

The old-fashioned legal bills of cost have been revised almost out of existence, and the Society has always been against "unlicensed" conveyancing.

—CSFC—

DOMINION OF CANADA CIVIL SERVANTS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A regular meeting of this association was held in the O'Brien Hall, on Tuesday, April 13, 1920, at 8 p.m.

The vice-president, Mr. G. A. Stevens, occupied the chair, and in his opening remarks stated that he was sorry to have to announce that the president, Mr. E. A. Burns, would be unable to be present, owing to having met with an accident recently.

It was unanimously decided that the secretary be instructed to write a letter to Mr. Burns, expressing the regrets of the members of this association in connection with his recent accident.

Mr. J. McMurphy tendered his resignation as a member of the executive on the grounds that he thought a member from another department should be represented, but it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting not to accept the same.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. McMurphy for his kind offer, and also for his good work in the past as a member of the executive.

After general business had been

disposed of, Mr. D. H. Elliott, secretary-treasurer of the B. C. Customs Association, addressed the meeting in connection with his recent trip to Ottawa, and gave the members a good outline as to what had taken place at the Convention of the Civil Service Federation.

A hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Elliott, for his very interesting talk on the convention.

New branch at Kamloops

A meeting of the members of the Dominion Civil Service staffs of the Kamloops district was held in Kamloops, B.C., on March 31, 1920, and a branch of the Civil Service Federation of Canada was organized, the following officers being elected for the year:—

President, C. G. Cline; vice-president, Thos. Howell; secretary, C. B. Corbould; treasurer, Mrs. Mary K. Cox; executive committee, H. Shotton, W. J. Ferguson, John F. Smith.

The following federal services were represented: Customs, Fisheries, Soldier Settlement Board, and the following branches of the Department of the Interior,— Forestry, Hydro-metric Survey, Dominion Lands, Crown Timber, and Indian Affairs; nearly twenty members in all. Various sub-committees were appointed.

Meetings are to be held monthly and all federal civil servants in the district are being invited to attend, and to join the organization.

power, relatively speaking, of, say, fifty cents. This fact brings little satisfaction to the insured or to his beneficiary, but it must be pointed out to the person now considering insurance that in his case the experience will probably be reversed. Assuming that we have reached the crest of the wave of high prices, and that with the gradual increase in production and repair of the wastage of war there will be a gradual increase in the purchasing power of money, his premiums will be paid in large part in dollars of low purchasing power, while the proceeds will be payable in dollars of a comparatively high purchasing power. The advantage to be thus gained will be proportionate to the shortening of the premium paying period. The greatest advantage will be reaped by the person paying the single premium. On the foregoing assumptions a Civil Service insurance policy, purchased by a single premium, should be a most profitable investment.

The policies issued during the month of February have been distributed among the Departments as follows:—

| | No. | Amount. |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| Agriculture | 4 | \$ 14,000 |
| Customs & Inland Revenue | 11 | 32,000 |
| House of Commons Staff | 1 | 5,000 |
| Interior | 2 | 6,000 |
| Justice | 1 | 5,000 |
| Mines | 2 | 6,000 |
| Militia | 2 | 5,000 |
| Naval | 3 | 10,000 |
| Post Office | 23 | 60,000 |
| Railway Commission | 2 | 7,000 |
| Royal N. W. M. Police | 1 | 5,000 |
| Soldiers' Settlement Board | 1 | 3,000 |
| | 53 | \$158,000 |

A comparative statement for the years 1919 and 1920, to date, is as follows:—

| Month. | 1919 | 1920 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| January | \$ 83,000 | \$127,000 |
| February | 214,000 | 158,000 |
| | \$297,000 | \$285,000 |

—CSFC—

THE OLD COUNTRY VIEW

The one minimum demand which must once and for all be placed beyond argument or bargaining is the complete restoration of the purchasing power of the 1914 scales of salary. Unless this can be conceded, Whitleyism may well be wiped out of the Service, and the Service driven headlong into direct antagonism and militant Trade Unionism!

Government Insurance

Furnished by the Department of Insurance

One of the most outstanding features of the economic and financial history of the year 1919 has been the phenomenal increase in the amount of life insurance issued during the year, compared with the business transacted in any previous year. The new business written and paid for amounted to \$519,863,639, the corresponding amount for 1918 being \$313,251,556. There has been, therefore, an increase in business written of 66 per cent.

The amount of Civil Service insurance written has shown a similar increase. In 1918 the amount of new business issued was \$982,000 and in 1919 the amount was \$1,463,000.

More persons are insuring today than ever before and they are insuring for larger amounts, on the average, than ever before. The amount of insurance considered sufficient five years ago is now seen to be totally inadequate. It was probably inadequate then, although the insured may not have thought so, but with the enormous increase in the cost of living there can be no doubt about it.

A life insurance policy effected twenty years ago and now maturing has been paid for, in large part, in dollars worth in purchasing power one hundred cents, while the proceeds are being paid in dollars of a purchasing