

in the personnel of our people, an improvement in their physique and their intelligence, and the application of these to the work of sustained and co-ordinated production; secondly, by industrial and scientific research, investigating our natural resources and revealing methods in which our great potential assets may be converted into actual tangible wealth; thirdly, by efficiency in extending and co-ordinating our knowledge of the business of our country.

The Dominion Government has recognized its obligations to action in these various directions, while it has also recognized the fact that, to a considerable extent, action along these lines lies largely within the scope of the Provincial Governments, whose co-operation it has invited and received.

Thus, for instance, in attaining the first of the desired ends, the new Department of Health organized within the Dominion Government has co-operated extensively with the Provincial Governments, while in the case of education the amounts paid under the Agricultural Instruction and Technical Education Acts are entrusted to the Provincial Governments for expenditure. Again, in the enterprise of securing a better record of our national activities, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has no fewer than 35 different arrangements with Provincial authorities regarding the supplying to it of information for compilation in the manner most advantageous to the Canadian people.

THE CONSERVATION OF LIFE.

Economic prosperity, as well as civilization in general, is likely to reach its maximum in healthy nations where there is a high average expectation of life. The scientists of the world are in general agreement that in no community of the present day is life as long as, by reasonable care, it may be made. In the most advanced communities of the present day great numbers of children die who have never been producers at all, though throughout their short lives they have been consumers of economic goods. They may, indeed, be said to die debtors to society as well as to the families whose care has normally provided them with the means of life. Again, large numbers of older persons die before the economic goods they have produced are equivalent to those they have consumed, and many others die before they have accumulated a surplus. Generally speaking, the estates left behind at death are greater in a measure roughly proportionate to age at death, and, other things such as natural resources and the efficiency of labour being equal, the per capita wealth of a country should correspond fairly closely with the average age at death of its population. When for instance it is remembered that, according to Webb's *New Dictionary of Statistics*, the average expectation of life of males in India at birth was in 1901 23.6 years as compared with 44.1 years in England and Wales, a chief cause of India's poverty stands revealed.