

**Subsection 4.—General Warehousing**

**Public Warehouses.**—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently undertaken a study of public warehousing. In 1944 the number of reporting companies was 133, a figure that increased to 141 in 1945 but fell off to 137 in 1946. Warehousing undertaken by co-operatives, packing houses and other businesses operating storage facilities in connection with their own business were not included. Many companies deriving more revenue from a carrier business than from warehousing were not covered. Table 14 was prepared for 127 firms that reported both for 1945 and 1946 to show the trend in the industry.

**14.—Summary Statistics of 127 Public Warehousing Firms Reporting in 1945 and 1946**

Item	1945	1946	Item	1945	1946
Total revenue..... \$	14,459,283	14,636,416	Wages, regular..... \$	4,222,747	4,450,726
Total operating expenses. \$	12,598,089	12,638,052	Wages, casual..... \$	349,919	350,402
Net operating revenue.. \$	1,861,194	1,998,364	Salaried employees....No	942	970
Net income..... \$	963,014	1,000,490	Salaries..... \$	1,632,277	1,769,788
Employees, regular....No.	3,226	2,985	Total salaries and wages. \$	6,204,943	6,570,916
Employees, casual..... "	754	422			

The net occupiable space for household goods reported by 137 companies in 1946 was 1,792,715 sq. ft. or 33·7 p.c. of the total dry storage space. Cold storage space for the same 137 companies amounted to 14,282,285 cu. ft.

**Customs Warehouses.**—Warehouses for the storage of imported goods are known as customs warehouses. These are divided into nine classes as follows: (1) those occupied by the Government of Canada, some of which are used for examination and appraisal of imported goods while others, known as King's Warehouses, are used for the storage of unclaimed, abandoned, seized or forfeited goods. (2) warehouses, consisting of an entire building or part thereof, properly separated from the rest of the building by a partition, which are used exclusively for the storage of imported goods consigned to the proprietor of the building. (3) buildings or parts of buildings properly partitioned off, used for the storage of imported goods consigned to the proprietor or others or for the storage of unclaimed or seized goods. (4) sufferance warehouses operated by the owners of vessels for the storage of in-bond goods transported by water or air.\* (5) the yards, sheds and buildings intended for the storage of imported coal and coke. (6) farms, yards, sheds, etc., which an importer of horses or sheep intends to use for the feeding and pasturing of imported animals other than pure-bred mares. (7) warehouses for the storage of animals, including horses for racing, and articles for exhibition or for competition for prizes. (8) warehouses for clover seed imported for the purpose of being re-cleaned and prepared for a foreign market. (9) the yards, sheds, etc., which importers intend to use for the storage of goods too heavy or too bulky to be admitted to an established customs warehouse.

**Subsection 5.—Bonded Warehousing and Storage of Wines**

The Excise Duty Branch of the Department of National Revenue considers any premises licensed by its officers to be a warehouse, whether for storage of raw materials to produce finished tobacco or cigar products or for spirits, or malt and

\* Railways and express companies have similar facilities.