



Racial Origin of the People,
Language and Religion.

At the 1941 Census, 5,715,904 persons or about 50 per cent of the population of Canada belonged to the British Isles races, 3,483,038 or 30 per cent to the French race, and 2,043,926 or 18 per cent to Other European races. In addition, less than one per cent were Asiatics and about one per cent were Indians and Eskimos. It may be noted that the proportion of children under 10 years of age in the more important racial groups of the population showed appreciable differences. Only 15.2 per cent of the population of British Isles racial origin were less than 10 years of age as compared with 22.6 per cent of the population of French origin, and about 18.5 per cent of the people of Other European races, about 6.2 per cent of the Chinese 19.8 per cent of the Japanese, and 28.5 per cent of the Indians and Eskimos.

A comparison of the net changes during the past decade showed that persons of British Isles origin increased in numbers from 5,381,071 to 5,715,904 or by 6.2 per cent. The population of French origin increased from 2,927,990 to 3,483,038, or by 18.9 per cent, and other European races rose from 1,825,252 to 2,043,926, a gain of 11.9 per cent. On the other hand, the number of Asiatics dropped from 84,548 to 74,064, a decline of 12.4 per cent, caused chiefly by a 25 per cent falling off in the number of Chinese in Canada. The population of Japanese origin remained fairly constant, amounting to 23,149 in 1941, or 0.8 per cent less than in 1931.

The percentage of the population of British Isles origin born in Canada was 79.8 in 1941 as compared with 75.0 per cent in 1931. Over 97 per cent of the population of French racial origin in 1941 was Canadian born, the same percentage as in 1931. The percentage of persons of Other European origin born in Canada was 63.8 per cent as compared with 55.3 per cent in 1931.

A considerable change occurred in the ten years between the 1931 and 1941 Censuses in the proportions of the populations of certain European races able to speak one or other of the official languages. For example, only 1.7 per cent of the population of Austrian origin were unable to speak either English or French in 1941 as compared with 12.5 per cent in 1931. Other notable changes were as follows: Czechs and Slovaks only 4.9 per cent in 1941 unable to speak English or French as compared with 18.1 per cent in 1931; Finnish, only 5.0 per cent in 1941 as compared with 20.3 per cent in 1931; Hungarian, only 2.9 per cent in 1941 as compared with 21.5 per cent in 1931; Polish, only 3.7 per cent in 1941 as compared with 18.5 per cent in 1931; Roumanian, only 2.4 per cent in 1941 as compared with 14.4 per cent in 1931; Russian, only 6.4 per cent in 1941 as compared with 19.2 per cent in 1931, and Ukrainian only 7.0 per cent in 1941 as compared with 22.0 per cent in 1931. Of the Asiatic races, 24.0 per cent of the Chinese were unable to speak English or French in 1941 as compared with 30.0 per cent in 1931 and 12.4 per cent of the Japanese were unable to speak one or other of the official languages in 1941 as compared with 30.0 per cent in 1931.

For all races combined 43.3 per cent of the population in Canada in 1941 was enumerated as Roman Catholic, 19.2 per cent reported their religious denomination as United Church, 15.2 per cent stated that they were Anglicans, 7.2 per cent were Presbyterians, 4.2 per cent were Baptists, 3.5 per cent Lutherans and the remainder was returned as of various other religious denominations. The leading religious denominations of people of British Isles races were: United Church 33.6 per cent, Anglican 27.7 per cent, Roman Catholic 13.5 per cent, Presbyterian 13.2 per cent and Baptist 7 per cent. Over 97 per cent of the population of French origin was reported as Roman Catholic.

Among some of the numerically larger European races in Canada the leading religious denominations at the 1941 Census were: German, 32.0 per cent were Lutheran, 25.0 per cent Roman Catholic and 14.2 per cent United Church; Ukrainian, 62.3 per cent were Roman Catholic and 29.1 per cent Greek Orthodox; Scandinavian, 60 per cent were Lutheran, 17.0 per cent United Church and 6.8 per cent Anglican; Netherland, 30.5 per cent were Mennonite, 28.1 per cent United Church, 11.4 per cent Anglican and 7.6 per cent Baptist. About 81 per cent of the people of Polish origin were Roman Catholic and 91 per cent of the Italians reported this religious denomination. It is interesting to note that 13.6 per cent of the Chinese stated that they belonged to the United Church and 7 per cent to the Presbyterian Church, while 21.4 per cent of the Japanese reported United Church as their religious denomination.

