

WESTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN GATHERED AT INGERSOLL

Big Three Days' Convention Promises To Be Very Successful.

Ingersoll, Jan. 16.—That the people of this town had made special efforts to insure the success of the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, which opened today, was evident on all hands, and the heartiness of the reception extended to the visiting delegates was very marked. The importance of the dairy industry is called at-



HON. THOMAS BALLANTYNE, Honorary President of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association.

attention to in a striking manner in the town hall, where the meetings are being held. Stretched above the platform under the picture of the late Queen Victoria is a streamer with the words, "Ingersoll Welcomes the Dairymen." To the right and left of this are portraits of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, while underneath them, respectively are the inscriptions, "Cheese Is King" and "Butter Is Queen." Another printed banner proclaims that cheese, butter and bacon are the backbone of agriculture in Canada. Special interest attaches to the present gathering, as it was at Ingersoll in 1887 that the association first met, and important results have accrued from that first meeting. Ingersoll folk naturally on that account take an extra interest in the present gathering.

A Dairy Exhibition.
In connection with the convention, a very successful exhibition is being held, there being over 150 entries of cheese and about 60 of butter. The directors claim it to be the finest show of the kind on the American continent. The first two meetings today have been crowded, large numbers from the town



MR. A. F. McLAREN, M. P., Third Vice-President of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association.

and country attending. In spite of the heavy snowfall, the audience are showing a strong desire for enlightenment on dairy matters, as shown by the number of questions asked by them, this being even more noticeable than

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was the case at the eastern dairymen's meetings at Peterboro last week.

"The town of Ingersoll is the birthplace of the first dairymen's convention held in Canada," said President Robert Johnston in the opening proceedings. On July 21, 1887, in the town of Ingersoll, a meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a dairymen's association, and otherwise promoting the dairy interests of Canada, and the outcome of that meeting was the Dairymen's Association of Canada. The speaker referred to the great progress made since that time, and emphasized the necessity of paying strict attention to dairy work.

The directors' report recorded steady progress in the quality and finish of cheese, in the improvement of cheese factories and surroundings. Butter turned out from the creameries in Western Ontario was better last year than ever it had been before. In proof of which it had been more sought after and competition on the part of buyers had been keener than for many years, while prices were the highest in the history of the trade.

Mr. Charles P. Whitely gave an address on the improvement of the dairy stock. This had to be done through the male. He spoke of the value of keeping records, and touched upon the subject of milking by machinery. "I hope time will come," he said, "when you farmers will be able to wake up, press a button, and have another snooze, and when you wake up again the cows will be milked."

Mr. J. H. Monrad, a native of Denmark, advised the farmers not to go in for the purchase of pedigrees, which they were not sure would give performance. In regard to breeding, if one farmer could not do so, he argued strongly in favor of co-operation, and instanced the good results thus produced in Denmark.

Hon. Nelson Monteith.

Hon. Nelson Monteith, provincial minister of agriculture, expressed his gratification as a tiller of the soil that the dairy industry was forging ahead and holding the splendid position it does at

the present time. "We find today Denmark as second among European nations of wealth and capital," he said. "This has been largely brought about by her agricultural methods." The minister took up the dairy industry, and said that the position of wealth was due to the fact that the farmers of the Province were the duty of the farmer of the Province to ask the question whether the dairy output was being carried out at a profit and whether they were working on the best condition. The speaker was inclined to regret that American losses had been so great, but that the farmers should co-operate with the packers in building up the cheese and bacon industry. "I hope to be supported by the farmers of this country," he said, "in trying to reach a reasonable basis on which packers can work with us. We have the matter to grapple with. We have to educate the people of this Province to the fact that their interests and the packers' interests are almost identical." Mr. Monteith also discussed the question of heavy weights and light feet which the farmers and light feet which would have to be dealt with. He advised the farmers to do a little more for themselves and not to expect too much from the Government.

Mr. W. Monrad urged the importance of testing individual dairy cows, and said that improvement had been found in the care and handling of milk where testing associations were in existence.

Mr. W. Freeman, of Colborne, contended that more attention should be given to feeding than to breeding, though, of course, he advised care in regard to the latter.

The Evening Session.

At the evening session a hearty welcome was extended to the convention by Mayor Boles and Dr. Coleridge on behalf of the board of trade, these greetings being suitably acknowledged by President Johnston.

After Mr. J. A. Ruddick had described the results of some tests on the cheese curing rooms, Professor G. L. McKay, of Iowa State College, gave a practical address on the cow, and what she has done for man. Ontario, he said, has no reason to fear competition in the European dairy industry. He showed that in Europe dairymen are carried on successfully on land of the value of \$40 and \$50 an acre, and was meeting competition in the English market. He dealt with the importance of the subject of breeding, and said that in selecting a sire, parents and grandfathers should be taken into consideration. "I have come to the conclusion," he added, "that the average dairyman does not feed his cows enough. Irregular feeding and cold barns are against successful dairymen."

Mr. Donald Sutherland, M.P.P., spoke of the tendency to migrate from the land to the city as a serious problem which would have to be faced. He complained of the agricultural college was not self-sustaining, but this point he did not pursue. He was subsequently vigorously responded to by Professor Boies, who pointed out the allowance which had to be made for special teachers and experimental work.

