

#  <br> SANSKRIT PROVERBS 

SANSKRIT LOKOKTULU<br>(TR\|INC(JAL)

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## SANSKRIT LOKOKTULU TRILINGUAL

Printed in the Devanagri and Telegu Characters
M. W. CARR

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SANSCRIT PROVERBS.


폄

1. अंगारुशूतघंपतेन मलिनत्वं न मुंचरि ॥ అగగాకశ్శయ్ధ తేన మలినత్వం న ముంచతి॥
The blackness cannot be removed from charcoal by a hundred washings.
```
ख्वावों यादृशो यस्स न जहाति कद्एचन।
श्रेगारश्शतधौ\तेन मलिनत्वं न मुंचति| हूतिचाएक्यधृतं|
```




Whatever one's nature be, it never changes; the blackness is not removed from charcoal by a hundred washings. (Kavitâratnâkara 161).
"Can the Ethiopian change his skin or tho leopard his spots?"
Jeremiah xiii. 23.
2. उ्रंततोग्मापि जीर्यति॥

The stone is worn away at last.
3. अ्रंतसतापो बरिश्शीतं॥
అంతస్తాపో బహిశ్శ్తం॥

Tnward heat, outward coolness.
స ০ స్కృ১ త erో ફrర కృ లు.
4. घ्र्धंध्य दीपो बधिरस्य गीतं मूरव्वस्य गा₹ंं किमु सानुरागं ॥


Is a lamp pleasing to the blind, a song to the deaf, or science to the fool ?

## 5. ग्रग्निनाग्निस्समिध्यते ॥

అగ్నएగ్నససమిధ్య తే॥
With fire, fire is kindled.

## Like produces like.

च्रग्निनाग्मि: समिंध्यते कविर्गृ हपंतिर्युवां। ह्यवाड् जुकास्यः ॥

"Agni, the ever young and wise, the guardian of the dwelling (of the sacrificer), the bearer of offerings, whose mouth is (the vehicle) of oblations is kindled by Agnr." (Rig-veda-samhitâ 12, 6. Wilson's trans.)*
6. च्रम्मिवैद्यमत:परं॥

అR
Hereafter treatment by fire.
An ambiguous phrase used by a physician: it may either refer to cauterization of the affected part, or to cremation of the whole body.
7. श्रजायुद्दे कषिश्राड्छे पभाते मेघडंबरे। दंप्यो: कलहे चेव बकारंभो लधुक्रिया॥



In the fighting of she-goats, in a Rishis obsequial rites, in the gathering of clouds at the dawn, in the squabbles of husband and wife, the begiming is great, and the doings are small.

[^0]8. प्रति सर्वन वर्जयेत् ॥
అతి సర్వత్ర వర్జయేత్॥

Excess is to be avoided in all things.

```
    श्रतिद्रानाद्घतः कर्लहत्वतिलोभात्मुयोधनः।
    भ्रतिकामाद्धशग्रीवसत्वति सर्वन वर्जयेत् ॥
    అతిగానాద్ధతి కర్ణ స్త్వ తిలోభ త్సు యోగన81
    అతికామాద్దశ గ్రీవస్త్వి సర్వత వర్జయేత్॥
    Karna was ruined by excessive liberality, Suyodhana by excessive
avarice, Dasagrîva by excessive lust-Excess is to be avoided in
all things.
```

9. प्रति मर्वन्र गर्ह्यते।।
అతి సర్వత్ర x ఫ్హ య తే॥

Excess is blamed in all things.
10. अ्रतिसनंहः: पापाशंकी॥
అతిస్న్యి పాపాశంకీ|l

Excessive friendship [ causes ] doubt of sin.
11. अत्युच्च्रायः पतनहेतुः॥

```
అత్య\ ज్ఛ\ య% పతన హేతు8|
```

Too great exaltation is the cause of a downfall.

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: See TELUGU No.1531.)
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12. ग्रदानदोषेए भवेद्हरिद्रो दारिद्रदोषेए करंरोति पापं। पापाद्वक्य नरकं प्रयाति पुनर्दरिद्रः पुनरेव पापी॥
 పాపాదవశ్యం నరకం ప్రీయతి పునర్దరిథ్రీ పునరేవ పాపీ॥

By the crume of not giving alms, [a man] becomes poor ; by the defect of poverty, he commits sin ; by sin he certainly goes to hell; again [he becomes] poor, again [he becomes ] a sinner.

సం స్క_ల త లో §ో క్ క్లు.

## 13. अद्ध प्टपादपे देश एरंडोपि द्रुमायते॥

అదృష్టపాదే చే ఏ
In the country where no tree is seen, even the castor oil plant is called a tree.

## यत विद्वज्जनो नास्ति ग्लाघ्यसत चाल्पधीरपि। निर₹तपादपे देश एरंडोपि द्रुमायते॥ <br>  <br> ```నిరస్తపాదప్ దేశ ఏరం%-పప దు, మాయ త||```

Where there is no learned man, there even one of little intellect is to be praised; in a place without trees, even the castor-oil plant is considered a tree.-Hitopadeśa, Book I.

## 14. अ्यद्य भच्यो धनुर्गुएः ॥

ఆద్య భર్షో్య భనుర్గరణా,4

To-day the bow string is to be eaten.
Referring to the story of the parsimonious jackal in the Hitopadeśa, Book I.

## 15. ت्रद्य युड्धं त्वया मया ॥

$\rightarrow$ ఆ్ర యుద్ధం త్వ యా మయా॥
Now a combat between thee and me!
सपर्तसंहा जिता: पूर्वं पंचब्याघ्रा₹त्र्योगजा:।
पश्डंतु देवता₹म्वर्वा भ्रद्य युड्दं त्वया मया ॥ द्रतीतिहासः ॥

సశ్యంతు చేనతాస్సర్వా అ్్య యుఁ్ధం త్వయా మనా\| ఇతీతిహాసళ\|
Seven lions, five tigers, and three elephants have ere this been couquered by me; to-day a combat between thee and me, let all the gods behold it! (Kavitâratnâkara 17.)
16. अ्रधमा सेवकावृत्तिः॥
అనమొ సేవకానృ త్తిళ్

Servitude is the lowest occupation.
17. प्रधिकस्याधिकं फलं ॥

అధికస్యధధక ఫ్లoll
More is the fruit of much.
18. च्रनम्यासे विषं पास्त्र्जजों भोजनं विषं ॥

Want of practice [makes] science poison, indigestion [makes ] food poison.

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    (cf. Bühtlingk's Indischo Sprüche, 1.87).
    A littlc knowlcdgc is a dangerous thing.
Practise not your art, and 'twill soon dcpart. (German.)'
```

19. प्रनायप्रेतमंसकारात्कोटियज्ञफलं लमेत्॥


By performing the obsequies of an unclaimed corpse, the reward of ten million sacrifices will be obtained.
20. ग्रनाथो देवरच्चक: ॥

అనథథ దేవర医క
The destitute has God for his protector.
(See TELUGU No. 1160.)
"Thou art a God of the afficted, an helper of the oppresscd, an upholder
of the wcak, a protcctor of the forlorn, a Saviour of them that are
without hope." Judith ix. 11.
21. ग्रनामिका सार्थवती बभूव ॥

అనానికా సార్థవతీ 2) భూDన
The nameless has become possessed of a meaning.
Anâmikâ ("having no name") is the ring finger.
సం స్కృృ త ల్ర §ో క్తర లు .

> पुरा कवीनं गएनाप्रमंगे कधिध्ठिकाधिष्ठितकार्लिदासा। ॠ्यदापि तत्तुल्यकवेरभावादनामिका सार्थवत्ती बभूव ॥

> పురా కవీసాం Xణనా ప, సం గ్గ కనిష్టి కాદషిత కారిడాసా। $\Leftrightarrow ద ్ య ా$ పి తత్తుల్యక వేరభా వాదనానికా సాగ్థవీ బభావ॥

Formerly on an occasion of numbering the poets, Kalidâsa having been placed on the little finger (i. e. first) and no poet equal to him having up to this time existed, the nameless (ring finger) has become possessed of a meaning.
(cf. Böhtlingk's Indische Sprüche, 2. 1798).
22. प्रनायका विनख्यंति नघ्यंति शिश्डनायका:। ₹नीनायका विनख्यंति नख्यंति बजनायका:॥

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 通 Tాయ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Those without a leader perish ; those with a youthful leader perish; those with a female leader perish ; those with many leaders perish.
23. ग्रनाम्वासितदु:\{िते मनसि सर्वमसह्यं ॥ అనాశ్వాసీజీ

When the mind is grieved and unconsoled, all is disgust.
24. अनित्यानि शरीरालि विभवोनेव शाग्वतः।

नित्यं सन्निहितो मृत्युः कर्तव्यो धर्मसंग्रहः॥


Bodies are transitory; riches are not lasting; death is always at hand; [ therefore ] virtue should be practised.
25. भ्रन्नदातस्मुखी भव॥

అన్నదతస్సు భీ భవ॥
O giver of food! be happy.

> A phrase used in returning thanks.
26. サ्रन्नमूलं बलं पुंमां ॥

అన్నమూలం బలం పుంసेంll
The strength of men is rooted in food.
घन्नमूलं बलंपुमां बलमूर्लाह जीवनं।
तस्माद्यत्नेन संरचेत्बलंच कुग्लो भिषक्॥
అన్న మూలం బలంపుంసాం బలమూలంహి జీవనం।

The strength of man is rooted in food, the life is rooted in strength; therefore the skilful physician should carefully preserve the strength. (Kavitaratnâkara 201.)
27. স्रन्नस च्ञुधितं पालं॥
అన్నస్య క్ట్ధితం పాత్రం॥

The hungered is worthy of food.
28. अन्मानु हुपा₹तनुरुपबुडयः ॥

The body, form, and sense depend upon the food.
29. अ्रन्यथा चिंतितं कार्यै द्वै्मन्यन्न चिंतयेत्॥

అశ్యథా చింతితం కార్యం ద్రవమన్యత చింతయేత్॥
A plan considered [by man] in one way is considered by God in another.

[^1]సం స్క-ృ తీ లో §rోక్రు లు.
30. म्रपृष्टोपि श्डुं द्रूयात्॥
ఆపృష్టోపి శుభం బ్యూయత్త్ ॥

Although unasked, you should speak auspiciously.
31. 习्रबड्धंवा सुबद्धंवा दुंतीपुनो चिलायक: ॥

Be it truth, or be it falsehood, Vinâyaka was the son of Kuntí.
32. \#ौआवे विरfि: ॥

$$
\text { అఖ పే విరక్తి } 8 \|
$$

In not having is disgust.
Disgust is simulated with regard to that which is unattainable.
न्रभावे विर किस संभावितानां मंचावृच्तिर्दरिर्दस देवताभकि: ॥


In the non-existence is disgust ; there is repetition of Mantras by those who are unhonored ; there is trust in God by the poor.
33. उम्यासानुसरी विद्या बुf: कर्मानुसारिएी। उद्योगानुसरी लन्मी: फलं भाग्यानुसारिच॥


Learning depends on practice, intellect on former deeds; wealth follows exertion, and success, good fortune.
34. म्रयं पटाटोप: कौपीनमंरच्चारार्थ: ॥

This pomp is for the protection of the clout.
Said by a Sannyâsî when asked why his style of living was inconsistent with his profession. To protect his rags from the rats he got a cat, to get milk for the cat he bought a cow, to tend the cow he hired a servant, and for his servant he procured a wife.
35. भर्रमिकजनमंभाष एतोर मिकजनेन वरं वाक्कहः:॥

To quarrel with a man of good speech is better than to converse with a man of rude address.
36. अ्रर्थस्य पुरूषो दास:॥
అర్థస్య పురీహో గాసళ\|

Man is the slave of money.

च्रर्थस्य पुरूषो दासो दास₹त्वर्थर्ग न कस्यचित्। दू ति सत्यं महाराज बहु्युर्थैच कोरवे: ॥
అర్థస్ పురుసో దాసో దాసస్త్ర్య న కస్యచిత్


Man is the slave of moncy, money is the slave of no one; this is true O Mahârâja! By money I havc been made subject to the Kauravas.
(cf. Böhtlingk's Indischo Sprücho 1.214).

## 37. अर्या गृहे निवर्तते ग्मश्राने मिचबंधंधा:।

मुक्रतं दुछ्कृतंचेव गच्छंतमनुगच्छति॥
సుకృతం దుష్ణ_తంచై

Wealth stops at the house, friends and rclatives at the grave ; good deeds and evil deeds follow the dying man.
38. स्र्थातुराए़ं न गुरूर्नबंधु: कामातुराएं न भयं न लज्जा।

विद्यातुराएं न मुखं न निद्रा चुधातुराएां न रूचिर्नपक्षं॥


Those cager to amass wealth regard neither priests nor relations; those eager to indulge lust feel neither fear nor shame; those eager in the pursuit of knowledge care not for comfort or sleep; those eager to satisfy hunger regard neither the flavour nor the cookery.

[^2]$$
\text { సం స్క ల త తో } \underbrace{6} \text { క్లు లు . }
$$
39. म्रर्थानामार्जने दु:खमार्जितानांच रच्चल।

नाशे दु:खं व्यये दु:खं किमर्थ दु:खभाजनं।

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { అర్థానామార్జ్సే దు8ఖమార్జితానాంచ రీ్ణ్ణ } \\
& \text { నాశే గు8ఖం వ్యయే దు\&ఖం కిమర్థం గు8ఖఖాజనంll }
\end{aligned}
$$

There is pain in acquiring wealth, pain in preserving what has been acquired, pain in its loss, and pain in its ex-penditure-why have such a receptacle of sorrow?
40. म्र्थैन सर्वै वश्रा: ॥
అశ్థే సశ్వీ వశాళ

All are made subject by money.

