WHERE NOTHING WEARS OUT

The English Farmer's Tools and Buildings Have a Marvelous Durability.

By J. Sidney Gates.

The first impression on viewing English farming equipment is that nothing wears out. The tools look as old as the buildings and the buildings have been there hundreds of years.

One day I passed a tool shed and stopped to talk with two old men who were painting wagons. There must have been a dozen wagons standing under this low open shed covered with a tile roof. As I watched the red paint go on a huge wrinkled hub I remarked that the wagon looked pretty aged.

"No, sir, 'tain't so very old," remarked the painter. "'Bout sixty, I should judge. There is one down the line there more than ninety."

These old farm wagons are of a heftiness sufficient to furnish a full load, though empty, for an ordinary farm team.

Much of the farm hauling is done with 2-wheel carts. Every farm is equipped with several small 2-wheel carts. They are all rock-ribbed, iron-bound affairs and are used for any sort of small load work. It is usually a 2-wheel cart that takes the milk to market and that hauls out the manure from the stables.

A few days after my encounter with the wagon painters, going along a by-road I met an old man driving one of these carts. The body of this vehicle was perched way above the wheels and extended out over the horse's withers and for an equal distance behind. It is a common type of cart used for hauling bulky material. Noting my interest, the old man told a story about it, a story he recalled hearing his father tell.

May Turn Out All Right.

It seems that the cart was made to order. When this man's father got word it was ready for delivery he went around to inspect the new vehicle before finally making the purchase. At this inspection one of the hubs did not appear quite satisfactory, and he was on the point of calling off the sale when the wheelwright sternly protested. He claimed the wheel was as sound as any he had ever made, despite an apparent surface mar of some sort.

Finally the cart was brought home under the strict understanding that if the wheel ever showed any weakness it would be replaced free of charge.

"That's been nigh into seventy years ago," said the driver to me, "and I believe it's going to turn out to be a pretty good wheel."

There are several angles to this "nothing wears out" tendency of equipment on English farms. In the first place, there is enough material in the ordinary English wagon or plow to make two or three of the size we grow over here. Just what the advantage would be in lugging through fifty years enough extra material to make a thing last another fifty is a little hard to figure out.

On the other hand, a great deal of this perpetuity of an implement is due to constant and painstaking repair whenever a weakness develops. That old story about the 500-year-old barrel must be of English origin. A man was boasting of a very ancient barrel and took his friend down in the cellar to see it. They switched on the lights and the friend ended the barrel up for more complete examination.

"Why, this head does not look old at all," he commented. This drew forth the admission that twenty years back new heads had been put in.

The staves next came in for inspection and their reputed age was questioned.

Again there was an admission from his host that his grandfather had replaced half the staves and that his father, shortly before passing, had renewed the rest of them.

"And how about the hoops?" said the visitor, as he dropped the barrel on its side and rolled it over. The hoops looked almost new.

"Well, you see, valuing the barrel as I do, I try to keep it up and only a months ago I had a new set of hoops put on."

At this the visitor began to grin broadly, and the man who owned the barrel sheepishly covered his tracks by exclaiming:

"It has, at least, the same old bunghole."

And I dare say that many of the implements in use on British farms, despite the rugged way in which they are put together, have been repaired so often and had broken parts replaced that it would be only after the bunghole fashion that they could lay claim to an original birthday.

A Brake on Progress.

But the fact that they are made so solid, thereby having normally such a long life, while cutting down current cost, has led to a serious stagnation in so far as design is concerned. The British farmer keeps his old-time equipment because it is in such good condition he could not afford to scrap it. The British implement manufacturer has accepted the replacement role instead of venturing forth with something so new and so superior that the farmer would scrap his old stuff to buy it.

Of all the English farm equipment, the most striking to me was the plow. Of course, there are plows and plows in England. They have steam plowing down apparently to a more economical basis than we have yet developed with the mobile tractor. Under their steam system the engine remains stationary, or nearly so, at the side of the field, while the plows are drawn across by windlass-operated cables.

But the typical 2-horse plow in design looks like the great-grandfather of the hoariest old implement we have over here. It is known as the Kent plow. The beam and handles are the main part of the plow shoot are all of wood. The beam, I should judge, is more than eight feet long, and the handles slope far back.

