

## V.—PRODUCTION.

This section includes a general survey of production, followed by statistics of agriculture, the fur trade, forestry, fisheries, minerals, water powers, manufactures and construction.

The term "production" is used in this connection in its popular acceptation, *i.e.*, as including such processes as the growing of crops, extraction of minerals, capture of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, manufacturing, etc. — in economic phrase, the creation of "form utilities." It does not include various activities which are no less "productive" in a broad and strictly economic sense, such as (a) transportation, refrigeration, merchandising, etc., which add to commodities already worked up into form the further utilities of "place," "time" and "possession," and (b) personal and professional services, such as those of the teacher and doctor, which are not concerned with commodities at all, but are nevertheless essential to any civilized society—representing, in economic language, the creation of "service utilities."

As showing the importance of these latter activities, it may be pointed out, for comparison with the figures in the accompanying tables, that steam railway gross earnings in 1924, the latest year for which complete statistics of the production of "form utilities" are available, amounted to \$445,923,877, street railway gross earnings to \$49,439,559, and telephone and telegraph earnings to \$55,252,618, all of which, from a broad point of view, may be considered as "production." It may be further noted that of 2,723,634 persons ten years of age and over employed in 1911 in gainful occupations in Canada, 217,544 were engaged in transportation, 283,087 in trade and merchandising, 411,232 in domestic, personal and professional service and civil and municipal government,—a total of 911,863 or one-third of the whole. In other words, only about two-thirds of usefully and gainfully employed persons are engaged in "production" according to the definition adopted in the present statement. We may therefore add one-half to the total as a rough estimate of the value in dollars of the total productive activity of the Canadian people according to the economist's definition of production, which approximates to the concept of national income. Since the net value of the commodities produced in Canada, according to the general survey of production which immediately follows, totalled \$2,939,000,000 in 1922, \$3,051,000,000 in 1923 and \$3,018,000,000 in 1924, the grand total money value of the productive activities of the gainfully occupied population of Canada may be estimated at \$4,409,000,000 in 1922, \$4,577,000,000 in 1923 and \$4,527,000,000 in 1924.

### I.—GENERAL SURVEY OF PRODUCTION.

There is an increasing demand for a survey of production that will differentiate the more important branches and at the same time give a purview of the whole which will be free from overlapping. This is somewhat difficult to present with clearness, in view of the varying definitions that attach to industrial groups from different points of view. For example, brick, tile and cement are frequently included in "mineral production," as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from the production process; frequently, however, they are regarded as "manufactures" in view of the nature of the production process—either allocation being correct according to the point of view.