

And this was divided among the different classes in the following sums :—

CLASS OF BUSINESS.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fire.....	5,437,263	5,588,016	5,836,071	6,168,716	6,512,327
Inland marine ...	159,207	146,327	138,699	86,660	33,294
Ocean " ....	176,251	241,877	235,736	141,420	112,494
Life.....	6,561,848	8,224,845	8,004,151	8,417,702	9,070,354
Life (assessment)..	367,740	404,953	450,507	527,307	582,804
Accident .....	249,048	278,755	295,553	313,177	317,643
Guarantee.....	62,549	68,549	66,540	68,698	66,384
Plate glass.....	28,068	27,870	33,709	38,686	39,466
Steam boiler.....	18,183	30,649	21,869	23,682	24,934
Total.....	13,060,157	15,011,841	15,082,835	15,786,048	16,759,700

1329. Burglary insurance was introduced into Canada during 1893, a license being issued to the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (limited) to transact the business of guaranteeing against loss or damage by reason of burglary or housebreaking, and of guaranteeing against loss of jewellery, bullion and other movable property deposited with it for safe keeping.

1330. The following table has been prepared for purposes of comparison. The London 'Statist' (June 2nd, 1894) says : " By the amount of the premium income the importance of the office so far as the quantity of business is concerned, can be gauged. The considerations received for annuities is a supplementary guide to the amount of business done by the office. The income from interest and dividends received is most important, but without further information as to the nature of the investments and the amount of the invested funds the mere figure of the income received is not much guide. When we come to the cost of working and the proportion of the annual premium income absorbed for management expenses and commission, we touch a point of vital importance which is a fairly accurate guide to the 'goodness' of the various offices."

In this table the total business done by the several companies is the basis of the calculations, and not the portion done in Canada only. The Canadian business done by the English companies represents nearly 6 per cent of their whole premium income and that done by the American companies about 2½ per cent of the total premium income :—