

ROOT AND FODDER CROPS

They Will Bring \$187,000,000 This Year, Says the Latest Government Estimate

Root and fodder crops.	Estimated yield.	Estimated value.
Potatoes	76,720,000 bushels.	\$ 37,379,000
Turnips	73,090,000 bushels.	20,103,000
Hay and clover	10,050,000 tons.	114,789,000
Fodder corn	2,436,300 tons.	11,273,500
Alfalfa	251,700 tons.	2,895,600
Sugar beets	161,000 tons.	959,000

The above are figures sent to *The Monetary Times* by the Census and Statistics office, Ottawa, regarding estimates of the areas, yields and values of root and fodder crops. The statement also states the area sown to fall wheat for next year's harvest, the proportions of ploughing completed this fall, and the acreage summer fallowed in 1913.

The total area under root and fodder crops (potatoes, turnips, mangolds, etc., hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder corn and sugar beets) is placed at 8,693,000 acres, and the total value of the products from this area at \$187,399,100. These figures are provisional, as finally corrected returns, based on the Census of 1911, will be available for publication at the end of the year. The average yields per acre for the Dominion are reported as 165.85 bushels for potatoes as compared with 172.19 bushels last year, 354.12 bushels for turnips and other roots as compared with 402.51, 1.32 ton for hay and clover as compared with 1.47 ton, 8.64 tons for fodder corn as compared with 10.26, and 2.44 tons for alfalfa as compared with 2.79. It will be recalled that last year's wet season was especially favorable for roots and fodder crops.

Good Quality of Crops.

In quality all these crops are marked as about 90 or above 90 per cent. of the standard, excepting fodder corn, which is 85.

The potato yield is highest in New Brunswick, 244 bushels, and lowest in Ontario, 119 bushels. The area estimated to be sown to fall wheat for the crop of 1914 totals 1,006,700 acres, as compared with 1,086,800 acres, the area estimated to have been sown in 1912 for 1913. This represents a net diminution for the five provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia of 80,100 acres, or 7.37 per cent. Ontario, where nearly seven-tenths of the crop is grown, remains practically stationary, the estimated total reduction being only 2,000 acres from 696,000 acres. There is a diminution of 1,100 acres in the two provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, offset by an increase of 6,000 acres, making 78,000 acres in Saskatchewan. The bulk of the reduction is, therefore, in Alberta, where the acreage is estimated as 229,000 as against 312,000, or a decrease of 83,000 acres—nearly 27 per cent. Correspondents attribute this decrease to the excessive amount of winter killing of fall wheat during the last three years, in consequence of which many farmers have given up this crop altogether. The condition of fall wheat for all Canada averages 93.74 per cent. of a standard, Manitoba and Saskatchewan showing the best condition with 95 and 96 points, respectively.

Fall Ploughing and Summer Fallow.

The percentage of fall ploughing completed compares well with last year, when, however, the conditions were exceptionally unfavorable. The percentage ranges from the lowest of 30 in Saskatchewan to the highest of 70 in Quebec. In Manitoba and Alberta the respective percentages are 58 compared with 27 last year, and 44 compared with 24.

As compared with 1912, all the provinces devoted a smaller area to summer fallowing excepting Prince Edward Island and the three Northwest provinces, where the increased percentages are from 2 to 5.

SUB-STANDARD LIVES AND EXISTING TABLES

Professor Whitney, associate actuary of the New York Insurance Department, in a paper before the Actuarial Society of America at Boston, showed that it is possible in the case of any sub-standard life to find an equivalent standard life, provided the age and the rate of interest are changed in a certain way. It is, therefore, possible to extend to sub-standard lives the formulas, tables and methods for standard lives. The method was applied in the paper to the calculation of premiums for an excess mortality of 25 per cent., 50 per cent., 75 per cent., and 100 per cent., and for one of the overweight groups for which statistics have been given in the second volume of the recent medico-actuarial mortality investigation. The method of least squares and an alternative graphical method were proposed for the quantitative determination of the particular sub-standard features of the lives to be treated. It is believed that the method, in addition to its use in treating sub-standard lives, will be valuable in the case of group insurance.

CANADA HAS MADE UNEXAMPLED PROGRESS

But It Is Small in Comparison With Future, Says Paish—Need for Caution, Though

Canada for a long time to come will have to depend upon foreign capital, almost entirely upon British capital, for the major portion of the capital supplied to Canada comes from the United Kingdom. So said Sir George Paish in an address to the Canadian Club in New York. "I was delighted to hear Mr. Foster (the acting premier of Canada) say that the United States had provided £20,000,000 for the development of Canada," he continued. "You will, I am sure, be interested to know that the Mother Country, of which you are all so proud, has provided Canada with a sum of considerably over £400,000,000.

Capital for Railways.

"You all know that the Mother Country has supplied almost the entire capital needed for construction of the railways of Canada, and that the prosperity of Canada has resulted mainly from the construction of those railways. The opening up of those vast lands in the West, and the cultivation of that great wheat area are bringing to Canada an amount of wealth difficult to calculate. I remember when I was here on the occasion of my last visit four years ago, the wheat production of Canada was only about one-half of what it is to-day. And we are now looking forward to Canada producing wheat possibly for the people of the United States, but certainly the greater part of the wheat we ourselves need in the Mother Country.

Loaned to Supply Food.

"You will appreciate that the investments of the United Kingdom in Canada are not entirely philanthropic. We put our money there for the purpose, first of all, of getting interest upon it. But underlying that is this point, that we put our money into Canada in order to supply the British people with the food they need for their subsistence. I need scarcely say that we also put our money in other countries for the same purposes. You will, perhaps, be interested to know that the greater part of the capital provided for the construction of railways in all the young countries of the world is supplied by the investors of the United Kingdom. It is essential for the welfare of our people that we should do so.

Britain Provides the Capital.

"I think the amount of capital we have provided for railway construction in the agricultural countries of the world is £2,000,000,000, a very great sum, but it is upon the supply of food that the prosperity of the Mother Country depends, and it is of the greatest importance that we should supply capital for the development of Canada, Argentina, Brazil—indeed, of all countries, I would say, even of the United States, for the purpose of insuring for ourselves the food and raw material we need. The fact that the United States sells to Canada so great a quantity of goods is in part due to the fact that British capital flows so freely into Canada. Briefly expressed, the position in the United Kingdom is as follows: We supply the capital, America in large measure supplies the goods, and Canada obtains the advantage.

"During the last two years, Canada has made unexampled progress, but I think the progress is small in comparison with the progress Canada is going to make in the future. Perhaps for a few years it may be necessary for Canada to go rather slow, but that will prove to be only a period of recuperation and of preparation for a much greater advance in the future."

SASKATCHEWAN'S INCREASED REVENUE.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue received by Saskatchewan's provincial secretary, Hon. W. F. A. Sturgeon, for the fiscal years 1911 and 1912:—

Source of Revenue.	1911.	1912.
Corporation tax	\$62,930	\$95,422
Railway tax	63,972	65,972
Companies	27,349	51,448
Foreign companies	35,542	43,830
Insurance		34,040
Marriage licenses	7,894	9,736
Auctioneer licenses	2,755	6,205
Pedler licenses	1,000	1,275
Motor licenses	13,040	34,645
Moving picture licenses	1,513	9,950
Libel and slander	246	230
Provincial certificates	136	209
Refunds		177

Totals \$216,377 \$353,139

An increase of \$136,762 for the past 12 months is thus indicated.