

Canadian Household at the 1941 Census

According to preliminary Census figures, based upon a 10 p.c. sample tabulation, there were 2,668,710 households in Canada on June 2, 1941. Over half, or 1,516,490 households, were found in urban centres while 1,152,220 households existed in rural areas. In the Census a household is defined as a person or group of persons living in one housekeeping community. The persons constituting this group may or may not be related by ties of kinship, but if they live together with common housekeeping arrangements, they constitute a household.

There were 249,150 households in the Maritime Provinces, 633,090 in Quebec, 964,880 in Ontario, 592,230 in the Prairie Provinces, and 229,350 in British Columbia.

Out of the total of 2,668,710 households in Canada at the 1941 Census 1,441,970 or 54 per cent of households lived in owned homes and 1,203,320 or 46 p.c. in rented homes. In rural areas there were almost three times as many owned homes as rented homes, while in urban centres there were only about two-thirds as many owned homes as rented homes.

About 58 p.c. of the 591,760 urban households living in owned homes reported the estimated value of home at the Census as less than \$3,000. Over 80 p.c. reported the value of home as less than \$5,000. About 7 p.c. reported the value of home as exceeding \$7,000 and only 3.5 p.c. as greater than \$10,000. About 4 p.c. of the urban households in owned homes did not state the value of home.

There were 912,310 urban households in Canada at the 1941 Census living in rented homes. About 25 p.c. paid less than \$15 per month rent for May, 1941. Just over 60 p.c. paid less than \$25 rent for the month of May. Another 25 p.c. paid between \$25 and \$40 rent and roughly 10 p.c. reported rent paid for May, 1941, in excess of \$40. About 3 p.c. of the tenants living in urban centres failed to report rent paid at the 1941 Census.

A large proportion of households occupy single dwellings. At the 1941 Census 1,892,620 households were living in single dwellings, 524,580 in apartment dwellings, 184,290 in semi-detached dwellings or double houses, and 45,860 in rows or terraces. Another 21,360 households did not state the kind of dwelling occupied. There were 1,079,380 households living in single dwellings in rural areas and 813,240 occupying single dwellings in urban centres. The vast majority of households living in apartments, semi-detached dwellings and rows were urban dwellers.

The average number of persons per household was 4.3 persons at the 1941 Census. There were approximately 200,000 households of one person. Households of two and three persons were most common in most areas.

There were 110,010 or 4 p.c. of all households living in one room, 207,220 or about 8 p.c. of the total households living in two rooms and 308,750 or about 12 p.c. of all households occupying three rooms at the 1941 Census. Just over half of all households occupied four to six rooms. About 25 p.c. of the total households occupied seven or more rooms. The six room household was most common in urban centres, while in rural areas the four room household was most commonly found.

The total number of households in Canada reporting lodgers at the 1941 Census was 216,170. In urban centres there were 160,690 households with lodgers, while in rural areas only 55,480 households reported lodgers. The most common number of lodgers per household was one, 134,620 out of 216,170 households with lodgers having one lodger. There were 40,140 households with two lodgers, 16,840 with three lodgers, 9,480 with four lodgers, and 15,090 with five or more lodgers.

Visible Supply of Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on March 11 totalled 443,136,011 bushels, including 433,674,759 bushels in Canadian positions and 9,461,252 in United States positions. On the corresponding date last year stocks totalled 471,618,195 bushels.

Farmers' Marketings of Wheat

Deliveries of wheat from farms in western Canada during the week ending March 11 amounted to 2,067,155 bushels as compared with 2,768,637 in the previous week. During the elapsed portion of the crop year deliveries totalled 170,609,858 bushels compared with 170,082,098 in the like period of the previous crop year.

Forage Seed Crops

The commercial production of hay and pasture seeds in Canada in 1942 is currently estimated at 34.7 million pounds which is a reduction of 3.1 million pounds from the 1941 crop of 37.8 million. With the exception of sweet clover, the legume seeds crops were substantially smaller than those produced in 1941 while the grass seed crops were generally larger. The volume of timothy seed, estimated at 12,032,800 pounds, is substantially larger than the 1941 crop of 4,813,000 pounds and the five year (1936-40) average of 5,340,000 pounds. The farm value of commercial production of forage seed crops this year is estimated at \$3,113,000 as compared with \$5,165,100 in 1941. Prices paid to growers for alfalfa, red clover and alsike clover seed were considerably higher than last season but prices paid for the other kinds of seed were generally below the 1941 level.

Economic Conditions in January

The six major factors indicating the trend of economic conditions in Canada recorded general increases in January over the same month of last year. The index of the physical volume of business representing fluctuations in mining, manufacturing, construction, electric power and distribution recorded a gain of 18.2 per cent. The standing in January on the base of 1935-39=100 was 227.3 against 192.3 in January of 1942. Wholesale prices recorded a moderate advance from the relatively high level of last year. The index moved up from 94.3 to 96.9, a gain of 2.8 per cent. The increase in the index of the cost of living was even slighter than in wholesale commodities. The advance was from 115.4 to 117.1, a gain of 1.5 per cent. The tentative computation of the national income was \$693 million in January against \$560 million in the same month of 1942, the indicated increase having been 23.8 per cent.

Population of 'Greater Cities' in 1941

Some of the larger Canadian cities have in their neighbourhoods growing "satellite" towns or other densely settled areas in close economic relationship with the central municipality. For census purposes these areas have been classified as "Greater Cities". The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has calculated the population of these areas in Canada which includes that of the city proper together with that of the neighbouring densely populated areas.

