

JONES PATENT FLOUR.—We agree with Doctor Herapath in considering that Jones' patent flour is one of the most valuable inventions of the age; that is, if we are to estimate its worth by the influence that it is likely to exercise on the health and daily comfort of immense masses of persons. Provided with the patent flour and water, and the means of making a fire, new and beautiful bread may, within two hours, be in the hands of the sailor on the ocean, or of the traveller on the mountain or in the wilderness. The general introduction of Jones's patent flour into use must lead to a complete revolution in the present system of baking bread and biscuits. We repeat, that, judging of the utility of Mr. Jones' invention by the numbers whom it is calculated to gratify and benefit, its value could hardly be estimated.

THE REVENUES OF THE MIND.—The ear and the eye are the mind's receivers; but the tongue is only busy in expending the treasure received. If, therefore, the revenues of the mind be uttered as fast or faster than they are received, it cannot be but it must needs be bare, and can never lay up for purchase. But if the receivers take in still with no utterance, the mind may soon grow a burden to itself, and unprofitable to others. I will not lay up too much and utter nothing, lest I be covetous; nor spend much and store up little, lest I be prodigal and poor.—*Bishop Hall.*

HIRING SERVANTS.—In hiring servants, all will desire to have those who have spent most of their years of service, and especially their earliest, in families whose principles, habits, and general bearing in their rank of life, are of the best and most respectable description. It would signify little, whether such families were of high or inferior standing in society, provided their habits of life enforced on all around them the love and practice of neatness, order, regularity and cleanliness, and the still more essential qualities of integrity and sobriety. In hiring servants it is also desirable to have those whose immediate relatives and connexions are respectable, however poor they may be. Those who hold their relatives and friends in respect, will not be indifferent to their own characters; they will desire to do credit, and not to disgrace an honest parentage, and thus the pride of respectability will be turned to its right use.

In regulating the conduct of servants, it is requisite that the legal points in the business should be known. Indeed, the servant, equally with the master, should understand the rights which are mutually possessed, and in what respect the infringements of these rights on either part would affect their contract: in some cases they would find themselves amenable to legal process. Each party should know that servants may be legally punished for insulance, and for assaulting master or mistress; that they may be fined for drunkenness, gaming, cursing and swearing; that if by their misdemeanour they are legally detained from their master's house, the contract between them is void. On the other hand, if not chargeable with misdemeanour, the master cannot discharge them from his service without paying them that portion of the year's wages which was agreed upon between them on hiring, or allowing them to remain in his service for a stated time after giving them warning, unless the separation takes place by mutual consent.

On this head the usual agreement between principals and household servants is to allow on each side a month's notice to be given, or a month's wages to be paid.

There have been fifty kings, two protectors, and six queens of England; and the regular succession to the throne has been changed ten times since the kingdom of England was founded by Egbert, 1012 years ago.

PURCHASING AND MENDING CHINA.—In purchasing china, it is well to deal with shops that are supplied from known and respectable sources; for a great deal of badly manufactured goods is sold in this kingdom at low prices, frequently hawked about by pedlars, in which the glaze is so slight as to crack after being cleaned a few times in hot water.

When holes are required to be drilled in china or earthenware, for the purpose of riveting it when broken, the usual method is to use a drill made of a splinter of diamond set into a handle, and this is an effectual mode; but as a diamond may not always be at hand for this purpose, it is useful to know that holes may be made in these materials without it. Procure a three cornered file and harden it completely by making the end red hot, and plunging it into cold water; then grind the point quite sharp on a grindstone, and afterwards on an oil stone. Then with the point of this tool, pick repeatedly on the spot to be bored, taking care not to use too much violence lest the object should break. In a short time or in a few minutes, by a continuance of the operation, a small conical piece will be forced out, not bigger than a pin's head, and the hole may afterwards be widened by introducing the point, and working the file round.

The best cement for broken china or glass is that sold under the name of the diamond cement, which is colourless and resists moisture. This is made by soaking isinglass in water till it is soft, and then dissolving it in proof spirit. Add to this a little gum ammoniac, or galbanum and mastic, both dissolved in as little alcohol as possible. When the cement is to be used, it must be gently liquified by placing the phial containing it in boiling water. The phial must be well closed by a good cork, not by a glass stopper, as this may become fixed. It is applied to the broken edges with a camel's hair pencil.

When the objects are not to be exposed to moisture, white of egg alone, or mixed with finely sifted quick lime will answer pretty well. Shell-lac, dissolved in spirits of wine, is better.

A very strong cement for earthenware is made by boiling slices of skimmed milk cheese with water into a paste and then grinding it with quick lime in a marble mortar, or on a slab with a mallet.

Magnesia slightly calcined or what is still better, in a gelatinous state, is an antidote to arsenic, as it rapidly absorbs that poison when administered within a proper period.

The eruption of Mount Hecla ceased on the 5th of April last, having been in uninterrupted action since the 2nd of September in the previous year—a period of seven months and three days.

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