

lished in Quebec and three in Ontario in the latter year. The probable acreage in 1941 will be double that of 1940, that is, approximately 40,000 acres of fibre flax will be grown. Great Britain requires all the flax that Canada has for export.

**31.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Flaxseed, Fibre and Tow in Canada, 1931-40**

*NOTE.*—Figures for the years 1915-30 will be found at p. 284 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Year	Area acres	Production			Values			
		Seed	Fibre	Tow	Seed	Fibre	Tow	Total
		bu.	lb.	tons	\$	\$	\$	\$
1931.....	4,220	35,870	25,000	3,019	53,805	4,000	120,760	178,565
1932.....	5,135	35,945	200,000	3,552	56,156	18,000	95,964	170,120
1933.....	5,091	30,546	Nil	3,055	65,227	Nil	96,233	161,460
1934.....	5,965	41,755	45,000	4,361	128,268	7,200	114,450	249,918
1935.....	6,200	37,200	90,000	5,950	142,800	16,200	162,250	321,250
1936.....	6,242	31,210	635,100	3,094	106,185	114,318	77,350	297,853
1937.....	7,907	39,535	1,368,600	2,654	40,220	211,880	79,620	331,720
1938.....	10,225	77,992	2,662,000	2,246	189,752	241,850	87,000	518,602
1939.....	10,536	63,216	4,079,640	2,230	245,667	914,084	89,200	1,248,951
1940 <sup>1</sup> .....	20,275	79,300	3,965,000	1,027	376,675	1,570,050 <sup>2</sup>	61,600	2,008,325

<sup>1</sup> Subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Fibre and turbine tow.

**Apiculture.**—The revised estimate of the 1939 honey crop shows a production of 28,856,100 lb. While this crop was smaller by 9,053,800 lb. or 24 p.c. than the record crop of 37,909,900 lb. in 1938, it was somewhat larger than the average production of 26,860,000 lb. during the previous five years 1933-37. Numbers of beekeepers and colonies of bees were greater in 1939, but a drop of 25 lb. in the average yield per hive reduced the total output below that of 1938. The Ontario crop, which accounts for more than 40 p.c. of the Canadian total, was smaller than the 1938 crop by 4,800,000 lb. Production in Saskatchewan reached a new high of 4,300,000 lb., which is more than a 50 p.c. increase over the record crop of the previous year.

The first estimate of the 1940 crop shows a total production of 22,633,400 lb. of honey and 271,600 lb. of wax. Production of beeswax in 1939 was estimated at 371,700 lb. as compared with 463,000 lb. in 1938.

Exports of honey during the crop year ended July 31, 1940, totalled 10,046,022 lb. of which 93 p.c. went to the United Kingdom. These exports were almost double the 5,511,988 lb. exported during the previous twelve months. Imports during the same periods totalled 1,335,043 lb. in 1940 against 35,510 lb. in 1939. Increased exports to the United Kingdom created a shortage of local supplies which accounts for the sharp increase in imports from the United States.

At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, honey was placed on the luxury list of products that could be imported into the United Kingdom only under licence. To conserve sterling exchange, licences were refused for Canadian honey. This embargo was removed in November, following which substantial shipments of Canadian honey entered the United Kingdom under an open general licence. In June, 1940, the British Ministry of Food decreed that individual import permits would be required for all honey imported, and as from Oct. 7, fixed the maximum price for Canadian bulk honey at £3 5s. per cwt. *c.i.f.* (equivalent to approximately 13 cents per lb. at current official rates). The Ministry also agreed to issue import licences to cover approximately 4,500,000 lb. of Canadian honey. This generous quota was based on imports of Canadian honey for the crop year immediately preceding the War, that is, the year ended Aug. 31, 1939.