

breed, such pregnant animal is a cross ever after, the purity of her blood being contaminated in consequence of her connection with the foreign animal. The two following cases may serve as examples: "a pure Aberdeenshire heifer was served with a pure Teeswater bull, by which she had a first cross calf. The following season the same cow was served with a pure Aberdeenshire bull; the produce was a cross calf, which, when two years old, had short horns, the parents being both polled." Again, "a pure Aberdeenshire cow was served, in 1845, with a cross bull, that is to say, an animal produced between a first-cross cow and a pure Teeswater bull. To this bull she had a cross calf. Next season she was served with a pure Aberdeenshire bull; the produce was quite a cross in shape and colour." The following striking example occurred in Devonshire, a half bred mare strayed from the field and was served by a donkey: the produce was a mule. The following year the mare was taken more care of, and was served by a half bred horse, yet the progeny bore a strong likeness to the previous mule, in the reproduction of the upright mane, marks, and even colour and form. Is this not a striking lesson to breeders who are in the habit of putting their heifers the first time to any mongrel bull, not being aware that the purity of her second stock would be contaminated by the first connection! The explanation offered by Mr. McGillivray of the phenomenon is ingenious, and consistent with acknowledged

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