

33.—Summary Statistics of the Warehousing Industry 1952-54—concluded

Item		1952	1953	1954
Operating expenses.....	\$	24,948,832	26,269,970	31,320,091
Net Operating Revenue.....	\$	4,240,169	4,467,463	3,944,506
Salaried employees.....	No.	1,237	1,195	1,452
Wage Earners—				
Regular.....	"	3,658	3,591	5,480
Casual.....	"	214	207	690
Salaries and wages paid.....	\$	12,884,496	13,641,331	16,380,795
Motor Vehicles—				
Trucks.....	No.	1,014	965	1,525
Tractors, semi-trailer units.....	"	369	402	477
Trailers.....	"	70	63	94

Customs Warehouses.—Warehouses for the storage of imported goods are known as customs warehouses. These are divided into eight 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 imported animals other than purebred mares; (7) warehouses for the storage of animals not including horses for racing, and articles for exhibition or competition for prizes; (8) 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.

Subsection 5.—Bonded Warehousing and Storage of Wines

Bonded Warehousing.—The Excise Duty Branch of the Department of National Revenue considers any premises licensed under the Excise Act to be a warehouse, whether for storage of raw materials to produce finished tobacco or cigar products or for spirits or malt used for brewing. Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses and only a small part of the output of beer is retained in storage. Wine, unlike spirits and beer, is not secured under bond. All imports of alcoholic beverages must go through bonded warehouses before being released to Provincial Liquor Commissions or Boards, or other agencies authorized by the Commissions or Boards to take alcoholic beverages out of bond. Similarly tobacco, cigars and cigarettes that are not stamped and duty paid are secured in bond. In addition to these warehouses there are those in which no manufacturing or production is carried on but which are being used solely for the storage of goods upon which duty has not been paid. Goods are stored in these warehouses usually for the purpose of rapid distribution and for delivery as ships' stores.

Table 34 shows the quantities of distilled liquor, tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes in bond in recent years. In addition the year-end inventories of beer in breweries increased from 24,572,714 gal. in 1954 to 24,876,958 gal. at the end of 1955.