

37.—Principal Financial and Other Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns with Populations of 10,000 or Over, 1937—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	215,814 ¹	202,933,208	2	2	47,712,090 ³	80,000,413
Brandon.....	5,427	16,461 ¹	11,289,948	2	2	3,994,240 ³	4,559,767
St. Boniface.....	11,642	16,275 ¹	8,771,970	2	2	6,677,475 ³	8,583,805
Saskatchewan—							
Regina.....	8,936	54,250 ¹	42,241,360	5,711,504	5,781,797	27,719,512	18,937,412
Saskatoon.....	8,000	42,500 ¹	33,107,821	4,893,734	4,651,923	21,462,912	17,897,147
Moose Jaw.....	9,760	19,500 ¹	16,803,075	1,459,507	1,432,341	12,721,287	7,147,906
Prince Albert.....	9,713	11,350 ¹	6,797,804	590,306	574,906	4,911,010	3,839,041
Alberta—							
Calgary.....	25,920	83,304 ¹	60,427,489	5,258,762	5,074,768	2	25,709,503
Edmonton.....	27,200	87,034 ¹	53,948,165	9,308,206	6,879,263	2	32,638,006
Lethbridge.....	6,944	13,520 ¹	9,550,115	840,381	767,272	2	4,285,441
Medicine Hat.....	10,880	10,000 ¹	6,985,600	686,623	650,617	2	2,852,578
British Columbia—							
Vancouver.....	27,965	270,000	216,966,863	13,202,063	14,124,938	88,779,100	80,625,403
Victoria.....	4,637	39,000	38,804,415	5,951,089	5,762,501	18,849,486	14,410,623
New Westminster.....	3,481	20,500	16,445,143	2,012,998	2,124,913	8,213,471	7,122,102

¹ Census of 1936 figure. included.

² Not available.

³ Real property and public utility assets not included.

Section 4.—National Wealth and Income.

Subsection 1.—National Wealth.

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 as 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 his possessions. This method consists in totalling the amounts invested in agriculture, manufacturing, dwellings, etc. It does not include the value of undeveloped natural resources but only natural wealth that has been appropriated.

The first official estimate of national wealth issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was for 1921, being based on the census data of that year. The national wealth was then placed at \$22,195,000,000. Later estimates were \$25,673,000,000 for 1925 and \$27,668,000,000 for 1927. The estimates for 1921, 1925, and 1927 are not exactly comparable with those for 1929 and 1933 given in Table 38, but are sufficiently so for most purposes. The 1929 estimate presents a picture at the peak of

* 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.