

In the more detailed analyses of fire insurance in Canada dealt with in Table 2, the statistics cover only the operations of companies with Dominion registration, but, as shown in Table 1, such companies account for approximately 93 p.c. of the insurance in force.

### 1.—Dominion and Provincial Fire Insurance in Canada, 1943

Item	Gross Insurance Written	Net in Force at End of Year	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Incurred
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dominion Licensees.....	12,838,807,204	13,386,782,873	47,153,094	22,181,244
Provincial Licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated.....	667,646,437	1,173,517,717	3,998,035	1,847,208
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated.....	94,090,492	99,844,529	554,277	291,065
Totals, Provincial Licensees.....	761,736,929	1,273,362,246	4,552,312	2,138,273
Lloyds, London.....	173,942,963	221,992,982	1,114,382	992,300
<b>Grand Totals.....</b>	<b>13,774,487,096</b>	<b>14,882,138,101</b>	<b>52,819,788</b>	<b>25,311,817</b>

### Subsection 2.—Historical and Operational Statistics of Dominion Fire Insurance Companies

**Historical Statistics of Dominion Fire Insurance.**—The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, shows that at that date there were 267 fire insurance companies under Dominion registration; of these 59 were Canadian, 73 were British, and 135 were foreign companies. 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 United States. The proportionate increase in the number of British and foreign companies from 59 p.c. to 78 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.

The trend in the average rate payable for fire insurance has been steadily downwards, although the increase in fire loss experienced in 1944, may, when final figures are available, be found to check that tendency. The increase in value of insurable buildings and their contents tends to increase fire insurance premiums in spite of the trend of the average rate. Another factor is the renewal of large three-year writings of mercantile property made in 1941 which had previously been insured on an annual basis.

The average cost per \$100 of insurance reached a maximum in 1904 and 1905; there has since been a steady decrease with the exception of the years 1921 and 1924 when temporary reversals of the downward swing were in evidence. It is noteworthy that the cost of fire insurance has decreased by 66.9 p.c. since 1905.