

Hotels.—In 1954 there were 5,208 hotels in operation in Canada, 4,161 of them full-year hotels and 1,047 seasonal hotels. Table 18 shows the provincial distribution of these establishments, together with the sources of their revenue.

18.—Hotels and their Receipts by Source 1950-54 and by Province 1954

Year and Province	Hotels	Rooms	Receipts					Total
			Rooms	Meals	Beer, Wine and Liquor	All Other Sources		
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
	No.	No.						
1950.....	5,169	146,353	75,842	58,586	162,815	25,147	322,390	
1951.....	5,092	146,441	83,322	63,440	180,642	29,878	357,282	
1952.....	5,157	140,615	89,879	67,269	201,759	33,029	391,936	
1953.....	5,209	149,653	93,914	70,974	209,984	35,843	410,715	
1954								
Newfoundland.....	27	796	769	600	680	242	2,291	
Prince Edward Island.....	26	719	313	244	—	48	605	
Nova Scotia.....	146	3,915	2,910	2,557	309	652	6,518	
New Brunswick.....	100	3,276	2,083	1,392	—	463	3,938	
Quebec.....	1,545	40,376	23,569	18,794	48,165	8,075	98,603	
Ontario.....	1,546	46,566	30,562	27,594	62,248	12,164	132,568	
Manitoba.....	289	8,008	4,569	2,543	19,046	2,151	28,309	
Saskatchewan.....	526	11,651	5,875	3,469	24,299	3,022	36,665	
Alberta.....	453	14,620	10,667	6,532	27,608	4,869	49,676	
British Columbia.....	550	18,963	12,777	7,104	22,110	4,692	46,683	
Totals, 1954.....	5,208	148,890	94,094	70,829	204,555	36,378	405,856	

Section 2.—The Marketing of Agricultural Products

The following special article, prepared by the Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture, covers the general movement of farm-produced foods from producer to consumer, with the exception of the grain trade which is dealt with separately in Subsection 1. Livestock marketings, treated briefly in the article, are covered in greater detail in Subsection 2.

MARKETING FARM-PRODUCED FOODS

A constantly widening choice of farm-produced foods, either fresh, canned, frozen or otherwise processed, is available to the Canadian consumer. Through the medium of research and experimentation in such fields as plant and animal breeding, soil fertilization, insect and disease control, and work methods, producers are able to supply more desirable kinds and varieties of products to meet specific needs and preferences of the fresh market and of processors. Also, improved methods of storage and transport have made the various kinds of farm-grown perishables, in suitable fresh or processed forms, widely available through most of the year. These, together with imports, provide a much steadier supply and a greater variety than in past years.

The marketing trend during the present century has been to shift increasingly difficult procedures from the farmer to the specialist. Well qualified and equipped packing plants, boards, agencies, etc., are today playing a major role in the preparation and distribution of agricultural food products. While this trend may have resulted in higher marketing costs it has also been productive of superior quality products, and costs to the consumer may well be moderate in relation to value received.

The current trend in the collection and centralization of farm products at processing or packing points has often resulted in fewer plants; as exemplified by large dairy plants replacing local cheese factories and creameries and by the establishment of packing plants in commercial production areas. Purchase from farmers on a graded basis is widespread