

21.—Hotels and Their Receipts, by Source 1954-58 and by Province 1958

Year and Province	Hotels	Rooms	Receipts				
			Rooms	Meals	Beer, Wine and Liquor	All Other Sources	Total
			No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
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
1958.....	5,088	151,362	111,174	87,550	243,695	37,876	480,295
Province, 1958							
Newfoundland.....	51	975	1,070	751	1,063	281	3,165
Prince Edward Island.....	22	635	381	308	—	54	743
Nova Scotia.....	127	3,619	3,135	2,765	352	566	6,818
New Brunswick.....	89	2,994	2,168	1,462	—	498	4,128
Quebec.....	1,523	41,134	28,379	22,902	59,400	8,385	119,066
Ontario.....	1,477	47,407	36,601	34,380	69,715	12,403	153,099
Manitoba.....	288	7,908	5,265	3,655	21,973	2,221	33,114
Saskatchewan.....	518	11,536	6,009	3,705	25,879	2,830	38,423
Alberta.....	441	14,800	12,236	6,904	30,105	5,195	54,440
British Columbia ¹	552	20,354	15,930	10,718	35,208	5,443	67,299
Canada, 1958.....	5,088	151,362	111,174	87,550	243,695	37,876	480,295

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, 1957-58

Exports of the five major Canadian grains in the crop year 1957-58 were some 14 p.c. above the 1956-57 level while production, marketings and commercial and farm carryover each registered decreases. Growing conditions were generally excellent in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia while dry weather prevailed in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. Although harvesting conditions were reasonably satisfactory, the impact of summer drought in the Prairie Provinces caused production of most small grains to fall below 1956 levels. 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 23, 1957, the Canadian Wheat Board announced the main features of the delivery quota policy for the 1957-58 crop year. As in the preceding crop year, an initial unit quota of 100 units was to be effective at local delivery stations. A permit holder was entitled to deliver a maximum of 300 bu. of wheat (other than Durum) or 800 bu. of oats or 500 bu. of barley or 500 bu. of rye or any combination of these grains which, when calculated on the unit basis, did not exceed 100 units. Deliveries of Durum wheat and flaxseed were subject to an initial quota of 5 bu. per seeded acre, effective Aug. 1. The initial unit quota was followed by general delivery quotas, based upon bushels per specified acreage.