

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

HOW SOME WORDS ORIGINATE

Construction of Language as Much a Piece of Carpentry as Building of Ordinary House.

Word building is as much a piece of carpentry as is house building. One takes longer. Sometimes a century or more. And by that time the word's first meaning is usually changed.

For example, the old word for "neighbor" was "sib." One's good neighbor was known as one's "good sib." This became shortened to "god-sib," and later to "gossip." Then the word's whole meaning changed and gossip no longer meant good neighbor, but applied to the sort of talk exchanged between good neighbors.

Take the word "farmer," too. The old word for "farmer" was "boor." (And "boor" later was used for describing farmerlike or rough persons.) The farmer living nearest to one was known as the "nighboor," and this phrase, in course of time, was twisted to "neighbor."

You've heard the proverb, "Little pitchers have big ears." Well, it doesn't refer to the utensil that holds water or goes to the corner side door. "Pitcher" was a slang term with some such meaning as our word "chap" or "fellow." Thus, "Little fellows have big ears" is a more sensible rendering of the proverb.

RECORD OF "THIRTEEN" YEAR

Period of American History That Brought Much Good to Nation—Europe Was at War.

In the year 1813 the thirteenth congress of the United States assembled. That portentous conjunction did not bring evil to the nation in which we are all most interested. It is true, remarks the New York Sun, that the republic was then in armed strife with Great Britain, but the year witnessed a succession of American triumphs on shore and sea—Commodore Perry's victory was one of them, giving us control of the great lakes, which prepared the way for the treaty of Ghent in 1814 and the glorious peace that has now endured for almost a century between the two great English-speaking peoples—may it never be broken or sullied by fault of ours!

James Madison was inaugurated in 1813 for his second term.

Europe was at war. That year saw the inception of the alliance and the mighty operations which resulted in the overthrow of Napoleon. The "battle of the nations" at Lelispic foretold Waterloo and a long period of peace and prosperous development.

In that year Argentina threw off the yoke of Spain and established her independence.

The resources of the printer's art were enriched by the process of stereotyping. There were born that year, among millions of others who exercised more or less influence on the resultant line of human progress, Richard Wagner, Henry Bessemer, David Livingstone, Isaac Pitman, Stephen A. Douglas, Admiral Porter and John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder.

Such is a part of the record of a thirteen year that did not turn out very badly on the whole for the world we live in.

FRIEND OF GARDENERS

Toad is Worth Several Dollars a Season to Land Owner.

Especially Valuable to Greenhouse Men in Keeping Down Slugs, Thousand-Legged Worms and Other Harmful Insects.

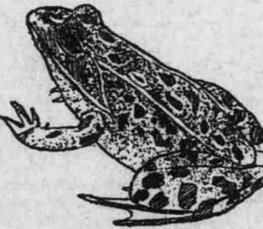
(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)
The writer, and no doubt many readers of this article, had heard the statement that each toad on a farm is worth several dollars a season to the land owner. It is difficult to place an exact value on any particular beneficial species, but we are



Leopard Frog.

learning more and more to appreciate the natural enemies of our destructive insects, and when one of them shows such distinctly beneficial habits as does the toad, it deserves special consideration. Snails, grasshoppers, ants, crickets, wireworms, potato beetles, cutworms, army worm, tent caterpillars and many others of equal importance have been found in the stomach of toads. According to one authority, 77 thousand-legged worms were found in one stomach, 37 tent caterpillars in another, 65 gypsy moth caterpillars in another, and 55 army worms in a fourth. One toad had been known to eat 24 gypsy moth caterpillars in succession, and another was seen to devour 86 horseflies in less than ten minutes. Toads have many natural enemies, such as snakes, hawks, and the like, and numbers of them are killed by lawn mowers and farm machinery of various kinds. We can well afford to study toads with a view to giving them our protection. They should not be killed for sport, as many animals are, for they are too valuable. Since they must have water in which to place their eggs and nourish their young for a few weeks, it is suggested that suitable places be maintained for their convenience. A shallow cement pool, having a small but constant water supply will be greatly appreciated by the toads. For garden shelters, make shallow holes in the ground and cover with flat stones or boards. The toads will retire into these in the daytime and come forth at dusk for their nightly forays.

Toads are especially valuable to greenhouse men in keeping down slugs, thousand-legged worms, plant lice and cut worms. It has been estimated that during the 90-day period extending over May, June and July, a grown toad will consume 1,160 cutworms, 1,800 thousand legged worms, 2,160 sowbugs, 3,240 ants, 360 weevils and 350 ground beetles, the last being



Common Tree Toad.

beneficial insects. The total sum, therefore, for the 90 days is 360 beneficial insects and 9,720 injurious ones destroyed.

