

32.—Assets and Liabilities of Cities and Towns of 5,000 population and over for the calendar year 1922—concluded.

Name of City or Town.	Total available assets.	Total revenue-producing assets.	Total non revenue-producing assets.	Total assets. ¹	Liabilities.		
					Bonded debt.	Floating or current debt.	Total liabilities. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg.....	24,770,397	22,107,804	31,460,037	79,499,341	50,167,771	1,714,004	60,849,286
Brandon.....	2,347,026	950,272	2,083,294	5,380,592	3,542,385	337,851	3,988,264
St. Boniface.....	3,191,093	678,978	3,950,130	8,061,906	4,857,070	1,296,432	6,640,647
Portage la Prairie..	498,299	4	4	498,299	1,034,776	3	1,059,776
Saskatchewan—							
Regina.....	6,586,971	6,010,799	11,330,344	23,928,114	11,926,156	440,641	13,277,722
Saskatoon.....	5,014,529	4,293,338	5,252,667	14,560,534	9,716,216	884,450	13,629,796
Moose Jaw.....	4,712,858	2,354,519	2,699,528	9,766,905	6,265,318	1,124,001	7,397,007
Prince Albert.....	531,935	1,546,041	1,007,773	5,111,105	3,672,155	239,734	4,996,445
Yorkton.....	359,029	685,133	464,542	1,508,703	756,125	166,530	1,190,929
Alberta—							
Calgary.....	10,991,206	10,110,486	15,466,345	36,568,037	24,422,433	1,308,453	28,983,391
Edmonton.....	17,860,312	8,599,419	17,083,919	43,543,651	32,195,655	6,074,128	41,281,899
Medicine Hat.....	2,420,049	2,360,842	2,878,435	7,659,325	4,617,755	799,028	5,416,783
British Columbia—							
Vancouver.....	16,861,752	5,114,296	26,401,040	50,536,827	35,103,317	4,744,788	40,979,080
Victoria.....	6,658,490	5,127,296	9,243,543	21,323,488	18,231,394	645,992	18,985,682
New Westminster..	2,395,457	2,496,613	1,758,661	8,124,968	6,291,273	124,131	7,075,474
Nanaimo.....	534,169	417,570	545,296	1,497,035	1,002,925	20,000	1,049,860
Prince Rupert.....	946,699	1,109,823	1,379,456	3,552,363	1,937,688	3	2,461,517
Kamloops.....	424,484	882,450	502,824	1,881,953	1,215,000	36,731	1,692,669

¹Includes other assets. ²Includes other liabilities. ³None. ⁴Not given.

4.—National Wealth and Income.

1.—National Wealth.

There are several methods of computing national wealth, *i.e.*, the aggregate value of 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 incomes are thoroughly appraised. 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. In the accompanying tables a fourth method, namely, the so-called "inventory" method, is employed; it consists in totalling the amounts known from various sources to be invested in agriculture, manufactures, dwellings, etc.

It must be understood that statistics of this character are suggestive and indicative rather than strictly accurate. The concept of wealth is distinctly intangible, and there are numerous elements of uncertainty in a calculation of this nature. It should be pointed out that Tables 33 to 35 cover the year 1921 (the latest year for which the statistics are available), and that in 1921 the money values of commodities were still above normal. Estimates for subsequent years will doubtless on this account show considerable changes in several of the items. The present survey, which includes for the first time the provincial distribution of Canadian wealth, places the estimated aggregate of the tangible wealth of the Dominion in 1921 at \$22,195,000,000.