

milk or cream if for dinner. The foregoing proportions would make coffee good enough for any person, but more or less coffee could be used if required; the cloth through which it is passed should be immediately washed and put by for the next occasion. A hundred cups of coffee could be made as here directed in half an hour, by procuring a pan sufficiently large, and using the proper proportions of coffee and water, passing it afterwards through a large cloth or jelly-bag.

How to Make a Delicious Cup of Tea.—Before pouring in any water, the teapot, with the tea in it, should be placed in the oven till hot, or heated by means of a spirit-lamp, or in front of the fire (not too close, of course), and the pot then filled with boiling water. The result will be, in about a minute, a most delicious cup of tea, much superior to that drawn in the ordinary way.

Rhubarb Jam. (*Manchester Receipt.*)—Boil gently, for three hours, an equal weight of fine sugar and rhubarb-stalk, with the juice and grated rind of a lemon to each pound of the fruit. When the true flavour of the rhubarb is much liked, the lemon-peel should be omitted. A very good jam may be made with six ounces less of sugar to the pound, by boiling the rhubarb gently for an hour before it is added.

Coffee, French Fashion.—To a pint of coffee, made as before directed, add a pint of boiling milk, warm both together until nearly boiling, and serve.

NEW KITCHEN IMPLEMENTS.

M. Soyer, in his "Modern Housewife," (lately published), describes a Magic Lamp Stove, with which may be cooked, on the breakfast-table, a cutlet, ham, or bacon, or eggs may be poached. In this new and portable apparatus, the heat is given by vapour of spirit of wine passing through a flame: it will cook cutlets, or boil water, in as short a time as the best charcoal; with the *sauté-pan* everything can be cooked as on a charcoal fire; and with a small saucepan anything that may be required in the room of an invalid, where the heat of a fire would not be allowed. In place of the kitchen-range, the hot-plate, and the charcoal stove, M. Soyer recommends a Gas Stove, which is very economical; the fire being left to go out after dinner, and some days not being even lit, it is exceedingly clean. This new stove is placed in the middle of the kitchen: it combines a roasting fire, circulating hot-water boiler, oven, and hot plate, all heated by one fire; the boiler heats the water at the top of the house for the baths, and which can be laid on into any room; the advantage is that it gives more room in the kitchen, in being able to walk all round it; there are also different degrees of heat on the hot plate, and room for the bain-marie pan: the smoke goes under the floor into the old chimney. It is made by Messrs. Bramah and Prestage, of Piccadilly. It could be fitted with a steam-boiler if required, and would be valuable in hotels and taverns: in a cottage, the linen could be dried around it without danger from fire; and it also cures smoky chimneys. There is very little heat arising from it.

HOW TO FIT UP A KITCHEN.

Among other improvements in kitchen fittings, the drawers are made with drawers and slides, which is very convenient, as anything dirty may be placed upon them, and the cloth be thus saved. The rail above contains all the copper stewpans. Another dresser is used for placing the dishes on when sending up the dinner: it has the covers over it; and underneath, the dripping pan, frying-pan, gridiron—so that nothing is hid from sight, therefore they cannot but be clean. This is a good plan; for those mysterious closets are often found full of dirt, broken plates, old towels, and everything that is wanted to be hidden from sight. There is a little scullery; it is supplied with hot and cold water, and has a sink, in which are washed the plates, dishes, coppers, &c., or anything else; so that all dirt is kept out of the kitchen; but this is every bit as clean as the kitchen. The larder is paved and lined with slate: the window, which is protected by wire, opens to the north. Under the window is the pastry-slab, with ice-drawer under that. In one corner is the meat block and table, with scales to weigh all that comes into the larder. Here is the safe, with a sliding door on pulley, and in which are the vegetable bins; and here, also, is one of Lings's patent ice-safes. The meat hangs from tin hooks. There are two boxes for powdered herbs of all kinds (Makepeaces), and also essences for confectionery. This is called the housewife's box.

