which cannot possibly be bathed as other parts are, by the nutritive fluid. What is this atmospheric air ?---this component fluid which all animals must breathe, but which to insects appears to be pre-eminently "the breath of life." Does it contain something more than oxygen, carbonic acid and nitrogen? Is there not ammonia, and that wonderful substance ozone? And is it not the carrier of that still more wonderful something, which we call electricity? It may yet appear, as science advances, that in our respiration, there is something more effected than the mere interchange of oxygen and carbonic acid, with one or two subordinate results; and that the character of the air we breathe, and the air we live in, is a question of no mean importance to individuals and to communities. Not only do we, like all other terrestrial beings, draw this atmospheric air within our bodies, during the process of respiration, but, like a great ocean, it encompasses us about on every side. And like that deep and dark blue ocean of waters, whose restless vicissitude of storm and calm, is changing our land marks, and modifying our climates ; so this great ocean of air, carries in its bosom the same wonderous law of mutation. For, the electrical changes which are constantly taking place in its upper strata, producing sometimes very sudden hygrometric and thermometric changes in the lower regions, must and do affect the conditions of animal health, to a very great extent. The effect produced by physical alterations in the atmosphere upon the nervous system of animals, and the peculiar influence of atmospheric air upon the bodies of animals (especially upon man) externally, when freely exposed to its action, have not, we think, had that attention from the scientific men that the subject deserves.

I must not, however, go further with this subject, but will conclude by quoting the eloquent language of Dr. Williams; which language he also puts into the form of interrogation. "What can be the meaning of these incomparable pneumatic plexuses, which embrace immediately the very ultimate elements of the solid organs of the body?—those minute microscopic airtubes, which carry oxygen in its gaseous form, unfluidified by any intervening liquid, to the very scats of the fixed solids which constitute the fabric of the organism? The intense electrical and chemical effects, developed by the immediate presence of oxygen at the actual scene of all the nutritive operations of the body, fluid and solid, give to the insectits vivid