

AT THE NARROWS.

NEW BRUNSWICK BAPTIST CONVENTION IN SESSION.

The Annual Sunday School Convention Also Held.—Rev. S. D. Ervine Elected President.—Rev. M. Addison Elected President of the Sunday School Convention.

The annual session of the New Brunswick Baptist Sunday School Convention opened in the Second Cambridge Church at the Narrows on Thursday, 7th inst.

After enrolment of delegates, reports were presented for the county Sunday school conventions of Kent, Albert, Kings and Queens, also from the district conventions of Chipman, Waterborough, North-Cambridge, Fairfield, Hammonds, Johnston and Wickham. Owing to a mistake in notice of date of meeting several of the societies were not represented, but it was expected they would report at a later session.

The evening was given to addresses by Messrs. Ervine, Melnyk, Cornwall and Addison, interspersed with singing. At 10 a. m. on Friday the regular convention began its sessions, with Vice-President Ervine in the chair.

A brief and earnest devotional service led the way, after which a committee of arrangements was chosen consisting of the following brethren: M. S. Hall, Dr. M. C. Macdonald, C. W. Pierce, Rev. M. Addison and R. M. Byson.

The secretary then proceeded to the enrolment of delegates to the New Brunswick convention proper. This was followed by the election of the officers and directors whose places had become vacant. The following were chosen: President, Rev. S. D. Ervine; vice-presidents, Rev. A. B. Macdonald and H. H. Ervine; and Deacons S. E. Frost, secretary, Rev. W. E. McInyre; assistant secretary, Rev. W. E. Nobles; statistical secretary, Rev. W. E. McInyre; treasurer, J. S. Tilton; auditor, N. B. Cottle.

The committee on arrangements reported in part the order of services for afternoon and evening, after which the morning session adjourned with prayer by Rev. S. D. Ervine.

At 2 p. m. Rev. M. Addison conducted a devotional service for 30 minutes. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. J. Blackney, of Jernigan. On returning business the following directors were chosen to serve for the term ending in 1922: Messrs. John McInyre, L. H. Thorne, John Richardson, Wm. Lewis, M. S. Hall and Revs. C. N. Barton and C. W. Townsend.

On motion the nominating committee was appointed, consisting of Revs. M. Addison, R. M. Byson and H. H. Cornwall and Messrs. Dr. Macdonald and T. H. Hall.

Resolved, That visiting brethren be invited to seats. Among those invited were Revs. W. E. Hall and Dr. Black and Mr. Black.

The secretary then read the home mission report for the year's work. It was a lengthy document covering the missionary operations of the body in various parts of the province.

The following grants had been given during the year: Beuchene, \$100, pastor, Rev. B. Barry; health, \$100, pastor, Rev. I. N. Thorne; Shadie, \$50, pastor, Elder E. O. Corey; Caliboun's Mills, \$55, pastor, Elder P. O. Reas; Cape Breton, \$55 for vacation work of Mr. H. G. Colpitts; Port Egan, \$50, Rev. J. W. Gardner, pastor; Ellidale, \$50, pastor, Rev. H. Ervine; Abernethy, \$100, pastor, P. J. Stackhouse, B. A.; Jerusalem, \$100, Mr. W. E. Carpenter; Kawisick, \$100, Rev. W. E. McInyre; Grand Falls, \$100, Rev. P. G. Ross and Mr. R. W. Demming. Besides these, also, Messrs. Young, Patterson and Hughes have been employed as general missionaries, visiting various sections of the province. Mr. Patterson has recently been engaged in revival work at Hopewell with good success and several converts have been added to the church by baptism.

The treasurer, Mr. J. S. Tilton, also presented his report, which showed some mission receipts from churches and individuals amounting to \$1,680, besides additional funds raised for foreign missions, northwest and Grand Falls missions and the annuity Association, located at Fredericton. A legacy of \$500 from the estate of the late Benjamin Jewett was acknowledged as received by the treasurer. After considerable discussion of the details presented, both reports were adopted and much satisfaction was expressed concerning their correctness and completeness.

Communications were presented by Messrs. G. O. Gates, D. D. T. Todd, Ira Smith, F. W. Patterson and J. W. Manning, expressing regret at not being able to attend the sessions of the convention.

Friday evening was given to a discussion and addresses on the various phases of home mission work. The speakers of the evening were: Rev. W. E. McInyre, I. N. Thorne, George Howard, C. W. Townsend and Mr. R. N. C. Barnes, of Maine.

