

was for the summer months only and the assistance expired on Sept. 30. There was during the year a greatly increased movement of Canadian coal to these central markets. Legislation was passed by Parliament in December, 1949, under which loans up to \$10,000,000 could be made to coal producers in the Atlantic Maritime Provinces for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of production.

There has been a substantial immigration into Canada in the post-war period. The earlier movement was composed largely of families of returning war veterans. Later movements were of individuals seeking to establish themselves in a new land and of displaced persons. In 1948 some 125,000 immigrants entered Canada and in 1949 about 95,000. This in-bound movement appears to be on the decline in 1950 as it becomes more difficult to get suitable immigrants and as exchange-control restrictions in European countries place increasing impediments in the way of emigrants. On the other hand, the out-bound movement of Canadians has remained fairly steady in recent years at about 35,000 per annum.

Two Royal Commissions were holding inquiries in 1949 and early 1950. The Royal Commission on Prices, which took over an inquiry originally started in 1948 by the Special Committee on Prices of the House of Commons, reported in March, 1949. A Royal Commission on Transportation was established at the end of 1948 and one on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences in April, 1949.

**Administrative Changes.**—A number of important changes in governmental organization were made during 1949. An important one, the effect of which was to integrate domestic and foreign policy more closely, was the amalgamating of the Cabinet Committees on Economic and Industrial Development, External Trade Policy and Wheat into the Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy. The terms of reference of the Committee are broad and cover economic, financial and trade matters.

The most extensive reorganization was the reallocation of responsibilities of the Departments of Mines and Resources and Reconstruction and Supply among three new departments—Resources and Development, Mines and Technical Surveys, and Citizenship and Immigration. The Department of Resources and Development has duties, powers and functions with respect to forest resources, irrigation projects not under the jurisdiction of other departments, water-power developments, national parks, tourist information and services, housing and the Trans-Canada Highway. The Department of Mines and Technical Surveys is concerned with mines, minerals, explosives and technical surveys in such fields as the mineral development, occurrence and extent of ore-bodies, geography, geology and mineralogy of Canada. It is also concerned with chemical, mechanical and metallurgical research and prepares maps of various kinds. The Department of Citizenship and Immigration is responsible for matters relating to naturalization and citizenship, Indian affairs, immigration and colonization.

In the period following the War the Federal Government established or reorganized a number of semi-independent boards, commissions and Crown companies to discharge various peacetime duties. (See 1948-49 Canada Year Book, pp. xxxiii and 1117-1118.) Two major developments took place in this field in 1949. Enabling legislation was passed to permit the establishment of a Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation under the Minister of Transport. The Corporation is to take over that part of the property and equipment of two companies used in connection with Canada's external communication services by cable, radiotelegraph