

it was to be repudiated or denied. It has been reprinted several times from the first edition which appeared at Cracow, Poland, as early as 1612. These secret instructions certainly have been repudiated and denied by the Jesuits, and condemned by the ecclesiastical authorities of the Romish Church.

In the seventeenth century the Jesuits were expelled from every country in Europe, and so unpopular had they become that Clement XIV. issued the famous bull, "Dominus ac Redemptor Noster," by which the Society of Jesus was suppressed. Driven hither and thither, however, they never relaxed their tenacity of purpose, and in due time they got a foothold in most of the countries from which they had been expelled. In 1814 Pius VII. issued a bull recognizing and restoring the Order. They were driven from Switzerland in 1847, and up to the present continue to be excluded. Then, four years ago, they were expelled from France, and their property was confiscated. Numbers of them found refuge in the Channel Islands, England and Scotland, and several of the exiles found an asylum in Canada and the United States.

The Jesuits are now the controlling power in the Church of Rome. Long before his death they had gained a complete ascendancy over Pius IX. To their influence is ascribed the proclamation of the dogmas of the Immaculate Conception and Papal Infallibility and the reactionary obscurantism of the "Non Possumus" bull. Their influence over the scholarly Leo XIII. is becoming equally apparent. He seemed disposed for a time after his elevation to the papal chair to adopt a conciliatory attitude to the Italian State; but it is now announced that he has yielded to their importunities, and granted them special favours. In Italy the impression has gone abroad that the Jesuits once more control the papacy, and the question of their fresh expulsion has been raised. They seem uniformly to proceed on the rule or ruin principle. Constitutional freedom and Jesuit rule cannot prevail simultaneously in any nation.

#### INDIVIDUAL CHRISTIAN EFFORT.

In all Canadian towns of considerable size, and in all large cities, there are vast numbers of people very indifferent to all spiritual interests. Many of them never enter a church door or attend a religious meeting. The larger number of such are not avowedly hostile to Christianity; they do not profess and defend sceptical views, they are simply unconcerned. The Christian Church is being awakened to the needs and to the claims of this large class. The Church itself has been too long indifferent to this necessitous, and by no means unhelpful, field of labour lying at her very doors. She has been indifferent; but one favourable sign is that she has never repudiated her obligations. Never in a spirit of irritation has she replied to the claims of those living in neglect of Gospel privileges with the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

There is now much healthful effort on the part of various sections of the Christian Church to reclaim the wanderers and the indifferent. Several prosperous city congregations have established district missions with most encouraging success. These quiet unostentatious endeavours are accomplishing a most blessed work. They are centres of light and good cheer to darkened neighbourhoods, and the children delight to attend the Sabbath schools instituted in connection with them. In addition to the direct benefits conferred on the people, old and young, in these hitherto neglected districts they are a precious means of grace to many members of the staid and respectable churches who, but for these opportunities, might have allowed their power of Christian service to remain unexercised, their talents hid in a napkin. There is still room, as there is urgent need for a large increase of these unobtrusive but most effective Christian agencies in every town and city in Canada. There are not a few in every Christian congregation who are fitted, or who by active trial would soon become fitted for this good work. It is wonderful how soon even those who at first have but little inclination for such modes of work, or whose diffidence stands in the way of their usefulness, become interested, and then experience a positive joy in doing what they can to commend Christ to those whose welfare they seek to promote. There are likewise many in the different congregations who may not be able to take part

regularly in this distinctively Home Mission work, but who could do much to cheer and encourage those who do by an occasional visit to the mission hall service and to the Sabbath school, and who could, without sacrifice, give an occasional donation to aid in carrying on the work.

There is also an individual work that might be made very useful if gone about in a right spirit and with upriging motive. The sphere of individual Christian effort is unrestricted by class or local distinctions. Wherever one's lot is cast there his sphere of usefulness lies. Christian people could do much by inviting neighbours and acquaintances who attend no church to accompany them to the services of the sanctuary. It is not in a spirit of proselytism that much good can be done; but by encouraging, even urging, attendance on the means of grace. Thus many might be saved from joining the ranks of a growing indifferentism. Organized effort is most advantageous and necessary; but individual activity in the cause of Christ, and the sense of personal obligation, can neither be superseded nor overborne.

### Books and Magazines.

**KNEASS' PHILADELPHIA MAGAZINE FOR THE BLIND.** (Philadelphia; N. B. Kneass, jun.)—This magazine, in clear and distinct raised letters for the use of the blind, is in its nineteenth year of publication. It contains a variety of interesting and instructive reading matter, bringing within the reach of a large class whose privations ought to command the sympathies of all, a source of pleasure they cannot fail to enjoy. It is worthy the attention of all interested in the welfare of the blind.

**THE THEOLOGICAL AND HOMILETIC MAGAZINE.** (Toronto: S. R. Briggs.)—The principal papers on theological questions in the September number of this excellent magazine are, "What is the Relation of Earlier Hellenic Religions to Biblical Theology?" by Rev. E. Johnson, M.A., and "Inspiration and Evolution," by Rev. T. W. Fowle, M.A. Drs. Oswald Dykes and F. Godet and Rev. Robert Tuck, B.A., make valuable contributions to the Expository Section, while Dr. Eugene Bersier, of Paris, represents the foreign pulpit. The other features of the magazine are equally commendable.

