42.—Inventories of Petroleum and Petroleum Products in Storage at Jan. 1, 1950-54
(Barrels of 35 Imperial gallons)

Note.—Figures for 1940-48 are given in the 1950 Year Book, p. 852, and for 1949 in the 1954 edition, p. 925.

		<u> </u>			
Product	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
D. C I	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.
Refinery Inventory— Crude oil	257, 231 3, 952, 265 171, 549 291, 315 964, 165 } 1, 782, 285 1, 662, 863 704, 619 533, 897 70, 272	5,097,114 157,368 277,815 4,258,825 78,473 1 20,305 836,879 1,952,317 2,154,406 1,140,751 444,725 33,384 197,805 24,818 7,026	8,183,535 154,238 293,181 4,939,681 63,190 21,409 166,497 1,081,484 2,837,202 285,151 2,832,711 1,254,012 771,135 32,011 221,854 12,131 22,856	10,826,281 120,768 427,835 4,875,881 95,251 10,064,116 3,625,302 320,950 3,578,834 1,499,721 726,470 12,287 226,184 16,485 29,457	7, 269, 286 140, 906 398, 517 6, 193, 511 215, 912 148, 548 139, 613 1, 690, 22 3, 369, 841 282, 377 3, 041, 300 1, 585, 726 666, 442 239, 522 23, 867 58, 709
Marketing Inventory— Naphtha specialties Aviation gasoline Motor gasoline Tractor distillate Aviation turbine fuel Kerosene Stove oil (No. 1 fuel oil) Furnace oil Other light fuel oil Heavy fuel oil (Nos. 4, 5 and 6) Diesel fuel	439,888 4,830,869 99,462 1 218,472 648,856	78,209 653,727 5,377,351 40,376 1 196,389 908,832 3,363,424{ 1,139,667 813,369	101,251 689,791 5,998,086 33,275 64,404 199,786 1,108,902 3,647,111 120,254 1,422,627 1,060,171	98,874 648,956 5,299,862 20,675 35,654 146,133 1,092,830 3,858,910 136,188 2,199,511 1,234,550	131,73; 685,91; 6,177,85; 19,15; 154,27; 145,69; 2,15,58; 220,17; 2,264,32; 1,631,69

Not classified separately.

Subsection 4.—General Warehousing

Public Warehouses.—In 1944, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics began an annual census of the principal public warehouses in Canada. The latest figures available at the time of going to press are those for 1951, which are summarized in the 1954 Canada Year Book, pp. 925-926. Complete details are given in DBS report, Warehousing, 1951.

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 and others, known as Queen'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, those operated by railway companies and those operated by express companies; (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 m ported animals other than pure-bred mares; (7) warehouses for the storage of