```
माता निंद्वति नाभिनंदति पिता भ्राता न संभाषते।
भृत्यः कुप्यति नानुगच्छति सुतः कांताच नालिंगते।
अर्यर्थार्थनशंकया न कुरतेप्यालापमानं सुहृत्।
त₹मादर्थमुपार्जयम्रृएासरे चार्थेन सर्वे वशा: ॥
```



```
భృత్య8 కుప్యతి నానుXచ్ఛతి సుత8 కాంతాచ నాలింXతే।
అర్థ@ార్థన శంకయానకురు పే ప్యాలాపమాత్రం సుహృత్।
```



The mother rails, the father is displeased, the brother spedks not, the servant sulks, the son accompanics not, the wife embraces not, and for fear of being asked for money even the friend addresses not-listen therefore O friend: Acquire wealth, for all are made subject by money. (Kavitâratnâkara 20.)
41. म्रल्पविद्यो महागर्व:॥
అల్పవిณో్య మహాxర్వః॥

Little learning, much pride.
42. ग्रल्पारंभः चेमकर: ॥

అల్పరంభ8 స్షేమకర8॥
A small beginning is good.
To attempt too much at first is unwise.
Every beginning is fceble. (Latin.) ${ }^{\circ}$
43. भ्रवश्यं पितुराचारः॥

ఆవశ్యం పితురాచారళ
A father's rule is binding [on the son.]
Ächâra is "an established rule of conduct." (Wilson.)
44. घ्रवक्यमेव भोकव्यं कृतं कर्म श्डभाश्ड़ं ॥
అవశ్య మేవ భో క్రవ్యం కృతం క్రర శుఖాశుభం॥
[ The reward of] deeds done, be they good or evil, will assuredly be received.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { मा भुकं चीयते कर्म कल्पकोटिशतेरपि। } \\
& \text { स्रवए्यमेव भोक्तव्यं क्टतं कर्म इड्डभाश्डभं ॥ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { అవశ్య మేవ భో క్రవ్యం కృతం కర్ర హభాశ్భం\| } \\
& \text { The result of [evil] deeds, unsuffered, decays not even by hundreds of } \\
& \text { crores of Kalpas. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## 45. प्रवस्था पूज्यते राजन्नश्रीरं शरीरिएां ॥


0 king! the position, not the body of corporeal beings is worshipped.
अ्रवस्था पूज्यते राजन्नझीरं श्रीरिएंं।
तदा वनचरो राम दूदानीं नृपतां गतः ॥
అవస్థా ひూజ్య తే రజన్నశరరం శరిక్రం।

O King ! the position—ot the body—of corporeal beings is worshipped; Ràma who once was a wanderer in the forests has now obtained kinghood. (Kavitárainâkara 140.)
46. स्रविचारपुरीमथ्ये यः पलायति जीवति॥ అฎిచారపురీము दేయ యః పలాయతి జీవతి॥
He who flees from an ill-governed town will live.
47. म्रव्यवस्थितनित्तस्य प्रसादोपि भयंकर्: ॥ Mవ వ వ్థితచిత్యస్ ప్రసాదోప భయంకర8:
Even the favor of a man of ill-regulated mind is to br dreaded.

## द्वचिद्रुष्ट: व्वनित्तुष्टो रृष्टसतुमः चलेचले।

ग्रव्यव民िथतचिन्तस प्रसादोपि भयंकर्:॥

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { అవ్యవస్థతచిత్య పసానాపి భయంకరః|| }
\end{aligned}
$$

Sometimes angry, sometimes pleased, angry one moment and pleased another: even the favor of a man of ill-regulated mind is to be dreaded.
48. ग्रमंतुष्टो द्विजो नष्टॄसंतुप्ट दूव पार्थिव: ॥

A discontented Brahman is lost [ to the world] like a contented king.
49. अ्सतां धर्मबु दिय्वेत्सतां संतापकार एं ॥
అసతాం ధ్రర్యుి్ధి శ్చేత్స తాం సంతా పకారణం\|

If bad men become charitable, it will be a cause of grief to the good.
50. समह्यं ज्ञातिदुर्वाकं ॥
అసహ్యం జ్నాతిరు శ్వా్యం॥

An evil word from a cousin is insufferable.

> वरं रामशरसमह्यो न च वैभीषएां वच: ।
> उसह्यं ज्ञातिदुर्वाक्यं मेघांतरितरौद्रवत्॥

> అసహ్యం
> Rama's dart is easier to bear than Vibhîshana's word; an evil word from a cousin is insufferable, like the fury in the clouds.
51. प्रमारे खलु संसारे सारं ग्वश्डरमंदिरं॥ అసార ఖలు సంసారే సారం శ్వశురమంనరం॥

Worldly pursuits are surely unprofitable, but there is something to be had in the father-in-law's house.

## प्रमारे खल्ल मंसारे सारं ग्वश्डर मंदिर ं।

हिमालये हरशश़ेते हरिश्शेते महोद्धधौ॥
అసార్ ఖలు సంసेశ సेరం శ్వశురమందియం।
హిమాలయే హరశ్శే హే హిశ్శ్ తే మ హూాదధ్ధ\|
There is truly nothing profitable in the world, the father-in-law's house is best; Siva sleeps on the Himalayas (father of Durga) and Vishnu sleeps on the great ocean (father of Lakshmî). (cf. Böhtlingk 1. 290.)
52. घ्यहिंसा परमो धर्म: ॥

అహింసా పరమో ధ్ర్ర్ళ॥
Non-injury is the highest duty.
(cf. Hitopadeśa Book I. and Böhtlingk's Indische Sprüche 1. 301.)
\#T.
53. म्याकारो ह्स्व: गुलासतु विपुला:॥

The form is small, the qualities are great.

> A little body often harbours a great soul.
54. स्राचार: प्रयमो धर्म: ॥
ఆచారళ ప్రథయొ ధ్ర్ర్ర॥

The observance of ordinances is the first duty.
సం స్క_ృ త తో §ో క్రు లు .

## 55. म्राजगाम यदा लच्म्मीर्नारिकेलफलांबुवत्।

निर्जगाम यदा ल च्मीर्ग जभुक्तकपित्थवत् ॥ ड तिनीतिझासंज्ञा

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { నిర్జగామ యదా ల్త్రోర్యుకృకపత్థవత్॥ }
\end{aligned}
$$

When the goddess of wealth came, it was like the water in a cocoanut; when she departed it was like the woodapple eaten by an elephant.
(See TELUGU No. 415.)
56. ग्रातुरे नियमो नासित॥

ఆతుర నియహూ నాస్తి॥
For the sick man, there is no rule.
He is exempted from the observance of the ceremonial law.

## 57. स्रात्म चिक्रूं न जानंति परच्छिद्रानुसरिएा: ॥

ఆిత్తచ్ఛి(ద్రం న జానంతి పరచ్ఛిఱ నుసారిణ8॥

Shey know not their own defects who search for the defec is of others.

## 58. ₹त्रीबुध्धि: प्रलयंकरी॥

$$
\underbrace{\text { E/ }}
$$

Woman's counsel is destructive.
भात्म बुधिस्मु खं चेन गुह्तु ड्विर्विशेषतः।
परबुधिर्विनाशाय ₹जीवुधि: म्रलयंकरी॥

పరబుద్ధిర్వనాశాయ ${ }^{8}$
One's own resolve is happy, the priest's advice is better; another's advice is for one's ruin, woman's counsel is destructive.
59. न्रात्मवत्मर्वभूतानि य: पश्यति सं पग्यति ॥
ఆత్రవత్సర్వ భూతాని యః పశ్యతి స పశ్యతి॥

He who looks upon all living beings as upon himself, sees.

## मातृ वत्परदारंग्य परद्रव्याएि लोष्टवत् । \#्यात्मवत्मर्वभूतानि य: पश्डति स पश्यति॥

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { మాతృ వత్పరదారాంశ్చ పర ద్ర్యాశి లోష్టవత్। } \\
& \text { ఆత్రవత్సర్రభూతాని య8 పశ్యతి స పశ్యతి॥ }
\end{aligned}
$$

He who looks upon other men's wives as his mother, and other men's money as clods of earth, he who considers all creatures as himself-he sees [with spiritual wisdom].

> (cf. Böhtlingk's Indische Sprüche, 2. 2173).
> Do as you would be done by.

## 60. घ्यात्म वन्मन्यते जगत्॥

ఆత్రవన్రశ్య తే జXత్॥
[Every man] thinks the world like himself:
61. भ्रात्मश्रतिसमं कोपं यो जानाति स पंडित: ॥
ఆత్రక్తినమం ్ోపం యో జాసొతి స పండితళ:

He is wise whose wrath is limited by his power.
If you cannot bite, never shew your tecth.

## 62. म्रात्मानं सततं रच्चेत् ॥

ఆత్రానం సతతం రే్ష్త్తll

You should always save yoursclf.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { स्यापद्र्थ धनं रचेट्रारान्चेडनेरपि। } \\
& \text { ग्रात्मानं मततं रचेह्दारैरपि धनेरपि ॥ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { You should save money for [a time of ] distress, you should save your } \\
& \text { wife even with [the expenditure of] money; you should always save } \\
& \text { yourself even with [the sacrifice of ] wife and money. } \\
& \text { Solf is the first object of charity. (Latin.). }
\end{aligned}
$$

సం స్కృృత తో కీ క్తులు .

## 63. म्रापदर्थे धनं रच्चेत् ॥

ఆపదす్థ ధ ధనం రే్చేత్$\|$

Money should be saved for a time of need.
भापदर्थो धनं वर्चेत् श्रीमतामापदः कुतः।
सT चेद्पगता लच्मी₹ंंचितार्थो विन प्यति॥
ఆపద
సे చేదపXత ల 急స్సంచితార్థో విసశ్య తి॥
Money should be saved for a time of need, how can distress reach the rich? If fortune depart, the wealth acquired will be lost.

## 64. म्रायुगन्नं पयच्छति॥

ఆయురన్నం ప్రయశ్ఛయియ

Duration of life gives food.
i. e. So long as a man is destined to live, food will not be wanting.

## 65. म्रायुर्मर्माएा रचति॥


Duration of life preserves the vital parts.

> निमग्नस्य पयोराशौ पर्वतात्पतितस्यच ।
> तच्कोएापि द्टस्य ग्रायुर्मर्माषि रचति॥

Life preserves the vital parts of one sunk in the water, of one fallen from a mountain, even of one bitten by [ the serpent 7 Takshaka. (Hitopadeśa, Book 2.)

## 66. अभयुर्याति दिनेदिने ॥


Life goes day by day.
लोक: पृच्कति सद्वार्तर श्रीरे कुग्रं तव।
कुतः कुपलमझ्माकमायुर्याति दिनेदिने॥


Pcople ask by way of compliment 'Are you in good health?' How can we be well when our life is waning day by day? (Kavitaratuakara 152.)

## 67. भ्रालसयादमृतं विषं ॥

ఆలస్యాదమృతం విస్రు|
By delay [in using it] nectar [becomes] poison.
68. म्राश्या वघ्यते लोक: कर्मएा बहैंत्या। ॥ ఆళయా బధ్ీ తే erts కర్రా బహుచింతయా॥
The world is bound by desire, fate, and much thinking.
69. म्राश्रावधि को गतः ॥

