

GETTING A COLOR.



ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AS AIDS TO MODERN FARMERS

[By Walter James Brown in Canadian Farm.]

For several years the air has been full of electricity talk, and there are today thousands of farmers throughout the Province of Ontario and in some of the other provinces as well who are anxious to know whether or not electricity will render them on their own farms a service equal to that enjoyed by the men of commerce and industry in the towns and cities. It is true that electricity may be used for a variety of purposes about a farm. It will help a farmer pump his water, pump his milk, his cows, groom his horses, pull the roots for the cattle and sheep, and do many things about the farm house that save labor of the household, as, for example, bread for breakfast, heat the floors, heat and light the rooms, and provide comfort for the aged; but the business of the farm is more varied even than the use of electricity, while the power, appliances, etc., cost money. Can the farmer afford to use electricity? This is the question that remains to be answered. To satisfy the demand for information the writer recently drove to Ingersoll to investigate the conditions that prevailed on the farms where hydro-electric power has been in use for a year or more.

The main transmission line for the hydro-electric runs through Oxford County, near Ingersoll, and the inquiries made revealed the fact that along this line many farmers had applied to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for connection and power. The attractive feature of the project, and the reason why so many farmers have applied, is that it offers a secure electric light, and perhaps sufficient power to operate household conveniences. In most instances where farmers were interviewed it was the opinion of those who had been studying the question for some time that the cost of hydro-electric power is too high and must be reduced before it can be used to any great extent on the average farm. It seems to require a large farm-plant to make the necessary expenditure in installing the system and in providing power a profitable outlay. It is not denied that electricity is a convenience and may in time be widely used by the farming community, but used by the light supplied it is doubtful if it can be used economically as yet by any but farmers having a large amount of live stock, commodious buildings and consequently large farms. Under such circumstances it may pay; but its economy as power as compared with gasoline power remains still to be proven.

Actual Experience.

One of the best equipped farms, so far as electrical appliances are concerned, in Oxford County, is that of George Raymond & Son, near Ingersoll. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission could scarcely have selected a better farm or better farmer to help them to try out their plans in adapting electricity to farm uses. Both Mr. Raymond and his capable son are enthusiastic over electric power and they have the means to experiment and the will to investigate every scheme suggested. If electricity fails to merit the encomiums of hydro-electric enthusiasts as the "farmers'

of the men doing the demonstrating at Ingersoll," it will not be the fault of Ingersoll.

The Raymond farm, consisting of 200 acres and devoted to dairying, is not far from the main transmission line of the hydro-electric that supplies light and power to a large part of Western Ontario. The farm is rolling, with a gentle slope to the south. The soil is clay loam and somewhat gravelly. The ordinary four-course rotation is followed, except that alfalfa is grown on certain fields. This year twenty-three acres of white sweet clover will be sown. The farm stock consists of nine horses, fifty-one head of cattle, including twenty-three milch cows, and a good flock of poultry. The cows are mostly Holstein grades and are good milk producers. The barn, which is painted red and is conspicuous on the landscape for a considerable distance, is 50 feet by 80 feet with an L-42 feet by 50 feet. The stabling is of concrete and occupies the entire space under the barn. In this it is possible to accommodate sixty-four head of cattle comfortably.

The farm residence is a commodious brick. This is wired throughout. Electric light and power is available in every room in the house. The house is partly heated with a furnace. To assist with the household work and to provide comforts for the family the following appliances are in use: A power-driven washing-machine; an electric iron; an electric vacuum-cleaner; an electric heater, an electric bread toaster; an electric bed-warmer; electric fans, etc. The only shafting needed is for the washing-machine, as all the other appliances are operated by direct current. The household conveniences may be added to or multiplied indefinitely. It is only a question of purchasing the articles that may be desired.

The barn and stables are also wired. Shafting has been put in to operate the necessary machinery. A two-horse power motor does the ordinary work. This runs a saw for cutting wood, runs the cutting box for cutting up corn-stalks, straw, hay, etc., runs the root pulper, operates the milking machine and grain crusher, runs the fanning mill and emery wheel; but the power is not sufficient to do the threshing or filling silo or grinding grain. For this work an extra motor is required, and for this a charge is made of three cents per kilowatt hour. Mr. Raymond has an electric coil in the barn for the purpose of heating water or raising the temperature of milk for the calves. The stables are all lighted by incandescent lamps, the barn floor and silo and hay lofts also.

The Cost.

