

**CREAM CHEESES.**—Take your cream (a quart), tie it in your salted linen cloth, giving it as much room inside as the size of your cloth will allow, and then bury it in moist river or sea sand which has been thoroughly washed; if this is done over night, the capillary attraction of the sand will have carried off the whole of the whey by next morning, and you will have a cream cheese almost impromptu. If your cream is not very good, or if you use half milk, the precaution must be taken of mixing the milk and cream some days previously, stirring it and keeping it in a warm room to give it consistency, otherwise it will almost all escape through the cloth.—*Clitheroe.*

**Plaster for Burns, Scalds &c.**—To two ounces of Burgundy pitch and half-an-ounce of bees wax slowly melted together, add an ounce and a-half of lard, to render the compound sufficiently soft but *not* so soft as to melt with the warmth of the flesh. Instead of lard, fresh butter, or oil may be used. Let this salve be spread upon *old nankeen*, or any other *fine, close, soft cloth*. Leather is apt to become hard on drying after any moisture getting to it. The plaster may be fitted to any part that is injured, by putting it on in as many pieces as the shape of the wound requires, for (the salve being of a proper consistency,) the pieces will adhere to each other and effectually exclude the *air*, the common enemy of all raw flesh. It is necessary to place a compress of soft cloth over the plaster to keep it in its place, for the *least wrinkle* will admit the air, and cause smarting and inflammation. Then bandage it close, so that it cannot get out of place. The bandage and compress should be carefully taken off in the course of eight, ten or twelve hours in order to pierce (through the plaster) with a large needle any blisters which may have arisen, after which gently press down the plaster, and carefully bind the compress up again. But by no means attempt to remove the plaster under three or four days, and then with great care, so as not to remove or disturb the skin. When it becomes necessary to dress the sore, wipe the parts round it; but by no means disturb the mucus on the raw parts. Wipe and dry the plaster as quickly as possible, and with a hot knife smooth it over, adding more salve when necessary.

**Observation.**—No lint to be used at any time, and let it be remembered, that two things are essentially necessary to the *cure of wounds* occasioned by burning or scalding, or any external injury, viz.:—*Rest* and a complete protection from the *air*.

**For a Cough.**—Take a tea-cupful of linseed. Two ounces of *stick liquorice* sliced, and two ounces of sun raisins, put them into two quarts of soft water, and simmer over a slow fire till reduced nearly one-half, then strain off and add while yet hot, two ounces of brown sugar-candy pounded. Drink about half-a-pint, a little warmed on going to bed, and again in the morning, and at any time when the cough may be troublesome.

**SLOW AND SURE.**—If men were content to grow rich somewhat more slowly, they would grow rich more surely. If they would use their capital within reasonable limits, and transact with it only so much business as it could fairly control, they would be far less liable to lose it. Excessive profits always involve the liability of great risks; as in a lottery in which there are high prizes, there must be a great proportion of blanks.

DIAMOND DUST.

(FROM ELIZA COOK'S JOURNAL.)

Nature makes us poor only when we want necessities, but custom gives the name of poverty to the want of superfluities.

He who indulges his sense in any excesses renders himself obnoxious to his own reason, and, to gratify the *brute* in him, displeases the *man*, and sets his two natures at variance.

Whatever is, is right, if only men are bent to make it so, by comprehending and fulfilling its design.

To become an able man in any profession whatever, three things are necessary—nature, study, and practice.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude.

The love of which men *sing* is with women an eternal truth.

The best of all good things is a good example, for it is the maker and multiplier of good.

In the country of the blind the one-eyed is a king.

The silence of a person who loves to praise is censure sufficiently severe.

The ecstasy of delight, like the intensity of pain, makes one stern and serious.

(For the Agricultural Journal.)

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS FOR DECEMBER 1851, MADE AT ST. MARTIN, ISLE JESUS C. E.

(BY CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M. D.)

DECEMBER.

Barometer.

	Inches.
Mean Reading of the Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° .....	F 29.647
Highest reading the 27th day, .....	30.314
Lowest do. do. 20th day, .....	28.977
Monthly range, .....	1.337

Thermometer.

Mean Reading of the Standard Thermometer, .....	F. x	14°8
Highest reading of the Maximum Thermometer, 30th day, .....	x	41°0
Lowest reading of the Minimum Thermometer, 26th day (below Zero), .....		30°0
Monthly range, .....		71°0
Amount of Snow, during the month, inches		13,860
Rain, do do inches		1,200
Snow fell in six days, .....		
Rain fell in four days, .....		
Most prevalent wind, .....		W
Least do. do. ....		SSE
Most windy day the 15th day, mean miles per hour, .....		15,34
Least windy day the 6th day, mean miles per hour, .....		0,06