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. One of the most significant of recent developments in administration is the extent to which statistical organization has been increased as a guide to national policy. Though its usefulness has only begun, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has laid the foundations for a service comparable with the increasingly important position taken by Canada in the economic and political world.

Publications of the Bureau.-The first annual report of the Dominion Statistician contained a full description of the organization of the Bureau and of its subject matter.* The main Branches of the Bureau are as follows: I. Administration; II. Population-Census and Vital Statistics; III. Agricultural Statistics; IV. Fisheries, Furs, Animal and Dairy Products; V. Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical; VI. Forestry and Allied Industries; VII. General Manufactures; VIII. External Trade (Imports and Exports); IX. Internal Trade; X. Transportation; XI. Financial Statistics; XII. Statistics of Administration of Justice; XIII. Educacation Statistics; XIV. General Statistics. The publications of the several Branches are as follows:----

ADMINISTRATION—

Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician. Price 10 cents.

POPULATION-

Census-

I. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE, 1931.

- CENSUS OF POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE, 1931.
 Bulletins of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1981, as follows:—

 POPULATION:—Preliminary Bulletins.—(1) to (3) Cities, Towns and Villages. (4)
 Ontario Villages. (5) Montreal Island. (6) Cities, Towns and Villages. (7) Villages of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. (8) Villages of Quebec. (9) Cities, Towns and Villages. (10) Maritime Provinces by Federal Electoral Districts. (11) Ontario by Federal Electoral Districts. (12) Prairie Provinces by Federal Electoral Districts. (13) Quebec by Federal Electoral Districts. (14) British Columbia by Federal Electoral Districts, Yukon and Northwest Territories. (15) Canada by Provinces. (16) Cities replacing Census Bulletins 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. (17) Towns replacing Bulletins 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 9. Final Bulletins.—(1) New Brunswick. (11) Nova Scotia. (11) Manitoba. (1V) Canada by Provinces. (V) Saskatchewan. (VI) Alberta. (VII) Quebec. (VIII) Ontario. (IX) British Columbia. (X) Prince Edward Island. (XI) Rural and Urban Population. (XII) Yukon and Northwest Territories. (XVII) Conjugal Condition, by Provinces. (XVII) Ages, by Provinces. (XVII) Conjugal Condition, by Provinces. (XVII) Ages, by Provinces. (XVI) Ages, by Provinces, ICanada, 1931, by Provinces, Electoral Districts and Subdistricts. (XXI) Population of Canada, 1931, by Provinces, ISI, Radio Sets in Canada, 1931. (XXVI) Appulation of Canada, 1931, by Religions Denominations. (XXII) Population of Canada, 1931, by Provinces, ISI, and Provinces, 1911. (XXVI) Age Distribution by Single Years of Age for Canada, by Province of Arrival in Canada. (XXV) Number and Percentage of Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced of the Total Population classified by Sex, Country of Birth, Province of Residence, Years of Arrival in Canada and Citizenship of the Foreign Born, 1931. (XXVII) Immigrant Population by Single Years of Age and Over Classified According to Occupation and Sex for Cities of 30,000 and Over, 1931. (XXXI) Birthplace of the Population Classif of Age and Over for Canada and Provinces, 1931. (XXXII) Literacy, Language Spoken, and Conjugal Condition of the Population Ten Years of Age and Over, 1931. (XXXIII) Earnings Among Wage-Earners for Canada and Provinces, 1931.

^{*}This report for the year ended Mar. 31, 1919, is now out of print.