

short we question if by any other means a man can acquire the right to call himself an expert.

There are three companies doing boiler insurance in Canada at the present time, two Canadian and one American, and as many more have made attempts to carry on the business, but have apparently been unsuccessful in doing so. It may be of interest to our readers to know the names of these companies:—

Company.	Commenced Business.	Ceased to do Business.
The Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co. of Canada...	Oct. 9th, 1875.	.....
London Mutual Boiler Ins. Co., Ltd., of London, England .....	May 2nd, 1877.	31st. Dec., 1879.
American Steam Boiler Ins. Co., of New York. ....	July 1st, 1889.	31st. Dec., 1891.
Steam Boiler & Plate Glass Ins. Co. of Canada..	July 27th, 1893.	31st. Dec., 1895.
Canadian Casualty & Boiler Ins. Company. ....	March 7th, 1903.	.....
Maryland Casualty Co. ....	Jan. 1st, 1904.	.....

With the exception of the Canadian Casualty & Boiler Insurance Company, which is incorporated under an Ontario charter, all these companies are and have been licensed to do business by the Dominion Government.



—"Commercial Intelligence," London, does not seem impressed with any great leaning on the part of the Dominion Government towards a lowering of the Canadian tariff against goods manufactured in the Mother Country. Our London contemporary is of opinion that it will be apparent to anyone who studies the new customs regulations that, either from design or not, they constitute a second line of protection of a formidable character. It does not refer so much to the "dumping" clause, which may be regarded as an honest attempt to deal with unfair competition, but to what it regards as the new restrictions on import trade generally. British goods shipped to order have now to be accompanied by a certificate of value, a certificate of origin, and a surtax certificate, while the invoice values must be set out in a particular order. It is quite certain, thinks the journal quoted, that it would not pay a shipper to master these various forms and regulations, and go to the expense of printing these certificates to execute a chance order from the Dominion. The cost of the additional printing and stationery, not to speak of the time occupied in preparing the documents, forms a substantial addition to the sum paid in import duties, and we calculate that through the new Canadian regulations British shippers have already been mulcted in some £5,000. Shippers of goods on consignment (i.e., not sold prior to shipment) are treated as a class apart, as probable "dumpers," and with their invoices must send a sworn declaration of value. In the above estimate are not reckoned the fees they may have to pay when attesting such documents, so that £5,000 is probably well within the mark.

#### CANADIAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

On yesterday the annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association was opened in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto. A very considerable representation was present, the president of the Association, Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, in the chair. Members present were: Thomas McDougall, general manager of the Quebec Bank; G. H. Balfour, general manager of the Union Bank; W. E. Stavert, St. John, general manager of the Bank of New Brunswick; E. L. Thorne, Halifax, general manager of the Union Bank of Halifax; D. R. Clarke, Halifax, general manager of the People's Bank of Nova Scotia; J. A. McKinnon, Sherbrooke, general manager of the Eastern Townships Bank; Tancrede Bienvenu, Montreal, general manager of the Provincial Bank; M. J. H. Prendergast, general manager of the Banque d' Hochelaga; D. M. Stewart, general manager of the Sovereign Bank; Edson L. Pease and J. Gillespie Muir, of the Royal Bank; Arthur F. Doble, secretary to the general manager of the Bank of Montreal; J. T. P. Knight, secretary and treasurer of the Association, and editor of the Canadian Bankers' Journal.

Among those represented by their local managers are the general managers of the Molsons Bank, the Bank of British North America, the Merchants Bank. Yesterday the visitors were the guests of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at luncheon. To-day there is to be a luncheon party given by the Toronto banks, and a dinner party in the evening, at which His Excellency the Governor-General will be the guest of honor. Next week we hope to give a resumé of the proceedings of the meeting.



#### LIABILITY INSURANCE.

The announcement of the probable dissolution of the liability insurance conference in the United States came, no doubt, with somewhat of a shock to the Canadian managers of the different companies which write that kind of business in the Dominion, in view of the fact that a similar tariff arrangement had just been entered into by them modelled largely after that just mentioned. While nothing has been definitely settled at the present writing, there seems every reason to believe, however, that a larger and stronger association will be formed at once in the United States, embracing in addition to the old board companies the principal companies heretofore not members of this conference. Under this new arrangement the liability conference will be in a position to improve on its excellent work done in the past in connection with proper and adequate liability ratings.

There is not the slightest occasion, therefore, so far as we can see, for the members of the Accident Underwriters' Association of Canada to become discouraged over what at first blush looks like failure in the United States of such a tariff arrangement. On the contrary, the fact that the leading non-board companies there are joining the new Tariff Association should make more certain, if possible, the belief of the liability companies doing business in Canada, that a mutually agreed-upon tariff arrangement is an absolute essential to the proper and profitable underwriting of liability risks in the Dominion.



#### THE HOME BANK OF CANADA.

The authorities of this new bank have chosen an attractive illustration for their prospectus—a low, flat-roofed log cottage, with an external stone chimney, having the sort of primitive look that the huts of the York Pioneers present to the spectator at the south-west corner of the Exposition grounds, the legend underneath being the "First Canadian Home." This bank has been incorporated to take over and continue as a bank the business of the Home Savings and Loan Company, Limited, which has existed for fifty years, and has at the present time over 8,000 depositors. Our readers are familiar with the preliminary steps taken towards the formation of this bank, the procuring of its charter of