

and she would show the lady she knew how to prepare them for the table.

When the lady returned, she found the girl seated on the floor, the potatoes in her lap, while she, with a very satisfied look, was peeling them with her fingers!

Are there not ladies who would have exclaimed—"Oh, the stupid, ignorant, dirty creature! She cannot be taught to do my work. I must send her away!" And away she would have been sent, irritated if not discouraged, perhaps without knowing a place where to lay down her head in this strange country.

My friend did not act in this manner—she expressed no surprise at the attitude of the girl, only quietly said—"That is not the best way to peel your potatoes, Julia—just lay them on this plate, and I will show you how I like to have them done."

That Irish girl remained a servant in the same family for five years, proved herself not only capable of learning to work, but willing and most devoted to the service of her mistress, whom she regarded with a reverence little short of what a Catholic feels for a patron saint.\* And thus, if with patience and kindness these poor Irish girls are treated and taught, may good and faithful servants be obtained.

But unless ladies know how the work should be done, and are willing to teach their domestics, they should not employ the Irish when they first arrive.

Those who do employ and carefully instruct this class of persons, perform a most benevolent act to the usually destitute exiles, and also a good service to the community, by rendering those who would, if ignorant, become a burden and a nuisance, useful and respectable members of society.

To educate a good domestic is one of the surest proofs that a lady is a good housekeeper.

**TO PURIFY WATER.**—A large spoonful of powdered alum stirred into a hoghead of impure water will, after the lapse of a few hours, precipitate the impurities, and give it nearly the freshness and clearness of spring water. A painful may be purified with a tea-spoonful of alum.

Water-casks should be well charred before they are filled, as the charcoal thus produced on the inside of the cask keeps the water sweet. When water, by any accident, becomes impure and offensive, it may be rendered sweet by putting a little fresh charcoal in powder into the vessel, or by filtering the water through fresh-burnt and coarsely powdered charcoal.

**FLANNELS.**—Should be washed in clean hot suds in which a little bluing has been mingled; do not rinse them. Woolens of all kinds should be washed in hot suds.

**MILDEW STAINS.**—Are very difficult to remove from linen. The most effectual way is to rub soap on the spots, then chalk, and bleach the garment in the hot sun.

\* Julia only left her mistress to be married; she is now the good wife of a respectable mechanic.

**INK AND IRON MOULD.**—May be taken out by wetting the spots in milk, then covering them with common salt. It should be done before the garments have been washed. Another way to take out ink is to dip it into melted tallow. For fine, delicate articles, this is the best way.

**TO WASH CARPETS.**—Shake and beat it well; lay it upon the floor, and tack it firmly; then with a clean flannel wash it over with 1 quart of bullock's gall, mixed with 3 quarts of soft cold water, and rub it off with a clean flannel or house-cloth. Any particular dirty spot should be rubbed with pure gall.

Crusts and pieces of bread should be kept in an earthen pot or pan, closely covered, in a dry cool place.

Keep fresh lard and suet in tin vessels.

Keep salt pork fat in glazed earthen ware.

Keep yeast in wood or earthenware.

Keep preserves and jellies in glass, china, or stone ware.

Keep salt in a dry place.

Keep meal in a cool, dry place.

Keep ice in the cellar, or refrigerator, wrapped in flannel.

Keep vinegar in wood or glass.

Housekeepers in the country must be careful that their meats are well salted, and kept under brine.

Sugar is an admirable ingredient in curing meat, butter, and fish.

Saltpetre dries up meat—it is best to use it sparingly.

#### TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

By which persons not having scales and weights at hand may readily measure the articles wanted to form any receipt, without the trouble of weighing. Allowance to be made for extraordinary dryness or moisture of the article weighed or measured.

#### WEIGHT AND MEASURE.

|                                         |                         |           |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Wheat flour.....                        | 1 pound is.....         | 1 quart.  |
| Indian meal. 1 pound, 2 ounces, is..... | 1 quart.                |           |
| Butter, when soft.....                  | 1 pound is.....         | 1 quart.  |
| Loaf sugar, broken.....                 | 1 pound is.....         | 1 quart.  |
| White do. pow'd.....                    | 1 pd. 1 ounce, is.....  | 1 quart.  |
| Best brown sugar.....                   | 1 lb. 2 ounces, is..... | 1 quart.  |
| Eggs.....                               | 10 eggs are.....        | 1 pound.  |
| Flour.....                              | 8 quarts are.....       | 1 peck.   |
| Flour.....                              | 4 pecks are.....        | 1 bushel. |

#### LIQUIDS.

|                                               |           |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Sixteen large table-spoonfuls are.....        | 1 pint.   |
| Eight large table-spoonfuls are.....          | 1 gill.   |
| Four large table-spoonfuls are.....           | 1 gill.   |
| Two gills are.....                            | 1 pint.   |
| Two pints are.....                            | 1 quart.  |
| Four quarts are.....                          | 1 gallon. |
| A common-sized tumbler holds.....             | 1 pint.   |
| A common-sized wine-glass.....                | 1 gill.   |
| Twenty-five drops are equal to 1 teaspoonful. |           |