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REPORT on the EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS, held
at ST. PETERSBURG, $\frac{22\text{nd}}{10\text{th}}$ August to $\frac{29\text{th}}{17\text{th}}$ August, 1872. By SAMUEL
 BROWN, F.S.S.

EVERY meeting of the International Statistical Congress appears to have a new and increasing interest. It cannot be denied that since the first of these Congresses, which was held in Brussels in 1853, a considerable improvement has been effected, not merely in the methods of statistical research, but in giving to the inquiries in every branch such a scientific character as greatly to enhance the value of the observations collected. What was wanted, above all things, was uniformity. Hundreds, we might almost say thousands, of volumes—collected and published at great expense by the different Governments, by Societies, or by individuals—were rendered almost useless, in an international point of view, for want of some uniform method of classifying and showing the results. It was impossible to make comparisons, and so to eliminate the laws of probability of occurrence of large classes of events in social or political economy. Yet, without the discovery of these laws, the social, moral, and intellectual condition of a people cannot with any certainty be traced. Every one who has occasion to consult our own Government “blue books,” and similar publications in other countries, will observe that this desired uniformity is gradually being introduced. We cannot but attribute a great part of this happy result to the labours of the eminent official and scientific men who have brought their theoretical knowledge and practical experience to bear on the discussions of the numerous and important questions which have been debated at these meetings.

At the Seventh Congress at the Hague, in 1869, a most earnest invitation for the next meeting was given on the part of the Government, the Scientific Societies, and the people of Russia; and the Organisation Commission, to whom the question was left, decided that the next Congress should be held at St. Petersburg, in 1871. The political state of Europe, however, caused it to be deferred till the present year, and an imperial decree, of $\frac{24\text{th}}{12\text{th}}$ November, 1871, appointed a Commission to prepare the programme, and make the necessary arrangements. The Emperor Alexander II, desirous of showing the real interest which he took in the labours of the Congress, nominated as the Honorary President His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaievitch, President

of the Council of the Empire, and of the Imperial Geographical and Archæological Societies.

The Organisation Commission, comprising the names of some of the most eminent statisticians of Russia, was placed under the presidency of one of the ministers, and had as vice-presidents the Prince Lobanow Rostowsky, of the Ministry of the Interior, and President of the Statistical Council; General Greigh, of the Ministry of Finance, and President of the Council of Manufactures, and the Councillor of State, Semenow, Director of the Central Committee of Statistics, and President of the Preparatory Commission, and on him devolved the duty of conducting the correspondence with the statistical bureaux and the foreign members of the Congress.

By this Commission an outline of the intended programme was prepared and sent to various foreign members, and suggestions and amendments invited, so as to secure for it an international character. I need not enter into much detail on the topics therein proposed for discussion, as a very excellent summary of this "avant-projet" was prepared for the Fellows of this Society by our able colleague, Dr. F. J. Mouat, and published in the June number of the *Journal* for this year. Two of the most important questions were to be referred to the avant-congrès, a sort of preliminary congress, composed principally of the official members, and intended to save the time of the General Sections for their more special labours. These questions were—

- A. The organisation of the International Congress.
- B. The work which had been undertaken by the Congress in the preparation of international and comparative statistics.

Besides these questions, there were to be considered some special propositions of foreign members, such as that of Dr. Engel, relative to an international geographical dictionary.

The avant-congrès was to meet four days before the opening of the general session.

At some of the previous Congresses it had been observed that, when the Sections were too numerous, the absence from some of them of the foreign members, and especially of the official delegates, deprived the discussions of that international character which it was the great object of the Congresses to maintain. The Commission then judiciously proposed to confine the number of Sections to four only, and classified the subjects which should be referred to them.

But as these Sections were afterwards increased to five, and the subjects somewhat altered, I append the questions as they finally appeared in the large programme, with the names of the authors who undertook each part. These introductions frequently contain

matter of great historical and suggestive interest. I have also indicated on what page of the programme the actual resolutions proposed to the Congress to pass will be found.

Section I.

A. Questions presented to the avant-congrès :—

1. *Organisation of the Congress.* Semenow, p. 8, project 1 to 6.
2. *Publication of International and Comparative Statistics.* Semenow, p. 10, rules 1 to 3.

B. Reports submitted direct to the Sections :—

3. *Some Questions relating to Population Censuses.* Semenow and Makshéew, p. 28, Art. 1 to 18.
4. *Nomenclature of Professions in the Census Tables.* Maïkow, p. 33, Art. 1 to 3.
5. *Registration of Facts relating to the Physical Development of Man.* Wreden, p. 43, I to XV.
6. Questions relating to sanitary statistics :—
 - I. *Statistics of Cholera.* Semenow and Archangelsky, p. 46, 1 to 12.
 - II. *Statistics of Syphilis.* Pelikan and Sperck, p. 49, A to F.
7. *Graphical Method in Statistics.* Semenow, p. 56, two propositions.

Section II.

1. *Registration and Publication of Facts relating to the Movements of Population.* Jahnson, p. 3, Art. 1 to 4; p. 4, Art. 1 to 4; p. 6, Art. 1 to 6.
2. *Registers of Population.* De Bouschen, p. 12, Art. 1 to 3.
3. *Special Registers. Statistics of Prostitution.* Prince A. Mestschersky, p. 16, Art. 1 to 3; Art. 1 to 10.

Section III.

1. *General Industrial Statistics.* Weschniakow, p. 7, Art. 1 to 17.
2. *Natural Classification of Occupations.* Weschniakow, pp. 11 to 29.
3. *Statistics of Mines and Factories.* Jossa and Bock, pp. 34 to 43.

Section IV.

1. *Postal Statistics.* Poggenpohl, p. 9, Art. 1 to 6.
2. *Organisation of Commercial Statistics.* Thoerner, p. 17, Art. 1 to 15.
3. *Nomenclature of Merchandise of an International character*

Transported by Water Communications. Zvierinski, p. 27, Art. 1, 2.

4. *Nomenclature of Merchandise of an International Character Transported by Railways.* Koulomzine, pp. 40 to 43.

Section V.

1. *Registration of the Facts in Criminal Statistics.*
 - I. Mayr, p. 7.
 - II. Raïevsky and Outine, p. 16, Art. 1 to 5.
 - III. *Casiers Judiciaires.* Outine, p. 17.
 - IV. *Nomenclature of Crimes.* Tagantzeff, pp. 18 to 79.