```
    ఆశా\alphaథం sో Xతః|
```

Who has reached the limit of his desire ?
70. अ्राशएका परमं दु:खं निराश परमं मुखं ॥ ఆళ్రం పరమం దు8ఖం సురా పరమం సుఖంll

Desire upon desire [causes] the greatest sorrow; contentment, the greatest happiness.
11. ग्राहारे व्यवहारेच त्यक्तलन्जहुखी भवेत् ॥

In eating and in business he who discards modesty will be best off.
(cf. Morton's Bengali and Sanscrit Proverls 805.)
72. अाहारोपि मनुघ्याएां जन्मना सह जायते ॥

Food is provided with the birth of men.

> धर्मंच चिंतयेत्पाज्ःः खाहार नैव चिंतयेत्।
> अाहारोपि मनुष्याएँं जन्मना सह जायते॥

The wise should think of virtue and not of food: food also is created with the birth of men. (Favitaratnâkara l01.)

## दू.

## 73. दूच्छामाना प्रोस्मृष्टि: ॥

ఇచ్ఛాయాతా ప్రభోస్సృష్టి॥

The Lord's creation is His mere will.

$$
\text { "He commanded, and they were created." Psalm cxlviiz. } 5 .
$$

## उ.

74. उत्तमं खार्जितं वित्तं मध्यमं पितुरार्जितं।
\#्रधमं भ्रातृवित्तंच ₹त्रीवित्तमधमाधमं॥
ఉత్తమం స్వార్జితం విత్తం మధ్యమం పితురాగ్జితం1
అధమం ऐతృ విత్తంక స్త విత్తమధమా ధమం"
[To live upon] self-acquired property is good, [ to live upon ] that acquired by a father is middling, [ to live upon] a brother's property is low, [ to live upon] a woman's property is the lowest of the low.
75. उत्तमा कुलविद्या स्यात् ॥
ఉత్తమా కులవిద్యా స్యాత్॥

The caste-craft is the best.

> Every man to his tradc.
76. उत्तमा मानमिच्छंति धनमानौहि मध्यमा:। म्रधमा धनमिचंति मानोहि महतां धनं ॥

```
ఉత్రమా మానమిచ్చంంతి భనమానౌహి మధ్యమా>1
అధమా ధనమిచ్ఛంతి మా నొంిి మసాలాం ధనం|
```

Good men seek honor; middling men seek wealth and honor; base men seek wealth: honor itself is wealth to great men.
77. उत्तमेच नलां कोपो मध्यमे घटिकाद्वयं।

अधमे स्याद्होरानं पापिष्ठे मरएांततः ॥


In a good man, wrath [lasts] for a moment; in a middling man, for two hours ; in a base man, for a day and night; in a great sinner, until death.
78. उत्तीर्लौच जलेपारे नोकया किं प्रयोजनं॥

After the stream has been crossed what is the use of the boat on the other side?
19. उत्पयं प्रतिपन्नस्स परित्यागी विधीयते।।
ఉత్పఢం త్రతిపశ్న్య పళత్యాగో వియీయత్తు

The forsaking of one who has gone out of the right way is enjoined.
80. उत्पद्यंते प्रलीयंते दरिद्राएां मनोरथा: ॥

The desires of the poor spring up and perish.
81. उत्माहस्साहमं धेर्य बुड्विश्शत्ति: पराक्रम:।

षडेते यन तिषंति तन द्वेपि तिष्हति॥

Perseverance, daring, courage, wisdom, strength and valourwhere these six are, there is God.

సం స్కృ త అ్ §ో క్లులు．
82．उदरनिमित्तो बजक्टतवेष：॥
ఉదరనిమిత్రో బహుకృత వేష8\|

For the belly＇s sake many disguises are assumed．
जटिलो मुंडी लुं चितकेशः काषायांबर बङकृतवेष：।
पश्यन्नपिच न पस्खति मूढोद्युद्र निमित्तो बङक्टतवेष：॥
With matted hair，with shaven head，with cropped hair，or in the
honored garl of red－dyed clothes，the fool，［though apparently］seeing，
sees not［Brahma］：－for the belly＇s sake many disguises are assumed．
（Chàturdasamanjarikâstotra．）

43．उद्योग：पुकूषलच्चएं।

Endearour makes the man．

## 8．1．उद्योगिनं पुरूषरसंहमुपेति लच््मी：॥

Fortune favors the persevering and stout－hearted．

```
उन्योगिनं पुरूपमिंहमुपैति लन्मी:
    दैवेन देर्यमिति कापुरूषा उदांति।
देवं निहत्य कुरु पौरूप मात्मश् क्या
    यत्ने कृते यदि न मिद्याति कोच दोंप: ॥
ఉふో
```





Fortune favors the persevering and stout－hearter man．Wretched creatures say＂Destiny must give us．＂Regard mot destiny but exercise all your powers；if your endeavours fail，what falt will there be？
85. उपकारेल नीचानामपकारोधि जायते।

पयः पानं भुजंगानां केवलं विषवर्धनं ॥

పయ8 పానం భూజుగగానం కేనలం ఐిషవర్ధనం॥
By doing good to base men, evil results; the drinking of milk is to snakes only an increasing of poison.
86. उपायेनfि यच्छक्यं नत च्क क्यं पराक्रमे: ॥

That which is possible by stratagem is not possible by valour.
(See Hitopadesa Book II and Böhtlingk's Indische Sprüche 1. 498).
87. उपोदकी समायाति तिंचिलीमंनिएा सह।

पलायध्वं पलायघ्वं रेशे गाकविडंबका:॥
ఉపోదక్క సమాయాతి తింతిణ్మంతికా ససు పలాయధ్వం పలాయధ్వం శ్ర శఁకవిడంబకాళ॥

Upodakî comes with his ininister Tintrin̂̂-flee, flee, ye pretended vegetables.

Said of the excellence of the Upodakî (Basella Cordifolia) when accompanied by Tintrinî (Tamarindus Indica).
88. उपोषितस्स व्याघस्स पारला पश्डमारएं।।

The breaking fast of the fasting tiger is the killing of a cow.
89. उष: मश्सते गार्ग्यग्ग्रकुनंतु न्टहस्पतिः। मनोजयंतु मांड्यो विप्रवाकं जनार्दन: ॥

由ar ప్రళస్య
మనూజయంతు మాండతూయ వి ajవా్యం జనార్దనళ
Gârgya [says] the dawn is best; Brihaspati, the omen ; Mândavya, the victory of the mind; Janârdana, the voice of the Brahman.
Said with reference to fixing a time for setting out on a journey.
స ం స్క_ృ త లో కో క్తu లు.
90. उष्पकाले भवेच्छीतं श्रीतकाले बह्रप्लता ॥
ఉష్ణకాల భవేచ్ఛీతం శీత కాల బహ్ష్ణతా\|

In hot weather, [ people say] 'Let there be cold'; in cold weather, 'Let there be great heat.'
91. उष्पमुष्णन शीतलं ॥
ఉష్ణము ష్ణేన శీతలం|i

Heat with heat [ produces ] cold.

Like cures like. (Latin.)

## कृ.

92. सहाणं कृत्वा घृतं पिबेत्॥ ఋణం కృత్వ ఘృతం పిబేత్॥

Having incurred debt you should eat ghî.
93. कृएव्रएकलंकानं काले लीपो भविष्यति॥ ఋణవ్రణకరంకానాం కాలే లోపో భవిప్యతి॥

Debt, a sore, and a stain will be effaced in time.
94. क्टलानुबंधरूपेए पश्डपपन्नी सुतालया:।

क्टएन्नये चयं यांति का तन परिवेद्ना॥
ఋణానుబంధరూ పేణ పశ్పత్నీ సులాలయా81 ఋణ, క్షయే ఝ్యం యాంతి కా తత ప8 వేదనా॥

Cattle, a wife, children, and a house are the cause of debt; if the debt is cleared, they go to ruin_what sorrow is there in that?

## ए.

95. एक: पापानि कुरुते फलं भुंके महाजनः ॥ ఏ58 పాపాని కురు ఫే ఫలం భూం క్ మహోజనళ\|

One commits sin, many persons suffer the consequences.
96. एका भार्या सुंदरीवा दरीवा ॥

ఏ క భార్యా సుంగరీవా దరీవాష
One wife ; a beantiful woman or a cave.

एको देव: केष्वोवा घिवोवा एको वास: पत्तनेवा वनेवा। एकं मिन्च भूपतिर्वT यतिर्वT एकाभार्या सुंदरीवा द्रीवा ॥
 ఏకం మత్రం భూపతిర్న యతిర్నా ఏకాభార్యా సుందరీవా దరీవా॥

One god, either Kếsava or Śiva; one place of abode, either in a town or a forest ; one friend, either a king or a hermit; one wife, either a beautiful woman or a cave.

(cf. Bühtlingk's Indischc Sprüchc 1. 557.)
97. एकेनेवतु चक्रेएा न रथस्य गतिर्भवेत् ॥

A chariot will not go on one wheel.
98. एति जीवंतभानंदो नरं वर्षमूतादपि॥ పతి ఙీవంతమూనందో నరం నర్షశతాదష్॥

Happiness attends a living man even after a hundred years.
99. एष्टव्या बहव: पुच्ना: ॥
ఏష్ట హ్య బనవః పుతాs"

Many sons are to be desired.

> एष्टव्या बहुव: पुनां: यह्येकोपि गयां ब्रजेत्। गौरींवा वरयेत्कन्यां नीलंवा वृषमुत्सृजेत् ॥

Many sons are to be desired; for one at last may go to Gayâ, or may give away a pure virgin, or free a black bull.
च्रो.
100. स्रौदुंबगाएि पुप्पाएि श्येतवर्षंच वायसं। मत्सपादं जले पश्येन्ननारीहृर्यस्थितं ॥

ఔాదుంబరాణి పుప్సాణి శ్వేతవర్ణంచ చాయసం1 మత్స్యపాదం జలే పశ్యేన్నగారీహృ దయ్థితం॥

The flowers of the fig tree, a white-coloured crow, a fish's foot.in the water, one may see-but not what is in a woman's mind.

Udumbara is the Ficus Glomerata-( See Telugu No. 59.)

## क.

## 101. कं न वश्शीकुरुते भुवि रामा ॥ కం న వశీకరృ తే భువి రామా॥

Whom on earth will a handsome woman not subdue ?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { कुंकुमपंक कलंकितद्रेहा गौरपयीधरकंपित हारा। } \\
& \text { नूपुरहंसरलत्पदपद्मा कन्न वर्यीकुरुते भुवि रामा॥ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Whom on earth will a handsome woman-her body besmeared with
saffron paste, a necklace dangling on her fair bosom, bells tinkling on her
ankles-not subdue? (Bhartrihari.)

## 102．क：पापिष्ठो ममाधधकः॥


What great sinner is greater than I？

## 103．कघयति मंवृतिरेव कामितानि ॥

కథయతి సంనృతి రేవ కామినా॥
Concealment itself reveals the wishes．

104．कर्लीवंध्या काकीवंध्या।।
కたలీవంధ్రా，కాకీనంధ్యా＂
Barren as a plantain，barren as a crow．
A woman who has one child and then dies is like the plantain which produces one bunch and then perishes；a woman who brings forth onc＇ and is afterwards barren is like the crow which lays eggs but once．

## 105．करतलामलकं ॥

కとతలా మలక ०॥
Emblic Myrobalan in the palm of the hand．
To have a thing at one＇s fingers＇ends．
106．कर्तव्यो नातिस्ंचय：॥
కరర్తహ్యూ నాతిసంచయ8॥

Great accumulations should not be made．

