

WEALTH OF NATION ABOUT SEVENTEEN BILLIONS

NATIONAL INCOME TWO AND HALF BILLIONS

Tables Compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics Show National Wealth of Dominion and Gross Total Value of Farm Products as Well as Approximate Income.

That the national wealth of the Dominion approaches seventeen billion dollars and the national income is probably two and a half billions are leading facts contained in an estimate of the wealth and income of Canada prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Bureau of Statistics explains that although Table I adds up to a total of over nineteen billion dollars, some repetition of values among the items reduces this total. For example, the item "Real Estates and Buildings in Cities" overlaps upon the item "Plant" under the heading "Manufactures." The statistics given to show current manufacturing production in the table do not consider the fact that values of raw materials are repeated in the addition of such items as wheat, flour, bakery products, etc., and of such items as iron ore, pig iron, steel ingots, bars, wire, etc. The Bureau of Statistics believes that between sixteen and seventeen billions would be a liberal estimate of the total capital invested in Canada.

Table III was compiled from data obtained in the census of 1911, when every individual on salary or wages was asked to state the amount of his or her total earnings during the preceding year.

Replies were received in the case of 1,367,557 of fifteen years and over—1,124,383 male and 243,174 female. Their total earnings were \$742,620,000.

600, an average of \$592.75 for each male and \$313.12 for each female. For some 260,716 individuals on salaries and wages—203,947 male and 56,769 female—the information obtained was not useable. Estimating for these, however, on the same basis, additional earnings of \$138,662,700 are shown, or a grand total of \$881,283,300, according to Table III.

The above accounts only for those on wages and salaries. There remains to estimate for persons operating on their own account, whose earnings take the form of profits,

TABLE I—INVENTORY OF THE NATIONAL WEALTH OF CANADA.

Items.	Estimated present value.
Agriculture—Improved lands.....	\$ 2,792,229,000
Buildings.....	927,548,000
Implements.....	387,079,000
Live stock.....	1,102,261,000
Fishing—Total capital invested.....	47,143,125
Mines—Value of buildings and plant.....	140,000,000
Manufactures—Plant and working capital.....	2,000,000,000
Railways.....	2,000,000,000
Street railways.....	160,000,000
Canals.....	123,000,000
Shipping.....	35,000,000
Telegraphs.....	10,000,000
Telephones.....	95,000,000
Real estate and building in cities and towns (based on assessments of 140 localities.....)	3,500,000,000
Clothing, furniture and personal effects.....	800,000,000
Coin and bullion—Held by Receiver-General.....	119,000,000
Specie in banks.....	82,000,000
Value of token currency.....	7,500,000
Imported merchandise in store.....	250,000,000
Current production—Agriculture.....	1,621,028,000
Fishing.....	39,000,000
Forestry.....	175,000,000
Mining.....	190,000,000
Manufacturing.....	2,400,000,000
Total.....	\$19,002,788,125

1,198,175 were under the age of 15. Deducting the latter and also the

TABLE III—INCOMES OF THOSE ON SALARIES AND WAGES.

	Number.	—Reported— Total earnings.	Average.
Males.....	1,124,383	\$666,478,400	592.75
Females.....	243,174	76,142,200	313.12
Total.....	1,367,557	\$742,620,600	543.10
	Number.	—Estimates— Earnings.	
Males.....	203,947	\$120,887,200	
Females.....	56,769	17,775,500	
Total.....	260,716	\$138,662,700	
	Number.	—Total— Earnings.	
Males.....	1,328,330	\$787,365,600	
Females.....	299,943	93,917,700	
Total.....	1,628,273	\$881,283,300	

professional fees, etc. First, as to their number, the total male population in 1911 was 3,821,995, of whom

total males on salaries and wages as above, the remainder, 1,295,490, represents the number on their account, a total including Indians and Eskimos and a certain proportion of dependents. Of females operating on their own account, no record has been compiled, but their numbers would doubtless bring the total to 1,300,000.

As to the income of these, no estimate is possible. It would seem natural to place a higher per capita than that of the salaried and wage-earning class. At \$900 a year, the total would be over \$1,000,000,000. Altogether a national income approaching \$2,000,000,000 would seem a not unfair estimate for 1911, and the rise in wages and prices would probably bring this to \$2,400,000,000 in 1918, according to the statement which accompanies the tables.

