

8.—Fire Insurance carried on Property in Canada in 1925, under Section 129 of the Insurance Act, 1917, by Companies, Associations or Underwriters not licensed to transact business in Canada.

Companies.	Amount of Insurance.
Lloyds' Associations.....	\$ 61,112,520
Reciprocal Underwriters.....	9,973,590
Mutual Companies.....	439,417,911
Stock Companies.....	41,194,670
Total.....	\$51,703,691

Description of Property.	
Lumber and Lumber Mills.....	\$ 31,894,481
Industrial Plants and Mercantile Establishments.....	510,551,579
Railway Property and Equipment.....	1,353,875
Miscellaneous.....	7,903,756
Total.....	\$51,703,691

Amount by Provinces.			
Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 22,000	Saskatchewan.....	\$ 4,846,785
Nova Scotia.....	10,785,111	Alberta.....	5,331,865
New Brunswick.....	25,705,599	British Columbia.....	15,426,251
Quebec.....	191,331,966	Yukon.....	
Ontario.....	271,250,632	Total.....	\$51,703,691¹
Manitoba.....	9,607,109		

¹Includes \$17,396,373, not apportioned by provinces.

2.—Life Insurance.

An article descriptive of the growth of life insurance in Canada, contributed by A. D. Watson, Esq., of the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, appeared on pages 860-864 of the Canada Year Book, 1925.

Life Insurance Statistics.—The business of life insurance was carried on in Canada in 1926 by 44 active Dominion companies, including 28 Canadian, 7 British and 9 foreign companies. In addition there were four British and three foreign companies licensed to write insurance but which had ceased to write new insurance, while four other British and four other foreign companies were authorized under the Act to transact business in connection with policies written prior to Mar. 31, 1878. One other foreign company was licensed to transact business in 1926, but had not written any life insurance business in Canada prior to Dec. 31 of that year.

As shown by the historical statistics of Table 9, the life insurance business in Canada has expanded from very small beginnings, the total life insurance in force in Dominion companies in 1869 being only \$35,680,082, while in 1927 it was \$5,044,229,635¹, the amount per head of the estimated population of Canada having more than doubled since 1919—an evidence of the general recognition of the fact that, in view of the higher prices of commodities, 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 amount of new insurance effected during the year 1926 was \$823,254,205, as compared with \$736,777,818 in 1925 and \$628,687,615 in 1924, while the premiums paid were \$159,872,965, as compared with \$145,480,207 in 1925 and \$129,625,269 in 1924.

In Table 10 detailed statistics are given of the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies respectively, by companies, in 1926, while Table 11 is a summary showing the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies for the past

¹Preliminary figure.