```
    कर्तव्यहमंचयो नित्यं कर्लव्यो नानिमंचय:।
    #तिमंचयदोषेए धनुषा जंबुको हतः॥
    కరవ్య`స人\చయ నిత్యం కర్రవ్యో Nాతిసంచయ81
    అతిసంచయదోషేషొ ధనుషా జంబుకో హత&|
    We should always lay up [for the future], but great accumulations
    should not be made; by the folly of excessive hoarding the fox was killed
    by the bow. (Sce Hitopades'a Book I.)
```


## 107．कर्ता भोका जनार्दन：॥

కర్తా భో క్రా జనాక్దీళ॥

Janârdana is the doer and the enjoyer？
The merit of offering a sacrifice，as well as the favor of receiving it，is to be ascribed to Jaudrdana（Visbnu．）

108. कर्माए बTघ्यते बुर्द्रंबुध्या कर्म बTघ्यते ॥
క్ర్రణ బాధ్య తే బుద్ధిర్నబుధ్యా కర్ర బాధ్య తే॥

The mind is ruled by fate, not fate by the mind.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { कर्मणा बाध्यते बुध्धिर्न बुद्या कर्म बाध्यते । } \\
& \text { सु बुड्दिरपि यद्रामो हैमं हरिएमन्वगात्॥ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { సుబుధ్ధిరపి యద్రా హో హైమం హరిణమువ్వ గాత్ : } \\
& \text { Fate rules the mind; not mind the fate; -with all his wisdom, Rame } \\
& \text { pursued the golden deer! }
\end{aligned}
$$

## 109. क ष्टे फले ॥


From labour, fruit.
The gods sell us cverything for our labours. (Latin.).

## 110. कांचनात्कर्ममोचनं ॥

కాఁచనాత్ర_ర్యమొచనం॥
By gold is [obtained] freedom from [the consequences of evil] deeds.

Through the priests.
111. काक: काक: पिक: पिक: ॥ కాక8 కాక8 పొక8 పక8॥

The crow is a crow ; the cuckoo is a cuckoo.
काकः कृष्णः पिक: कृष्णसत्वभेदः पिककाकयो:।
ग्रायाता मधुयामिन्यः काकः काकः पिकः पिक:॥


The crow is black, the cuckon is black; there is no diffcrence between the cuckoo and the crow: but as the spring nights appear, the crow is a crow, the cuckoo is a cuckoo. (i. e. the distinction between them becomes clear when the notes of the cuckoo are heard.)

When men are tried, their relative worth is known.
112. काकतालफलन्याय: ॥

కాకతాలఫలన్యాయ8॥
The crow and the palm fruit.
As a crow happened to perch on a ripe fruit, it fell.
Said of a coincidence.

## 113. काकमांमं ग्डनोचिष्टं ख्यं तदपि टुर्लभं॥

 కకమాంసం శనోచ్ఛిష్టం స్వల్పం తదపి చుర్లభం॥The leavings of crow-flesh by a dog are small; that even is not obtainable.

A churl, when asked to give away a little of his food, first said it was crow-flesh; then, on being pressed, said it was the leavings of a dog ; and at last swallowed the whole of it and said he had none left.

## 114. का कस्य परिवेद्ना॥

 కアちస్య ప8 వేదస•॥Who feels pain?

एक वृच्चसमारुढा नानादेश शिहंगमा:।
पभातेतु दिशो यांति का कस्स पर्वेद्ना॥


Birds of various countries alight upon one tree; but at the dawn, they each go their way-which of them feels pain?

[^3]స ం స్కృృ త లోఠ હrఠ కృ లు.

## 115. काच: काचो मलिर्मएल:॥

$$
\text { క•చః కొW మ మణిర్రణి } ॥
$$

Glass is glass; a gem is a gem.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { मलिर्लुठति पादेन काचश्शिश्रसि धार्यंते। } \\
& \text { घथेनासतु तथेनासतु काच: कावो मरिर्मलि : ॥ }
\end{aligned}
$$

A diamond is trodden under foot and glass is worn on the head; let them be even in that state, glass is glass and a gem a gem.

## 116. का निंता मरएँ रए ॥



What fear is there in death or the battle-field?

यदि क्षम्प्र पदे चिंता अकिसते पदपंक जे।
विषमे दुर्गमे वारि का विंता मर ले र ल।

విషమే డుగ్గ-
If we $O$ Krishna! contemplate, if we have faith in your lotus-like feet, what fear [need we feel] in trouble or difficulty-in death or the battle field?
117. कार्यैपु दासी कर्लेषु मंती रुपे च रंभा च्कमा धरिनी। भोज्येषु माता गयने तु वेग्या षट्कर्मयुका खलु धर्मपन्नी॥ క.


In work, a slave; in business, a minister; in form a Rambhâ;:in patience, [like] the earth; in [providing] food, a mother; in conjugal enjoyments, a courtesan:is not she who possesses these six qualities, a dutiful wife?
118. कालः द्रीडति गच्कत्यायु: ॥

$$
\text { కాల8 క్రీడతి Kచ్ఛత్యా } 000811
$$

Time sports; life goes.

दिनमपि रजनी सायं प्रातश्शिशिएवसंतो पुनरायातः।
कालः क्रीडति गच्छत्यायु₹तदपि न मुंचत्यापापाग्: ॥


Day and night, evening and morning, winter and spring, come again and again; time sports, life goes, but nevertheless the chain of desire loosens not.
(cf. Böhtlingk's Indische Sprüche 3.4181.)
119. कालस्ल कुटिला गति: ॥

$$
\text { sees 50iser x } x \text { Ill }
$$

The ways of time are capricious.

```
अप्रपु म्नंंति पापाला अानुषा घंति राच्चमान्।
कपयः कर्म कुर्बति कालस्य कुटिला गतिः॥
```