These plows appealed to me as being primarily implements of precision. Not only does the great length of the thing make it relatively easy to run a straight furrow but there is an arrangement for gauging depth which is equally as precise. Depth is never trusted to mere clevis control.

At the front of the beam are two wheels and a stout axle. In the centre of the axle, spaced a width of the plow-beam apart, are two upright iron bars with a range of opposite holes through which the beam is pinned and its height above the ground steadily and accurately controlled.

I can't conceive of this plow ever wearing out.

The Hurdle Fence.

Under the British system of handling stock, particularly sheep, they do a great deal of hurdling. Sometimes a sod in late summer is used as a feeding-ground for fattening animals. A few acres of this field will be fenced off at a time and the flock confined in this space until the droppings pretty well cover the land, and then the hurdles, or temporary cross fences, will be moved along to a new area.

The type of hurdle fence used is of wrought-iron panels, mounted on axles and wheels. These panels are hooked together and one horse can pull into place a 50-yard section.

I asked a farmer about the cost. Wrought-iron fences, equipped with running gear, can't be had to-day for a song.

"These hurdles do cost a considerable sum," he replied, "but they never wear out and that must be taken into consideration. The lot on this farm have been here, I suppose, for two full generations.

Ponderous Hay Carrier.

One of the most ponderous and apparently least likely to wear out pieces of English farm machinery, was the hay or straw carrier used in stacking. An ordinary endless-belt-type carrier is mounted on a long ladderlike frame made of heavy timbers. I should say the sidepieces of this frame are four-by-ten beams. This frame with carrier belt is mounted on uprights supported by a 4-wheel truck. On the truck is an old style circular horse power. The carrier is adjustable. It can point any direction and tilt any angle.

Round and round underneath goes a horse when it is in operation, and by an ingenious gear arrangement the heavy endless belt of this carrier journeys upward with its burden of hay.

Even the ordinary horse rake on the English farm has, I should judge, more than twice the material contained in on of our rakes. But an English farm, once equipped with hay-making machinery, should be out of the market for pretty nearly the next hundred years.

The English farm buildings, barns, stables and outhouses are mainly built of stone. Evidently the foundations went down to solid, unshifting earth or rock, for you rarely ever see a cracked wall. The universal roofing material is tile and a tile roof appears to be good for all time.

To do all this building over again to-day and to do it in this permanent style would cost a pretty sum. But it is a job that former generations have done so well that very little of it will ever need to be done over in our lifetime.

I have a feeling that much of rural England was built so solidly and so well because it was built in an age before there was very much else to do. The spirit engendered in those times has trickled down through the latter ages. It is a spirit one likes to see rekindled and passed along.

Horse's Pulling Power.

There can be no doubt that weight is an important factor in the production of a horse that can pull a heavy load. This has long been recognized in the United States, where for many years draught horses, pure-bred and commercial, have been sold by weight; and it has recently been definitely proved by the Iowa dynamometer, a machine for measuring the pulling power of a horse.

It has been abundantly shown that a pair of horses cannot exert a tractive pull greater than their own weight. A tractive pull is not merely the pulling of a heavy load over a required distance, but the maintenance of the pull required to start that load over a distance which is now fixed at 27½ feet.

Thus, the weight of a horse is undoubtedly a limiting factor in what it can accomplish. Moreover, the fact that a horse can make a tractive pull of nine-tenths of its own weight is significant; and these two points, taken together, show that breeding for weight in horses is no mere fad or "fancy point."

He—"You're a bird."
She—"And you're a worm—but I'm not going to grab you."

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets or in a few hours he may be beyond aid. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child, and will promptly relieve these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Be a Giver!

God, let me be a giver, and not one
Who only takes and takes unceasingly.
God, let me give, so that not just my own,
But others' lives as well, may richer be.

Let me give out whatever I may hold
Of what material things life may be heaping.
Let me give raiment, shelter, food, or gold,
If these are, through Thy bounty, in my keeping.

But greater than such fleeting treasures, may
I give my faith and hope and cheerfulness,
Belief and dreams and joy and laughter gay,
Some lonely soul to bless.

—Mary Carolyn Davies.

BEST MEDICINE SHE EVER USED

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Highly Praised by a Nova Scotia Lady.

