

on these, the cows would be credited with too much milk, especially where the flow of milk is decreasing, as it usually is, except for the first month or two after freshening. On the other hand, if weighings be made on the seventh and fourteenth days and the weights of milk for the preceding two weeks be calculated on the basis of these weights, the cow would likely be credited with too little milk. By taking the weights on the first, eighth, and fifteenth, and averaging these, we get probably as nearly as can be to the actual amount of milk given by a cow in a two-week period, weighing every seven days.

The following table shows the actual error in a two-week period with cows milked by hand regularly, and by cows usually milked with the machine, but which were milked by hand and weighed daily for two weeks in September, owing to a break of the motor which operates the vacuum pump of the milking machine.

Table Showing Error Introduced by Weighing Every Seven Days, as Compared with Weighing Daily in September, 1906.

Cows.		Actual yield of milk in two weeks.	Calculated yield of milk in two weeks.	Error by calculating increase (+), decrease (-).
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
106	} Milked by hand regularly. {	259	270.2	+ 11.2
98		221	218.4	- 2.6
122		306	306.4	+ 0.4
101		114	112	- 2.0
Totals		900	907	+ 7
69	} Ordinarily milked with machine, but milked for two weeks by hand. {	225	224	- 1
86		277	270	- 7
90		305	378	- 13
78		528	518	- 10
87		386	364	- 22
102		292	308	+ 16
70		320	340	+ 20
Totals		2,393	2,402	+ 9

By following the plan indicated of averaging the weights of three daily milkings and multiplying by 14, to get the pounds of milk given in two weeks, we find that the total error introduced in the case of four cows regularly milked by hand, was 7 pounds milk.

In the case of the second group of seven cows the total error in the calculated yield of milk for the seven cows was but 9 pounds. The error