

given for each to take of nitrate of potash in powder in a bran mash every other night, from two to four drachms, varying according to its age and condition. These doses to be given to the extent of about six or eight in number.

In a few instances, as in Mr. Powell's case, who had been the greatest sufferer, I directed that an aperient combined with a diffusible stimulant be administered at the commencement of the preventive treatment, which was to consist of sulphate of magnesia, half a pound; compound solution of aloes, from two to three ounces; compound tincture of gentian in the same quantities, and two drachms of powdered ginger. The whole to be given as some well boiled gruel.

As previously stated, these measures at once proved most effective for good, by entirely putting a stop to the further progress of the malady.

In concluding this report, I may remark that these cases possess an especial interest to the pathologist as tending to prove the necessity of giving greater heed to the state of the solids in many affections of the solids than has hitherto been done, and also in showing that some of the most destructive maladies occurring among herbivorous animals depend immediately for their production on the quantity and quality of their food, the management which is pursued towards them, and the nature of the soil they inhabit.

They also prove to the practical agriculturist that very often the simplest means, when rightly directed and founded upon a scientific inquiry, will suffice to arrest the most fatal disease which may be raging among flocks or herds.

### Miscellaneous.

**THE DOMESTIC TYRANT.**—It is to me a thoroughly disgusting sight to see, as we sometimes do, the wife and children of a family put in constant terror of the bashaw at the head of the house, and ever on the watch and yield in every petty manner to his whims and caprices. Sometimes, where he is a hard-wrought and anxious man, whose hard work earns his children's bread, and whose life is the sole stay is needful that he should be deferred to in many things, lest the over-tasked brain, and over-strained nervous system should break down or grow equal to the task. But I am not thinking of such cases. I mean cases in which the head of the family is a great fat, bullying, selfish, and cruel man, who devours sullenly the choice morsels at dinner, and walks into all the fruit or dessert, while his wife looks on in silence, and the stricken children dare not hint that they would like a little of what the brutal bound is eating. I mean cases in which the contempt-

ible dog is extremely well-dressed, while his wife and children's attire is thin and bare; in which he liberally tosses about his money in the billiard room, and goes off in autumn for a tour on the continent by himself, leaving them to the joyless routine of their unvaried life. It is sad to see the sudden hush that falls upon the little things when he enters the house: how their sports are cut short, and they try to steal away from the room. Would that I were the Emperor of Russia, and such a man my subject! Should not he taste the knot? Should not I make him howl? That would be his suitable punishment; for he will never feel what warrier mortals would regard as the heaviest penalty by far, the utter absence of confidence or real affection between him and his children when they grow up. He will not mind that there ever was a day when the toddling creatures set up a shout of delight at his entrance, and rushed at him, and snuggled him, and searched his pockets, and pulled him about; nor that the day will never come when, growing into men and women, they will come to him for sympathy and guidance in their little trials and perplexities. Oh! woeful to think there are parents, held in general estimation, too, to whom their children would no more think of going for kindly sympathy, than they would think of going to Nova Zembla for warmth.—*Country Parson.*

**HABIT OF THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.**—There can be little doubt that the "Behemoth," of Scripture is identical with the animal we have named Hippopotamus. In the fortieth chapter of the book of Job, Behemoth is spoken of as an animal "that lieth down in the shade of the trees, in the covert of the reeds and fens;" "whose bones are as bars of iron." "He eateth grass, like an ox." "The shady trees cover him with their shadows;" the willows of the brook compass him about." "Behold he drinketh up a river: he trusteth that he can draw up Jordan into his mouth." Although the researches of geologists have put it beyond doubt that, at a remote period of the world's history, the hippopotamus was common to Europe and Asia, it is now found only in Africa, and there not universally; with the exception of the Nile, none of the rivers that fall into the Mediterranean producing it. He is a shy brute, and retreats rapidly before civilization; indeed, it is only in the large and solitary rivers and lakes, running from the confines of the Cape Colony to about the twenty-third degree of north latitude, that the hippopotamus is found at home and at his ease. And no beast of the field can boast of a home so vastly grand and beautiful. Great silent lakes spread out on every side, with fairy islands dotting between—islands, jutting green from the transparent water, and graced with the date, the black-stemmed mimosa, the wild wide-spreading sycamore, the elegant amboma, and other great straggling regged fruit-bearers, the yellow, and scarlet, and peevishly white