Among the well known and esteemed residents of Hemford, N.S., is Mrs. Amanda Woodworth. Some four years ago Mrs. Woodworth had the misfortune to lose her husband, and as a result of caring for him during his illness, and attending to farm duties, she became terribly run-down. Mrs. Woodworth says she felt as though her blood had turned to water. The least exertion would leave her tired and breathless. She was often attacked by spells of weakness that left her almost speechless, and frequently suffered from severe headaches. The medicines she took did not help her, and she almost despaired of gaining her health. In this condition she one day read in a newspaper of a case very similar to her own, in which health was restored through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This made her decide to give these pills a trial. After using a few boxes she found the pills were helping her, and she continued their use until her old-time health and vitality were restored. Now Mrs. Woodworth looks after a small farm of fifteen acres, besides doing all her housework, and says she never felt better or more energetic in her life. She gives credit for her present splendid health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which she says are the best medicine she ever used, and strongly recommends the pills to all run-down people.

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The World's Winds.

The best-known wind in the world is the trade wind. It is commonly assumed that the word is connected with trade or commerce, because in the old sailing-ship days mariners used to seek this wind that it might blow them steadily in the right direction, be dependable, and not subject to variation or calm. This is a common error.

In Anglo-Saxon, it was the tredde-wind, a wind with a specific tread, trend, or direction.

The trade wind, then, is one of uniform track. In the northern hemisphere these winds blow from the north east, and in the southern hemisphere from the south-east, about thirty degrees on each side of the Equator. In some places they blow six months in one direction and six in the opposite.

The mistral is another famous wind. It is a violent north-west wind blowing down the Gulf of Lyons and felt particularly in the neighborhood of Marseilles. The simoon is a hot, suffocating wind that blows in northern Africa and Arabia. The sirocco blows from North Africa over Italy.

Minard's Liniment for Corns and Warts

But How Big Was That One?

Skinnem had invented a new hair restorer, and he had sent a large number of sample bottles out to various well-known people in the hope of obtaining some testimonials for advertising purposes.

"I don't know whether to publish this testimonial or not," he said to a friend who was calling upon him as he was opening the letters he had received.

"What does it say?" inquired the other.

"Well, it says," replied the proud inventor, " 'Before I used your hair restorer I had three bald patches. Now I have only one.' "

PRINCE EDWARD BRAND FOX WIRE

See That This Label is on Your Fox Wire

"Prince Edward" Brand English Fox Wire—recognized by the above label on every roll—has given more than fourteen years of perfect service on pioneer ranches and is being used for most of the new ranches. "There's a reason." Write or wire for free sample and prices

HOLMAN'S Summerside P. E. Island
Ontario Sales Agent
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Surnames and Their Origin

MULDOON

Variations—Meldon, O'Muldoon.
Racial Origin—Irish.
Source—Given name.

The family name of Meldon is not one which would be popularly regarded as Irish, though there'd be no doubt about the forms Muldoon and O'Muldoon.

There are two different Irish clan names from which these Anglisized forms have developed, and there is no method of telling from which any one of the three have come, in the case of the individual, aside from a genealogical research. You could make a guess with some chance of being right, if you knew the section of Ireland from which your ancestors came.

In the ancient province of Meath was the headquarters of the clan "O'Maoldubhain," which was founded apparently, about 870 A.D. by "Maoldun" (from "maol" and Dubhan," meaning "follower of St. Dubhan), who was a brother of "Fogharthac" (Fogarty), the 157th monarch, or High King, King of Ireland. (This line of "High Kings" or emperors reaches from 1700 B.C. to the thirtenth century A.D.)

In Tirowen was the Clan known as the "Siol Maolduin." It is the branch of the O'Neills of Ulster. It was established by "Moalduin," the son of "Aodh Ornaighe," the 16th monarch of Ireland.

JACOBS

Variations — Jacob, Jacobson, James, Jameson, Jamieson.
Racial Origin—English and German.
Source—A given name.

The family names of Jacobs and James, with their respective variations are virtually the same, not in the sense that they imply relationship, even remote, between families bearing them, but in the sense that meanings of the names are similar.

This is the obvious result of a fact which is not generally recognized, that the given names of Jacob and James have the same meaning, which is "he that supplants" or "the supplanter." Both given names became widespread throughout Northern Europe in the growth of Christianity and the hold which the stories of the Bible took upon the populations of those days, for at one period in the history of Europe a given name had little chance of surviving unless it was of biblical origin or had acquired a religious flavor through the sanctification of some early saint of the Church in one of the northern lands.

