Love Letters Buried With Her.

A maiden lady of Hanley (Staffs) who died at the age of more than ninety years asked shortly before her death that her love letters should be buried with her. Her relatives found several letters, dating back some of them to the '30s, with the ink almost faded. Her last request was complied with.—London Evening Standard.

Reached the Limit.

The last course was being brought on, and little John, who had partaken of each previous one, looked up and said: "Oh, this one will faint me away."

Best He Could Do.

Miss Chatterton (gushingly)—"What a magnificent great Dane! And of course his name is Hamlet?" Mr. Gaiety (the owner)—"Not exactly; you see, I—er—couldn't consistently use that name. The best I could do was to call her Ophelia!"

PEACH LEAF CURL.

Comprehensive Directions for Its Recognition and Treatment.

Oregon Agriculturae College, Corvallis—Professor H. S. Jackson, botanist and plant pathologist, at the Oregon Agricultural Experiment station, in a paper recently prepared, discussed at some length the nature and cure of what he considers to be most common and destructive disease of the peach which is met with in the Northwest.

"The most common and destructive disease of the peach in the humid sections of the Northwest and probably wherever the peach is grown in this region is without doubt the peach leaf curl or, as it is commonly known among growers, the curl leaf.

"The disease may be recognized by the characteristic effect upon the foliage and twigs. The leaves are peculiarly and characteristically curled. This curling results from a stimulation induced by a parasitic fungus which grows among the cells of the leaf. The infected leaves become considerably increased in thickness and breadth. The cells of the tissues develop thickened walls and increase in size and number. The tissues of the midrib do not increase to any extent and the abnormal growth in the tissues on either side as described above, results in a puckering or curling. Since the greatest growth is in the tissues toward the upper side there is a tendency for the upper surface of the curled leaf to be convex. Affected twigs are increased in thickness and very much shortened. The green coloring matter normally present in healthy twigs is largely bleached out so that diseased twigs appear whitish.

"The parasitic fungus causing the trouble is known as exoascus deformans. The vegetative condition of the fungus, the mycelium, is present among the cells of all diseased tissues, absorbing the juices needed for the proper growth of the tree and stimulating the tissues to produce the abnormal structures described above which are not able to properly perform the functions of normal tissues. Productive bodies or spores are produced in little sacs which form a layer on the surface of affected leaves. These form under the cuticle, finally pushing it off and imparting to the surface a frosted appearance. In each sac are borne at first eight spores. These become greatly increased in numbers by budding within the sac. The spores thus formed escape by the rupture of the sac. These spores are presumably carried over the winter on the surface of twigs and bud scales and produce infection as soon as the leaf buds open in spring.

"Affected foliage usually drops and where abundant may cause more or less complete defoliation of the tree. Such trees set little or no fruit. Defoliated trees usually leaf out again so that in mid-summer no signs of the disease may be found. The effect of such defoliation however, is to stunt the tree. Trees allowed to become infected year after year are usually unprofitable.

"Besides the method mentioned above the fungus may be carried over from one season to the next by the mycelium living over the winter in the twigs. The fungus gains entrance to the twigs by the growth of the mycelium down the leaf stalks of affected leaves into the twig. Where such twigs remain alive over the winter the leaves produced from the buds on these twigs will always be infected. Fortunately only a few branches become infested in this way and the majority of these die before the next spring, leaving only a very small percentage of the infection, even in serious cases, caused by this method.

"Control. Since the great majority of infections take place at the time the buds open in the spring from spores adhering over winter to the buds, bud scales and twigs, it is obvious that a sray applied early in the spring before the buds open, will kill the spores or prevent their germination and will control the disease.

"Use the bordeaux mixture 5-5-50 or the lime-sulphur 30 degrees baume diluted 1-15 and apply early in the spring just before or while the buds are swelling, but before any of the buds show any green leaf tips. If any of the buds show the green tips of the leaves these may become infected.

"Spraying will not prevent infection resulting from the mycelium wintering over in the bark of the twigs. Fortunately this method of wintering over accounts for only a small proportion of the infection.

"In spraying for leaf curl it is important that every twig be thoroughly covered with the spray.

"Either of the sprays mentioned are equally good in preventing this disease. The lime-sulphur, however, has the advantage of being an insecticide and will control the scale and is to be recommended over the bordeaux mixture on that account."

The Supreme Test.

"Has Will made a success of his college course?"

"I should say so. He has gone through every football game without being in the hospital once."

Exhausted.

"Mister Grocer, ma says send her a can o' peas an' a pound o' butter an' five pounds o' sugar an' charge it!"

"Lucy, you run right back and tell your mother we are just out of charge it."

Forget It!

Every one ought to make it a life rule to wipe out from his memory everything that has been unpleasant, unfortunate, says Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine. We ought to forget everything that has kept us back, has made us suffer, has been disagreeable, and never allow the hideous pictures of distressing conditions to enter our minds again. There is only one thing to do with a disagreeable, harmful experience, and that is—forget it!

