

27.—Domestic Disappearance of Dairy Products, 1957-59—concluded

Product	1957		1958 ^a		1959	
	Total	Per Capita ¹	Total	Per Capita ¹	Total	Per Capita ¹
	'000 lb.	lb.	'000 lb.	lb.	'000 lb.	lb.
Cheese	111,802	6.74	116,481	6.84	120,770	6.92
Cheddar.....	47,452	2.86	47,162	2.77	46,828	2.68
Process.....	44,879	2.71	48,533	2.85	50,153	2.88
Other.....	19,471	1.17	20,786	1.22	23,789	1.36
Concentrated Whole Milk Products²	345,744	20.84	343,380	20.13	348,511	19.99
Evaporated.....	302,342	18.23	302,212	17.73	305,760	17.53
Condensed.....	13,952	0.84	14,562	0.85	14,066	0.81
Powdered.....	4,577	0.28	3,320	0.19	3,879	0.22
Concentrated Milk By-products²	128,035	7.72	151,446	8.88	160,049	9.19
Evaporated.....	9,185	0.55	9,956	0.58	7,658	0.44
Condensed.....	3,511	0.21	3,432	0.20	3,789	0.22
Powdered.....	90,064	5.43	109,673	6.43	121,202	6.95
All Dairy Products in Terms of Milk—						
Butter.....	7,817,519	471.25	7,582,349	444.76	7,337,280	420.67
Cheese.....	1,088,413	65.61	1,129,301	66.24	1,168,215	66.98
Concentrated.....	895,409	48.55	787,745	46.20	894,607	46.13
Grand Totals⁴	16,776,311	1,021.57	16,699,945	989.74	16,680,147	966.46

¹ Includes Newfoundland for all manufactured dairy products.

² Includes, in addition to the items listed, malted milk, cream powder, partly skimmed evaporated milk, whole milk powder of less than 26 p.c. fat, formula milks, evaporated milk of 2 p.c. fat and sterilized cream.

³ Includes milk by-products items not listed, i.e., condensed buttermilk, powdered buttermilk, sugar of milk, casein, powdered whey and special formula skim milk products. Since the quantities used for human consumption and livestock feeding cannot be separated, per capita figures include both.

⁴ Includes ice cream in terms of milk.

Subsection 7.—Fruits and Vegetables

Fruits.—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. Nova Scotia production is centred mainly in the Annapolis Valley and New Brunswick production 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 the Quebec City district. 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 generally suitable for commercial tree-fruit culture. In most producing areas, particularly in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, the Niagara Peninsula of Ontario and the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, fruit growing is either the principal or one of the most important forms of agriculture and is of paramount importance to the economy of those areas. Apples and small fruits are produced commercially in the provinces named but tender tree fruits and commercial vineyards are largely limited to Ontario and British Columbia.

Strawberries are grown commercially in all provinces for which tree-fruit statistics are prepared, as well as in Prince Edward Island. However, this crop is produced over a somewhat wider area than are tree fruits. In Nova Scotia, for example, considerable quantities of strawberries are grown in Colchester County and farther north as well as