```
Stones fluat on water; men kill giants; monkcys perform works; the ways of time are calricious.
```

120. कालो हि बत्नजत्तर: ॥
S•eve హe welx

Time is stronger [ than all things else.]

## 121. कीfिर्यंस्य सजीवर्वति ॥

కీర్య్యస్య సజీవతి॥

He lives, who has acquired fame.

# चलचित्तं चलद्वित्तं चलज्नीवन धौवनं। <br> चलाचलमिद् सर्वं कीर्तिर्यस्य मजीवति ॥ 

చలచ్చి త్తం చలద్వి త్తం చలజ్జీవన యాానం।

Mind is transitory; wealth is transitory; life is transitory; youth is transitory ; all this is fleeting: he [only] lives who has acquired fame.
122. कुपु चेएा कुलं यथा॥
కుపు త్రేణ కులం య థా॥

As a family [ is ruined] by a bad son.

> एकेनापि कुवृत्तेा कोटरस्थेन व किना।
> द््यते तद्वनं सर्व कुपुत्रेा कुलं यथा।I

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { దస్య తే త్వనం సర్వం కుపుత్త కులం యథ11 }
\end{aligned}
$$

By the fire generated in its hollow, a single small tree burns a whole forest, even as a single wicked son brings ruin on his whole family.
123. कुमुमे कुसुमोत्पत्तिएग्रूयते न च दृग्यते॥

The production of a flower in a flower, has never been heard of, nor seen.

A riddle propounded by King Bhoja, through his mistress, to Kaliddsa. The poet, addressing her, replied-completing the couplet -

## बाले तब मुखांभोजे द्टपमिंदीवरद्वयं॥


O girl! two bluc lotuses (eyes) are seen in the lotus of sour face.

## 124. कृतॄ्य कर एां नाधित मृतद्य मर एं यया।

 गतस्य शोचना नास्ति एतद्वेद बिदां मतं !$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { కృతస్య కరణం నాస్తి మృతస్య మరణం యథా। } \\
& \text { Xతస్య శోచనా నాస్తి ఏత్వ్వదవిదాం మతంil }
\end{aligned}
$$

There is no doing of a thing done; there is no death for a dead man; there is no [advantage in] grief for that which is passed-this is the opinion of the learned in the Vedas.
125. कृपलस्य धनं याति वनितस्वरपार्थिवे: ॥

A miser's wealth goes by fire, robbers, and kings.
126. कोकिलानां स्वरोरूपं पातिव्रत्यं तु योषितां। विद्या रूपं विरूपाएंं चमा रूपं तपस्विनां॥

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ళోళీలానం స్వగోీూపం పాతివ్య్యం తు యాషితాం। }
\end{aligned}
$$

The voice is the beauty of cuckoos; chastity is the beauty of women; learning is the beauty of the deformed; patience is the beauty of ascetics.
127. कोप: पापसय कारसं ॥
కోప8 పాపస్య కారాశ0॥

Anger is a cause of sin.
128. कोरुक् हितमितभुक् ॥

Who is without disease? He who eats what agrees with him moderately.
kâlidasa's interpretation of a lird's cry "koruk, koruk."
129. कोगानान् पंडित्: खल्लु॥ కోీనాన్ చ్రంతః ఖలుII

Is not the man possesserl of bonks a l'antit?
130. कोपीनवंतः रबलु भाग्यबंतः ॥


Are not those who have a clout the fortunate ?
i. e. Anchorites.

Said jokingly of a stingy fellow.
131. क्रियायिद्विर्मत्वे भवति महतां नोपकरशःः॥ B.

Success in an undertaking rests in the strength of great men, not in the means.
132. कोडेमनोधावति ॥

The mind runs to the [mother's ] breast.
"The love of native country prevails in all." (Morton).


My residence is a golden cage; my body is stroked ly the lotus-like hands of kings; I am fed with the delicious mango and pomegranite; milk, equal to nectar, forms my drink; the repetition of the name of Rama is ny constant task in the assembly; I am a clever parrot; yet still, alas! nus heart yearns for the hollow of my native tree.

## ख.

## 133. खलः केन निवार्यते॥

ఖల8 క్న ని వార్య తే॥
By what can a wicked man be checkéd?

# सर्प: क्रूरः खल: क्रूरः सर्पात्क्भूरतर्: खलः। 

मंन्रोषधनश्शस्तर्प: खल: केन निवार्यते॥

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { సర్ప8 కృ, ర8 ఖల8 కూ ర8 సర్పాత్ కూరృతర8 ఖల81 }
\end{aligned}
$$

The serpent is cruel; a wicked man is cruel; a wicked man is more cruel:-a serpent yields to spells and medicines, but by what can a wicked man be checked?
134. खलानां दुर्जनानां च द्विविधित परित क्रिया । उपायान्मुखभंगो वा दूरतो वा विस्रनं॥


For the wicked and the evil, the remedy is of two kinds:either to disgrace them by strategy, or to leave them at a distance.

## $\boldsymbol{ग}$.

## 135. गंडूषजलमानेश्या परी फरफरायते ॥ Xoడూషజలమా తేఱ ళఫరీ ఫరఫరాయ తే॥

The Śapharï splashes in even a mouthful of water.

> Saphari is a small fish (Cyprinus Sophore.)-"Said of a low person unduly elated with a small advancement, and co assuming a ridiculousimportance," (Morton).
సంస్⿴巳 త ers gro 飞ృ el.

## 136．गएाद्नहीता वर्धैत गएस्य तु न किंचन ।

गलम्रदाता हीयेत गलस्य तु न किंचन ॥

Xゅ四దాతా హీయేత Xణస్య తు న కించనII
He who takes from a number will gain＿it is nothing to a number；he who gives to a number will lose＿it is nothing to a number．

## 137．गतं न शोचामि हृतं स्मशमि ॥

रతం న శోచామి కృతం స్తరామి॥
I mourn not for the past，I remember［the benefits］done ［ to me．］
（cf．Morton＇s Bengali and Sanscrit Proverbs 836．）
Vain repining is unprofitable but gratitude is a duty．

## 138．गतजलसेतुबंधनं ॥

Хతజలసたతుబంధనం॥

Repairing the tank－bund after the water had escaped．

```
                                    (See TELUGU No.77.)
```

To cover the well when the child is drowned．（Cerman．）．
139．गतानुगतिको लोको न लोक：पार्मार्थिक：।
सेतो सैकतलिंगेन नष्टं मे ताम्रभाजनं ॥


Following those gone before，people reason not；by making a sand lingam at the bridge，my copper pot is lost．

A man having buried his copper pot to go and bathe at Adam＇s bridge near Râmeśvaram made a sand linganz over it to mark the place：crowds of people following，senselessly did the same，so that it was a hopeless task for the owner to look for his property．

```
Silly shccp, where one gocs, all gu. (Spambh.)\
```

[^4]140. गता बङता कांते स्वल्पा तिष्ठति शूर्वरी

दूति चित्ते समाधाय कुरुष्व जनरंजनं॥
గత బహుతర కాంతే స్వల్ప తిష్దత శర్వకీ
ఇతి చిత్తే సమాధాయ కరక్ర జనరంజనం॥
O beautiful woman! The night hos mostly passed, little remains, bear this in mind and please the people.

Said to an actress, who had danced long but received no present.
141. गतो बहतरः कालस्बल्प एवावश्यिय्यते ॥
X§ో బహుతరళ కాలస్స్వల్ప ఏ వావశిష్య త్\|

Time has mostly gone, little only remains.

```
Therefore prepare for another world.
```

142. गुएदोषो बुधो ग्टहन्निंदुच्वेलातिवे म्वर:। शिर्मा स्लाघते पूर्व परं कंठे नियच्कति ॥
 ిరసా ళ్లాఘత ఫూర్వం పరంకంే నియశ్ఛతి॥
The wise man deals with virtues and faults as Siva [dealt with] the moon and the poison; he praises the former with his head and keeps the latter in his throat.
> i. e. he does not expose the faults of others, though he praises their good qualities.

Alluding to the 'Churning of the ocean'.
143. गुfलनि गुएज्तो इमते नागुएगीलस्य परितोष:।

म्रलिरेति वनात्कमलं न दर्दुर्त्वेकवासोपि ॥


An appreciator of good qualities is pleased with a good man, but no pleasure [is experienced] by the bad man ; the bee goes from the forest to the lotus, but not so the frog, though he lives with it.
సం స్కృత తో હీక్తు లు.

## 144. गुएी गुएां वेच्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुए: ॥


A good man appreciates virtue; a bad man appreciates it not. गुएी गुएां वेत्ति न वेच्ति निर्गुलो बली बलं वेच्ति न वेच्ति निर्बल:। पिको वमंतस्य गुाएं न वायस: करी च मिंहस्य बलं न मूषिक: ॥



The virtuous man appreciates virtue, the bad man appreciates it not; the stroug man, and not the feeble, understands strength ; the cuckoo, and not the crow, feels the influcuce of the spring; the elephant, and not the mouse, justly values the strength of the lion.
145. गुरूनिंदा घ्योगति: ॥

గకునిందా అభోXతిః
Reproaching a Guru is the road to perdition.
146. ग्टहीत दूव कोश्षेषु मृत्युना धर्ममाचरेत् ॥

You should practise virtue as if death had seized you by the hair.
147. ग्रामेक< Tंज 11

One night in a village.

> A wandering life.

## 日。

148. घृतस्य पानसाधारो वा पानख्य घृतमाधारो वा॥
ఘృ తr

Does the vessel hold the ghî, or the ghî hold the vessel?
Said by a would-be logician, as he turned the jar upside down, and so lost all the contents.

> Applietl to foolish argumentation.

## च.

## 149. चंदनं न वने॥

చండనం న వసే॥

There is no sandal in the forest.

```
        "The sandal tree grows not in every wood-Eminent persons are
rarely seen.'' (Morton.)
```

150. चटकस्य मांसं भागघूं॥

చటకస్య మాంసం ఖాxళతం\|
A hundred shares of a sparrow's flesh.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { To make two bites of a cherry. } \\
& \text { He'll make nineteen bits of a lilberry. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## 151. चर्वितचर्वएं ॥

జళ్వతచర్వణం॥

Chewing the chewed.
Said of a man repeating a foolish speech.
He harps ay on ac string.

## 152. चिंता ज्वरो मनुख्याए। ॥

చింతా జ్వకో మనుష్యాణ్ందI

Sorrow is the fever of men.
(See Böhtlingk's Indische Sprüche 1.913.)

## 末.

153. किन्ने कर्णो लूने पुच्छे ग्वाश्येत नाग्वो न गर्द्य: ॥

ఛे స్న్ క స్
By slitting the ears and cutting the tail, a dog is but a dognot a horse, not an ass.

$$
\text { N o స్చల త లrb } \tilde{\delta}^{r 6} \text { sృ ev. }
$$

## F.

## 154. जनताक्यंतु कर्तव्यं॥

జనవాక్యంత్ కర్య్యం॥
One should act according to the people's voice.