The following stock of utensils is considered to be quite complete, and by no means too numerous:—8 copper stewpans, two larger ones holding one gallon and a half, and the next one gallon, the others smaller by degrees to one pint; 1 oval fish-kettle, holding about one gallon and a half—but if by chance you have a turbot, borrow a kettle from the fishmonger; 1 middle-sized braising-pan; 1 preserving-pan; 1 round bowl for beating whites of eggs; 2 *sauté*-pans; 1 omelette-pan; 1 frying-pan; 1 bain-marie; 6 saucepans for the sauce; 1 middle-sized tin pie-mould; 2 tin jelly-moulds; 1 tin flanc-mould for fruit; 1 freezing-pot, with every requisite; 2 baking-sheets; 1 gridiron; 1 small salamander; 1 colander-spoon; 1 bottle-jack; 2 spits; 1 dripping-pan; 1 screen; 1 sugar-pan; 2 soup-ladles; 8 copper spoons, two of them colanders; 2 wire baskets; 1 wire sieve; 2 hair sieves; 24 tartlet-pans; 2 tammies; 1 jelly-bag; 12 wooden spoons; 2 paste-brushes; 1 pair of scissors; 2 kitchen-knives; 6 larding-needles; 1 packing-needle; 1 box of vegetable-cutters; 1 box of paste-cutters; 1 meat saw; 1 cutlet-chopper; 1 meat-chopper; 6 meat-hooks, tinned; 1 rolling-pin; 8 kitchen basins; 6 china pie-dishes; 6 earthen bowls for soups and gravies; 4 kitchen table-cloths; 18 rubbers; 12 fish napkins; 6 pudding-cloths; 4 round towels. These utensils, no doubt, appear very numerous, but, at the same time, they are no more than are required; and it is only the first nine articles which are rather expensive: the others can be had at the cost of a few shillings. The linen should be placed in the presses every week, and an exact account kept of it; for it is only by so doing that so small a quantity can be kept in use. The stock consists of 12 pairs of sheets; 10 ditto pillow-cases; 3 dozen of napkins; 2 dozen and a half of various-sized table-cloths, including breakfast, dinner, &c.; 6 servants' table-cloths; 3 dozen towels; 6 round towels; 3 dozen kitchen rubbers; 2 dozen napkins for fish, vegetables, and fruits; 6 pudding cloths; 2 dozen damask d'oylies; 1 dozen Berlin wool ditto. Occasionally in the wash are the cover of the carpet, the anti-macassars, and the netted window curtains. Of glass and china, provide the following; they should be counted every month, and the broken ones replaced; 3 dozen wine-glasses; 2 dozen champagne ditto; 2 dozen claret ditto; 3 dozen goblets; 6 water carafes; 6 decanters; 1 liqueur stand, 12 liqueur glasses; 2 glass jugs; 1 celery glass; 1 trifle dish; 8 dessert dishes.—China, 1 full dinner service; 1 common set for kitchen; 1 common tea service for kitchen; 1 good tea service; 1 breakfast service; 1 good dessert service.—The following is the list of Plate: 3 dozen of prongs; 1 good dessert spoon; 1 and a half ditto of dessert-spoons; 1 and a half ditto of dessert-forks; 2 ditto of tea-spoons; 6 salt-spoons; 1 cheese knife; 4 butter-knives; 1 asparagus-tongs, 2 sugar tongs; 1 soup-ladle; 4 sauce ladles; 2 gravy-spoons; 2 sugar-ladles; 2 salvers; 1 bread-basket; 4 candlesticks; 1 hot-water dish for haunch of mutton.

GENERAL POSTAL REGULATIONS, &c.

RATES OF POSTAGE.—All letters from one part of Great Britain to another (including the Local Penny Posts and the London Twopenny Post) are charged, if prepaid, and not

Exceeding half an ounce 1d.
Exceeding half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce . . . 2d.

and so on, at the rate of 2d. for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. Unpaid and unstamped letters are charged double postage on delivery.

HOURS OF POSTING FOR THE EVENING MAILS.—The Receiving-Houses close at 5 30 P.M.; but letters are received for the evening's dispatch until 6 P.M., if an extra penny stamp is affixed. The Branch Post-offices at Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, and Stones-end, Southwark, receive letters until 6 P.M., and until 7 P.M. by affixing an additional penny stamp. At the Branch Post-Office in Lombard-street, the box remains open without additional fee until 6 P.M., and until 7 P.M. by affixing a penny stamp. At the General Post-Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand until 6, free; and until 7, by payment of the extra charge as at Lombard-street. From 7 to half-past 7 P.M., letters may be posted at the General Post-office upon payment of a fee of sixpence each, which must, as well as the postage, be pre-paid. Letters intended to pass by outward mails to foreign parts must be posted at the above hours.—N.B. Newspapers for the evening mails must be put into the Receiving-Houses before 5 P.M., the Branch offices before 5 30, or General Post Office before 6 P.M. From 6 P.M. to 7 30, on payment of one-halfpenny late fee; except newspapers for foreign parts, which must be posted at the General Post-Office and Branch Offices before 6 P.M., and at the Receiving-Houses before 5 P.M.

