

**25.—Grand Total of All Life Insurance Business in Canada and of Canadian Organizations Abroad, 1948**

Item	New Policies Effectuated (net)	Net Insurance in Force Dec. 31	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Canadian Life Companies—</b>				
Dominion.....	1,661,183,757	13,643,090,731	388,433,570	143,952,585
Provincial.....	81,118,491	381,375,949	8,695,632	2,144,910
<b>Canadian Fraternal Societies—</b>				
Dominion.....	30,433,537	220,052,019	3,213,001	4,713,838
Provincial.....	20,982,976	166,928,199	3,478,871	2,500,197
British life companies.....	42,872,562	270,105,626	7,085,861	2,533,045
Foreign life companies.....	404,903,588	4,004,294,358	105,872,838	37,670,183
Foreign fraternal companies.....	14,582,536	116,357,042	2,937,821	1,378,473
<b>Grand Totals.....</b>	<b>2,256,077,447</b>	<b>18,802,203,924</b>	<b>519,717,594</b>	<b>194,893,231</b>

### Section 3.—Casualty Insurance

Since 1875, the growth of casualty insurance business 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 casualty insurance then transacted—was 5, 3, 1 and 1, respectively. The report for the year 1948 shows that casualty insurance in Canada now includes various forms of accident and 23 other classes of insurance transacted by companies with Dominion registration. In 1880, 10 companies transacted casualty insurance, but in 1948 such insurance was issued by 267 companies, of which 59 were Canadian, 73 British and 135 foreign; of these, 191 companies also transacted fire insurance. In addition, 20 fraternal orders or societies carried on accident and sickness insurance as well as life insurance business and 3 fraternal orders or societies carried on accident or sickness insurance only.

Table 27 shows the division of business in this field between federal and provincial licensees, and indicates that, as in the cases of fire and life insurance, the bulk of the business (about 90 p.c. in this case) is transacted by companies with Dominion registration.

Since, as indicated above, most of the companies carrying on casualty insurance in Canada also transact fire insurance, their assets, liabilities, income and expenditures are included in the financial statistics of fire insurance companies given in Section 1, Subsection 3, of this Chapter. Table 28 gives similar figures for the total casualty business of Canadian companies, and for the casualty business in Canada of British and foreign companies, whose transactions are confined to insurance other than fire and life. In 1948, there were 13 Canadian, 7 British and 56 foreign companies whose operations were limited to the same field.

During the war years, automobile insurance showed a favourable experience with a loss ratio of around 45 p.c. This ratio was slightly lower than for the pre-war years, the result of lessened traffic, but since the end of hostilities the experience tends to be less favourable and in 1948 stood at about 52 p.c.

Hail insurance in 1947 showed a loss ratio of 67 p.c. but in 1948 this had decreased to 64 p.c.