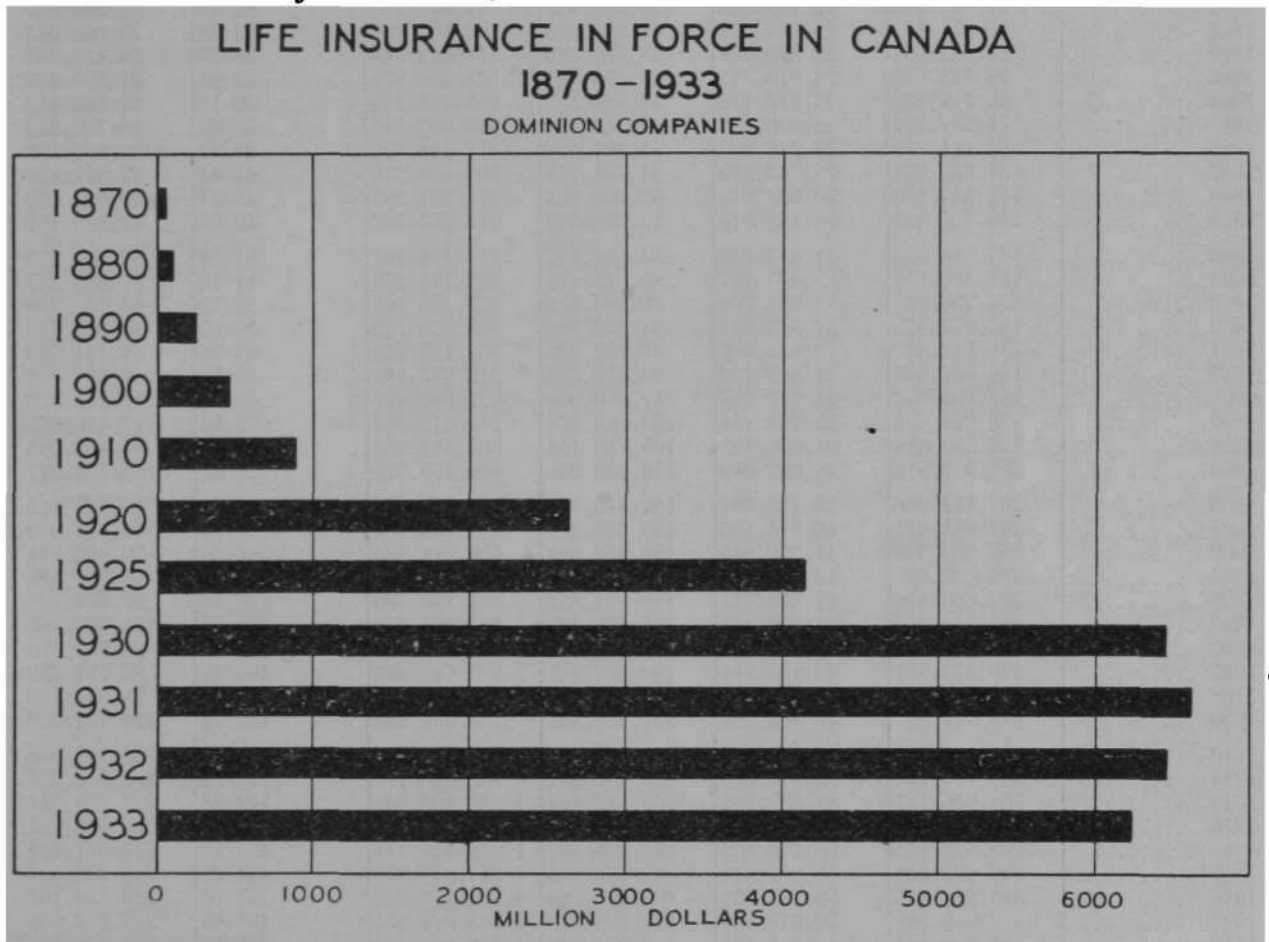


recognition of the value of life insurance for the adequate protection of dependants against misfortune. Notable also from these historical statistics is the fact that in this field British companies, which were the leaders in 1869, have fallen far behind the Canadian and the foreign companies. The total net amount of new insurance effected during the year 1933 was \$578,585,659*, as compared with \$653,249,366 in 1932, \$782,716,064 in 1931, \$884,749,748 in 1930 and \$978,141,485 in 1929, while the premiums paid were \$206,954,224, as compared with \$216,132,957 in 1932, \$225,100,571 in 1931, \$220,523,727 in 1930 and \$210,728,479 in 1929.

The following diagram shows the rapid increase of life insurance in force in companies licensed by the Dominion between 1870 and 1931, and the slight decline between the latter year and 1933.



In Table 10 detailed statistics are given of the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies, respectively, by companies, in 1933, 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, 1933. 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 1929-33. 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, 1933, the total life insurance in force in Canada was \$6,589,133,575.

*The net amount of new insurance effected in 1934 was \$596,062,050 according to preliminary figures. This is the first time an increase has been indicated since 1929.