

Farmers' Column.

BAKED PUDDING.—To two quarts of milk, add one quart of meal, a little salt, and a cup of sugar. Prepared by heating the milk over the fire, stirring it occasionally to prevent its burning; when it scarcely boils, remove it, put in the salt and sugar, and scatter in the meal, stirring rapidly to prevent it collecting into lumps; put in the nutmeg and turn into a deep pan. Bake immediately, or otherwise as may be convenient, in a hot oven three hours. When it has baked an hour or more pour over the pudding one gill or one half pint of milk; this will soften the crust, and form a delicious whey.

HOMOINY.—This article is considered a great delicacy throughout the Southern States, and is seen on almost every breakfast table. It is prepared thus:—The corn must be ground not quite into meal. Let the broken grains be about the size of a pin's head. Then sift the flour from it through a fine hair sieve. Next shake the grains in the sieve, so as to make the hulls or bran rise to the top, when it can be removed by the hand. The grains must then be washed in several waters, and the light particles which rise to the surface, pour off with the water through the fingers, so as to prevent the escape of the grains. Have a pot or boiler ready on the fire with water in it; add the grains at the rate of one pint to two pints of water. Boil it briskly about twenty minutes, take off the scum, and occasionally stirring it. When the homony has thoroughly soaked up the water, take the boiler off the fire, cover it and place it near, or on a less heated part of the fire, and allow it to soak there about ten minutes. It may be eaten with milk, butter, treacle, or sugar. The flour or meal sifted out can be used to make bread or cakes.

FATTENING POULTRY.

From an elaborate and excellent article in the last number of the Scottish Journal of Agriculture, we extract the following:—

There may be said to be three principal modes of fattening, one of which is natural, allowing the fowls a greater or less degree of liberty, and supplying as much nourishing food as may satisfy their appetite. This method is generally preferred among us, and many experienced pouterers affirm that they can obtain as good fowls in this way, as by any description of forced feeding. In France the prevailing impression is different. The two other methods are artificial; one of them consisting of the forced intermission at certain hours, of paste composed of farinaceous substances; the third, by causing the fowls to swallow by means of a funnel inserted into the mouth, farinaceous substances in a fluid state. This latter method, named *entonnage*, is so simple and rapid that it is thought likely to be generally adopted in preference to any other. The filler or funnel, made of white iron, should be of sufficient size to hold one meal, having a ring below the rim externally, for receiving the reforging and thumb, and the orifice of the lower extremity cut aslant, the edges surrounded by a thin coating of India rubber, to prevent injury to the walls of the throat. The beverage which by this means is to be introduced, consists of barley meal, (not bruised barley) mixed up without knots in equal parts of milk and water. When all is ready, the fowl is seized by the wings, near the shoulder, the head held forward between the knees and grasped by the left hand, while the right hand holds the funnel, opens the beak, introduces the instrument into the gullet, and the proper quantity of the mixture is poured in. The quantity of the litter should be about the eighth part of a litre, but only half that quantity is given during the first three days. This dose must be given regularly three times in the four and twenty hours at intervals of eight hours. The boxes or frames containing the fowls, should be placed in a stable or other temperate place, protected from the currents of air, and they should be littered with straw, the litter frequently renewed, and every impurity removed. The duration of this treatment is from fifteen to twenty days; if it fails to be successful in that time, the subject should be withdrawn and otherwise disposed of.

There is one important purpose which appears to us attainable more readily by forced feeding than in any other way, and which has not received the attention which it seems to merit. The great defect of the flesh of poultry as food, is a comparative want of flavor—it is somewhat insipid and tasteless. This deficiency we at once acknowledge, and endeavor to supply by eating along with it ham or tongue. Much therefore would be gained if we could impart to the flesh, otherwise so tender and nutritious, a greater degree of raciness and taste. Artificial feeding seems to present us with the means of accomplishing this; not only indeed, of giving it savor, but even the very degree and kind of flavor which may happen to be preferred. We might thus make game of our chickens, not in the ludicrous, but literal sense of the expression. We might give them the game flavor; might impart to them the piquancy of flesh

