Scientific and Ascent.

RIGHT WAY TO REMOVE GREACE SPOTS.

In taking out grease from clothing with banzole or turpentine, people generally make the mistake of wetting the cloth with the turpentine, and then rubbing it with a spenge or piece of cloth. In this way the fat is dissolved, but is spread over a greater space, and is not removed; the benzole or turnentine evaporates, and the fat excess. space, and is not remeved; the benzole or turpertino evaporates, and the fat covers a greater surface than before. The only way to remove grease spots is to place soit blotting-paper beneath and on the top of the spot, which is to be flust theroughly saturated with the benzole, and then well pressed. The fat is then dissolved and absorbed by the pressed and absorbed by the pressed and absorbed by the paper, and entirely removed from the clothing.

PRESURVED VEGETABLES.

The Port Hope Times says:—" On Wednesday of last week, G. H. G. McVity, Esq., Manager of the Ontario Bank, called at our office to show us a couple of beets he had just taken from his collar, and which had been placed there last fall. They were just as sound as the day they were put in, and as good for table use as those fresh from the ground. Mr. McVity informs us he preserves the whole of his vegetables by covering them with Lake shore sand, and they are always fresh. The plau is an inexpensive one, and we would recommend our readers to give it a trial." our readers to give it a trial."

SCOLLOPED OYSTERS.

This name, at first given to oysters cooked in their own shells or small scolloped tins, is now applied in general to all baked oysters, and is one of the most delicious ways in which they can be prepared. Have ready your baking dish, a large plate of grated or finely crumbled stale bread, a grated or mery crumbled state bread, a generous provision of butter, peper, and salt. Preceed then as follows: Cover the bottom of the dish with a layer of fresh oysters, drained from their liquor, dot thickly all over with smail bits of butter, then cover with bread crumbs, and sprinkle with papper and salt. Continue to add the company of the dish with the order with ponent parts of the dish in this order until it is full, taking care that the bread and butter form a top layer, which, when nicely browned in a properly heated oven, gives a most inviting appearance to the whole. This dish is f. equently speiled by too large a proportion of bread, as if the cooks understood as perfectly the relative value of oysters and bread as market-men do that of butter and sait. Always remember that neither your family nor your guests will relish this ruse, and try to guard against its perpetration.

SINGULAR SUBSTITUTE FOR THE COMPASS.

The Great Dismal Swamp is partly in North Carolina and partly in Virginia. It is 40 miles long and 15 to 20 wide. Professor Webster, at the late meeting of the American Association, told the story of a party that divided in the swamp, one portion of the party having no compass. The ion of the party having no compass. The latter portion of the party having no compass. The latter portion of the party was lost, and after long wandering found their way out by a singular expedient. They made use of the insect for which fine tooth combs were invented. Putting the insect on a flat piece of wood, and leaving it to its own do-vices, it invariably began to move in a certain direction. This direction was followed out by the party, and they were thus led out to the northward. It is supposed that this instinctive movement of the insect is due to its seeking the way toward the greatest light.

THE HEAD OF A WHALE. The head is one-third the entire length of a sperm-whale, and in obtaining the valuable spermacet which it contains the whalemen divide it into three parts—the "case," the "junk," and the bone. The "junk " is first hauled on board and stowed away, and then the "case" is boiled. The "case" is then the "case" is boiled. The "case" is a massive part of the head, cellular in the interior, the walls of the cells running vertically and transversely. It is filled with an oily substance of a faint yellow tint, translucent when warm. The oil-bearing flesh forms about one-third of the mass, and in a large whale it has yielded three and a-half tons. The case also contains the respiratory canal, and a cavity of extraordinary depth filled with oil. An opening is made at one end for the purpose of bailing, and it is next hauled to a vertical position beyond the reach of the water. A deep and narrow bucket attached to a line and pulley is then bucket attached to a line and pulley is then lowered, and broug't up full of transparent spermaceti, mixed with silky integuments having the odor of freshly drawn milk. The sore hands of the crew, bathed in this rich substance, are relieved and healed, and the greinhorns dabble in it with the ineffable satisfaction displayed by city youngsters in a mud puddie.—Harper's Magazine.

WARM PRET.

