

Nowadays, the crowd want "quick haps the number of players reduced. action" and a continuous performance. The long throws and constant waits in lacrosse tend to lessen the interest of the onlooker. If Dr. Beers, of Montreal,—the founder of the game as it is now played,—were alive no doubt he would favour amendments looking to the above ends, for he was above all things a "progressive."

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Down in Pinehurst, North Carolina, our own lady golf champion, Miss Dorothy Campbell, is holding her own with the best of them.

After winning the English, American and Canadian championships, the little lady experienced an off year last season and lost the United States title—let us hope only temporarily. Judging by her present form, there seems good reason to hope that Miss Campbell will come into her own again.

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One of the most energetic aquatic organizations in the vicinity of the Capital is the Britannia Boat Club. At their annual meeting recently a popular member of the Civil Service was elected President for the ensuing year, in the person of Mr. J. Saxon Fraser, of the Immigration Branch, Department of Interior. Mr. Fraser has long been one of the most energetic spirits in the club, and the coming season will, *The Civilian* has no doubt, be the most successful in its history.

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The world's record for the running high jump of 6 ft. 5 $\frac{3}{8}$  in. has stood for nearly 17 years. It was made in New York by the great Irish athlete, M. F. Sweeney, in 1895. Last week it was surpassed at Stanford University, California, by a student, George Horin, who jumped the great height of 6 ft. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$  in. It is very doubtful whether this will be beaten for many years. At many athletic meets a competitor would stand a good chance of winning whose performance was a foot lower than the above record.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

From an article in a recent issue of *Queen's Quarterly* we cull the following succinct account of the Indian civil service. The article is entitled "British Experience in Tropical Colonization," and is by Professor W. L. Grant:

Thus to control the selfishness which would exploit the natives, a strong civil service is necessary, and to attain this Great Britain has spared no pains.

India, with its millions of inhabitants, is so much the most important British possession that it is under the control of one of the chief ministers in the British Cabinet, the Secretary of State for India. His powers, however, are limited by a well-paid special body, the India Council, composed of experts, the majority of whom must have passed a number of years in India. The functions of this Council are mainly advisory, but in questions of revenue, though it cannot originate, it can impose a veto on the Secretary of State, which can be overridden only by Parliament. Under the Secretary of State is the India Office, in London. For India itself a neelaborate civil service has been organized, to whose opinion great respect is paid. The method on which these two Indian services, at home and in India, have been organised, has been described by an eminent American scholar, Mr. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, who gives to it the highest praise. I can at most point out one or two of its chief features.

(1) The British Government has realized that to get good men it is necessary to pay them well. The chief permanent official at the India Office in London receives £2,500 per annum. Beneath him are six secretaries, each with £1,200. Then come six assistants, who begin with £800, and rise to £1,000; then eight senior clerks, who begin at £600, and rise to £800. Some of these also earn extra allowances; thus if one of them becomes private secretary to the Min-