

when it was granted a Dominion licence. Among the other pioneer fire insurance companies still in operation, mention may be made of the following: the Quebec Fire Assurance Co., which commenced business in 1818 and was largely confined in ownership and operations to Quebec province; the British America Assurance Co., incorporated in 1833; the oldest company in Ontario; the Western Assurance Co., organized in 1851, and, after a rapid and steady growth, one of the largest companies of its kind on the continent; two United States companies, the *Ætna* Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., and the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., which commenced business in Canada in 1821 and 1836 respectively.

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended Dec. 31, 1933, shows that at that date there were 240 fire insurance companies doing business in Canada under Dominion licences; of these 49 were Canadian, 67 were British and 124 were foreign companies, whereas in 1875, the first year for which authentic records were collected by the Department of Insurance, 27 companies operated in Canada—11 Canadian, 13 British and 3 American. The proportionate increase in the number of British and foreign companies from 59 p.c. to almost 80 p.c. of the total number is a very marked point of difference between the fire and life insurance businesses in Canada, the latter being carried on very largely by Canadian companies.

Although in its early days the Dominion did not prove a very lucrative field for fire insurance companies, the great advance in building construction and the wide use of improved fire appliances and safety devices have materially reduced the danger of serious conflagrations and have placed the risks assumed by companies in Canada on an equality with those of other countries.

A feature of the fire insurance business, besides the large percentage of British and foreign companies, is the continued increase in the number of companies which are operating on the mutual or reciprocal plan. These companies, in which all profits or losses are directly received or paid by the policyholders, are making themselves felt as competitive factors in the fire insurance business.

Statistics of Fire Insurance.—Statistical tables of fire insurance in Canada follow, illustrative of the progress of total business since 1869 and of the operations of individual companies for the year 1933. The net amount of fire insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1933, with companies holding Dominion licences, was \$9,008,262,736, while the net amount in force with provincial companies on the same date was \$1,190,180,426. In addition, policies amounting to \$442,826,911 were in force during the year 1933 with companies, associations or underwriters not authorized to transact business in Canada. Thus the grand total fire insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1933, probably approximated \$10,600,000,000.*

Table 1 shows figures of the growth since 1869 of companies registered by the Dominion, the relationship between losses paid and net premiums written, and the variation in the cost per \$100 of insurance. It will be observed that the cost of insurance reached a maximum in 1904 and 1905; there has since been a steady decrease with the exception of the years 1921, 1922 and 1924, when temporary reversals of the downward swing were in evidence. It is noteworthy that the cost of fire insurance has decreased by 53.75 p.c. since 1905. Table 2 shows the business done in Canada by individual companies during the year 1933, while in Tables 3, 4 and 5 are given figures of the assets, liabilities, incomes and expenditures during the years 1929 to 1933, classified by nationality of companies. A further summary of

*According to preliminary figures fire insurance in force in companies registered by the Dominion decreased by \$171,660,559 in 1934.