only a few minutes, and I found that the cow had drawn up her milk, and I could not get it that evening.

His manner of milking was very slow and easy; and after having been milking her as long as I was accustomed to be in milking her, she withheld the remainder, and nothing that I have ever heard of, could induce her to let it down again. This taught me the importance of employing one steady regular hand at milking.

In the seasons of 1858 and 1859, my wife complaind very much, when I did not superintend the milking, that we did not get near as much milk as when I was there to attend to it. Of course I could not be always there, at milking times. Then the milking would devolve on a young man in my employ who *could* milk as well and as quickly as myself, when he had a mind to do it. But as he had inherited almost every characteristic of the human race, but the faculty of *pleasing*, or of trying to please, or of making himself agreeable, even in the society of cows, when I was not there, for the slightest offence he would fall out with the cows, and beat them, and have them all in commotion. Then of course, they would not give down their milk; for a cow has complete control of it, and she will not give it to a being that she hates. All that could be said to him about being gentle with them, and milking fast while he did milk, and keeping his finger nails cut short, &c., had no more good influences than this communication will have on hundreds of other boys in their boyhood, who think that they will make cows and everything else obey their commands.

In the spring of 1859, my wife insisted that I should do the milking. I attended to it as long as was expedient, and then told this young man that he must attend to the milking, and try to do it right and to have no difficulty with the cows. Well, in less than two days, my wife said, "What is the matter with the cows, that we get only about half as much milk as usual?"

The truth on the subject is, cows know much more than some persons think they do; and they will not love a milker who has nothing lovely about him, and who will not treat them kindly; and they will give him as little of their milk as possible.

S. E. Todd.

The Poultry Yard.

Fattening Turkeys.

A writer in the Germantown *Telegraph* furnishes that journal with the following statement:—Much has been published of late in our agricultural journals in relation to the alimentary properties of charcoal. It has been repeatedly asserted that domestic fowls may be fattened on it without any other food, and this, too, in a shorter time than on most nutritive grains. I made an experiment, and must say that the result surprised me, as I had always been rather skeptical. Four turkeys were confined in a pen, and fed on mealed boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same broods were also at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily upon the same articles, but with one pint of finely pulverised charcoal mixed with their meal and potatoes. They also had a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, when there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

Cramming Poultry.

The unnatural practice of fattening poultry by cramming is very common in France, and is described as follows: The fowls are closely confined in dark pens, where they cannot move, and get but little air. Aided by the light of a lamp, the poultryman takes three fowls at once, ties them altogether by the feet, and resting them on his knees, forces paste pellets down their throats every twenty-four hours. The finer specimens of poulards [hens] attain a weight of upwards of 8 lbs., the cocks, 13 lbs.; and these weights are sometimes exceeded. Another mode of artificial feeding termed *entonnage*, is by causing the fowls to swallow, by means of a funnel inserted into the mouth, farinaceous substances in a liquid state. In some instances "verminieres" are established in France for the purpose of breeding maggots from putrid flesh to feed poultry on. It might not be wise for epicures to inquire too particularly into the origin of some of their favorite viands.

Impaction of the Crop in Fowls.

Our domestic fowls are very liable to an enormous distension of the crop by food which, in the absence of secretion, and from the quantity accumulated, becomes hard and incapable of being moved from the distnded cavity. The fowl lingers on without appetite, and manifesting great dulness, torpor, and progressive emaciation. Death soon puts an end to the case, and then alone, in the majority of instances, the enormous crop indicates the nature of the fatal malady.

Treatment.—In mild cases, this consists in pouring tepid water in the gullet, and manipulating the crop so as to soften its contents and press them back through the mouth or onwards into the stomach. In severe cases, no hesitation should be experienced in making a bold incision, evacuating the crop, and