treatment it is necessary to give good food and a change of diet.

When bots only exist in small numbers they are generally harmless, when a multitude they prove detrimental to digestion, by absorbing part of the juices necessary for that process.

Percivall in his work on diseases of the horse mentions that he recollects of hearing Professor Coleman say, that he knew of a case where bots appeared to have destroyed life, since after death the coats of the stomach appeared eroded in places, as well as the diaphragm, and some of them had made their way into the cavity of the chest.

Inflammation in Animals.

A LECTURE BY PROFESSOR DICK, OF EDINBURGH.

(Concluded from Page 118.)

In the previous lecture we pointed out that in t e web of a frog's foot, in which, from its transparency, the various processes which take place in it can be perceived with considerable facility by means of a microscope, the flow of blood through the minute vessels or capillaries becomes slower and slower, and at last comes to a complete stand-still, notwithstanding that the latter are dilated beyond their usual dimensions; and offer, therefore, apparently at least, less mechanical resistance to the onward passage of the blood than usual. We further pointed out that this remarkable stagnation of the blood in a part about to become inflamed is not due to any primary alteration of the blood corpuscles, in as much as these bodies exhibit no deviations from their usual properties in the vessels before they arrive at, and after they left, the part about to become the seat of inflammation, so that the cause of the remarkable tendency which the corpuscles show to adhere to each other and to the walls of the vessels, so as to cause stagnation of the circulation, must be looked for in some alteration which has taken place in the surrounding textures.

In order to understand the nature of the alteration which first takes place in the textures of a part about to become inflamed, so as to cause stagnation of the circulation, it will be necessary to notice the remarkable movements which take place in certain cells, called pigment cells, of the frog's foot, and which appear to have been first noticed by Brucke, of Vienna, in 1852, but more recently and more correctly by Mr. Lister in the Philosophical Transactions for 1858. It has been long known that the frog is capable of changing its colour under certain circumstances—becoming dark when placed in a dark place, and assuming a brighter hue when placed in the light. This capability of the of changing its colour, although possessed certain extent by all the species of the f sppears to be best marked in the tree f Now, the lighter or darker hue of the fr different times is due to changes in the pig cells above mentioned. These cells are di buted, in great numbers in the substance of true skin, and, in the web at least, are situ also on the walls of blood-vessels On exa ing the web with the microscope, and direc attention to the pigment cells, they are see be black bodies consisting of a central tion, from which processes of various radiate. On more careful examination cell is found to consist, like all other of a delicate yet firm and elastic membr enclosing in its central portion a round o less body, called the nucleus. The nu is usually situated in the centre of the but sometimes it is found placed more to side. In addition to the nucleus, the cell tains a transparent, colourless fluid, in w float an immense number of minute part which, when viewed singly, have a brow tint, but when seen aggregated in groups sent a coal-black appearance. The proc which proceed from the central cell like contain fluid and coloured particles, so that are not solid outgrowths of the cell wall may be regarded, as in truth they are, the prolongations of the cell itself. These pro es, where they arise from the central portio the cell, are usually of considerable breadth as they pass outwards they soon ramify and up into numerous slender, thread-like p which anastomose or become continuous similar prolongation from neighbouring c All these processes, even the most minute, are low, and consist of a delicate membrane, co uous with that of the central cell, and are f with a colourless fluid, in which coloured part float. It follows, therefore, that the con of the central cell can pass readily into the ious processes which radiate from it, and *versa* the contents of the processes may, u other circumstances, pass into the cavity o cell. Moreover, owing to the processes of cell anastomosing freely with similar proce of neighbouring cells, the contents of one may mingle with those of other cells. doubtful, however, whether this actually take place, but at all events we have here markable series of tubes, along which the ment particles and the fluids in which the suspended may move, quite independently the circulation. It is very probable, if not tain, that the contents of all cells und changes similar to those which will be descri immediately, but owing to the absence of co ed particles and the consequent homogen appearance of their contents, the movem annot be demonstrated. It is different,