

34.—Summary Statistics of the Warehousing Industry 1954-56—concluded

Item		1954	1955	1956
Wage Earners—				
Regular.....	No.	5,480	5,830	6,294
Casual.....		690	880	1,112
Salaries and wages paid.....	\$	16,380,795	18,804,462	22,466,569
Motor Vehicles—				
Trucks.....	No.	1,525	1,595	1,850
Tractors.....			432	633
Semi-trailers.....	"	477	474	654
Trailers.....	"	94	92	77

¹ Included with semi-trailer units.

Customs Warehouses.—Warehouses for the storage of imported goods are known as customs warehouses. These are divided into eight classes: (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 partitioned from the remainder of the building, which are used exclusively for the storage of imported goods consigned to the operator of the warehouse; (3) buildings or parts of buildings properly partitioned off, used for storage of imported goods consigned to the operator or others; (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 express companies, or any person or group of persons other than those specified previously; (5) yards, sheds or other suitable enclosures 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; (7) warehouses for the storage of animals (not including horses for racing), and articles for exhibition or competition for prizes; (8) yards, sheds or other suitable enclosures 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 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 35 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 was 27,613,682 gal. in 1956; information for 1957 is not yet available.