How much does this power cost the farmer each year? Mr. Raymond pays \$24 for general service, and \$36 each for two-horse power. He pays \$36 as a start, then for extra power for heavy work, three cents per kilowatt hour is charged. The total general service charge is estimated at \$36 for each farmer; but it is the hope that the municipality will pay one-third while the farmer pays two-thirds. There seems to be some difficulty in getting townships to undertake this responsibility. Someone has

to pay for building and maintaining the transmission lines. It is rather costly when the whole cost is charged to the farmer using the power. There is another difficulty. It is this: it was thought that a two-horse power motor would do nearly everything about the farm, but it actually requires six to eight or more horse power to grind grain, to saw green wood, to do the threshing and filling silo. In filling a silo, for example, if the silo is 35 feet by 40 feet in height it has been found that as much power is required to operate the blower as to run the cutting box. Mr. Raymond was thoroughly dissatisfied with the silo filling last year. He has a large and well made silo; but he was three weeks getting it filled by electric power. The machinery did not work at all well. If a farmer pays the whole of the service charge and requires five-horse power it will cost him \$216 a year for electricity. The machinery and appliances on the Raymond farm operated by electric power totals up about \$1,000. From this it will be seen that to install hydro-power the farm plant must be large and the work done considerable in order to make the investment profitable.

DEATH OF WATTS-DUNTON

(Continued from Page Twenty-three)

Renaissance of Wonder." This last phrase Watts-Dunton says "is one of his explanatory essays." It is used to express the great revived movement of the soul of man, which is generally said to have begun with the poetry of Wordsworth, Scott, Coleridge and others, and after many varieties of expression reached its culmination in the poems and pictures of Rossetti. The phrase merely indicates that there are two great impulses governing man—the impulse of acceptance, the impulse to take unchallenged and for granted all the phenomena of the outer world as they are, and the impulse to confront these phenomena with the eyes of inquiry and wonder." The author has also enlarged on the subject in articles in the Encyclopædia Britannica. In connection with the phrase a text found recently among biblical MSS. discovered in Egypt and generally supposed to be a fragment of the epistle to the Hebrews—comes to the mind—"Let not him that seeketh cease from his search until he find, and when he find he shall wonder: wondering he shall reach the kingdom, and when he reaches the kingdom he shall have rest." This might well serve as a motto for the book had it not already a motto in a way very characteristic of the author. "Bold is the donkey-driver, O Kadee, and bold the Kadee disbeliever—not knowing in any wise the will that he will believe, what, mind of Allah—not knowing in any wise his own heart, and what it shall some day suffer."

Triumph of Love. The story of the book is too long to be entered into here, but the problem presented is the triumph of love over death. A great many side issues are introduced, such as the power of curses, the influence of the guilt of sacrilege on a man's mind, and certain other psychological problems tributary to the main current of the triumph of love over the limits set by death. The question is, Can a man if his love and his faith be strong enough, to commune spiritually and live in as close a spiritual relationship as in life with the spirit of a loved one gone before? Henry Asquith's father who wrote the "Velled Queen," the book that started the movement in this direction answered this in the affirmative. This, of course, is not the answer of the author who merely propounds the problem, which in the nature of things admits of no definite or material solution, the only assurance be-

ing in the faith of the believer. The book is wonderfully written: it reads like the masterpiece of a master. The story has a dramatic and sentimental interest second to none. The scene of the sacrilege and the subsequent drama on Raxton sands when the body of the perpetrator, and the lovers can only escape from the rising tide by passing the debris where the corpse of the girl's father, who killed the girl, lies partially hidden—is one of the most intensely dramatic scenes in literature. The description of the ascent of Snowdon and the Knockers' Lynn have made that part of Wales as famous as the Avon, the various characters are portrayed with a master's hand, especially that of Sini Lovell, the boxing Gipsy girl, and the interest of the book is sustained as in few others even among the greatest masterpieces of literature. Such praise as this is strong, but it is justified in the case of this extraordinary sole masterpiece of a pen that really produced nothing else of permanent value. The book is widely known and recognized at its worth both in the literary world and outside it, where it has obtained a vogue that is almost popularity. It settles no problems, yet it is a vital contribution to the literary thought of the age. It is a book with a living message for all men; yet it is also peculiarly a personal book. It is a message sent from the lonely watchtower of the writer's soul into the strange and busy battle of the world—sent out to find, if possible another soul or two to whom the watcher was without knowing akin. Its mission has been filled beyond all hopes.

Discovered Palace Plot



HOME RULE ALONE IS ONLY REMEDY FOR EMERALD ISLE

British Tory Tactics All Tend to Bring on Terrible Civil Strife.

QUESTION OF EXCLUSION

Unionists May Continue to Press for Exclusion of the Six Ulster Counties.