Why Use Plant Food?
The crops which you are growing average to mature in 60 to 90 days. The seasons are short. The plants must have their food every hour they are in the soil, and it must be available or they will not grow. If you think you can trust quick-growing crops on insoluble fertilizers, that is for you to determine, but in my judgment, taking the seasons as they go, wet and dry, hot and cold, you will find you will be the loser. You have to take a great risk as to the weather. That is the largest factor in raising crops. Can you afford to take any risk in the seed, the kind of fertilizer used, or the culture employed, factors over which you have control?

Disinfecting Cow Stables.
Disinfectants cannot destroy germs if they do not come into direct contact with them. Disinfectants should be applied in sufficient quantity to thoroughly saturate the surfaces, after the adhering particles of dirt are removed. In the application of the disinfectant in cow stables it is well to use a broom or stiff brush and thoroughly scrub the floor, feed troughs, stanchions and lower parts of the walls.

The solution can be applied to the ceilings and upper parts of the side walls with a spray pump and must be carried into any crevice and recess into which dirt can enter.

Harbor for Rats.
Boards, posts or rubbish piled up near the poultry quarters, afford too good a harbor for rats.

DESTROYING WEEDS IN WALKS

There Are Number of Excellent Chemicals or Sprays Which Can Be Used With Good Success.

(By JULIUS ERDMAN, Colorado Agricultural College.)

It is rather a tedious process and hard on tools to remove weeds or grass from walks by hoeing or cutting them out between the stones, but there are a number of chemicals or sprays which can be used with good success.

1. Salt—Take 1 pound of salt to 1 gallon of water; boil and apply while still hot; or dry salt may be used and then watered in, but this will color the walk more or less, and is not quite so effective.

2. Crude carbolic acid, ½ ounce of the liquid to 1 gallon of water, will also destroy ants.

3. Sulphuric acid, 4-5 ounce of the acid to 1 gallon of water. Best applied with a wooden pail.

4. Take 1 pound of powdered arsenic to 3 gallons of cold water; boil and stir well. Then 7 gallons of cold water with 2 pounds of sal soda.

5. Lime and sulphur, 10 gallons of water, 20 pounds of quicklime and 2 pounds of flowers of sulphur are boiled in iron vessel. After settling, the clear part is dipped off and used when needed.

There are also a number of commercial weed killers in the market which can be bought at seed stores. Application of weed destroyers should best be made on a hot day or night after a rain, with watering pot (sprinkler), and one good application is usually sufficient for the season. As most of them contain poison, either arsenic or acids, great care should be exercised in handling them.

PLANTS WANTED FOR WINTER

Seeds of the Primrose May Be Planted in Shallow Pots or Pans Filled With Leaf-Mold.

Make cuttings this month of all kinds of plants wanted for winter blooming, but do not allow the young



Jonquils.

plants to bloom before cold weather. Procure a shallow pot or pan with good drainage and fill it with fine leaf-mold and good garden soil and press flat. On this surface sprinkle the seeds of the primrose. Sift a dusting of soil and cover with a piece of glass. Set at the edge of the sunlight, but not in the direct rays. Water by setting the pot in a pan of water.

Cyclamen seeds should be sown during August and September in shallow boxes or pots. They prefer light, sandy soil and gentle heat. The seed is slow to germinate and when the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be removed to similar boxes and the next shift to pots. Place in a bright spot, but away from the sunshine.

The old-fashioned Madonna Lily (Lilium candidum), which is often seen in rural districts, is one of the most beautiful and chaste lilies we have. It grows two or three feet high, and its sweet flowers grow in clusters.

Lily beds must be dug two feet deep, well drained and made light with some leaf mold, or adding muck or sand.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Dairy farming is the best soil fertility insurance.

There is no prospect of overstocking the dairy cow market.

Skim milk, if fed in normal quantities, will not cause bloat in calves.

Plans are worthless unless they are properly carried out after they are made.

The time to ship poultry is when the demand is good and the market is steady.

The big, clumsy horse is the fellow that suffers from the heat most as a general rule.

Study to feed a balanced ration. Do not overlook the mineral value of each feed, especially for young stock.

Some form of power is necessary on the farm and nothing is more practical or convenient in the vast majority of cases than the gasoline engine.

SMILES

Change of Thought.

