

REPORTER PERCEVES MYSTERY SHROUD OF WEATHER MAN

Finds He is Bureau, Not Weather Man — His Secrets Revealed

HOW SYSTEM WORKS

Canadian Weather Service as Good as Any—Head Office in Toronto.

(Montreal Star.)

Who or what is the Weather Man? Cloaked in mystery, yet known far and wide by his cryptic "fair and warmer," which promises us a good day for our picnic, or that "cool with showers" that makes us postpone it to some more favorable occasion, the Weather Man has always been an interesting though shadowy figure.

A visit to the McGill Observatory and a short but illuminating discussion with Professor James Weir, its superintendent, revealed some of his secrets and robbed him of much of his mystery.

The Weather Man is not really a man but a bureau, with headquarters at Toronto and sub-divisions all over the Dominion. The bureau has at its disposal all the most modern and complicated appliances of a scientific nature for testing and recording the various conditions upon which the weather probabilities depend. With careful mathematical reckoning, with the construction of charts and curves and maps, the information gathered from all sources is sifted and systematized and some conclusion is arrived at as to what the weather during the next forty-eight hours will be like. And nine times out of ten the conclusion is the correct one.

There are forty-five telegraph stations in the Dominion, stretching from Dawson City to Newfoundland, which twice daily send in their reports to the bureau at Toronto. These reports, which are sent in every morning and evening at 8 o'clock, Eastern Standard time, contain information chiefly about the pressure of the atmosphere as registered by the barometer, the current air temperature, the maximum and minimum temperature during the preceding twenty-four hours, the direction and speed at which the wind is traveling, the amount of rain or snow fall since the last report, the cloudiness, the presence of fog, or thunderstorms, and other similar data.

Co-operation With U. S.

From this mass of facts, and acting in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau at Washington, with which it is continually exchanging reports, the bureau at Toronto attempts to discover to what points it should send the prediction of "fair and warmer," and for which it must prophesy showers.

From this collection charts summarizing the information received are constructed with reference to each important element to be considered. As fast as the reports come from the wires they are passed to the forecast division, where a force of clerks is engaged in making the necessary charts. On blank maps of Canada each clerk copies that part of each station's report needed in the construction of his particular chart. The clerk who has completed his chart showing the differences in temperature during the preceding twelve hours, with broad red lines separating the colder from the warmer regions, and narrow red lines enclosing areas showing changes in temperature of more than ten degrees.

A second clerk is then engaged in the change that has occurred in the barometer during the same period. Other clerks are similarly engaged in recording the changes in whatever element they are working upon.

Still another clerk combines all of these into a large synoptic chart, showing as the general weather for each station for each station the air temperature and pressure, the velocity and direction of the wind, the rain or snowfall since the last report and the amount of cloudiness. Then lines, called isobars, are drawn through places having the same pressure. By drawing isobars for each difference in pressure, the high and low pressure areas are soon enclosed in their proper circles. The word "high" is written at the centre of the region of greatest air pressure and the word "low" at the centre of the area of least pressure.

The weather in Canada is determined largely by a succession of high and low pressure areas, which follow one another from west to east across the continent. The low pressure area, also known as the cyclonic area (which has nothing to do with what is popularly known as a cyclone) has certain very well-marked characteristics. It has a central region of low pressure, around which the air is gyrating in a contra-clockwise direction. It contains a great cloud area, from which there may be precipitated rain or snow. It is also marked by shifting winds and considerable temperature changes. These weather characteristics will be found in any city included on the chart within the "low" pressure circle, varying according to its position within it.

High Pressure Area.

The high pressure of anti-cyclonic area has a central region of high pressure and clear skies, around which the wind circulates in a clockwise direction. The temperature is considerably lower than in the cyclonic area.

These two types follow one another. In Montreal it has often been noticed that we have on the average several days of cool invigorating weather, with fresh bracing winds, followed by a period of warmer weather, with increasing cloudiness, and usually rain.

As the sun goes down this conveys to the knowledge that there is resulting a gradual transition from the "high" to the "low" area, with the weather conditions changing correspondingly. We expect and we prophesy the conditions which characterize the forecasting almost exclusively. When the barometer rises, the conditions of a "high" area may be expected.

The direction in which these areas follow one another is determined by two main factors, first by the fact that owing to the high pressure to a region of lower pressure, and second by the modification exerted by the movement of the earth itself. The forecaster may also judge of the rate at which these areas are following each other by the changes

which have occurred during the preceding days, and by the movement which took place during that time. He can tell pretty well where it will be up to forty-eight hours ahead.

