 "Cosmeties" was the topic of an in-
(etosting puper road by Prof. Albert tetosting puper road by Prof. Albert
t. Eberh, presidentof the Illinois Board 4. Eberh, presidentof the Mlunois Board
of Pharmacy, at the annual meeting of the Woman's Physiological Institute.
The protessor lnid out before lin hearThe prolessor hitid out before his hear-
erea a small drug store stock of cossroetics, consisting of a box or a bottle
of almost every noted make, und then of amost every noted make, und then
proceeded to tell what they were made
of, and what they actually cort, and what they kold for at retalt, proving that the whole business was an out-
rageous swindle as regards price to say nothing of palming off on a conless lotion, or powder, a nostrum mide of dangerous and hurtful drugs. The component parts of the most widely
known face powders are chalk, starch, magnenia, binmuth and oxide of zive.
some of them being a combination of soms of them being a copphination of
two or more ingredients, while others, and by long odds the most of them, ares simple. What the protessor suid was not so much in cundemination of the use of cosmeties as it was an explana-
nation of the swindles practiced by manufacturers.
There are ten thousand of these preparations, "he said, "und one firm
alone in this city Uists four thousand of them." Then he read seven simple dozen elements, and suid that every compound mold, under whatever name,
contained nothing he had not named. "This little pot," he said, holding up ful reputation on the strength of the
vecret formula. suid to have been the enuty. What is tit Common zing oxide ground in equal parts of water
and glycerine and perfumed with rose. will give you the form," and he 4 and sells for $\$ 1.50$ or $\$ 18$ a dozen. What does it cost? TTe cents." Then
he showed the ladies what they were be ehowed the ladies what they were
buying when they purcaned noother eream of wide repuation. "You pay
a $\$ 1.50$ for it: it is a prelty bottie and
 pure water: zhe siber ft calomel. Cost
of calomel for a dozen botles, 35 cents;
cost of botties, 25 cents; filling and oorking, 6 cents; total 66 cents; retall. Magnesin, the profensor stated, is not nearly so commonly used as is
geverally supposed; it is toe fluffy and
lacks ndherling propertios. One name lacks ndherlig properties. One name
for a face powder is "llake white," and If a lady goes into a drug store asking for that ariticle she gets, wothing but
the ordtuary white lead. made from zine. In chalk, lime is a predominating feature and can not help but be
injurious to the skia. He produced a box of popular powder that sold at re-
tall at f1.50, and then suid it was nothtall at f1.50, and then suid it was noth-
ing but Fresch chalk, pure and simple, ad ane on the amount contained In the box.
The danger arising from the use of
cosmetice," kuid the doctor, "lis greatly overdrawn. Face preparations have
a legilimate use, and properly used are a legitimate use, and properly used are
no more harmful than perfumes, Zinc, when prosent in powders, possessen
 powders and the stopping up of the
capillaries of the face Mont face powders are only zine. ind and mereury seldom enter into them. These ar
mone froquently found in washer, which zet their only merit from the glycerin
or ool fin which the elements ar
oround. In all of them there is no dif ground. In all of them the
fervace except as to name. Dr. Ebert had some fgures which
thowed that $\$ 02,000,000$ were speat in
Americh each America each year for cosmetics of
which $\$ 256.000 .000$ were reinested in
advertising, and that the remainder $837.000,000$, was protit-Chicago He
1d.

The Faculty of Memory. The faculty of memory is the foun-
dation of genilis. Fow, coopparatively,
are acqualoted with the fine machinery of the memory, which is as capsble of
being regulated and governed as the
elock on the mantel. A celebrated writer, whose memory was wreacherous,
arranged a book with 365 pages, to accommodate the days of the year, an resoived to rocolloct an anecdowo
every page as insigniticaut and remote
as ho was able. rejecting all aneodote under ten years of age, and to his surprise he filled every lnch of space, al-
though until this experimont wae tried he had no conception of the extent of his fnoulty. Woir, the German metrs
physician, relates of himesilf that by
the most persevering habit he solved his aigebrale problems in bed and is darkness, and geometrioally composod
all his methods by the ald of teaginar tlon and memory. To registor the
transectiona of the day, with observations upon them. is an exerclse that soon drifts into a habit that is as profit
able an it soon beoomes eaty, It was able an it noon becomess easy, It was
thus that Darwin educated himself in
the art of

