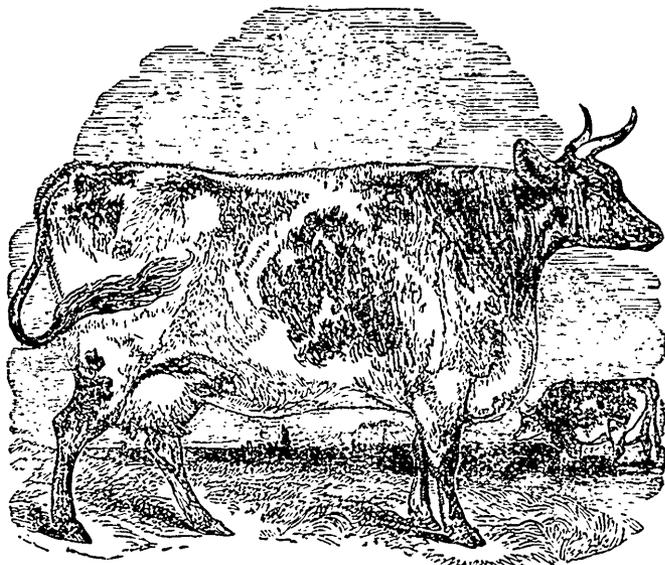


the carcass, and each should project farther than the preceding one to the very loins, giving, if after all the milch cow must be a little wider below than above, yet as much breadth as can possibly be afforded to the more valuable parts. She should be well formed across the hips and on the rump, and with greater length there than the milker generally possesses, or if a little too short, not heavy. If she stands a little long on the legs, it must not be too long. The thighs somewhat thin, with a slight tendency to crook-

edness in the hock, or being sickle-hammed behind; the tail thick at the upper part, but tapering below; and she should have a mellow hide, and little coarse hair. Common opinion has given to her large milk-veins; and although the milk-vein has nothing to do with the udder, but conveys the blood from the fore part of the chest and sides to the inguinal vein, yet a large milk-vein certainly indicates a strongly developed vascular system—one favorable to secretion generally, and to that of the milk among the rest.



THE YORKSHIRE COW.

The last essential in a milch cow is the udder, rather large in proportion to the size of the animal, but not too large. It must be sufficiently capacious to contain the proper quantity of milk, but not too bulky, lest it should thicken and become loaded with fat. The skin of the udder should be thin, and free from lumps in every part of it. The teats should be of moderate size; at equal distances from each other every way; and of equal size from the udder to nearly the end, where they should run to a kind of point. When they are too large near the udder, they permit milk to flow down too freely from the bag, and lodge in them; and when they are too broad at the extremity, the orifice is often so large that the cow cannot retain her milk after the bag begins to be full and heavy. The udder should be of nearly equal size before and behind, or, if there be any difference, it should be broader and fuller before than behind.

The quantity of milk given by some of these cows is very great. It is by no means uncommon for them, in the beginning of the summer, to yield 30 quarts a day; there are rare instances of their having given 36 quarts; but the average may be estimated at 22 or 24 quarts. It is said that this milk does not yield a proportionate quantity of butter. That their milk does not contain the same proportionate quantity of butter as that from the long-horns, the Scotch cattle, or the

Devons, is probably true; but we have reason to believe that the difference has been much exaggerated, and is more than compensated by the additional quantity of milk. The prejudice against them on this account was very great, and certain experiments were made, by the result of which it was made to appear that the milk of the Kyloe cow yielded double the quantity of butter that could be produced from that of the short-horn. Two ounces were obtained from the milk of the Kyloe, and one from that of the short-horn.

This aroused the advocates of the short-horns, and they instituted their experiments, the result of which was much less to the disadvantage of the breed. Mr. Bailey, in his survey of Durham, gives an account of an experiment made by Mr. Walton of Middleton.

He took from his dairy six cows promiscuously, and obtained the following quantity of butter from a quart of the milk of each of them:—

No. 1, 3 oz. 6 dwts.; No. 2, 1 oz. 6 dwts.; No. 3, 1 oz. 12 dwts.; No. 4, 1 oz. 10 dwts.; No. 5, 1 oz. 14 dwts.; No. 6, 1 oz. 6 dwts.; Total, 10 oz. 8 dwts.; which, divided by 6, leaves nearly 1 oz. 14½ dwts., or about  $\frac{7}{8}$  of the weight of butter from the milk of a short-horn that the same quantity of milk from a Kyloe yielded.—Then, the increased quantity of milk yielded by the short-horn gave her decidedly the preference, so far as the simple produce was concerned.