

31.—Domestic Disappearance of Dairy Products in Canada, 1943-48—concluded

Year	ALL DAIRY PRODUCTS IN TERMS OF MILK							
	Butter		Cheese		Concentrated Whole Milk		Total ³	
	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita
'000 lb.	lb.	'000 lb.	lb.	'000 lb.	lb.	'000 lb.	lb.	
1943.....	7,829,967	680.28	616,593	53.57	478,496	41.57	14,505,374	1,260.24
1944.....	8,286,648	715.79	615,899	53.20	421,911	36.44	15,114,285	1,305.54
1945.....	8,114,231	693.70	682,648	58.36	438,636	37.50	15,073,103	1,288.63
1946.....	7,343,571	598.64	586,767	47.83	436,445	35.58	14,459,431	1,178.72
1947.....	8,189,300	650.87	735,385	58.45	520,604	41.38	15,540,847	1,235.16
1948.....	8,599,794	667.53	520,372	40.39	559,488	43.43	15,528,542	1,205.35

¹ Includes malted milk, cream powder, 1943-48, and sub-standard products of a variable fat content, 1944-48, items which do not appear separately in this table. ² Includes milk by-products items not separately listed, namely, condensed buttermilk, powdered buttermilk, sugar of milk and casein, 1943-48. ³ Ice cream in terms of milk is included in the total for all products.

Subsection 8.—Horticulture

A survey of the floriculture and nursery stock industry was conducted annually until 1943 when, as a wartime measure, it was discontinued.

Fruit Production.—The production of fruit in Canada on a commercial scale is confined to well defined areas in five provinces. In Nova Scotia production is mainly centred in the counties of the Annapolis Valley and to a lesser extent in Hants County; in New Brunswick, it is centred in the counties of the St. John River Valley and Westmorland County. The fruit districts in Quebec include the Montreal area, North Shore area, the Eastern Townships and Quebec City district: in Ontario, all the counties adjacent to the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes as far as Georgian Bay—the most famous sections being in the Niagara district: and in British Columbia the four well defined fruit areas are the Okanagan Valley, Fraser Valley, the Kootenay and Arrow Lakes section and Vancouver Island.

These areas yield large quantities of plums, peaches, apricots, cherries, strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits. A short article is given below on the production of grapes; this will be followed in succeeding editions of the Year Book by short synopses of other fruits.

Grapes.—Grapes were among the first fruits to be cultivated in Canada. Early records of French settlers in the city of Quebec show that grapes were found growing wild in abundance and that attempts were made to cultivate them. The first records of the area devoted to grapes in Canada are to be found in Census Volume I, 1891. In that year there were 5,951 acres of vineyard of which 4,956 acres or 83 p.c. were located in Ontario. In those days Essex County had the greatest area with 1,062 acres followed by Lincoln with 968 acres, Wentworth with 881 acres and Welland with 548 acres. The area in British Columbia amounted to only 30 acres. By 1941 the Canadian acreage had expanded to 17,489 acres, 73 p.c. of which were located in Ontario. Lincoln is now the most important grape-growing county with 11,593 acres followed by Wentworth and Welland Counties. The area in British Columbia also has expanded and now amounts to 562 acres.

The bulk of the grape crop is consumed by the wineries. In 1947, the latest year for which information is available, the wineries used 48,327,000 lb. out of a total crop of 73,803,000 lb. The chief wine varieties are Concord and Niagara