found in various kinds of wild birds; and even possibly render it so odorous and fragrant as to surpass them all. The effect that the nature of the food has on the quality of the flesh of animals is well known. That of the caper-caille has the scent of the fir roots on which the bird feeds; hares inhabiting low wooded regions have less flavor than such as live on mountains. Domestic rabbits are always insipid when compared to wild ones. Birds feeding on certain berries—those for example, of the juniper—acquire the perfume of their principal food. Such instances might easily be multiplied. They are sufficient to countenance the idea that, by mingling aromatic substances with their farinaceous aliments which form the basis of their food, we could vary at will the flavor of our poultry, when subjected to forced feeding. Substances for this purpose might be derived either from the mineral or vegetable kingdom; from the former cautiously. Flavored berries, such as the juniper, the aromatic buds of trees, the tops of labiate plants, such as tyme, lavender, odoriferous barks, &c., would form materials to work with. They would not require to be used but towards the close of the period of fattening, as a short treatment would be sufficient to perfume, at our wish the whole flesh of the animal. In this way the value of our most common fowls might be equally increased, and they might be brought to equal, and even surpass many kinds of game.

OF HOT WATER.

BY ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.

It has been said that "an Englishman is never happy but when he is miserable; a Scotchman never at home but when he is abroad; and an Irishman never at peace but when he is fighting."

Certain it is that there are some persons (both Irish and others) who delight "to live in hot water;" who seem to enjoy themselves and thrive in the midst of perpetual contests. And if a man is always in hot water, there is some presumption that he is either one of these, or else so injudicious in his measures as to provoke hostility. But a presumption does not imply full proof, nor even a strong probability. It only throws the burden of proof on to the opposite side. He may be called on to show how it can be that, without being of a pugnacious disposition, he may yet be often in hot water. And this, I think, may be shown.

1. A man in public life who belongs to no party, and openly avows his disapprobation of parties, will be likely to incur the inveterate hostility of all party men; who are a large portion of mankind.

It is remarked by Thucydides, in writing of the civil contests in Greece, that those who steered a middle course were destroyed by both parties in their resentment at not joining them, or from grudging them an escape. This is one way in which a peaceable disposed man may incur hostility.

2. If he attempts to make peace between those who are contending, he is likely to verify the Scotch proverb, that "the rider gets eye the worst stroke in the fray." If he decides completely in the favor of one of the parties, he will, of course, have the other against him; and if he perceives that each party is somewhat to blame, though somewhat less so than their opponents represent, he will be likely to have both of them upon him. For those who are engaged in a contest are apt to see no evil on their own side, and no good on their opponent's.

3. If he is an enemy to jobs and abuses of all kinds, he will incur the hostility of all those (and they are not few) who from these derive some advantage. And he will probably be disliked, not only by those whom he has immediately to deal with, but also by others who may suspect that their turn will come next; even as pickpockets, when not actually detected, hate the sight of a policeman; and as rats have a universal antipathy to a ferret.

4. A large portion of mankind have something sham about them; something of disguise or pretension, and profession of one motive while another, the real one, is suppressed. All such persons feel an instinctive aversion and dread towards any one whom they believe to see through them. They remind one of a sort of fairies of Scandinavian mythology, who had the appearance of beautiful damsels, and endeavored to allure an incautious stranger, but, in reality, were hollow little masks, and were therefore most cautious not to let any get behind them, and thus detect their emptiness.

5. Any one who is so far ahead of his age as to foresee future dangers, and difficulties, and needs that are overlooked by most of his neighbors, will be almost sure to be vehemently denounced as a dangerous innovator, for proposing precautionary steps. And if anything else does take place which he had predicted and forewarned them of, they will perhaps be even more displeased with him on account of the superior foresight which he has displayed, which they feel is a kind of reproach to themselves.

From any of these causes, and much more from all of them combined, it may happen that a peaceable man will often be in hot water.

Olds and Cuds.

One was half man, half dog, will be the rich, and bow-wow to the poor. Why a blade of grass like a note of alarm, because it is mated by the dew. The crow a brave bird? because he never shows the white feather.

