

NEW BOOKS

The Inspiration of Responsibility.

Addresses and papers, by the Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, D.D., Bishop of Philippine Islands. Longmans, Upper Canada Tract Society, Toronto. (236 pp.; \$1.50 net.)

By sheer weight and worth Bishop Brent has won his present position of international influence. All his public utterances require attention. He does not allow his mind to be caught in *mufti*. This book is a collection of twenty-two addresses on a variety of subjects.—Brent's *obiter dicta*. He has the knack of saying the uncommon thing, but it is not a knack, it is due to penetration. Six addresses are concerned with missionary matters. He insists on the high qualifications necessary for success. "St. Paul gave Christianity to the world at large. St. Peter could not have done it. He had neither the head nor the training for it. The mere prophet, moralist and exhorter have each their place in the mission field, but prophets and preachers who possess balance as well as fervour, conviction without bigotry, are somewhat rare. No man below intellectual par and without *savoir faire* should be eligible for missionary work." Church Unity comes in for another six papers. We like the Bishop's insistence on the inclusive meaning of Church and Catholic. The Bishop is no "little Anglican" that believes that all Christendom must be gathered under the skirts of a Bishop's rochet. Of course the Philippine questions are discussed. He gives character studies of Queen Victoria, Alexander Hamilton, Abraham Lincoln, and some American citizens. The Bishop's ethical studies—Responsibility, Home, Brotherhood and Manhood—are alone worth the price of the book.

Quadruple Chant.

By James Edmund Jones, B.A., Humphrey S. Millford, Esq., Oxford University Press, London and Toronto.

For the Te Deum or long Psalms a quadruple Chant is of great service and there are so few, and those few are so threadbare, that Clergy and Choir Masters will welcome a new one and especially the tuneful and dignified one which is the subject of this notice. Mr. Jones has been distributing some of these amongst his friends and if there is sufficient demand for them he will be glad to print a substantial edition and dispose of them at cost to the readers of the "Canadian Churchman." He has sent us some sample copies and we shall be glad to forward same to any of our readers if they will communicate with us.

RECENT FICTION

Under the Country Sky.

By Grace S. Richmond, author of Red Pepper Burns, etc. Toronto: McClelland, Goodchild and Stewart. (350 pp.)

Georgiana is a clever young country girl who in spite of depressing conditions keeps her sunny nature and wins a place among the noble men and women of her day. Jean is a society girl who realizes her highest away from the city. The men of the story see more in life than extravagance and dissipation. The plot is laid in the ordinary places of life. There is no straining after effect. It is a book with an uplift, the kind you can put into the hand of a young girl. It has its shadows of sorrow but not of sin. Mrs. Richmond has shown the high ideals which may be reached by persons in varying circumstances. It is the right sort of a story told in a charming style.

Samaritan Mary.

By Sumner Locke. Toronto: McClelland, Goodchild and Stewart. (340 pp.)

Mary, a dear old body, the soul of goodness, manages to play Providence to two young people whom a motor accident throws in her way. Mary is one of those characters that just has to talk. The monologue habit gets on your nerves a bit at first but that is soon forgiven as the delightfulness of Mary's character unfolds. Her philosophy of life is just helpfulness. She thrives on other people's troubles. The village gossip of some few faded summers makes some humorous situations in her angling after a callow youth. He's better than nothing, and she makes him a good mother. Only once the modern society girl is introduced and at a decided disadvantage. It is a good story and leaves a pleasant taste in the mouth.

The Challenge of the Future

AT the Prize-Day at Havergal College, Toronto, Miss Knox, after speaking briefly of the successful year's work, the opening of the new Preparatory School at 278 Bloor Street, West, and the new Gymnastic Teachers' Training Course, continued as follows:—

"The question of training becomes daily more urgent in the harsher light of to-morrow, in other words, in the aftermath of the war. The heavy toll of taxation will continue year by year; the inrush of emigration will congest work; the loss of life,

The brave hearts that never more shall beat,
The eyes that smile no more,
The unreturning feet."

will be more and more keenly felt. The girl of to-morrow must depend upon her own clear power of judgment, her own conserved power of endurance.

"We are too careless over this question of conserved nerve power. We lay the blame of nerve exhaustion upon examinations, forgetting that nurses in hospitals, girls in boarding schools, take heavy hours, answer examination papers, and leave hospital or boarding school stronger and more enduring than they were before.

"It is true there are certain nervous girls who ought not to take examinations, just as there are certain frail students who cannot stand the rugged cold of a Canadian winter, but the normal girl is the healthier for rendering an account of accurate, well-mastered work, just as she is the healthier for a clear frosty day. The truth is, in hospital and school, girls do better because they are shielded from outside excitements which strain nerve power. These excitements used to be 'not out' parties, to-day they come in the form of 'Movies,' and entertainments for soldiers. The girl on board ship who determined to go through with her marriage as soon as a passenger assured her she would find movies even in her far-away lot in the North West, is not as abnormal as we might think. It is true Havergal day-girls have plenty of exercise and outdoor games, and worry their heads less about movies than most girls, but even they have heard of an Eldorado, a perpetual holiday in which a girl posing for a few hours receives more salary than a Bank Manager.

