

were difficulties which could be removed by personal conference; and they recommended that the British Government should take the first opportunity of inviting the statisticians of the different Dominions to meet in London and, by conference, agree on certain basic principles which might be adopted with advantage. He was glad to say that the Government had taken that up, and he believed that next January the statisticians, no doubt including Mr. Godfrey, would be here and would be in conference, and that they might have for the whole of the British Empire a much more complete statistical record based on the same principles and the same methods. He was sure when those statisticians came over, the Royal Statistical Society would wish to welcome them; and he thought, with their distinguished President, they would be able to have some opportunity of showing them that hospitality which they wished to show to members of their great Empire.

SIR BERNARD MALLET, in seconding the resolution, said he had no personal knowledge of Canada, and no special acquaintance with her statistics except that gleaned from the very exhaustive Paper which they had heard. It was an amazing story; and he was sure it would be very useful to have the record in their *Journal* for reference by students. Instead of going on with commonplaces, he thought he had better make way for gentlemen who could speak with more knowledge of the subject, but it gave him great pleasure to second the vote of thanks.

DR. PARKIN said it was only by the purest accident of having met Sir Bernard Mallet, and being told their meeting was going to take place, that he was present. He could not say how intensely he had been interested in the Paper. For the last fifty or sixty years he had been familiar with almost every part of Canada, and every part of the Paper had interested him. There were a few points in it on which he would like to make remarks. There was one referred to by Sir Henry Rew in quoting from it with regard to the relation of the urban and rural population. He thought it was worth while pointing out that, in his opinion, the relations of those were going to be different in Canada from what they were in any other country he knew, except in parts of the United States. In Canada they could afford to have a much larger urban population than in any country he knew of except parts of the United States. The contrast between Canada and England was that Canadian agricultural areas were on a great scale. They lent themselves to the application of machinery for the production of food, and the extent to which machinery was taking the place of hand labour in carrying on the agricultural work of Canada was phenomenal. It had already developed one of the greatest agricultural instrument industries in the world, namely, that of Massey Harris at Toronto, the products of which they would see all over the world. As an indication of the importance of such undertakings, when Roumania was hard up for material to carry on its agriculture, that single firm