

The statistics of warehousing are gathered together under this Section. Subsection 1 presents statistics of the licensed storage of grain. Subsection 2 deals with cold storage facilities without which perishable foods such as meats, dairy products, fish and fruits could not be exchanged or distributed on a wide scale; it includes also figures of stocks of food on hand. Subsection 3 deals with the storage of petroleum and its products, and Subsection 4 with public warehouses and customs warehouses. The facilities that specialize in the storage of tobacco and alcoholic liquors are analysed in Subsection 5. These bonded warehouses, as they are called, are under the strict surveillance of Federal Government excise officers, who supervise all movements into and from such places of storage.

Subsection 1.—Licensed Grain Storage

Total grain storage capacity in Canada, licensed under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada at Dec. 1, 1955, amounted to 599,325,000 bu., an increase of 18,356,000 bu. over the level at Dec. 1, 1954. Some 14,650,000 bu. of this increase occurred in western country elevators. Licensed grain storage capacity in Canada reached a peak of 603,000,000 bu. at Dec. 1, 1943, but, following the disposal of heavy wartime stocks, declined to 428,000,000 bu. at Dec. 1, 1947. Since that date capacity has increased each year.

In contrast to 1954, grain yields were well above average in 1955 and were sufficient to offset by a considerable margin the decline in carryover stocks as at July 31. With bumper crops being harvested in four of the preceding five years, the pressure on Canada's grain storage and handling facilities remained unrelieved. As a result, farmers' marketings of western grain continued to be governed to a considerable extent by space made available in country elevators as grain moved forward into domestic and export channels. As indicated in Table 28, there was a relatively small variation in the proportion of elevator space occupied at Dec. 1, Mar. 30 and July 31 in the 1955-56 crop year. Information is given in the table for only three dates in the crop year, but weekly data on stocks of grain in various commercial positions may be obtained from the DBS bulletin *Grain Statistics Weekly*.

28.—Licensed Grain Storage Capacity and Grain in Store, Crop Years 1954-55 and 1955-56

NOTE.—Because these figures are exclusive of stocks in transit or in Eastern Canada mills, they are lower than those shown in Table 23, p. 952.

Crop Year and Storage Position	Licensed Storage Capacity	Canadian Grain in Licensed Storage			Proportion of Licensed Storage Capacity Occupied		
	Dec. 1, 1954	Dec. 1, 1954	Mar. 30, 1955	July 31, 1955 ¹	Dec. 1, 1954	Mar. 30, 1955	July 31, 1955 ¹
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1954-55							
Western country.....	338, 174	247, 333	246, 479	273, 525	73. 1	72. 9	80. 9
Interior, private and mill.....	20, 725	9, 180	10, 101	9, 090	44. 3	48. 7	43. 9
Interior, terminals.....	20, 600	18, 875	18, 673	18, 038	91. 6	90. 6	87. 6
Pacific coast.....	20, 106	15, 081	11, 453	9, 769	75. 0	57. 0	48. 6
Fort William-Port Arthur.....	90, 517	51, 106	76, 635	58, 524	56. 5	84. 7	64. 7
Georgian Bay and upper Lake ports.....	36, 641	33, 394	9, 741	32, 995	91. 1	26. 6	90. 0
Lower Lake and upper St. Lawrence ports.....	19, 100	14, 390	9, 518	14, 495	75. 3	49. 8	75. 9
Lower St. Lawrence ports.....	27, 912	21, 118	17, 296	21, 675	75. 7	62. 0	77. 7
Maritime ports ¹	7, 193	6, 227	2, 793	6, 031	86. 6	38. 8	83. 8
Totals, 1954-55.....	580, 969	416, 704	402, 688	444, 143	71. 7	69. 3	76. 4

¹ Excludes Newfoundland.