

Canning, freezing and processing of vegetables are carried on in the important producing areas. The estimates in Table 11.16 cover output of commercial growers for processing and for sale on the fresh market but do not include averages or production of vegetables grown for home use.

Eggs. Table 11.17 shows production, utilization and value of farm eggs, by province. In 1971, egg production at 499.3 million doz was 0.7% higher than in 1970 and 11.4% higher than the record 448.2 million doz produced in 1959. The number of layers increased slightly in 1971 over 1970, the rate of lay per 100 layers rose to 20,902 from 20,888 and the farm selling price of eggs averaged 33.0 cents per doz compared with 35.4 cents. The Atlantic Provinces produced 7.7% of all eggs in 1971; Quebec, 16.0%; Ontario, 38.9%; the Prairie Provinces, 25.6%; and British Columbia, 11.8%.

Honey. As shown in Table 11.18, honey production in 1971 was below that in 1970. Honey is produced commercially in all provinces except Newfoundland and yields vary to some extent from year to year. Alberta is consistently the largest producer, accounting for almost 42% of the total output in 1971. Honey bees are kept in some fruit-growing districts for pollination purposes and are also used for pollination of certain seed crops. To facilitate storage, shipment and uniformity of quality, large quantities of Canadian honey are pasteurized. Beekeepers' marketing co-operatives are active in several provinces. In 1971, Canada exported 24.2 million lb. of honey valued at \$4.3 million, more than two and a half times the quantity exported in 1970. Exports went mainly to Britain, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the Netherlands.

Sugar beets and beet sugar. Sugar beets are grown commercially in Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta and beet sugar factories are located in these provinces. In Quebec, commercial production is centred in the St-Hilaire area of the Eastern Townships; Alberta, where sugar beets are grown under irrigation, produces the largest crop. Acreage, yield and value of sugar beets for the years 1964-71 are shown in Table 11.19, together with quantity and value of shipments of beet sugar.

Maple sugar and maple syrup. Maple syrup is produced commercially in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. The bulk of the crop comes from the Eastern Townships of Quebec, a district famous in both Canada and the United States as the centre of the maple products industry. Virtually all of the maple products exported go to the United States with the larger proportion moving as sugar, although substantial quantities of syrup are also shipped. Much of the syrup sold in Canada is marketed in one-gallon cans direct to the consumer from the producer but a considerable amount of both sugar and syrup is sold each year to processing firms. Production and value of maple sugar and maple syrup, by province, are shown in Table 11.20.

Greenhouse operations. The total area operated under glass in 1970 and 1971 by reporting firms, plus estimates for non-response in Essex county in Ontario, amounted to 25.4 million sq ft and 25.8 million sq ft, respectively, while the total value of growers' sales stood at \$55 million in 1970 and \$64.7 million in 1971. The results of this survey are published in Statistics Canada publication *Greenhouse industry* (Catalogue No. 22-202).

Nursery industry. An annual survey is made of the nursery industry; figures published are based on data reported by firms and individuals returning questionnaires. In 1971 the nursery trades industry had a total revenue of \$50 million. Approximately one third of this represents grower sales of traditional fruit and nursery stock and one third was earned by supplying the increasing demand for contracted services. The results of this survey are published in Statistics Canada publication *Survey of Canadian nursery trades industry* (Catalogue No. 22-203).

Tobacco. Canada produces several types of leaf tobacco but by far the most important is the flue-cured or Bright Virginia type. This is grown mainly in Ontario, along with considerable quantities of burley and smaller amounts of dark (air-cured and fire-cured) tobacco. Quebec produces smaller quantities of these types as well as some cigar and pipe tobacco, and small flue-cured acreages are also harvested in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Although the total acreages planted were lower in 1971 than in 1970, the yields per acre in all producing areas were higher and total production increased from 221.9 million lb. in 1970 to 224.4 million lb. in 1971. The average value per lb. declined fractionally from 64.4 cents in 1970 to 64.1 cents in 1971 (Tables 11.21 and 11.22).