38.—Acreages, Production and Values of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco, by Provinces, 1943-47

Note.—Figures for the years 1934-38 will be found at p. 229 of the 1939 Year Book and for the years 1939-42 at p. 387 of the 1948-49 edition.

Year	Quebec			Ontario			British Columbia		
	Planted Area	Pro- duction	Value	Planted Area	Pro- duction	Value	Planted Area	Pro- duction	Value
	acres	'000 lb.	\$	acres	'000 lb.	\$	acres	'000 lb.	\$
1943	7,580	6,512	1,477,900	63,340	62,325	18, 104, 600	220	267	63,70
1944	8,984	8,898	2,413,800	79,359	96,375	28,550,000	152	143	38, 10
1945	10,007	9,391	2,784,000	83, 140	82,798	27,785,000	130	156	51,00
1946	11,821	11,695	3,383,000	98,386	129,519	46,034,000	151	170	55,00
1947	11,918	8,940	2,313,000	113,231	97,627	35, 116, 000	118	121	31,00

39.—Acreages, Production and Values of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco, by Main Types, 1943-47

Note.—Figures for years prior to 1943 will be found in corresponding tables in previous editions of the Year Book.

Type and Year	Planted Area	Average Yield per Acre	Total Production	Average Farm Price per Pound	Gross Farm Value
	acres	lb.	lb.	cts.	\$
Flue-cured. 1943	60, 120	978	58,785,800	30·0	17,638,700
1944	73, 697	1,176	86,669,000	30·7	26,634,100
1945	77, 200	976	75,353,000	34·9	26,311,000
1946	91, 432	1,302	119,027,000	36·6	43,554,000
1947	103, 694	838	86,863,000	37·1	32,210,000
Burley	6,540	1,008	6,590,800	21·3	1,402,800
	9,460	1,292	12,223,000	23·2	2,830,000
	9,442	1,094	10,330,000	25·6	2,641,000
	10,478	1,151	12,058,000	27·0	3,260,000
	13,200	958	12,640,000	25·6	3,613,000
Cigar leaf	2,650	857	2,270,000	15·0	340,500
	2,400	1,240	2,976,000	21·0	624,900
	3,093	1,067	3,300,000	24·2	800,000
	4,165	1,305	5,435,000	25·8	1,405,000
	4,238	880	3,729,000	22·6	844,000

Apiculture.—Honey production in Eastern Canada returned to more normal levels in 1947 after two years of unusually small crops. Farm prices reached an all-time high with the average for the crop amounting to 25 cents per lb. The pre-war export market for Canadian honey was the United Kingdom but since the War very little has moved in that direction. During the period of the sugar shortage, exports of honey were forbidden and the domestic market readily absorbed the crop. During the 1947-48 season when a surplus developed and shipments might have again been resumed, the United Kingdom government put exchange controls into effect which amounted to a virtual embargo against Canadian honey. In addition, prices being offered by importers were much lower than Canadian growers would accept, so that even with all restrictions removed shipments would not have been made.