

scale. In this district the acreage of grapes has more than doubled since 1920 and is still increasing rapidly, due to the development and rapid expansion of the native wine industry; in 1929, grapes were second in importance among Canadian fruit crops and the estimated value of native wines produced, chiefly in this district, has increased from \$706,000 in 1921 to \$5,541,000 in 1929.

In British Columbia commercial fruit growing is of comparatively recent origin; but the development of commercial orcharding has been very rapid, especially during the post-war years. The first apple trees were planted about 1850, but not until after the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886 were there many trees planted for commercial purposes. The census of 1891 gave the area devoted to all kinds of fruit as 6,500 acres; in 1921 the census showed a total fruit acreage of 43,569 acres in the province. The most noted fruit district is the Okanagan valley, where there are some of the finest orchards in the Dominion. The boxed apples from British Columbia are found in season on all the important markets in Great Britain and Europe. Pears, plums, peaches, apricots, cherries and small fruits are grown on a large scale.

The Fruit Marks Act, first passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1901, made the grading of commercial apples compulsory. In 1923 all previous legislation of this kind was replaced by the Fruit Act (13-14 Geo. V, c. 15), which provides for government inspection, imposes penalties for dishonest packing, and defines the grades under which the different descriptions of fruit shall be sold.

**Census Statistics.**—Statistics of the number of bearing and non-bearing fruit trees in 1921 were published on p. 252 of the 1925 edition, together with comparative figures for 1911 and are summarized in Table 31; from these it may be seen that only for peaches was there an increase during the decade in the number of bearing trees. Nevertheless, when the statistics of production also collected at the census are consulted, there is evident a great increase since 1910 in the production of apples, peaches, plums and cherries. This may indicate that to-day fruit growing is on a much more scientific basis than in the past, and that the yield per bearing tree is larger because of the greater attention given to the selection of stock and the care of trees.

**31.—Fruit Trees, Bearing and Non-bearing, Acreage of Small Fruits, and Fruit Production for all Canada in census years.**

Kind.	Trees, bearing.		Trees, non-bearing.		Total Production.		
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1900.	1910.	1920.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	bush.	bush.	bush.
<b>Orchard fruits—</b>							
Apples.....	10,617,372	9,802,218	5,599,804	2,649,740	18,826,186	10,618,666	17,475,414
Peaches.....	839,288	1,021,709	1,056,359	174,513	545,415	646,826	1,076,223
Pears.....	581,704	501,586	385,538	173,304	631,837	504,171	521,036
Plums.....	1,075,130	985,267	637,220	260,889	557,875	508,994	808,369
Cherries.....	741,992	688,504	495,082	195,999	336,751	238,874	502,447
All other.....	146,659	-	141,233	-	70,396	47,789	-
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>14,002,145</b>	<b>12,999,234</b>	<b>8,315,236</b>	<b>3,459,445</b>	<b>20,668,469</b>	<b>12,565,429</b>	<b>20,383,489</b>
<b>Small fruits—</b>	acres.	acres.			lb.	lb.	lb.
Grapes.....	9,836	7,090	-	-	24,302,634	32,896,438	33,269,412
Strawberries.....					qt.	qt.	qt.
Raspberries.....						18,686,662	15,658,346
Currents and gooseberries.....	17,495	17,741	-	-	21,707,791	3,830,609	1,983,834
Other small fruits.....						9,000,208	843,407

<sup>1</sup>Included with other small fruits.