IT'S WELL TO KNOW A GOOD THING.—Said Mrs. Surface to a neighbor, when they met in the street, "Why, where have you been for a week?" "Oh, just down to the store for a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil," on. But she remembered, who takes pains, walked contracted a weak back there was another customer for Electric Oil.

The judge may not ask what you have done but why you did it.

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TORREY PICTURES HELL'S TERRORS

He Warns Sinners Against Eternal Punishment.

QUOTES TEXT TO PROVE IT

Although Disliking Subject Considers It His Duty to Deliver the Terrible Message.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—The old-fashioned, strictly orthodox conception of a literal hell with all its unimaginable horrors lasting through all the ages of eternity, with the awfulness of its anguish both of body and mind, was last night the ground of Dr. Torrey's appeal to sinners to accept a loving Saviour. It might not be possible, he admitted, to reconcile this view of future punishment for the unsaved with the doctrine that God is love, but no level-headed man would deny the existence of an absolute fact just because he could not reconcile it with his philosophy of life.

At the afternoon service Dr. Torrey preached on the work of the Holy Spirit, who revealed clearly to men the mind and spirit of the Father. Those who attended each service might be pardoned for being a little confused as to why "this spirit of truth" that is in all men should not make plain this apparent contradiction between the two doctrines of infinite love and mercy on the one hand and of awful and eternal punishment with hell fire on the other.

The doctrine of a literal hell, of a lake of fire and brimstone wherein sinners shall suffer the torments of the damned for ever and ever is not often preached from pulpits, although it is still retained in many of the creeds. Dr. Torrey believes the doctrine implicitly and literally as stated in various texts of Scripture. And he has the courage of his convictions. There are some two score converts in the front seats when the service closed. The devil, said Dr. Torrey, was trying to frighten many in the audience against taking a stand for Christ. The sermon was evidently designed to have the opposite effect. Whether this method of winning sinners to a rational religion of faith and love and service will command itself to many is another question.

Briefly, Dr. Torrey's line of argument in proof of his contention was that certain texts in the Bible pointed unmistakably to a literal hell, a place of "eternal punishment," a place of "death and destruction," a place of "fire and brimstone," etc. If this language was figurative, as some said, still Biblical figures never exaggerated the real facts. Moreover, the nature of sin was such that it necessarily involved physical and mental punishment, steadily increasing as time went on. All God's prophecies had been fulfilled to the letter. Why, then, should anyone doubt what God said in regard to hell?

It may be noted that Dr. Torrey was hardly fair to the teachings of the higher criticism in many of his assertions and that he did not state a real view held by many hundreds of the most prominent Biblical scholars in regard to their interpretation of the doctrine of the spiritual hell, consequent upon a continuance in sin, was elaborated, but emphasis was placed upon the physical and mental suffering of the damned after death. He believed in a resurrection of a real body as well as of a real mind, which would practically suffer along the same lines, only in increasing ratio, after death as before death.

"I have to speak tonight on a very solemn subject," began Dr. Torrey. "That subject is hell, its reality and its awfulness. I would not willingly choose such a subject, but my duty to God, whose ambassador I am, impels me to speak on this topic."

If even would not repent and forsake sin, he continued, there must and should be a hell. He had tried at one time to be a universal sinner, and to do away with the idea of an eternal punishment. But he found he had either to give up the Bible or his own idea of the larger hope. So, rather than give up the Bible, he honestly interpreted, he gave up his larger hope of ultimate salvation for all men. Perhaps some would account him old-fashioned and cruel and un-Christlike in still believing in a literal hell. "But I would rather be considered wrong by these men," he added, "than be untrue to the teaching of God's own Word."

The doctrine of a real hell was proved by many explicitly Biblical texts. In Matthew reference was made to "everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels." Paul spoke of "everlasting destruction." Revelations contained several references to "the lake of fire," "the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death," etc. And against all those explicit references in God's Word were only the speculations of certain theologians. But no speculations of theologians had stood for more than eighteen years, while the words of Christ had withstood the test of over eighteen centuries.

Moreover, experience, observation, and common sense taught the doctrine of hell. Whosoever sinned must suffer, and the deeper he sank in sin the greater the anguish and torment of the sinner, both physically and mentally. There were thousands in Toronto today who were suffering a practical hell upon earth. "If I have the word of God for it, the question is absolutely settled," he said, "Against that there is only the ignis fatuus of the philosophers and the dreams of the poets. If you pay 25 cents, or 50 cents, or a dollar to hear some man prove there is no hell, you are simply paying to be made a fool of."

Speaking of the nature of hell itself, he declared that worse than the everlasting physical torment was the everlasting torment of the soul. Every man or woman who went to hell would remember the deeds done in the body, and the

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ment of remorse for wrongs done in their anguish.

"Hell is the insane asylum of the universe," he concluded, "where men and women who do not accept Christ in this life suffer for ever and ever." In the prayer which followed he said: "Impress thy sound truth upon our hearts. We don't like it. But make us ready to accept what is true." The discourse will be continued tonight.

