

19.—Hotels and their Receipts, by Source 1953-57 and by Province 1957

Year and Province	Hotels	Rooms	Receipts				
			Rooms	Meals	Beer, Wine and Liquor	All Other Sources	Total
			No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1953.....	5,209	149,653	93,914	70,974	209,984	35,843	410,715
1954.....	5,208	148,890	94,094	70,829	204,555	36,378	405,856
1955.....	5,081	147,812	96,273	72,236	211,415	35,385	415,309
1956.....	5,067	149,625	104,453	78,169	223,398	35,811	441,831
1957.....	5,151	151,517	110,505	84,049	238,210	37,305	470,069
1957							
Newfoundland.....	41	1,018	998	835	999	237	3,069
Prince Edward Island.....	24	671	345	293	—	51	689
Nova Scotia.....	130	3,660	3,100	2,673	295	590	6,658
New Brunswick.....	92	3,051	2,157	1,304	—	545	4,006
Quebec.....	1,527	40,048	27,171	20,769	58,411	7,618	113,969
Ontario.....	1,515	48,025	36,095	33,057	69,398	12,583	151,133
Manitoba.....	290	7,970	5,080	3,241	20,553	2,207	31,081
Saskatchewan.....	522	11,598	6,163	3,652	24,860	2,862	37,537
Alberta.....	448	14,952	12,563	7,415	28,827	5,055	53,860
British Columbia ¹	562	20,524	16,833	10,810	34,867	5,557	68,067
Canada, 1957.....	5,151	151,517	110,505	84,049	238,210	37,305	470,069

¹ Includes the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Section 2.—The Marketing of Agricultural Products

A special article covering the general movement of farm-produced foods from producer to consumer, with the exception of the grain trade and livestock, appears in the 1956 Year Book, pp. 917-922. Grain and livestock marketings are dealt with in detail in Subsections 1 and 2 following.

Subsection 1.—Grain Trade

Marketing Problems and Policies, 1956-57

Production and marketings of the five major Canadian grains in the crop year 1956-57 were above the 1955-56 level, exports were down slightly and commercial and farm carry-over increased. In comparison with many recent years, growing conditions were far from ideal in the Prairie Provinces while the remainder of Canada experienced generally excellent growing weather for small grains. Despite adverse conditions in the Prairie Provinces, grain yields in Canada in 1956 were well above average, although excessive rain and early frosts lowered the quality in many areas. Marketings of wheat, oats and barley continued under the compulsory crop-year pools system of the Canadian Wheat Board. All grains in Eastern Canada and rye and flaxseed in Western Canada continued to be traded on the open market.

On July 27, 1956, the Canadian Wheat Board announced the main features of the delivery quota policy for the 1956-57 crop year. As in the preceding year, an initial quota of 100 units was to be effective at local delivery stations as announced by the Board (one unit being equivalent to three bushels of wheat, or five bushels of barley or rye, or eight bushels of oats). The initial quota was followed by general delivery quotas, based upon bushels per specified acre, the specified acreage consisting of the producer's acreage