The very elaborate programme, containing many able articles on the subjects above referred to by members of the Commission and others, awaited the members on their arrival at St. Petersburg. It may also be noticed here that the admirable *resumé* of all the resolutions and conclusions of previous Congresses which had been begun at the Berlin Congress by Dr. Engel, and continued at the Florence Congress by S. Maestri, was further extended to include the reports of the Hague Congress under the valuable supervision of M. Semenow.

The opening of the "avant-congrès" was fixed for Monday the 19th/_{7th} August, and by that date many members had arrived by various routes from all parts of Europe; we may say even from all quarters of the world, since at the Congress were assembled, amongst others, the representatives of America, of Egypt, and even of Japan, so recently welcomed into the family of nations. The session was opened in the Ministry of the Interior, and M. Semenow, as vice-president of the Organisation Commission, having taken the chair, made a short address to the members. He thanked the delegates and the Governments who had sent them, for the zeal and love of science, which had induced them to undertake so long a journey to the great centre of intellectual life nearest to the Pole; reminded them that when Peter the Great determined to bring Russia into more direct contact with European civilisation, he had found here but a few fishermen's huts in a barren waste, which was now a splendid city of 700,000 inhabitants, and now in the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of their great reformer, they received with sympathy and respect the representatives of those nations which had preceded them in science and civilisation, and welcomed them with the hospitality which had ever been distinctive of the character of the Russian people in its southern centre, and which the frozen regions of the north had not abated. He then proceeded to explain the work which the avant-congrès would have before it, and proposed that, to constitute the bureau, the distinguished and venerable

M. Quetelet, whom all regard as at the head of statistical science, should be the Honorary President, and that to relieve him of the actual labour, MM. Engel and Farr should be elected Presidents. This was unanimously agreed to, with the addition of M. Semenow, on the proposition of Dr. Engel, which was received with much applause.

The secretaries named were M. Maurice Block for France, M. Mayr for Germany, M. Hammick for England, and M. Wilson for Russia, to whom was afterwards added M. Bodio for Italy.

Part of the work of this avant-congrès was the revision of the subjects to be referred to the different Sections and the times of meeting, so as to give to as many members as possible the opportunity of attending the discussions. It was agreed that every speaker should be allowed to use his own language, which it was afterwards found convenient, in some cases, to translate into French, as more generally understood.

Two papers presented by MM. Ficker and Schwabe, on the Graphic Method in Statistics, were referred to a sub-commission to report on; and the question of the general reduction of military expenses in all countries, which Mr. Edwin Chadwick had proposed at the Hague, was deferred for a future Congress.

But the two most important questions before the avant-congrès were the publication of the international and comparative statistics, and the future organisation of the Congress.

The former had been first suggested at the Congress of Vienna, in 1857, by M. Quetelet, who, with the assistance of M. Heuschling, has since compiled a very elaborate volume of population statistics. It contains a valuable summary of the official returns in different States, reduced as far as possible to the same form, the same periods of observation, and the classification of facts at the same groups of ages for comparison. This admirable work, however, shows how much remains to be done to carry out the objects of the Congress and to utilise the immense amount of materials which are constantly accumulating. To carry out and to extend the plan, Dr. Engel, at the meeting at the Hague, in 1869, further proposed to divide amongst twenty of the different States of Europe the compilation and preparation of international statistics, each one to undertake the completion of one or more parts of the whole programme. The arrangements were made and the parts were allotted; but since then difficulties had arisen as to the nature of the materials to be used, and the mode of using them. In the discussion that ensued some speakers were in favour of confining the statistics to such as could be furnished in the forms required by the resolutions of the preceding Congresses. Others thought that existing documents, even

if unpublished, might be utilised, rather than run the risk of so valuable a compilation being indefinitely deferred. It was eventually decided that the resolutions at the Hague should be carried out, the delegates who had undertaken the different parts to employ, as far as possible, the formularies sanctioned by the Congress, but to modify them where absolutely necessary—to use, first of all, existing publications, and to send round a plan of their work, with a list of the documents already at their disposal, and what they required to complete them; and the various bureaux referred to to be invited to send any existing works, and copies of such authentic documents on the subject as were still unpublished; and if possible to cause special researches to be made where the information was defective. It was considered desirable, however, that the delegate in his report should distinctly state when his authority was a printed official document, or unpublished information given by public departments, or from what source, if otherwise derived.

On the motion of Dr. Engel, the special statistics of great towns, which had been omitted in the programme at the Hague, were allotted to MM. Schwabe of Berlin, and Köröli of Pesth; and the statistics of insurance, which M. Hopp, of Gotha, had undertaken, but was unable to continue, and the work of which his lamented death would now have stopped, were assigned to the Hon. Wm. Barnes, delegate from the United States of America.

M. Kiær proposed that all the parts of the general plan of statistics should be treated in the geographical order of European countries, of which he gave a sketch, beginning from the northern States, and which it was referred to a small sub-committee, consisting of MM. Levasseur, Kiær, Farr, Mayr, and Semenow to settle.

At a subsequent meeting of the official delegates, held with the view of ascertaining what progress had been made in the actual work, and what difficulties there were still to overcome, it appeared that many portions of the programme were still in arrear waiting for official documents or replies to specific inquiries. Various parts were re-allotted, some new working members added, and promises made by the representatives of different States that the information deficient should be, as far as possible, furnished without delay.

There is now reason to hope that this great and important work, the first real attempt to carry out on a grand scale the various resolutions of the eight Congresses will rapidly proceed. When completed, it will present a comparison of international statistics in every branch of inquiry of which it is difficult to over-estimate the value, and which will show in the clearest light where defects exist, and in what direction further improvements ought to be effected.

The question of the organisation of the Congress was one of

equally pressing importance. In the course of twenty years, since that eminent statistician, M. Quetelet, had first successfully established these Congresses, the greater part of the questions relating to social phenomena in every branch of statistics had been discussed, principles defined, modes of research laid down, and methods of exhibiting facts agreed to, so as to give every facility in the comparison of the same classes of results in different countries; yet when, as in the work just referred to, it was proposed to proceed to the practical application, and compile a body of international statistics, many States found themselves unable to furnish the information in the forms required. It seemed as if the Congress had aimed too much at imaginary perfection, at abstract science, and had not succeeded in carrying its theoretical decisions into practice.

Dr. Engel, at the Congress at Berlin, in order to remedy this defect, had proposed a Permanent Commission to watch over the general interests of statistics; but it was objected that such a commission would have too much the character of a private institution. In the present form of the Congress the appointment of the official delegates influenced the various Governments to accept the decisions of the Congress, if not as absolutely binding on them, yet to be treated with the deference due to a scientific body, of which their own representatives had formed part. This result, it was feared, would be lost in the alteration proposed.

