the inquiries are: agriculture, domestic and personal service, governmental, educational and certain other professional services. As from March, 1941, the surveys of employment were extended to cover the current earnings of those in reported employment.

During 1941, employers, to the average number of 13,440 monthly, furnished statistics and reported an average of 1,575,525 employees. The maximum was reached at Dec. 1, when the 1,750,952 reported constituted an all-time peak of employment; at that date, approximately $15 \cdot 3$ p.c. of the total enumerated population of all ages and both sexes were on the payrolls of the co-operating employers.

Reflecting the gathering momentum of the war effort, industrial expansion showed extraordinary growth during 1941. The movement was uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of the year, the only general decline in employment having been indicated at Jan. 1; this was in conformity with the seasonal trend. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index number of employment in the eight leading industries above enumerated, averaged $152 \cdot 3$ in 1941, as compared with $124 \cdot 2$ in 1940 and $113 \cdot 9$ in 1939. The pre-war maximum averages were those of $114 \cdot 1$ in 1937 and $119 \cdot 0$ in 1929.

The expansion in industrial activity during 1941 was widespread, there being gains in employment in all provinces, in the eight industrial centres for which statistics are tabulated, and in practically all groups of industries. The outstanding growth was, for obvious reasons, in manufacturing, and particularly in the heavy industries.

Fmployment by Economic Areas.--Employment in all provinces showed decided gains during 1941. The largest numbers of persons were, of course, added to the working forces in the more highly industrialized provinces of Quebec and Ontario, but the percentage gains in several areas were greater than in those two. The index numbers of employment for Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario exceeded the Dominion average, while those in the other provinces were lower.

Manufacturing generally reached a new high level in each of the economic areas in 1941. There was also general improvement in the non-manufacturing divisions—logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, trade services and finance. In many of these, activity was greater than in any recent year.

1.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Economic Areas, by Months, 1940 and 1941, with Yearly Averages since 1929

Note.—These indexes are calculated as at the first day of each month, on the base 1926=100. The relative weights show the proportion of employees reported in each economic area to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada at Dec. 1, 1939. Averages for 1921-28, inclusive, are given at p. 770 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
Averages, 1929 Averages, 1930	114-8 118-3	113·4 110·3	123-1 114-6	126-3 117-1	111-5 107-9	119+0 113+4 102+5
Averages, 1931 Averages, 1932 Averages, 1933	108+1 92+2 85-3	108-9 85-5 82-0	101 · 2 88 · 7 84 · 2	111.5 99.0 86-2	95-5 80-5 78-0	102.5 87.5 83.4 96.0
Averages, 1934 Averages, 1935 Averages, 1936	161 · 0 103 · 7 109 · 4	91 · 7 95 · 4 100 · 7	101 · 3 103 · 3 1 8 6 · 7	99-0 95-2 99-3	90-4 97-7 101-1	99·4 103·7
Averages, 1937 Averages, 1938 Averages, 1939	121+0 111+5 110-5	115 · 4 117 · 0 120 · 8	118·3 113·7 114·3	99 · 3 109 · 0 103 · 2	105-8 104-2 107-5	114 · 1 111 · 8 113 · 9