

nearly a hundred. But it will easily be seen that, excepting some, the synonyms are either combinations of simple words, or are descriptive epithets. Of this class are the words वक्रपुच्छः, ललजिह्वः, रत्रिजागरः, for 'Dog.' Mr. Borooah in his Dictionary has given only a few equivalents, in some instances, only one, where there were 5 most commonly used; Prof. Williams has very often given too many equivalents, grouping together common and rare, synonyms proper and epithets. In the former case the student will hardly have any room left for choosing his word, while in the latter, he will be at a loss to see which to choose. In giving equivalents in this Dictionary, whether for Substantives, Adjectives, Adverbs or Verbs, I have endeavoured to strike a middle course between these two courses, and, have kept one principle steadily in view : to give such words as are found frequently used in the works of standard authors. The equivalents are arranged in the order of their frequency of use; and the students, in his ordinary prose composition, would do well to make his selection from the first few equivalents enumerated. In the case of Verbs it has not been possible to maintain this principle with perfect accuracy in every case, but it is generally maintained. It is only in a few cases of substantives that I have gone the length of giving all words enumerated in the Amarakosha; and in the case of names of material substances, names of plants and trees that have been identified, and in a few others, all the words given in the Amarakosha have been here incorporated. care being taken to arrange them in the order of their usefulness. Similarly such Genders, Padas or Conjugations are given as will be found generally used; I have very rarely given all possible ones. It has not been thought necessary to give the 3rd person singular, Present tense, nor all possible derivatives from simple words; they will have, if necessary, to be made up according to the "Directions" afterwards given. In giving equivalents for a word in its different senses, it has also not been thought necessary to give the meanings in English, except where it was necessary to note a particular sense. One word in Sanskrit often represents several meanings in English, and to render them into Sanskrit, the Sanskrit word has to be repeated. This accounts for the repetition of some Sanskrit words under different meanings.

In will be noticed that there are several sentences given to illustrate the meanings of words, some of which are quotations