

replies, of course he knows ; he knew before he went to see the lion. It is made by an ox, an animal jackals eat every day. Karataka asks why did you not tell the king so. If I had, quoth he, do you think we should have been taken into favor again? A master's fears are not to be allayed at once. Did Karataka never hear the story of Dadhikarna? Well, he would tell it.

There was a lion who lived on the Arbuda-Sikhara Mountain, who was plagued by a mouse, which grew so bold that it even gnawed the tip of his mane, though the lion could never catch it. At last he thought it would be best to fight the mouse with its natural enemy ; so he went to the village and got a cat, whom he treated well, and of whom the mouse was so frightened that it kept in its hole. Whenever the lion heard the mouse stirring, he was sure to treat the cat with extra attention. One day the mouse, driven by hunger, came out of his hole, and was caught by the cat. From that day the lion cared no more for the cat, who soon perished from hunger.

With much finesse the lion and ox were brought together. The ox soon became a favorite at court, and in lieu of the jackals, became purveyor for the royal household. A number of good stories are told while these things came to pass. Damanaka tells Karataka that the promotion of the ox, and their abasement, is their own fault, and brings forward striking instances of others who suffered in a similar way. So long as only they themselves were to blame, it were foolish to complain. One thing was worth attention. They formerly made the lion and ox friends, why could they not now make them enemies. An artist on a smooth, even surface represents mountains and valleys, and gives them at will the semblance of things near at hand, or things at a distance. So a skilful plotter, can make falsehood look like truth. Damanaka succeeded in his purpose. He tells the lion confidentially that the ox aims at his crown ; and he tells the ox confidentially that the lion intends to devour him. At last the ox is slain by the lion, who too late repents his cruel deed ; and so ends the second book.

The third book narrates how the geese and peacocks went to war, and how the crows, in the guise of friends gained entrance to the goose fortress and betrayed the geese. The crane Dirghamukha, a subject of the goose-king Hiranyagarbha liked to see foreign parts. One day he was travelling over a piece of burnt woods, in the