The following tabulation shows the population of these "Greater Cities" having a population of 100,000 and over for the city proper in 1941, comparisons with 1931 being in brackets: Greater Montreal, 1,139,921 (1,023,158); Greater Toronto, 884,343 (808,864); Greater Vancouver, 351,491 (308,340); Greater Winnipeg, 290,540 (284,129); Greater Ottawa (including Hull), 215,022 (175,988); Greater Quebec, 200,814 (172,517); Greater Hamilton, 176,110 (163,710); Greater Windsor, 121,112 (110,385).

Racial Origin and Religion of the Population of Ontario in 1941

The population of the province of Ontario in 1941 was 3,787,655 as compared with 3,431,683 in 1931, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Racial origins of the inhabitants in 1941 follow, figures for 1931 being in brackets: English, 1,456,968 (1,319,612); Irish, 665,339 (647,831); Scottish, 578,127 (549,648); French, 373,990 (299,732); Austrian, 8,352 (9,607); Belgian, 8,575 (7,310); Czech and Slovak, 16,810 (8,871); Finnish, 26,827 (27,137); German, 167,102 (174,006); Hungarian, 22,039 (13,786); Italian, 60,085 (50,536); Jewish, 69,875 (62,383); Netherland, 73,001 (60,241); Polish, 54,893 (42,384); Roumanian, 7,826 (8,267); Russian, 11,218 (10,050); Scandinavian, 27,225 (20,760); Ukrainian, 48,158 (24,426); Chinese, 6,143 (6,919); Japanese, 234 (220); Indian and Eskimo, 30,339 (30,368).

The following was the tabulation by religious denominations, 1931 figures being in brackets: Adventist, 2,913 (2,353); Anglican, 815,413 (764,130); Baptist, 192,915 (171,305); Brethren and United Brethren, 9,693 (9,009); Confucian and Buddhist, 2,682 (1,700); Christian, 3,101 (4,302); Church of Christ Disciples, 10,055 (8,359); Christian Science, 8,388 (6,957); Evangelical Association, 24,025 (17,225); Greek Orthodox, 28,383 (16,387); International Bible Students, 1,649 (4,486); Jewish, 69,217 (62,094); Lutheran, 104,111 (97,022); Mennonite, 22,219 (17,661); Mormon, 7,141 (6,184); Pentecostal, 21,053 (8,182); Presbyterian, 433,708 (450,664); Protestant, 3,156 (3,286); Roman Catholic, including Greek Catholic, 882,369 (744,710); Salvation Army, 16,289 (16,701); United Church of Canada, 1,073,425 (973,768); Other Sects, 42,566 (37,042); no religion, 4,951 (3,418).

Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations

Production by the manufacturing plants in Canada engaged chiefly in making patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and similar commodities was valued at \$35,471,-898 at factory prices in 1941 compared with \$29,571,468 in 1940. Plants in Canada produced 56 per cent of the Canadian output and concerns in Quebec accounted for 40 per cent.

Dyeing and Finishing of Textile Goods

The dyeing and finishing of textile goods is an important industry in Canada and one which operated at a considerably higher level in 1941. The gross value of work performed in 1941 amounted to \$7,237,318 as compared with \$4,885,038 in 1940, an increase of no less than 48 per cent. To the value of work performed, the dyeing and finishing of textile fabrics contributed \$3,765,650, the dyeing and finishing of yarns \$2,545,559, and the printing and painting of fabrics and other work added \$926,109. The figures used herein cover only those establishments whose occupation is primarily the dyeing and finishing of textile goods and do not include textile manufacturers who operate a dyeing and finishing plant or department in connection with their own manufacturing operations.

Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas

Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies in Canada totalled 1,816,616 M cubic feet during January. Of this amount, 814,380 M cubic feet was for domestic use, other than house heating; 459,801 M cubic feet for industrial use, 315,181 M for commercial use, 217,179 M for house heating, and 10,075 M for other uses. Sales of natural gas during January amounted to 3,824,935 M cubic feet, of which 2,088,743 M cubic feet was for domestic use, 1,031,255 M for commercial use, 557,223 M for industrial use and 47,714 M for other uses.

Births, Deaths and Marriages

Births registered in Canadian cities, towns and villages having a population of 10,000 and over numbered 10,603 in January, deaths 5,126 and marriages 4,078 as compared with 9,401 births, 5,338 deaths and 4,432 marriages in January last year, showing an increase of 13 per cent in births, and decreases of four per cent in deaths and eight per cent in marriages.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 2. The Dyeing & Finishing of Textile Goods, 1941 (15 cents).
 3. Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries, 1941 (10 cents).
 4. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, January (10 cents).
 5. Population of Ontario by Religious Denominations, 1941 (10 cents).
 6. Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations Industry, 1941 (25 cents).
 7. The Musical Instrument Industry, 1941 (15 cents).
 8. Forage Seed Crops, 1941 (10 cents).
 9. Population of 'Greater Cities' of Canada, 1941 (10 cents).
 10. Economic Conditions in January (10 cents).
 11. Households by Type, Tenure, Size, Value or Rent of Dwelling, 1941 (10 cents).
 12. Polishes and Dressings Industry, 1941 (15 cents).
 13. Births, Deaths and Marriages, January (10 cents).
 14. Population of Ontario by Birthplace, 1941 (10 cents).
 15. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
 16. Statistical Report on Operation of Unemployment Insurance Act, January (10 cents).
 17. Population of Ontario by Racial Origin, 1941 (10 cents).
 18. The Hat & Cap Industry, 1941 (25 cents).
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