Canadian Farm Dwellings in 1941

The 1941 census records nearly 703,000 occupied farm dwellings in Canada. Almost half of these were in Ontario and Quebec, a little more than one-tenth in the Maritime Provinces, and approximately one-half in the western provinces. The proportions of farm dwellings to total dwellings by provinces are indicated by the following percentages: Prince Edward Island, 68; Nova Scotia, 25; New Brunswick, 31; Quebec, 23; Ontario, 20; Manitoba, 35; Saskatchewan, 59; Alberta, 49; and British Columbia, 12.

All but three per cent of farm dwellings were single houses. Except in Ontario a large majority were frame structures. For Canada as a whole, 83 per cent were surfaced with lumber, and apart from Ontario no provincial percentage fell below the Quebec figure of 89. In Ontario, 59 per cent of farm homes were surfaced with lumber, 28 per cent with brick and 13 per cent divided almost evenly between stucco, stone and other materials. Except in the Maritimes and British Columbia, "other materials", representing a high proportion of log homes, accounted for from three to five per cent of farm dwellings. The proportion of farm dwellings with lumber surface was 95 per cent or higher in the Maritimes and British Columbia.

Canadian farm households averaged 4.7 persons and lived in dwellings averaging 5.6 rooms. This indication of ample living space is made misleading by the large farm homes of Ontario and the Maritimes, where households were not correspondingly large. Seven and eight-room houses were the most usual size in Eastern Canada, but the majority of households numbered less than five persons apart from Quebec. There, exactly 50 per cent of households numbered five persons or less, and 23 per cent included more than eight persons. On Prairie farms the proportions of households and dwellings with the same number of rooms and persons showed a close correspondence.

Stability of the Farm Population

Some idea of the stability of the farm population may be gained from the census record of the number of years farm households have lived in their present dwellings. The contrast with urban dwellers is quite marked. Only 39 per cent of households in the cities of 30,000 or more had occupied present dwellings for more than five years, but 78 per cent of farm households had occupied present homes more than five years. More than one-third of farm households had lived in present homes for more than 20 years, and nearly 60 per cent for more than 10 years.

The Maritimes were exceptional with well over one-third of households having lived in present homes for over 30 years, and the average length of residence exceeding 20 years. Considering the age of the province, Quebec farm households showed a relatively low average of 16 years in present homes, only two years more than farm households of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and nearly two years less than those of Ontario. Lower Alberta and British Columbia averages reflected the later settlement of these provinces.

Trade in Agricultural Products

Exports of agricultural products, valued at farm prices represented 21.6 per cent of the total value of agricultural production in 1942. Imports in 1942 represented 3.9 per cent and 69.6 per cent of production was utilized in Canada. The substantial carry-over of wheat from the 1942 crop largely accounts for the disappearance not equalling 100 per cent of production.

The percentage of agricultural products entering into export trade has remained relatively constant since 1937 despite a very substantial increase in the actual quantities and value of commodities exported, the general expansion in agricultural production having kept pace with the expanding exports. In comparison with 1941, the percentage of production which was exported declined in 1942 from 26.4 to 21.6 per cent. This was largely due to the very large wheat crop harvested in the latter year. The ratio of imports to domestic production has never been high and for most commodities is of minor importance. The percentage of production utilized in Canada ranged from 69.6 per cent to 83.2 per cent over the period 1935 to 1942.

On an individual commodity basis the percentage which exports represented of the production in 1942 shows wide variation and the percentages for individual years also vary considerably. In the case of wheat the actual amount exported may remain relatively constant but the percentage will show wide fluctuations because of differences in the size of the crop and the utilization of carryover grain for export. In the case of all grains, exports were calculated on a crop year ending July 31 of the

following year. In 1942-43 only about 38 per cent of the very large wheat crop harvested in 1942 was exported in the form of grain or flour. In 1936-37, on the other hand, exports of wheat and flour were almost equal to the relatively small crop of 1936. Exports of oats and barley in 1942-43 represented a substantially higher percentage of production than in the years immediately preceding. Flaxseed production has expanded greatly since the outbreak of war and exports of this grain have also risen rapidly.