Many of the colds which people are said to catch commence at the feet. To keep these excremities warm, therefore, is to effect an insurance against the almost interminated against the same time and the least of the control of the c "slight cold." First, never be tightly shod.
Boots or shees, when they fit closely, press against the foot, and pr. vont the free circulation of the blood. When, on the contrary, they do not embrace the foot too tightly, the blood of first fair, and the spaces but he blood gcts fair play, and the spaces left be-tween the leather and stockings are filled with a comfortable supply of warm are. The second rule is—never sit in damp shots. It is often imagined, that unless they are positively wet, it is not necessary to change them while the feet are at rest. This is a falley; for when the least dampness is absorbed into the sole, it is attracted further to the foot it self by its own heat, and thus perspiration is dangerously checked. Any Person may prove this by trying the experiment of neglecting the rule, and his feet will become cold and damp after a few moments, although, taking off the shoe and warming it the shoe and

. Les rance of complete success.

Formesa and its People.

An unusual attention has been directed this year to the island of Formosa by the complication respecting it which has broken out between the Japanese and the Chinese It is a country concerning which little is said, and as little is known. We observed it marked upon our atlas, and occasionally see the name on a chest of tea—and straight-way go and forget that there is such a place having perhaps received no other thought about it than that it is in the neighborhood of China. A quite clear account of the island and its people is given in the Cornhill Magazine. The Chinese hold the coasts and the level country, and are like the Chinese elsewhere. The mountain districts are will hold by the native tribes. The boundaries between the two jurisdictions are well defined, and no Chinaman dares to cross them unless he is provided with a pass from some neighboring chief-tain. Fow foreigners visit these regions, tain. Fow foreigners visit these regions, for their aspect is not inviting, and the treatment accorded to strangers is less so. Who the people are, and whence they came, is a disputed point; but it is plain came, is a disputed point; but it is plain that there is no affainty of race between them and the Chinese. Their features are more prominent, and they resemble much more nearly the Malays than their Tartar neighbors. Similarities have been discovered between the dislects spoken among them and these employed in the Malay Peninsula. The probability is, therefore, that they are, equally with the Loles of Burmah and the Maau-taze of China, an offshoot from the Malay stock. At the present time they are divided into several present time they are divided into several tribes, each speaking a dialect of its own, tribes, each speaking a dialect of its own, and each maintaining a seperate political system. They are almost absolute strangers to reading and writing, and the only manuscripts which they are known to possess are some scrawling European letters, which are preserved by a tribe professing to be descended from the early Dutch actilers on the island, as an irrefragable proof of the authenticity of the tradition. The religion they profess takes tradition. The religion they profess takes the form of the grossest materialism. They believe that the world is governed by a good and an evil spirit, each of whom is constantly striving for the mastery, and incorporated last the traditional striving for the mastery, and incorporated last. that both are to be proputated by presents and sacrifice. The priesthood is monopolized by women, who combine fortune-telling with their sacordotal duties, and who excercise supreme power over their votaries by trading on their superstitious fancies, at the same time that they retain their hold over their affections by oncouraging them in names of their gods, to give full vent to their passions. These priestesses—or Inibs, as they are called—are consulted as oracles when any warlike expedition or u dertaking of any magnitude is in contemplation, and a still further token from the gods is looked for in the movements of the bird Aidak. If troops meet an Aidak with a worm in its mouth, they go forward confident of victory; but should it cross their path, or fly from them, they consider it a warning not to be them, they consider it a warning not to be disregarded, and they accordingly return every man to his dwelling. The Formos-ans delight in open-air feasts and merry-makings, and during the mine great festi-vals of the year 21 work is suspended, and the people one and all sit down to dance and to play and drink. Their ideas of mar-riage are loose, and their customs respecting it are singular.

"In their style of dress the Formosans strongly resemble the Malays. In all but the cold weather the men wear only a cloth round their loins, and the women a short petticoat. The latter are fond of decking their hair with flowers, and their ears with rings. Both sexes appear to be proof against the extremes of temperature, and their labit of bathing in cold water all the recovery and its subject of remark and their habit of bathing in cold water all the year round is made the subject of remark and ridicule by Chinese writers. That they are a remarkable healthy people is certam. If a man is ill, his friends, instead of attempting at all hazards to save his life, adopt the kill-or-cure remedy of hanging him up by his neck to a beam—which measure, accompanied by the shock of being suddenly let down by the run, is believed to pessess particular curative qualities for those who are strong enough to survive the dose. If the patient should die, his body is placed in the open air on a raised stretcher, and is there left to bleach in the sun until it becomes dried and mummified, when it it buried in the louse which had when it it buried in the house which had been his home when alive. From the time of the death until the burial, a wake is kept up round the body of the friends with the hired mornours and the Inibs."