Saturday morning opened with a bright sky and cool air, affording a most favorable opportunity to the incoming delegates that poured in from every section of the province.

county representatives in presenting information from their respective localities. Messrs. Cornwall, Cahill and Hall felt that great difficulties were likely to be met with in organizing all the counties. Yet efforts should be put forth to accomplish so desirable an end.

On motion the secretary was instructed to correspond with the county representatives during the coming year. At 10 o'clock the regular convention resumed the business of the churches. Rev. S. D. Ervine in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. E. Hall, after which the college report was read by Rev. J. A. Cahill, of Centreville, and upon discussion adopted.

In answer to a communication from Dr. Gates concerning the union of home mission interests the following resolution was adopted unanimously by the convention: "In view of the fact that a proposal is to be submitted to the three associations asking them each to elect six members on another home mission board for the province. And in view of the fact that unanimity in the administration of this important work is very desirable.

Therefore, resolved, that this convention, in event of the formation of such a board by the associations, agrees to hand over its home mission work at the end of the present year, provided such board shall make an annual report of its affairs to this body to be incorporated with its minutes from year to year."

The temperance report was read by Rev. E. M. Byson, after which the committee was referred back for amendment at a later period. During the sessions of Saturday many additional delegates arrived, increasing materially the interest and enthusiasm of the meetings which were of a highly profitable character.

NICE SENSE OF HONOR. Rich Women Said to Lack It More Than Men. Strict honesty is a rare virtue even among the class of people who are not exposed to temptation. It is a well known fact that not a few fine women do not pay their bills unless forced to do so, and that many a small account remains finally to their credit (or, more properly it might be said, discredit), because those to whom they owe money have not the means or the power to collect what is due them.

"What do you do with your bills?" asked a fashionable woman of one of her friends. "I always put mine in a drawer," "Oh, throw mine in a drawer," said the other. "I always stick them in and shut it up again as fast as possible, for I don't like the sight of the account. When the people get troublesome I send them down to my husband's office."

"I made a gown for Mrs. A. two years ago," said a certain rich woman, "and she has not paid me yet. She takes no cognizance of my accounts, which I send her every now and then. I suppose she simply does not intend paying me, for she knows it would injure my dress if I put it in the hands of a lawyer."

"I have had some curious experiences with rich women in regard to the selling of tickets," said a philanthropic woman who had raised large sums for divers charities by organizing various entertainments. "I find it in the end, the work to collect the money, and sometimes the tickets are never paid for. Only last year a friend sent me for 20 tickets at \$2 each for some theatrical work. I put it in the hands of a friend, and she said, 'I will have a dinner expressly, she said, generally, and bring my people on afterwards.' I went further, and as some of her at the time, but was not so much pleased when the treasurer wrote me that she had not collected the money for the tickets from my liberal friend, nor has she paid yet. We sent her the bill, but we heard nothing further, and as some of us felt like denouncing her personally we let the matter drop."

Many women seem rather to enjoy a certain species of cheating, than getting the better of the government by smuggling their wares through the custom to doing a corporation out of 5 per cent. All similar transactions seem to them quite allowable, and even commendable. "A woman has not a man's nice sense of honor," affirmed one of the latter sex, while commenting on the above peculiarity.

"How about that nice sensitiveness when a man is able to sell a horse?" queried a female auditor, and the counter question was unanswerable.

Academy and Convent Destroyed. OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 8.—St. Xavier's Academy and the Sisters of Mercy Convent were destroyed by fire early this morning. The inmates—60 sisters and pupils—escaped in their night clothes without injury. The loss amounts to \$75,000.

Big Crops in the West. OTTAWA, Sept. 8.—The department of agriculture received a telegram from Dr. Saunders who is at Indian Head, stating that crops in that region are immense. There is a slight frost, but he thinks that it has not done much harm.

Advance in Prices. TORONTO, Sept. 8.—Owing to the increased cost of iron and steel, manufacturers of all kinds of agricultural implements in Ontario have decided to advance the price of their products next season.

Jimines in High Favor. CAPE HAYTIN, Haiti, Sept. 7.—General Jiminez, the leader of the successful revolution, has been received in triumph at Santiago. Public feeling seems to be unanimously in his favor as candidate for the presidency.

