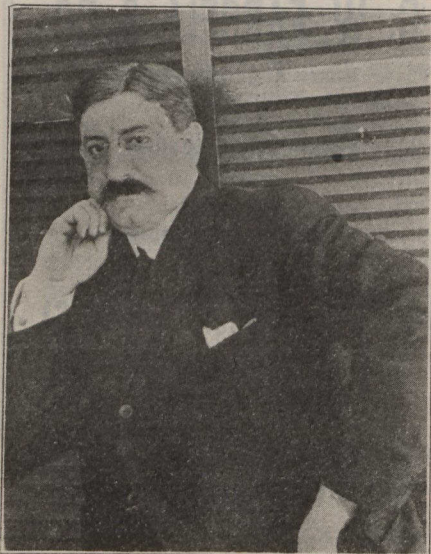


CIVIL SERVICE CLUB NOTES.

In the notes of last issue mention was made of the fact that Mr. Frank J. P. Crean had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical So-



FRANK J. P. CREAN.

ciety on account of his research work around the Hudson Bay. The *Civilian* has pleasure in this issue of producing a photo of this gentleman who is one of the directors of the Club.

Mr. Crean is an Irishman from Dublin, who first saw the light in 1875. After his course at the Royal College of Service he came to Canada and engaged in the exciting life of a cow-boy. He enlisted and served in the South African war in Roberts' Horse, and the C. M. Rifles. Returning to Canada he practiced as a Civil Engineer in the prairie provinces and British Columbia. In 1908 Mr. Crean was engaged by the Railway Lands Branch, of the Department of Interior, and since that time has been doing exploratory work.

Mr. E. S. Bushy, formerly Customs Inspector in British Columbia, but recently appointed to the new position of Superintending Inspector at Ottawa has been elected a member of the Club.

Mr. E. V. Johnston, of the Department of Railways and Canals, has also been added to the membership.

BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE.

Do New Laws Deny the Principle of Merit?

It is the fashion with many people in this country to give the British civil service as the last word in the struggle against the spoils system. The idea of appointments otherwise than by merit, it is said, would not be tolerated or even considered by the British public. The discussion gives one the impression of a finished organization of public servants conservatively yet efficiently carrying on its business, as free from interference by politicians as the workman at his bench. But recent laws have immensely extended the bounds of government employment. The valuation of all the lands of Britain, made necessary under the famous Lloyd George budget, the old age pensions, and now the universal insurance of working people, have called for the appointment of thousands of officials. And complaint is made that these appointments are in the hands of the government alone. Caustic indeed are some of the comments on this point made by opponents of the Asquith government. In relation to the insurance bill, *The Civilian*, of Great Britain, has the following to say on this subject. Incidentally, it is worth while to notice with what freedom this "accredited organ of the civil service" criticizes both government and opposition:

"It certainly cannot be claimed