

April 3rd it was read a third time by a vote of 130 to 35. During the two discussions in the House the language of those opposed to the Bill was pitched in a key not quite in accord with the assertion of the member for Glengarry, that "if this question had been discussed merely by politicians something like urbanity might have been exercised by the opposing parties towards each other." Allowances, however, must be made for men who felt that they were in a hopeless minority. The Queen's College Bill passed the House without opposition. We question if there is any University in the world so fortified by legislation as Queen's is now. It has the "æS triplex" of Royal Charter, Provincial Legislature and Dominion Parliament.

WITH the return of spring we may expect to see foot-ball again take its place as the College game *par excellence*. It is a pity that no universal rules are attached to this game in Canada, for with their adoption we are satisfied that more interest would be taken in it. Some Colleges play under the Rugby rules, others under the old Association rules, the result being that there is no uniformity of practice. Without practice no competent teams can take the field, and the variety of rules alluded to renders but few match games between Colleges possible.

We favour the formation of a "Football Association" for Canada, and the adoption of a code of regulations which shall be binding on all clubs belonging to the Association. This would give a natural impetus to match games, and, as a consequence, foster an inter-collegiate spirit. Membership in the Association could be open to all Colleges and High Schools in Canada, subject to the payment of an annual fee. The Association regulations would, of course, be the standard for all match games, and, as an inducement

for a large number of clubs to compete, we would suggest that a challenge cup, or other prize, be offered for competition. Owing to the scattered nature of the country, and the distances to be traversed for the purpose of holding matches, it would be advisable to have the clubs told off into sections, each with a centre. Ontario, for instance, might be divided into two sections, an eastern and western, each with a centre, where the final tie of each section could be played off, entitling the winning club to direct competition for the cup with the chosen team of the other section.

We are of the opinion that the adoption of some such plan as the above would add greatly to the strength of the foot-ball clubs now in existence here and elsewhere, and infuse a spirit into the practices which would of itself guarantee success. We have alluded to the subject before, and would like to hear from the College press pro and con.

THE system of Public and High School instruction in Canada has been often and deservedly praised by educationists as a model of teaching method. Under the fostering care of an enlightened Government the work of bringing educational advantages within the reach of poor and rich alike has advanced until Canada's school system is the admiration, not merely of Canadians, but of the civilized world. The rude log-cabins which served the purposes of school-houses in early settlers' times have given place to costly and commodious structures where Young Canada learns—not the three R's merely, as in olden time, but a list of subjects as varied as there are departments in Art and Science.

We take it for granted that this is right, and in accord with the general progress of the country. So far from limiting the extensive range of subjects taught in Canadian Public and High Schools, we would like to