

**Honey.** Honey is produced commercially in all provinces except Newfoundland. Alberta is consistently the largest producer followed by Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Canadian honey production in 1978 was estimated at 30 585 tonnes or 9% over 1977, when an average of 0.89 kg of honey was available for each Canadian.

The amount of honey sold directly to consumers has been increasing. Beekeepers' co-operatives are active in marketing in several provinces. Processors still buy huge quantities of honey and pasteurize it to facilitate storage, shipment, and uniformity of quality.

In 1978 about 6 689 tonnes of honey was exported. More than half went to the United States but the Federal Republic of Germany was also a major buyer. Table 11.15 lists honey production and value data for 1975-78.

**Maple products.** Maple syrup is produced commercially in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. The bulk of the crop comes from the Eastern Townships of Quebec, famous as the centre of the maple products industry. Virtually all maple exports go to the United States, the largest proportion as syrup. Much of the syrup in Canada is sold directly to the consumer from the producer but both sugar and syrup are sold to processing firms. Production and value of maple sugar and syrup, by province, are shown in Table 11.17.

**Greenhouse operations.** The greenhouse industry is spread across Canada with the highest concentration in Kent and Essex counties of southwestern Ontario. In 1977 the total area operated by Canadian growers under glass amounted to 2.2 million square metres, an increase of about 4% over the previous year. The total value of operators' sales stood at \$146.8 million in 1976 and \$163.6 million in 1977.

**Nursery trades industry.** In 1977 this industry had a total revenue of \$140 million, an increase of 8% over 1976. Approximately 42% represented grower sales of traditional nursery stock and 35% was earned by supplying the demand for contracted services.

**Tobacco.** Total production increased from 81.5 million kilograms in 1976 to 104.3 million in 1977. The average value per kilogram advanced from \$2.23 in 1976 to \$2.38 in 1977 (Tables 11.19 and 11.20). For information on tobacco products see Table 11.21.

#### 11.4.6 Prices of farm products

The index of farm prices of agricultural products (Table 11.22) was designed to measure changes in the average prices farmers receive at the farm for farm products. Average cash prices of major Canadian grains are given in Table 11.23 and yearly average prices of Canadian livestock in Table 11.24.

#### 11.4.7 Food consumption

The data shown in Table 11.25 represent domestic supplies of food available for consumption. Production, beginning stocks, imports less exports, ending stocks, marketing losses and industrial uses are factors used in calculating each commodity. All calculations are made at the retail level of distribution, except figures for meat which are compiled at the wholesale stage. The quantities of food actually consumed would be lower than indicated because of losses and waste occurring after the products reach the consumer.

There are 14 main commodity groupings covering all basic food items. The total for each group is computed by using a common denominator, for example: milk solids (dry weight) for milk and cheese products, fat content for fats and oils, and fresh equivalent for fruits. Most foods are included in their basic form, such as flour, fat, sugar, rather than in more highly manufactured forms.

In 1977 consumption of meat, eggs and cereals declined compared to 1976. Per capita disappearance of oils and fats decreased, but use of margarine continued to rise.

### 11.5 1976 Census of Agriculture

**Number of census-farms.** For census year 1976 a census-farm was defined as a holding of 0.4 hectares or more with sales of agricultural products during 1975 of \$1,200