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Sault Ste Marie developing.

Sault Ste. Marie expects to have a population of 200,000 in ten years or less. The steel and steel

rail and pulp mills are running to their full capacity, and the plant is being laid down for the works of a tube company that, it is reported, will employ several thousand men. Over \$2,000,000 has been spent in the buildings and plant of the pulp mill. The companies now in operation at the "Soo" have a combined capital of \$117,000,000. Cheap raw material, cheap power, cheap transportation are the three factors now doing wonders in developing this industrial centre that had only 2,500 inhabitants four years ago and now has 15,000. The line from the Soo towards Michipicoten is progressing rapidly and the district is beginning to be settled. The Soo promises to be a good place for establishing an insurance connection, and for a young man to settle and "grow up with the country."

Consequential Damages.

A fire company at New Orleans recently cancelled one of its policies covering the building and machinery of a brewery. The policy contained a clause making the company liable on consequential losses. In withdrawing the policy it was explained that, in the judgment of the manager, it is not a legitimate function for an insurance company to sell indemnity against consequential damage. Such a form of insurance undoubtedly leaves an opening for claims far in excess of what is contemplated or paid for. In the case of a brewery a small fire that stopped the machinery might involve a very heavy loss by causing beer to be spoilt. So in other manufacturing establishments, or stores, or warehouses, a fire of quite moderate extent, as a fire, may do enormous consequential damage. To allow a clause

to be inserted and remain in a fire policy, which commits the underwriting company to the payment of indemnity for losses, the limit of which is undefined, losses of a "consequential" nature, is not a prudent way of writing risks.

Quick Settlements.

Two cases are going the round of English papers narrating the prompt settlement of two fire insurance claims. In one instance a fire occurred at 4 a. m., and at 10 a. m., a cheque was delivered for a \$500 loss. In another, the fire took place early in the day and settlement was made on same day. There is such a singular correspondence between the dates and hours of these two fires and the claims arising from them being paid that they appear to be one incident with the name of the company changed. Quick payment of claims may be overdone as there is danger of settlements being made before all the relevant facts are ascertained. The certainty or chance of getting a sum of money from an insurance company in the course of a few hours after a fire would be a great temptation to a certain class of policyholders. The earlier a fire is enquired into and the site of it inspected and examination made of the goods injured, the better. But to rush at a settlement is to run a risk of closing the affair before the claim has been thoroughly proven to be sound. "Make haste slowly" is not a bad motto in these affairs.

A Coronation Problem.

Will those who paid for seats on street platforms and in buildings to see the Coronation procession be able to recover their money from those to whom it was paid for this convenience? The point is a knotty one. It has been held that a person who