

25.—Total Registered Life Insurance Business in Canada and of Canadian Organizations Abroad, 1952^p

Item	New Policies Effectuated (net)	Net Insurance in Force Dec. 31	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Life Companies—				
Federal.....	2,293,841,438	19,097,633,552	480,538,329	161,473,928
Provincial.....	141,733,059	648,131,777	16,099,840	4,695,594
Canadian Fraternal Societies—				
Federal.....	47,547,322	295,939,775	4,151,755	4,329,164
Provincial.....	44,906,536	289,201,709	6,538,976	3,547,807
British life companies.....	74,055,180	443,275,711	10,296,873	2,999,725
Foreign life companies.....	672,918,219	5,562,003,368	130,627,651	40,416,386
Foreign fraternal societies.....	13,032,397	131,212,535	3,286,953	2,279,758
Grand Totals.....	3,288,034,151	26,467,398,427	651,540,377	219,742,362

Section 3.—Casualty Insurance

The growth of casualty insurance business has been steady since 1875. 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 1952 shows that casualty insurance in Canada now includes various forms of accident and 25 other classes of insurance transacted by companies with Federal Government registration. In 1880, 10 companies transacted casualty insurance but, in 1952, such insurance was issued by 302 companies, of which 75 were Canadian, 79 British and 148 foreign; of these, 215 companies also transacted fire insurance. In addition, 19 fraternal orders or societies conducted accident and sickness insurance as well as life insurance business and three fraternal orders or societies carried on accident or sickness insurance only.

Table 27 shows the division of business in this field between Federal Government registrations 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 Federal Government registration.

Since, as indicated above, most of the companies carrying on casualty insurance in Canada also transact fire insurance, their assets, liabilities, income and expenditure are included in the financial statistics of fire insurance companies given in Section 1, Subsection 3, of this Chapter. Table 28, p. 1182, gives corresponding figures for total casualty business of Canadian companies, and the casualty business in Canada of British and foreign companies, whose transactions are confined to insurance other than fire and life. In 1952, there were 18 Canadian, 5 British and 64 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 the War, the trend has been less favourable; in 1952 the ratio stood at about 55 p.c.

Hail insurance in 1951 showed a loss ratio of 41 p.c. and in 1952 this had increased to 54 p.c.