

are numerous in Webster's Dictionary, and I have omitted them, including also obsolete and rare words or senses of words. Several words of obvious signification, such as those formed by the prefixes, 'in,' 'mis,' 'pre' 'un,' are also omitted, as they may be easily formed from their second member. But the general terms of all sciences have been included, and of technical terms such as could be duly represented by Sanskrit equivalents actually existing in the language or by short, wieldy new combinations of words have been inserted. Of this description are words like Telegram, Democrat, Society, Literature, Address (of a letter) and several other words which have a peculiar sense in English and have to be translated by inventing equivalents. English, like many other languages, has so many expressions and idioms peculiar to itself, so many shades and nice distinctions of meaning, and so many new formations of words, progressing with the progress of the language, that it would be impossible to embrace them all in an English-Sanskrit Dictionary, even if it were the most comprehensive work. much more so, in a work designed principally for students. Take the words Line, Pass, Strong. Webster gives 21 senses under 'Line,' 13 under 'Pass (v. t.)' and 20 under 'Strong.' Some of these are technical, and some are not *different* senses as such, but shades of meaning or particularities of use; most of which may be translated by the words given for the general sense, (see the words). I have not thought it desirable, like Professor Monier Williams, to insert words the English explanation of which has to be systematically translated, in order to give some idea of their meaning. 'Indian-rubber' is translated by अतिस्थितिस्थापकविशिष्टो भारतदेशीयवृक्षनिर्यासः; 'Shuttle cock' by लघुगुलिकाविशेषः यो विनोदार्थं दंडाहतो भूत्वा इतस्ततः प्रक्षिप्यते; and many others of this nature, which can be translated by विशेषः 'a kind of tree, flower, fruit' &c. Such words may be retained by the student in their English form, or their meaning may be translated if he desire to have them in a Sanskrit garb. स्पंजः 'Sponge,' दुकः 'Duke,' साबुनं 'Soap,' लैटिनं 'Latinity' (as given by Mr. Boroosh) may, I think, be very safely omitted even in a comprehensive Dictionary.

To turn now to the plan and arrangement of the work. The most striking feature of the arrangement is that a word in its different parts of speech, compound words derived from it, derivatives formed from it either regularly, by means of terminations (e. g. ed, ing, ly, ness &c.)