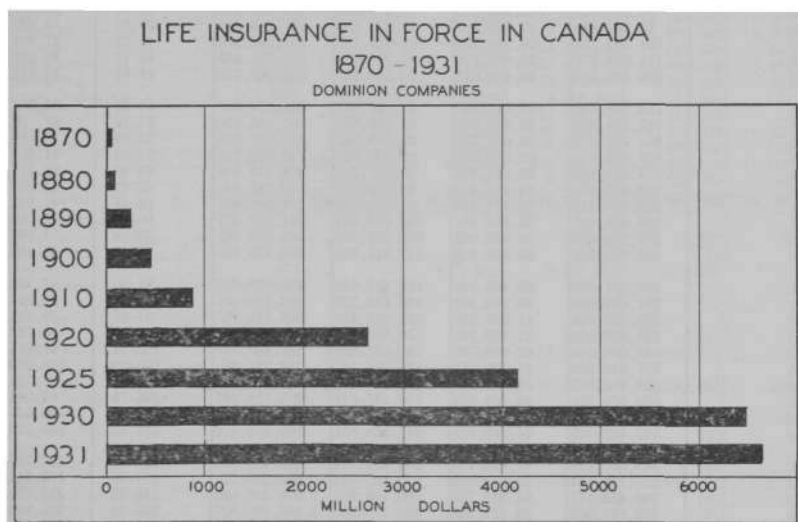


mated population of Canada having more than doubled since 1920—an evidence of the general recognition of the fact that, in view of the high cost of living, a larger amount of life insurance is necessary for the adequate protection of dependants. Notable also from these historical statistics is the fact 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 net amount of new insurance effected during the year 1930 was \$884,754,248¹, as compared with \$978,141,485 in 1929, \$918,742,064 in 1928, \$838,475,057 in 1927 and \$797,940,009 in 1926, while the premiums paid were \$220,529,911, as compared with \$210,728,479 in 1929, \$192,945,783 in 1928, \$173,732,359 in 1927 and \$159,872,965 in 1926.

The following diagram shows the rapid increase of life insurance in force in companies operating under Dominion licences between 1870 and 1931. Preliminary figures for 1931 show an increase of \$130,127,814 in the year.



In Table 10 detailed statistics are given of the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies respectively, by companies, in 1930, while Table 11 is a summary showing the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies for the past 5 years. Table 12 shows the ordinary and industrial policies in force and effected during the year ended Dec. 31, 1930. Table 13 gives the insurance death-rate by classes of companies, and Tables 14, 15 and 16 show respectively the assets, liabilities, cash income and expenditure of Canadian and other life insurance companies for the years 1926 to 1930. Statistics of Dominion fraternal insurance are given in Table 17 and of Dominion and provincial insurance combined in Table 18, which shows that on Dec. 31, 1930, the total life insurance in force in Canada was \$6,868,307,415.

¹In 1931 the new insurance effected was \$782,727,564 and the total net insurance premiums paid were \$225,152,003, according to preliminary figures.