This is of course only part of the story. There are many other factors which help the Weather Bureau in its prognostications. But in general what happens that we are successively enclosed in high and low pressure areas, that when we are in a high pressure area certain things happen to our weather, and that when we are in a low pressure area, certain other things happen. Variations occur owing to other conditions which enter into the weather forecasts are all-humbly, according to meteorologists. There is no rational method of predicting what will happen more than forty-eight hours ahead.

The Canadian Weather Bureau has been very fortunate in its predictions, 90 per cent. of its "prophesies" being verified. The Bureau which gets its weather from the Atlantic, is in a much more different position on account of the lack of knowledge of the weather conditions prevailing on the ocean. The extension of radio and its use in order to send in reports from vessels at sea is proving of great service to European forecasters.

The chief weakness connected with forecasting in Canada is due to unexpected and pronounced disturbances which move down from the north or far northwest. There are no telegraph reporting stations in the far north, and mistakes are therefore liable to happen as a result of the lack of complete information. The Canadian service is, however, being extended northward rapidly, and radio is being utilized to great advantage.

Professor Weir paid a tribute to those in charge of the Weather Bureau at Toronto, and particularly to its director, Sir R. F. Stupart. Through their work the Canadian Bureau has achieved a reputation for dependability not accorded by any meteorological service of the world.

Illustrating the accuracy of its information, Professor Weir mentioned that when the American balloonists were lost in the spring of 1920 a request was made to Toronto to give some idea of the probable drift of the balloon. The meteorological service presented its report indicating the probable course of the balloon, the subsequent discovery of the balloon verifying the report as being remarkably accurate.

Recent low tides have exposed the submerged forest at Holme and Brammerston, on the north shore of the bay. The upper bed is composed of fragments of wood, bark, and twig of birch. There is also an abundance of beetle remains. Teeth of the wild horse and the wild ox, the antlers of the deer have also been found. Primitive man must have walked in the glades of this forest, for flint implements, knives, arrow heads, throwing stones, scrapers, may be discovered below high water marks. It is estimated by geologists that there has been a subsidence of the land of at least ten feet.

EAST ST. JOHN GROWING FAST

The growth in the population of East St. John was brought home to the trustees of the school very forcibly when the school opened in the fall. There were twenty-eight pupils in the first grade and a total enrollment of 125 pupils. The lower grades were so crowded that it was decided to open the fourth room in the building and engage another teacher. This was accordingly done and Miss Zella Parlee was appointed to take charge of the new class. A rearrangement of classes was made and the four teachers now have a more even distribution of the pupils. When the school was opened there was no anticipation of so many pupils entering the lower grades. The whole of the new school building is now in use, but the four rooms should be sufficient to meet the requirements of the community for some time, as they would provide for about 200 children.

At the Little River school many improvements were made during the vacation. The building is a much smarter appearance. The lower room was painted and the whole of the outside of the building was painted also. While the community of Little River is not making quite so rapid a growth as that of East St. John, there were more than fifty children enrolled in the two classes of the school. The school is a decided increase on the enrollment of last year. The second room in the school was opened last year.

FAIR VALE FIRE

A summer house owned by George S. Bishop, on the road between Fair Vale station and Gondola Point was completely destroyed by fire about ten o'clock Thursday morning. No insurance was carried. The house was rented to Dr. D. C. Malcolm, but had not been occupied for some time. The origin of the blaze is unknown. Dr. Malcolm had a few household effects which were also destroyed and were not covered by insurance. The loss Mr. Bishop estimated at \$1,000.

MOTHER SAVES DAUGHTER'S HEALTH

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Both Mother and Daughter

Lumsden, Saskatchewan.—"My mother had the same trouble as I. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and when I needed something for my periods I took it and got good results. I recommend it to women with any female troubles and I know other women who have been helped by it and do the same."—Mrs. Max Rezze, Lumsden, Saskatchewan.

Many cases like this come to our notice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is often recommended by the mother and the grandmother too, for fear in mind. It has been helping women for nearly fifty years.