ALWAYS BE PREPARED FOR DEATH.—This was the admonition of a Missouri elder, as he placed in his son's belt two bowie-knives and a pair of revolvers.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.—General Halleck is to assume supreme command of the Federal armies under the title of "Halleck and the Great."—Punch.

"The ugliest trades," says Jerrold, "have their moments of pleasure. Now, if I were a gravedigger, or even a hangman, there are some people I could work for with a great deal of enjoyment."

A fellow having advertised his wife, and that he would pay no debts of her contracting, a neighbor remarked that the advertisement was useless, as it was well-known to the public that he never paid any of his own contracting.

The Duke de Roquaire was one day told that two ladies of the court had quarrelled and very much abused each other. "Have they called each other ugly?" asked the duke. "No," "Very well," answered he, "then I will undertake to reconcile them."

Erskine puzzled the wits of his acquaintances by inscribing on a tea chest the words "Tu does." It was some time before they found out the wit of this in the literal translation—"Thou teachest." (Thou tea chest.)

There is no truer test of affection and admiration than that of being kissed in sleep; but unfortunately it is one of which the receiver is not conscious; for to be kissed out of it is, though often, not always, quite so sincere and disinterested.

CLEVER WOMEN.—Within the last three months, three women in the parish of Christ Church, in this island, were delivered of nine children; three at a birth to each; and they are all doing well. The same medical gentleman was accoucheur for them all.—Barbadoes Globe—Prolific country that!

BAD HABITS RENOUNCED.—Be not too slow in the breaking of a sinful custom; a quick, courageous resolution is better than a gradual deliberation. In such a combat, he is the bravest soldier that lays about him without fear or wit: wit pleads—fear disheartens. He that would kill Hydra had better strike off one neck than five heads; fell the tree, and the branches are soon cut off.—Quarles.

A writer in the London Field, in response to an inquiry how a frog or toad would grow without taken nourishment, replies as follows:—"I might ask you other questions. How do briefless barristers live? How do young medical practitioners live? How do poor curates? Providence, that feeds the ravens, can alone tell; but surely you will not deny to the lower vitality of the frog and toad the power of living and growing up on nothing, exemplified in the higher organizations of law, physic and divinity."

A young friend of ours—says a Portland paper—rejoicing in the possession of a mere sham pipe, which he was vainly endeavoring to color, was thus accosted by a lady acquaintance of his yesterday:—"Do you smoke in the streets, Willie?" "Yes, sometimes," replied he without removing the pipe from his mouth. "What would tempt you to break off the habit and destroy the pipe?" inquired the fair one. "Oh anything, returned our gallant friend, even the smallest token of your esteem." "Well, here," said she, passing him a roll of lozenges, "let this bind the bargain," and taking the costly pipe piece from his hand, before he could count one, two, she dashed it to the pavement, breaking it into a thousand fragments.

THE LEARNED ELEPHANT.—"That's a very knowing animal of yours," said a cockney gentleman to the keeper of an elephant. "Very," was the cool rejoinder. "He performs strange tricks and hantics, does he?" inquired the cockney, eyeing the animal through his glass. "Surprisin'" retorted the keeper; "we've learned him to put money in that box you see away there. Try him with a dollar." The cockney handed the elephant a dollar, and sure enough he took in his trunk and placed it in a box high out of reach.

"Well that is very extraordinary, astonishing truly!" said the green one, opening his eyes. "Now let's see him take it out," and "and it back."

"We never learned him that trick," said the keeper with a roguish leer, and turned away to stir up the monkeys and punch the hyenas.

JEWETT'S HOTEL, WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY. Good Stable and Shed attached, and an attentive Cook always in attendance. Free Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats. BOARD, \$1.00 PER DAY. Lindsay, June 4, 1862. 152-7m

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CHURCH'S HOTEL (Late Hastings House), By W. V. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W. Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-4f

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Printed and Published every Thursday Morning, by GEORGE CRUICKSHANK & Co., at their Office in Lindsay Street, Lindsay, C.W.