

## 32.—Domestic Disappearance of Poultry and Eggs, 1949-51—concluded

Type and Year	Farm Production	Produced Elsewhere	Total Production	Total Supply	Domestic Disappearance	Per Capita Consumption
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	lb.
<b>Ducks—</b>						
1949.....	3,368	117	3,485	3,743	3,578	0·3 <sup>r</sup>
1950.....	3,166	93	3,259	3,672	3,468	0·3
1951.....	3,340	139	3,479	3,900	3,586	0·3
<b>Totals, Poultry—<sup>1</sup></b>						
1949.....	284,231	22,481	306,712	324,283	280,435 <sup>r</sup>	21·3 <sup>r</sup>
1950.....	270,607	21,438	292,045	319,710	294,285 <sup>r</sup>	22·0
1951.....	320,299	25,795	346,097	352,749	316,564	23·2
	'000 doz.	'000 doz.	'000 doz.	'000 doz.	'000 doz.	doz.
<b>Totals, Eggs—<sup>1</sup></b>						
1949.....	314,488	29,360	343,848	354,236 <sup>r</sup>	304,681 <sup>r</sup>	22·3 <sup>2</sup>
1950.....	305,173	28,395	333,571	341,459	315,065 <sup>r</sup>	23·0 <sup>2</sup>
1951.....	300,901	28,618	329,519	342,795	326,519 <sup>2</sup>	23·1 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Figures for Newfoundland not available prior to the Census of 1951.<sup>2</sup> Includes hatching eggs.<sup>3</sup> Excludes hatching eggs.

## Subsection 7.—Fruit

Commercial fruit growing in Canada is confined almost exclusively to rather limited areas in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. In Nova Scotia production is centred mainly in the Annapolis Valley and in New Brunswick it is centred in the St. John River Valley and Westmorland County. The fruit-growing districts of Quebec are the Montreal area, the North Shore area, the Eastern Townships and Quebec City district. In Ontario, fruit is grown in all the counties adjacent to the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes as far west as Georgian Bay, the Niagara district being the most productive. In British Columbia, the four well-defined fruit areas are the Okanagan Valley, the Fraser Valley, the Kootenay and Arrow Lakes district and Vancouver Island. The climate elsewhere in Canada is not suitable for commercial tree-fruit culture.

A marketing system has been developed for distributing fresh fruit from the specialized production areas to all parts of the country and a very large proportion of the deciduous fruit consumed in Canada is domestically grown. Considerable quantities of apples, strawberries and blueberries are exported annually. The United States is the most important export market for Canadian fruit, although substantial shipments of apples are ordinarily made to the United Kingdom and to other overseas countries. In most of the producing areas, and particularly in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, the Niagara Peninsula of Ontario and the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, fruit-growing is the principal form of agriculture and its prosperity is of paramount importance to the economy of these areas. Apples and small fruits are produced commercially in the four provinces named, but tender tree fruits and commercial vineyards are limited to Ontario and British Columbia.

Canning and processing industries have developed in the fruit-growing districts and, although the importance of the processing market varies with different fruits, it provides a valuable outlet for substantial proportions of most Canadian-grown fruit crops. Some canned fruits are exported.