

ceived for Canadian business was 77·09, and for business in other countries 62·46.

1292. For every \$100 received for premiums the payments by British and United States companies therefor were as follow :—

COMPANIES.	FOR LOSSES.		FOR EXPENSES.		BALANCE FOR COMPANIES.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British	60·95	61 16	27·83	29·22	11·22	9·62
United States.. ..	58·73	69·99	30·95	31·64	10·32	—1·63

The business, it will be seen, was not so favourable in 1892 for either British or United States companies.

1293. For every \$100 received for income by Canadian companies the payments were :—

CANADIAN COMPANIES.	FOR LOSSES.		FOR EXPENSES.		FOR DIVIDENDS.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
For every \$100 of income	69·34	64·93	32·11	38·11	3·89	3·39
“ “ premium....	72·18	68·57	33·42	40·25	4·05	3·53

Their total cash income in 1891 was \$3,733,481, and in 1892, \$3,780,955, and their cash expenditure was, in the same years, \$3,932,958 and \$4,024,189.

1294. The total amount at risk against fire in each year, from 1869, is given in the next table. When it is considered that the very large increase in the amount, upwards of \$633,000,000, represents a proportionate increase in the value of property, it must be admitted that the progress made during the period has been considerable :—