These facts are not difficult to explain. In July the work of harvest keeps the farm hands busy until late in the evening and the evening's milk is brought into the dairy later in that month than during any other part of the year. Thus the time which elapses between the two milkings is more equal than during any other month. Оa the other hand, in October, the dark mornings make the milking later than usual, while the drawing in of the day causes the mi king to be done earlier in the evening, so that the time which elapses between the two milkings is most uneven. Thus it would appear that the morning's milk is more than the evening's mainly owing to the longer time which has elapsed since the last milking, in other words, the animal has had a lorger time in which to produce the mick.

Decline in the milk yield due to the time which has elapsed since calving.

It appears from the results of these observations that cows which calve in the month of March and April come to the flush of their milk yield about one month or six weeks after calving, and maintain this flush for about four to six weeks. After this period there is a decline in the quantity of milk yielded.

Is there any definite proportion in this fallingoff in the milk yield? Take the highest average daily yield (146 gallons in June) as the maximum from which the decline commences. The falling off during the month of July amounts to 19 gallons, in August to 14, in September to 18, and in October to 25. Thus the decline for each month is about one eighth the maximum yield. The following table shows this very clearly.

The annual milk yield of Somerset cows.

As the observations were carried on each year for only seven months of the milking period it is not possible to state with certainty what is the actual yield of the cows at each farm. I have, however, attempted to estimate this yield in the following manner. In the tables, p. 81-85, the average yield per head per day is given; by multiplying this by the number of days in each month we obtain the total monthly yield, from which the total yield for seven months is easily obtained. The yield during the remaining three months must be estimated. I have done this by assuming that the loss each month would be only onetenth of the maximum yield. The results thus obtained are as follows :--

Year.	Actual Yield. 7 months.	Estimated Yield, 10 months.
1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1895 1896 1897 1898	Gallons. 426 443 492 511 461 464 474 453	Gallons. 473 501 550 568 503 500 564 507

If, as these results would justify one in assuming, the average yield of milk per cow is only about 500 gellons, it is evident that considerable improvement is not only possible, but highly desirable, and could probably be brought about at no very great expense by greater care in breeding.

(To be continued).

The Paultry-Yard.

(CONDUCTED BY S. J. ANDRES).

KAFFIR CORN. (1)

(Continued from page 17).

According to promise, I take up the above subject, having received a bulletin issued by the Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment. While it does not appear to say very much about experimental work about poultry yet as I have already stated s-veral parties in the United States have tried it with much success. I feel justified in giving the readers of this JOURNAL as much of its contents as possible and hope that they who do grow their own grain for their fowls might find some knowledge of the varieties, qualities, and culture of Kaflir corn that will prove useful to them. The report begins with the statement that while in 1893 only 46,911 acres were planted in the State, in 1899 the acreage had increased to 582,895; continuing, it says : Keflir corn belongs to the group of sorghums that contain but little sugar. The plants grow erect, with thick, short jointed stalks bearing broad, deep green leaves. The plants average from four and a half to six feet in height.

⁽¹⁾ Will it suit this climate? ED. J. OF AG.