32.—Estimate of Na	ational Wealth	of Canada	, 1928,	by	Provinces	and	Classes
	-	-concluded.		•			

Classification of Wealth.	Manitoba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	Alberta. British Columbia.	
	\$	\$	\$		\$
Farm values	567,804,000 155,177,000				
Totals, Agricultural Wealth, 1928. Mines	722, 981, 000 15, 755, 000	5,647,000	118,557,000	159,446,000	12,706,000
Forests. Fisheries. Central electric stations. Manufactures (machinery and	40.797.000 1,055,000 23,939,000	119,000	416,000	11,905,000	13,000 718,000
tools, and estimate for capital in rural lands and buildings; duplication excluded) Manufactures (materials on	31,304,000				2
hand and stocks in process). Construction, custom and repair Trading establishments. Steam railways.	24, 194, 000 9, 632, 000 89, 182, 000 318, 655, 000	8,448,000	7,529,000	12,501,000 81,795,000	4.305.000
Electric railways Canals Telephones Urban real property	15,768,000 19,187,000 464,960,000	3,937,000 31,098,000 230,991,000	6,232,000 23,920,000	21,898,000 20,621,000	19,000
Shipping Imported merchandise in store	1,187,000 29,473,600 44,614,000	54,000 17,766,000 75,438,000	17,505,000 55,778,000	34,832,000 46,344,000	405,000 222,000 105,000
Household furnishings, cloth- ing, etc Specie, coin and other currency held by Government, char-	87,571, 0 00	113,775,000	84,482,000	77,944,000	468,000
tered banks and the general public	16,053,000	20,857,000	15, 487, 060	14,289,000	86,000
Te tals. Percentages	1,356,000,000 6:76	3, 075,090,000 10-63	2,349,000,000 8·12	2,547,000,000 8.80	19,000,000 0.06

^{*} Included in British Columbia.

Subsection 2.—National Income.

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 pp. 193-198 of this volume. If, as there pointed out, 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 1928 must have been not less than \$6,446,000,000.

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 \$400,000,000. This would leave the 1928 income of the Canadian people at somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$6,000,000,000.

Incomes Assessed for Income War Tax in Canada. —In those countries of the world where an income tax has been established for a considerable time

¹ This material has been revised by the Income Tax Branch of the Department of National Revenue.