

The Employers Liability Assurance Corporation (limited), which until recently carried on in Canada the business of fire reinsurance, received on the 24th day of October, 1895, a license to carry on the business of Guarantee and Accident Insurance.

The total accident premiums received in Canada were \$323,272, insuring an amount of \$58,047,696, and the sum of \$147,945 was paid for claims, with \$49,654 claims not settled.

The guarantee business was conducted by three companies—one Canadian, one British and one American.

This list does not differ from that of the year 1893.

The premiums received were \$76,607, guaranteeing an amount of \$13,053,248, and the net amount paid for claims was \$19,806 with \$5,959 claims not settled.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1894.

The business of plate glass insurance was transacted by four incorporated companies, viz.: 2 Canadian (1 of which combined it with accident insurance and 1 with steam boiler insurance), 1 British (combined with accident), and 1 American, and by two firms of individual underwriters, having their chief place of business in the city of Montreal.

The companies and the individual underwriters above referred to, having adopted the system of insurance by replacement, instead of paying the value of the glass broken, and their contracts not stating any amounts as insured thereby, their returns do not show the amount of insurance effected during the year, nor the amount in force at the end thereof. The premiums received during the year in Canada for plate glass insurance were \$43,933, being greater than the amount received the previous year by \$10,791, and the total losses incurred were \$20,604, being \$3,100 in excess of the amount incurred in 1893.

CREDIT INDEMNITY, 1894.

The branch of insurance technically known by the above name was commenced in Canada, in January, 1893, when a license was issued to the Canadian and European Export Credit System Company of Newark, New Jersey, to carry on, in the Dominion, the business of insuring wholesale dealers, jobbers and manufacturers against excess losses by reason of bad debts. Four or five companies are engaged in this class of business in the United States, but that above mentioned is the only one which has applied for admission to Canada. The total premiums received by it during the year amounted to \$18,553, guaranteeing excess losses to the amount of \$593,000.

The net amount paid for claims was \$12,453, with \$9,000 claims not settled.

The company is about to retire from Canada.

BURGLARY INSURANCE, 1894.

This branch of insurance, which is transacted to a considerable extent in Great Britain, has been recently introduced into Canada. On the 14th June, 1893, a license was issued to the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (Limited), whose head office is at the city of Montreal, to transact the business of guaranteeing against loss or damage by reason of burglary or house-breaking, and of guaranteeing against loss of jewellery, bullion and other movable property deposited with it for safe-keeping. The company was incorporated by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, assented to on the 1st April, 1893.

NUMBER OF COMPANIES.

At the present time there are ninety-five (95) companies under the supervision of this office. The nature of the business transacted by them is as follows:—

Life insurance, 39; do assessment plan, 9; fire insurance, 34; inland marine insurance, 6; ocean marine insurance, 2; accident insurance, 7; guarantee insur-

ance, 4; steam boiler insurance, 2; plate glass insurance, 6; credit indemnity insurance, 1; burglary guarantee insurance, 1; tornado insurance, 1.

DEPOSITS

The deposits for the protection of policy-holders, held by the Honorable the Receiver General, in trust for these companies, at 22nd July, 1895, amounted to \$23,570,039.73 in securities, as follows:—

Canada Government securities.....	\$ 3,551,428 73
Canada Provincial debentures.....	3,097,331 61
United States bonds.....	1,791,000 00
Swedish Government bonds.....	58,400 00
British Government securities.....	845,143 62
British Colonial securities.....	52,216 67
Bank deposit receipts.....	110,000 00
Montreal Harbor bonds.....	413,000 00
Municipal securities.....	11,518,479 10
Bank stocks.....	25,420 00
Loan companies' debentures.....	178,120 00
Canadian Pacific and Canada Central Ry. bonds....	1,445,500 00

Totals..... \$23,570,039 73

There was also deposited with Canadian trustees, in conformity with the Act, \$4,450,697, making a total of \$28,020,736.73 for the protection of policy-holders, being an increase since last report of \$1,204,141.12.

The distribution of the total sum of \$28,020,736.73, held, as above mentioned, for the protection of policy-holders among the different classes, is as follows:—

Fire and Inland Marine ..	\$5,893,535 42
Life.....	21,410,008 70
Accident, guarantee, plate glass, etc.....	687,192 61

\$ 8,020,736 73

TOTAL PREMIUMS.

The total amount of premiums received for all forms of insurance was \$18,227,575, of which \$7,295,401 was received by Canadian companies, and \$10,932,174 by British and American.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Convention was held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of October of the Life Underwriters' Association of the United States. The gathering took place at Philadelphia in the Century Club House. The physical appearance of the delegates attracted much attention, the remark being general that life assurance business seemed to have representatives of the highest class of risks, most of them being men of remarkably fine physique, and the deliberations proved the mental equipments to be a match for their physical. The Convention opened by prayer by Dr. Philip L. Jones, after which Mayor Warwick was warmly welcomed, whose address was much appreciated. He put the case of life assurance in these words: "People take life insurance because they love their families, and want them cared for when the head of the family is removed." It would be well for this, or a like noble object, to be the inspiration of all life assurance, as then the terrible scandal of "grave-yard insurance" would be unknown.

After the President's address, Mr. Shipley, of the Provident Life & Trust Co., read a paper on "The ideal life insurance company," in the course of which he succeeded in securing the closest attention and interest of his hearers.

There were two sessions on the 24th, at one of which Mr. Emory McClintock, actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, made a most entertain-