A commission was formed to report on the subject, and at the Congress at the Hague much discussion arose on several propositions made by M. David, and various amendments thereon by other members, but no decision was arrived at, and the question was again deferred to the present meeting. Based upon a vote at the Congress of Vienna, four propositions were submitted to the following effect:—

1. That before the actual Congress there should be a conference of the official delegates and men known in statistical science, who were to meet four days before, and to sit during the session.
2. That between the sessions of the Congress there should be a meeting of official delegates to deliberate as to carrying into effect the decisions of the previous Congresses, and to promote a cordial union between the representatives of official statistics in different countries.
3. That the intervals of meeting of the Congress might be extended to five years, the meetings of the official delegates being held at least twice in the interval.
4. Every statistical programme presented to the Congress must

be accompanied by a report, after an international inquiry on the subject to which it refers, the plan and nature of the research to be settled by the conference of official delegates.

When the questions came to be discussed in the avant-congrès, various difficulties appeared. The Governments might claim the right of appointing their own delegates in lieu of those named by the Congress. If the delegates were numerous, it is doubtful if there would be energy and unity in action; if few, the countries not represented might not hold themselves bound to submit to their authority. How and where, and at what intervals, were the delegates to meet, and how to keep up correspondence in the meantime? Who should be the president and the secretary, and how were they to be appointed?

The Assembly at last came to some general resolutions.

1. In favour of the institution of a Permanent Commission.
2. To name a sub-commission to report on the constitution of the Permanent Commission, and the functions it should possess, and to report thereon at a special meeting of the avant-congrès to be called by the president.
3. That the future meetings of the Congress should be held at least once in three years.

The sub-commission appointed consisted of MM. Quetelet, Engel, Yvernès, Berg, Wirth, Baumhauer, Ficker, Semenow.

To complete the history of this question I may state that the report of the sub-commission was presented to the general assembly on Thursday, 29th August, and the conclusions were adopted. They were to the following effect:—

1. There is constituted a Permanent Commission of the International Statistical Congress.
2. This Commission is composed of the members to whom is assigned the duty of preparing the international statistics. Other countries not represented amongst them have the right to name delegates to the Permanent Commission.
3. The president of the Commission from one Congress to another is the organiser of the last Congress.
4. The president names his secretary.
5. The Permanent Commission is to meet at least once during the interval of each two general meetings of the Congress.

Its functions are—

- a. To require information as to the carrying out of the decisions of the Congress in different countries, and on the difficulties in the way, and to examine if these difficulties require the decisions to be revised.

- b. To follow out the assimilation of the statistical publications in different countries, so far as is necessary for international purposes.
 - c. To call the attention of the organisation commission to the questions to be debated at the next Congress, and to assist in preparing the programme for the session.
 - d. To obtain international researches, so as to present to the organisation commission of the following session reports on the state in each country of the questions to be proposed. Every report to the general assembly of the Congress on any question should be preceded by an international inquiry.
 - e. To complete any international work of the character of that agreed upon at the Hague, to decide upon any questions which arise in the course of their execution, and to arrange the programmes.
 - f. To revise the publication of the decisions of the Congress.
- This question being so satisfactorily settled, we may hope to see a great impetus given to the compilation and publication of international statistics.

A letter and memoir from M. Maury, presented by M. Quetelet, and a plan for general statistics, proposed by M. Barbantini to the Congress at Florence—were referred to separate committees.

The opening of the actual Congress took place on Thursday, the 22nd August, in the Salle de la Noblesse—a splendid hall, which had been specially decorated for the occasion. By this time nearly the whole of the foreign delegates had arrived, and the list includes some of the most eminent writers and thinkers in statistical science in every country. Amongst them the following are the names of the delegates appointed by our Council from this Society, most of whom were present and did good service in the several Sections:—

William Farr, M.D., D.C.L.,
F.R.S.

Samuel Brown.

Hammond Chubb, B.A.

Archibald Hamilton.

James T. Hammick.

Frederick Hendriks.

Professor L. Levi.

Frederick J. Mouat, M.D.

R. H. Inglis Palgrave.

Thomas B. Sprague, M.A.

William Tayler.

The delegates from the British Government were Dr. Farr, Mr. Reader Lack, and Mr. Hammick.

The Honorary President of the Congress, His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, on taking the Chair, made an address to the members in French, which may be briefly summarised to the following effect:—

Alluding to the new sciences which the activity of the human intellect had lately brought to life, he pointed to statistics as one of the most rapid growth. The study of man in his political and social life formed the centre of new investigations, and, thanks to the scientific methods employed, and the genius and labours of the eminent man whose name all would recognise, and whom they had the honour to find amongst them (Quetelet), statistics had already taken rank amongst the sciences, notwithstanding the doubts which some entertained as to its limits, whether, in fact, it was anything more than an art, or even simply only a method of investigation. Without discussing these different opinions, he would draw their attention to a few incontestable facts. The observations concerning the state and movement of the population, the law of births and deaths and duration of life as influenced by different conditions of society, the tides of national prosperity and the study of the different moral phenomena, do not these and many other similar questions constitute a special study, without interfering with the domain of the physiologist, the economist, the psychologist, and the historian?

It is no reproach that the study of statistics has not yet led to the discovery of any great universal law, as in astronomy and physics. The researches are yet too recent, the field hitherto explored too narrow. There are yet phenomena in political and social life to be observed which, aided by discoveries in other sciences, may bring to light new laws, and lead to its becoming a science, the limits and application of which it would be difficult now to define. This may be left to the future. At present there is ample ground to cultivate.

But in recognising in statistics the science of social phenomena, it cannot be denied that it partakes also of a technical character. The true methods of investigation, the systematic arrangement of facts are essential to the discovery of new results, and the more these are perfected, the more rapid and sure will be the progress of the science itself.

Whether a science, art, or method only, statistics exists for the good of humanity. Its object and the aim of those who labour in it are to discover under what laws, in what institutions, or under what physical and economical conditions the well being of man is most assured, and to search out the sources of the evils which arrest humanity in its progress. The wise advice given to one man by the sage of old, "Know thyself," is now addressed to society at large. He then drew the attention of the members to the advantages which had accrued to those countries in which the Congress had already met, by the attention which it forced the Governments to yield to

these questions, and by the stimulus which it gave to the improvement and increase of statistical researches. The Russian Government, as early as the Congress at Vienna, had followed with watchfulness and interest the labours of the Congress, and learnt with the liveliest pleasure the decision at the Hague, that the next Session should be held in St. Petersburg. It was grateful for the honour of receiving so many representatives of statistical science from all parts of the world, and considered it a pledge of future progress in the country, of uniting its statistical institutions with those of other countries, and as involving a moral obligation on the Government to carry into practical effect the resolutions of the Congress. The geographical position of Russia, and the conditions of her political and social life, give a peculiar interest to statistical studies there, and offer novel and divergent views from those of other States. In one respect the phenomena to be studied present themselves in a form less complex than in any part of Europe. A vast part of the Empire is peopled with one and the same race, of the same religion, a rural population, without towns, occupied in the same kind of labour, with the same distinctive traits, in vast tracts extending over tens of degrees of latitude and longitude from the forests of the north to the steppes of the south, affording, on a grand scale, statistical data under like conditions, from which it may be easy to obtain the constant and the variable causes at work.

