

SCALDED OR CLOTTED CREAM.—Take a pan of perfectly sweet milk, twelve hours old, with the cream on; stand it on a stove or furnace over a gentle fire till slightly scalded, "when a ring will appear in the cream of the size of the bottom of the pan;" then take it off and let it stand till cold; skim off the cream and it is fit for use; when used as an accompaniment with fruits, tarts, &c., it is sweetened to suit the taste. This cream is esteemed a great luxury in London. It is brought in by dairy-men, and sold at a high price.—*New Genessee Farmer.*

PENCIL CEDAR.—It is not generally known, that if the lining of drawers, in which clothes are kept, is made of pencil cedar, no moths, or other destructive insects will get into them; and as the wood is much cheaper than wainscot or mahogany, and gives a delightful perfume to the clothes contained in the drawers, it needs only to be known to bring it into very general use.

EDUCATION.

We intend to give in our next a summary of the Canada School Act, and of the District Council Act as far as it relates to Education, with a few practical remarks on the duties of the Community under these laws.

We notice with great satisfaction that some of the conductors of the American Newspaper press are men of a high order of intellect, who entertain a just sense of the importance and responsibility of their office; and who from time to time send forth articles replete with philosophy, morality, and Christian philanthropy. We give in this number two specimens of the kind of articles to which we refer, viz., one on Public Amusements from the *New York Tribune*, and one on Self-Improvement from the *West Chester Advertiser*. We recommend them to the attentive perusal of all, and particularly request some of our Canadian Editors to reflect whether such articles are not more likely to make a paper interesting and useful than the wrangling and abuse with which their columns are frequently filled.

OUR PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.—The noiseless but mighty revolution now proceeding in the character and description of our popular entertainments deserves universal remark and congratulation. The Tremont Theatre at Boston—a highly respectable one of its class, and we believe the only one open this winter in that city—has just given up the ghost, after a desperate struggle of twenty-five weeks, in which the Management has sunk Ten Thousand dollars. The lease has been surrendered to the proprietors, and the house is closed. This, be it remembered, is in a highly intellectual city, which has some Ninety Thousand inhabitants, as many more within an hour's ride, a Legislature in session, five Railroads centering upon it, and in an unusually busy winter; while three or four Courses of Public Lectures have been constantly in progress, to crowded audiences, and in some cases not one-fifth of those applying for tickets could obtain them. As in Boston, so in a less degree elsewhere. In this city our large Theatres have been closed a part of the winter, or opened only for Balls, &c. while popular Lectures have been multiplied and attended beyond all precedent, and the demand for our current literature has also largely increased. Side by side with this change has marched the great Temperance Reformation; and now hundreds of firesides are nightly surrounded by happy family groups, intent on the delightful acquisition of knowledge from the speaking page, who lately awaited in terror the return of the husband and father intoxicated from the drunkery; and the souls of young persons now improve their evenings in hearing Lectures or in study, who but lately dissipated them amid the unhealthy excitement, the noxious influence of the Theatre.

This change is still going on, and extending its influence into the most secluded recesses. The Washingtonians number their converts by thousands in every State; and in this State not less than One Hundred Thousand Persons are distinctly enrolled under their banners. We hear of their tearless victories in Maine and in Iowa; of villages cleared of rum-selling and drinking in

Kentucky, and of thousands reformed in New-Orleans, and every day adds force and volume to the resistless current. We believe that the consumption of Intoxicating Liquors has been reduced one-fourth in 1841, and that it will be reduced in still greater proportion in 1842.

This drying up of the sources of guilt and wretchedness throughout the land imposes upon those who are never weary in well-doing new duties and obligations. Contrary to the received opinion of ages, it has been proved that the most degraded drunkard is curable by proper means; we have yet to show that he may be surrounded by such circumstances as to render his return to vice impossible. Let Lyceums be formed in every village; let Reading and Debating Clubs spring up in every School District; let Popular Libraries proffer their priceless treasures at every turn; in fine, let the innocent and the reformed have every inducement to hold fast their integrity, and every dissuasive from plunging into guilt, and every year shall witness swifter and bolder advances in Knowledge and Virtue, until Intemperance, Ignorance, Wretchedness and Crime are banished from the country for ever.—*New York Tribune.*

SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

The opinion, we fear, is too prevalent among the youth of our land, that, to become truly educated, it is necessary to spend some time at a well established college or seat of learning. Now, it is far from our intention to underrate institutions so elevated in their character, and so laudable in their aims, or to withhold from them that tribute of praise to which they are so justly entitled. We most readily admit that the advantages will be felt through all coming ages; but at the same time, we deem it our duty to state that it is in the power of every youth in our land, however humble may be his sphere of action, and however unpropitious the circumstances by which he is surrounded, to acquire a highly respectable education by his own private exertions.

If we consult the history of distinguished individuals, we shall find, that in most cases, they had in early life, to pass through circumstances the most adverse and unpropitious. Pope Adrian the Sixth, the son of a poor barge-builder of Utrecht, was so persevering in his pursuit after knowledge when young, that, it is said, he used to take his station with his book in his hand in the church porches, or at the corners of the street, where lamps are generally kept burning, and to read by their light. Mr. Gifford, who was for several years the learned editor of the *Quarterly Review*, was apprenticed to a shoemaker. He has given us the following touching account of his poverty and perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge at the time of his apprenticeship. He had a strong desire to be acquainted with mathematics. "But I possessed at this time," he observes, "but one book in the world—it was a treatise on algebra, given to me by a young woman, who had found it in a lodging house. I considered it as a treasure; but it was a treasure locked up; for it supposed the reader to be acquainted with simple equations, and I knew nothing of the matter. My master's son had purchased Fenning's Introduction; this was precisely what I wanted—but he carefully concealed it from me, and I was indebted to chance alone for stumbling upon his hiding place. I sat up for the greatest part of several nights successively, and, before he suspected that his treatise was discovered, I had completely mastered it; I could now enter upon my own; and that carried me pretty far into the science. This was not done without difficulty. I had not a farthing on earth, nor a friend to give me one; pen, and paper, therefore (in despite of the flippant remark of Lord Oxford), were for the most part as far out of my reach as a crown and sceptre. There was indeed a resource, but the utmost caution and secrecy were necessary in applying it. I beat out pieces of leather as smooth as possible, and wrought my problems on them with a blunted awl; for the rest, my memory was tenacious, and I could multiply and divide by it to a great extent."

We might have brought forward numerous other instances, but we deem the preceding sufficient for our purpose. A writer on education, speaking of self-improvement, very justly remarks, "When there is a strong determination to attain an object, it rarely fails of discovering the requisite means of doing so, and almost any means are sufficient.—We mistake in supposing there is only one way of doing a thing, namely, that in which it is commonly done. Whenever we have to prove it, we find how rich