" go to a ditch where toads, instead of frogs, " were found in abundance. The Germans " no way distinguishing their sport, caught " them in great numbers; while the peasants " kept looking on, silently flattering themselves " with the hopes of speedy revenge. After be-" ing brought home, the toads were dressed up, " after the Italian fashion: the peasants quite " happy at seeing their tyrants devour them " with so good an appetite, and expecting every " moment to see them drop down dead. But " what was their surprise to find, that the Ger-" mans continued as well as ever, and only " complained of a slight excoriation of the " lips, which probably arose from some other " cause than that of their repast."

Solenander also relates a story which serves to exculpate toads from the charge of possessing any poisonous qualities: "A tradesman of Rome," says he, "and his wife had long lived together with mutual discontent; the man was dropsical, and the woman amorous: this ill-matched society promised soon, by the very infirm state of the man, to have an end; but the woman was unwilling to wait the progress of the disorder, and therefore concluded, that to get rid of her husband, no-