| Items, | Manitoba. | Saskatch- ewan. | Alberta. | British Columbia. | Yukon. | Canada, |
|---|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | | \$ | \$ | * |
| Farm values | 650,638,045 100,016,000 | 1,650,069,196 253,712,000 | | | | 6,586,648,126 1,396,228,000 |
| Total agricultural wealth Mines Forests Fisheries Central electric stations Manufactures- | 750,654,045 5.343,706 20,560,000 695,414 14,873,661 | 46,585,000 37,096 | 73,603,005 70,475,000 134,523 | 109,030,712 342,350,000 6,769,327 | 11,242,846 8,317 | 1,197,660,000 25,648,650 |
| Machinery and tools Materials on hand, stocks in process; estimate for | | 4,099,873 | 7,363,086 | 40,190,889 | 21,457 | 610,068,624 |
| amount in dealers' hands Steam railways Electric railways Canals | 35,108,300 250,640,000 13,307,741 | | 255, 840, 000 | 239,110,000 | 75,476 3,171,000 | |
| Telephones Urban real property Shipping Imported merchandise in | 17,520,122 410,820,516 784,200 | 349,803.449 | | | - | 158,678,229 5,751.505,257 |
| store | 18,300.315 | 5,098,668 | 5,962,179 | 29,720,333 | 150,300 | 373,902,166 |
| ing, carriages, motors, etc. Specie held by Government, chartered banks and pub- | | 125,800,000 | 90,400,000 | 69,700,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,144,000,000 |
| lic1 | 14,000,000 | 17,400,000 | 13,500,000 | 12,100,000 | 300,000 | 202,000,000 |
| Total estimated wealth, 1921. Percentage by provinces Percentage distribution of Canadian population by | 1,650.495,868 7+4 | 2,845,642,985 12·S | 1,959,973,479 8·8 | 1,365,696,121 6·2 | 16,869,792 0·1 | 22,195,302,443 100+0 |
| provinces and territories, 1921 | 6-94 | 8-62 | 6.70 | 5-97 | 0.05 | 100 -0 |

35.---Estimated National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces and Chief Component Items, 1921—concluded.

• The specie holdings are here distributed among the several provinces according to population.

2.-National Incomé.

The national income of Canada is necessarily less than its national production, a total for which is suggested in the general survey of production on pages 184-189 of this volume. If, as pointed out there, there is no reason to suppose that those whose activities are not connected with the production of "form-utilities" are less "productive" in the broad sense of the term than others, the total value of the production of 1924 must have been not less than \$4,500,000,000.

In order to arrive at the figure of national income, however, certain heavy deductions from the above amount must be made—deductions especially connected with the maintenance of the industrial equipment of the country—providing not only for depreciation but for obsolescence and replacement by new and improved apparatus of production. Altogether, the charges under this head may have been not less than \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000. This would leave the 1924 income of the Canadian people at somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$4,200,000,000.

Incomes assessed for Income War Tax in Canada.—In those countries of the world where an income tax has been established for a considerable period of time, the figures of the assessed income have been generally accepted as furnishing a guide both to the amount and to the distribution by classes of the total national income. Estimates of the national income, based upon income tax statistics, have been published, for example, in Great Britain and in the United States.

In Canada, the income tax is a newer thing than in either of the above-mentioned countries; also, in a newer country than either, incomes are to a greater