

23.—Livestock Marketed at Public Stockyards, Packing Plants and Direct for Export, by Province, 1959—concluded

Livestock	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hogs	180,672	1,503,478	3,013,590	653,685	908,360	2,265,892	45,383	8,571,060
Totals to stockyards.....	—	101,964	298,814	109,957	115,336	263,680	93	889,044
Direct to packers.....	180,396	1,401,081	2,713,370	543,725	793,007	2,001,750	45,244	7,678,573
Direct for export.....	276	433	1,606	3	17	462	46	2,843
Sheep and Lambs	41,759	109,853	153,091	32,321	47,751	174,696	25,163	584,634
Totals to stockyards.....	3,420	19,796	66,593	10,981	19,946	57,897	1,370	180,003
Direct to packers.....	38,255	90,031	85,343	20,993	19,027	105,413	23,364	382,426
Direct for export.....	84	26	1,155	257	1,632	7,082	62	10,298
Country points in other provinces ¹	—	—	—	90	7,146	4,304	367	11,907
Total Inward Movement ²								
Cattle.....	115	1,963	163,140	16,770	47,920	131,083	268	361,259
Calves.....	46	487	83,292	2,993	12,581	56,197	187	155,783
Sheep and lambs.....	221	52	16,252	2,084	1,925	12,797	698	34,029

¹ Livestock billed through stockyards to country points outside province of origin. ² Movement to farms from stockyards and plants on through-billings from country points in one province to country points in another province.

Section 3.—Warehousing and Cold Storage*

Warehousing ranks high among the means by which the utilities of 'place', 'time' and 'possession' are added to the products of industry. Its importance has been emphasized in modern times because of the introduction of cold storage methods in the conservation of perishable foods.

The presentation of warehousing statistics is difficult because it is not an easy matter to define clearly what are to be regarded as stocks in storage. In these days of complicated business relationships and especially since the rise of the department store and chain store as characteristic institutions in the retail merchandising field, it often happens that warehousing is carried on in close relationship with merchandising. However, if the strict economic definition of warehousing is adopted, then this term should be restricted to those facilities that add the utility of 'time' to the 'form' utilities that are the product of the extraction and manufacturing industries. Because the warehouses established in close connection with retail trade are more often than not convenient places for the temporary storage of goods in process of transfer from the manufacturer or wholesaler to the consumer, they are not, in the strict economic sense, services that add the utility of 'time' to commodities already worked up into 'form'. As some clear line must be drawn and because separate statistics of the latter branch of storage are not available, it is considered practicable to interpret warehousing in this way.

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.

* Information supplied by various Divisions of the Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, Mines and Technical Surveys, and National Revenue and of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.