

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

Crop Year and Storage Position	Licensed Storage Capacity	Canadian Grain in Licensed Storage			Proportion of Licensed Storage Capacity Occupied		
		Dec. 1, 1955	Nov. 30, 1955	Mar. 28, 1956	July 31, 1956	Nov. 30, 1955	Mar. 28, 1956
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1955-56							
Western country.....	352,824	270,384	251,242	295,782	76.6	71.2	83.8
Interior, private and mill.....	20,595	8,899	8,809	8,526	43.2	42.8	41.4
Interior, terminals.....	23,100	19,615	18,608	18,559	84.9	80.6	80.3
Pacific coast.....	20,106	7,124	14,174	12,349	35.4	70.5	61.4
Fort William-Port Arthur.....	90,517	51,228	71,993	46,544	56.6	79.5	51.4
Georgian Bay and upper Lake ports..	36,641	31,907	7,724	30,064	87.1	21.1	82.1
Lower Lake and upper St. Lawrence ports.....	20,400	14,769	10,572	14,483	72.4	51.8	71.0
Lower St. Lawrence ports.....	27,912	20,622	14,986	16,347	73.9	53.7	58.6
Maritime ports ¹	7,229	6,680	3,119	365	92.4	43.1	5.0
Totals, 1955-56.....	599,325	431,227	401,228	443,019	72.0	66.9	73.9

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 that store foods and food products and where the entire space is open to the public; (2) semi-public, or those that store foods and where part of the space is retained for the products of the owner and the remainder is available to the public; (3) private, or those that 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 where food and food products may be cut, processed, chilled and frozen for storage in lockers; and (5) bait depots, where space is used solely or principally for the freezing and storing of bait for the use of fishermen.

No hard and fast rule can be laid down for distinguishing between public and private warehouses. In general those owned and operated by firms trading in the goods stored in the warehouse are considered as private, although most of these places rent space to the public when it is not required for their own purposes.

The figures in Tables 29 and 30, compiled by the Department of Agriculture, give some idea of the cold storage warehouse capacity in Canada, but it must be explained that it is not possible to secure completely accurate information on this subject and that the figures are approximations only.