In the case of live stock the exports of meats have been included as well as live animals. The substantial increase in exports has been largely taken care of by increased production and the percentages have not changed materially. Exports of apples and pears have been curtailed as a result of the war and the percentages have declined. Exports of dairy products have expanded greatly in quantity but the percentage exported of total production has increased only moderately. In the case of eggs, where exports in powdered form have become increasingly important, there has been a marked rise in the percentage exported in recent years.

The farm value of imports of agricultural products into Canada is small in relation to the total value of domestic agricultural production and are important only in the case of a relatively few items. Imports of flaxseed, which formerly represented a large percentage of Canadian production have been sharply reduced in recent years and Canada has become a net exporter of this product. Corn remains important as an import item but imports were relatively low in 1941-42 and 1942-43. Imports of dried and split peas have been significant in certain years. Among the fruits Canada imports relatively large quantities of apricots, plums and prunes and grapes. In addition there are substantial imports of citrus fruits, bananas and pineapples which are not produced in Canada. Imports of tobacco, which were formerly significantly large, have been reduced to a small percentage of Canadian production.

The domestic market consumes the major portion of almost all Canadian farm products. Wheat is the principal exception, but in recent years the export market has become relatively more important for oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and hogs. For those items where imports are in excess of exports, domestic disappearance represents more than 100 per cent of production. Taking all items as a whole the percentage which domestic disappearance represents of total agricultural production has remained relatively constant.

Feed Situation in Canada

There is no longer a superabundance of feed grain in Canada. The stockpile created by the big 1942 harvest has not disappeared, but it has been severely trimmed during the past eighteen months by a combination of heavy domestic feeding and large exports to the United States. For this reason the indicated intention of western Canadian farmers to reduce their oats and barley acreage in 1944, coupled with the none too favourable moisture situation in the Prairie Provinces, attracts attention at this time.

It is, perhaps, unlikely that eastern Canada, particularly Ontario and Quebec, will need the volume of western grain in 1944-45 that will be shipped to them during the current crop year. Weather conditions during the balance of the 1944 growing season will supply the answer, but at least the growers have increased their acreages seeded to feed grains and the crop is off to a much better start than was the case a year ago.

A good grain crop in the East this year would be a very significant factor in the over-all domestic supply situation during the crop year 1944-45. This is to be seen in the fact that during the eight months ended March 1944, more than 50,000,000 bushels of oats and barley, and nearly 17,000,000 bushels of wheat from western Canada, moved into the five eastern provinces under the Federal Freight Assistance Policy to be used as feed for live stock and poultry. These totals will be boosted substantially before the end of July.

As far as western Canada is concerned, the carry-over of feed grains on Prairie farms, though substantially reduced, will still be moderately heavy at the end of July this year. Added to an average crop on the reduced acreage indicated for 1944, these supplies would fully meet the requirements of live stock and poultry in the west and allow a margin for shipment elsewhere. It is doubtful, however, if the prospective supplies of oats and barley in western Canada, based on current expectation, would be large enough in the 1944-45 crop season to meet a demand similar to that experienced in the current crop year without wiping out reserves.

Statistics on which this assumption is based indicate that during the crop year 1943-44 a total of 560,000,000 bushels of western oats and barley will disappear as animal feed, as seed for the 1944 crop, and as exports to the United States. Applying the long-time average yield to the proposed 1944 acreage of oats and barley in the three Prairie Provinces, production of the two crops this year would total about 512,000,000 bushels, so that the current rate of disappearance could be maintained in 1944-45 only by reducing farm feed reserves in western Canada to dangerously low levels.

It is true that wheat has played a large part in the feeding of live stock and poultry during the past two years, but the reserves of this grain are also dwindling as the result of extensive exports to the United States, where feed grain supplies have been acutely short for some time. It is quite apparent, therefore, that the 1944 harvest in the five eastern provinces will mean much to Canada's grain supply situation in the coming season.