Lumber Rates Raised. TORONTO, Sept. 8.—The tariff committee of the Canadian Freight Association met here yesterday, and decided to raise the rates on lumber between all Canadian points a half cent a hundred.

OFF FOR CAMP.

THE R. C. R. I. CONTINGENT LEAVE FREDERICTON FOR SUSSEX.

Will Make a Fine Appearance in New Khaki Jackets and Field Service Caps.—Lieut. Kaye Left Saturday for Kingston to Take a Special Course.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 9.—The R. C. R. I. contingent in command of Capt. Carpenter, left for Sussex by the 10 o'clock train. The men paraded in heavy marching order. Quartermaster Sgt. Burke, orderly room clerk, remained behind in charge of the barracks. Lieut. Kaye, of the R. C. R. I. left this afternoon for Kingston, Ontario, to take a three months course of instruction at the Royal Military College. It is quite likely that at the completion of his course he will be transferred to another regimental depot, probably Quebec, where a new company of the R. C. R. I. is being formed. Lieut. Kaye is a gentle, manly, popular and capable officer and all will regret his departure from Fredericton.

The band of the 71st battalion will make quite a natty appearance in camp next week. All the members have been supplied with new khaki jackets imported from England with new field service caps to match. They have also been supplied with brown leather leggings similar to those worn by the guards. The word "Coy" has been struck upon the shoulder straps of the jackets. Sergeant Drummer Offen will be at Sussex at least the latter part of the week.

The rank and file of the 71st have been supplied with new uniforms of the latest pattern adopted for the militia. Not a few of the companies also have new field service caps.

Surgeon Major Bridges is not going to camp with his corps this year. His place will be taken by Surgeon Lieut. Frank L. Blair, of St. Stephen, and only one surgeon is allowed to go into camp.

Cochman has been appointed quartermaster sergeant of the 71st in succession to C. J. Wilson, deceased, and Guy Feppan has been appointed quartermaster in room of Thomas R. Blaine, promoted.

TROOPS BEING SENT. And General Buller Goes With Them to South Africa.—The Troops Which Will Participate in a Mass.

The real strength of the expeditionary force to be sent from England to South Africa is a remarkably large one. It is between thirty and forty thousand men, a large portion of whom would be employed protecting the lines of communication and guarding against isolated attacks along the frontier.

It is officially announced that the following troops are to be sent to South Africa:—The First (Royal) Dragoons. The Second (Royal Scots) Dragoon Guards. The Sixth (Lanarkshire) Dragoons. The Second (Carabinieri) Dragoon Guards. The Tenth (Prince of Wales' Own) Royal Hussars. The Twelfth (Prince of Wales' Own) Light Cavalry.

Four battalions from the Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards and Scots Guards, the crack foot regiments. The first battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment. The second battalion East Surrey Regiment (Seventy-eighth foot regiment). The second battalion Devonshire Regiment (Sixteenth foot regiment). The first battalion West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales' Own), 14th regiment.

The second battalion Royal Highlanders (The Black Watch), 76th regiment. The first battalion Highland Light Infantry (Seventy-first foot regiment). The second battalion Royal Highlanders (Rossbush Batts), Seventy-eighth foot.

The first battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's regiment) 4th regiment. The first battalion Lanarkshire Fusiliers (Seventy-seventh foot regiment). The first battalion Camerons Rangers (Eighty-eighth foot regiment). The first battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102d foot regiment).

The first battalion Royal Irish Regiment (Eighteenth foot regiment). The second battalion Royal Fusiliers (City of London regiment) seventh regiment. The second battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers (Twenty-first foot regiment). The first battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Twenty-third foot regiment). The second battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's regiment) 89th regiment.

The second battalion Scottish Rifles (The Cameronians) 90th regiment. The third battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (Sixtieth foot regiment). The first battalion Durham Light Infantry (Sixty-eighth foot regiment.—New York Herald.

London, Sept. 11.—It is understood that General Sir Redvers Buller will visit for Cape Town next Saturday. The Indian authorities are chartering steamers to transport troops to South Africa as rapidly as possible.

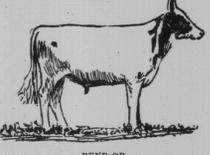
Although the aspect of affairs is more peaceful, special despatches from Johannesburg report the greatest anxiety over the position of the persons left town on Saturday, and it is proposed to transfer the business of the town stock exchange to Cape Town. The Johannesburg town council is appealing to the government for power to start relief works to meet the exceptional distress.

