

As first established* the Bureau included, by transfer or absorption, the following divisions: (1) the Census and Statistics Office (covering the census, and also agriculture, general manufactures, and judicial statistics), (2) Fisheries Statistics, (3) Mining Statistics, (4) Forestry Statistics, (5) Dairying and Fruit Statistics, (6) Water- and Electric-Power Statistics, (7) the Railways and Canals Statistical Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals, (8) the Trade Statistical Branch (Exports and Imports), (9) Grain Trade Statistics, (10) Live-Stock Statistics, (11) Prices Statistics, and (12) Employment Statistics. In addition, four new branches were created, dealing, respectively, with Public Finance, Internal Trade, Vital Statistics, and Education.

Since its organization in 1918, the Bureau has created out of these many heterogeneous units a unified, nation-wide statistical system in which the correlation of the several subjects and their interpretation from a comprehensive national viewpoint has been the primary objective. By means of Dominion-Provincial statistical conferences held from time to time, a useful degree of co-operation and uniformity of statistical classification and method has been achieved and progress along these lines continues. These main advantages of statistical centralization have not only been substantially attained, but the treatment of statistics, not merely as aggregations of figures, but as primary data from which complex social and economic phenomena may be interpreted, has been emphasized. This view of a true national statistic as revealing the controlling economic forces which operate and their interplay, and the value of such a statistic in administrative planning along national lines, involves, of course, an added function of the Bureau, *viz.*, its usefulness as a national laboratory for economic and social research. This is a development which, as yet, is in its infancy but the foundation of such a service, comparable with the increasing importance of Canada in the economic and political world, has already been laid.

In the relatively short space of twenty years 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.

As now organized, the Branches of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are: I. Administration; II. Demography—Census and Vital Statistics; III. Agricultural Statistics; IV. Fisheries and Animal Products; V. Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical; VI. Forestry and Allied Industries; VII. General Manufactures; VIII. External Trade (Imports and Exports); IX. Internal Trade; X. Construction; XI. Transportation and Public Utilities; XII. Financial Statistics; XIII. Judicial Statistics; XIV. Education Statistics; XV. Census of Institutions; XVI. Census Analysis and Social Statistics; XVII. General Statistics. An organization chart showing the relationship of the Branches and the divisions of their work is given at pp. 1144-1145 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

While primarily serving the Government, the Bureau realizes that in a democratic community every citizen is a part of the Government and should be well informed regarding the social and economic conditions of his country. Accordingly, the Bureau furnishes to all applicants answers to all manner of questions on all sorts of topics. In particular, it supplies to business men of all classes information regarding business conditions and statistics regarding production, imports, exports, prices, stocks, etc., of all kinds of commodities, thus enabling them to direct their operations more effectively to their own greater advantage and to the greater

* See the first Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician, for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1919.