A sad-looking man went into a chemist's. "Can you give me," he asked, "something that will drive from my mind the thought of sorrow and bitter recollection?"

Then the chemist nodded, and put him up a little dose of quinine and wormwood and rhubarb and Epsom salts and a dash of castor oil, and gave it to him, and for six months the man could think of nothing in the world except new schemes for getting the taste out of his mouth.

Bridget's Scheme.

"Why, Bridget, you surely don't consider those windows washed?" said the lady of the house, reproachfully.

"Sure, I washed 'em nicely on the inside, mum, so we can look out," replied Bridget, "but I intentionally left them a little dirty on the outside so them ignorant Jones children next door couldn't look in."—Everybody's Magazine.

Catching the Pose.

"I guess that boy Josh o' mine will make a reg'lar golf player one o' these days."

"Has he taken up the game?"

"Not yet. But I've watched him at work, an' I've noticed that whenever he's specially interested in somethin' he jes' naturally stands pigeon-toed!"

Greater Trust.

"Your nursemaid seems to be very careful with your child."

"She does seem to be careful. If she continues to be reliable, I believe I shall trust her with Fido."

Regretting.

"You'll be sorry some day that you didn't marry."

"Well, I'd rather not be married and be sorry I wasn't than be married and sorry I was."

At the Picnic.

"There are ants in the currant jelly."

"Black ants or red ants?"

"Red ants."

"Good. They won't be noticed so much."

TECHNICAL TERMS.



Music Clerk—Do you want the Beethoven Sonata arranged for four hands, or only two?

Mr. Krusty (who is ignorant of music)—Why, two, of course. Do you think my daughter is a freak?

A Jilt.

Jack taught a girl to swim. Then raised an awful row because the girl told Jim she wished she knew how.

Too Swift.

"That young fellow is too fast to be on an ocean steamer."

"How so?"

"I noticed he was half seas over before the ship was out of the harbor."

Could Happen Only in Boston.

Eager young man who has called on adored one: "I can't wait any longer, dear. I really had to phone. Will you marry me?"

Gentle voice, in reply: "Why, yes, of course I will. But haven't you got the wrong number?"

And he had.

Its Species.

"I saw a rat once that walked upright, played ball, turned somersaults, did a number of tricks and understood every word one said."

"What kind of a rat was it?"

"It was a wharf rat."

Something Just as Good.

Jockey—You want me to pull the horse—is that right?

Owner—No, no! I want you to conduct him around the track with a reasonable restraint of pace!—Puck.

Pestiferous Creatures.

"I presume you would call sitting on the lawn and picking violets a peetical attitude?"

"Yes, but little red ants are apt to spoil the attitude."

Professionally Considered.

"The declaration of independence is a wonderful document," said the patriotic citizen.

"Yes," replied the legal expert. "It's one of the ablest documents I ever saw. And the most remarkable thing is that, with all the ability it represents, nobody appears to have received a cent for drawing it up."

Tree Lore.

"How can you tell the dogwood?"

"You ought to be able to tell by its bark."

REAL REASON.



His Mother—You caught that cold swimming.

Tommy—No'm. I think I washed my face too often yesterday.

A Pampered Pet.

Dame Fortune on her smiled Throughout a lengthy life. She was an only child; Also an only wife.

Faith.

Discussing the lamentable fact that, according to the last census, half the American people never go to church, Canon Hughes Scott recently said:

"The trouble is, perhaps, that Americans have a wrong idea about the church. They think the church wants them to believe a lot of outworn dogma. That is not true.

"Yes, the trouble is that the people define faith as the little girl defined it in school.

"Faith," the little girl said, "is believing what you know isn't true."

Who Was on the Train?

"Any gentleman on the train got a corkscrew?" shouted the man in his shirt-sleeves, walking through the car aisle.

"Here! Here!" came from several men with broad-brimmed hats, as they reached for their hip pockets.

"Thanks, awfully," said the coatless man, accepting one of the proffered instruments. "I'll return it in a few minutes. A gentleman in the forward car wants to open a bottle of milk!"

Different Ending.

"Had quite an adventure lately. Gave an old gentleman my seat in a street car and he insisted on taking my card."

"And now he wants to give you \$25,000, eh?"

"No; now he wants to sell me an encyclopaedia on dollar payments."

End of the Concert.

"I heard 'The Last Rose of Summer' on Plumly's phonograph."

"Well, did you enjoy it?"

"Yes, indeed. He'd already played all his other records for me and this was the last one he had."

Another Complication.

"Horse racing has always been complex. You have to allow for weather, wind, condition of the horse, and condition of the track."

