27.—Licensed Grain Storage Capacity and Grain in Store, Crop Years 1953-54 and 1954-55

Note.—Because these figures are exclusive of stocks in transit or in eastern mills, they are lower than those shown in Table 15, p. 915.

Totals, 1954-55	580,969	416,704	402,688	427,960	71.7	69 · 3	73 - 7
ports Lower St. Lawrence ports Maritime ports ¹ .	19,100 27,912 7,193	14,390 21,118 6,227	9,518 17,296 2,793	14,495 21,675 6,031	75·3 75·7 86·6	49-8 62-0 38-8	$75 \cdot 9$ $77 \cdot 7$ $83 \cdot 8$
Georgian Bay and upper Lake ports. Lower Lake and upper St. Lawrence	90,517 36,641	51,106 33,394	76,635 9,741	58,524 32,995	56·5 91·1	84·7 26·6	64·7 90·0
Pacific coast	20,106	15,081	11,453	9,769	75.0	57.0	48.6
Interior, terminals	20,725	18,875	18,673	8,889 18,038	91.6	48·7 90·6	42·9 87·6
Western country	338,174 20,725	247,333 9.180	246,479 10,101	257,543	$73 \cdot 1$ $44 \cdot 3$	72.9	76.2
1954-55	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
	Dec. 1, 1954	Dec. 1, 1954	Mar. 30, 1955	July 31, 1955 ^p	Dec. 1, 1954	Mar. 30, 1955	July 31 1955¤
Totals, 1953-54	561,505	390,420	435,066	434,380	69 · 5	77.5	77.4
ports	19,100 24,912 5,277	16,036 19,718 4,890	11,414 16,750 3,368	13,352 21,396 5,564	84·0 79·2 92·7	59·8 67·2 63·8	69·9 85·9 105·4
Georgian Bay and upper Lake ports Lower Lake and upper St. Lawrence	35,641	32,549	25,224	31,283	91.3	70-8	87.8
Fort William-Port Arthur	90,517	39,104	81,744	62,976	43.2	90.3	69.6
Interior, terminals	20,600 $21,756$	16,805 13,915	18,162 13,787	15,996 8,054	81 · 6 64 · 0	88·2 63·4	77 · 7 37 · 0
Western country Interior, private and mill	20,716	8,577	9,640	8,626	73·9 41·4	78·9 46·5	82·7 41·6
1953-54	322,986	238,827	254,977	267,133	79.0	70.0	00 #
1070 71	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Section 2 consists	Dec. 1,	Dec. 2, 1953	Mar. 31, 1954	July 31, 1954	Dec. 2,	Mar. 31,	July 3 1954
Crop Year and Storage Position	Capacity	Storage in Licensed Storage			Licensed Storage Capacity Occupied		
	Licensed	Canadian Grain			Proportion of		

¹ Excludes Newfoundland.

Subsection 2.-Cold Storage and Storage of Foods

Cold Storage Warehouses.—Under the Cold Storage Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 52), as amended (R.S.C. 1952, c. 313), subsidies are granted by the Federal Government to encourage the construction and equipment of cold storage warehouses open to the public. The Act is administered by the Department of Agriculture.

There are five classifications of cold storage warehouses in Canada: (1) public warehouses which store foods and food products and of which the entire space is open to the public; (2) semi-public, or those which store foods and food products and which, though retaining part of the space for the products of the owner, allot the remainder to the public; (3) private or those which store foods and food products and allot no space to the public, a classification that includes refrigerated space in connection with abattoirs, creameries, dairies, cheese factories and wholesale and retail distributing warehouses; (4) locker plant, where the total space is occupied by lockers for rental to the public and which may in addition cut, process, chill and freeze foods and food products for storage in lockers; and (5) bait depots, having space used solely or principally for freezing and storing bait for the use of fishermen.