

a young oak planted by the side of a rapid stream. The violence of the current had washed the earth from its roots, and the dry trunk seemed to wait a speedy and melancholy downfall. 'What a pity is it, said he, this young tree should fall a prey to the waters!—No, it shall not be torn away by the roots, and made the sport of the impetuous torrent.' Then taking the poles from his shoulders, he drove them into the ground, making a hollow fence round the bottom of the tree, which he filled up with moist earth. Thus having secured the roots of the oak, he threw his hatchet over his shoulder, and enjoyed the satisfaction of surveying his labour, under the shadow of the drooping tree he had saved. He was about to return to the forests, to cut a fresh bundle of poles, when the dryad of the oak, speaking in an hol-

low but enchanting voice from the trunk of the tree, addressed him thus :

'What shall I do for thee, young Shepherd, in return for this benevolent act? I know thou art poor, and hast only five ewes in the world. What dost thou wish for? Speak, and it is thine.'

'O Nymph, replied the poor shepherd, if thou permittest me to name my wish, it is, That my neighbour Palemon, who has been sick ever since harvest, may be restored to health.'

His request was granted. Palemon recovered; and Amyntas also experienced the protection of the divinity: his flock was increased, his fruits, and his trees. He became a rich shepherd—A bright example, that the gods leave not *BENEVOLENCE* unrewarded.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE MEASLES IN SWINE.

[From the *Dublin Universal Magazine*.]

IT frequently happens that swine are killed when disordered by the measles, which is easily discovered by the meat or flesh containing small globular red or white pustules, of different sizes, varying according to the different degrees of the disease; which originate from their being fed with stinky, damaged corn, or some unwholesome food; or from its being boiled in lead and copper vessels, in which it hath lain too long; or from their being kept in a wet or dirty pen; either of which causes tends to obstruct the free circulation of the fluids; hence arise those globular pustules, which are the juices render-

ed viscid and coagulated.—About once a week, mix two spoonfuls of madder in their food, which prevents obstructions, acting as a diuretic, and is at the same time an astringent. And on some other day in the week, give a spoonful or two of an equal quantity of flour of sulphur and saltpetre, well pounded and mixed, which purifies and cools the blood. All these different articles added to each pail of food in the morning, on separate days, prevent the measles, keep the swine extremely healthy, and fatten them more expeditiously.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE IN NATURAL HISTORY.

[Related by a Gentleman of Veracity, Learning, and Abilities, who fills a considerable Post in the Company's Service in India, dated Patna in Bengal, Sept. 24, 1788.]

THE travelling Faquirs in this country are a kind of superstitious devotees, who pretend to great zeal in religion, but are, in fact, the most vicious and profligate wretches in the world. They wander about the country here, as the Gypsies do with you; and having some little smattering of physic, music or other arts, they introduce themselves by these means wherever they go.—One of them called a

few days ago at my house, who had a beautiful large snake in a basket, which he made rise up and dance about to the tune of a pipe on which he played. It happened that my out-houses and farm-yard had for some time been infested with snakes, which had killed me several turkies, geese, ducks, fowls, and even a cow and a bullock. My servants asked this man whether he could pipe these snakes out of their