

Imports and Exports of Cheese to and from the United States.

	Exports	Imports
1900.....	\$4,943,609	\$1,761,613
1901.....	3,950,999	2,120,293
1902.....	2,745,597	2,551,336
1903.....	2,250,229	3,183,224
1904.....	2,452,239	3,284,811
1905.....	1,084,044	3,379,600
1906.....	1,940,620	4,303,830
1907.....	2,012,626	5,704,012
1908.....	1,092,053	5,586,706
1909.....	857,091	5,866,154

These imports are largely in the fancy cheese. Already in Canada there is an attempt made to induce the manufacture of this cheese. With the entry into such a market, as the United States is shown to be, there would be a profit in a large expansion of trade in Canada in the manufacture of this cheese. These fancy cheese pay a much higher rate per hundred pounds for the milk that enters into their manufacture than does even the best Canadian Cheddar cheese. With the free entry into the American market there is no reason that our Canadian dairyman should not soon control the American market for these cheese. Such of our Canadian cheese makers as go into it would probably make from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per hundred pounds of milk instead of, as they do now, from \$0.80 to \$1.00 per hundred pounds. So much for cheese.

BUTTER

In regard to butter we have a different condition of affairs. Some years ago Canada exported a large amount of butter to Great Britain. This has steadily decreased in the last few years, notwithstanding the larger produce of butter in Canada. Last year we sent only \$401,621 worth of butter to Great Britain. One reason for this great decrease lately has been the change of tariff on cream on the part of the United States. By the Payne-Aldrich tariff of 1909 the duty on cream was reduced from 20c. to 5c. a gallon. Before that time our people had found the most profit in the butter industry by making their cream into butter and exporting most of it to Great Britain, largely because they had to pay 6c. a pound duty on butter or 20c. a gallon duty on cream if they tried to send it into the United