A despatch from Bloemfontein reports the distribution of arms and a considerable exodus to Cape Colony. According to this correspondent the Boers are making up the frontier and there is no abatement of war preparations in the Transvaal.

THE MODERN AYRSHIRE.

F. S. Peer, the Noted Foreign Correspondent of The Farmer's Advice, writes of the Ayrshire Cattle.

Aside from the dairy qualities that every Ayrshire must have to be worthy of recognition, we wish to discuss the question of the value of type or style. Let us say an Ayrshire should be at least a 40-pound cow, that is probably a fair average as to her dairy yield. A 40-pound cow, native or grade, is worth say \$50. Now, when we pay \$150 for a registered Ayrshire, what is it we pay the extra \$100 for, granting the cow is capable of giving 40 pounds of milk a day? It looks to me as if we pay \$100 for an Ayrshire's dairy qualities, and \$50 for her Ayrshire

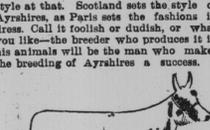


BEND-OR. Winner of seven first prizes and a championship 1908. Bred by James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock.

style and type. This statement will no doubt shock some (even some Ayrshire breeders), but if \$50 will buy a 40-pound grade or native cow, then so far as the dairy qualities of the 40-pound registered Ayrshire are concerned she is worth \$50, but her type, her peculiar style, her peculiar markings, the set of her horns, the grade of her bones, make the difference between a \$50 and a \$150 animal.

There are some men, even Ayrshire breeders, who profess to keep Ayrshires and breed Ayrshires for utility only. They have never stopped to think that style or Ayrshire type is worth more and brings more in the market than dairy ability, by no means a small amount, and so that it's not a question of simply being a registered animal that makes such a great difference in the price of a pure Ayrshire, or grade of equal value at the stall. In fact, there are registered cows with good pedigrees that will not bring as much as a cow because of inferior milking qualities, but an up-to-date, stylish, typical, modern Ayrshire—such as Bend-Or—because of her hammer, and up goes the price one, two, three, four and five hundred dollars, as was demonstrated at the Drummond sale last spring.

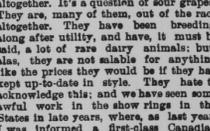
Now, an animal is worth what it will bring, and if Ayrshire breeders want to get the highest price for their animals, they may as well face the facts and breed for style, and the most modern style at that. Scotland sets the style in Ayrshires, and Paris sets the fashions in dress. Call it foolish or foolish, or what you like—the breeder who produces it will be the man who makes the breeding of Ayrshires a success. I



ORANGE BLOSSOM OF HILLHOUSE. Bred by D. & W. Westrop, Old Canobie, Scotland.

hardly say that of course they must have dairy capacity, and in this respect the Canadian breeders are quite superior to the Scotch Ayrshires. By the use of imported Ayrshires, the Canadian breeders can bring out the style, or up-to-date Ayrshire, that they will ultimately have better cattle than can be bought in Scotland. In the States there has been a great laxness among Ayrshire breeders in regard to breeding to type. The simple truth of the matter is, they are waking up to find themselves far behind the times that some are talking of American type, and others ridicule the Scotch type altogether. It's a question of sour grapes. They are, many of them, out of the race along after utility, and have, it must be said, a lot of raw dairy animals, but they are not so able for anything like the prices they would be if they had kept up-to-date in style. They hate to find themselves far behind the times, and they are not willing to do the awful work in the show rings in the States in late years, where, as last year, I was informed, they were being for prices because the judge did not like their light color and upright horns, and found them to be inferior to the Scotch type. The fact was, they were used to seeing nearly solid red Ayrshires with crumpled horns, most likely the result of a Shorthorn cross some years ago, and that is what they were practicing, and to-day in any Ayrshire exhibit in the States many of the animals look suspicious. Nevertheless, men have grown up from boys with this type in their eyes, and when now, for the first time, they see an up-to-date imported cow or bull come into the ring, the radical difference shocks them, and, amid wailing and gnashing of teeth, they condemn her; but in spite of all this prejudice, the few imported Ayrshires that have come to the States within the

last three years have proven a lesson that is quickly being learned by the work in the interests of the up-to-date Scotch type. I know of several breeders that see over this, and all that stops them from making a large reputation is the fact, as they have said to me, that if they should get these judges would condemn them in the show ring; but if they were to sell at the price of the up-to-date Scotch type, it has been my experience



LADY FLORA. At two years old. Sir Cock-o-the-Walk, F. Gilman, Kirkcubright, Scotland.