Rice and sugar are carefully cultivated. Jute, grass, cloth, fibre, rice paper, and rattan are also produced in abundance. The most precious products of the island are, however, sulphur and camphor. "In the north-western portion of the island than the product of the product of the island than the product of the product of the island than the product of the island than the product of the island than the product of the the north-western portion of the island sulphur mines are frequently inct with, presenting disfiguring blots in the otherwise beautiful scenery. Mr. Swinhoe, in his Notes on Formoga' thus describes the aspect of one he visited: 'The sulphur rame, he says, 'appeared at a distance like a canker on the side of the grass-covered but which was fined and green everywhere hill, which was fiesh and green everywhere except in the immediate vicinity of the mine. The broad surpher valley or chasm was everywhere a pale, sickly that of vellow and red; and out of many of its immercal and red; and out of many of us immorous records shot steam gushed in lets with great more and force, like the steam from the escape-pipe of a high pressure carme, in other spots small pasts of pure public were bubbling. At the bottom of he have ravine rippled a foul rivilet, carrying our the graphs. the sulphurous oozings from the ground Within and round about this man of the fearth under foot crambled at 1 gr and, earth under soo or combined at 1 gr and, carth under foot crambled at 1 gr and, and the arrway so saturated with the exhalations of sulphur as to have been extremely noisome, and destructive to insect life especially, of which we saw abundant proof in the numerous remains of beetles and butterlies scattered around. When ments, although, taking off the shoo and warming it, it will appear quite dry.

Our Church Paper says: "Church steepers have no right to make dormitorics of the house of God." Very true, but one of the duties of the pulpit is to keep them awake. A little more snuff in the sermons was recommended by our neighbor with assumes a content of the content of the content of the content of the pulpit is to keep them awake. A little more snuff in the sermons was be recommended by our neighbor with assume of complete success. and butterilies scattered around. When

"As the gigantic laurels from which the camplior is obtained are found only on the mountains in the possession of the aborigines, the acquisition of a constant sumply is somewhat difficult. Only from those tribes which are on friendly terms with the tribes which are on friendly terms with the Chinese can leave be obtained to cut down the trees. With such, a present given to the chief gains, as a rule, the required permission. The Chinese woodman then makes a choice of the trees which appear to be well supplied with sap, and, having felled them, he keeps the best parts for timber and reserves the remainder for the iron boiling pots, by means of which is ovelved the sublimated vapor which yields the camphor. In the neighborhood of Tamsuy alone, 800,000 lbs of this valuable commodity are produced annually."

PROTESSOR BLACKIE, of Edinburgh, de-PROTESSOR BLACKIE, Of Edinburgh, de-livored a lecture in Inverness recently on Gaelic in schools and universities to an ap-preciative audience. He first spoke of the great antiquity of the language, its impor-tant relation to other tongues, and the reh-ness of its literature; and then dealt with the objections raised against its being taught in schools, contending that they had no in schools, contending that they had no torce, as he showed by applying them to other languages. He held that where Gaelic preaching was preferred the reading of decked with the reading of preaching was preferred the reading of Gaele should be taught. A university chair for Celtic was demanded, not only for the training of preachers and teachers, but for the ends of general culture; and in Edmbu.gh, which has now a Sanseut chair, its establishment would complete the philosophical equipment. He urged that all Highlanders of position and influence should strenuously exert themselves through the School Board, Parliamentary representation, and in other practical ways for the preservation of their native language and literature.

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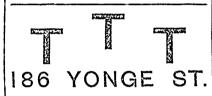
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TNSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Canada, Province of Ontario, County of York. In the County Court of the County of York.

In the matter of Hugh Macorquodale, an Insolvent. On Tuesday the twenty-second day of December, next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Dated at Toronto this 16th day of November A.D. 1874.

HUGH MACORQUODALE.
By BIGELOW & HAGEL,
His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the County Court of the County of Simcoo.

County of Simcoc.) Simcoc.

In the matter of Delia Wilson, individually and as one of the firm of Frank Koan & Co., of Ordina in the County of Simcoc, an Insolvent. The understands has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed by her oreditors, and on. Tuesday the third day of Novembor next she will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby officeted Dated at Ordilla, in the County of Simcoc, this 9th day of September, A. D. 1874

DRLIA WILSON, by

Bigelow & Hagel,

her Attornoys ad litten,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Canada,
Province of Ontario,
County of York.

County of York.

In the matter of Thomas Dill, in the City of Teronto, in the County of York, an Insolvent.
On Tuesday, the tenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Co...t for a discharge under the said Act.
Dated at Toronto this sixth day of Uctober, A.D. 1874.

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