

# The Canadian Churchman

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**TRINITY SUNDAY.** (June 7th.)

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General: 1, 394, 454, 637.

## The Outlook

### Empire Day

It was well that on Empire Day we should hear about nation building from our clergy. There used to be a time when the average reference to Canada, whether from pulpit or platform, was much of the spread-eagle type. We hope that boastfulness is being purged from our utterances. Every youth passes through the era of boasting. When he first sees the muscles swell and the sinews stand out under his skin, he thinks that manifestation is peculiar to himself. When the youth has grown to maturity, we expect that boastfulness to pass. If it does not, it shows a deplorable weakness. It seems to us that when we talk so much about nationhood it is time to put on the toga and cease playing the role of the boastful youth. We may have the biggest things in all creation, but we certainly have not handled them in the biggest way and that we are daily finding out. We are beginning to find it a bit uncomfortable to live with some of our mistakes. Canada had free land for millions, incalculable natural resources and the fostering care of the mother country. If we could not do something with that start, we should not be worth much. But whither are we moving? We are duplicating old world conditions in some things rapidly. The glitter of gold has fascinated us. The people's domain has been plundered by the adroit. We need to pray for the awakening of a true national spirit, not to boast about having one.

### Georgina Houses

We hear a great deal about the loneliness, discomfort and dangers of city life for women. It is a stock subject of eloquent pathos with many a convention speaker. The Georgina House in Toronto is the best kind of argument because it is a real, working, successful experi-

ment to meet those conditions. Its promoters have not allowed their sympathies to evaporate in talk. The house is designed to provide for the well-being—physical, moral, and spiritual—of young women coming as strangers into a large city to earn their own livelihood. There is in charge an experienced superintendent who is always ready, with her colleagues, to guide and counsel the young women who are or have been resident in the house. The house itself is designed to be a real home to which they may come at any time. Certain rooms are always reserved for transient guests, to meet the needs of women coming to town on business and desiring a quiet home where they may board and not be alone. Among the features of the house are a large common-room where everyone meets on an equal footing, a writing-room and library; an infirmary where cases of sickness can be cared for; a gymnasium, shower baths, and other like conveniences. Five years of operation have shown the necessity of this house and the widespread influence for good it exerts. Not at all forgetting the generosity of other benefactors, or the interest of other workers, we believe that we are right in saying that without the active interest of Mrs. A. J. Broughall, of Toronto, a woman who has given her life to Church work and whose praise is in all the churches, the Georgina House would not have been the success it is to-day. Personality is the greatest gift anyone can give. All other gifts are supplementary to that and derive their real value from it. The charter of the Georgina Houses contemplates the establishment in many other cities in Canada, of houses similar to the first "Georgina House." The movement deserves the widest co-operation and support.

### City Planning

The sixth International Conference on City Planning was held at Toronto on May 25th-27th. The financial difficulties were overcome by a generous grant from the Dominion Government, which appointed the Commission of Conservation to act as hosts. The Ontario Government and the city of Toronto also contributed. The relative importance of city planning as compared with all other functions of city government, Provision for future rapid transit, Protecting residential districts and Recreation facilities in the city plan, were some of the subjects discussed. Anything that can emphasize the importance of city planning to the present and future generations, and the need of educating the public and civic officials to the gravity of the problems confronting our Canadian cities, and the means to their solution, is certainly well advised. It is our own peril if we neglect to make the city a sane, safe, healthy place, and that not for the suburban dweller, but for the workers who have to stay in the city year in, year out. It is interesting to see that the arguments advanced in New York against the building of any more "sky-scrapers," "They cut off light and air and depress neighboring values," have an ethical as well as a financial side. The secret of municipal perfection may after all be restraint and uniform development.

### Amusements and the Church

We were more than surprised to see a published report of the closing meeting of a certain parochial branch of the A.Y.P.A. mentioning that "the programme opened with a whist drive, Miss —— winning the lady's prize and Mr. —— the gentleman's." The report goes on to say that after a short business meeting and light refreshments "dancing

was kept up till about one o'clock, the music being provided by the members." This method of running the entertainment part of an A.Y.P.A. is certainly something new to us—and perhaps to some of our readers. The affair took place in the Parish Hall. We are not saying anything about the particular form of entertainment in itself at any other time, but it strikes us when such is held under Church auspices, the managing committee are not particularly fertile in invention, to say the least. We have an idea that such proceedings are scarcely in harmony with the ideals of the A.Y.P.A., and could hardly be included under its entertainment policy. Honestly, we should like to see a little difference, at least, between an ordinary social gathering and one held under the auspices of the Church, in Church buildings, by a Church society. That's our idea. If any of our readers think otherwise, the correspondence column is open.

### Cost of Schooling

\$10,230,736 on Public Schools, \$1,953,061 on High Schools, has been spent by the Province of Ontario during the last year, according to Dr. Pyne's report of the Department of Education. The total enrollment in the Public Schools is 405,725, and the average daily attendance is 255,475. This makes the cost per enrolled pupil \$25.21, and per average attendance \$40.60. We have 32,273 in the High Schools, making \$60.51 the cost per pupil enrolled or \$90.36 per average attendance. The cost has doubled within the last ten years. Everything, salaries, sites and buildings has increased. We notice that the cost in the Roman Catholic Separate Schools is only \$17.01 per pupil enrolled (61,297 total). One item which may explain some of this difference is the higher salaries paid to teachers in the Public Schools. \$788 for men, \$543 for women is the average. In the Separate Schools \$593 is the average for men and \$375 for women. The number of university graduates teaching in Public Schools is 81, in Separate, 2.

### Religion in Schools

We are glad to read that 97 per cent. of the schools in Ontario are opened and closed with prayer. Are the teachers in the other three per cent. atheists or agnostics, theoretically or practically? Sixty-five per cent. use the Bible for reading. The majority of the other thirty-five per cent. are rural schools, but that may be explained by their use of the authorized Scripture Readings issued by the Department. In only four per cent. is religious instruction given by clergymen. So, is it not time that we heard a little less about the neglect of religious teaching in our schools when our clergy who have the right to instruct their own pupils if they desire let the opportunity pass? We do not suppose the provision is ideal, but vigour of action equal to vehemence of speech would use the opportunity afforded.

### A Noble Foundation

Many a person has difficulty, financial or otherwise, in preparing for a university course. They require some school where they have an opportunity of working their way. Such is the Mount Hermon School, founded by D. L. Moody thirty-five years ago. Since that time eight additional buildings have been erected. A campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for the endowment fund has been opened, following immediately upon the announcement of an anonymous gift of \$100,000. The real purpose of the campaign is to enable the administration to continue unchanged the policy established by