

tapered off to exceedingly small quantities. The only large movement in 1938 was the entry of nearly 5,250,000 lb., most of which came from New Zealand and Australia during the early spring when small stocks of Canadian butter resulted in seasonal price advances on the Canadian markets.

**Cheese.**—Exports of cheese have remained relatively constant. During the period 1915-18, they averaged 167,750,000 lb., and for the four years represented 89.9 p.c. of the cheddar cheese production. The high point in the export movement was reached in 1917 when over 176,250,000 lb. of cheese were shipped out of the Dominion. The decline in production, which developed more pronounced tendencies in the early 'twenties, was reflected in the movement of cheese to overseas markets. By 1929 less than 93,000,000 lb. were shipped out of Canada; in 1935 exports declined to less than 56,000,000 lb. During the period 1935-38, the yearly average was about 77,000,000 lb.—only 65.2 p.c. of the total cheese-factory output of Canada. In the past 20 years annual imports of cheese have averaged only one to three million pounds.

### Subsection 5.—Horticulture.

The statistical treatment of horticulture is confined to fruit growing, nursery stock production, vegetable growing, and floriculture, all on a commercial scale. Of the several branches of commercial horticulture, fruit and vegetable growing are the most important. In recent years the latter has made remarkable gains and now surpasses fruit growing in total value of production. Vegetables and flowers grown in home gardens for private use probably exceed the volume of commercial production. The processing of fruits and vegetables is an important development closely allied to the production industry. In 1938, the latest year for which complete figures are available, the total value of processed fruits and vegetables, including wine, was almost \$52,000,000.

**Fruit Production.**—Apple growing is the mainstay of the fruit industry in Canada, the value of commercial production averaging about \$10,000,000 annually. Other fruits cultivated include the pear, peach, plum, cherry, apricot, and grape, together with various berries of which the strawberry is most important. Substantial revenue is derived from the native blueberry and cranberry, the former being abundant over large areas of Eastern Canada, while the cranberry is found chiefly in the Maritime Provinces. Commercial fruit growing is centred mainly in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario, and British Columbia. For a fuller discussion of fruit growing in Canada, the reader is referred to pp. 242-247 of the 1931 edition of the Year Book.

Revised statistics of the estimated commercial production of fruits in the years 1926-39 are presented in Table 23. The revisions have been made necessary by the fact that in previous estimates the quantity and value of the apples used for home consumption in Nova Scotia were not deducted, thereby rendering the statistics not comparable with those for the other provinces; minor revisions have also been made in the figures for other fruits.

Statistics by provinces will be found in the "Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics" for January, 1940, and in the "Annual Statistics of Fruit, Nursery Stock and Floriculture, 1939" published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.