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The intellect & argument against Mr. Walker's law. — in a crop-see comes from

both parents, as in Shepherd's dog or a — how

one would have thought if the parent gave the

part of the matter, nothing would be so

little divisible as the thinking

faculty —

- 174 Capons are females castrated! p 205 Knight on Cops of
 140 Hereditary Fringes & toes (733) D. 2
- 181 Knight says long faces go with long limbs - Head of fil head of Greyhound on Bull dog
- 206 Is says to make in 1870s overrules female in fixing form
- 209 A well bred animal will give precedence p 216 Is
- 223 Wilkinson says he has seen bond between long & short horn permanently made
- 228 Knight believes in breeding in & in ~~any~~ - Walker summary author Ch. 3
- 243 Is - part pollen of 2 when a female & both heads were followed but mixed
- 244 Butcher man inclined to pair with one dog than another p 276
- 275 Effect of impurity on History
- 299 Knight thinks keeping cattle under different circumstances prevent ill of mix in
- 362 On advantages of mixed races of man
- 377 Accommodate state hands of laborer in fact longer (business)

I reject Mr. Walker's theory of one parent giving
(see p. 150) one series of organs & another the other
a different set. — because

(1) the propagation of plants. — as we see in their
copying. — is very similar to their own, —
now, in plants we cannot too separate the organs
into any two analogous divisions — even if the
plants, according to Mr. K. after father or mother
can give "variability" (as I dare say other similar
cases could be gotten) now variability or
constitutional peculiarities would surely be given
in one system of organs. —

2^d. The kind of argument in favor of it, are such as
Phrenologist advances. — Does not hold good in my
experience. — or rather a doubt unless might be
given

When different varieties cross, the offspring take after
the locomotion system for the male, because, the
male has greatest desire for the female being very

different - a tendency to this ^{the} law, would be
quite interfered with in ~~the~~ a case
when the ^{one} female was inseminated by the
semen of the male, as in fishes & frogs, &
yet we know the male pollen occurs &
that it is not necessary in insects or fish
that male should see female. - Moreover,
in the case of black & white men & different
varieties of dogs ^{can} there be letters
taken of puppies ^{some} taken after mother &
some father. - Again, there seems to be
a mixed law (or as doubtful) in cases
of plants, the greater desire of the male
is observed - Again in some cases, the
crop has offspring very much. (as in peapods
flowers described by Schimper) less than no
certain law appears to prevail. Again
Mr. W. admits the offspring of crop heads. p. 220
desert, & explain it by one having the system of

an parallel & another a different one - get by his "Law
of crossing" all with here locomotion system of male
& hence the possibility of this Heterozygous depends
on ~~the~~ male being left vigorous than female. -
(& this is next thing to assumption, for if other wise
would have been recognized in human race)

He will in Walker laws explain plants that
show traces of 3 parents as in plants is

- ? animal as eff. ^{John & home} ~~of~~ ^{of} gardens -
this will overthrow his system: no because he
allows (p. 301) that one can modify another! how is cause of error?
He bases some of his views on axioms that
"organization is ~~an~~ ^{an} indeterminate" (p. 224) has here our
varieties been formed ???

Law of Breeding in man

Female always giving locomotion series - probably
invented to explain the loss of secondary
characters in the male, but is not the main
probable effect of infertile, which likewise affects
the female. -

I must think there is no difference in law of

representation to parent in species variation of

individuals

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Put the case to Sir J Lubbock of
the half bred. exactly like
each other being interbred - with offspring
not be then constant - Ask him
Opinion of Durbine's Book. -

Ask Mr Ford whether he has ever
matched true half bred animals
which were close alike & yet
the offspring varied -

Progress of hybrid plant matter

In all crosses of varieties
animals & in U. offspring, with the
later - for after male

What has Mr Blew written p. 271
Mr Hunt. p. 290 & Mr Thacker
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It is singular twins, boy
or like, & get between two
little in her, something in a little
faces, & unlike -

~~Experiments -~~

~~To cross some very artificial male~~

~~with his female - according to Mr~~

~~Walker the former only to produce~~

~~in body - according to J. J. J. J.~~

~~they, the latter, only after in~~

~~find had a permanent -~~

~~Cross half breed - with some other~~

~~breed - to see whether grandfather~~

~~work appear -~~

~~Cross the 2 best & out of similar~~

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214 to 243

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276 (275)

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396 - on Hemphill

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