

### Section 3.—Miscellaneous Insurance.

Since 1875 the growth of insurance business other than fire and life has been steady. The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the calendar year 1880 shows that the number of companies licensed for the transaction of accident, guarantee, plate glass, and steam boiler insurance—the only four classes of miscellaneous insurance then transacted—was 5, 3, 1, and 1, respectively. The report for the year 1936 shows that miscellaneous insurance in Canada now includes: accident, automobile, aviation, burglary, credit, earthquake, explosion, forgery, guarantee, hail, leakage, live-stock, steam boiler, title, tornado, weather insurance, etc. In 1880, 10 companies transacted business of the miscellaneous kind, but in 1936 such insurance was issued by 235 companies, of which 51 were Canadian, 63 British, and 121 foreign; 179 of these 235 companies also transacted fire insurance. In addition, 16 fraternal orders or societies carried on accident and sickness insurance as well as life insurance business and 2 fraternal orders or societies carried on accident insurance only.

**Accident Insurance.**—The first licence of this kind was issued to the Travelers' Co., of Hartford, Conn., in 1868. The first licence to a Canadian company was issued to the Accident Insurance Co. of Canada, which was organized in 1872 and commenced business in 1874. In 1927 life companies were empowered to include in life insurance policies additional insurance, payable only in event of death from accident, up to an amount not exceeding the amount payable in event of death from other causes, commonly known as 'the double indemnity benefit'. A large proportion of life insurance policies issued in recent years includes this benefit. Seventy-six companies transacted accident insurance in 1936.

**Automobile Insurance.**—This is now one of the most important branches of the miscellaneous class of insurance. Premiums increased from \$80,446 in 1910 to \$573,604 in 1915 and to \$18,260,176 in 1930; for 1936 they were \$13,510,431, showing a very slight increase as compared with 1935 and 26.0 p.c. decrease, compared with 1930. There has been an increase in the number of companies from 7 to 149 during the 26-year period.

**Plate Glass Insurance.**—Policies were first sold in Canada by the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Co., a United States concern, which withdrew from Canada during 1882. The 75 companies operating in Canada in 1936 received premiums of \$465,436 and incurred losses of \$237,257, compared with premiums of \$491,347 and losses of \$240,546 for 1935.

**Burglary Insurance.**—In 1893 only one company issued burglary policies. A second followed in 1905 and in 1910 five companies were operating, while 74 companies sold this type of insurance during 1936. The premium income of these companies amounted in 1936 to \$1,345,343, and the losses incurred amounted to \$540,325.

**Hail Insurance.**—Insurance against hailstorms is a class of business of comparatively recent development in Canada. During the year 1936, 33 companies undertook this class of risk, the premiums written amounting to \$815,228, and the losses incurred to \$273,503. The total premiums for the 27 years during which this business has been carried on in Canada amounted to \$68,816,306 and the total losses paid to \$47,079,572.