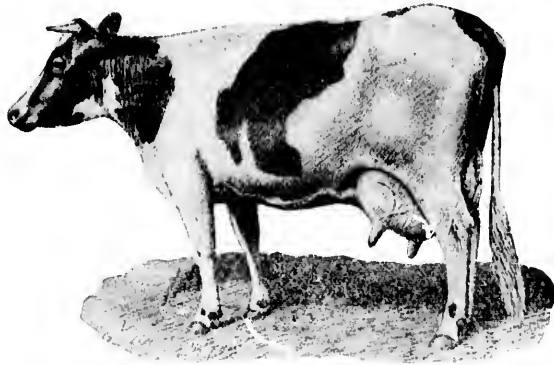


to the milking propensities of the cow, and these are lost in the udder, carrying thither, not milk, as the vulgar think, but blood, which is there converted into milk. When these veins have reached the udder they branch out into several smaller veins which distribute the blood through the different parts of it. The whole is clearly depicted in the two annexed cuts, which represent, the one a cow's udder whence the skin has been stripped, the other, one quarter of the same opened in such a manner as to show the mammary gland.

The milk-veins are very prominent in Massena and Pauline Paul, (*v. supra*) and in "De Kol 2nd Pauline" (*v. cat*), and this cow you ought to see, not only on account of this peculiarity, but also as a cow of very great powers of producing milk and butter; besides being a very striking instance of the transmissibility of hereditary gifts.



DE KOL 2ND PAULINE.

"De Kol 2nd Pauline" belongs to Messrs. Henry Stevens & Son, of Isona N.Y. She holds the official record of four-year-old cows, having given in a week 24-148 lbs. of butter at 80% of fat. This record is by no means surprising when one recollects that "De Kol 2nd Pauline" is descended from both "Pauline Paul," whom you saw just now (*v. p. 193*) and from "De Kol 2nd," whom you will see presently (*v. p. 198*).

*Milk gates or fountains.*—The milk-veins issue from the brisket of a cow through two orifices which are called, again improperly, milk gates or fountains. It is evident that the larger and better developed are the milk veins, the larger the orifices through which they flow. This explains why these milk gates or doors, when large, are a good prognostication of the milking tendency of the cow.

*Tail.*—A good milker's tail is always slender, long and supple (*v. Pauline Paul and others*). In the butcher's cow, formed as the tail is, firm, very stout,