

33.—Principal Financial and Other Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns with Populations of 10,000 or Over, 1934—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.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	15,315	223,017	222,581,316			45,784,081 ²	78,571,873
Brandon	5,427	17,082	12,912,710			3,367,250 ²	3,799,922
St. Boniface	11,642	16,305	8,417,127			5,888,762 ²	7,540,374
Saskatchewan—							
Regina	8,936	55,763	45,509,535	5,481,363	5,201,810	27,299,393	18,326,859
Saskatoon	8,000	45,369	34,208,414	4,658,717	4,154,064	20,451,781	17,526,357
Moose Jaw	9,410	22,321	18,661,050	1,623,861	1,383,173	12,410,332	6,996,263
Prince Albert	9,713	10,380	6,712,700	580,259	577,413	4,914,571	3,750,479
Alberta—							
Calgary	25,926	83,362	64,715,702	5,280,129	5,174,240		27,705,517
Edmonton	27,200	79,773	56,475,850	8,342,060	8,145,230		37,764,882
Lethbridge	6,944	13,448	9,086,430	803,427	678,558		4,381,474
Medicine Hat	10,880	10,300	9,764,834	661,805	644,399		3,086,466
British Columbia—							
Vancouver	27,965	246,593	341,469,904	14,149,463	14,525,018		83,417,593
Victoria	4,637	39,082	50,837,461	2,377,792	2,907,947		17,979,592
New Westminster	3,481	17,524	20,392,047	1,100,404	1,198,486		7,090,175

¹ Census of 1931.² 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 position. A general idea of the size and composition of the national wealth is essential for the intelligent consideration of many problems, both national and international, and although, in view of the numerous elements of uncertainty in a calculation of this nature, the statistics must be regarded as indicative rather than strictly accurate, when carefully prepared they hold a very important place in a national statistical system.