On the other hand, by the great variety of its climate and territory, plains and mountains, steppes and forests, with tribes of every race and of different religions, in every degree of moral and intellectual development, Russia offers a new study for the statistician and the economist. The influences of various physical conditions on the laws of population, and on the moral and intellectual progress of man, the density of population from the highest to the lowest degree, afford many points of interest to study; and the regularity, systematic order, and uniformity of observations throughout this vast extent of country, and over a population of 80 millions, cannot but afford materials great, rare, and precious for the elucidation of many disputed or doubtful problems.

With these reflections, and convinced that the labours of the Congress would tend to the advantage of science and of his country, His Imperial Highness concluded by giving to the members a cordial welcome in the name of the Government of his august brother, and declared the Congress opened.

This discourse was received with much applause.

The provisional regulations agreed to in the *avant-congrès* were then read and adopted, and the meeting declared the Provisional Bureau named in Russia, to be the permanent Bureau of the

Congress, adding thereto, as foreign representatives, the following list as finally corrected for honorary vice-presidents:—

(Allemagne)	Germany	Dr. Meitzen.
(Amérique).....	United States	M. Young.
(Autriche)	Austria	Dr. Ficker.
(Bavière)	Bavaria	M. Mayr.
(Belgique)	Belgium	M. Quetelet.
(Brésil)	Brazil	M. de Varnhagen.
(Danemark)	Denmark	M. Scharling.
(Égypte).....	Egypt	M. de Régné.
(Espagne)	Spain	M. Pascual de Villamar.
(France)	France	M. Levasseur.
(Grand-Bretagne)	Great Britain	Dr. Farr.
(Grèce)	Greece	M. Mansolas.
(Hambourg)	Hamburg	M. Versman.
(Hongrie)	Hungary	M. Keleti.
(Italie)	Italy	M. Correnti.
(Norvège)	Norway.....	M. Kiaer.
(Pays-Bas)	Netherlands	{ M. Baumhauer.
		{ M. Vissering.
(Portugal)	Portugal	Le Vicomte de Figueira.
(Prusse)	Prussia	Dr. Engel.
(Roumanie)	Roumania.....	M. Lahovari.
(Serbie)	Servia	M. Jakschitek.
(Suède)	Sweden	M. Berg.
(Suisse)	Switzerland	M. Max Wirth.

Dr. Farr, M. Levasseur, and Dr. Engel, who responded in the name of the vice-presidents for the honour shown to them, alluded to the great advantage the Congress enjoyed in the Presidency of such a patron of science and of so distinguished a member of the Imperial Family as the Grand Duke Constantine, indicating the interest which the Emperor himself felt in its labours.

A tribute was paid to the memory of those eminent men in our science whose deaths we have to regret in the brief period since the last Congress. M. Semenow lamented the death of M. Maestri, of Italy, of whom M. Quetelet and M. Correnti also spoke with deep feeling. M. Semenow also referred to M. Troinitzky, who, in 1859, as Director of the Central Statistical Commission, laid the foundation of official statistics in Russia. M. Ficker recorded the loss in Austria of Professor Springer, Fred. Stein, Director of the Statistical Bureau of Vienna, and of Chevalier Valentin Streffer. M. Baumhauer paid homage to the memory of M. Soudeman, of Denmark, and M. de Bouschen, of Schnitzler, who had devoted himself to the study of Russian statistics. Dr. Farr and M. Quetelet spoke of the loss which many branches of science had sustained by the death of Mr. Charles Babbage, one of the founders of this

Society; and M. Levasseur of M. Jules Duval, the founder and editor of the "*Economiste Français*."

To the list of secretaries were added the names of M. Mayr, Maurice Block, Bodio, Erben, Pencovitz, Count Puslovski, and Worms. The meeting was then adjourned, and the various sections repaired to their rooms in the Ministry of the Interior to elect presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries for each, and arrange the work for the morrow.

The discussions in the Sections were continued from Friday, ^{23rd}_{11th} August, to Tuesday, ^{27th}_{15th} August; and the last three days, ^{28th}_{16th} to Friday, ^{30th}_{18th} August, were occupied by the general assembly in receiving the reports of the different Sections. Several points of great interest arose and were disposed of, after much debate, in the Sections; but it would occupy too much space to record them, and it will be best briefly to state the subjects in each Section, and the conclusions arrived at, as confirmed or amended in the general assembly.

In the First Section "*questions relating to the population censuses*" formed the first subject of debate. From the very first Congress, nearly twenty years since, these questions have been constantly before the meetings, and great improvements have been effected in every country; but the decisions of the Congress have not all been carried out in like manner, nor to the full extent. In the large programme a full historical account is given by the able writers of the progress made towards uniformity; and the nature of the questions which gave rise to long and animated debates in the Sections will be best understood by the conclusions, much modified from the original propositions, which were arrived at, and finally adopted in the general assembly.

1. In order to avoid mistakes and prevent repetitions, distinction must be made between—

- a. Population de fait (actual population).
- b. Population de séjour habituel (of usual residence).
- c. Population de droit ou légale (legal population).

By the first term is understood the persons present at the place where, and time when, the census is taken; by the second term all persons usually resident in the place where the census is taken, adding to the actual population those who are temporarily absent, and deducting those who are temporarily present; by the third term those who have a legal residence in the place where the census is taken, and registered as such where any registration exists.

2. The general population censuses should be of individuals by name, and extend to the "*population de fait*" (actual population).

3. As to international rules for determining the population

usually resident and the legal population, no decision is made, seeing the impossibility of establishing uniform rules, and the great diversity of legislation which prevails in different countries at different times.

4. The censuses should be taken at least once in ten years, in the years terminating with 0. The intermediate enumerations are left to the various Governments to determine.

5. The censuses should be taken in one day, or at least relate to a fixed day and hour.

6. The organisation and control of the censuses are left to the arrangement of each Government, but it is very desirable that they should be made by special agents, and with the aid of the people themselves.