हित्VAGES OF insects
 Considerable interest has developed
lately on the subject of applying insee ticides, and it ls very opportune. The pressing need of a better understand-
ing of methods for suceessfully resist ag the raviges of our insect enem
crowds upon us with increased vi as the recurring seasons increase the
number and rapacity of the foe. It has been very evident (to close obthe work done. especially in the use of nal damage: that is, the insects themselves would not have done more harm
if left alone than the misuse of poison did. A treatment for inseets that may do very well in a growing, productive
season is linble to do great harm to th crops in an unfuvorable one. To apply
poisons effectively (wlihout doing linjury) and cheuply, is equally of impor $=$ in using Insecticides in nearly all wiss., I have decided that there is only
one way in which satisfactory reaulto oue way in which satisfactory renulte
can be reasonably expected every time and that is by spraying. Poisons shoul
be used in liquid form always, and i applying to the foliage, to insure suc cess, it must be broken up into fine, misty spray, like fog or steam. To ac-
complish this desired result. there is nothing yet made to excel the sprayin
machine. It is built on simple. chancal principles, and the amount of the application can be guaged pe
fectly. By the aid of one horse ( leam) and man, this machine operate on four rows of potatoes at a time, de-
livering a fine. misty apray with force, penetrating every part of the plant and with poison (but not drenching), 90
that that if the larvee feed on any portion
they must get the poison. The danger they munt get the poison. The danger
of buraing the lenves is greatly les sened. In fact, the plant can hardly
be harmed if ordinary care is taken. have sprayed eighty acres of potatoes
in three days, using only $\$ 3.50$ worth of London purple, and it thirty-six to forty-elght hours after the poison was
put on hardly a slug could be found ative. The expedition and econom
with which poisons can be applied in this way enables the grower to use
weaker solutions often, and thu obviates all danger from doing harn
to the growing crops. The Colorado bugs bade fair to give
us the most trouble we ever exper us the most trouble we ever exper-
fenced during the dry season of 1887 ,
yet by two timely applications of Lonyet by two timely applications of Lon
don purple by spraying, we succeeded
in almost totally destroying them in almost totally destroying them,
without apparent damage to any part of the crop, at a cost of less than 50
cents per acre, including labor and poisons for the two jobs 1 saw agrea
many fields of potatoes that were al most ruined that feason by applyin
poisons in a careless manner, both in liquid and powder torm. When potawees bring 75 cents to $\$ 1$ per bushel at
harvest time, it is poor polley to ruin a Crop by belig short-righted in any way. Wetting or drenching the vises with
water alone during dry, hot weather is water is incornorated with active poisons and applied in a haphazard
manner, it is most sure to do harm. The whole business of mixing and ap-
plying insecticies should be done in a
systematic and systematic and methodical manner.
Guess work will not pay. As Prof. W.
B. Alwood has well sald, In his station report ou Insects and Insecticldes:
ULack of exactuess in the detalls often Cefeats the purposs of work with in
secticides." Deteat is the price of
carelessness or ignoruace.-Cor. Ohlo Farmer.
THE COMING FARMER. He will Bo a Mun Compotiont to Br
Torth New Ioces.
The coming farmer Is on the way The coming farmer is on the way. Ho
is the new-+chool farmer, the one who
is cutting looso from the ancestral ways is cuting and stoppling tar in advance of his fol
and
lows; he is adopting and bringing forth new idens, putting into practice
methods which will eventually double
and treble the productive powors of the soil. The coming farmer will be
man of thought as well as of brawn. Specimens of him may be occasionally
seen in the retired merchant who takes up farming as a happy means of put-
ling in his closing years. That force of thought which gave him succoss in
mercantile life he now ąpplies to till mercantile life he now appliss to till
ing the ofil and to the varlous departments of agricuture, and thereby farming as in any other businoss\% One
of the leading characteristics of the coming farmer is that he will be
specialist. Ho wil devote his offorts. his thoughts, his whole energien to oue
tine of agriouture as much as the merohant who twenty years ago loapt
eneral purpose store. Tho nont suc cossful farmers of the preseyt tine are
those who are pursuing special lines whether in the production of dasiry products, of dar horses, rowd honsos, The coming farmer will send forever to
the blook the scrub sire fo all classe



