

old"; he is "seventy years young." In youthful vigor and lucidity of mind, in spite of advancing years, he reminds one of Gladstone. A recent writer, speaking of the large number of human beings who are old fogies by the time they are twenty-five points out an ideal very different. "To have a few fundamental and correct settled ideas, and then, outside of these, to strive for the open mind, is the perfection of the mental life. We cannot afford to trifle with ethical ideas, nor with certain social and elemental ones. But a wide field is left, enough to do away with all narrowing of the spirit. To some extent after the fatal twenty-fifth birthday, we must all be old fogies. But we may yet preserve to threescore and ten, the freshness of a mind that expects developments and surprises and discoveries, and rejoices when they come. We will refuse to take the stodgy, middle-aged view of things, or reach that fatal point where 'the former days were better than these.' Instead, we will recognize the 'increasing purpose' and take the forward look and the forward step with as hearty a sense of the inexhaustible mysteries and novelties of life as when we were but twenty-four. To be 'seventy years young' is only possible on this plan. But it is a feasible plan for each of us."

NOTES FROM INDIA.

Mr. and Mrs. Johory.

Fresh changes. The latest is the dismissal of Mr. Johory who for the past fourteen years has been one of the most important of our mission workers at Indore. A cut of twenty per cent on the estimates was ordered by the F. M. C. and Rev. W. A. Wilson, now in charge of the Evangelistic work at Indore, believed the best way to meet the cut was to dismiss his most expensive—but in the opinion of many—his most valuable assistant, Rev. T. W. Johory, M.A. The mission at Indore will feel keenly the loss of such able faithful and earnest workers as Mr. and Mrs. Johory. The Industrial Home at Indore and the teachers and workers all over the field, some of the best in the mission graduates of this school, are a standing evidence of the thorough careful work and spiritual power of that little woman who for the past twelve years has so unselfishly and continuously worked for the good of her girls, without thought of any remuneration save the approval of her master. Mr. Johory too has been Preacher, teacher, musician, builder, or in fact anything that needed to be done, always ready and willing, so gifted and yet humble in the exercise of them, the right hand man of the missionary in charge, to whom the mission owes so much for its present prosperous condition. But the loss at Indore will be the gain of some other mission. Had money been their aim they would long ago have gone elsewhere. Even when about a year ago girls were taken largely away from her and the old widows from Neemuch were put in her care, though feeling keenly disappointed yet Mrs. Johory remained on as she felt herself bound to the work which

was so largely a part of herself. When the plague broke out, as both Mr. King and Mr. Taylor went off to the hills, the greater part of the pastoral burden of the congregation fell on the shoulders of Mr. Johory and well he carried it. Amongst the Christians on him for the most part, fell the care and disposal of the dead and all shared in his unselfish care. The lady missionaries at Indore, Drs. Turnbull and Chone Oliver and Misses White, Duncan and Prolmey, all speak of his valuable co-operations in that trying time. It is to be regretted that the influence and connection that only years can develop should be lost. The loss of our field will be however, the gain of another.

Rev. W. A. Wilson.

In addition to the care of the Evangelistic work at Indore he is now a teacher on the college staff and also has charge of the Presbytery's Theological classes. The training class for Christian workers that was formerly a recognized part of the college work, by orders of the F. M. C. and General Assembly, was closed when Dr. Wilkie came home. In 1894 the Presbytery then consisting of Revs. W. A. Wilson, N. H. Russell and F. H. Russell, decided to start what has since been called the Presbytery's Theological classes with Revs. W. A. Wilson and N. H. Russell in charge. Continued opposition to the College Training Class led to trouble but now that is ended. The weak point in the Presbytery's class work was that the students for the six weeks or so had not the proper mental development or ordinary knowledge that would enable them to profit by the lectures given. This we see they are now trying to correct and so are long under another name the old training classes will be re-established, but under the care of Mr. Wilson who will have charge of this department.

Electric Trains for Bombay.

Though Bombay for some years has had electric light, they contrived to have the horse cars on their streets. By September these will be replaced by the electric trains going to all parts of the Island.

Strange to say, in the month of March they had a heavy rain storm over the North West Provinces and Central India, amounting to over two inches, over a large area. This may seriously delay or weaken the monsoon or regular rainy season.

From Western India we also learn that locusts are devastating vast areas. Trees are weighted down and broken by the swarms of locusts upon them and roads are blocked by the falling branches. The swarms flying at the rate of six or seven miles an hour, took eight hours in passing a given point.

This being the hot season in India, plague has all but disappeared for the time being. For the week ending March 10th the total cases were 183 and deaths 157. We shall hear comparatively little about it again till the rainy season about the end of June or the cold season, four months later. The hot season seems to kill it. It flourishes in the cold and damp weather. One remarkable outcome of the terrible outbreak of plague in Allahabad is the proclamation of a Brahmin that

the plague has been sent upon the people because they have not turned to Christ !!!

Literary Notes.

The table of contents of the April Contemporary shows an even more interesting choice of subjects than usual. Naturally the war still holds an important place, nearly the whole of Foreign Affairs being occupied with the discussion of various points in regard to the situation in the far East and its connection with European politics. Besides this Demetrius C. Boulger has an article on "The Neutrality of China." Everard Cotes discusses "The Present Situation in the Persian Gulf," and Herbert Samuel, M.P., "The Chinese Labour Question." Other articles of a more general nature are: "Lord Acton's Letters," "Tchaikovsky's Operas," "The Art of Plagiarism," and "The Future of the Bible." Leonard Scott Publication Company, New York.

STARTING POINTS is one of Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier's newest publications. It is the work of Mr. John Horne and consists of an extensive collection of striking sentences and paragraphs culled from authors of to-day and yesterday. The aim of the work is seen in the following extract from the preface: "There are seasons when the mind needs a bait. It is shy of settling. A handful of promiscuous suggestions is then a solace. Often a worker is hurried. He has to deliver a speech or write an article and his time is scant. A volume of hints brings deliverance." The book indicates very extensive reading, and shows good choice in the selections. Its price is 2s 6s net. Edinburgh.

FIRE AND SWORD IN SHAN-SI, By Dr. E. H. Edwards. Published by the Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50 net. This is a gruesome story which the Church should know. It is a record of some of the Boxer massacres which might well find place in the Book of Martyrs. The book is intended mainly as a memorial of the foreigners and natives who counted not their life dear during the recent Boxer rising in Shan-si Province. Dr. Edwards, from his eighteen years' residence in that Province, writes with knowledge, and also with sympathy. The re-entering this blood-stained province, and the attempts at reconstruction of missionary work, are interestingly told.

Kansas is a prohibition state and the law is enforced so effectively there that the liquor-sellers are driven to all sorts of devices, some of them very unique, to evade its provisions. Recently some whiskey peddlers were caught and their methods discovered. They travelled round the country, ostensibly to buy eggs and poultry, and it was ascertained that both axes of the old wagon in which they travelled were of iron and very large; and then examination demonstrated the interesting fact that the axes were hollow, holding about four gallons each, from which the whiskey was pumped into flasks and bottles for purchasers. One of the peddlers admits having sold whiskey in this way for five months, and has made enough money to buy a farm in Texas. He says he will serve his time in jail and then buy a farm. When whiskey dealers are driven to devices of this kind it seems to demonstrate that the Kansas prohibition law is prohibiting pretty effectively.