FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1898. 1 2

We present herewith our usual preliminary statement, shewing the results of fire insurance in the Dominion, for the years 1890 to 1898 inclusive. We desire to thank the managers of the companies for favoring THE CHRONICLE with these figures in advance. The statement will be found of great interest and, although we were unable to obtain the returns of a few of the companies, and consequently had to estimate same, we believe the general results will be found fairly accurate, and afford insurance managers and others the chance of knowing the results of the year's business some weeks in advance of the regular returns.

The year has been a most unsatisfactory one. The average loss ratio is, in round figures, 74 per cent., to which when the expense ratio of 30 per cent. be added, will make a total of 104, about 10 per cent. in excess of 1897.

THE CAUSES OF FIRES IN MONTREAL.

(The Annual Report of the Fire Commissioners.)

To His Worship the Mayor and the Aldermen of the City of Montreal:---

Gentlemen,---

We have the honour of submitting to you a report of our work during the year, beginning the first of January, 1898, to the first of January, 1899.

During the space of time, we have made investigations to discover the origin of 567 fires, and we have filed at the office of the Clerk of Peace written evidence given on oath by witnesses in these cases.

It affords us great pleasure to acknowledge in the present report that we have received from the officers and men of the Montreal Fire and Police Brigades all the information and help asked for.

The following table designates the class of property destroyed, or partly so, the amount insured and the losses incurred in each case by the insurance companies:—

1	roperty.	Insurance.	Losses
- 4	Bakeries	1,900	189
2		1,000	550
1	Bathing establishment	108,000	800
1	Black dressing manufacture	3,000	50
- 3	Blacksmiths' shops	1,200	340
3	Boarding houses	6,200	
- 4	Boot and shoe stores and manu-	.,	1,000
	factures	9,200	0
1	Box manufacture	8,000	8,550
6	Butchers' shops	2,850	125
	Button manufacture	600	1,100
6	Candy, cigar stores and confec-	000	25
	tioners	13,400	
3	Carpenters' shops	1,100	1,425
2	Carriages and waggon shops		135
7	Churches, colleges and convents	1,300	725
4	City's property	116,300	79,385
2	Clothiers' and Tailors' shops.	8,000	1,500
ī	Cotton mill	11,500	4,125
i	Doors and each manufacture	25,000	200
- 2	Doors and sash manufacture.	25,000	10.000
11	Druggists' stores	12,000	525
•••	Dry goods stores	1,341,700	1,046,900

	Total	\$3,707,225	\$1,382,753
	linware store	12,000	9,000
1 1	lea Store	500	50
1.2	facture	6,000	100
1 5	Suspenders and umbrella manu-	1.1.1	
1 4	Spring manufacture	15,000	12,000
1 3	Soap manufacture	6,000	75
1.4	ture	55,000	6,500
1 1	Shirts' and collars' manufac-		
2 :	Ships supplies and steamers.	43,500	4,200
04 6	Sheds, stables and hay-lofts	56,975	24,096
8 3	Saw mills	51,000	2,500
-	Koonng material stores	8,000	125
	nail factories	489,000	85,500
3	Kolling mills and horse-shoe		
	Kendering house	400	250
4	Kailway property	24,100	1,100
2	Provision stores	4,500	80
	eries' estab	19,500	12,050
4	Printing, engraving and station		.,
2	Prepared meat manufacture.	47,000	4,500
2	Plumbers' shops	800	25
1	Photographer's studio	600	1,500
6	Paint, Varnish shops and stores.	45,100	1,650
	Oil cloth manufacture	10,000	100
4	Omces	16,500	2,075
1	Music store	15,000	50
1	Millinery store	20,000	8.000
1	Machinery factory	15,000	100
	Laundries	1,300	2,575
2	Insurance properties	17,500	100
i	Ice house	9,650	1,250
7	Hospital	3,000	500
ĭ	Hardware stores	182,100	1,225
3	Groceries	42,810	5,853
95	Glass works	10,500	1,650
	General stores	480,000	520
22	Furniture stores	21,700	10,000
1	Fruit store	5,500	1,500
4	Foundries	9,500	650
3	Engines and boiler shops	80,000	35,000
1	Electrical supplies' manufacture	14,000	10,500
	Dwellings	2,750	1,200
			31,524

It must be remarked that these figures do not totally cover the losses, but simply the damages done to the buildings or goods where the fire originated.

Fires for a large portion have been caused by the explosion of coal oil lamps and coal oil stoves. We may also observe that during the past year several fires have occurred, the origin of which cannot be accounted for, except through the electric wires used for lighting purposes. During the last year from this source alone, we mean the introduction of electric wires in the premises, as far as we have been able to ascertain, the losses by fire have been greater by over one million dollars than from any other causes. We also desire to bring to your notice that these wires afford a source of danger, and that they might lead to incendiarism, as they leave no possibility of tracing and detecting the guilty parties utilizing their employ.

The causes and origin of the fires as shown by the investigations are as under: Over-heated stoves, furnaces and pipes, 41; defective chimneys, grates or ovens, 59; coal oil, lamp and stove exposions, 79; careless handling or matches, candles or lamps, 80; smoking, 38; spontaneous combustion, 10; gas jets, auer lights and explosions of gas stoves, 13; electric wires, 29; hot ashes, 15; water pipes, 4; tramps, 14; maliciously set, 13; mice and matches, 15; friction 3; plumbers' and painters' stoves and lamps, 3; probable accidents, 83; causes unknown, 66.