"And now you have to look out for interference by suffragists."

Probable Promotion.

Rosenbaum (proudly)—My son Solly went to work rebinding on a newspaper yesterday, and last night hees city editor sent him out on an assignment.

Cohenstein (approvingly)—Dot vos doing splendid! Maybe tonight he geds sent out on a fire.—Puck.

SAFE.



The Tardy One—Now, if I go to school I'll get licked, an' if I play hooky I'll get it at home! Guess I'll stay out here and freeze to death.

Something Like It.

"Old Timmons is an entomologist."

"No, he ain't; he's a bug."

Always Something.

The men who used to watch the clock. No better than they were. Now gather hourly in a flock At the thermometer.

Real Thing.

"I understand that Mr. Grabwell started in life by borrowing \$50. You must admire a man with courage like that," said Mr. Growcher's neighbor as they walked downtown.

"No, I don't," replied Mr. Growcher. "The man I admire is the one who had the courage to let him the fifty."

MOST ALL CHILDREN ARE FOND OF PONIES



As a child's pony the Shetland has no equal. Children and Shetland ponies seem to have for each other a natural affinity. This pony combines with the highest order of equine intelligence a disposition wonderfully free from vice and trickiness.

CHINESE FIRST TO USE TEA

How the Custom Originated is Told in Legend Dating 2,000 Years Before Coming of Christ.

The Chinese claim to be the first users of tea as a drink, and how it originated is told in a pretty little legend that dates from 2,000 years before the coming of Christ.

A daughter of a then reigning sovereign fell in love with a young nobleman whose humble birth excluded him from marrying her. They managed to exchange glances, and he occasionally gathered a few blossoms and had them conveyed to her.

One day in the palace garden the lovers met and the young man endeavored to give her a few flowers; but so keen was the watchfulness of her attendants all she could grasp was a little twig with green leaves.

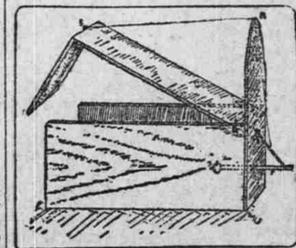
On reaching her room she put the twig in water, and towards evening she drank the water in which the twig had been kept. So agreeable was the taste that she even ate the leaves and stalks. Every day afterwards she had bunches of the tea tree brought her, which she treated in the same way.

Imitation being the sincerest form of flattery, the ladies of the court tried the experiment and with such pleasing results that the custom spread throughout the kingdom—and the great Chinese tea industry became a fait accompli.

HOW TO MAKE RABBIT TRAP

Carefully Remove One End of Ordinary Soap Box and Cleat Along Sides and Bottom.

This is how I make a rabbit trap: I take a box, such as one can get at the store—a soap box is the right size—and carefully take out one end, first nailing cleats along the sides and the bottom, so that the box will not fall apart when the end is removed, says a writer in the Farm, Stock and Home. Then I build up the other end as shown in the illustration, and bore a small hole through it for the bait-stick, and with my jack-knife make a notch still higher up, to hold the brace stick in place. Then I clean the top together, and nail the end to it, and from the front end of the top to the brace stick run a cord. I fast-



Rabbit Trap.

en the top to the box with a couple of small hinges. If one has nothing better, two strips of leather will do first rate. Then bait the trap with a piece of apple, setting it in a runway, and go to it every morning and evening.

High Finance.

A man sent his neighbor's little boy to the drug store to buy five postage stamps. He handed him two dimes, the extra one being for himself. Some time afterward the boy came back blubbering and said he had lost one of the dimes.

"But why didn't you buy me the stamps?" asked the man.

"Because, mister," replied the boy, "it was your dime that I lost."—Judge.

Immune.

"Bobby," said the lady in the street car, severely, "why don't you get up and give your seat to your father? Doesn't it pain you to see him reaching for the strap?"

"Not in a car," said Bobby. "It does at home."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Anagrams.

"A fool and his money are soon parted."

The same letters spell: O, rash man, to pay one if one sold dear.

"One good turn deserves another."

The same letters spell: Go on at need, serve others round!

"Little pitchers have long ears."

The same letters spell: These grave lips chatter no ill.

"All is not gold that glitters."

The same letters spell: Droil tinsel tags to gilt hat.

"Time and tide wait for no man."

The same letters spell: A want? Do it in a moment, friend!

On the High C's.

"While, you have been a very bad boy, and as a punishment I'm going to make you stay right here in this room while your mother is practicing her singing lesson."—Judge.