```
The voice of the people; the voice of God. (Latin.)
```


## 155. जनिताषीपनेता च येन विद्योपटिक्यते।

 ग्रन्नदाता भयनाता पंचेते पितर ₹सम्टता: ॥$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { జనతాచోహ సేతా చ かేన విదోయ్జిశ్య తే } \\
& \text { అన్నదృా భయతాతా సంచైతే ఓతరస్సృ ృతాః }
\end{aligned}
$$

He who brought you forth; he who invested you with the sacred thread; he from whom you received instruction; the giver of food; he who saved you from danger-these five are to be remembered as fathers.

## 156. जन्मप्रभृति दारिद्रंद्यं द्शवर्षाएल बंधनं।

 समुद्रतीरे मरएां कश्रिद्मोगो भविष्यति॥

There will be poverty from birth, ten years' imprisonment, death on the sea shore, and [ then ] a little enjoyment.

The divine writing on a skull (See Telugu No. 1344) picked up by Bhoja Raja; the "enjoyment" was interpreted by Kalidâsa to be a ride in Bhoja Râja's palankin.

## 157. जातस्स मर एं धुवं ॥

జాతస్య మరణం థ్రువం॥

To him who is born, death is certain.
158. जामाता दश्रो गुह: ॥
జామాతా దశమో X హ8॥

A son-in-law is the tenth planet.
A troublesome fellow.

159．जामाचर्थं ग्रपितस्य मूपह्यातिथिम्य：। पथम परिवेषले न पाधान्यं हीयते॥

The pre－eminence of the son－in－law is not diminished by first serving the guests with the pulse cooked for him．

## 160．जिघांमंतं जिघांसीयात्，॥

జొఘాంసంతం జిఘాంసీయాత్ |l

You may kill him who wishes to kill you．
साततायिनमायांतमपि वेद्रांतगं र ऐ।
जिघांसंतं जिघांसीयान्नतेन बह्महा भवेत्।।


You may kill a man on the field of battle who attempts to kill you though he be learned in the Vedanta；you will not by that become a Brahman－slayer． Solf－preservation is the first law of nature．

## 161．जिकाये वर्तते लन्मीर्जिकाग्रे मिचबांधवा：।

जिकाये बंधनप्राप्रिर्जिकागे मरएं धुवं ॥

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { でహ్వా 选 వt్త లe }
\end{aligned}
$$

Fortune rests on the tip of the tongue；friends and relatives rest on the tip of the tongue；suffering imprisonment rests on the tip of the tongue；death rests on the tip of the tongue．

## 162．जीर्षमन्न प्रगंमीयाइ्भार्यंं च गतयौवनां।

रएात्प्रत्यागतं पूरूं सद्यं च गुह्हागतं ॥

You should praise food digested，a wife whose youth has gone，a hero returned from the battle－field，and the grain which has come to the house．

163. ज्चेक्वंतु न हि ज्चेष्ठे ज्चेष्ठत्वं गुल उच्चते॥

Superiority is not in seniority ; superiority is attributed to virtue.

## 164. ज्वरांतेतु विर्चनं ॥

జ్వరాంతేతు విరేచనం\|

After a fever, a purge.
ट.

## 165. टीका टूकामपेच्चते।।

టీso kూ కామ ప్ష త్\|

The commentary requires a commentary: Obscurum facere per obscurius.

## $\overline{\text { п }}$.

166. तंतुद्देशं न पश्यामि यच्च भ्राता महोद्र: ॥ తంతుచేశం న పత్యామి యత్ర एలతా సహైదరళ॥

I see not the country where a brother is.

## देशेदेशे कलनारिए देशेदेशे च बांधवा:। <br> तं तु देशां न पक्यामि यत्र म्राता सहोद्रः ॥


తం తు చేళం న పశ్యామి యత్ర 队ా సహ్యాదర॥
Wives can be procured in all countries, and relatives as well, but I see not a country where there is a brother born of the same womb.
167. तवाप्यर्ध ममाप्यर्ध॥

త玉ాప్యర్ధం మమాప్యర్ధం॥
Half yours, half mine.
Said by a Brahman impostor who was caught repeating sham Mantras.
168. तसकर्स्य वधो दंडो दामीदंडसतु मुंडनं। भार्यादंड: पृथक्क्या मिनद्यंडस्वभाषएं ॥


Death is the punishment of a robber, the punishment of a harlot is shaving the head; separation a toro is the punishment of a wife, the punishment of a friend is not speaking to him.

## 169. ताजच शोभते मूर्बो यार्वल्किंचिन्न भाषते॥



A fool shines so long as he says nothing.

दूरतश्शोरोभे मूर्वो लंबशाटपटावृतः। ताचच शोभते मूखो यावर्किंचिन्न भाषते॥



A fool looks well at a distance with his flowing garments; a fool shines so long as he says nothing.

Every fool is wise when he holds his tongue. (Italian.)
A fool, if he holds his tongue, passes for wise. (Spanish, it
170. तिलतंडुलन्याय: ॥
తిలతండులన్యాయ్య11

Sesamum seed and rice.

Though mixed, their difference will always be seen.
171. तृणजलूकान्याय: ॥

తృణజలఅ厂 కాన్యయయః॥
Like the leaping leech.
Which jumps along holding on by its head and tail alternately, not letting go its hold at one end until fixed at the other.
$A$ bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
172. ताएव्नघुतरहतूल₹तूलादपि च याचक: ।

वायुना किं न नीतोसी मामयं याचयेदिति॥

వాయునా కిం న నీతోసౌ మూమయం యాచయేదితి॥
Cotton is lighter than grass and a beggar is lighter (more insignificant) than cotton-why is he not carried away by the wind? "Lest he should beg of me" [fears the wind.]
173. तृष्णावधिं को गत: ॥

Who has reached the limit of desire ?
निःसो ह्येकशतं शती दशूतं लन्चं सह्साधिपो
लन्चेशः चितिपालतां चितिपति ग्रुक्रेशचत्मंपद्ं।
चक्रेशः पुनरिंद्रतां मुरपतिर्बह्मा६पदं वांकति
ब्रह्मा विप्पुपदं हरिहर्पद्ं तट्सावधिं को गतः ॥

ల氯శః \} \}


He who has nothing wishes for a hundred; he who has a hundred wishes for ten liundred; the possessor of a thousand desires a lakh; the owner of a lakh desires a kingdom; the ruler of a kingdom longs for an empire; the emperor again wishes for Indra's possessions; Surapati desires to be in Brahma's place; Brahmá to be in Vishnu's; Hari covets Hara's dominion - who has reached the limit of desire?
174. त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थै ग्रामस्यार्थे कुलं त्यजेत्।

ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थ म्रात्मार्थे पृथिवों त्य जेत्।।


You should forsake a man for the sake of your family; you should forsake your family for the sake of your village; you should forsake your village for the sake of your country; you should forsake the earth for the sake of yourself.

## 175. निशंकुसर्गारोह्एां ॥

(ి), శంకస్వర్గాయోహాణం॥

Triśanku's mounting to heaven.
King Trisanku, a descendant of Ikshwâku, having been exalted to heaven by the power of Viśvâmitra was hurled from thence headlong by Indra, and remained ever after, in mid-air, head down and heels upward! (See Muir's Sanscrit Texts, Part I, pp. 100-103.)

The result of ambition-Applied also to a matter kept in suspense, neither settled one way nor the other. (cf. Morton's Bengali and Sanscrit Proverls 810.)

> द.

## 176. दंडो दपगुणो भवेत् ॥

డండో దళగ్ణో భవే

A stick has ten uses.
177. दर्दुंग यच वक्रारहतन मोनं हि शोभनं ॥
దర్దురా యత్ర వక్రాత్తత మూనం హి శోభనం॥

Where frogs are the croakers, there silence is becoming.
సం స్కـృ త లో కోక్తు లు .

## भद्रं कृतं क्रतं मौनं कोकिलेजलदागमे ।

दर्दुरा यच वक्तारहतच मोनं हि शोभनं॥

దర్దరా యత్త వక్తారస్తత నూొనం హి శోభనం॥
Cuckoos do well to keep silent in the winter; where frogs are the croakers, there silence is becoming.

## 178. दश्माता हर्गोतकी ॥

దశమాతా హళీతక్తీ॥
Harîtakî is [ equal to] ten mothers.

Harîtaki is the Terminalia Chebula; "the tender buds of this tree are formed into galls which are much prized as an astringent medicine and also as a mordant in dyeing." (W. Elliot's Flora Andhrika.) The fruit is used as a purgative.
179. दाता दरिद्र: द्धपएो धनान्यः पापी चिरायुझमुकृती गतायुः। राजाकुलीनस्मुकुलेन सेव्य: कलौ युगे षड्डुएमाग्रयंति॥



In the Kali Yuga men will suffer these six changes: the liberal man will be poor; the miser will be rich; the sinner will be longlived; the good man will be shortlived; the king will be of low birth; and he will be served by a man of high birth.
180. दातत्वं प्रियवकृत्वं धीरत्वमुचितज्ञा। प्यभ्यामेन न लम्यंते चत्वाइसमहजागुएा: ॥



Liberality, sweetness of speech, courage, judgment: these four natural qualities are not attained by practice.
181. दानं दTत्टवशं ॥

దానం దాతృవశం॥
Giving is in the power of the giver.
Giving or not giving depends upon the will of him who has the means of giving.

## 182. दारिद्यदोषो गुसराशिनाशिक: !

దారి.్య్యదోషో Kంణరాశినాశకళ\|

The defect of poverty is the destroyer of a host of virtues.

# प्रंक्य दोषी गुएसन्निपाते निमज्जतींदोरिति यो बभाषे। <br> नूनं न छष्टं कविनापि तेन दारिद्धदोषो गुएापिनाश्रक:॥ <br>  <br> నూనం న దృష్టం కవినాపి తేన దారిట్ర్యదోషో గంణరాళినశక 11 <br> The poet, who has said that the blemish of a dark spot is lost in the many beauties of the moon, surely did not observe that the defect of poverty is the destroyer of a host of virtues. 

Poverty is no vice, but it is a sort of leprosy. (French.)*

## 183. दानिएयाद्धननाश्नं॥

బిష్య్యాడ్ధననాశనం॥

Complaisance empties the purse.

## 184. दिवा काकरताद्झीता॥

దివా కాకరుతాద్భీతా॥

In the daytime she was frightened by the cawing of a crow.
The feigued timidity of a loose woman. (See the Bhojacharitra.)
సం స్కృృ త లో §ో క్తర లు.
185. दीर्घश्टंगमनड्वाहं निर्ल ज्ञां विधवां स्त्रयं ।

पूर्दमचरमंयुकं दूरतः परिवर्जयेत् ॥


శూ ద్రమ范రసంయుక్రం బూంరతః ప8వర్జయేత్॥
Keep clear of a bull with long horns, a widow without shame, and an educated Śâdra.
186. दुर्जनं दूरतसत्यजेत् ॥

Keep clear of a bad man.
Kccp yourself from the anger of a great mann, from the tumult of a moob, from a man of ill fanc, from a widow that has been thrice marricd, from a wind that comes in at a hole, and from a reconciled encmy.
187. दुर्जन: परिहर्तव्यो विद्ययालंकृतोपि सन्।

मलिना भूषितहसर्प: किमसौ न भयंकर: ॥
 మణినా భూషతస్సర్పః కిమసౌ న భయంకరళ॥

Though he be adorned with learning, a bad man is to be shumed; is a snake adorned with a gem not to be feared?

A jowel called Sarpamani (snake-stone) is said to be found in the head of a snake.
188. दुर्जन: प्रथमं पूज्यस्मज्जनसतदनंतरं । पद्रच्चालनं पूर्व मुखपचालनं परं।।


The bad man to be honored first and the good man afterwards; the fect to be washed first, and the mouth afterwards.
189. दुजैंनः प्रियवादी च नेतद्विग्यामकारएं।

मधु तिष्हति जिदागे हुद्ये तु हलाहलं ॥


Though a bad man speak soft words, that is no ground for confidence in him; it is honey on the tip of the tongue and poison in the heart.

( Sec TELUCOTV, No. 1, de.)

190. दुर्बलस्य बलं गाजा बाल़ानं रोदनं बलं॥
శుర్బలస్ర బలం శాబా బాలానాం రోదసం బలం॥

The king is the strength of the weak, crying is the strength of children.

> Because they obtain what they want by it.
191. दुर्भिच्चनल्पं ₹मर्लं चिराय ॥

Famine for a short time, the remembrance of it long.
(See Morton's Bengali and Sanscrit Proverls $\delta 30$ ).
192. दुप्टा भार्या गठं मिचें भृत्योहंकारमंयुत: । ममर्पे च गृहे वामो मृत्युरेव न संश्यः ॥

దు空 ए

A wicked wife, a false friend, a servant with pride, living in a house with a snake are [causes of ] death, without doubt.
సం స్కృృత తో §ోక్రు లు .
193. दूरस्था: पर्वता ₹म्या₹समीपस्या₹तु बर्बरा: ॥
దూరస్థా8 పర్వతా రమ్యాస్సమిపస్థాస్తు బర్బరాళ॥

Mountains are beautiful at a distance, rugged when near.
(See TELUGU, No. 1181.)
194. दूषक श्च क्रियाशून्यो निद्टष्टो दीर्घकोपन:।

चत्वाश: कर्मचंडाला जातिचंडाल उत्तम: ॥


A foul mouthed man, a man without employment, a low fellow, a revengeful man - these four are base from their evil deeds; the base-born are better.

## 195. दृष्टिपूतं न्यमेत्पादं वस्नपूतं जलं पिबेत्।

 सत्यपूतां वद्देदाचं मन:पूतं समाचरेत्॥ దృష్టిప్తం న్య సత్పాదం వ స్త ప్తం జలం పిచేత

The foot should be placed [on a spot] seen to be clean, water should be drunk after having been strained through a cloth; a word should be spoken with truth, [a business ] should be done with consideration.
196. देवं पुरुषरुपेस॥
చైపం పురీష్య

God in the form of man.
God works through men, as His instruments.
197. दैवस्य चिनागति:॥

$$
\text { చైవస్య చితా } \text { 〇తి॥ }
$$

Various are the ways of fortune.

## 198. दूवाधीनं जगत्मर्व मंचाधीनं तु द्देवतं।

 तन्मंनं बाह्मएाधीनं शाद्म एो मम देवता ॥

The whole world is subject to God, God is subject to a Mantra, that Mantra is subject to the Brahman, the Brahman is my god.

## 199. देवे बले दुर्बले ॥

When fortune fails, [ nothing can be done.]
200. दोषा वाच्या गुरोरपि॥

The defects, even of a Guru, should be told.

> श्नोरपि गुला वाच्या दीषा वाचा गुरोरपि। सर्वदा सर्वयत्नेन पुर्चे शिघ्ये हिते वदेत् ॥

Virtues, even in an enemy, should be acknowledged; defects, even in a Guru, ought to be pointed out: always, and with all endeavour, should the soo and the scholar be taught wisdom.
201. द्रव्यं मूल्येन श़्र्यति ॥
ఱ్రవ్యం ము ల్య్యన శుధ్యతి॥

A thing is valued for its price.
फलं तु चालनाच्कुच्येत् गोमयेन गुह्ं तथा।
चाइयोगेन वझंनं च द्रव्यं मूल्येन श्रुघ्यति॥

A fruit becomes purified by washing; so a house by cow-dung; and a cloth by the use of fuller's earth; a thing is valued for its price.

## ध.

202. धनमूल मिद् जगत् ॥
భనములమిదం జxత్॥

In this world, money is the means.
203. धर्में च चिंतयेत्माज्ञ:॥

A wise man should think of virtue.

## 204. धर्मस्स मून्मा गतिः॥

ఛర్త్ర సూ ⿷్త్ Xతిః
The way of justice is mysterious.

यातः च्मामखिलां मदाय हर्यें पातालमूलं बलिः। सकुप्रस्थविमर्जनात्सच मुनिस्खर्ग समारोपित:॥ अाबाल्यादसती सत्ती मुरपुरीं कुंती ममारोह्यत्। हा सीता पतिदेत्रतागमद्धो धर्मस्स मन्त्मा गति: ॥


Making over all the earth to Hari, Bali went down to the bottom of Patala; with the offering of a measure of nour of fried corn, the celebrated Rishi [Kuchela] procured his clevation to Heaven; in spite of her unchaste character from youth. Kunti rose to the region of angels; while. alas, Sitat, in spite of her derotion to her husband, weut down finto the earth] ; - the way of justice is mysterious.
205. धर्मी वर्धति वर्धति ॥
ధర్యో వర్ధతి వర్యతి॥

Virtue increases and increases.
206. धारां तु पश्यति न कम्चन योगसिद्ध: ॥

No gifted Yogi can see the stream.
म्रानंद्तांडवपुरे द्रविडस्य गेहे ।
चित्रं वशिष्ठवनितासममाज्यपात्वम् ॥ हा हंत हंत परिनर्तंति तन द्वर्वो। धारंं तु पश्यति न कम्यन योगसिद्धू:॥
ఆనందతాండవపుశ ద్రవిడస్య र्रीహే।
చిత్రం వశిష్ఠవనితాసమమాజ్యపాత్రం॥
హా హంత హంత పరనర్తతి తత దర్వ।
ధారాం తు పశ్రతి న కశ్చు యో $\times$ సిద్ధళ
In the city of Anandatandava, in the house of a Dravida, there is a wonder-the ghî pot is like Vaśishṭa's wife, the spoon dances in it ; Aha! Aha! no gifted Yogi can see the stream.
(See TELUGU No. 2411.)
Vaśishṭa's wife, Arundhatî, is the personification of one of the Pleiades. The allusion here is to the smallness of the star.
207. धूर्तर्जगद्वंच्यते।

The world is deceived by the wicked.
208. धुर्यं सर्वच माधकं ॥
షైకం సర్వ త సాధకొ॥

Courage is in all things a means [ of success.]

न.
209. नंद्रो राजा भविघ्यति ॥
నందో రాజా భవిష్యతి॥

Nanda will become a king.

## 210. न ग्टहं ग्टहमित्याइर्गंदिएी ग्टहमुचते ॥

₹ Xృహం Xృ హమిత్యా హుర్గృ హిణీ Xృ హషుచ్య తే॥

It is not a house they call the house, but the housewife.
न ग्टहं ग्रहमित्याइर्गृधिएी ग्रमुच्यते।
तया हि सहितस्सर्वान् पुरुपार्थान् समम्नुते ॥
న $X_{e}$ హం $X_{e}$ హమిత్యొ హు $x_{e}=$ హిక్ $X_{e}$ హముచ్య తే।
తంా హి సహితస్సర్వాణ పురుషార్థాణ సమశ్న్ తే॥

It is not a house they call the house but the housewife; one possessed of her enjoys all the pleasures man is capable of.

## 211. न च द्वैवात्परं बलं ॥ న చ इైవాత్పరం బలం॥

There is no power greater than that of fate.
न च विद्यासमो बंधुर्न च व्याधिसमो रिपु: ।
न चापत्यसम: ₹नेहो न च देवात्पर्ं बलं ॥

న చా పత్యసమ8 స్న్య్య న చ శ్రనాత్పరం బలం!
No relative is equal to learning; no enemy is equal to disease; no affection is equal to that for a child; there is no power greater than that of fale.
212. न च धनर्गโवंतबांधवशूरां ॥

న చ భనగళ్వతతాంధవశరణం॥
Be not dependent on a purse-proud relation.

## वरमसिधारा तरुतलवासो वरमिह्ह भिचा वर्मुपवास: ।

वरमपि घोरे नरके पतनं न च धनगर्वितबांधवशा एां॥
వరమస్ధారా తరుతలవాసૅ 6 వమిహ భికా వరము పవాస81
వరమపి ఘూంశ నరక పతనం న చ ధనగ8్వతణ్ాంధవళరణం॥
Better is the edge of a sword, or to live under a tree-better is it to beg, to starve, or even to fall into the dreadful hell, than to depend on a purse-proud relation.

## 213. न चलति खलु वाक्यं मम्ननानां कदाचित्, ॥ న చలతి ఖలు వక్యం సజ్జనానాం కదాచిత్॥

The words of the good will surely never fail.

