts of the Empire in which they all took so much pride and interest; and the Society would have learnt with much satisfaction that a conference of Dominion Statisticians was to be held