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illustrating champion cows of Scotland, with their up-standing horns, and most of which are beginning to look attractive. A cow with drooping horns don't look as attractive as she did, and they want to get bulls that are more like the Scotch type, although some of them can not screw up their courage to the point of going the whole figure. Nevertheless, there is a marked tendency among the Ayrshire men in the States to come into line, and when they do the Canadian breeders want to be ready; and while their stock may meet with prejudice as our fairs, and their prizes may be less than they deserve, they can do the Ayrshire interest no better service than to send to the States a representative herd, even if the Ayrshire men have to put their hands in their pockets to make up a loss in expense of over-prize money. I repeat that if the Canadian breeders will make an effort in this direction now, I think it will be a good investment. Let me admonish them, whatever they do, to breed to the highest standard. In the Scotch breeders you have an example of best breeders of dairy cattle in the world. There, as here, it over has been, and ever will be, the up-to-date, most stylish, most perfect formed animals will bring the dollars, while breeder who soot at the idea of style must be contented with the cents. I may repeat, also, in the States, if the Canadian breeders of Ayrshires will breed up to the highest standard in type, they will produce a dairy cow that is superior to the Scotch animal, because of her better dairy qualities. And when they shall have overcome the general criticism of short teats they will have produced an all-around dairy cow that has no equal in the world, either in beauty, style, grace or utility. Wishing the Ayrshire breeders of Canada the best, and that their grand cattle will soon take the high rank in the States that they so richly deserve, I am,

Very truly yours, F. S. Peer.

WOODY PLANTS. Florist H. E. Gould, Sussex, N. B., Tells How to Propagate Them.

There are many persons who have a favorite shrub or vine they would like to increase, but do not know how to propagate from them. All such low growing shrubs as roses, wisterias, and nearly all low growing, hard wooded plants, as well as vines, that are brought in contact with the soil can be easily and surely propagated by layering, which operation I will describe. Choose well matured wood of this season's growth, bend it down, and at the point where it will most easily touch the soil with a sharp knife cut half way through the branch on the under side, although any other position will answer for the cut; then cut the branch in two, splitting the wood for that distance; next insert in the split a thin piece of wood to prevent its closing; then cut the soil directly where the cut portion touches the soil a shallow trench two or three inches deep, lay the cut end of the branch in it, and cover it with a forked wooden peg or wire loop, cover with soil, pressing it firmly, leaving a good portion of the end of the layering above the soil, and at this end place it upside down over the soil on the cut portion to keep it moist, and in every way to better the soil, if done soon by September the cut portion will have calloused and thrown out roots, forming a new plant of the same variety, which is nearly as good as the parent plant, and detached from the parent plant by cutting the branch off back of the layered portion. It is better to allow such layered plants that have been plunged or planted for the summer only. If pot plants are layered, they should be layered in a soil trench, sink a six-inch pot, at the point layered, in the soil to the rim, well drained, and fill with any light garden soil, place the layered portion in the soil in the pot, cover as before, pinning it to the soil, and in the fall, when the layer in this case will be emitted into the soil in the pot and by autumn can be detached as before from the parent plant, and planted in a pot, which can be removed when desired. This is the easiest method of summer propagation of nearly all the class of hard wooded plants for those who only wish a few plants. Soft wooded plants, such as geraniums, that are growing in open ground, may be propagated by air layering in summer. This is done by cutting at a convenient place in the new growth, the knifing through the bark, and in this manner, in from ten to fifteen days the cut portion will be well calloused, when the cutting can be detached and placed in a soil trench, sink a six-inch pot, at the point layered, in the soil to the rim, well drained, and fill with any light garden soil, place the layered portion in the soil in the pot, cover as before, pinning it to the soil, and in the fall, when the layer in this case will be emitted into the soil in the pot and by autumn can be detached as before from the parent plant, and planted in a pot, which can be removed when desired. This is the easiest method of summer propagation of nearly all the class of hard wooded plants for those who only wish a few plants. Soft wooded plants, such as geraniums, that are growing in open ground, may be propagated by air layering in summer. 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