```
उद्यति यदि भानु: पश्चिमे दिगिवभागे।
विकसति यदि पद्मः पर्वतानां शिखाये ॥
प्रलति यदि मेरू: श्रीततां याति वर्क़:।
नचलति खलु वाक्यं सज्जनानंं कदाfचत्,॥
ఉదయతి యది ఖాను8 పశ్చిమే దిశ్వఖా\\
వికసతి యది పద్ర8 పర్వతానాం శఖాగ్ర|
పుచలతి యమి మేరు8 ళీతలాం యాతి వహిన్వ1
నచలతి ఖలు వాక్యం సజ్జనానాం కదాచిత్|
```

Even if the sun should rise in the west, even if the lotus should bloom on the peaks of the mountains, even if Meru should shake, even if fire should feel cold, -the words of the good will surely never fail.

## 214. नदीनां सागरो गति: ॥

$$
\text { నదీనాం సాగరో } \mathrm{X} \text { తి॥ }
$$

The ocean is the course of rivers.

$$
\text { Death is the common lot of all. (Latin, })^{\circ}
$$

[^5]$$
\text { సం స/,o) త eో } \mathrm{E}^{ో} \text { క్రు లు. }
$$

## 215. न दु:खं पंचभिस्मह ॥ <br> న దుఃఖం పంచభిస్సహ॥

With five [others] there is no sorrow.

