

MILLIONS LOANED IN SASKATCHEWAN

Trust and Loan Companies of Many Lands Invest Their Money There

Sixty-eight loan companies last year invested over \$47,000,000 in Saskatchewan. This money came chiefly from Great Britain, the United States, eastern Canada, Holland and France. The following table indicates the loan companies which helped to finance the progressive province:—

Company.	Amount.
Anglo-Canadian mortgage investment	\$ 30,945.00
Bordering State Bank	51,200.00
British Canadian Securities	33,458.00
British Columbia Permanent Loan	509,934.62
Colonial investment and Loan	829,645.70
Canadian Mortgage Corporation	2,615,235.46
Canadian Landed and National Investment	709,935.95
Canada Permanent mortgage	5,004,802.00
Colonial Investment of Winnipeg	53,949.33
Canadian mortgage investment	340,187.11
Consolidated Investors	56,000.00
Canadian Loan and Security	2,950.00
Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien	2,867,101.99
Canadian Home Investment	29,000.00
City and Provincial Loan	43,446.52
Canadian Northwestern Investment	84,011.25
Canadian Bond and Mortgage	15,687.50
Dominion Permanent Loan	17,851.58
North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage	4,523,940.00
Eastern Investment	14,000.00
Empire Loan	368,282.95
Edinburgh Canadian Mortgage	241,130.95
Great West Permanent Loan	476,800.00
Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings	1,447,847.47
Home Investment and Savings	1,043,000.00
Huron and Erie Loan and Savings	2,184,436.78
Hamilton Provident and Loan	838,812.70
Investment Corporation of Canada	886,679.49
Investors Mortgage Security	191,429.51
La Compagnie Foncier de Manitoba	65,360.65
London and Canadian Loan and Agency	1,761,178.00
Mortgage Company of Canada	6,094,168.00
National Finance	14,167.30
Dominion of Canada Investment & Debenture	935,626.00
Northern Mortgage of Canada	532,219.70
Netherlands Transatlantic Mortgage	1,050,125.00
Ontario Loan and Debenture	516,366.27
Royal Loan and Savings	85,246.21
Standard Loan	19,132.11
Sun and Hastings Savings and Loan	272,146.03
Saskatchewan Mortgage	147,564.49
Saskatchewan Loan and Investment	71,275.00
Saskatchewan Loan	53,276.38
Sterling Loan and Security	289,750.00
Trust and Loan of Canada	5,682,759.51
Victoria Loan and Savings	440,391.94
Western Canada Investment	314,071.37
Western and Hawaiian Investment	147,861.34
Western Canada Loan and Investment	95,000.00
Western Canada Mortgage	337,832.34
Reliance Loan and Savings of Ontario	379,655.00
City Investing	35,000.00
Royal Canadian Securities	99,550.88
Credit Generale du Canada	1,429,518.22
Saskatchewan General Investment and Agency	154,340.00
British Canadian and General Investment	170,501.83
Scottish Provincial Investment	2,473.54
Canadian Agricultural Land & General Invest.	21,233.00
Flour City Investment	500.00
Gold Bros. Security	90,000.00
J O. Hettle and Company	35,000.00
Kentucky Canadian Investment	7,050.00
London and British North America	177,245.00
Middle-West Investment	936.50
National Land and Loan	55,328.75
Netherlands American Land	6,200.00
Selkirk Securities	9,700.00
Western Securities	5,000.00
Total	\$47,130,318.22

Dutch loans companies have been a prominent factor in western Canada during recent years. There are now nine of them operating in the prairie provinces. Twelve individual companies loaned more than \$1,000,000 each in Saskatchewan in 1913.

The trust companies are also heavy lenders in that province. Last year, they invested over \$14,000,000 there, as the following table shows:—

Company.	Amount.
Anglo-American Trust	\$ 161,972.96
Amance Trust	289,070.34
Canadian and American Mortgage and Trust	243,929.50
Commercial Trust	48,000.00
Dominion Trust Company, Limited	29,950.00
Executors and Administrators Trust	53,000.00
Fidelity Trust	94,090.00
Imperial Canadian Trust	75,000.00
Mercantile Trust	85,481.40
Montreal Trust	18,601.40
National Trust	2,601,139.44
Northern Trusts	566,027.56
Osler and Hammond Trust	137,657.99
Occidental Trust	2,600.00
Prudential Trust	4,000.00
Royal Trust	3,663,445.65
Saskatchewan Investment and Trust	303,900.00
Scottish Canadian Trust	80,821.71
Saskatchewan Trust of Moose Jaw	40,311.00
Sterling Trust Corporation	138,870.00
Standard Trust	1,229,472.88
Trustee Company of Winnipeg	16,213.72
Toronto General Trusts	2,105,889.20
Union Trust	213,682.80
Western Trust	1,269,117.07
Canadian Guaranty Trust	99,148.00
Saskatchewan General Trusts	108,655.19
Canada Trust	584,722.84

Total ..... \$14,324,770.65

The prospects are for still heavier investments during the present year.

TORONTO MAY CHANGE TAX COLLECTION SYSTEM

Reforms in the method of tax collection in Toronto are suggested by the city auditor in a recent report. His recommendations are as follows:—That one collector be appointed for the city, who will be solely responsible for the entire collection of taxes and will have complete supervision of the work; that he be an official attached to the treasurer's department, his permanent assistants to be his own appointees, subject to approval by the board of control, and under his sole jurisdiction.

That the city council fix by by-law the date for the return of the tax-rolls, such rate not to permit of more than two rolls being in the collectors' hands at any one time, and that this date remain invariable from year to year.

That the taxes be payable yearly in two instalments, and that no discounts be allowed on tax bills; that the dates for the payment of instalments be fixed and permanent from year to year.

That any differences which may arise between the city treasurer and the collector be referable to the board of control.

WIVES AND LIFE INSURANCE

Wives are often to blame that their husbands' houses are in disorder so far as life insurance is concerned. The price of a hat for the wife of a man in moderate circumstances may equal the quarterly premium of three or four thousand dollars' worth of old line life insurance, while it would pay the annual premium on that amount of the fraternal kind.

Considerations of delicacy often hold back a wife from bringing up the subject of life insurance to her husband. She does not like to think that he may die; and she does not like him to think that she is planning to derive a money benefit from his death. In sober fact, such squeamishness is nonsensical. Life insurance is not a benefit but a compensation, always inadequate no matter how large, assuming that a husband is worth anything at all. A wife should never stand in the way of that life insurance which is her only protection from privation and poverty. On the contrary, she should demand it. She should insist that it be regarded not as an extravagance, nor as an investment, but as a necessity. It must come before luxuries, such as supermillinered bonnets for the wife and cigars or beer for the husband. It should come before a savings bank account. In fact, it should arrive with the wedding presents. A husband who cannot afford to put a policy of insurance upon his life in the hands of his bride is too poor to buy a marriage license or to pay a wedding fee.—P. C. Macfarlane, in Collier's Weekly.

All the issues we would float in London, even in a normal year, would not be a drop in the bucket to the English investor.—George W. Perkins, at Boston.