

Hotels.—In 1959 there were 5,269 hotels in operation in Canada, 4,360 of them full-year hotels and 909 seasonal hotels. Table 20 shows the provincial distribution of these establishments, together with the sources of their revenue.

20.—Hotels and Their Receipts, by Source 1954-59 and by Province 1959

Year and Province	Hotels	Rooms	Receipts				Total
			Rooms	Meals	Beer, Wine and Liquor	All Other Sources	
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'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, 1959							
Newfoundland.....	53	1,036	1,154	769	1,320	316	3,559
Prince Edward Island.....	22	650	391	316	—	60	767
Nova Scotia.....	123	3,520	3,063	2,646	425	564	6,698
New Brunswick.....	83	2,779	2,080	1,299	—	514	3,893
Quebec.....	1,681	43,631	31,578	26,437	67,466	9,294	134,775
Ontario.....	1,494	48,033	38,828	37,118	74,413	13,565	163,924
Manitoba.....	288	7,862	5,388	3,868	23,550	2,416	35,222
Saskatchewan.....	516	11,410	5,940	3,798	26,931	2,971	39,640
Alberta.....	450	15,136	12,566	7,285	32,722	5,865	58,138
British Columbia, Yukon and N.W.T.	559	20,668	16,408	11,603	37,260	5,596	70,867
Canada, 1959.....	5,269	154,725	117,396	95,139	264,037	40,861	517,483

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 covered in each edition of the Year Book; 1959-60 data on grain appear in Subsection 1 following, and 1959 figures on livestock in Subsection 2.

Subsection 1.—Grain Trade

Marketing Problems and Policies, 1959-60

Based on the combined total for the five major Canadian grains (wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed), a relatively small increase occurred in production during the 1959-60 crop year, while marketings, exports, domestic disappearance and carryover stocks all registered declines from their respective 1958-59 levels. Growing conditions were variable across the country in 1959. Late June rains offset early-season drought conditions in the Prairie Provinces only to have wet weather and unseasonable snowstorms hinder harvesting operations. A large quantity of grain was harvested in tough or damp condition and Canadian Wheat Board marketing quotas (see p. 921) had to be adjusted to bring this grain forward for terminal drying. In addition, an estimated 56,000,000 bu. of wheat, 26,000,000 bu. each of oats and barley and 2,600,000 bu. of flaxseed remained in the fields over winter. Harvesting of the over-wintered grain was largely completed by early May and a satisfactory recovery was reported from most areas, although some loss of yield and grade did occur. Marketing of wheat, oats and barley continued under the compulsory crop year pools system of the Canadian Wheat Board.

According to the Canadian Wheat Board delivery quota policy for the 1959-60 crop year for western grain, an initial quota of 100 units was in effect at local delivery points at the beginning of the marketing year. Permit holders were entitled to deliver a maximum of 300 bu. of wheat 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 flaxseed were subject to an initial quota of 5 bu. per seeded acre, effective