**THROUGH A MICROSCOPE.** By Samuel Wells, Mary Treat and Frederick LeRoy Sargent. (Chicago and Boston: The Interstate Publishing Co.)—This attractive little handbook begins at the beginning, and tells the young student of the microscope exactly how to proceed in his investigations, what to do, and how to do it, and the reason therefor. There is no study so fascinating, or so instructive withal, as that of natural history with the aid of the microscope. It opens a new world to the pupil, and reveals to him wonders and beauties which are unseen and unknown to the natural eye. Mr. Sargent tells how home-made microscopes may be prepared and used. The book is well illustrated.

**EXPOSITORY DISCOURSES ON THE EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS.** By Rev. D. B. Cameron, Acton. (Toronto: James Bain & Son.)—In a modest preface the author intimates that he was attracted to the study of this, one of the richest of the Pauline Epistles. He was convinced that carefully thought-out expositions of the truth therein contained would be profitable to his congregation. The preaching of the discourses led to requests for their publication, and now we have a valuable contribution to doctrinal and practical Christian literature as the result. There is no display of scholastic erudition in the book; but it is evident that a well-balanced and an acute mind has been at pains to reach what it believes to be the truth taught in the Epistle. Mr. Cameron does not weary the reader with detailed criticism and laborious processes; but he does give in clear and forcible language the results of patient and prayerful study. The work will be valued in Christian households, and is well fitted to impart clear Scriptural views of divine truth, to confirm the faith of waverers, and, better still, it will be found helpful in the nurture of a true and healthful piety. The volume contains forty-six discourses, elucidating every important passage in the Epistle to the Ephesians. It is printed in fine, clear type on excellent paper. The work is sure to meet with a cordial welcome.

### THE MISSIONARY WORLD.

#### THE McALL MISSION.

The Secretary of the Toronto Ladies' Auxiliary of the McAll Mission has received the following letter:

DEAR MADAM,—I thank you very sincerely for your kind letter of the 1st instant, with a cheque for £29 13s. 2d. enclosed from the Toronto Ladies' Auxiliary of the McAll Mission in France. It is cheering to us here to feel that we have many loving friends who are doing their best to send the Gospel to this beautiful land, and who are working with us by their prayers and by their sympathies.

Just now is the dead season when people are leaving Paris and its hot, close streets for the seaside, and many of our workers are away also for their much-needed rest. Mr. and Mrs. McAll have been in Switzerland for a month and will soon be in England to finish their vacation. Still, you would not find the work very "dead" if you were to visit us. All the adult meetings are kept on as usual, some eighty per week, besides prayer meetings, Bible classes, etc. The mothers' meetings are closed, and some of the schools will hardly be kept open in the summer.

The meetings are well attended, and we have been cheered by many tokens of blessing lately. The work in the schools is steadily growing, and those who have charge are much encouraged. We are also doing a great deal in the circulation of the Scriptures, in getting them into the people's homes.

I am sure that we shall have your prayers continually, that the work may be truly for God, and that the best blessings may be given us. I am, yours truly in the Master's service,  
W. SOLTAU.  
*Mission Populaire Evangelique de France, 32 Rue Pierre Guerin, Autcuil, Paris, July 12, 1886.*

With such a force as the McAll Mission has at command for missionary work in France, what more is needed?

Simply the means to carry on its methods, which, according to the testimony of capital judges, are marvellously managed. For example, the work carried on in one of these stations is precisely what is undertaken by a well-equipped, thoroughly-organized church in this country. Besides the Sunday preaching services and Sunday schools there are the weekly adult Bible classes, mothers' meetings, industrial schools, circulating libraries, Bible readers and, in some cases, free dispensaries: while the cost of a single station ranges from \$150 to \$2,000 per year. If we marvel at its cheapness, we must not forget that most of the workers are volunteers. Fifty French pastors in Paris alone, besides Christian laymen and ladies, cheerfully and freely assist Mr. McAll.

Can it be called in any sense a national movement?

It undoubtedly is, if we take into consideration that the preaching halls of the missions are established in all parts of France, and that the demand for the opening of new halls far exceeds the resources of the mission. Within the last two years Mr. McAll wrote: Twenty letters are now lying on the table before me from different towns throughout France, asking us to send some one to establish a mission hall, and promising to aid in the expense; or saying that the Protestant pastor would take charge of the hall if we could pay the rent. Alas, that our means will not permit us to add to our expenses, and that I should feel obliged to decline all these promising openings.

THE foundation-stone of the Alice Memorial Hospital was recently laid at Hong-Kong amid much enthusiasm.

MISS LINLEY, whose good work as a Zenana missionary in Calcutta is well known to those familiar with mission work in that city, is now taking furlough in Australia. Writing from Sydney she says: It is most encouraging to find such an enthusiasm for Zenana Missions as that seen here. There is an intense interest being felt in our work. I shall be glad to do all that lies in my power to extend that interest. In India we meet with so few that sympathize with us in our work. Here it is quite different. The Christian people among whom I have been thrown are just eager to hear all they can about India, the women of India, and more especially about our work among the women. I am hoping that my visit will result in larger contributions to our society. I am the first lady missionary from India they have seen. Miss Bliss's visit was much enjoyed by them, and some of the ladies are working especially for her. They have promised to help me too.