MORNING MAILS are forwarded to most of the principal towns in England and Wales, and to all parts of Ireland and Scotland, for which the letter-boxes at the Receiving-Houses will be open till 7 A.M. for newspapers, and 7 to 8 A.M. for letters; and at the Branch Offices, Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, for newspapers until half-past 7 A.M., and for letters until 8 A.M. At the General Post-Office and the Branch Office in Lombard-street, the boxes will close for newspapers at a quarter before 8 A.M., and for letters at half-past 8 A.M.

ANY SINGLE BOOK OR PAMPHLET not sent through the Post-Office to any part of the United Kingdom if not exceeding 16 oz. in weight, and open at both ends, by affixing six postage stamps; if above 16 oz. 1s., and 6d. for every additional pound or fraction of a pound. The Postmaster-General does not guarantee the delivery of books and pamphlets with the same accuracy and regularity as newspapers and letters, but in no case will the delivery be delayed more than 24 hours after the usual post.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PAPERS between British Colonies, without passing through the United Kingdom, to be free; except that 1d. may be allowed as a gratuity to the master of the vessel conveying them.

NEWSPAPERS, BRITISH, FOREIGN, OR COLONIAL, passing between British or Colonial and Foreign ports, and through the British post, to pay 2d.; if not through the British post, 1d.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS intended principally for the pre-payment of foreign letters have been issued. They are of the value of one shilling each, the colour being green, and the form octagonal, and another of the value of tenpence of a brown colour. These stamps may be used for inland as well as foreign postage, but they are chiefly intended for the postage of letters to the United States, India, China, the West Indies, New South Wales, and New Zealand, &c.

PACKAGES which in length, breadth, or width exceed twenty-four inches, cannot be forwarded by post between any places within the United Kingdom; except, however, petitions or addresses to her Majesty, or petitions to either House of Parliament forwarded to any Member of either House, or printed votes or proceedings of Parliament, or letters to or from any Government offices or departments.

MONEY ORDERS.—With a view to simplicity and economy in the accounts of the Money Order Office, it has been found necessary to lay down the following rules:—1. Every money order issued on or after the 6th October, 1848, must be presented for payment before the end of the second calendar month after that in which it was issued (for instance, if issued in October, it must be presented for payment before the end of December), otherwise a new order will be necessary, for which a second commission must be paid. 2. As already notified to the public, if an order be not presented for payment before the end of the twelfth calendar month after that in which it was issued (for instance, if issued in October and not presented before the end of the next October), the money will not be paid at all. 3. As, after once paying a money order, by whomsoever presented, the office will not be liable to any further claim, the public are strictly cautioned a. To take all means to prevent the loss of the money order. b. Never to send a money order in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof. c. To be careful, on taking out a money order, to state correctly the Christian name as well as the surname of the person in whose favour it is to be drawn. d. To see that the name, address, and occupation of the person taking out the money order are correctly known to the person in whose favour it is drawn. 4. Neglect of these instructions will lead to delay and trouble in obtaining payment, and even risk the loss of the money. These instructions, together with some others of minor importance, will be found printed on every money order.

CONSULATE AND PASSPORT OFFICES.

- AUSTRIA.—Embassy, 7, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, between 12 and 2.
- BELGIUM.—Legation, 9 A, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, between 11 and 3; delivered next day between 11 and 2, gratis; at the Consul's office, 3, Cophthall-court, between 10 and 4—fee 5s.
- BAVARIA.—The Minister, 3, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, when personally known to him; or at the Consul Office, 33½, Great St. Helen's.
- BRAZIL.—Legation, 41, York-street, Portman-square, between 12 and 2, gratis.
- DENMARK.—6, Warrinford-court, between 10 and 4—fee 10s. 6d.; under special circumstances at the Embassy, 2, Wilton-terrace, Belgrave-square.
- FRANCE.—French passport-office, 6, Poland-street, Oxford-street, from 12 to 5; delivered immediately on personal application, and payment of 5s; also at the Consul's office, 3, Cophthall-buildings, between 12 and 4—fee 5s. One passport will include a whole family and servants.
- NAPLES AND SICILY.—Passport-office, 15, Princess-street, Cavendish-square, Mondays and Thursdays, between 10 and 12; delivered following day between 2 and 3, gratis.
- PORTUGAL.—Embassy, 57, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, between 11 and 4, delivered following day; also at Consul's office, 5, Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary-axe, from 10 to 4.
- PRUSSIA.—106, Fenchurch-street, between 10 and 6—fee 7s.
- RUSSIA.—2, Winchester-buildings, between 10 and 4; delivered following day—fee 6s. 4d.