Women Tell Each Other In your own neighborhood are women who know the value of this wonderful medicine and they talk to one another about it. So if you are troubled with pains and irregularities, a tired feeling, nervous and sleepless spells, or have other annoying symptoms caused by some female trouble, you have only to ask some neighbor what she thinks of your taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

OMAR ROBERTS IS GUILTY OF MURDER

Tusket, N. S., Sept. 20.—Omar P. Roberts, the sixty-eight-year-old guide and trapper, was found guilty this afternoon of the murder of his nineteen-year-old housekeeper, Flora Gray, at his hunting lodge at North Kempsville, Yarmouth county, on the night of Aug. 28-29 last, by a jury of his countrymen, sitting under Mr. Justice Chisholm, of the supreme court. The prisoner was remanded for sentence until the last day of the present term, probably Friday.

The prisoner occupied the eastern room of the lodge at North Kempsville, Yarmouth county, on the night of Aug. 28-29 last, by a jury of his countrymen, sitting under Mr. Justice Chisholm, of the supreme court. The prisoner was remanded for sentence until the last day of the present term, probably Friday. The prisoner occupied the eastern room of the lodge at North Kempsville, Yarmouth county, on the night of Aug. 28-29 last, by a jury of his countrymen, sitting under Mr. Justice Chisholm, of the supreme court. The prisoner was remanded for sentence until the last day of the present term, probably Friday.

New evidence introduced at the trial included the testimony of Ransom Randall, the fifteen-year-old friend of the murdered girl, as to the prisoner threatening to "cut his ears," on an occasion several days previous to the tragedy, when he had suggested to Roberts that he permit Flora to remain in his company a half hour longer; the testimony of Avery Gray, that portions of the dying girl's flesh came off in his hands while he was assisting in carrying her from the bedroom in which she was found, to the north shore of the bay; a startling confession made by the prisoner to Allan M. Gates, merchant, and a justice of the peace of Kempsville, two days following the tragedy.

Roberts was arrested and lodged in jail on the morning of Tuesday, August 29. On the following Thursday, Gates proceeded to Yarmouth, where he was the prisoner. Roberts blurted out that he had committed the crime with which he was charged, that there was absolutely no hope for him, and that it was his desire that the law should take its course with as little delay as possible. Gates protested, he said, that the prisoner should not talk to him as he was doing, that he (Gates) was an officer of the crown, and that anything he might say might be used in evidence against him. Roberts replied that he did not care what was used in evidence against him. He insisted that he was guilty, and said that he had no more to say.

Gates said he agreed that there was not much hope for the prisoner in this world, and then asked him: "What about the next?" Omar replied he did not know. Gates then reminded Roberts of a good turn he had done a sick friend during the preceding winter, and recalled the "forfeiture" recorded in the dying thief on the cross at Calvary. This seemed to help the old man, Gates said, and they then agreed that the best thing to do was to make a clean breast of the whole affair. This Roberts proceeded to do, only adding to the details of the previous confession that after he had knocked over the lighted kerosene lamp in the gasoline bed room, he had waited until she screamed, and had then proceeded to arouse the neighborhood.

Roberts then said, as testified, that his mind was not very clear and suggested that the witness return to the jail the following Sunday, when he would be in a position, he thought, to tell the whole story. This Gates attempted to do, but was prevented by the sheriff, Harry K. Lewis, who had informed him that the prisoner was to be hanged.

LIBERAL RETURNED BY ACCLAMATION TO SUPPORT DUNNING

Regina, Sept. 19.—Donald Alexander McNiven, Liberal candidate for Regina, was elected by acclamation today to the Saskatchewan legislature. No candidate was nominated to oppose him in the by-election which was to have taken place on Sept. 26. Mr. McNiven will fill the vacant seat in the provincial house caused by the recent resignation of Mr. Justice Martin. The election of Mr. McNiven as a supporter of the Dunning government is a decided success by-elections in Saskatchewan since Mr. Dunning took over the reins of power. Four of the six were rural by-elections and two were urban and all returned supporters of the Dunning government.

SHOPMEN WILLING TO NEGOTIATE WITH RAILWAY COMPANIES

Montreal, Sept. 19.—Providing it might cause the creation of another conciliation board, the Canadian Railway shopmen are willing to negotiate directly with the railway companies. The condition as decided today by the shopmen's committee here, is that in the event of disagreement another board be not formed. So far the railway companies have not been directly approached by the shopmen's officials, but it is probable that a date for a first meeting will be fixed tomorrow or Thursday, when an official communication from the government is expected.

BURGLARS BUSY IN GRAND FALLS

Grand Falls, Sept. 20.—Several burglaries have occurred here in the past week. Two or three stores and the P. R. station were broken into. In one case goods to the value of \$800 were taken.

