

Subsection 4.—General Warehousing

Public Warehouses.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics undertook in 1944 an annual census of the principal public warehouses in Canada. Warehousing carried on by co-operatives, packing houses and other firms operating storage facilities in connection with their own businesses are not included. Several companies deriving more revenue from a moving, cartage or carrier business than from warehousing are also not included but are covered in the report "Motor Carriers, Freight-Passengers, 1947". In order to show the trend in the industry Table 13 was prepared from data supplied by 122 firms which reported both for 1946 and 1947. Further details are given in the report "Warehousing, 1947", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

13.—Summary Statistics of 122 Public Warehousing Firms Reporting in 1946 and 1947

Item	1946	1947	Item	1946	1947
Total revenue..... \$	14,711,013	16,590,001	Wages, regular..... \$	4,492,234	4,819,871
Total operating expenses. \$	12,606,854	13,867,421	Wages, casual..... \$	355,642	320,981
Net operating revenue.. \$	2,104,159	2,722,580	Salaried employees.... No.	959	1,054
Net income..... \$	1,042,030	1,824,401	Salaries..... \$	1,754,192	1,985,244
Employees, regular... No.	3,032	3,129	Total salaries and wages. \$	6,602,068	7,126,096
Employees, casual.... "	442	358			

The net occupiable space reported by 129 firms in 1947 comprised 3,339,652 sq. ft. for merchandise, 2,025,367 sq. ft. for household goods and 15,263,284 cu. ft. of cold-storage space. The advance over 1946 was in cold storage which increased by nearly 1,000,000 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 Federal Government, 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) 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; and (9) 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.

* Railways and express companies have similar facilities.