FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA FOR 32 YEARS (1869 to 1900) COVERED BY GOVERNMENT RETURNS, COMPILED FROM THE REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

Year.	Net Premiums Received.	Net Losses	Ratio of Losses	Expenses Estimated.	Ratio of Exps.		Ratio of Los- ses & Exps.	E. D.	Balance, Excess. The Reverse.	Ra tio of Ba- lance.
1869 to 1899	\$97,819,297	BRITISH OFFICES.								
		\$66,559,731 5,518,126	68.04 94.32	\$29,345,789 1.755,063	30.00 30.00	\$95,905,520 7,273,189	98.04 124.32	E. D.	\$1,913,777 1,422,979	1.96 24.32
900	\$103,669,507	\$72,077,857	69.52	\$31,100,552	30.00	\$ 103,178,709	99.52	E.	\$490,798	0.48
Total		CANADIAN OFFICES.								
1869 to 1899	\$34,926,611	\$24,545,110 1,015,900	70.27	\$10,477,983 380,460	30.00 30.00	\$35,023,093 1,396,360	100.27 110.10	D. D.	\$96,482 128,159	10.10
900	1,268,201 \$36,194,812	\$25,561,010	70.62	\$10,85 8,44 3	30.00	\$36,419,453	100.62	D.	\$224,641	0.62
Total		AMERICAN OFFICES.								2.98
1869 to 1899	\$15,715,686 1,184,802	\$10,533,207 1,245,975	67.02	\$4,714,706 355,441	30.00 30.06	\$15,247,913 1,601,416	97.02 135.16	E. D.	\$467,773 416,614	35.16
900	\$16,900,485	\$11,779,182	-	\$5,070,147	30,00	\$16,849,329	99.69	Ε.	\$51,169	0.3
Total		RECAPITULATION.								
British	16 900 488	\$72,077,857 25,561,010 11,779,182	10.02	10,858,443	30.00	36,419,453	100.62	D.	224,641	0.6
American	2170 701 807	\$109,418,045		\$47,029,44	30.00	\$156,447,49	99.80	E.	\$317,316	6 0.2

N.B.-Expenses estimated at 30%.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA.

A REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS FOR 32 YEARS.

The accompanying statement compiled from the last Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, shows in a clear and concise form the results of Fire Insurance in Canada for the period (32 years) covered by the Government Returns, viz., from 1869 to 1900 inclusive.

A careful examination of the figures, as presented in the tabulated statement, will prove particularly interesting and instructive at the present time. figures for the past year, so disastrous to the companies owing to the Ottawa-Hull conflagration, which alone cost them over three and a half millions, are given separately and are as follows:-

The net premiums received were	\$8,303,213	
r astimated at 30	\$10.270.96	

..\$2, 490,964 \$10,270,965 \$1,967,752

So that the losses and expenses combined exceeded the premiums received by nearly two million dollars; in other words, the companies paid in losses and expenses for the year 1900, \$123.70 for every \$100 received in premiums.

One would naturally suppose that the business as a whole, spread over a period of thirty-two years, amounting to over one hundred and fifty-six millions. would have provided sufficient reserve to meet the ab-

normal losses of 1900, and still leave a fair margin of profit, but unfortunately for the companies such is not the case, as the following figures indicate:-

The net premiums received in 32 years amount to\$ The losses paid amount to \$109,418,049, (69.80 per cent.) The estimated expenses to \$47,029,442 \$	
(30 per cent.) Leaving premiums in excess of losses and expenses To which should be added the out-	\$317,316
standing premiums at end of 1900 (partly estimated)	688,414
Making the total premiums in excess of losses and expenses	\$1,005,730

Against which must be charged

- (1) The reserve of unearned premiums and
- (2) The outstanding losses at the end of the year, as iollows :-

(1) The unearned premium reserve partly estimated amounting to(2) The outstanding or unpaid losses.	\$6,108.454 607,466
	\$6,715,920
If we deduct from this sum the pre-	
miums in excess of losses and ex- penses, viz	\$1,005.730
There still remains a deficit of	\$5.710.190

These figures taken from the Returns furnished to