

LVIII. Whenever the President and Secretary of the Board of Agriculture shall certify to the Minister of Agriculture that any County Society has sent to the Board Reports and Statements as required by this Act, for the year then last previous, and shall also certify that the Treasurer or other Officers of the said Society has *on or before the first day of July of the then current year*, transmitted to the said Board an Affidavit, which may be in the form of Schedule B to this Act annexed, and may be sworn to before any Justice of the Peace, who is hereby authorized to receive the same, stating the amount subscribed for that year and paid to the Treasurer of the County Society by the Members thereof, and by the several Township Societies of the said County, it shall be lawful for the Governor of this Province to issue his Warrant in favor of such County Society for a sum—&c., as in Act.

LIX. The following Electoral Divisions, namely:—the city of Toronto, the city of Kingston,—the city of Hamilton,—the Town of Brockville,—the town of Niagara,—the town of Cornwall,—the city of London,—and the city of Ottawa, as bounded for purposes of representation in the Legislative Assembly,—shall each be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars for the encouragement of Horticulture, Agriculture, Manufactures and works of Art within their respective limits :

2. Provided that a sum equal to not less than one third of the sum to be so paid by the Government, be subscribed and paid to the Treasurer of a Society to be formed within such Electoral Division, in the same manner as County Agricultural Societies under section forty-five of this act, to be called "The Society for the Upper Canada Electoral Division of—," or as the case may be.

LX. Every Township or Branch Society organized according to the Act hereby repealed, or to this Act, and sending a report of its proceedings to the County Society, as hereinbefore required, shall be entitled to a share of the grant to the County Society, in proportion to the amount which shall have been subscribed by the Members of such Township or Branch Society, and deposited with the Treasurer of the County Society, on or before the first day of May, in each year, as compared with the amounts so deposited by the other Township and Branch Societies of the County; and the sum so deposited by any Township or Branch Society shall be repaid, along with its share of the Public Grant, so soon as the said grant shall have been received by the County Society:

2. Provided that one half and no more of the sum so received by any County Society shall be subject to division among Township or Branch Societies—&c., as in Act.

The Influence of a first Impregnation.

In our issue of Jan. 5th in an article "A curious theory in the physiology of breeding" we hinted a possible, indeed a probable solution of the "cause of many of the disappointments of which practical breeders complain."

A writer in the *Southern Rural Gentleman* says:

"It has been asserted by some observers, that when a female breeds successively from several different males, the offspring often bears a strong resemblance to the first male, which is supposed to arise from certain impressions made on the imagination or nervous system of the female. Although this is sometimes or often the case, we doubt very much whether it is so frequent as to be considered as a rule.

Secretary Goodale's Report for 1860 says, "There can be no doubt such an impression is made, and demands the special attention of all breeders." With the most celebrated breeders of England it is fast becoming a settled opinion that the 'male first having fruitful intercourse with the female, exerts an influence upon her subsequent offspring by other males,' that it is not the result of chance or accident, but a fixed principle in the laws of re-production.

Such a strange and mysterious theory—one of great importance—is borne out by a great number of facts. A few of which we quote from Goodale's last Report.

In several foals in the royal stud at Hampton Court, got by the horse "Actæon," there were unmistakable marks of the horse "Colonel." The dams of these foals were bred from by Colonel the previous years.

Alexander Morrison, Esq., of Bognie, had a fine Clydesdale mare which in 1843 was served by a Spanish ass and produced a mule. She afterwards had a colt by a horse, which bore a very marked likeness to a mule—seen at a distance, every one sets it down at once as a mule. The ears are nine and one half inches long.

It appears to have been known among the Arabs for centuries, that a mare which has borne a mule, is ever after unfit to breed pure horses.

A pure Aberdeenshire heifer, the property of a farmer in Forgue, was served with a pure Teeswater bull to which she had a first calf. The following season the same cow was served with a pure Aberdeenshire bull, the produce was in appearance a cross-bred calf which at two years old had long horns; the parents were both hornless.

Six very superior pure-bred black faced horn ewes, belonging to Mr. H. Shaw of Leoch Cushnie, were served by a Leicester ram, (black faced and hornless.) The lambs were cross. The next year they were served by a ram exactly the same breed as the ewes themselves. To Mr. Shaw's astonishment the lambs were without an exception hornless and brownish