

be studied simply as a text-book for mental discipline, we would even then challenge comparison with it.

It first claims the attention and interests the student, by treating all familiar objects with simplicity; he is led along, step by step, from the narrative of the creation of inorganic matter, through the political and religious history of nations, wars and diplomacy, all the way onward and upward till he is brought to consider the subtle philosophy of spirit life.

Does he wish to study logic? Let him sit at the feet of him who stood on Mars Hill, and battered Athenian idols into dust, and before whose irresistible reasoning kings and potentates trembled. Would he learn the art of teaching? Let him hearken to him who taught the grandest doctrines of all time in simple language to the *common people*—but without a *parable* spake he not unto them, and he who is the most successful teacher of men, follows the same method.

Would he cultivate the artistic faculties? Where can be found such poetry as the Bible affords? What painter's imagination has ever soared to produce such a picture as it displayed by the great limner of Revelation. We have said but little on this inexhaustible theme; but we proposed at the outset only a glance at some of the main features of the book. It is the master-piece of a master workman, but he who would garner its jewels, must seek for them as for "hid treasures," must study its page as he would an algebraic problem, with all the strength of his being, looking unto Him who "lighteth every man that cometh into the world," to illumine his soul to receive its truths.—*Dr. A. J. Cook, in Illinois Schoolmaster.*

5. THE FRASER INSTITUTE, MONTREAL.

The late Hugh Fraser, Esq., of Montreal, has by his will conferred an immense benefit on his fellow citizens. He commenced life as a business man, about thirty years ago, in the house of Messrs. Leslie & Co., afterwards being for many years with the late Mr. Robert Hallowell, with whom he continued on most intimate terms until his death. For several years he was in partnership with his brother John, subsequent to which time he carried on business on his own account. By the exercise of the most persevering industry and of an excellent judgment in commercial matters, Mr. Fraser amassed a considerable fortune. From his will we learn that after donations to relatives and friends and to the Montreal General Hospital, the Ladies' Benevolent Society, the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and the St. Andrew's Home, the will proceeds as follows:—18th. "I give, devise and bequeath the whole of the rest and residue of my estate, real and personal, moveable and immovable, of every nature and kind whatsoever, to the said, Hon. John J. C. Abbott, and to the said Hon. Frederick Torrance, hereby creating them my universal residuary, fiduciary legatees. And it is my will and desire that they do hold the same in trust for the following intents and purpose, namely:—"To establish at Montreal, in Canada, an Institution to be called the 'Fraser Institute,' to be composed of a Free Public Library, Museum and Gallery, to be open to all honest and respectable persons whomsoever, of every rank in life, without distinction, without fee or reward of any kind, but subject to such wholesome rules and regulations as may be made by the governing body thereof from time to time, for the preservation of the books and other matters, and articles therein, and for the maintenance of order. And for that purpose to procure such Charter or Act of Incorporation as my said trustees may deem appropriate to the purpose intended by me, namely, to the diffusion of useful knowledge, by affording free access to all desiring it to books, to scientific objects and subjects, and to works of art, and to the procuring of such books, subjects and objects as far as the revenue of my estate will serve, after acquiring the requisite property, and erecting appropriate buildings; and after paying expenses of management, making always the acquisition and maintenance of a Library, the leading object to be kept in view; and it is my desire that three persons should be named by my said Trustees to compose with them the first Board of Governors of the 'Fraser Institute,' which it is my desire should always be composed of five persons professing some form of the Protestant Faith, with power to them to supply any vacancy caused by death, or resignation, or by any crime or offence—the conviction thereof shall vacate the tenure of office of the offender. And it is further my will and desire that my friend the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott shall be the first President of the 'Fraser Institute,' and shall retain that position during his life; and so soon as the requisite Charter shall have been obtained containing all the powers necessary to carry out my design herein contained, I desire that the residue of my estate and effects after the deduction of the expenses of the management thereof, shall be forthwith conveyed over to the Corporation to be thereby formed to be called the 'Fraser Institute,' for the purpose herein declared. In order to prevent any difficulty arising in the conduct of the business of the Trust hereby created, it is my will and desire that Mr. Abbott,

