

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.

Subsection 1.—Licensed Grain Storage

At Dec. 1, 1952, total licensed grain storage capacity amounted to 539,290,000 bu., an increase of 13,055,000 bu. over the level of Dec. 1, 1951. Licensed grain storage capacity reached a peak of 603,000,000 bu. at Dec. 1, 1943, but, following the disposal of heavy wartime stocks, declined to 482,000,000 bu. at Dec. 1, 1947. Since then, licensed grain storage capacity has increased each year.

As a result of unusually large crops in Western Canada in 1951 and 1952, a heavy strain was imposed on grain storage and handling facilities. In addition to the problem thus created, the situation was further aggravated by the large proportion of out-of-condition grain harvested in the autumn of 1951 and the abnormally large amount of grain harvested in the spring of 1952. The out-of-condition grain necessitated considerable special binning which reduced effective storage capacity, while the spring harvest resulted in unseasonably large deliveries to country elevators throughout the spring and summer of 1952 prior to the harvest of record western Canadian wheat and barley crops that autumn. As a result, almost 47 p.c. of licensed elevator capacity was occupied at July 31, 1952, at a time when the proportion occupied by grain is normally considerably less. Despite heavy export movement of wheat and barley, the proportion of capacity occupied increased during the crop year, reaching almost two-thirds of the total licensed capacity on Apr. 1, 1953.

9.—Licensed Grain Storage Capacity and Grain in Store, 1951-52 and 1952-53

NOTE.—These figures, being exclusive of stocks in transit or in eastern mills, are lower than those shown in Table 16, pp. 413-414.

Crop Year and Storage Position	Licensed Storage Capacity	Canadian Grain in Licensed Storage			Proportion of Licensed Storage Capacity Occupied		
		Dec. 1, 1951	July 31, 1951	Nov. 29, 1951	Mar. 27, 1952	July 31, 1951	Nov. 29, 1951
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1951-52							
Western country	290,231	100,614	150,214	142,709	34.7	51.8	49.2
Interior private and mill	20,601	7,283	8,344	9,229	34.7	39.7	43.9
Interior terminals	20,600	12,505	12,833	13,228	59.5	61.1	63.0
Pacific coast	21,756	3,791	8,886	13,036	17.2	40.4	59.3
Fort William-Port Arthur	90,517	55,705	40,608	71,493	61.2	44.6	78.6
Georgian Bay and Upper Lake ports	33,241	9,450	14,442	9,712	28.6	43.8	29.2
Lower Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	19,100	6,545	7,458	3,863	34.4	39.3	20.2
Lower St. Lawrence ports	24,912	7,732	10,617	8,607	31.0	42.5	34.4
Maritime ports ¹	5,277	12	216	3,086	0.2	4.3	61.7
Totals, 1951-52	526,225	203,639	253,617	274,964	38.7	48.2	52.3

¹ Excludes Newfoundland.