

26.—Domestic Disappearance of Dairy Products, 1958-60—concluded

Product	1958		1959 ¹		1960	
	Total	Per Capita ¹	Total	Per Capita ¹	Total	Per Capita ¹
	'000 lb.	lb.	'000 lb.	lb.	'000 lb.	lb.
Cheese	116,991^r	6.86^r	122,000	7.00	129,911	7.29
Cheddar.....	47,162	2.77	47,395	2.72	50,811	2.85
Process.....	50,214 ^r	2.94 ^r	52,016	2.98	55,179	3.10
Other.....	19,615 ^r	1.15 ^r	22,589	1.30	23,921	1.34
Concentrated Whole Milk Products²	343,380	20.13	343,697	19.71	363,895	20.42
Evaporated.....	302,212	17.73	300,851	17.25	312,831	17.56
Condensed.....	14,562	0.85	14,437	0.83	14,253	0.80
Powdered.....	3,320	0.19	3,879	0.22	9,246	0.52
Concentrated Milk By-products³	151,446	8.88	163,669	9.38	157,680	8.85
Evaporated.....	9,956	0.58	7,658	0.44	8,648	0.49
Condensed.....	3,432	0.20	3,789	0.22	2,551	0.14
Powdered.....	109,673	6.43	121,302	6.95	116,705	6.55
All Dairy Products in Terms of Milk—						
Butter.....	7,582,349	444.76	7,338,030	420.71	6,956,843	390.53
Cheese.....	1,129,301	66.24	1,174,112	67.32	1,252,160	70.29
Concentrated.....	787,745	46.20	790,328	45.31	867,703	48.71
Grand Totals⁴	16,699,945	989.74	16,668,832	965.80	16,573,381	940.46

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, multi-milk and sterilized cream.

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

⁴ Includes ice cream mix 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 limited largely 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 in the apple producing areas of the Annapolis Valley. In British Columbia most of the strawberries are grown in the Fraser Valley rather than in the predominantly tree-fruit producing area of the Okanagan Valley.

Raspberries are grown commercially in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec but the bulk of the crop is produced in Ontario and British Columbia. The Fraser Valley of British Columbia is the most important producing area.