ournalism in Australias As affording a notion of the con-
ditions of Austratian life, the news papers of that region are exception-
ally valuable: for, especially in their weekly edkions, they are simply en-
cyclopedic. The tranger atomee. in his guorance, takesan Australian weekly
o be intended for use far out in the country at lonely "stations," by men
who find tinie, once in a while, to adat one long sitting. The reader of
ach a weekly acts as a sort of father confessor, while the editor spreads out
before him a general confession of all horse races lo Earopean complications,
well classified order and in very in well classified order and in very
good languaged All the Australian
colonies ame represented in the weekly general summaries; two or three so-
rial novels run their even courses in he few columns allotted to each; the
endless list of colonial sports, races cricket matches, football games, is
duly set forth Jetters from New York London, Paris, together with pages of the colonial reader from being too
much absorbed in home affairs, while
heere home affairs are treated in lengthy political summaries, in long
editorials in shorter editorial notes, Meran white practical interests are
not forgoten. The farm, the vine yard, cuttle raising and mining are
disused at engh by experts Games
puzzles puzzes, essays book reviews, gossip,
close the sold feast of some thirt
large closely primted five column
coly pages of actual text (exclusive of the
advertisements). Most of our terrible Sunday papers are far outdone as th
quantity of matter and on the whole as to quality of matter as well. None
of our weeklies can rival these in ency clopedic character, in well edited
many sided rariety of appeal, joined, many sided variety of appeal, joned of workmanship. The only objectio
that our own bady spoiled newspaper
reader would make would be that al this was too dry for him and too vas.
For my own part since my retur from Australia, I have been taking
one of these fine weeklies regularly, one of these nie week ies regularly
and reading, not all of but as much
as 1 desired and with no litle profit
1 know no better means to become ac
quainted with the drift and the force know no better mesns wo become ac
quainted with the dif and the fore
of Australasian life.-Atlantic Month

## Qootiog seriptare. That famous patent lawyer, Will. iam E. Simonds, who defeated the

 iam E. Simonds, who defeated thewity Bob Vance at the pols in the
Hariford district, tells a prety good
story on himself. Ho has in his em Hariford district, tells a pretty goo
story on himself. Ho has in his em
ploy, as coovk, an old colored woman
who was formerly a slave. She i
very, religious, and is continually
aloting quoting things from the Scriptures
The of wonan has a very exellen
voice, and sings hor old plantatio songs in the inimitabledarky way. On
Sunday mornug sle wassinging away
while prepuring breakfast, aud Mrs.
Sinonds arose and opened their room Simonus arose and opened their roon
door that they might hear her the bet
ter. When they went down to break
fast, Mrs. Simond remarked.
Aunty, my husband and mysel
have bech enjoying your singing very have bein enjoying yoursinging ver
much.".
The old darky looked pleased, an saw an excellent opportunity of quot
ing Scripture, so she replied,
"law, Missy, but I didn't know that I was castin pearls befo' swine."
Miuneaopolis Tribune.