Judicial Distinction.

A man whose trousers were stolen from a Pullman car has been awarded damages in the sum of $439.50, which is doubtless all the trousers were worth, but sets a ridiculously low estimate on the amount of "mental anguish."

Miniature Specialization.

A young medical student was being quizzed by one of his teachers: "In what will you specialize?" he was asked. "Disease of the nostril," replied the student. "Good," said the professor, enthusiastically. "Which nostril?"

A Gift Book.

To give a book is to enrich the receiver permanently; to put into his or her possession something which leaves residuum of pleasure long after the particular date on which it was received has been forgotten.—Hamilton W. Mabie.

Miraculous!

An ad clipped from a Des Moines paper: "In looking over an almanac, I read of ———. I purchased a bottle; in three days I felt better. I took five bottles and two months later I went to work. My friends say it is the most wonderful cure they ever saw."

Consistent.

As the thin man and the stout one were talking of diet and food in general the thin man said, "You can get an excellent dinner at Clapham's, the restaurant near my office, for 25 cents. Every try one of his dinners?" "One of 'em! Yes. I should say I had!" said the stout man. "Why, I ate four of 'em one day last week!"—Youth's Companion.

Glance Backward.

Fichte once said: "The day that opens for us another year is best used in beginning that year aright; but one wastes no time, in spite of this, by a backward look or two, not only to balance his own books, as it were, but also to take due note of what memorable men and women have accomplished in the years that were theirs. So shall he at once inform his mind and raise examples to his future effort." And the sentences might well stand text to what has here been written.

Safe That Floats.

A buoyant safe that in case of disaster will float to the surface as the ship equipped with it sinks, has been devised by four mechanics in the navy yard at Bremerton, Wash. The safe consists of a large cylinder of steel which is divided into two compartments, the lower one being an air chamber and the lower fitted as a receptacle for money and papers.

First and Last Love.

"It is the last love that makes a fool of the woman, and the first love that makes a man look as foolish as he is."—"Tower of Ivory," by Gertrude Atherton.

English Sparrow Slayer Club.

Farmers in Codford and district have formed a club for the destruction of sparrows, which are so numerous that they have become a pest to this part of Wiltshire. The rules provide that each member shall kill no fewer than 100 sparrows in two months or be fined 1d. a head for any under that number not destroyed.

To Stop a Leak.

To stop a leak in a water pipe until the plumber comes, shut off the water, drain the pipe, wipe the place dry, apply a piece of surgeon's plaster and bind on tightly with a long strip of the same plaster. Wind this thickly with absorbent cotton and bandage the whole with strong cloth. This will hold very well for about 24 hours.

New Fields of Pitchblende.

As long as the present process of extracting radium from pitchblende is so enormously expensive it avails little that new pitchblende fields have been found in the south seas. However, it is of scientific interest if not of commercial advantage. Certainly the radium manufacturers are not using all the pitchblende available at the present time.

Historic Aprons.

The apron dates far back. The Greeks and Romans were famous for their richly embroidered aprons. In the time of Queen Charlotte Beau Brummell showed his dislike to them by deliberately removing the apron of a Duchess and flinging it behind a sofa at a ball given at the assembly room at Bath. Mary, Queen of Scots left nearly a hundred aprons of various hues and fashions.

In Much the Same Boat.

"If we didn't have to give back any change, think of the money we merchants would make." "We all have our troubles," said the magazine publisher. "Sometimes it frets me to have to print any reading matter, but I s'pose it must be done."—Kansas City Journal.

Wine Many Centuries Old.

That the Romans of old knew something of vintages is proved by the finding of a vial of wine believed to be 2,000 years old in an old Roman cemetery near Bordeaux.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION

Information of Importance to Everyone

A great deal of pain and suffering might be avoided if we had some knowledge of physiology and the care of the body, particularly those parts that do the most work and should always be kept strong and healthy.

In an interview with a prominent physician he states that people should pay more attention to their kidneys as they control the other organs to a remarkable degree and do a tremendous amount of work in removing the poisons and waste matter from the system by filtering the blood.

During the winter months especially, when we live an indoor life, the kidneys should receive some assistance when needed, as we take less exercise, drink less water and often eat more rich, heavy food, thereby forcing the kidneys to do more work than Nature intended. Evidence of kidney trouble, such as lame back, inability to hold urine, smarting or burning, brick-dust or sediment, sallow complexion, rheumatism, may be weak or irregular heart action, warns you that your kidneys require help immediately to avoid more serious trouble.

An herbal medicine containing no minerals or opiates has the most healing influence. An ideal herbal compound that has had remarkable success as a kidney remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by mail, absolutely free. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and mention this paper.

Herodotus tells us, in the first book of his history, that from the age of five to that of twenty, the ancients instructed their children only on three things, namely: to manage a horse, to shoot dexterously with their bows, and to speak the truth. The study of truth is perpetually joined with virtue; there is no virtue which does not derive its original from truth, just as there is no vice which does not spring from a lie.