CALLS TORONTO A DRUNKEN CITY

A Bad, Bad Community Says New York Times, and Holds Up Buffalo.

New York, Jan. 17.—The New York Times in a recent editorial says: "The holiday season is one in which degrees of inebriation most frequently invite judicial definition, and it is found that standards vary widely in different localities. The Canadian is a pretty stout drinker, without regard to his communal or geographic situation, and it need not excite surprise that Toronto's holiday record of 'drunks' was a big one, standing, in fact, at the top of the poll, so far as any official examination has been registered."

The town has 150 licensed drinking places, and the tipsy arrests numbered 500, Buffalo, not far off, with 3,000 barrooms, showed only 29 arrests. The only way to account for this discrepancy is by recognizing the Canadian as a far more substantial drinker than his neighbor over the border. Other may contribute; the Buffalo fess-pot, whooping it up through the holiday week of midwinter with all its incentives to generous stimulation, may get a rating lenient beyond his deservings, while the more serious practitioner across the border may be held to sterner definitions and a judgment of greater rigor. However estimated, the Canadian 'drunks' taken anywhere, for any holiday occasion, would be quite likely to make a trifling unimpaired showing, leaving all other localities this side of the water, at any rate, so far behind as to be practically invisible.

"The Caladonian element infused into Toronto's population, is always reckoned a considerable one, and it is nothing to be surprised at if once a year, or even oftener, it feels withal the stirring impulses of thirst in the midst of a stuffy and an unwholesome atmosphere. A hundred of them to hold up Auld Scotia's banner for Christmas, that mirth and good cheer should aboundingly prevail, is hardly more than a becoming number, and beside that there is something clinched in Buffalo's paltry contingent of not quite a third as many. She may crow over it as a testimony of her superior sobriety, but the claim may not be admitted. However, it may be elsewhere, there is not a civic enthusiast to be found in Toronto who will not be ready at any and all times to take a drink and proceed to knock the stoutest of men to meet with any kind of Canadian toleration."

MURDERED ATTACHES

Chinese Slaying of Officers Put to Death at Chetoo.

Chetoo, Northeast China, Jan. 17.—Three Chinamen, who had confessed they murdered Military Attaches Von Guggenheim and De Cuverville on their return from Port Arthur before that place capitulated, were put to death here today.

Lieut. Von Guggenheim and Lieut. De Cuverville, respectively, German and French military attaches at Port Arthur, detailed to watch the operations of the siege, left there in August, 1904, when it became evident that the place must eventually surrender, in a

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junk manned by Chinese. They were never again seen alive. A reward of \$2,000 was offered for news of them, and last February members of the junk's crew confessed that the officers had been robbed, murdered and their bodies thrown overboard.

BAD BEACHVILLE BLAZE

Shop, Barn and Valuable Stock a Prey to Flames.

Woodstock, Jan. 16.—A serious fire occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning at the farm of Smith Bros., on the gravel road, Beachville. Owing to the high wind, and the fact that no windows in the house faced towards the blazing structure, nothing was known of the fire until the buildings were completely enveloped in flames.

The fly-paper shop conducted by the brothers, containing printing and cutting machines, etc., with 600 cases of finished goods, valued at \$3,500, were destroyed. The barn adjoining also went up in flames, containing fourteen valuable registered York brood sows and several others; registered Ayrshire cattle, horses, implements, etc., valued at \$2,000; a kennel of four valuable collies was also destroyed. There was no insurance.

GUELPH STRIKE OFF

President Lynch Orders Printers Back to Work.

Guelph, Jan. 16.—The printers' strike here has been settled. At noon President Lynch, of the International Union, telegraphed Toby James, provincial organizer, stating he had ordered the men to return to work last Saturday and that he would not do anything until the order had been complied with. Mr. James and the president of the local union interviewed the employers and asked them to allow the men to return to work. The employers consented to this and the men commenced work at 1 o'clock. President Lynch, in accordance with section 120 of the constitution, thus disavowed the strike.

JOHN MITCHELL'S PROBLEM

How To Be Friendly With Both Anthracite and Bituminous Operators. Indianapolis, Jan. 16.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is in the tightest place of his career, figuring how to force anthracite operators to terms by using soft coal contracts as a club and without abusing the long-standing friendship of bituminous operators.

Strategy would seem to require that contracts would not be concluded with bituminous operators in advance of an understanding being reached with the hard coal companies, as in the event of that being done soft coal would be poured into the eastern markets, should a hard coal strike follow the refusal of anthracite companies to recognize the Miners' Union, as demanded by the Shamokin convention of last month.

The miners demand a restoration of the wages paid previous to the reduction of 5.5 per cent which they accepted two years ago. One of the national officers practically states that the miners' convention will not postpone the joint con-

ference with the bituminous operators which has been set for Jan. 15, but indicates that after an agreement has been reached the miners would not affix their signatures to a contract until the anthracite matter is settled. The miners do not propose to be tricked to binding themselves to keep the bituminous mines going after April 1 until they have a contract or agreement with the anthracite operators.



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