The simplest form of family name is that which originated as designating parentage, the combination of the father's given name with the word "son" in English, "sohn" in German, "sen" in wedish and Dutch. The "s" in Jacobs is what remains of this ending in Jacobson.

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STORIES OF WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE

Flying Champion.

Captain F. L. Barnard, winner of the King's Cup in the air race round Britain, is one of the most popular pilots in the flying service; he is also one of the most skilful. Tributes to his magnificent airmanship are paid him almost every day, for there are many well-known people who, when flying from England to the Continent, will only book passages in machies piloted by him.

Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of his feat was that in the race he attained an average speed of over a hundred and fifty miles an hour, which is a record. As he landed, Captain Barnard pushed forward to receive his wife's congratulations. "I'm glad you won," I heard her say, "but I'm much more glad you got back all right."

A "Royal" Guard.

For more than twenty-five years Mr. Charles Rose has been called the "royal" guard, for during that period he has conducted every royal train that has run over the "Brighton" Railway system of England.

He once told this story. The late Czar of Russia was evidently a timorous traveller, for the monarch gave orders, whilst on a journey to Portsmouth, for the communication cord to be pulled outside Epsom, and in consequence the train stopped at the station. Rushing along the platform to find out what was th matter, Guard Rose was informed that the train was going too fast and that it made the Czar feel nervous.

Chaperoning Squad of Parrots.

For the most peculiar job ever undertaken by a woman, at least one prize must go to Miss Grace Chapman, an English animal dealer. She brought a trainload of parrots across Spain. The birds made such a racket that they frightened the train crew and on one occasion she had to act as her own engineer.

Pachmann's "Sweetheart."

I had a chat the other day with the great pianist M. Vladimir Pachmann, who has just returned to London after nearly three years' absence, says an English writer.

As interesting as ever, M. Pachmann told me he has evolved an entirely new method of fingering for the piano. And by way of demonstration he sat down and executed a series of the most intricate scales, talking affectionately to the instrument as he did so.

"Why do I talk to my piano?" he said, as he rose. "Ah, that is my little secret! But I can give you one reason: it is because I love it; it is a part of myself. Yes!"

Minard's Liniment for Aches and Pains

Preparedness.

In one of the Southern states the negroes are great patrons of a matrimonial agency. One darky, anxious to find a wife for his son, went to the agent, who handed him a list of his lady clients. Running through this the man came upon his own wife's name, entered as desirous of obtaining a husband between the ages of twenty-eight and thirty.

Forgetting about his son, the father hurried home to announce his discovery to his wife. She was not at all perturbed.

"Yes," she said, "I done give him my name. I puts it down when you was so sick last winter.

Genuine BAYER

ASPIRIN

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Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Doctor's Orders.

In an out-of-the-way village in Scotland a man entered one of the mourners' carriages at a funeral. Opposite him was another man he did not recognize. Leaning forward, the newcomer said, "Ye'll be a brither o' the corpse?"

"Naw," replied the other.

A minute later the man remarked, "Maybe ye'll be a cousin o' the corpse?"

"Naw," came the answer.

"Ye'll be a friend, then?" suggested the man.

"Naw," said the man emphatically, "I'm nae relation, but I hinna been verra weel, an' the dochtor ordered me to take kerridge rides!"

The largest leaves are to be found on trees of the palm family. The leaves of the double cocoanut palm are often thirty feet long and several feet wide; only one leaf is produced each year, and they are so strong and so firmly attached to the stem that a man may sit on the end of one and rock to and fro in perfect safety.

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Wants Other Women to Know About Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Mount Forest, Ont.—"Before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt weak and miserable, and had pains all through me. I was living in Ailsa Craig at the time, and one day a friend came in and told me her experience of using the Vegetable Compound and advised me to take a bottle, which I finally did. I began to get strong and those pains left me. I am glad I found out about this medicine as I think there is none equal to it for women who have troubles of this kind. I cannot praise the Vegetable Compound too highly for the good it has done me. Whenever I know of a woman suffering I am glad to tell her of it."—Mrs. Wm. Ridsdale, R.R. No. 1, Mount Forest, Ontario.

Women throughout the Dominion are finding health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No harmful drugs are used in its preparation—just roots and herbs—and it can be taken in safety even by a nursing mother. For sale by all druggists.

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