

1. Remedial legislation by the Province. The decided advantages in favor of this are : (a) The educational interests of the entire province would be more carefully guarded, and so the evils of Separate schools reduced to a minimum. (b) The legislation adopted would be capable of amendment or revision at any time in the future ; *i.e.*, the whole system would continue to be under the control and *intra vires* of the Provincial Legislature. It is a very grave responsibility for the Provincial Legislature to divest itself of this power.

2. Appeal to the courts on points of law. This would, of course, give rise to delay, and carry the question into the political arena of the coming election, the results of which who can foretell?

3. Refusal of the Provincial Legislature to obey the order. It then becomes the duty of the Dominion Parliament to legislate. For such legislation they are, of course, responsible, and they have the advantage of not being called to legislate under an Order-in-Council. But they legislate under this terrible weight of responsibility, that the very authority under which they act ceases forever when once their Act is consummated. They have no power to review their work, but make a law like that of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not. It will be seen that very strange principles of relation between the Federal and the Provincial authority have thus been introduced into our constitution. Fortunately, they affect but a single province, but that province may yet be the largest and most powerful part of our Dominion. The introduction of such a principle seems to us a serious mistake, the consequences of which should now be, if possible, obviated.

---

## Editorial Reviews of Books and Periodicals.

---

### BOOK REVIEWS.

*Japan : The Land of the Morning.* By the Rev. JOHN W. SAUNBY, B.A.  
Toronto: William Briggs. \$1.

For size, price, skilful arrangement and condensation this is the best book on Japan that we have seen. It opens with a geographical description of the country, next throws into orderly form the poetical Shinto mythology, which in all ages has formed the basis of the political and social, as well as religious, life of the country ; and then, beginning with the far off obscure historical traditions of the people, spreads before us in historical order the political institutions, the great religions, the literature and philosophy, and the civilization of the country just as it has grown in course of time. To do this in 300 pages, as Goldwin Smith has done for the history of America, requires a most complete and masterly grasp of the subject. Such a grasp Mr. Saunby evidently possesses, and combines with it, a love for his theme which makes every page glow with the ardor of a fine enthusiasm. When the reader has once placed himself in his hands, he carries him with increasing interest and pleasure right through to the end. To a country and a church like our own, so largely interested in missionary work in Japan, the gift of such a work as this is of very great value. It might well take its place in our course of study, not for intending missionaries only, but for all our ministry as interested in missionary work. We are now aiming at a more intelligent grasp of the great problem and history of missionary work, and here is an almost ideal presentation of our principal foreign missionary field. We might easily select specimen topics or pages from the book, but the unity of the