

*into harmony the statistical activities of over 30 departments and, in conjunction with agricultural statistics, providing more comprehensive and up-to-date information on all phases of production. This was, and remains, one of the few annual censuses of industry undertaken in any country.*

- *The statistics of external trade (exports and imports) and of transportation and communications were completely remodelled and the analytical data increased.*
- *A new branch dealing with internal trade, including interprovincial trade movements, the marketing of staple commodities and a complete system of prices statistics, was established.*
- *Criminal statistics were reorganized and co-ordinated with the census and with other social statistics.*
- *Two new branches were established and substantial beginnings made in the treatment of public finance and education — the latter in collaboration with the nine provincial governments, including the holding of Canada's first Dominion-Provincial Conference on Education in October 1920.*
- *Relations between the Bureau and the Department of Labour, covering the then entire range of labour statistics, were reduced to formal working arrangements and overlapping eliminated.*
- *A reference library covering the statistics of major countries was established and a central tabulating service, available for all departments, was put into operation.*
- *The General Statistics Branch, whose Chief, Dr. S. A. Cudmore, was destined to succeed Dr. Coats as Dominion Statistician, reported steady improvement of its major work, the "Canada Year Book" as "the official compendium of Government data on the resources and development of Canada", and the launching of a Monthly Review of Canadian Statistics to reveal current economic trends through so-called "barometric" statistics.*

*Thus, during the succeeding 1920s and 1930s this broad framework of a unified and co-ordinated system of national statistics was well established and Bureau attention was being focused on qualitative improvements in statistical reporting systems, and on more sophisticated indexes. Perhaps the most outstanding achievement of the Bureau in the 1930s was the development and publication (1939) of statistics of "the Canadian balance of international payments" which coincided with the expansion and increased complexity of the Canadian economy and related problems of foreign investment, external trade and foreign exchange — all creating new demands for a synthesis of statistical data covering various fields of activity.*

*The Bureau's contribution to the nation's total war effort took numerous forms. Sometimes it involved the expansion of its own statistical compilations to meet the enormous demands of Government — for example, those relating to the cost-of-living index, to employment and payrolls, to the census of industry and to agriculture's food commodities. Sometimes it involved assisting in setting up separate statistical sections in war departments and agencies or lending trained personnel to collect and compile vital information — for example, a national registration required for the mobilization of manpower was taken with the help of the Bureau's census resources.*