

confined to that sphere, it would be almost impossible to exaggerate the importance and usefulness of such study even along the one line. How splendid the books of the Old and New Testaments are simply for educational purposes, both in an historical and a literary way. They contain the whole of a nation's history and literature. They contain that literature in all the various forms in which it was developed; and, moreover, the nation in whose history they interest us is as remote as possible from our own modern life. If the object of education be to give mental versatility, width of knowledge, and largeness of outlook, if it is to create intellectual curiosity and suggest objects of study, then what could be more desirable than a study of these books? As a matter of educational utility, does not the Bible claim a first place, or, at least, some place, in the schools and colleges of the land?

But no one believes that the Bible could be studied even as a literature without its impressing upon the student great moral and religious truths. The great lessons of all history stand out upon its pages with unparalleled clearness and force. As a basis for moral training the study of the Bible is an absolute necessity. If the true aim and object of all education is character—and who would deny it—then a system of education which ignores the world's noblest handbook of morality is seriously and fundamentally at fault.—*Christian Guardian*, 23, 7, '02.

fact that Great Britain has not conceded any vital point. She has been so generous in minor matters that some commentators go so far as to say that Great Britain gets all the peace and the Boers get everything else, the intimation being that England paid a big price for the cessation of a wearying war. This view of the matter overlooks the fact that the main issue, the independence of the two Boer republics, has been decided in favor of Great Britain. There is no longer a Transvaal Republic and there is only an Orange River Colony—having accomplished the destruction of these states, Great Britain can well afford to let Boer school children learn Dutch if they think they want to.—*Exchange*.

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In the June-July number of the *Monthly* we find the second of Miss Edith M. M. Bendeley's remarkable studies on Diet. After her comprehensive survey of the subject, Miss Bendeley proceeds to show how food may be so chosen, prepared and used as to be a blessing instead of a curse. We need hardly say that this instalment is well worth reading. Mr. Jas. Keiller, B.A., of the Collegiate Institute, Ridgetown, writes of the Importance of Geography in Commerce. The statement implied by the title is not likely to be disputed, and yet many statesmen, men of business and teachers act as if they did not believe in it. Mr. Keiller undertakes to exemplify its truth by answering some practical questions. The editor pays a deserved tribute to the late Principal Grant, all whose great powers, fruitfully exerted before, were yoked together harmoniously for the good of Queen's University. The *Monthly*,

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Most of the discussion of the terms on which peace was brought about in South Africa ignores the