7. The "population de fait" to be obtained by individual bulletins, if the degree of instruction and other circumstances warrant it; if not, by family or household bulletins. In the former case lists must be added, showing for each person the degree of relationship or connection with the head of the family and the household. In individual bulletins direct questions put to the individual are the best.

8. The information required by the census papers is essential or discretionary. The former comprises—

- a. Name and christian name.
- b. Sex.
- c. Age.
- d. Relation to the head of the family and the household.
- e. Civil state or conjugal condition.
- f. Profession or occupation.
- g. Religious profession.
- h. Language spoken.
- i. Knowledge of reading and writing.
- j. Origin, place of birth, and nationality.
- k. Usual residence, and nature of residence, in the place where the census is taken.
- l. Whether blind, deaf and dumb, cretin, idiot, or of unsound mind.

All other special inquiries are discretionary.

9. Wherever practicable, the age should be indicated by the year and month of birth. When age is expressed by years it should be by years completed. For infants under 1 year, the age should be expressed by months completed.

10. The connection with the head of the family and household is expressed by the degree of relationship or the position in the household (as preceptor, servant, workman, apprentice, lodger, master of house, &c.).

11. The question of conjugal condition relates only to legitimate unions, and divorces and separations legally pronounced.

12. By profession is to be understood the occupation from which the individual derives his principal income, or to which he devotes the most of his labour. Any one having more than one occupation should insert them all, and say which he considers the chief. He should also indicate in his occupation if he is master, assistant, or workman. In individual bulletins any one not having an occupation should indicate that of the father of the family.

13. Religious belief means the religion in which a person is born, or which he may have afterwards embraced and holds, that is, any church to which he belongs.

14. For knowledge of reading or writing it is sufficient to say if the person possesses such knowledge, whether perfect or imperfect.

15. The "place of birth" applies only to persons born out of the place when the census is made. If possible, the commune should be indicated, or at least the great territorial division of the place of birth (county, canton, Government, province, department, &c.). For foreigners, the country from which they come should be stated.

16. The rules for indicating the usual residence, temporary residence, legal domicile, &c., are for the present left to the arrangements of the different States.

The nomenclature of professions in the census tables, originally proposed for this Section to discuss, was referred to Section III, as part of the subject of the industrial census.

"The registration of facts relating to the physical condition of man" admits of great variety of treatment. In a sanitary point of view the health of the population may be considered in reference to the various causes which affect it. The soil, the climate, the air (more or less impure) which they breathe, food and drink, muscular exercises, and labour, all require to be investigated. Occupations and their effect upon health, the sewage of great towns, the sanitary condition of the army and the navy as affecting their efficiency and cost, enter into the question, and have been discussed at different Congresses. The observations require to be constantly renewed, and under different circumstances, and the difficulty is to find large groups of people among whom the facts may be examined and recorded with sufficient minuteness to afford materials for sound reasoning. Professor Wreden, in his very interesting part of the programme points out the classes at different ages of human life amongst whom the physiological facts may be best obtained. He also brings together the decisions of the previous Congresses on the subject, and sums up, in fifteen resolutions which were passed by

the Congress on the report of Dr. Bredow, what is still required as to the methods and objects of research.

Amongst these the most important are as to the measurement of the human body, that they should be metric measures, that the apparatus should be specified, and also the number of measurements taken; that in living persons the points to determine are the proportion of the bones, the development of the muscles and the organs of respiration, and for this purpose the same specific parts of the body should in all cases be measured, and the same class of facts observed, as the height, the weight, strength of the loins, circumference of the chest, breadth of the shoulders and the haunches, circumference of the head, and length of the extremities. As to the mode of obtaining information, medical men and midwives might fill up the registration cards for infants immediately after birth. Foundling hospitals, infant asylums, orphan establishments, &c., should be required to send to the statistical bureaux annual returns on the proper forms as to the children under their care. Similar returns should be made by schools and such like establishments as to their pupils. All sanitary establishments, public and private, hospitals, refuges for the blind, the deaf and dumb, for cretins, idiots, insane, &c., should be required to fill up the schedules. All gymnastic societies, rifle clubs, yacht clubs, and similar associations might be requested to furnish the details for their members, or, if they registered these facts, to revise and complete them uniformly for the use of the Statistical Bureaux. The forms agreed to at Berlin for statistics of recruits, and at London relative to the vital statistics of the naval service, might be enforced for such classes, and the same system might be adopted for prisons, penitentiaries, and juvenile houses of correction. It would be desirable also that assurance and benefit societies should give in their medical examinations on a uniform plan.

The *questions relating to sanitary statistics*, involved a discussion on the cholera of great interest and animation. The propositions in the programme, twelve in number, related to a variety of inquiries to be made as to the personal history, health, habits, &c., of the person attacked with the disease, and also as to the manner in which he first caught it, and the results of the medical treatment, and minute questions as to the locality invaded, its sanitary and atmospheric condition, and the mode in which the disease appeared and spread. The subject, together with the report on syphilis, was referred to a sub-section, under the presidency of M. Middendorf, and various alterations made in the questions proposed. On being brought before the General Assembly, by Drs. Benezet and Bredow, another lively debate ensued, some being of opinion that the questions were too long and complicated. M. Castiglione proposed that they should

be referred to the Permanent Commission to revise, but M. Cyon moved an amendment, which was carried, to the effect that medical men and statisticians should take as a guide, as far as possible, the programme now proposed, carry it into effect in the meantime, and report to the next Congress how far it is capable of practical application to throw light on these two calamitous diseases. He also proposed that at the next Congress a larger number of medical men from different countries should be called together to constitute a separate Section for Medical Statistics.

The part of the programme *on the graphic and geographical method of statistics* was also referred to a sub-section for report. The second question was treated in a very able memoir by Dr. Mayr of Bavaria, and has been practically applied by him in some researches relative to the mortality of infants in Southern Germany in 1870; and M. Semenow stated that he had employed the same method with most useful results in researches as to the population of Russia in 1867, which appeared in the second volume of the "Statistical Annual of the Russian Empire in 1871." The conclusions to classify facts by corresponding geographical groups, dividing them by small areas of observation, were approved of, and also to represent the results by aid of diagrams.

The Report of the Organisation Commission on the memoranda of MM. Ficker and Schwabe, on graphic methods in statistics, led to various suggestions of the various methods that might be used.

The conclusions of the Section were somewhat amended in the general assembly, but the general result was that as to uniformity of diagrams the time had not yet arrived for prescribing any precise rules, that *chefs de bureaux* and men of science be invited to send as soon as possible to the Permanent Commission forms of charts and diagrams, with explanations of their objects and use, and that at each Congress the Permanent Commission should prepare an exhibition of diagrams, and recommend the methods which they consider the best.