"But the question of posing is not the danger, for it is too impossible; the live danger is the excitement of the picture show. A girl who has been at a movie goes to bed exhausted after one or two hours in a vitiated atmosphere, her imagination teeming with exciting adventure, (a small child a few days ago said, 'I wish it was not always murders and falling over parapets,') to say nothing of suggestions of a more or less unelevating character. To older people the movie is a fairy tale, impossible, untrue; to a girl it is life, and marvellous life at that.

"But second to the movies in nerve excitement comes the question of the soldiers. Rehearsals for raising money which entail keeping a girl up till all hours of the night for a week or ten days previous to the entertainment may bring dollars but may equally be poor economy in the long run. The girl chooses between risking her Matriculation, or, if she works on, overstraining her nerve power, by burning the candle at both ends.

"Next comes the question of Tag Day. 'England as unhesitatingly needs money for patriotic and philanthropic purposes as Canada, yet the leading Head Mistresses in England have signed a memorial calling attention to the excellent intentions of those who use this method of raising money, but questioning as to whether the danger entailed may not far outweigh the gain. These dangers, they say, touch 'not so much the well-to-do girls at present taking a leading part in the collections,' but the far larger number of girls of all classes encouraged to take up street begging in the name of patriotism and charity.

"But, however, this may be, one thing is certain; Tag Day heavily exhausts and strains the young girls who take part in it, and we in Canada, like the petitioners in England, ask 'Is it worth while?'

"But next, as to the future. On the one hand we see the sheltered dignity of the early Victorian girls passing; on the other hand, a spirit of initiative, chivalry and responsibility develop-

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The Church Abroad

From Annual Report of M.S.C.C.

JAPAN alone among the belligerents, probably among the neutral nations as well, has not only not increased her national debt during the war, but has lessened it.—Bishop Hamilton.

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The diocese (Mid-Japan) owns 15 church buildings, including temporary and permanent ones, all but one being of wood or plaster. Some of these buildings contain rooms for other meetings and workers' residence, and there are eight other buildings for such purposes.—Bishop Hamilton.

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The Japanese admire honesty, purity, truth, generosity, self-control, as Western people do. Indeed, having had a long experience of both Canada and Japan, I should say the Japanese, as individuals, admire some of these virtues more than Canadians do—perhaps, because, they are more rare in Japan.—Rev. J. G. Waller.

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If I were asked what has been the most prominent feature of our work or cause for thankfulness I should unhesitatingly reply, God's wonderful answers to prayer. One has been forced out of action sometimes by overwork, and it is then one can stand still and see the things God can do and is doing.—Miss Archer.

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Our rule in this district (Nagano) is: "Receive a man as candidate for baptism as soon as possible—defer his baptism almost as long as possible, or until he shows unmistakable signs of faith abiding." Only the change of heart, the advance in spirituality, is real progress. And you cannot check that off by mathematics.—Rev. J. G. Waller.

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Ichinomiya, Japan.—One man, two women and one child were baptized here during the year, and there has been improvement in the attendance at the services. There are some hopeful inquirers but the most encouraging part of the work seems to be that which is going on amongst the children. Between 300 and 400 youngsters—the majority of them boys and some of them quite big fellows—are in attendance at the three children's meetings held every week by Miss Archer.—Rev. J. C. Robinson.

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It is evident that the Shintoists deliberately made use of the Coronation ceremonies in Japan to the fullest possible extent to inculcate and strengthen the teaching given in all Government schools regarding the heavenly origin of the nation and the divinity of the Emperor. Everything was done very nicely and cleverly. A considerable number of decorations were distributed, three or four of them going to leading Christian ministers. But songs were issued to the schools which many thoughtful Christians could not conscientiously sing on account of the teaching they contained regarding the Imperial House. The Imperial address itself, and that of the Prime Minister, contained language that one hardly expected to hear used in this 20th century. Those of us who have been increasingly convinced that the real struggle before Christianity in this country is yet to come and is to be with Shintoism, have had our fears deepened while others have been led to recognize difficulty in a direction from which they have not been expecting anything of the kind to arise.—Rev. J. C. Robinson.

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One special need of the Mission (Mid-Japan) at present in the way of buildings is houses for our Canadian missionaries. We shall need 14 or 15 houses altogether this year, and the Mission owns four. In some places fairly suitable Japanese houses can be rented, but in others only unsatisfactory ones. All of these need altering or adapting to some extent, a process which Japanese landlords do not appreciate. The house next door to my own is empty, and I need it as an annex, but the landlord refused to rent, preferring no income to the chance of his house being injured by chairs, tables and shoes. Four new houses at a cost for building and land of about \$2,500 each would equip the Mission in this respect, and add greatly to the efficiency and comfort of the missionaries, more especially in our colder districts, where light walls, paper windows, and, perhaps, stoveless rooms, do not harmonize with plentiful rain or driving wind in spring and autumn, and heavy snow or sharp frost in the winter.—Bishop Hamilton.