

In pre-war years the bulk of the crop was exported early in the season but changes in marketing practices due to continued lack of export outlets in the United Kingdom and Continental Europe have necessitated longer storage in Canada. In order to compete on both the domestic and export markets, however, additional storage space is gradually being constructed in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia.

Apple storage temperatures vary somewhat by varieties but are generally in the neighbourhood of 30°F. to 32°F.

Potatoes are generally held at production points and shipped out as needed throughout the season. While warehouse storage is quite common in parts of the Maritimes where commercial production is centred, most of the crop is stored in frost-proof cellars and pits.

Subsection 3.—Storage of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

The storage facilities for petroleum and petroleum products in Canada consist of welded or bolted steel tankage located principally at refining and producing centres or at main distributing points. These centres are at or near Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Sarnia, Fort William, Regina, Calgary, Turner Valley, Edmonton and Vancouver. The loss through evaporation varies widely with the type of product being stored, the average atmospheric temperature, and the physical features of the storage tanks, some of which have special mechanical devices to minimize the loss. The use of aluminum paint on the outside of the tanks is of material aid in this direction.

The usual procedure is for the refining company to establish bulk storage plants at convenient distributing centres usually on a water-front so that full advantage can be taken of the lower cost of water-borne traffic. From these centres the goods are transferred by rail or by motor-tank truck to smaller distributing depots or directly to retail outlets. While pipelines are not used to any appreciable extent in Canada for transporting finished petroleum products, they are used for the transportation of crude petroleum from Portland, Me., U.S.A., to Montreal, from Oklahoma, U.S.A., to Sarnia, from the Turner Valley to Calgary and from the Leduc field to Edmonton.

A pipeline from the Edmonton area to Regina is under construction which will carry the greatly increased production of the Leduc and Redwater fields. The extension of this pipeline from Regina to Superior, Wis., U.S.A., was approved by the Transport Commission on Sept. 12, 1949.

Table 12 gives the inventories of petroleum and petroleum products annually at Jan. 1 from 1940 to 1949.