							•
Province and City.	Area,	Popu- lation as Fur- nished by Munici- pality.	Total Assessed Value of Taxable Property,	Grand Total Receipts.	Grand Total Expendi- tures.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilitica,
	acrea.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg Brandon St. Boniface	$15,287 \\ 5,427 \\ 11,642$	215,814 16,461 16,275	207,326,865 11,443,225 8,924,525	1 1 1	1 1 1	46.576,629 <sup>2</sup> 3,838,689 <sup>±</sup> 6,287,951 <sup>2</sup>	4,618,448
Saskatchewan-		ļ					
Regina Saskatoon Moose Jaw Prince Albert	8,936 8,000 9,410 9,713	53,354 41,734 19,805 11,049	42,146,043 33,612,143 17,942,410 6,693,081	6,523,354 4,792,846 1,743,540 623,090	6,018,955 4,692,991 1,476,024 616,604	28,642,697 20,989,057 12,702,524 4,821,574	19,029,919 17,667,244 7,165,608 3,781,905
Alberta-							
Calgary Edmonton Lethbridge	25,920 27,200 6,944	83,407 85,774 13,523		5,476,723 8,965,961 833,430	5,503,475 6,433,387 752,812	1 1 1	25,673,503 39,770,643 4,283,883
British Columbia-	ł				ļ		
Vancouver Victoria New Westminster	27,965 4,637 3,481	253,363 39,082 17,524	224,856,201 40,419,771 16,525,342	12,739,753 6,026,961 2,194,131	13,911,654 5,899,564 2,188,029	101,051,075 21,760,023 11,802,721	104,626,189 17,355,653 7,303,649

40.—Principal Financial and Other Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns with Populations of 10,000 or Over, 1936—concluded.

I Not available.

<sup>2</sup> Real property and public utility assets not included.

## Section 4.-National Wealth and Income.

## Subsection 1.-National Wealth.

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 natural resources. Perhaps the most familiar of these methods is that of working back to capital values through income tax returns, but this can be applied only in countries where small as well as large incomes are assessed for income tax. A second method is that of estimation from probate returns, the value of the estates of deceased persons being regarded as representative. A third is that of a complete census, based upon a canvass of the individual. A fourth method, namely, the so-called 'inventory' method, is often employed.\* The estimate of Canada's wealth herein presented is based on the inventory principle, *i.e.*, an attempt is made to secure for the nation an approximation of the businessman's inventory of

<sup>\*</sup> An explanation of method and of the background of early estimates of national wealth as applied to Canada will be found in the article "The Wealth of Canada and Other Nations" by R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, published in the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association, October, 1919.