

(4) The statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry, dairying, central electric power and manufactures have been unified and placed on an annual basis (Industrial Census) in co-operation with the several Dominion and Provincial Departments concerned; altogether the statistical activities of over 30 Departments, have been brought into harmony. In conjunction with (3) this provides comprehensive and up-to-date information on all phases of production.

(5) The statistics of foreign trade and of transportation and communications have been completely re-modelled; in trade statistics a saving of \$25,000 a year has been effected, whilst the scope of the data and the efficiency of the service has been greatly increased.

(6) A Branch dealing with the more important aspects of internal trade, including interprovincial movements, the marketing of staple commodities (grain, livestock, fruits, etc.), and a complete system of prices statistics has been established.

(7) Criminal Statistics have been reorganized and co-ordinated with the Census and other social statistics.

(8) Substantial beginnings have been made in the comprehensive treatment of public finance and of education—the latter in collaboration with the nine Provincial Governments.

(9) Relations between the Bureau and the Department of Labour have been reduced to a formal arrangement.

(10) The Canada Year Book, as a digest of general statistics, has been continuously improved.

(11) A library of the statistics of all countries has been established, and a central mechanical tabulation service for other departments has been put in operation.

The main achievement of the Bureau, however, has been in the organization of these several subjects in correlation with each other in accordance with a general plan, and the consequent establishment of a comprehensive viewpoint of the country as a "going concern". In addition, there has been created what is frequently called a central "thinking office" in statistics, continuously in touch with general conditions and the line of probable developments.

Conclusion.

The final concept in the organization of the Bureau of Statistics is that of a national laboratory for social and economic research. Statistics are not merely a record of what has been, but are for use in planning what shall be; it is the duty of a statistical bureau to assist directly in the day-to-day problems of administration, as well as to provide their theoretic background. The action of several large universities in establishing research departments, and the endowment of the National Bureau of Economic Research in the United States are suggestive in this regard. In Germany, the Central Statistical Department has been for many years one of the most powerful engines of Government, its organization permeating the country, embracing 17 subsidiary state bureaus and 45 municipal offices. One of the