

34.—Summary Statistics of the Warehousing Industry, 1954-57—concluded

Item		1954	1955	1956	1957
Wage-Earners—					
Regular.....	No.	5,480	5,830	6,294	5,411
Casual.....	"	690	880	1,112	1,212
Salaries and wages paid.....	\$	16,380,795	18,804,462	22,466,569	25,002,080
Motor Vehicles—					
Trucks.....	No.	1,525	1,595	1,850	1,922
Tractors.....	"	1	432	633	587
Semi-trailers.....	"	477	474	654	573
Trailers.....	"	94	92	77	117

¹ Included with semi-trailer units.

Customs Warehouses.—Warehouses for the storage of in-bond goods are known as customs warehouses. They are divided into seven 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, 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 in-bond goods consigned to the operator of the warehouse; (3) buildings or parts of buildings properly partitioned off, used for storage of in-bond goods consigned to the operator or others; (4) sufferance warehouses operated by shipping companies or airlines for the safe keeping of in-bond goods arriving by water or air before entry at customs, those operated by railway companies or express companies for landing, safe-keeping, transferring, delivering and forwarding of in-bond goods, and those operated by a person or group of persons other than those previously specified for the safe-keeping of in-bond goods before entry at customs, transported in-bond by rail, water, air or highway; (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) yards, sheds or other suitable enclosures which importers intend to use for the storage of goods too heavy or too bulky to be accommodated in a class 2 or 3 bonded 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 28,863,726 gal. in 1957; information for 1958 was not available at press date.