

While the tobacco crop reached record acreage and production in 1939, the existence of large stocks together with difficulties of securing exchange, shipping and import licences, curtailed exports in 1939-40. This caused a drastic reduction in acreage in Ontario and Quebec in 1940. Meanwhile with a quota of 8,000,000 pounds already being filled and an additional 5,000,000 recently granted by British authorities the export situation has improved. This, together with an expansion in domestic consumption, will more than offset the larger crop produced in 1941.

During the fiscal year 1939-40 and before imports were controlled by the British Ministry of Food, exports of honey to Great Britain from Canada jumped from a little more than 1,500 long tons in 1939 to 4,000 long tons in 1940. Under the control exercised in 1941, only 2,000 long tons were exported. A similar quota has been allotted for the period ending Aug. 30, 1942.

As a result of a substantially larger corn crop in 1941 and higher prices brought about by restriction on imports and shortage of other feed grains, the income of corn producers during the crop year 1941-42 is expected to exceed by \$2,000,000 the income of the previous year.

The price of wool under Government war-time control during 1941—23 cents per pound unwashed, basis at Montreal—has been about double that prevailing just prior to the War, but domestic use has not been all that might have been desired. An easing of the export control permitting certain quantities to move to the United States has improved the situation somewhat.

Most other farm products have benefited during the past two years by increased prices or larger volume marketed as a result of the general improvement in demand.

Freight-Rate Assistance Policy.—A shortage of feed grains in Eastern Canada which threatened curtailment of the output of live-stock products and which might thereby affect our exports to Great Britain, impelled the Dominion Government to assist the farmers of Eastern Canada and British Columbia to the extent of paying the freight charges on feed grains moved from the Prairie Provinces. This policy is in line with measures announced in October, 1941, for the assistance of farmers in other parts of Canada. It is expected that expenditures under this revised policy will total \$6,000,000.

Section 1.—Government in Relation to Agriculture

It is provided in Sect. 95 of the British North America Act that "in each province the Legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province"; it is also "declared that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces; and any law of the Legislature of a province relative to agriculture . . . shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada".

As a result of this provision, there exist at the present time Departments of Agriculture, with Ministers of Agriculture at their heads, in the Dominion and in each of the nine provinces, though in each of two provinces the portfolio of agriculture is combined with one or more other portfolios in the hands of a single Minister.

Subsection 1.—The Dominion Government

Subjects already dealt with in previous editions of the Year Book under this heading are: the Functions of the Dominion Department of Agriculture; the Dominion Experimental Farms System; the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Program;