Kennedy Undergoes Second Operation; Recovery Expected

Montreal, Sept. 20.—Hon. W. C. Kennedy, federal minister of railways, was operated on for a second time at the Royal Victoria Hospital here today. A consultation of surgeons following the minister's failure to convalesce from his earlier and minor operation, resulted in the second which was performed today. Mr. Kennedy's condition is said to be serious, although every hope is entertained for his recovery.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ST. ANDREWS

Passamaquoddy Branch of the Great War Veterans and Knights of Pythias Join in Honoring Their Dead.

St. Andrews, Sept. 20.—An impressive memorial service was held on Sunday afternoon, September 17, when Passamaquoddy branch of the Great War Veterans Association and St. Andrews No. 9, Knights of Pythias, accompanied by the Rural cemetery and decorated the graves of departed members and comrades. The returned men attended in uniform, under command of Major F. S. Everett, and their service was held at the grave of William Huxtable, stoker of H. M. S. Cambrian, who was the victim of a sad drowning accident in August, 1921, while H. M. S. Cambrian was in port here.

Major the Rev. Canon Hooper delivered an inspiring address, referring to the spirit of friendship and comradeship that prompted the act of commemorating in such a way as the strewing of beautiful flowers in memory of friends and comrades. The Rev. Canon also read "Help in Ages Past" and "O Vallant Hearts, You to Who Glory Came," were sung, followed by prayer and the benediction—and the "Last Post" was sounded by Sgt.-Major Jack Ryder, of St. Stephen, in a reverent and appropriate close of the G. W. V. service. The following are those for whom wreaths were placed in memory of:—William Arning, Alfred Cork, Emerson Doughty, William Key, Charles and Fraser McQuoid, Clifford Ritchie, R. A. Stuart, Arthur McMillan, T. E. Pennington, Fred Williamson, Fred Woodbury, Stoker Huxtable, Charles Norris. In the cemetery of St. Andrews—Thomas Quinn, Joseph Polis, James Howland, William Nickolas, Frank Markey, Herbert and Arthur McMillan, Frank Purton, at Chamcook cemetery—Harold M. Grimmer, Clarence Creighton, William Townsend. At Bayville cemetery—George Bartlett and Ernest Greenlaw. The flowers were generously donated by summer residents.

A special wreath of everlasting flowers enclosed in a glass globe was placed upon the grave of Stoker Huxtable, which was a token from the officers and men of H. M. S. Constance. Beside Lodge, K. of P., in charge of Master-at-Arms, T. E. Pennington, held their service at the grave of their late brother, J. Hazen Burton, an earnest address being given by Chancellor Commander James Bone and prayers by P. J. McMillan.

Following the placing of a beautiful floral tribute, the committee decorated the graves of the following, while the band rendered appropriate sacred selections: Thomas Burton, Hazen Burton, Thomas Black, P. G. Hanson, B. F. DeWolfe, A. Haddock, Ben. G. Clarke, P. J. McMillan, Frederick Rowland, J. D. Davis, Fletcher Stevenson, F. A. Stevenson, Dr. Osborne, William Snow, W. A. Clark, John Coughy, G. D. Grimmer.

MINING INDUSTRY GAINS IN VOLUME IN THE DOMINION

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—That the recovery in the mining industry which made its appearance in the early months of the year has gained momentum is evidenced by statistics covering production during the first six months of 1922, says the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Available data collected from various sections of the industry show a gradual increase from the decline of 1921. Partially offsetting this was a decline in the output of coal and decreases in the production of copper and nickel. The iron and steel industry, although much below the 1921 record for the first quarter, had commenced to show improvement towards the end of the period. The coal and steel and the iron and steel industries in the United States have proved unfavorable factors in the Canadian production of iron and steel. But for the stoppage in coal mining in British Columbia and Alberta, and greatly decreased shipments from Nova Scotia, the total value of the mineral production would have been considerably increased.

The total estimated value of the mineral production during the first six months of 1922 was \$57,682,944, of which \$26,475,844 represented the value of the metal production and \$31,207,100 the non-metals. As compared with the same period in 1921 the value of the metal is seen to have increased about \$2,000,000, or 9.1 per cent.

Standing By Provinces. The standing of the different provinces in the Dominion, according to the returns for the half year, was as follows: Ontario, \$18,885,877; British Columbia, \$16,330,707; Alberta, \$10,662,618; Nova Scotia, \$8,792,799; Quebec, \$2,054,455; Yukon, \$714,682; New Brunswick, \$890,456; Saskatchewan, \$266,011; Manitoba, \$215,339.