In the Second Section the principal discussion was as to the facts relating to movements of population, and the mode in which they should be registered. The question is of great importance, as furnishing the means of determining the population at the intervals of the census. It is feared that in most countries the registers are defective in essential facts, those of Belgium and Sweden are perhaps the most effective for scientific inquiries. The first part of the subject related to the *methods of registration*, on which the decisions of the Congress were as follows:—1. That the different Governments should be requested to establish, wherever it does not exist, a civil registration of facts relating to the movements of population, without reference to religious belief; 2, That in countries where the duty of

registration falls upon the clergy, the registers kept by them should be in the form adopted by Congress for civil registration ; 3, That the areas of registration should correspond with the administrative boundaries. The second part of the subject relates to the *facts to be registered*, which, after much discussion by M. Baumhauer, Jahnsen, Berg, Farr, Levasseur, &c., was concluded by proposing—

1. That in multiple births there should be noted the sex and number of the children still-born or born alive, whether legitimate or not, and the age of the mother at the date of the births.

2. In birth registers the number of years the mother has been married, and the number of children she has had, including still-born and distinguishing multiple births, and in a mixed population the nationality of the mother.

3. In death registers the occupation should be noted according to the classification for the census.

4. Reiterating the resolutions at the Brussels Congress that the ages in the registers, as well as at the census, should be given with greater minuteness—for the first year monthly, for the second year three monthly, for the third year by years and months. It is thought more desirable that instead of the age the date of birth of the deceased should be given, and that up to the age of five years the deaths of illegitimate children should be distinguished.

5. In marriage registers the degree of consanguinity should be stated.

6. In mixed marriages the religious faith and nationality of the parties.

And lastly as concerns the *official publication of the facts*—

1. That the facts for towns above 20,000 inhabitants should be published separately.

2. That the movements of population be distinguished by months and seasons.

3. That such distinctions should also be made in the classification of deaths under age.

4. The tables should furnish the details under the occupations as classified at the census.

5. In reference to the married population the numbers should be given for every year of age up to 25 years, then for groups of five years up to 100 years of age.

All these resolutions were approved by the Congress.

The question of *registers of population*, so far as they show the amount of emigration and immigration in every part of the country, was treated of as early as the first Congress in Brussels in 1853. The different methods by which such registers may be kept may be compared in the different systems in use in Prussia, Sweden, and Belgium. In almost all countries greater simplicity and exactness

are required, and but slow progress has yet been made towards uniformity. With the view of aiding to this effect, the Congress agreed to the following resolutions in the Report of the Second Section, brought up by M. Hunfalvy :—

1. The Congress recommends to the different Governments general registers of population on some common system, in lieu of the special lists frequently kept.

2. The authorities of communes or of towns to keep the registers by uniform rules, and within limits of registration corresponding to those of the administrative boundaries.

3. Every householder to have a special page. Workmen and servants may be inscribed as members of a household. But where they frequently change, and in large towns, it is preferable to have special registers for the floating population, and give each individual a page.

4. The register should contain the usual facts asked at the census, and any subsequent changes in special columns; deaths, and causes of deaths, changes of residence, time of arrival and departure, temporary absence of more than a fortnight.

5. Reference to any special list to which the name may be transferred.

6. Without prescribing minute forms of registers and methods of keeping them, the Congress would recommend those kept in Belgium and Holland as the most simple and efficacious.

A report presented by M. Huppé in the name of the Second Section, on the *special registers for statistics of prostitution*, was adopted.

On the proposition of M. Körösi, the Second Section further advised that it would be very advisable in great towns to ascertain the influence of the nature of habitations, of density of population, and the more or less prosperous condition of the population on the mortality of the place, as is done for the town of Pesth.

The Third Section was occupied with the very important subject of *general industrial statistics, the natural classification of occupations*, and, as a separate division, *statistics of mines and factories*.

On the first of these questions the Section profited largely by the labours of Dr. Engel, who, in his journeys in Belgium, France, and England, had clearly ascertained the great defects existing in this class of statistics, and the small extent to which the resolutions of the previous Congresses had been carried into practice. In the first Congress at Brussels a general division of statistics of labour was effected, of which manufacturing industry formed the third class; dates of the census were fixed, and the methods and facts to be observed carefully marked out. In Vienna the excellent report of Baron Von Czernig, in the programme, led to a lively debate, and

some excellent conclusions as to methods of valuation of industrial products, and the persons to be employed in making them; but even in Austria these rules have been not much observed. Dr. Engel urged the further consideration of the subject at St. Petersburg, and presented some very valuable reports of the labours of a special commission, appointed in 1870, on the industrial statistics of the German Zollverein. Aided by these inquiries, the commission proposed a series of resolutions, which were much debated, but finally passed as thus amended:—

1. The great industrial censuses should be repeated at least once in ten years, and simultaneously, in all countries.

2. There should be, besides, an annual industrial census, demanding only information as to the number and nature of industrial establishments, number of workmen employed, distinguishing sex and age under and above 14 years.

3. The decennial census, to contain the facts stated in Forms A and B (appended).

4. To be collected in the same manner as the ordinary population census.

5. The forms to be filled up by the persons themselves who exercise the calling, or by the authorities, on the verbal information given by them.

6. The local control of the industrial census should be given to commissions, composed of competent persons interested in the progress and prosperity of the industry, being either local authorities or belonging to the industrial class itself.

7. The preparation of the statistical tables to be deduced from the returns, or special localities or territorial divisions, should be confided to the statistical bureaux of each country, who should endeavour to present them, as far as possible, in conformity with the resolutions and suggestions of the International Statistical Congress.

8. The results of the censuses so taken should be regularly published after being submitted to the correction of persons well versed in the technical subjects treated.

9. For the classification of industries the Section has adopted the elaborate scheme of Professor Andréiew, and urges on the Permanent Commission of the Congress to refer it to the Committee of Jurists of the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 as the most suitable tribunal to decide upon a classification to be adopted by all nations, and to apply to such different usages.

10. As to the enumeration of motive powers, machines, and apparatus, the Section would admit the scheme elaborated by the German Commission, given in Dr. Engel's work, "*Die Reform des Gewerbe-Statistik.*"

11, and lastly. The Section, anxious to give an impulse to this

branch of inquiry, and to advance the work of the international and comparative statistics of industry, would not delay the work until new observations in accordance with these resolutions are published, but desires that it should be forthwith commenced and continued with the present materials, even though imperfect, being convinced that it will be gradually perfected in the course of the execution.

