

per head of the estimated population of Canada having nearly doubled since 1913—an evidence of the general recognition of the fact that in view of the higher prices of commodities, a larger amount of life insurance is necessary for the adequate protection of dependants. Notable also from these historical statistics is the fact that in this field the British companies, which were the leaders in 1869, have fallen far behind the Canadian and the foreign companies.

The total amount of new insurance effected during the year 1920 was \$641,778,095, the largest figure on record, while the premiums paid were \$90,218,047, as compared with \$74,708,509 in 1919. In Table 83 detailed statistics are given of the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies respectively, by companies, in 1920, while Table 84 is a summary showing the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies for the past five years. Table 85 gives the insurance death-rate by classes of companies. Tables 86, 87 and 88 show respectively the assets, liabilities and cash income and expenditure of Canadian and other life insurance companies for the years 1916 to 1920, and Tables 89 and 90 show the net insurance in force and the premium income for the past six years. Statistics of Dominion fraternal insurance is given in Table 91, and of Dominion and provincial insurance combined in Table 92, which shows that on December 31, 1920, the total life insurance in force in Canada was \$3,034,524,013.

Life Insurance on the Assessment Plan.—Table 91 gives the statistics of life insurance on the assessment plan, that is, insurance effected through fraternal or friendly societies by assessments on the members thereof and with annual dues to meet expenses. The statistics in this table relate, however, only to the eight Canadian societies reporting to the Insurance Department of the Dominion Government, viz., the Alliance Nationale, the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Artisans Canadiens, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society, the Independent Order of Foresters (whose statistics include sick and funeral departments), the Royal Guardians and the Woodmen of the World.

Under an amendment to the Insurance Act which became effective January 1, 1920, it became necessary for all foreign fraternal societies previously transacting business in Canada under provincial licenses to obtain licenses under the Insurance Act in order to be permitted to continue to issue new insurance in Canada. Ten such societies obtained such licenses; viz. The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, The Maccabees, Royal Arcanum, Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, Catholic Order of Foresters, The Workmen's Circle, Knights of Columbus, Association Canada-Américaine, Western Mutual Life Association and Knights of Pythias, while the Jewish National Workers' Alliance of America has also obtained a license. The aggregate figures of the insurance in force in these societies are given in a foot-note to the Table.