

improved and more co-ordinated series of data. Subsection 1 presents statistics of the licensed storage of grain. Subsection 2 deals with cold-storage facilities without which perishable foods such as meats, dairy products, fish and fruits could not be exchanged or distributed on a wide scale; it includes also figures of stocks of food on hand. Subsection 3 deals with the storage of petroleum and its products and Subsection 4 with public warehouses and customs warehouses. The facilities that specialize in the storage of tobacco and alcoholic liquors are analysed in Subsection 5. These bonded warehouses, as they are called, are under the strict surveillance of Federal Government excise officers who supervise all movements into and from such places of storage.

**Subsection 1.—Licensed Grain Storage**

At Dec. 1, 1948, total licensed grain storage in Canada stood at 486,000,000 bu., an increase of 4,000,000 bu. from the level of Dec. 1, 1947. Since 1943, licensed grain storage capacity has dropped off considerably, largely as a result of the dismantling of temporary storage erected to handle the huge stocks of grain accumulated in the early years of the War. At Dec. 1, 1943, licensed grain storage capacity had reached an all-time high of 603,000,000 bu.

With Canadian grains in great demand both on the domestic and export markets the percentage of capacity occupied is quite low. Even in November, which is normally a peak storage month, the capacity occupied in both 1947 and 1948 stood at only 40 p.c. On Dec. 3, 1942, when both stocks in store and storage capacity were at near record levels, the licensed capacity occupied was just under 80 p.c.

At July 31, 1948, the end of the Canadian crop year, only 11 p.c. of licensed capacity was occupied. With this situation existing at the beginning of the next crop year and taking into consideration the moderately large crop harvested in 1948, ample storage space was generally available in all positions during the 1948-49 crop year.

Additional information on the distribution, storage and inspection of the principal field crops will be found in Section 1, Subsection 2 of this Chapter pp. 838-841.

**8.—Licensed Grain Storage Capacity and Grain in Store, 1947-48 and 1948-49**

NOTE.—These figures are lower than those shown in Table 14, p. 428, for the reason that they do not include stocks in transit or in eastern mills.

Storage	Capacity Dec. 1, 1947	Grain in store July 31, 1947	Capacity Occupied	Grain in Store Nov. 27, 1947	Capacity Occupied	Grain in Store Mar. 31, 1948	Capacity Occupied
	'000,000 bu.	'000 bu.	p. c.	'000 bu.	p. c.	'000 bu.	p. c.
<b>1947-48</b>							
Western country elevators.....	265	24,813	9.4	114,234	43.1	51,218	19.3
Interior, private and mill.....	20	8,496	42.5	8,325	41.6	6,868	34.3
Interior terminals.....	21	633	3.0	2,366	11.3	3,512	16.7
Pacific coast.....	17	4,831	28.4	3,740	22.0	7,616	44.8
Fort William-Port Arthur.....	76	9,766	12.9	28,134	37.0	39,491	52.0
Bay ports, Goderich and Sarnia.....	34	12,044	35.4	18,439	54.2	10,724	31.5
Lower lake ports.....	19	4,964	26.1	8,830	46.5	5,487	28.9
St. Lawrence ports.....	25	2,318	9.3	3,889	15.6	2,306	9.2
Maritime ports.....	5	54	1.1	797	15.9	3,513	70.2
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>67,919</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>188,754</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>130,735</b>	<b>27.1</b>