

36.—Summary Statistics of Warehousing of General Merchandise and Refrigerated Goods, 1957-60

Item	1957 ¹	1958 ¹	1959 ¹	1960
Companies reporting..... No.	234	213	204	111
Investment in land, warehouses, etc..... \$	67,205,471	63,958,833	68,834,854	64,896,124
Warehousing Facilities—				
General merchandise..... cu. ft.	82,025,294 ²	75,295,788 ³	76,995,721 ⁴	50,485,820
Refrigerated goods..... “	28,397,711	30,960,505	32,550,680	30,653,893
Revenue—				
Storage..... \$	16,800,663	16,064,998	17,841,405	16,335,325
Cartage and moving..... \$	20,927,270	13,051,872	15,499,509	9,883,741
Miscellaneous..... \$	15,487,075	11,359,192	14,748,085	6,028,315
Total Revenue..... \$	53,215,008	40,476,062	48,088,999	32,247,381
Operating expenses..... \$	48,462,389	36,624,592	43,262,593	29,496,885
Net Operating Revenue..... \$	4,752,619	3,851,470	4,826,406	2,750,496
Employees, average..... No.	7,554	5,683	6,441	3,734
Salaries and wages..... \$	25,002,080	18,813,722	22,880,612	15,418,560
Motor Vehicles—				
Trucks..... No.	1,922	1,428	1,570	969
Tractors..... “	587	329	353	173
Trailers and semi-trailers..... “	690	427	477	228

¹ Includes household goods storage operators (see bottom of p. 894). ² Includes 32,331,441 cu. ft. of storage space for household goods.
³ Includes 21,601,786 cu. ft. of storage space for household goods.
⁴ Includes 1,574,620 cu. ft. of storage space for household goods.

Customs Warehouses.—Warehouses for the storage of in-bond goods are known as customs warehouses and are divided into three categories. (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) Bonded warehouses operated and owned by a person other than the Crown and used for the storage and safekeeping of imported goods after entry and conforming to one of the following: (a) an entire building or part of a building completely separated from the remainder of the building by adequate partitions or walls and devoted to the safekeeping of imported goods consigned or sold to the warehouse keeper or other persons; (b) a yard, shed or other suitable enclosure or area devoted to the safekeeping of imported goods too large or too heavy for lodging in a Class 2(a) warehouse; and (c) a farm, yard or other suitable enclosure devoted to the safekeeping of horses, sheep and cattle for feeding and pasturage. (3) Sufferance warehouses for the landing, storage, safekeeping, transfer, examination, delivery and forwarding of imported goods before entry and conforming to one of the following: (a) a warehouse operated or provided by railway, express, airline and shipping companies; (b) warehouses for in-bond goods arriving by commercial motor vehicle; and (c) all sufferance warehouses not described under (a) or (b).

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