

be the result of work, for the animals have done none—the conclusion then is that the disease is hereditary; and the writer is confident that if the history of such cases could be enquired into, it would be found that the spavined and ringboned colts were the produce of either a sire or dam similarly affected. That this may not be supposed a crotchety opinion of the writer, he will quote one of the highest authorities on such matters—the late Mr. Youatt:—“The first axiom we would lay down is, that ‘like will produce like,’ that the ‘progeny will inherit the qualities, or the mingled qualities, of the parents. We would refer to the subject of diseases, and again state our perfect conviction that there is scarcely one by which either of the parents is affected, that the foal will not inherit, or at least the predisposition to it; even the consequences of its usage or hard work will descend to the progeny. We have had proof upon proof that blindness, roaring, thick wind, broken wind, spavins, curbs, ringbones and founder, have been bequeathed by the sire or the dam to the offspring.”

It must also not be forgotten that though these diseases may not appear in the immediate progeny, they frequently will, by some mysterious law of nature, well known in its effects among medical men, show themselves in the next generation.

Medical men in the country have therefore the opportunity to offer some good advice on this matter to their neighbours, and caution them that if they expect or desire to have sound, serviceable, valuable colts, they must breed from sound sires and dams. On this matter of breeding we shall speak more at length in some future paper.

Ringbone is a decided unsoundness in law, in England and in France.

- ART. LII.—1. *Geological Survey of Canada: Report of Progress for the Years 1847-48* pp. 165.
2. *Geological Survey of Canada: Report of Progress for the Years 1848-49* pp. 65.
3. *Geological Survey of Canada: Report of Progress for the Years 1849-50* pp. 115.—By W. E. LOGAN, Esq., *Provincial Geologist*.

Having already, through the medium of this Journal, more than once drawn attention to the progress of the Geological Survey of the Province conducted by the eminent Geologist whose name is connected with the foregoing titles—with the aid of his two able assistants,—we once more accept the invitation to resume the same important though to many not very interesting subject. So long an interval, however, has elapsed, that it may be necessary to remind our readers that it is now 18 months since we were last induced, by particular circumstances, to devote considerable space to the review of a detached portion of Mr. Logan's then recent researches, confined to a special examination of that part of the mineral region, on the north shore of Lake Huron, in which the *Bruce Mines* are situated; and that we availed ourselves of that opportunity to set some of our “intuitively wise” Legislators right with regard to Mr. Logan's high professional character; but that we were otherwise disposed to defer entering fully upon the subject till the appearance of the general Report of the season. On that, however, taking place, we found it to embrace not only the Survey of the north shore and islands of Lake Superior, but protracted researches in Lower Canada, the completion of which was reserved for another year; and we were therefore once more induced to await the result. It is therefore to that Report, in particular, which we would now in the first in-