The ten principal products of the mineral industry in Canada during the period, in order of the values assigned were: Coal, \$24,946,959; gold, \$12,110,242; silver, \$5,990,199; lead, \$2,882,047; natural gas, \$2,448,729; copper, \$2,337,809; asbestos, \$1,894,282; nickel, \$1,401,820; zinc, \$1,370,460; and salt, \$849,133.

GREAT MARKET FOR CANADIAN GOODS SOUTH

A great market for goods manufactured in Canada, as well as for Canadian wheat is offered in Colombia and Venezuela, according to E. C. Austin, who has been representing Canadian interests in a tour of these two countries. Mr. Austin reached St. John last evening. In conversation with a Telegraph reporter he pointed out that in Colombia and Venezuela there was a combined population of more than 8,000,000 people, who were ready to purchase goods from Canada. Mr. Austin was sure that Canada could secure a large portion of the trade with Colombia and Venezuela providing the goods were packed so as to reach their destination in good shape and the terms of credit were satisfactory.

MAN-EATING SHARK CAPTURED IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.



PORT ELGIN HONORS REV. DR. McLEOD

Presentation of Address and Purse of Money — Hon. Fred Magee and Others Speakers—A Masonic Farewell.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Port Elgin, Sept. 18.—On Wednesday evening last the many friends of Rev. Dr. McLeod, some not belonging to his church, met in the Oddfellows' hall here to tender him, as he had resigned the pastorate of the local Presbyterian church, an address and presentation. About an equal number of ladies and gentlemen were present and every seat in the hall was occupied. The Hon. Fred Magee was called to the chair. After a few telling remarks, during which he paid a worthy tribute to the guest of the evening and expressed his sorrow at his going away from Port Elgin, he called upon the Rev. Dr. McLeod to receive an address and presentation, a purse of money subscribed by those present. On coming forward the chairman read the following address:

To the Rev. Parmanes McLeod, M. A., Ph. D., Clergyman, Presbyterian Church, Port Elgin. Rev. Sir.—With feelings of deep regret your friends of this town have learned of your resignation and of your decision to seek another field less onerous and one more in accord with your ambitions and your ideas of theological teaching.

It is difficult for us to express our full appreciation of your efforts in our behalf during the last two years, and to impress upon you the deep loss we feel we sustain through your leaving this community which has had your counsel and advice in all our religious and educational efforts. We are grateful for the bettering of conditions in general.

For years and largely through the example and influence of your predecessor, the late Rev. J. H. Brownell, this community has been blessed with a spirit of tolerance and reverence for those who are not worshippers at the same altar as yourself, and we congratulate you on being so fortunate as to fulfill the desires of your Port Elgin congregation, and to leave your parish holding the same high ideals as has been their history in the past. This we deem a necessary policy for true and lasting citizenship.

We are grateful for the interest you have taken in our young people and the establishment of the Young People's Society, a form of education and culture which we trust will continue to function, although your absence will be sincerely felt, and your leadership therein difficult to replace. May your new parishioners appreciate your efforts as we do and may your influence for intellectual enlightenment be a factor in your new field.

Your friends gathered here tonight are those who will sincerely miss you, and to show our appreciation we request you to accept this token of our affection, and to offer you and your family our heartfelt wishes for your happiness and welfare in the new sphere of endeavor in which you will soon be laboring.

May you have many friends and pleasant experiences in the years we hope are yours, and may the future bring you a greater scope for the advancement of your ideals for the welfare of the human race.

Signed: Fred Magee, J. G. Lamb, A. R. Fraser, A. N. Thompson, Walter Wayne, R. N. Anderson, M. E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Murray, Mrs. Thorne Hayward, Mrs. Cyrus Munroe, Mrs. Hudson Campbell, Judson Trenholm, Henry Sobey, A. E. Sillick, H. F. Harper, W. M. Spence, D. R. Sundry, F. H. Copp, A. A. Copp, Mrs. W. H. Copp, Mrs. Mrs. Knapp, Fillmore, J. M. Johnston, Dr. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ingalls, Colin Matheson, Mrs. C. B. Copp, Mrs. Tuttle Taylor, Mrs. C. B. Hayward, Grace McLeod, James Johnston, Walter Siddall, David Johnson, Mrs. Charles Johnson, Mrs. Truman Trenholm, Mrs. Chandler Allen, Mr. and Mrs. John Larson, John P. Wells, Charles Velt, James Davis, Mrs. Harley Young, Violet Bennett, John Peacock, Mrs. Will Huston, Mrs. John Doyle, Mrs. Job Trenholm, H. H. Murray, W. L. Nicholson.

