

we said above, this is only the first part of the duties of the remaining half-year. The association has its internal policy to regulate as well as its external. We may illustrate this under a sub-head or two, where a dozen would be possible.

#### **Membership and Organization.**

In the first place it behooves the present executive to hand over the association to their successors in as good shape in the matter of membership and organization as they received it from their predecessors. They should strive even to hand it over in better shape. It is gratifying to know in this connection that the membership lists of practically every department that has been finally canvassed are larger than they ever were before. During the present month the Department of Agriculture has passed the mark where it may demand two representatives. It might be well if other departments strove to emulate this example. Then, there are actually two Departments, the Justice and the Senate, which are still without representatives at all. Surely this is capable of correction, and at once. There is a special committee of the executive assigned to the particular duty of ensuring that the organization of the association is as wide as the inside service itself. They should get busy and stay busy till they can report their work completed.

#### **Confederation.**

Speaking of organization may bring us to the topic of the Confederation meeting of April 29 and 30. As the parent of the movement, the local association should spare no efforts towards contributing to its success. That success will undoubtedly be best insured by the force of the example which we will be able to exhibit, on the spot, to the visiting delegates, of

the benefits of practical co-operation. A very careful programme of the proceedings should be mapped out in advance, and every possible use made of the limited time at the disposal of the convention. Above all, let the association itself clearly realize the part it is to assume once the new body comes into possession of the field to which it may properly lay claim. It is the literal truth that the tremendous possibilities of the proposed organization are difficult to grasp at once. There are 8,000 civil servants in Canada. Place them in line and marching to the same time, and there are few enterprises they may not attempt, and few obstacles they will not surmount. It is wholly unnecessary to be afraid of the size of the task. If we could see a couple of years ahead in this matter, we might be surprised at the revelation. A paid general manager, a journal to set advertizers scrambling? Why not?

---

### **A VIGOROUS FIGHT.**

**The Bill to Incorporate the Civil Service Savings and Loan Society meets with Opposition. — An Amendment to the Companies' Act Proposed to Facilitate Co-operation.**

When the passage of the Co-operative Societies Bill was attempted at the last session of parliament, it was vigorously opposed by the representatives of the Province of Ontario, on the ground that it constituted an infringement of provincial rights. In view of this, the opposition which the bill to incorporate the Savings and Loan Society encountered in the Private Bills Committee of the legislature is somewhat surprising.

The bill came before the committee