

In Chapter IX—Crime and Delinquency—the current situation in regard to Juvenile Delinquency is analysed at pp. 247 to 263, and the relationships of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and of the Provincial and Municipal Police Forces to the control and suppression of crime are developed. The Ticket-of-Leave System in Canada is also the subject of special treatment.

In the Chapter on Education, the important place occupied by Libraries in Canada is indicated by summary statistics compiled from the latest biennial Survey of Libraries in Canada and an outline of the purpose and operations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) of which Canada became a Member in August, 1946, appears at pp. 313 to 315.

The important and basic Chapter on Agriculture has been considerably built up this year. In relation to the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the treatment as it appears at pp. 206 to 211 of the 1946 Year Book is developed and expanded particularly as it concerns Canada's part in the agricultural aspects of the work of FAO. During recent years the Government through the Federal Department of Agriculture has carried on extensive field studies and initiated important projects in connection with irrigation in the semi-arid areas of the Prairie Provinces. At pp. 375 to 379 the program is described in detail and is followed by a treatment of the irrigation projects carried out or planned in British Columbia.

In the Forestry Chapter the always popular description of Canadian tree species that last appeared in the 1940 Year Book is reintroduced in up-to-date form at pp. 384 to 387 and the Furs and Fisheries Chapters have also been recast.

The phenomenal growth of industrial 'know-how' during the war years brought stupendous changes in manufacturing processing and techniques. It is not possible to cover all aspects of this development in any one issue of the Year Book and the plan of dealing with individual industries, one at a time, suggests itself as a convenient solution. In this edition an up-to-date review of the Automobile Industry in Canada is included in the Manufactures Chapter at pp. 521 to 525.

The orderly readjustment to peacetime conditions is now almost completed. The final stages were marked by the lifting of a long list of price controls on Sept. 15, 1947, involving the removal of many subsidies. Operations leading up to this are traced in the Prices Chapter. By reference to pp. 885 to 893 of the 1945 Year Book, pp. 851 to 858 of the 1946 edition and pp. 916 to 924 of the current volume, readers will be able to get a good summary of the activities of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board—the key organization responsible for holding the price ceilings during the crucial years. Legislation passed during the 1947 Session of Parliament continues some of these powers, such as control of rentals, fats, oils, meats and other key items including certain exports and imports to March 31, 1948, but in the main the control of prices is now a closed chapter.

The Department of Reconstruction and Supply is a co-ordinating and planning body, although, of course, it also administers those Crown Companies that are continuing, or have not yet been wound up. To some extent, therefore, the Reconstruction Chapter may appear to deal with matters already referred to elsewhere in the Year Book. This, however, is true only in so far as it is found necessary to summarize what is said in other chapters for purposes of relating the facts to a common plan or policy. It is for this reason, too, that this Chapter takes its place in order after the production chapters and towards the end of the volume.