## English us she ts Taked "Hey, Bill Whyd'nt chu kumtu kool ystaft noonr "Cozza hadda stateom coz mum

 "Cozza hadda stateom coz mummuthers siek."
"Ya-is, coz yeita lier; Jim Tomso "Ya-is, coz yeira lier; Jim Tomson
saw you gona tishin."
"Welli guess the doctor said mum muther roughto have some fish."
"Betchu didden ketch nauthin." "Betchu didden ketch nauthin." witha pinnook. Ya, Betchu ketch
somthis you did. somthin biggern that wen you gi
loskoolnthe ole teacher gitsoldo you. "Howjunot"
"Coz Jian Tomson give youway."
(Bill weeps soffly and goos of
(iest of Jemes Tomson before seet yuest of James Tomson before seek
ing the inevitable interview with the teacher whieh really he does not scek,
but finds it rather Urust upou him,
against his urgent wishes and strong but finds it rather thru
against his urgent wish
protest.) - Bob Burdete.
the ratitier's rattle.
 S. Garman of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge,
Iass, has been investigating the ratle of the rattlesnake. The habit of loughing is common to all serpents. A short time before the removal of the
old skin takes place, the new epiderm old skin takes place, the new epiderm
ruakes its appearance beneath the old. ruakes its appearance beneath the old.
The mode of growth of the new and the removal of the old is the same in all snakes. with the exception that in
those with a ratule that portion of the those with a rattle that portion of the
3lough that covers the tip of the tail is motained to form one of the rings of
the rattie. The attachment is simply the rattie. The attachment is simply
mechanical: the rings are merely the mechanical: the rings are merely the
sloughs off the end of the tail. The
terminal bone of the tail is formed of rertebree that have coalesced, and
changed in great measare their shape In the different species the number of vertebra included in this bone varies individuals of the same species. With the purpose of indicating the far as possible determine its origin Mr. Garman has followed up its apof which, with tigures, have been lately published. In the very young
rattlesnake, while the vertebra are rattesnake, while the vertebrie are
still separate, there is no rattle
but about a week after birth well-marked button is seen
With the first slough the firs
ing is set free, the butloneing ring is set free, the button being pushed
lorward, and a third button is gradually perlected. In time the traces of
the vertebrai in the terminal bone ar almost obliterated. The bone becomes
thickened, pushed forward at its edges, and otherwise enlarged. In a full-
grown rattlesnake the hinder seven of grown rattlesnake the hinder seven
the rings belong to the period of the snake's most rappd growth-they forn
the "tapering rattle" formerly used i classitication of the species-while fou 2t the rings and the button are formed
while the gain in size was less rapid, and form the "parallelogrammic rar
te" of the old classifiers. Many set pents besides those possessed of "crepitaculum" are addicted to making
a rattling noise by vibrations of the eud of their tuils. In illustration of th
extent to which the tail bas been mod
fied in different cases, Mr. Garma fied in different cases, Mr. Garma figures the tails of several species,
among others that of Ancistrodon con-
cortric United States. The tip of its tail is di rected downwards as well as a little
backwards. Most often the button has one or two swellings in a degree re-
sembling those on a ring of the rattle A living specimen of this snake, kept
for a year or more, would take to ratfor a year or more, would take to rat-
tling on the floor whenever it was irritated. The sound was made by the
terminal inch of the tail, this being swung from side to side in the segment of a circle, so that the tip
might strike downward. The result might strike downward. The result
was a tolerable imitation of the sound made by a small rattlesnake.-Science

## WOMAN'S GREAT GLORY.

## Very fociwe tor Thitrilisulr,

know how to take care of the hantry. Abroad is part of a lady's education
to know how to keop hor hair, ber
hands, her feet, her teeth and her complexion in perfect condition. The
American laties who were educated
abroad or who have maids to abroad, or who have maids to attend
them, are atmost the only ones who
give their hair the proper attention.
The rest let it go any way, and you
will see elegantly dressed women on will see etegantly dressed women on
the streot with hair broken off at the
bick and stlcking out in every diree--
tion. Very fow hair-dressers in this country uaderstand their business.
The only god ones are those who
have boen brought up to it and
whose fathers were hali-dressers before them. The art can not be
learned in this country; it must be
learned abroud. It is not neceesury to
wash the head very often, if the hair is
carefully combed and dressed every

## ay. When a shampoo is neoder raid the hair, commeneing about fou ches from the head and braiding

 ioches from the head and bradanghe ends. Then wet the scalp and with
apponge ppply a tather made from th
eest soap that can be obtained. After rubbing the scalp thoroughly with the
fingers, wash the head with clean water. Now, let the hair dry natur-
ally. Do not sit by a firoor near a gasally. Do not sit by a firsor near a gas-
burner, as heast will make the hair brittle. It is best to not even use a
tan, but take plenty of time for the hair odry. It will be from as hour to an hour and a half. Do not comb it or
put it up beloro it is thoroughly dry, A drop of hair oil may be used to give
a gloss. Only the best oil should be employed. The hair should be combed with a tortolse shell comb, and
a brush made of horse hair hould be the only one used. These
brushes are made expressly for the
purpose in Erance and England, and cost three dollars each. In dressing the hair care should be taken to avoid
atraining it by doing it up too tightly. The late style of drawing it all up ou
top of the bead was very injurlotw


ROANOKE ISLAND.

