

The main types of cases which appear to warrant consideration are those where— (a) payment is to be deferred beyond the normal six-month period, or (b) payment is to be received in currencies not freely convertible into United States dollars or into sterling and the exporter is prepared to assume the risks involved or (c) payment is to be received in sterling from a non-sterling area country where the United Kingdom exchange control authorities are prepared to authorize the transfer, or (d) payment is to be received in the form of goods of equivalent value.

On Apr. 7, 1949, the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations were amended as required by the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation. As the system of foreign exchange control in force in Newfoundland before Union differed only in comparatively minor details from that in force in Canada, the change-over did not give rise to any appreciable change in foreign exchange control practices in either area.

On Mar. 25, 1949, the Foreign Exchange Control Act was amended to provide for its continuance in force until sixty days after the commencement of the first session of Parliament commencing in the year 1951.

## PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL FINANCE

### Section 1.—Loan and Trust Companies\*

The 1934-35 Year Book presents at p. 993 an outline of the development of loan and trust companies in Canada from 1844 to 1913.

The laws relating to loan and trust companies were revised by the Loan and Trust Companies Acts of 1914 (4-5 Geo. V, cc. 40 and 55), with the result that the statistics of provincially incorporated loan and trust companies ceased to be collected. However, summary statistics of provincial companies for 1946 and 1947 have been supplied by those companies and are included in Table 1 in order to complete the statistics for loan and trust companies throughout Canada. It is estimated that more than 90 p.c. of the business of provincial companies is represented in the figures, so that they may be accepted as fairly inclusive and representative of the volume of business transacted as compared with Dominion registered companies. The statistics of Tables 2 and 3 refer only to those companies operating under Dominion charter, except that, beginning with 1925, the statistics of loan companies and trust companies incorporated by the Province of Nova Scotia and brought by the laws of that Province under the examination of the Federal Department of Insurance, have been included in Tables 2 and 3 as well as those for trust companies in New Brunswick since 1934 and in Manitoba since 1938. In 1920, the Department of Insurance took over from the Department of Finance the administration of the legislation concerning Dominion loan and trust companies.

The progress of the aggregate of loan company business in Canada is indicated by the increase in the book value of the assets of all loan companies from \$188,637,298 in 1922 to \$213,649,794 in 1931, and to \$231,125,916 in 1947. The assets of trust companies (not including estates, trust and agency funds, which cannot be regarded as assets in the same sense as company and guaranteed funds) increased from \$154,202,165 in 1928 to \$332,937,016 in 1947. In the former year, the total of estates, trust and agency funds administered amounted to \$1,077,953,643 and in 1947 to \$3,216,862,714.

\* Revised under the direction of R. W. Warwick, Superintendent of Insurance, Department of Insurance, Ottawa.