A big job was done during the past nine months in meeting the feed grain requirements of live stock and poultry producers in eastern Canada. They were left in a precarious position as the result of the poor harvest in 1943, but despite labour and transportation difficulties grain was brought from western Canada in sufficient volume to avoid distress. The Federal Government, through the Feeds Administrator, had established an emergency feed stock, and a substantial part of this was released and is still being made available in cases of emergency.

Provision has been made by the Emergency Transportation Committee to keep western feed grain moving eastward by rail from Fort William and Port Arthur until the end of the present crop year and this, together with shipments by vessel down the Great Lakes, should take care of requirements in eastern Canada until the new harvest is ready.

Meanwhile, heavy export shipments of oats and barley are being made to the United States. Figures compiled to May 4, 1944, show a total of nearly 41,000,000 bushels of oats and more than 23,000,000 bushels of barley shipped across the line. About one-third of this went by rail direct from western Canada. Rail shipments are now being augmented by water movement and the crop year total will be substantial.

Stocks of Canadian Wheat in Store

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on May 11 totalled 298,663,580 bushels, including 279,787,517 in Canadian positions and 18,876,063 in United States positions. On the corresponding date of last year, stocks amounted to 408,287,672 bushels.

Movement of Wheat and Coarse Grains from Farms

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended May 11 totalled 2,522,734 bushels as compared with 3,900,554 in the previous week. During the elapsed portion of the crop year which commenced August 1, 1943, marketings amounted to 226,404,229 bushels as compared with 197,251,501 in the similar period of the previous crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending May 11, totals for the previous week being in brackets: oats, 2,622,922 (3,827,440) bushels; barley, 914,290 (1,480,546); rye, 46,990 (71,734); flaxseed, 16,894 (36,526).

Stocks of Urmanufactured Tobacco on Hand

Stocks of urmanufactured tobacco on hand in Canada at the end of March this year amounted to 129,869,556 pounds, including 127,945,880 pounds of Canadian tobacco and 1,923,676 pounds of imported tobacco. On the corresponding date of last year stocks totalled 146,829,475 pounds, comprising 144,995,780 pounds of Canadian and 1,833,695 pounds of imported tobacco.

Canada's Merchandise Exports in April

Canada's merchandise exports in April were valued at \$282,891,000, exceeding last year's corresponding total by \$55,161,000 or 24.2 per cent. The aggregate for the first four months of this year was \$1,034,753,000 as compared with \$777,924,000 in the similar period of last year, an increase of \$256,829,000 or 33 per cent.

Commodity exports to the United Kingdom in April were of the value of \$101,225,000 as compared with \$89,315,000 in April of last year, while the total for the four months of this year aggregated \$384,583,000 compared with \$248,798,000 in the like period of 1943. April shipments to the United States were valued at \$120,273,000 compared with \$81,717,000 in April 1943, with the four-month total standing at \$394,600,000 compared with \$342,075,000.

April exports to other leading countries were as follows, totals for the corresponding month of last year being in brackets: British India, \$13,068,000 (\$8,401,000); Egypt, \$10,333,000 (\$14,450,000); Italy, \$11,483,000 (nil); Russia, \$7,118,000 (\$1,636,000); British South Africa, \$2,285,000 (\$3,025,000); Newfoundland, \$2,063,000 (\$2,657,000); Jamaica, \$1,135,000 (\$1,077,000); Trinidad & Tobago, \$1,076,000 (\$856,000); Australia, \$1,755,000 (\$7,832,000); Eire, \$1,219,000 (\$373,000); China, \$1,143,000 (nil); French Possessions, \$1,593,000 (\$280,000).

The following were amongst the leading commodities exported in April, values for April 1943 being in brackets: wheat, \$46,150,000 (\$14,804,000); wheat flour, \$9,866,000 (\$5,975,000); seeds, \$4,221,000 (\$514,000); fishery products, \$4,223,000 (\$3,617,000); furs, \$2,465,000 (\$2,250,000); wool, \$2,260,000 (\$205,000); planks and boards, \$4,822,000 (\$5,838,000); wood pulp, \$8,491,000 (\$7,985,000); newsprint paper, \$12,617,000 (\$12,068,000); motor vehicles and parts, \$37,145,000 (\$35,512,000); non-ferrous metals, \$3,989,000 (\$4,569,000); chemicals, \$6,897,000 (\$7,109,000); fertilizers, \$2,166,000 (\$2,062,000).