The Reply. The Rev. Dr. McLeod, deeply moved by the real affection and esteem shown towards him, returned heartfelt thanks to all of his friends who had ever acted towards himself and his family of little children in the spirit of true Christian helpfulness and regard, and after some good counsel and advice given in his own inimitable way, he hoped ever for the good and advancement of Port Elgin along all lines, pointing to its social

Made a Run From St. John To Australia in 79 Days

The Walter D. Walleit, Full Rigged Ship of 1,413 Tons, Built at Tusket for Yarmouth Shipping Firm, Was Crack Craft of Old Wind-Jamming Fleet.

(Yarmouth Herald.)

Writers in various parts of the world and marine journals everywhere it might be said, have devoted much time and space to the great sailing records of the old time wooden ships which formed the Merchant Marine of Great Britain and United States, and which in years gone by practically controlled the water lanes of the Atlantic, Indian, or Pacific oceans. Those ships and their fast passages have been described both in verse and in prose, while pamphlets or books of various sizes have been compiled on the remarkably fast passages the ships have made from ports on the Pacific coast or in the Orient to Great Britain, or Atlantic ports of the United States. They have also given space in telling of the cleverness of the masters who sailed those fleet packets, but with all that has been printed, we have yet to learn of any reference to the fleetness of the ships which years ago formed Yarmouth's merchant marine and which, during the days of the wind-driven craft, kept this port in prominence on the seven seas. In consequence of his first officer, who brought the vessel to Quebec. This was possibly the longest passage the Walter D. Walleit ever made, as forty-two days were consumed from Rotterdam to that upper Canadian port. Discharging a portion of its cargo there, the ship went to Montreal with the balance, and after delivery of the liquid the vessel was ordered to Three Rivers, to load a cargo of deals for Liverpool, and sailing for that port the Walter D. Walleit arrived there in twenty-one days.

At that port the ship was sold, and our informant signed off after just fourteen months' service, during which time the ship had sailed from St. John to Adelaide (Aus.), thence to Sydney (N. S. W.); from there to Rotterdam; thence to Quebec; to Montreal; Three Rivers, and to Liverpool (G. C.). After the sale of the ship, the Walter D. Walleit continued under British ownership for a number of years, after which, in command of a negro captain, the vessel went ashore on the Dry Tortugas (Fla.). The ship was afterwards floated, purchased by a United States citizen, which converted the vessel into a lumber and until very few years ago the Walter D. Walleit was a familiar sight along the United States Atlantic ports.

Mrs. E. H. Crosby, Main street, is a daughter of Captain Hatfield, who so successfully sailed the above ship.

NEWS NOTES ABOUT PROMINENT BAPTISTS

(Maritime Baptist)

Rev. Dr. A. T. Kenpton of Cambridge Mass., who with Mrs. Kempton and Mrs. S. B. Kempton, are visiting Wolfville, addressed the Acadia Academy Y. M. C. A. on last Wednesday evening.

Our missionaries, Miss Martha and Dr. Zella Clark, sailed from Quebec on the S. S. Empress of Scotland on September 19 on their return to their work in India. They expect to sail from London per S. S. Morea on October 13 and arrive at Bombay about November 1.

One of the pleasing incidents connected with the recent convention at Wolfville was a recital of sacred music given in the chapel of Acadia Ladies' Seminary on Sunday evening after the convention had closed, when a well-filled room listened to Miss Marie Wilson, assisted by Miss Rockwell at the piano, as they rendered a programme of rich sacred music. Miss Wilson is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. C. P. Wilson, and is very gifted singer. Her rich contralto gift has been highly trained, so that nature and art blend in her work. The recital closed with singing two hymns in which the congregation joined.

A sentiment in a letter recently received from our veteran missionary in India, Rev. Rufus Sanford, D. D., is of such worth that we pass it along. Dr. Sanford writes: "It is a mighty fine thing to have a big and useful job on hand. Blessed be the Lord for hard work, that means much in the Kingdom of Righteousness." Such a sentiment from a man past eighty years goes far to show why God chose him to labor for fifty years among the heathens in India and has made him such a blessing.

In Capital For First Time in Years. Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 20.—Hon. J. C. Fleming, former premier of New Brunswick, is in Fredericton on his first visit to the capital since his retirement from politics some years ago.