37.-Estimate of National Wealth of Canada, 1929, by Provinces and Classesconcluded.

| Classification of Wealth. | Manitoba. | Saskat- chewan. | Alberta. | Brit ish Columbia. | Yukon. |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| Farm values Agricultural products | \$ 569,841,000 119,472,000 | \$ 1,413,120,000 299,304,000 | \$ 875,110,009 223,246,000 | \$ 195,593,000 56,889,000 | \$ |
| Totals, Agricultural Wealth Mines. Forests. Fisheries. Central electric stations. Manufactures (machinery and tools, and estimate for capital | 689,313.000 18,020.000 24,500,000 1,317,000 25,734.000 | 6.098,000 67,700,000 122,000 | 142,943,000 97,500,000 547,000 | 252, 482, 000 170, 575, 000 418, 500, 900 13, 795, 000 41, 910, 000 | 7,813,000 2,000,000 12,000 807,000 |
| duplication excluded of capital in rural lands and buildings; duplication excluded) Manufactures (materials on hand and stocks in process). Construction, custom and repair Trading establishments Steam railways. | 31, 460, 000 24, 847, 000 9, 652, 000 95, 053, 000 329, 669, 000 | | 26,803,000 18,318,000 7,640,000 70,819,000 425,560,000 | 173, 306, 000 49, 257, 000 12, 390, 000 87, 217, 000 308, 940, 000 | ء |
| Electric railways Canals Telephones Urban real property Harbours Shipping Imported merchandise in store | 16,364,600 | 31,351,000 246,594,000 938 168,000 17,188,000 | .000 146.000 19,564.000 | 48, 108, 000 35, 485, 000 48, 981, 000 | 65,000 20,000 506,000 253,000 |
| Automobiles Highways, etc. Household furnishings, cloth- ing, etc. Specie, coin and other currency held by the Government, chartered banks and the | 49,774,000 13,609,000 92,832,000 | 82,322,000 25,000,000 | 63,810,000 29,000,000 | 60, 183, 000 32, 000, 000 | 120,000 420,000 |
| general public | 13,622,000 | 17,802,000 | | | 62,000 |
| Totals, | 1,970,240,000 | 3,047,242,000 | 2,406,268,000 | 2,644,435,006 | 16,531,000 |

² Included with British Columbia.

Subsection 2.-National Income and Income Tax Statistics.

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. 203-214 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 1930 must have been about \$5,150,000,000.

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 about \$400,000,000. This would leave the 1930 income of the Canadian people at somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$4,750,000,000.

Incomes Assessed for Income Tax in Canada.¹—In those countries of the world where an income tax has been established for a considerable time the figures of the assessed income have been generally accepted as furnishing a guide both to the amount and to the distribution of the total national income by classes. Estimates of the national income, based upon income tax statistics, have been published, for example, in Great Britain and in the United States.

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