

Health Insurance, and Post-War Planning for Full Employment are still in the organization stage. Comparable statistics over a period of time are, of course, not available in such cases but where statistics of current operations have been compiled even on a preliminary basis, such as in the case of Family Allowances, they are included.

A five-year review of manufacturing developments for war needs is given at pp. 364-381. This serves as a general background for the Manufactures Chapter and places in proper perspective the industrial achievements and contributions of the Dominion to Victory.

Chapter XV—Construction—will take on added importance with the decline in munitions production. Easing of the manpower situation will permit the carrying out of undertakings of all kinds that have accrued since 1939. Government Aid to Civil Housing, including the National Housing Act of 1944, is described and the Chapter contains a review of the achievements of the construction industry during the war years.

The External Trade Chapter has been very considerably reorganized. The extended general review at the opening of the Chapter draws attention to the influences that will affect post-war world trade and Canada's relation to them. The organization that the Department of Trade and Commerce has planned to meet this new set of conditions is explained in detail at pp. 477-484. Further, in Part II—Statistics of External Commodity Trade—the series of detailed tabulations of principal imports and exports that, because of wartime restrictions, could not be published from 1942 to 1944, is now reinstated from the point where it was previously dropped.

The Chapter on Internal Trade contains several new features. The wartime controls affecting distribution and trade that are administered by the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board are apt to be confusing to the average citizen. At the beginning of the Chapter, therefore, a section explaining them is introduced. In Part II a section on the Consumption of Foods is given: this subject is one to which the application of statistical method is particularly useful at this time when the consumption of rationed commodities during war years as compared with their normal pre-war consumption is very much in demand. The final results of the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments as derived from the Census of 1941 are given in this Chapter. This census differs from that of 1931 (the first such census taken in Canada) in the coverage of firms and more particularly in the improved methods of compilation and classification that experience over ten years has brought about. In order to bring the two sets of records in unison, it has been necessary to revise the 1931 Census data considerably.

The chapters dealing with primary resources have been brought up to date and attention is directed to all major trends. For instance, in Chapter VIII—Agriculture—a set of summary statistical tables has been included from the Census of 1941 showing: Types of Farms in Canada; Farm Population, Rural and Urban; Hired Workers on Farms; Farm Tenure, Values and Indebtedness; Farm Mechanization; and Farm Revenues and Expenditures. In Chapter XI—Fisheries—a section has been introduced, based on contributions made by the Provincial Governments, giving the administrative fields and the work these Provinces are doing in developing their fisheries resources.

A new section explaining the Manpower and Selective Service organization is introduced into the Labour Chapter.