The proposal to refer the classification of industries to the special consideration of the jurists at the forthcoming exhibition at Vienna next year was also approved by the general assembly.

The *statistics of mines and factories*, their products, accidents, &c., had been discussed at Brussels, Vienna, and London, but were still in rather a vague form. It was felt that it would be no prejudice to general industrial statistics to make special inquiries as to mines and other large branches of industry, which may have peculiar legislation, or be liable to special taxation, or in which the part of the population engaged may for various reasons live under exceptional social conditions. The Sub-Commission consequently proposed that the Permanent Commission of the Congress should examine this part of the programme, and consider it in connection with the work "Die reform der Gewerbe statistik im Deutschen Reiche und "in den Staaten von Europa und Nord-America," prepared by the mining authorities of Germany, and should from them deduce a programme, with the aid of persons officially engaged in the statistical departments of mining industry.

The sub-commission then points out the principal points to which attention ought to be directed, especially to include the age of the workmen, the number of days' work in the year, the wages, prices of sale, and cost of transport, the number of accidents reported by the inspectors, &c., and that the periodical returns of different countries should be accompanied by succinct accounts touching the mining legislation, taxes on the products, and customs duties. The sub-commission concludes that the mining authorities of different countries publishing reports on mines, mining factories, and saltworks, should take into consideration the resolutions of this and previous Congresses on these subjects, and especially urges it upon the attention of Great Britain, as holding so important a place in mining industry; lastly, that the publication of annual reports by the Colonies and some of the Spanish American Republics should for the future be made in a more regular manner.

The first subject submitted to the Fourth Section was *postal statistics*, for which a sub-commission was appointed, under the presidency of M. Meitzen, and for which M. Poggenpohl, the writer of the article in the programme, was named reporter. Hitherto the question has been treated more in a financial point of view, but the propositions now extend to the establishment, the national and

international services, the non-deliveries, the movements of the post by land and sea, the estafettes or couriers, number of travellers carried by the postal service, number of horses employed, as well as the receipts and expenses under different heads. Under all these heads the different governments are invited to furnish materials in a similar form for comparison. The weights of postage carried are also of considerable consequence, especially where certain classes of correspondence are exempt from payment.

A still larger question was the *organisation of commercial statistics*, and the *nomenclature of merchandise of an international character transported by railways, canals, &c.*

The sources from which these important classes of facts are obtained are, 1. The reports of commercial houses. 2. The reports of chambers of commerce. 3. The Custom House returns. 4. The reports of railway and canal companies, &c. Of these the third demands the most attention, and to the part of the programme written by M. Thoerner some valuable tables by M. Térékhoff, showing the comparative customs tariffs of Russia, the Zollverein, Austria, France, Belgium, Italy, England, and the United States, are appended. They indicate the units of measure, weight, and value by which the tariffs of each article are fixed in different countries, the specific articles of each tariff and those which are merged in a general classification, and a new system of classification so as to facilitate the comparison of the details of different tariffs.

Much discussion arose on the question how to obtain in the Custom House returns the original country of merchandise in transit, and on the mode of obtaining valuations of goods. In this Section, besides, MM. Thoerner, Block, Vissering, Young, Caignon, Bravo, Meitzen, Horn, Mr. Reader Lack, and our delegates, MM. Hamilton and Levi, took an active part.

The substance of the resolutions, as finally amended, was as follows; the new classification (not alphabetical) to be communicated to the statistical bureaux of different countries for a final analysis.

The values and quantities of exports and imports to be computed on the units of weight, measure, and value, in conformity with the tables adopted by the Congress.

Net weight to be adopted for the calculation of all manufactured articles, gross weight for others. In every deviation from this principle, the tare in which the article is usually exported or imported should be noted separately in the returns.

That the custom house returns should show the original country from whence comes the merchandise in transit across one or more countries before arriving at its destination in all cases where the

transit is by railroad, boat, or otherwise under the custom house control.

The returns of merchandise arriving by sea should distinguish the articles shipped from the original country and from the intermediate ports of any foreign country touched at.

The custom house returns should only be used to furnish information on fiscal subjects, supplementary facts to be obtained from other sources of information; an exception to this rule only to be admitted in articles not subject to duty on exit or entry.

In all cases in which merchandise is not subject to an *ad valorem* duty, every country should, by the means it may deem preferable, determine the actual value, after the system of average values, omitting the export and import duties; for merchandise which varies considerably in price with reference to the places of export and import, the general average price should not be taken for the whole country, but different average prices fixed according to the commercial centres nearest to the principal custom houses of export and import.

That the adoption of the same weight and measure in the declarations made at the custom houses of different countries would greatly facilitate international commerce; simplification and economy of work would thus render more easy the carrying out of the tariff regulations, diminishing the chances of errors in the declarations, and of the penalties incurred for involuntary mistakes.

The Fifth Section was occupied with subjects of *criminal statistics*, on which the Organisation Commission had the benefit of a paper by Dr. Mayr. These questions had already been discussed at different Congresses, but it was thought that the principles, as well as the methods and details, could be further simplified in the forms of schedules.

The propositions accepted by the general assembly were to the effect that it is necessary to introduce a regular and analogous system of registration of the facts in criminal statistics, and the best method is that of individual (*nominatif*) registration; there should be a separate schedule for each charge, and individual schedule of the accused, the former containing all the steps of the criminal process, the latter the characteristic signs of the persons accused; the former to be introduced for all offences, the latter only for the more important. To these recommendations were appended models of the various schedules suggested.

The best method of obtaining information as to *recommitments for crimes and offences*, as affecting the question of increasing penalties, came also under discussion. The system established in France of referring all the charges, first and subsequent, to the place of birth of the accused, recommended at the Congress at Paris, is inapplicable

to certain other countries, especially illustrated in the case of Russia, by the distances of communication and the floating character of parts of the population, and consequently leading to great delays in justice. It seemed more desirable to establish registers in the statistical bureaux of the Minister of Justice for the use of tribunals and the persons concerned, to be printed and published at fixed intervals. These registers should contain an alphabetical list of persons against whom any sentence has been pronounced, the tribunal before which he was condemned, the nature of the offence, and the punishment decreed. The facts required may be those suggested in the forms which accompanied the previous resolutions, though, considering the immense bulk of the registers, it may be a question whether the printed registers should relate to any persons other than those who have been condemned to imprisonment at least. Resolutions, generally expressed, that it was desirable in all countries to establish periodical registers of recommitments to be able to study the question in reference to the regulations of the penitentiary system, were passed recommending also that the question should be further considered at the next Congress.

