AND FIREMEN'S REVIEW

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SUBSCRIPTION:

After May First the Office of "INSURANCE SOCIETY"

WILL BE IN THE

EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING, No. 102 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

ALL communications to be addressed to the Editor. Insurance Society, and correspondence to bear the name and address of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A SUBJECT will be given in our next issue, on which we will request concisely written essays, offering a premium of \$25 for that which shall be adjudged to be the best. During this month we would be thankful for suggestions as to the topic that would be of most benefit to "Insurance Society."

There are visible symptoms of growth in Insurance Society; the first issue had four pages; the second, twelve; the third and present number has sixteen, and we trust that the intelligent demand that has warranted us in this increase will also increase, and that our efforts will be appreciated and seconded by all members of the Insurance fraternity. Our aim is to supply news, and to be a means of affording friendly intercourse among the various sections of "Society," now frequently as much at variance in mind and in opinions (to say nothing of morals) as they are distant from one another by reason of the geographical formation of our Dominion.

"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."—In our last issue we summarized the particulars and decision in an arbitration case arising from non-concurrent policies on the stock of Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists.

The March number of the New York Insurance Monitor contains a letter from Montreal, signed "H," asking the editor's opinion as to what the adjustment of this loss should be, and with his request sending a copy of the case as presented by Companies "A. and B." The Monitor gives its answer at length, in a manner favorable to the evident tenor of "H's" request, but in a non-committal manner, several times stating that they had only one side of the case before them, and asserting "that in

almost every case the Courts have regarded rather what seemed equitable in the special circumstances than the application of any general rule."

We assume that the lordly *Monitor* had consigned to the waste paper basket the copy of our infant Insurance Society that would have given them each side of the question, and the decision of three arbitrators, mutually appointed by the disputants, and chosen for their well known ability, integrity and disinterestedness.

Canadian Insurance Society, even that part of it whose views and pocket the decision disagreed with, has reason to be satisfied with this amicable and "inexpensive" method of settling disputes, and if "H" had kindly sent the *Monitor* the "other side," Society would have had the benefit of a second independent opinion on the subject.

THE FORMATION OF LOCAL BOARDS.

A circular has recenly been issued by the Advisory Committee of the United Fire Underwriters in America, inviting the attention of Companies to a resolution adopted by the Association at their meeting in October last, that each member "should, in his individual capacity, exert his utmost efforts toward the formation and the satisfactory working of Local Boards throughout the United States." The opinion expressed was that, while chary of dictating on the question of rates, or even of preparing a uniform letter of instructions, the Association yet thought that such a resolution requesting all Company Managers to use their influence with their agents, would have the effect of arousing their interest in the subject, and also thought that much could be done to induce agents to organize Local Boards, and adopt carefully adjusted rates, equitable alike to the Companies and the assured, for all points at which such action is at all practicable.

Wherever these Boards are formed, the Association must contrive to steer clear of the two rocks that usually endanger such, i.e.: Fixing rates above a fair paying basis, and thus inducing the formation of outside Companies: and dishonest undercutting by members. And with all past experience to the contrary, it does seem that such a panacea for the evils surrounding the fire underwriting profession can, in most cases by judicious management, be successfully adopted.

The first danger is one little heeded at the commencement of such associations, All past differences