

33.—Principal Financial and Other Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns with Populations of 10,000 or Over, 1935—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.....	15,287	224,998	209,745,251	1	1	46,102,787 ²	78,603,140
Brandon.....	5,427	17,082 ³	11,594,327	1	1	3,868,232 ²	4,739,043
St. Boniface.....	11,642	16,305 ³	9,171,595	1	1	6,085,283 ²	8,087,596
Saskatchewan—							
Regina.....	8,936	53,750	42,554,530	6,253,028	5,813,887	28,010,739	18,673,171
Saskatoon.....	8,000	42,250	34,113,870	4,951,402	4,544,337	20,818,536	17,731,285
Moose Jaw.....	9,410	20,000	18,164,840	1,891,942	1,607,761	12,563,954	7,099,367
Prince Albert.....	9,713	10,500	6,721,413	576,675	587,413	4,965,527	3,764,184
Alberta—							
Calgary.....	25,920	85,000	64,252,684	5,305,971	5,387,721	1	25,751,034
Edmonton.....	27,200	81,621	54,613,530	7,847,268	8,077,405	1	38,469,502
Lethbridge.....	6,944	14,000	10,113,155	813,537	738,883	1	4,257,497
Medicine Hat.....	10,880	10,300	7,291,095	703,040	650,047	1	2,959,984
British Columbia—							
Vancouver.....	27,965	246,593	313,460,102	13,576,090	14,228,270	1	85,087,867
Victoria.....	4,637	39,082	48,475,656	2,642,552	3,329,197	1	17,081,430
New Westminster..	3,481	17,524	19,313,273	1,155,604	1,297,473	1	7,074,965

¹ Not available.

² Real property and public utility assets not included.

³ Census of 1931.

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 organizations 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, 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.

There are several methods of computing national wealth, *i.e.*, the aggregate value of the public and private property within the nation apart from undeveloped