The Fifth Section had also to consider *the nomenclature of crimes*, on which a very able paper had been prepared by M. Tagantzew.

Resolutions for obtaining the comparative statistics of crime by appointing sub-commissions of eminent jurisconsults to agree first of all upon clear definitions of penal acts, and the penalties attaching thereto in different countries, were passed at the Congresses of Brussels, Vienna, and London; and it was now sought to give a practical application thereto. The proposition was carried that the object of an international nomenclature was to facilitate the comparative study of this branch of statistics in all countries, for which was needed a systematic definition as complete and precise as possible, of each category of crimes according to different legislations, with their subdivisions and the penalties attaching to each, with such classifications as would comprise them all, and with an explanation of the relations which would exist between the statistics of each nation. The methods of proceeding were pointed out in minute detail. The application of the method proposed was shown in the category of crimes against human life, as defined, with the penalties attached in the legislations of France, Belgium, Germany, and Russia.

It was then proposed that a commission should be appointed to examine and correct this model work, with the aid of the jurisconsults and men of theory and practice in each of the States named, and then complete the corrected model by the addition of similar facts for the other States of Europe. Further, that another

commission should be named by the Congress to divide amongst themselves the labour of preparing comparative forms of statistics on the same model for all other sub-divisions of crimes, so that the whole system may be elaborated and prepared in the course of the years 1873 and 1874, to be submitted complete to the next Congress.

The two commissions were named, the first consisting of MM. Yvernes (France), Spassovitch (Russia), and Hilsé (Germany).

The second commission was composed of MM. Abrosoli; de Sterlich, Hammick, Levi, FitzJames, Stevens, Holtzendorff, Mayr, Lahovari, Heimgyllenskiöld, Spassovitch, Tagantzew, Pascuale, Baumhauer, Delmar, and Barnes.

Such was the nature of the work provided for the five Sections, and the conclusions to which they had arrived were approved, with moderate amendments, by the General Assembly. It must be admitted that the subjects discussed were of the highest importance, and that they were practically treated. All who had the privilege of being present at the debates must have been gratified by the good sense, the experience, the science, and the eloquence of the speakers.

The last day, Friday, ^{30th}/_{18th} August, was, in great measure, occupied by cordial invitations for the next meeting, given by M. Keleti on behalf of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, to be held in Buda-Pesth, by Dr. Young, seconded by Mr. Derby and General Gorham on behalf of the United States of America, and by M. Max Wirth and Bodenheimer on behalf of the Swiss Confederation. The question was left to the organisation commission to select the place.

M. Levasseur then, in an eloquent speech—in the course of which he paid a tribute, justly deserved and loudly applauded, to the venerable M. Quetelet, by whose eminent scientific services the study of statistics has taken the rank of a science, and who may be esteemed the founder of these Congresses, to which its rapid progress is due—mainly spoke of the great success of the present meeting, and of the merits of its illustrious President, His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine. Dr. Engel also alluded to the intellectual character of the discussions, and of the cordiality with which the foreign members had been everywhere received. Dr. Farr added a few eloquent words in grateful acknowledgment of the work which the organisation commission had so successfully performed, and in honour of the Vice-Presidents, Prince Lobanow-Rostovsky, General Greigh, and M. Semenow, who seemed inspired by the same spirit as the illustrious President. M. Meitzen, speaking thanks for the hospitality to Germany, drew a picture of the power of Russia so honourably exerted to extend the benefits of

science and civilisation over her vast extent of territory, and over tribes but newly reclaimed from barbarism; and M. Correnti, in the name of Italy, recalling that we then were where the Roman legions had not penetrated, hoped that the Congress might yet meet in Rome, the capital of ancient civilisation.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, as President, closed the Congress with a few words of congratulation on the result of their labours. He considered such meetings as one of the most striking features of the age, that men of knowledge and experience, of different ways of thought, should come from the most distant parts of the civilized world to unite on the neutral ground of science and cultivate feelings of mutual esteem, could not but benefit the individuals as well as the nations they represented, whose friendly bonds were thus strengthened and improved. The effect of such reunions on men of science, gaining fresh force from these kindly sentiments, and changing for a time the course of their usual labours, would be to propagate knowledge and advance the end at which they aimed, the search after truth and the progress of humanity.

The Session was then closed.

The success of the Congress, however much it was due to the interest which the Emperor took in it, and to the illustrious President and vice-presidents who had been nominated by him to conduct it, must be attributed, in a great degree, to the indefatigable labours and the ability of His Excellency M. Semenow. In every Section he took part, and his eloquence, theoretical and practical knowledge, tact and sound sense, were shown in every discussion, whilst his courteous conduct as President of the First Section gave a harmony to the proceedings, which seems to have pervaded every other Section.

It is impossible to close this brief summary without recalling the marked hospitality and courtesy with which all the foreign members were received by every class in Russia. The Emperor showed them a munificent hospitality in his palace at Tsarkoé-Selo; Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchesse Helene had several receptions at her palaces in the city, and at Kamennoi-Ostrof on the Neva. An excursion to Cronstadt, the launch of the magnificent iron-clad "Peter the Great," ending by a visit to Peterhof, occupied a day's repose from the labours of the Congress. The municipal authorities of St. Petersburg, Warsaw, and Moscow placed hotels and carriages at their disposal, and the railways free tickets from the frontiers to St. Petersburg and Moscow. Private associations, the Yacht Club, and the Company of the Iron Foundry of the Neva, offered them noble entertainments. The Russian members of the Congress prepared for them a grand banquet, in the Hall of the

Nobility. Besides these more public honours, private individuals, whose names it would be invidious to mention without mentioning all, vied with each other in unceasing hospitality, attention, and courtesy, the opportunities for which were watched for with never-ending kindness till the moment of departure.

I think the experience of my colleagues will bear me out in thinking that one of the great advantages of these reunions is the formation of friendships amongst men, having the same pursuits, but coming together from all parts of the world, who are thus enabled to benefit by each other's varied and profound experience and new trains of thought, and to give mutual aid to each other in the prosecution of researches of the highest interest to mankind at large. The most distinguishing features of the present meeting are to my mind the organisation of the Permanent Commission, and the arrangements made to carry out the great work projected at the Hague, of compiling a complete body of international statistics.

By these means light will be thrown on every branch of statistical science. All social phenomena of every kind may be investigated by comparisons of the different causes from which they arise, under different conditions, and in countries presenting wide spheres of observations and opposing influences at work. Knowledge will thus be increased, laws of social life eliminated, true scientific inquiries promoted, the work of government simplified, and the progress and prosperity of nations fixed upon sure bases of observation and reason, instead of dangerous experiments or doubtful theories.