

movements in the Punjab. Much of this reform spirit is due to the pervasive influence of Christianity,—the new ideals penetrating the ancient forms.

These few sentences may serve to give some idea of the way in which the different religions are treated. The last chapter deals with the absolute supremacy of the Christian religion, and while claiming the necessity of bringing it into comparison with non-Christian faiths before it can accomplish anything, and so bringing out the points of contrast, it shows how Christianity meets fully and perfectly all needs and questionings of the human heart.

It is to be hoped that many of our Societies will see their way to devote at least part of the time set apart for Foreign Missions to the study of this valuable book.

HOME DEPARTMENT FOR MISSION CIRCLES.

The ideal—every woman member of the church a member of either Mission Circle or Band—has been but passively accepted. Is it not time to throw off this lethargy and make a more active, united effort to have all our women band together in the work of extending Christ's kingdom?

Very many women are so situated that they cannot attend afternoon missionary meetings. In order to try to reach young women who are engaged all day, women with many home duties, "shut-ins," or women in isolated rural districts, this Home Department is proposed.

It would be conducted in much the same way as the Sunday School Home Dept. Its members would be visited, their fees collected, and they would be supplied with literature which would keep them in touch with the regular Circle. They would be asked when possible to set aside the hour of meeting or part of it for private devotion. The Home Department members might contribute to the Circle programme by writing papers or by helping map out courses of study. It might mean an opportunity for service for many who are deprived of that privilege, as well as increased strength to the Mission Circles. But its chief value would be that all who were willing to study might become educated in Missions. Increased education would mean increased loyalty

and interest. It would broaden the sympathies, enlarge the prayers and inspire the women to undertake greater things than ever before.

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MISSIONARY NEWS.

A mission remarkable in many ways has been carried on in London, Eng., for 55 years. In 1856, Miss Fraser, a humble woman of Edinburgh, started work among the tailors of Edinburgh,—holding out-of-door meetings at first, where she would gather around her forty or fifty of these men, read the Scripture, lead in prayer and read to them from some instructive book. The sphere of influence gradually widened, and when Miss Fraser went to live in London, the extension became more and more rapid. She has now a headquarters and edits a magazine, and though 88 years of age, still continues her activity. Two years ago a petition signed by representatives of all sections of the tailoring trade, was sent to King Edward, asking for royal recognition of Miss Fraser's work, to which the King responded by presenting her with a brooch. Branches have been established in Ireland, Australia, India, New Zealand and Egypt. This work is a striking example of large results coming from the quiet, persistent effort of one of the common people expended in a needy field.

One of the missionary societies of the United States has the splendid record of having sent out this year 99 new missionaries; 74 have gone during the months of June and July. What a reinforcement for the distant fields, and what a desire it stirs that there might be among us the "sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees."

Protestant work in the Philippine Islands is meeting with much encouragement, and representatives of all classes are coming into liberty. Three churches in the mountains are composed entirely of people who were formerly bandits.

The Canadian Council of the Regions Beyond Missionary Union is taking a forward step in assuming entire re-