as the Senior Trustee, shall have a second or duplicate voice in the event of any difference of opinion between him and his co-trustees. And in the event of a vacancy occurring in the said trust from any cause whatever, whereby the number of Trustees is reduced, from time to time, to one, it shall be the duty of the other, and he is hereby authorized to name a trustee to fill the vacancy so occurring, by a notarial instrument to that effect, and therefore the Senior Trustee shall always have a second or decisive casting vote in case of difference of opinion."

The amount of residue thus bequeathed to the Fraser Institute will amount, it is believed, to above \$125,000 after payment of all legacies. So munificent a bequest for so praiseworthy an object, has not been made since the donation of the Burnside property by the late Mr. McGill; and the beneficent intentions of the testator have so large a scope, and will be of such universal advantage, that it is scarcely possible to imagine a monument to the memory of Mr. Fraser which could be so lasting, or which could confer at once so much honour upon the memory, and so many benefits upon his fellow-citizens and their descendants for all time, as the noble endowment which he devoted the best days of his life to perfect and mature. And we have no doubt that the confidence which his long friendship with Mr. Abbott, his senior trustee, and the well-known interest taken by Judge Torrance in the project of a free library appeared to him to justify, will be sustained by the management of the important trust reposed in them.

It must be remembered, however, that magnificent as this bequest is, it will form but the nucleus for the establishment of such a public library and institute as this great and growing city should possess. And it is to be hoped that the example of Mr. Fraser will not be forgotten by its citizens when it occurs to them to apply their superabundance for the benefit of their fellow-creatures. And although it is not to be expected that another man of equal wealth will shortly be found with views so wide and so benevolent as Mr. Fraser held, yet we hope the public may confidently anticipate the constant acquisition of contributions in aid of the object to which Mr. Fraser has devoted the bulk of his wealth.

6 ACCURACY IN EDUCATION.

I do not know that there is anything, except it be humility, which is so valuable as an incident of education, as accuracy. And accuracy can be taught. Direct lies told to the world are as dust in the balance when weighed against the falsehoods of inaccuracy.

These are the fatal things; and they are all-pervading. I scarcely care what is taught to the young, if it will but implant on them the habit of accuracy. * * * Besides there is this important result from a habit of accuracy, that it produces truthfulness even on those occasions where a man would be tempted to be untruthful. He gradually gets to love accuracy more even than his own interests.—*Arthur Helps.*

Nature forever puts a premium on reality. A little integrity is better than any career. We must be as courteous to a man as we are to a picture, which we are willing to give the advantage of a good light.

Every man's task is his life-preserver.

A high aim is curative as well as arnica.—*Emerson.*

I do not think that there is a country where, according to the ratio of the population, there are so few ignorant and learned men as in America. There, primary instruction is within the reach of every one. Superior instruction is scarcely within the reach of any one.—*De Toqueville.*

7. ILLUSTRATIONS—NATURAL EXPRESSION.

Watch a group of school-boys eagerly engaged in their sports. Listen to the tones of their voices and their sharply defined cadences and inflections. The utterance, how quick and emphatic! When anger prevails, how the voices roughen! When peace returns how plainly does your ear detect the change! The school bell rings. Trace the same boys to the school-room and the class in reading. Listen to the dull, droning, mechanical, monotonous expression given to the words upon the printed page. What is the lesson to be learned by this? It is this: On the play-ground, Nature is the teacher. There the boy expresses an emotion *when he feels it*, and as he feels it. He makes no mistake in this matter, for the simple reason that he never undertakes to say what he does not understand. Teacher, here is the secret in a nutshell. All good reading springs from emotion. It does not raise from, nor is it to any considerable degree to be guided by rules. Your pupils will become good readers not by empty and parrot-like imitation of yourself, who, it may be, really understand the sentiments and feel the emotions expressed, but by being made *themselves* to understand and to feel.