

**30.—Stocks of Food Commodities on Hand in Cold Storage and in Dairy  
Factories as at Jan. 1, 1954—concluded**

Item	As at Jan. 1	Minimum during Year	Date at which Minimum Occurred	Maximum during Year	Date at which Maximum Occurred	Twelve Month Average
Pork, Frozen— In storage..... '000 lb.	16,292	7,529	Nov. 1	36,284	June 1	20,916
Pork, Cured and in Cure— In storage..... "	10,328	10,328	Jan. 1	15,685	Apr. 1	12,331
Lard— In storage..... "	4,916	2,160	Nov. 1	7,287	June 1	4,801
Beef, Fresh— In storage..... "	10,018	10,018	Jan. 1	13,801	Dec. 1	11,840
Beef, Frozen— In storage..... "	25,220	8,067	Sept. 1	25,220	Jan. 1	12,389
Beef, Cured, etc.— In storage..... "	518	303	June 1	555	Sept. 1	433
Veal— In storage..... "	5,520	3,148	Apr. 1	5,520	Jan. 1	4,865
Mutton and Lamb— In storage..... "	3,533	785	Aug. 1	3,533	Jan. 1	1,991
Fruit—						
Apples, Fresh— In storage..... '000 bu.	3,656	201	June 1	7,581	Nov. 1	1,971
Frozen Fruit— In storage..... '000 lb.	19,188	10,818	June 1	27,526	Sept. 1	19,935
In preservatives— In storage..... "	11,882	6,928	July 1	12,898	Nov. 1	10,291
Potatoes— In storage..... '000 bu.	19,936	1,933	June 1	23,408	Nov. 1	9,291

*Cold Storage of Fish.*—The normal seasonal trend in holdings of frozen fish in Canada was followed in 1954. Stock levels generally reflect the pattern of production. A net movement out of storage takes place during the period between November and April when adverse climatic conditions in the fishing areas result in decreased production. Storage stocks increase from May to October principally because that is the period of accelerated production. A considerable proportion of the fish frozen for holding in Canadian cold storages is destined for export to the United States where the pattern of production for these and similar species is much the same as in Canada. The accumulation of frozen fish in storage in Canada therefore occurs during the same period in which stocks increase in the United States. Canada's domestic consumption of frozen fish in general does not vary a great deal from season to season. The storage stocks of frozen fish held in Canada during 1954 were somewhat lower than in 1953 until the last three months of the year when they rose above the level of the corresponding period in the previous year.

There was a marked increase during 1954 in production of the principal groundfish species caught in Atlantic waters. The United States market for these species in the form of frozen fillets to be processed into fish sticks increased during the year. Stocks of groundfish fillets also exceeded 1953 levels during the second half of 1954 but stocks of frozen freshwater species were somewhat lower. Similarly holdings of frozen Pacific halibut, which is an important storage item, were lower throughout most of 1954.