Output of Leading Mineral Products in March

Canada's production of coal in March was recorded at 1,549,092 tons as compared with 1,688,463 in the corresponding month of last year. Output of other leading mineral products in March was as follows, totals for March of last year being in brackets: cement, 273,049 (437,333) barrels; clay products, \$380,078 (\$417,613); feldspar, 2,404 (1,902) tons; gold, 266,644 (347,683) fine ounces; gypsum, 47,432 (34,558) tons; lime, 79,149 (83,859) tons; natural gas, 5,259,839,000 (5,020,213,000) cubic feet; commercial salt, 27,549 (24,465) tons; silver, 1,367,155 (1,771,156) fine ounces.

Production of Gold in March

Gold production in Canada in March totalled 266,644 fine ounces as compared with 256,803 in the previous month and 347,683 in the corresponding month of last year. In March this year the value was \$10,265,794. Output during the first three months of this year aggregated 781,240 fine ounces as compared with 1,009,597 in the similar period of last year.

Production during March was as follows by provinces, totals for the corresponding month of last year being in brackets: Ontario, 155,492 (195,701) fine ounces; Quebec, 72,303 (95,499); Manitoba and Saskatchewan combined, 19,019 (25,368); British Columbia, 17,223 (24,502); Northwest Territories, 2,080 (6,206); Nova Scotia, 527 (1).

Commodity Retail Sales in Canada in 1941

Sales of commodities in retail stores in Canada in 1941 were estimated at \$3,379,634,600. Food and kindred products accounted for \$865,123,100 or 25.6 per cent of the total. Sales of alcoholic beverages, exclusive of that sold in hotels, \$156,193,000; automobiles, trucks, buses, tractors and accessories, \$543,330,300; men's and boy's clothing and furnishings, \$177,640,100; women's, misses' and children's clothing, \$250,857,000; drugs and drug sundries, \$56,206,300; dry goods and notions, \$96,659,500; fuel, \$112,612,100; furniture, \$64,540,800; shoes and other footwear, \$93,339,900.

Sales of Primary Clay Products

Sales of primary clay products in Canada during March were valued at \$380,000 as compared with \$322,000 in the previous month and \$418,000 in the corresponding month of last year. Sales during March included the following: building brick valued at \$153,791; structural tile, \$34,948; drain tile, \$17,104; sewer pipe, \$38,972; firebrick, \$19,512; fireclay blocks and shapes, \$20,566; pottery, \$74,803; and other clay products, \$20,382.

Retail Sales in March

Retail sales in Canada in March increased 18 per cent over February and were nine per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year. The unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-1939=100, stands at 165.2 compared with 139.5 for February and 151.4 for March of last year. Sales for the first quarter of this year averaged six per cent higher than in the same period of last year.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
2. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, April (10 cents).
3. Commodity Retail Sales in Canada, 1941 (25 cents).
4. Indexes of Retail Sales, March (10 cents).
5. Gold Production, March (10 cents).
6. Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals, 1940 & 1941 (50 cents).
7. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
8. The Clay Products Industry in Canada, March (10 cents).
9. The Hardwood Distillation Industry, 1942 (15 cents).
10. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, March (10 cents).
11. Canada's Domestic Exports by Principal Countries, April (10 cents).
12. Summary of Canada's Exports, April (10 cents).
13. Summary of Monthly Railway Traffic Reports, 1943 (25 cents).
14. Canadian Coarse Grains Quarterly Review (25 cents).
15. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco During the Quarter Ending March 31, 1944 (15 cents).
16. Exports, Imports and Domestic Disappearance of Agricultural Products as a Percentage of Agricultural Production, 1935-1942 (25 cents).
17. Farm Dwellings in Canada, 1941 (10 cents).
18. Racial Origin by Conjugal Condition, Age, Etc., Canada, 1941 (10 cents).
19. The Iron Castings Industry, 1942 (25 cents).
20. The Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products Industry, 1942 (25 cents).
21. Area, Production and Value of Field Crops, 1940, and Area, 1941 Manitoba (10 cents).



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