

36.—Principal Financial and Other Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns with Populations of 10,000 and Over, 1933—concluded.

Province and City.	Area.	Population as Furnished by Municipality.	Total Assessed Value of Taxable Property.	Grand Total Receipts.	Grand Total Expenditures.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
	acres.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Ontario—concluded.</b>							
Welland.....	1,100	10,655	9,569,120	512,530	511,854	3,986,622	2,548,384
Sandwich.....	2,033	10,559	11,874,982	480,943	279,422	5,917,898	5,785,546
Walkerville.....	1,036	10,458	17,180,500	1,142,454	1,083,483	4,406,637	3,465,254
Pembroke.....	1,900	10,075	5,743,444	378,972	432,359	1,122,333	1,053,995
<b>Manitoba—</b>							
Winnipeg.....	15,315	218,785 <sup>1</sup>	225,297,775	-	-	42,470,274 <sup>2</sup>	78,007,917
Brandon.....	5,427	17,082 <sup>1</sup>	13,118,121	-	-	3,584,139 <sup>2</sup>	3,848,339
St. Boniface.....	11,642	16,305 <sup>1</sup>	9,341,497	-	-	5,721,225 <sup>2</sup>	7,276,472
<b>Saskatchewan—</b>							
Regina.....	8,404	54,896	45,743,680	5,413,701	5,470,710	26,886,678	18,285,653
Saskatoon.....	8,000	44,663	34,537,745	4,801,716	4,917,799	20,190,209	18,162,419
Moose Jaw.....	9,410	21,974	18,902,135	1,489,609	1,574,819	12,183,098	7,255,830
<b>Alberta—</b>							
Calgary.....	25,920	83,362	66,266,311	5,482,854	5,291,916	-	27,168,776
Edmonton.....	27,200	79,231	65,756,720	9,044,517	8,390,644	-	37,837,329
Lethbridge.....	6,944	13,448	10,385,825	784,646	699,314	-	4,439,672
Medicine Hat....	10,880	10,300	10,046,525	715,383	713,839	-	3,696,852
<b>British Columbia—</b>							
Vancouver.....	27,965	246,593	352,213,882	13,959,056	14,273,955	-	82,952,854
Victoria.....	4,637	39,082	52,549,324	2,418,629	2,921,654	-	17,984,707
New Westminster	3,481	17,524	20,848,287	1,211,908	1,134,226	-	7,043,418

<sup>1</sup> Census of 1931.

<sup>2</sup> Real Property and Public Utility Assets not included.

Section 4.—National Wealth and Income.

Subsection 1.—National Wealth.

The economic concept of national wealth is concrete and purely material, since economics is not able to take cognizance of the immense field of intangible wealth created by churches, schools and other institutions, nor of such things as climate, location, health, etc., which promote individual and national welfare and are often referred to as wealth, but in a different sense from that meant here. Our national wealth, as here understood, is the sum total of our physical assets. It includes all farms, factories, equipment, merchandise in stock and the thousand and one material things which Canada as a nation possesses. It does not include such things as stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc., which an individual regards as wealth but which, in reality, are mere evidences of ownership. From the point of view of the nation as a whole, all such claims and counter claims must be ruled out. There is, too, a large field of intangible wealth such as that represented by organization for doing business of all kinds, the reputation of business firms, managerial experience, etc., of which no account can be taken in a statistical determination of wealth. Further, a distinction must be made between "present" and "potential" wealth. Canada has an immense potential wealth in forests, mines, etc., the present value of which it is impossible to estimate.

Notwithstanding the enormous statistical and economic difficulties inherent in any evaluation of the national wealth, the justification for such attempts lies in the importance of such information for an analysis of a nation's social and economic