1840

On the anatomy of the breast - Plate II: The dug of the ass

Sir Astley Paston Cooper , Bart.

PL. II.

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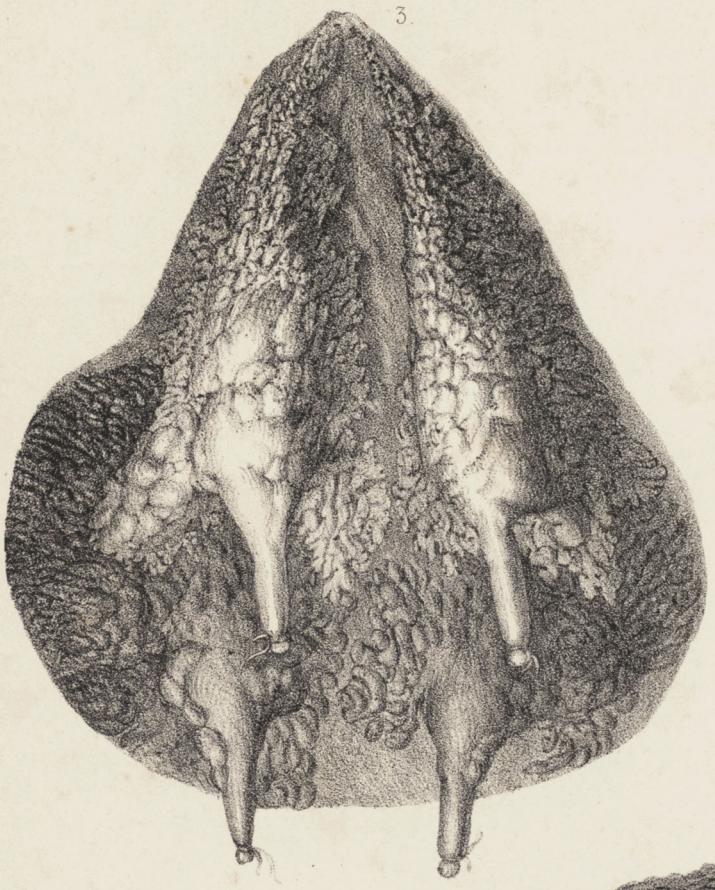

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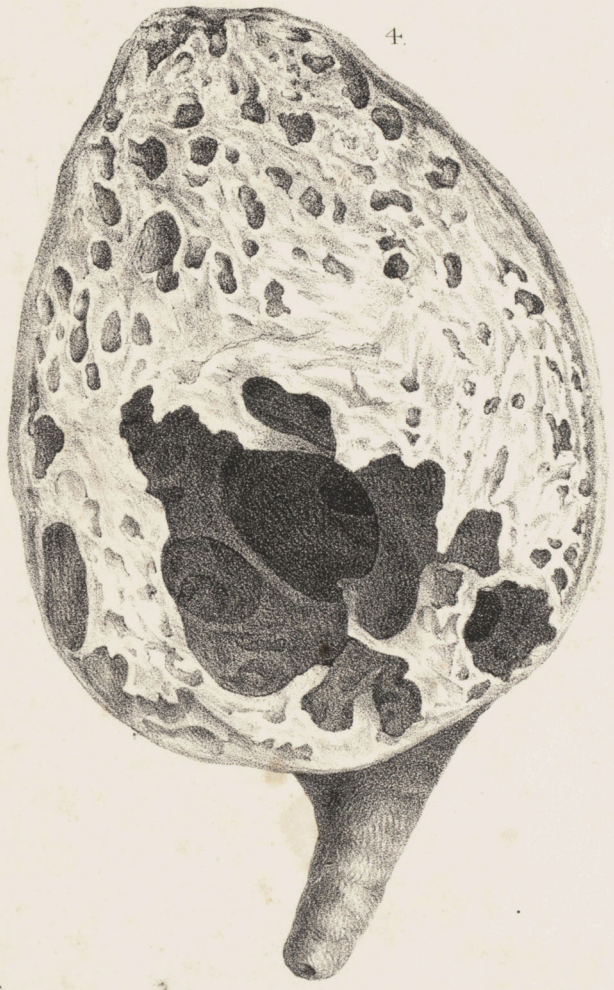

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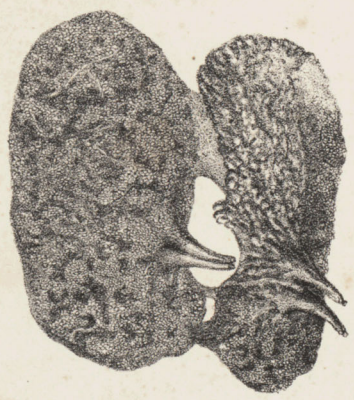

John Holt, del. et lithog.

J. Graf, Printer to the Queen.

Plate II.

The Dug of the Ass.

Fig. 1. Shows the two teats of this animal's udder.

The teats at first sight appear single; but one in this injected dug contained three mamillary tubes, and the other contained only two.

The glands are injected with wax, and form a foliage upon their surfaces. Glandules appear upon every part of this foliage, and in these the milk-cells are readily traced.

At the roots of the teats are reservoirs, of large size, but not proportionably equal in magnitude to those of the cow, yet stil capable of containing many ounces of milk.

Fig. 2. Is the udder of a fœtal mare, in which there are two straight tubes in each teat, opening into the lactiferous canals. These canals or tubes terminate even in this young animal in cells, which are filled with mercury.

Milk.

The specific gravity of asses' milk is **1·033** to **1·0355**.

Composition.

Its sugar is larger in quantity than that of the cow, and it is, therefore, a most wholesome food.

Cream, 2·9.

Curd, 2·0.

Sugar, 4·5.

Allowed to stand, it divides itself into cream and whey.

$$\begin{matrix}\text{Cream } \frac{3}{45} \\ \text{Whey}\end{matrix} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{15}$$

It does not curdle so soon as cow's milk, but at length it deposits curd.

Alcohol precipitates curd from the whey.
Sugar is readily obtained from the whey by evaporation.
By agitation, it produces a loose butter in broken fragments.
The taste resembles somewhat the human milk.

Mare's Milk.

Specific gravity 1·045 to 1·0346.
It yields but little cream, but it separates abundance of sugar.
It readily undergoes the vinous formation.

Fig. 3. Shows the udder of the deer.
This animal has four teats.
Two of the teats are placed anteriorly, and two posteriorly.
Each teat has a milk tube in it, which I have injected with wax.
At the root of the teat, it opens into a considerable reservoir, which sends forth smaller reservoirs and canals to form a foliage upon the surface of the gland.
In this foliage the glandules are placed.
The milk-cells are contained in the glandules.

Fig. 4. A section of the gland has been made, to show its large reservoirs, and numerous cavities and canals, to receive and to convey the milk.