[From Manchester Guardian.] Not merely the cabinet, but all the British and Irish parties, have arrived at the sharp turning to which it was inevitable that the attempt to settle the question of Irish government would lead them. We hear a good deal of the peculiar responsibility of the ministry. Well, anybody who tries to do anything with Ireland must shoulder his bit of responsibility. But Liberals have long ago made up their minds that it is better not to be responsible any longer for forcing a bad kind of rule on four-fifths of the Irish people. And if the Tory party were to win in their great Ulster-cum-anarchy campaign, they would soon be as anxious as we are to shuffle that particular load off their backs. Do these people think that they have done themselves or the country, or Ireland, any good by stirring up the Toryism of British officers and the fanaticism of Irish Orangemen, with a view to smashing up a very moderate, tentative, half-way-house scheme for reconciling the Celtic Irish to our governing system? Probably they don't. They, like many other people, are driven along an unknown road by forces they have not the will or the moral courage to resist. But at least it is an act of Christian charity to suggest to them the company they are likely to meet on that rather forbidding path.

The Question of Exclusion. Let us assume, then, for a moment, that the Tories win. The "victory" would come about somewhat in this fashion. The attempt to settle breaks down. This is likely to happen, it happens, for two reasons. The first is that the Opposition will insist on nothing short of six Ulster counties standing out of the home rule bill. They will press for this in disregard of the fact that it destroys their general case. They cannot at once be majority and minority men. They cannot rest their claim for exemption both on the rights of the majority in Antrim and Down, and of the minority in Tyrone and Fermanagh. But as logic and politics rarely walk arm in arm, one need only say that this plan is a bar to peace because it enhances the growing Liberal suspicion that no compromise is desired, and that the real aim is the extinction of the home rule bill. The second difficulty is the demand for absolute, unqualified exclusion. There, again, the doubt as to intention comes in. How can Ulster be amputated from Ireland? What right have we to suppose that she wants to be. All that we know is that she does not want to come into this particular home rule bill at this par-

ticular time, and knowing this, we give her the only thing which she has a right to ask—that is to say, the liberty to stand out until she says she is willing to come in. All that we reserve—for, of course, the six-year option can be enlarged—is the machinery for enabling her to change her mind. Beyond that the Tories know that the Liberal-Nationalist party cannot go; therefore, on seeking to press them further, the inference is that the real motive is the destruction of home rule.

Well, politics fail, and, if home rule is a bad policy, it ought to fail. But the question is, How will it be made to fail if the tactics of the Opposition prevail? The answer is clear. By force. By lawless force. By the break-up of all the means and traditions of civil government. By the over-awing of Parliament. By the refusal of the army to maintain the King's authority in the King's dominions. Is this doubted? The other day a pro-ponent of civil strife in Ulster said triumphantly to me, "You are beaten. You can move neither the army, nor the navy, nor the Irish Constabulary." I thought that an excessive boast. But if any part of it is true, the situation is sufficiently serious. Say that Ulster, on the day after the passage of the home rule bill, proclaims her provisional government, and that the army refuses to assist the King to assert the supremacy of parliamentary law, and the rights of the subject to know one master and one master only. Then all Mr. Bonar Law's hints, suggestions, inducements, threats, will have borne fruit. The army will have become a politi-

cal instrument in the hands of the party which for three elections could not prevail on the people to entrust it with power. Home Rule the Only Remedy. Now, does the Tory party imagine that matters will end here? That the roots of civil obedience can thus be torn up in the name of Conservatism, while the plant goes on flourishing as before? It is not possible. The electors would, we think, put matters right. If they did not, and gave anarchy its license to call itself God and law and right, then the injured parties must themselves take to the woods. Liberalism would necessarily wash its hands of further endeavors to keep Celtic Ireland quiet. So force would have to answer force. Quo warrant? Impeach Mr. Redmond or Mr. Devlin and their followers for sedition, treasonable conspiracy, importation of arms, illegal drilling, resisting the Crown, tampering with Irish soldiers, setting up a rebel authority, disturbing the King's peace? We know perfectly well that, setting aside all the later and indirect consequences of this crazy propaganda—and they can never be wiped out—a Tory Government would find itself impotent to deal with an Irish situation thus evoked save by re-drafting the home rule bill and giving Ireland in one form what Mr. Asquith proposes in another.

Let us therefore advise our Tory friends to try back. For all of us who have wished and worked for peace begin to feel that it is useless to go much further to stay a party which goes roaring down a steep place to the gulf that quite assuredly awaits it.