

54.—Principal Financial and Other Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns with Populations of 10,000 or Over, 1938—concluded

| Province and City | Area | Popu- lation as Furnished by Muni- cipality | Total Assessed Value of Taxable Property | Grand Total Receipts | Grand Total Ex- penditures | Total Assets | Total Liabilities |
|--------------------------|--------|---|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | acres | No. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | 15,287 | 215,814 ¹ | 197,931,453 | 2 | 2 | 40,967,588 ² | 78,752,060 |
| Brandon..... | 5,427 | 16,461 ¹ | 10,032,183 | 2 | 2 | 3,325,294 ² | 4,394,271 |
| St. Boniface..... | 11,642 | 16,275 ¹ | 9,197,085 | 2 | 2 | 524,816 ² | 4,423,441 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | |
| Regina..... | 8,936 | 55,000 | 41,251,877 | 6,160,016 | 5,770,653 | 27,469,794 | 18,443,017 |
| Saskatoon..... | 8,000 | 41,750 | 32,392,144 | 4,814,315 | 4,696,907 | 21,162,052 | 17,440,252 |
| Moose Jaw..... | 9,760 | 19,500 | 15,064,615 | 1,260,680 | 1,208,415 | 12,008,403 | 7,280,611 |
| Prince Albert..... | 9,713 | 11,500 | 6,667,350 | 575,819 | 624,952 | 4,983,374 | 3,907,336 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | |
| Edmonton..... | 27,200 | 88,887 | 53,407,195 | 9,400,986 | 7,477,442 | 2 | 32,337,674 |
| Calgary..... | 25,920 | 85,726 | 59,197,129 | 5,074,930 | 4,985,826 | 2 | 16,367,416 |
| Lethbridge..... | 6,944 | 13,520 | 9,508,595 | 859,974 | 778,123 | 2 | 4,112,697 |
| Medicine Hat..... | 10,880 | 10,000 | 6,961,205 | 675,990 | 653,527 | 2 | 2,692,094 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | |
| Vancouver..... | 27,965 | 270,000 | 214,081,251 | 14,039,306 | 14,384,206 | 86,829,572 | 78,284,427 |
| Victoria..... | 4,637 | 39,000 | 38,526,916 | 4,444,157 | 4,501,322 | 19,067,908 | 14,149,308 |
| New Westminster.. | 3,481 | 20,500 | 16,619,837 | 2,266,063 | 2,309,787 | 7,971,735 | 7,218,153 |

¹ Census of 1936 figure.
included.

² Not available.

³ Real property and public utility assets not

Section 5.—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. However, 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 estimates of Canada's wealth presented in various editions of the Year Book were 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.

* An explanation of method and of the background of early estimates of national wealth as applied to Canada are given 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.