## A Yamoun Place of Refage Convertod Inte

Koanoke Island, on which the first white colonists made their home, is
now, by a strange turn of fortune's wheel. to be mude a pleasure resort.
It is to be "improved" in the modera meaning of the wori. A great many people will visit the island and will find not only the ruins of the fort which
Sir Watter Raleigh's ill-fated colonista ir Walter Rateigh's 11 -fated colonista built there, but the ruins of the fortiilater by the Confederate and Federal always been an object of special in-
terest. Your correspondent has gathterest. Your correspondent has gath-
ered from Captain Walter Dough, the ered from Captain Walter Dough, the
oldest resident of the island, somefacts in its history which have not been made
public. The population of the island was in 1861 about three hundred. Many enlisted in the Confederate army and
rumained in service during the war Evemained in service during the war.
Even the the iand was captured by the Federal troops the natives who lederacy. A marked exception was
lound in three natives who piloted the ound in three natives who plloted tho Federal gunboata, but hunger and gen-
ral destitution were the causes. The aral destitution were the causes. Th
battle of Roanoke Island was short but harp. The present Governor of North Carolina, Daniel G. Fowle, was captared there with aimost the entire
ment of which he was then Major. The United States officers and troops
were very kind to the natives, and their kindness was appreciated and recipriendly feeling existent, not one joined The Federal troops.
The island was assigned as a place of
refuge for negroes, and in the spring refuge for negroes, and in the spring of
1864 there were 11,000 of these who had ought protection from slavery. The scenes on the island during all those
months were terrible, and will never months were terrible, and will never
be forgotten. There were all sorts of petty jealousies among them, and
deaths from poisoning were of daily deaths from poisoning were of daily allowed the wildest range. Counted with this was an absolute disregard for all sanitary laws. The mortality be came so great that in a fow weeks
2,000 were buried in one great plt whither points on the island. The were placed in trenches and lime was thrown upon them.
Near the residence of Captain Dough
were buried over 2,500 of the unfor were buried over 2,500 of the unfor-
tunate colored people. Strange sighte were to be seen in that vicinlty all through the summer of 1864 . What appeared to be balls of flame arose
from the earth by hundreds, and morfrom the earth by hundrede, and mov-
ing upward, often with great rapidity explos. The scene was frightful yel beautiful, and for months was wit
nessed. There are yet visible in the island hundreas of graves, many corered with pines and vines. All the
headboards which marked the graves are mingled with the earth. There were not a few white refugees on the
Island and some of these are buried The island is about twelve miles in length, and upon it is the county seal
of Dare County, Manteo. This was
the name of an Indian chief who was Legialature created the county of Dare
quite recontly and named it in hond
of Virginia Dare, the nitst white of Virginia Dare, the tirst white child
born on American soll--Raleigh (N.
C.) Letter.

Manner of Retreat of Arab
When an Arab tribe are pursued by an enemy, thoy sloep and take their
food without hasting. That they may

 caon dis prepurad by tha women One
tounted on $A$ camel loaded with whent mounced on a camel lonaed with wheal and passes the meal to anothor, who is
providad with leather botl providad with leather bot contain-
Ing water, suspended on $/$ ch side of
her paste, passes it to a hird, who com-
pletes the operation by breaking breal paste, passes it to a third, who com-
pletes the operation by breaking bread
In thin slicess on a chafring dish, or a
portable oyen portabio oven, straw. Thits bread, with o
wortion of chease and dutes, is then dis. tributed by her to thoso whom it is her
province 5 feed, and the frugal minal is provine en leed and the frugal mani is
finished with a draught of comel s milk. The camelsare also milked as they walk,
the men using for this purpose large wooden bowls, which aro passed frow
$\qquad$ another,-N. Y. Ledger.

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$\qquad$
$\qquad$

