First menses, at what age?Character?
If eyes are unsound, when first noted?
What kind of work most trying to the eyes?
At what age, and stage of the course did ill health, if any, first a
pear?
At what season of the year is it most marked?
To what causes attributed?
Remarks
••••••
***************************************
Dippowiesky

Write plainly. Give uge, length of attendance &c., in years (y) and months (m). Habit, whether short or tall, fleshy or spare. Under hereditary diseases inquire with regard to rheumatism, nervous or brain troubles, scrofula, consumption &c. If appetite be poor, note what time of the day when most marked, also note if capricious or craving indigestible foods. (cap). Under headache note how often; locality, if in the front (fr) back part (oc), right side (r. s.), or left side (l. s.) of the head; and if severe (sev) or dull (d). Under backache include sideache, and note with regard thereto, the same points; viz, frequency, locality and severity. Under nerrousness, note unnatural irritability (irr), tremor (tr), choor loss in weight? Are eyes near sighted (my), or weak (w) or painful (pa) or both. Note interval between menses, and their character, whether too profuse (pr), too scanty (sc) or painful (pa); also their character, when first established. Under causes, give those to which the parents have been accustomed to attribute ill health. Under Remarks, note habits as to proper protection against cold and wet, sitting in damp clothes and the like, also any other points of interest not included under other heads. If the pupil be colored, note that. The letters in brackets, are abbreviations to be used in filling blank.

## General Information.

THE CHINESE GIANT.—The largest man in the world is said to be Chang, the Chinese giant, who has been exhibited in New York. He is thirty-three years old, and is the son of a wealthy silk and tea merchant in Pekin. He speaks, reads and writes English, German, French, Italian, and Spanish. He is nine feet high. He was exhibited before the crowned heads of Europe, and in Australia. The Emperor of Russia presented him with a diamond ring, and Queen Victoria a watch which weighs two pounds and a half, and whose chain is nine feet long.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—There is but one mechanic buried in Westminster Abbey. His name was Graham, and he was a clockmaker. He made exact astronomy possible by his great improve-ments in time pieces. He invented the dead-beat escapement and the gridiron compensating pendulum, and he was the first to make clocks that would run for many days without winding. Graham was also a maker of great quadrants and instruments of that sort. His funeral was attended by all the members of the Royal Society.

A Dog. -This story is told of a San Francisco dog named General. His wonderful performances were admired by everybody who knew him. It was General's custom every morning to take a ten-cent-piece wrapped up in a paper to an adjoining butcher's shop, in return for which he obtained a chunk of beef for his breakfast, first carrying it, however, to his master. One day the butcher intentionally failed to give the dog his meat after taking his money. The dog remained there patiently for some time, but finally trotted off. The next day the dog took his paper and ten-cent-piece to another butcher's shop, and positively refused over after to patronize the man who had cheated him.

with bread. It is supposed that every piece she gives the poor on her way to church averts some misfortune. In Norway the bride

end of the diliner, and to throw over the bridegroom's house a hard cake made of coarse flour; the higher she throws it the happier she In Circassia, there are always set upon the carpet in one of the rooms in the bridegroom's house a vessel of wine and a plate of dough; and the first thing the bride does on entering, is to kick over the wine and scatter the dough with her hands about the room. This is supposed to bring good luck.

Where Things Came From.—Naturalists assert that cabbages grew wild in Siberia; celery originated in Germany; the potato is a native of Peru; the onion originated in Egypt; tobacco was a native of South America; millet was first discovered in India; the nettle is a native of Europe; the citron of Asia; oats originated in North Africa; rye came from Siberia; parsley was discovered in Sardinia; the parsnip is a native of Arabia; the sunflower was brought from Peru; spinach was cultivated in Arabia; the horse-chesnut is a native of Thibet; the quince came from the Island of Crete; the pear is supposed to be of Egyptian origin; the horse-radish came from the south of Europe.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—The origin of this term is said to have arisen as follows: When General Washington, after being appointed commander of the Revolutionary army, went to Massachusetts to organize it, he found a great want of ammunition and the means of defence. Jonathan Trumbull was then the governor of the State rea or St. Vitus dance (cho), hysterical conditions (hys), melancholy of Connecticut; and the general, placing the greatest reliance on (mel) &c. Under circulation, note if subject to cold extremities Mr. Trumbull's judgment, remarked: "We must consult Brother (c. ex.) or attacks of palpitation of the heart (pal). Is there gain Jonathan on the subject." He did so, and the governor supplied many of the wants of the army; and thenceforward-when difficulties arose, and the army was spread over the country—it became a by-phrase, "We must consult Brother Jonathan." And the name has now become a designation for the whole country, as John Bull has for England.

> Glucose.—Few persons know to what an extent our sugar, syrups and candies are adulterated with this article. It is now made in immense quantities from corn. First common corn is ground and the starch is extracted by the usual mechanical process. The starch is then boiled with dilute sulphuric-acid for a couple of hours; after this the solution mixed with carbonate of lime to neutralize the acid, sweet solution remains which by purification and evaporation can be made into syrup; or by further evaporation converted into a colid called grape sugar. The wonderful properties of this "sugar from corn" is that the acid is not destroyed by using, it is neither diminished nor changed, and the amount of sugar exceeds in weight the amount of starch used. Glucose is a cheap substitute for sugar, costing when manufactured in large quantities less than three cents per pound. It is used chiefly as an adulterant, and is found in the cheap syrups and sugars sold by grocers. All the soft candies sold by confectioners are more or less adultorated with it, and even honey is made from it. By making a comb out of parrafine, and filling the cells of the comb with the glucose it is sold for pure white clover honey. Nearly all of the clear white syrups used on the table to put on buckwheat cakes, etc., are largely adulterated with this article. It is not unhealthy to use; it simply is not sweet.

## Practical Department.

## LESSONS ON CHEMISTRY.

(Continued from last month.)

3. If a glass globe, with proper mountings and a capacity of about s cubic foot, have a cubic inch of water put into it and the air then exhausted by the air pump, the globe will be filled with steam, and all the water will be evaporated when the temperature is brought to the boiling point of water. But the steam does not fill the space continuously to the exclusion of everything else. For we can, by proper arrangement, introduce a cubic inch of alcohol, and we find Wedding Customs.—In Sweden a bride has her pockets filled the globe will hold just as much alcohol vapor as though no steam were present. Again introduce some ether, and we find that the her way to chirch averts some instorting. In Korway the price globe holds as much ether-vapor as if the other two vapors were long life to her, and the wedding feasts last some days. In Liburabsent. And so we might go on, as far as we know, indefinitely. nia, it is the custom of the bride to retire from the table before the We can only explain the phenomena of evaporation on the assumpglobe holds as much ether-vapor as if the other two vapors were