Inland Fisheries Increase.

There was a considerable increase in the quantity of fish caught in the waters of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta during the year 1917, as shown by the report of the Fisheries Branch, Department of Naval Service, for that year. In Manitoba there was an increase in the catch of whitefish; while in Saskatchewan there was an increase of 34 per cent in the quantity of whitefish taken, of 10 per cent in the catch of pike and 20 per cent in that of pickerel. In Alberta there was a 28 per cent increase in the quantity of whitefish landed, a 34 per cent increase in the catch of pike, while that of pickerel increased 40 per cent.

SPRING SALMON IN EASTERN WATERS

Experiment is Made of Planting Young in River St. Lawrence.

The Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Fisheries, has begun experiments with a view to establishing the spring or quinnat salmon of the Pacific coast in lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river. A shipment of 400,000 eyed spring salmon eggs have recently been received at the Thurlow hatchery on lake Ontario from the Harrison Lake hatchery on the Fraser river. The resulting young will be planted in the most favourable places in the international waters of the St. Lawrence system.

The spring is the largest of all salmon, and it is second to none in its edible qualities. Its adaptability is demonstrated by the success that has followed its planting in New Zealand, where it is now firmly established. It is persistent in its ascent of rivers to spawn, and has been taken in Yukon river at the foot of lake Bennett, a distance of over 2,800 miles from salt water.

VALUE OF FISHERIES INCREASED BY WAR

Figures Published in Department's Annual Report are Much Larger.

In spite of the absence of many fishermen on military or naval service, the value of the Atlantic, Pacific and inland fisheries have greatly increased during the war, as shown by statistics contained in the fifty-first annual report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Naval Service, which has just been published. The catch on the Atlantic was valued in 1917 at \$25,494,010, a considerable increase from previous years. In 1916 the value of the catch was \$19,748,667; in 1915 it was \$16,703,182, and in 1914, \$15,683,171. The value of the Pacific fisheries in 1917 was \$21,518,595; in 1916 it was \$14,637,346; in 1915, \$14,538,320, and in 1914, \$11,515,086. The catch on inland waters in 1917 was worth \$5,299,439; in 1916 it valued at \$4,822,365; in 1915, at \$4,619,206, and in 1914, at \$4,066,374.

Atlantic Seal Hunt.

The current report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Naval Service shows that the seal hunt in the gulf of St. Lawrence in 1917 resulted in the capture of 31,145 hair seals against 23,227 in the preceding year.

TABLE II—ESTIMATED GROSS TOTAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1915, 1916 AND 1917.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Field crops.....	\$ 825,371,000	\$ 886,495,000	\$1,144,637,000
Farm animals:			
Horses exported.....	1,842,000	4,701,000	4,385,000
Beef cattle, 20 p.c. of estimated total value.....	30,500,000	41,300,000	54,119,000
Sheep, 20 p.c. of estimated total value.....	3,262,000	4,200,000	7,115,000
Swine: Number, plus 16 p.c. for animals born and slaughtered within the year, 125 lb. meat per animal (1915, 8½ cents per lb.; 1916, 12 cents per lb.; 1917, 17½ cents per lb.).....	38,354,000	60,000,000	90,950,000
Wool: 12 million lb., 28 cents, 1915; 37 cents, 1916; 59 cents, 1917.....	3,360,000	4,440,000	7,000,000
Factory cheese and creamery butter.....	51,482,000	62,479,000	74,487,000
Dairy butter: Quantity estimated on basis of Census, 1911; price, 25 cents per lb. in 1915; 27 cents per lb. in 1916; 30 cents per lb. in 1917.....	45,000,000	47,000,000	103,072,000
Home-made cheese: Quantity estimated on basis of Census of 1911; price, 15 cents per lb. in 1915; 18 cents per lb. in 1916.....	278,000	351,000	263,000
Whole milk: Quantity estimated in Census Report of August 23, 1917; price at 6 cents per quart, 1915 and 1916; 7½ cents per quart, 1917.....	49,245,000	42,986,000	55,000,000
Fruits and vegetables, say.....	35,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000
Poultry and eggs, say.....	35,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000
Gross total value.....	\$1,118,694,000	\$1,223,952,000	\$1,621,028,000

The above estimates represent the gross value of field crops and animal products and take no account of the use of a product as a material for other production nor of the costs of production.