## CANADA'S GRAIN CROP

### One Estimate Gives One Hundred and Seventy Million Bushels of Wheat as Total—Returns from Provincial Departments

The Canadian wheat crop will, it is estimated, be 170,000,000 bushels, against 205,000,000 last year, and American spring wheat 225,000,000 bushels, versus 330,000,000 last year, by Mr. John Ingles, according to a Chicago despatch.

The Manitoba provincial department of agriculture and immigration estimate the province's wheat crop for this year at 65,003,212 bushels. The acreage last year under wheat was 2,823,362, and the yield 58,433,579 bushels. The acreage this year is 3,141,218, the increase from last year being 317,856 acres. If the yield per acre this year is 4.07 bushels per acre less than last year the wheat crop of the province this year will be 50,258,488 bushels. If the yield per acre this year approximates that of last year, and this is the present indication then the wheat crop will be 65,003,212 bushels for the province.

**Many Men Required.**

To harvest this crop the province requires 25,000 men, and practically an equal number is claimed by each of the other western provinces.

A conference has been held between representatives of the three prairie provinces and the different railways for the purpose of making definite arrangements with regard to harvesters' excursions from Eastern Canada and elsewhere.

**Saskatchewan Expects Large Total.**

Should the present favorable conditions continue in Saskatchewan until a fair proportion of the grain harvest is gathered in, a total yield of 270,670,000 bushels of wheat, oats, barley and flax will be realized from the season's farming in Saskatchewan, according to an estimate based on the statistics of the department of agriculture. In 1902 the average was 22.57 bushels; in 1905 it was 23.09; in 1901, 21.41, and in 1909, 22.10 bushels.

The total wheat yield for the present season will be 125,557,000 bushels, according to the estimate, an increase of 17 per cent. compared with 1912.

Reports as to crop conditions in northern Alberta continue to be satisfactory. The grain crops have entirely recovered from their somewhat late start, and are now, under ideal weather conditions, making rapid progress. There is now reasonable assurance that the grain crops will be well up to the average of the excellent crops of the past three years. Timothy, which is a very important crop in this part of the country, and exceedingly profitable, is yielding better than was anticipated, and a considerable portion of the crop has already been saved in perfect condition. Cattlemen, both dairymen and beef-raisers, report that pasture and general conditions could not be improved upon.

## ONTARIO HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Messrs. Charles A. McGrath, C.E., William A. Maclean, C.E., and A. M. Rankin, M.P.P., have been appointed by the Ontario government as a commission to investigate and study all matters relating to the construction and maintenance of public roads and highways.

## ONTARIO POWER COMPANY

The Ontario Power Company, of Niagara Falls, and the Ontario Transmission Company, Limited, report income and expenses, with inter-company payments eliminated, as follows for the six months ended June 30th, 1913:—

| | 1913. | 1912. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of power | $724,040 | $570,607 | $437,051 |
| Government rentals | 37,107 | 31,835 | 28,077 |
| Total gross | 686,933 | 538,771 | 408,973 |
| Net after taxes | 597,215 | 451,104 | 336,310 |
| Other income | 11,903 | 11,204 | 8,060 |
| Net income | 609,118 | 462,309 | 344,370 |
| Interest charges | 339,083 | 323,793 | 292,638 |
| Surplus | 270,034 | 138,516 | 51,732 |

Earnings of the Ontario Transmission Company, Limited, for the six months ended June 30th, 1913, as reported separately from combined statement were:—

| | 1913. | 1912. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Transmission line rental | $115,213 | $ 95,233 | $ 80,442 |
| Bond interest | 48,375 | 45,693 | 44,188 |
| Surplus | 66,838 | 49,540 | 36,253 |

## VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE

### XXIII.

### Pensions

BY C. A. HASTINGS.

The pension scheme I propose to illustrate in this article has only one weakness which can be raised, and that is the event of premature decease, but by payment of a small annual sum, all premiums would be returned in full to the assured's estate in the event of this happening, so this excuse is easily overcome.

After struggling in our separate walks of life, we also look forward to the same end—that we shall have some years of peace to make this struggle worth while.

In previous articles, there has been pointed out how responsibilities of all kinds can be borne by a reputable institution in return for deposits wisely banked.

**A Young Man As Example.**

I am now going to deal with the case of a man who wants to be sure of an income at a given age, when he proposes to retire from business—in other words a pension. Moreover, he wants a pension that cannot depreciate and which relieves him of all worry and expense. This is an old idea, but few men know how cheap it is. The figures given previously are merely examples and are not applicable to every man: no doubt my readers will have noticed I have taken round figures and have never gone into minute mathematical calculations.

This time I am going to take age twenty-five, as my example for a pension of $500 per annum, commencing—say—at age fifty. This will cost roughly $160 per annum, or $4,000 in twenty-five years. Now then, he has only to live eight years—or to age fifty-eight—to draw his $4,000, in annual instalments of $500 per annum, and at age twenty-five his average expectation of life is 39½ years: therefore, it will be seen on this basis that he draws his $4,000 six-and-a-half years below his average expectation of life.

**At Fifty Years of Age.**

Yet again, take the man who lives to age fifty, his average expectation of life is then 20½ years, and on this basis he draws his $4,000 12½ years below his average expectation of life. So that, my readers will doubtless observe, the cost of a pension commencing at age fifty is extraordinarily cheap.

Age fifty is rather a young age for a pension to commence, and if age sixty is taken the idea is still more attractive. The annuitant has his income guaranteed (if proper choice is made), he has not got to worry about his capital, and many men can easily afford to save $13 to $14 a month.

The following articles in this series have already appeared:—

(1) March 1st—How to become one's own master.
(2) March 8th—How depreciation of assets can be met.
(3) March 15th—How to borrow at a profit.
(4) March 22nd—The automatic production of capital.
(5) March 29th—How to redeem debentures.
(6) April 5th—Value of goodwill and how to preserve it.
(7) April 12th—How to protect capital in land, etc.
(8) April 19th—Short-term policies.
(9) April 26th—Endowment policies.
(10) May 3rd—Single premium policies.
(11) May 10th—The policy for the professional man.
(12) May 17th—A life policy as collateral security.
(13) May 24th—Lucrative investment.
(14) May 31st—Partnership protection.
(15) June 7th—Home versus commerce.
(16) June 14th—Policies that are cheapest and best.
(17) June 21st—Higher education for children.
(18) June 28th—Relations of partners, active and sleeping.
(19) July 5th—Death duties and assurance.
(20) July 12th—Provision for daughters.
(21) July 19th—Endowment Insurance versus Consols.
(22) July 26th—How to make money.

## UNITED STATES COMPANY MAY RE-INSURE NOVA SCOTIA FIRE

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Company, is to be held at Halifax on August 5, to obtain their consent to a contract with the Home Insurance Company of New York, for the re-insurance of the entire business of the Nova Scotia company, and for the sale to Home Insurance Company of the good-will and business of the company.