

Other articles mainly connected with the transition to peace are: "Canadian Agriculture during the Transition Period" at pp. 200-211; "The Outlook for the Mineral Industry in Relation to the Economic Development of Canada" at pp. 302-314; and "The Report of the Royal Commission on Co-operatives" which, because of its economic importance and the deep public interest in the Commission's findings, is reviewed at pp. 618-624. Since the review was written the report has been implemented in some measure by the Budget of June 27, 1946 (see pp. 22-26).

The economic importance of Canadian coal deposits is widely recognized but, due to the absence of precise information, estimates of these resources have not been published in the Year Book since the summary of the then known coal resources given at pp. 391-394 of the 1922-23 Year Book. The formula by which those resources were estimated was later questioned but the statistics were continued in the Year Book down to 1935 since they were the best available. At that time, however, they were considered to be hopelessly out of date and were dropped. The Royal Commission on Coal appointed in 1944 has again revived the subject and, as a result, this edition of the Year Book carries an up-to-date article on "The Coal Deposits and Coal Resources of Canada" at pp. 337-347.

The regular chapter material has been revised and rearranged to reflect the changes that have so far taken place in the post-war period. Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, first introduced as a chapter in the 1943-44 Year Book when victory was in sight, now appear as two chapters, viz., "Post-War Reconstruction" and "The Rehabilitation of Ex-Service Personnel". Reconstruction is no longer at the stage of theoretical planning: the policies drafted during the later years of the War are now finding practical expression through Dominion and Provincial departmental administrations established for the purpose. The relationship between Reconstruction and Veterans Affairs, though still close in certain respects, will develop along lines that have less in common as re-establishment proceeds. For the first time, National Defence is made the subject of a separate chapter: this is felt to be warranted in view of Canada's world position and the importance defence has now assumed in that picture.

Among revisions and extensions in the material of the regular chapters are: the inclusion of material on Canada and the United Nations in Chapter III and a treatment of the important subject of Dominion-Provincial Relations in the fields of Constitution and Government (Chapter III) and Reconstruction (Chapter XXII); the latest material on Dwellings, Households and Families, now available in final form from the 1941 Census, is given in the Population Chapter (IV).

Canada's important part in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is dealt with in its relationship to Agriculture (Chapter VIII) Forestry (Chapter IX) and Fisheries (Chapter XI).

External Trade (Chapter XVI) is vital to the Canadian economy and the wartime editions of the Year Book have described the great changes that took place in the direction and volume of that trade. The return of peace has been the signal for the lifting of restrictions and controls and for revitalizing of trade on a permanent basis. The changes and reorganization brought about in the Department of Trade and Commerce to assist Canadian manufacturers and traders in opening up new channels during the years ahead are reviewed.

In the field of Public Finance the former Section dealing with "National Income" is now superseded by a new series—"National Accounts"—the treatment being on a broader basis. These income and expenditure calculations of individuals, cor-