A CASE OF TRIPLET CALVES WITH PECULIAR COLOR INHERITANCE

The attention of the writer was recently called to a case of the birth of triplet calves which was alleged to have occurred June 20, 1907, on a farm near Waldoboro, Maine. Lately this case has begun to figure in the newspapers along with other real and presumed "nature fakes." The purpose of the present note is to state some of the essential facts regarding the case, which the writer has under investigation. A complete account, with photographs, will be published elsewhere at a later date.

At the outstart it may be stated that there is no doubt whatever regarding the fact of the multiple birth. The three calves, when born, were normally formed, though considerably below the normal in size. They have all continued to live and have grown well. They have not yet, however, reached a size normal for their age. They are apparently in perfect health and condition. As to sex, one of the three is a male, the other two females. A remarkable feature of the case is that the mother of the triplets, thought but seven years old, has produced ten calves. These were distributed as to pregnancies as follows:

Pregnancy	Number of Young
1st	1
2d	1
3d	1
4th	2
5th	2
6th	3

A different bull was concerned in each of the matings.

In regard to color inheritance the condition presented by these calves is of considerable interest. The mother is a grade Guernsey, of the light yellowish-fawn coat color typical for the breed. The father is a Hereford, showing the white face and nearly solid colored body typical for that breed. In his ancestry there is a small admixture of Holstein "blood." Presumably in consequence of this arises the fact that his body coat is black instead of dark red, as in the pure Hereford. The coloration of the calves is indicated in the following scheme:

Male	Female
Typical Guernsey in respect to coat color, with a very close approximation to the precise distribution of color shown by the mother.	*Both typical Herefords*, as to both color and markings. The two are not *precisely* alike in color pattern. One resembles the father in color pattern very closely. The body color of these calves is slowly darkening.

That this case furnishes interesting material for the Mendelist goes without saying. The full discussion of it will be undertaken later.

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CURRENT NOTES ON METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY

RAINFALL IN THE PHILIPPINES

A recent publication of the Philippine Weather Bureau deals with "The Rainfall in the Philippines," and was prepared by Rev. Miguel Saderra Masó, S.J. (Manila, 1907, 4to, pp. 31). Rainfall measurements have been made at about sixty stations throughout the islands, but with many interruptions. Over most of the archipelago the maximum rainfall comes in summer and autumn (June to October), the "rainy season." In November to February rain falls abundantly on the eastern and northern coasts. March to May are the driest months. The spring and autumn rainfall is cyclonic. The winter rains come with the northeast monsoon. There are three zones, classified according to their rainfall seasons. (1) Zone of very definite rainy and dry seasons. Annual rainfall 1,500–2,000 mm., and over. (2) Zones with a long rainy season (summer, autumn and winter), and a very short dry period. The annual rainfall is above 3,000 mm. in places, and ranges down to somewhat below 2,000 mm. (3) Zones with more or less uniform distribution of rainfall through the year. At some coast stations the annual amount is over 3,000 mm. Elsewhere it is