

successors, and they were so highly disposed to dysentery that it proved the element of their destruction. That the breeding too far, and too incautiously "in-and-in," will produce a weakness of constitution that predisposes to dysentery, is very probable. A delicacy of temperament and form; with a tendency to arrive quickly to maturity of bone and muscle, is attained by breeding in this manner; but with these valuable properties a weakness of constitution is engendered that renders the cattle less hardy, and less capable of withstanding irregularities of living, and exposure to vicissitudes of weather. A question presents itself here with reference to "in-and-in" breeding, that, in such instances, whatever hereditary tendency to disease might exist, is certain to be developed in the progeny in its most marked and aggravated forms; and on the same principle will cross breeding tend to reduce, or, may be, remove the disposition altogether.

The next examples of hereditary tendency to disease, and the last we shall adduce, are those connected with the eyes of horses and cattle, they also, very probably, depend on some peculiar state of the blood, involving the same question as gout in the human subject, though perhaps more dependent on occasional exciting causes from without.

(f) Constitutional ophthalmia in horses. A disease of a peculiar inflammatory character, showing itself at intervals, and especially at a certain period of life, generally from three to five years