```
₹थातव्यं पंचभि:सार्थ गंतव्यं पंचभिससह।
भोक्तवं पंचभिससार्थ न दु:खं पंचभिससह॥
స్థాతవ్యం పంచభసస్స్ ర్థం Xcతవ్యం పంచభిస్సహం।
భో క్తవ్యం పంచభిస్సార్థం న దుళఖం పంచభిస్సహ్l
```

You should stop along with five [ others ]; walk along with five [others]; eat along with five [others]; with five [others] there is no sorrow.

Company in distress makes trouble less. (French. )*

## 216. न देवस्टृष्टिनाघ्टक: ॥ న దేవస్సృ ${ }^{\text {Li }}$ Nాశకళ॥

God is not the destroyer of his creation.

## न माता शपते पुनं न दोषं लभते मही।

न हिंमां कुरूते साधुर्नद्दे वसमृष्टिनाशक:॥



A mother curses not her son; the earth suffers not harm ; a good man does no injury; God is not the destroyer of His creation.

## 217. न दोषं लभते मही ॥

న దోపం లభతే మహీః

The Earth does not feel evil.
218. न भूतो न भविष्यति ॥

న భూయో న భవిన్య తి॥
It has not been and it will not be.
प्रन्नदानात्परं दानं न भृतं न भविष्यति।
ग्रन्नेन धार्यते सर्व जगद्रेतचाचरं॥
అన్నదానాత్పరం నానం న భూతం న భవిన్యతి।

A greater gift than that of food, has not been and will not be; by food this whole world, animate and inanimate, is sustained.
219. नमंति फलिनो वृचा नमंति गुलिनो जनाः॥ నమంతి ఫలిన్ర వృฐ్ నమంతి గంణినో జనా
Fruitful trees bend down, men of wisdom stoop.
The truly great are humble.
नमंति फलिनो वृच्ता नमंति गुएिनो जनाः।
गड्घघ्ककाष्टं च मूर्वश्च भिद्यते न च नम्यते।।
ฟమంతి ఫలినో వృక్ గమంతి గుళినొం జనా 81

Fruitful trees leend down, men of wisdom stoop;-a dry stick and a fool can be broken but not bent.
220. नमंति संतसतेलोक्यादपि लब्बुं समुन्नतिं।

Good men bend to obtain the highest clevation, even above the three worlds.

## 221. न माता गपते पुन्न॥

A mother curses not her son.

$$
\text { సం స్కృృ త er } \mathrm{Er}^{6} \text { క్తర లు. }
$$

## 222. नराएँं नापितो धूर्त: ॥ <br> నరాణాం నాపోో ఫియ్త్ర॥

Among men a barber is the [greatest] knave.

## 223. नव नव वयं पंच ॥

నవ నవ వయం चంఇు।

Nine, Nine-we [know] five.

> When on one occasion, a Boice was heard crying "Nava, Nava," Kâlidasa replied " we [only know] five [grammars].

## 224. न विद्या कारएं पुंसां भाग्यमेव हि कार्एं।

## पाषाएास्य कुतो विद्या देवत्वमुपतिष्ठते।।

న విద్య కారణ申 పుంసాం ऍాగ్య మేవ హి కారణం।
పాషాణస్య శుతో విద్యా దేవత్వ ముపతిష్ఠతే॥
The learning of men is not a cause [ of greatness]; what learning has a stone? but it obtains divinity.
(See TELUGU No. 2063.)
225. नम्टस्य कान्या गति: ॥
నష్ట్య కాన్య Xతిళ॥

What other resource has a ruined man?
भिज्चो मांमनिषेवएं किमुचितं किं तेन मद्यं विना। मघ्यं चापि तव प्रियं प्रियमहो वारांगनाभिस्सह। वेश्याप्यर्थहुचि: कुतसतब धनं घ्यूतेन चौर्यैए वा। चौर्यद्यूतपरि স्रमोसित भवती नष्टस्स कान्या गति:॥
 మద్యం చాపి తవ ప్రియం ప్రియమాహ్య వారాంగనా భిస్సహ1 వేశ్యా ప్యర్థరుచి8 కతస్తవ ధనం డ్యూ తేన చౌర్యేణ వా చౌర్యదూయ్యపరిశ్ర మాస్తి భవీో నష్టస్య కాన్య Xతి॥॥

[^6]226. न ₹न्री खातंच्यमहति ॥

A woman is not fit for independence.
227. न हिंसां कुरुते साधु: ॥ న హे०సాం కరుతే సాధున॥

A good man does no injury.
228. न हि प्रमाएं जंतृनामुत्तर्चलीवने॥


There is no law for living beings of life for the next moment.
(See TELUGU No. 1963.)
229. न हि चर्वसमर्व जानाति ॥ इ హ సర్వస్సర్వం జనతత\|

No one knows everything.
230. न चि सर्वे भवादृश T: ॥ ऽ హి సt్వ భవాృృళ్ళ॥

All are not like you.
231. न हि मुखं दु:खेंरिना लम्यते ॥

No pleasure is obtained without pain.

> No rose without a thorn.
232. नानृतं वदेत् ॥
నానృతం వదేత్॥

A lie should not be told.

## 233. नानृतात्पातकं परं॥ నానృ తాత్పాతకం పరం॥

There is no greater sin than a lie.
234. नार्टः कलहमिय: ॥

Nారద8 కలహ む్రీయ8॥
Nârada was a lover of strife.
The Muni Nârada had a kuack of sowing discord between others,
235. नाईीएां भूषएां पति:॥


A husband is the ornament of women.
236. नात्रिष्यु: पृथित्रीपति: ॥

There is no king who is not Vishnu.
i. c. in whom divinity does not dwell.
(Bec No. 193.)

## 237. नासित ग्याम: कुनक्सीमा।

నాస్తి గైయం కుతస్సీయూ\|

There is no village-how can there be a boundary?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { नाहित्र ग्राम: कुतर्सीमा नाहित विद्या कुतो यश् । } \\
& \text { नाधित ज्ञान कुतो मुर्नर्म्नक्नाध्नित कुतसतु धी: ! }
\end{aligned}
$$

There is no village - how can there be a boundary?
There is no learning - how can there be fame?
There is no wisdom - how can there be salyation?
There is no faith - how can there be understanding?
238. नाहंकारात्परों दिपु:॥

There is no greater enemy than self-conceit.
न चापत्यसमस्ट्रने हो न च देवात्यरं बलं।
न च विद्यासमो बंधुर्नाहंकारात्मदो रिपु: ॥


No love is equal to that of [a parent for ] a child; no power greater than that of fate; no relation is equal to knowledge; no enemy greater than self-conceit.
239. नित्यं मन्निधितो मृत्यु:॥

నిత్యం సన్నిహిఆో మృత్యీ ${ }^{\circ}$
Death is always present.
Death docs not blow a trumpet. (Danioh.).
240. नियतिः केन बाध्यते॥

Who can control fate?

```
मातुलो यद्य गीविंद्र: पिता यस्य धनंजय:।
सोभिमन्यूर्ले गेते नियति: केन बाध्यते॥
```




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On the battle field lies Abhimanyu, whose maternal uncle is Govinds, and whose father is Dhananjaya! - Who can control fate?
```


## 241. निर्धनपुरूष: पश्ड: ॥

నిర్ధనపులుళ పశ్రి॥

A man without money is a beast.

$$
\text { సం స్⿴巳 త తrs } e^{r^{5}} \text { su ev. }
$$

242. निर्धनपुरुषःत्टलममान: ॥
నిర్ధన పుర్రష్తూలసమాన8\|

A man without money is like cotton.
i. e. as insignificant as cotton is light.

243. निर्ताएदीपे किमुतैलदानं चोरे गते वा किमु साचधानं॥ నిర్వాణฝీ ప్ కిము తైలానం wో

What is the use of oil to an extinguished lamp? What is the use of care after the thief has gone?
(See TELUGGU No. 77.)
When the head is broken the helmet is put on. (Halian.).
To stop the hole when the mischief is done. (spanish.)t
Evory ditch is full of after-wit. (Italian.) :
244. नीचा: कल हमिंति संधिभिच्छंति साधव: ॥
నచ్రాక కలహమిచ్ఛంతి సంధిమిచ్ఛంతి సాభవళ॥

Base men love contention, good men love peace.
245. नीचाम्रयी न कर्तव्य: कर्तब्यो महदाश्रय:।

## ईशगभ्रयो महानाग: पप्रच्क गरूडं सुखं ॥




The protection of the base should not be sought, the protection of the great should be obtained; the great serpent protected by Isia (Siva) enquired after Garuda's health. (See TELUGU No. 75ı1.)
246. नीचो उदति न कुरुते न वद्वति कुरुते सज्जनः ॥

A mean fellow promises and does not; a good man promises not, but does.
247. नीक्जस्य किमेंपघे: 11
నీరుజ్య కిమాప. pాళ

Why medicine for a healthy man?

> दरिद्रान् भर् कोंतेय मा प्रयच्छेग्यरे धनं । व्याधितस्सोषधं पय्य नीरूजस्ल किकोष धे: ।।

Support the needy, O son of kunti! bestow not your riches on the wealthy. Medicine is properfor a patient; whymedicine for a healthy man?

## 249. नेषधं विद्वदँ †षधं॥

The Naishadham is medicine for the Doctors.
It tests the powers of the learned.

## प.

249. पंडिता मूर्वजोविन: ॥
పఁడి వ్రూ

Pandits live on fools.
250. पंया वतनेन ग्डद्धति॥
Wం बా తేన :

The road is cleansed by the wind.
 ताम्रमम्नस्य योगेन पंथा वातेन गुध्यति॥


liug; copper is polished by tamarind; tle road is cleanoed by the wind.
సo స్fృe త er ళrsu ev.
251. पक्षानां हि बधे सत वज्रायंते तृलान्यपि॥


O Suta! in killing those ripe [for death], blades of grass even are equal to [ndra's weapon.
252. पटाएँपो मयंकर्ः ॥
[Mis] pomp is dreadful.
253. पचं पुष्पं फलं तोयं।।
పత్రం పుష్పం సాం ోోయం॥

A leaf, a flower, a fruit, water.
Said apologetically by a poor host to a grand guest.


तदंहं अतुपहुत्तम्नाभि प्रयतात्मनः ॥


"I accept ancenjoy the holy offerings of the humble soul, who in his worship presenteth leaves and flowers, and fruit and water unto me." (Bhagauad-gitu, 9, 26. Wilkins' trans.)
254. पतितः पर्वतो लघु: ॥


A fallen mountain is [ thought] light [ of ].

- When a person once prosperous declines in circumstances, he ceases to be respected.' (Morton 822.)

255. पयमा भिंचितो कित्यं न निंबो मधुरायते॥


The Margosa tree will not sweeten, though it be constantly watered with mill.

256．परप्रतार लो पांडित्यं ॥
పర ప్రలారణ పాoఓత్యంll

Skill in defrauding others．

257．पश्रन्न पालसंकटं ॥

Another＇s food is distressing to the life．
Dependence on another for one＇s liselihood is a miserable state of existence．
（Sce TELU（UU Šc．Q10゙）

258．परमे बह्म कित कोरिप न सत：॥

No one is devoted to the supreme Brahma．

259．परोपकार：पुल्युाय पापाय पईपीइनं॥

To do good to others is meritorious，to injure others is sinful．

260．परोपकाराय सतां विभ्नूतय：॥

The riches of the good are［employed］for the benefit of others．

पिवर्वति वद्यम्स्यमेवन नांसः ग्नादंति न खादुफलानि वृच्चा：।


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { むごき ぶ }
\end{aligned}
$$

The rivers themselves drink not［their］water，nur do the trece eat［their own j sweet fruit；the clouds eat not the crops the riches of the good are －emploged f for the bonefit of others．

## 261. परोपकाइर्थ मिदं श्रोर्थ।


This body is for doing good to others.
Our bodies are given to as as the means whereby we may assist our fellow men.

## 262. परोपदेशू पांडित्यं।।

పరో- పた

Proficiency in advising others.
परोपदेश् पंशिडत्यं सर्वैवां मुकरं नृएँं।
धर्मे स्बीयमनुछुकं कस्य चित्तु महात्मनः ॥


Proficiency in advising others is easy to all men; few are the great men who themselves practise virtue.

Every one thinks himsclf able to advisc another.
Nothing is so frocly givin as advicc. (Frencli.).
Of judgmont cvory onc has "stock for salc. (Hawian.) $\dagger$

## 263. पर्वोपि हितवाज् बंधु: ॥


Though not of your kin, a friend is your [truest] relation.
 Marly kinsfotk, fow frionds.

## परोपि हिलनान् बंधुर्बंधुर्प्यहितः परः।

च्रहितो देहजों व्यधिर्हितमारएद्योषधं।।


Onc interested in our welfare is a relative, though a stranger; one injurious is a stranger, though a relative; disease is hurtful, though born in our body; medicine is beneficial, though produced in a forest.

[^7]264. पfचन्टन्नन्याय:॥

Like a bird and a tree.

## 265. पापात्मनां पापशूतेन किं वा ॥

పాపాత్రనం పాపశతే కి० వाl
What of a hundred sins to sinners?

> गोमूचमाने पयो विनस्टं तक्रस्य गोमूचघूतेन किं वा। ग्रत्य ल्मपार्पर्विपद्शु चीनां पापात्मनां पापशतेन कि वा॥

Milk is spoiled even by a little of cow's urine, what harm does a quantity of it do to buttermilk? The pure are involved in trouble by the smallest sins, how will even a hundred sins affect those already sinners?
(cf. Morton's Bengali and Sanscrit Proverbs 811.)

## 266. पिता च कलतान्र्तुर्माता गुरशीलिनी।

भार्य रहपततो गु: पुचश्रूंचुर्पंडित: ॥

A father in debt is an enemy [ to his son] ; a mother of bad conduct is an enemy [ to her son]; a beautiful wife is an enemy [to her husband]; an unlearned son is an enemy [ to his parents].

## 267. पिटदुःखं तु वएनास्तं मातुदु:खं तु वत्मर:। भार्यादु:खं पुनर्भार्या पुचदुःखं निरंतरं।। <br>  <br> 

Sorrow for [the loss of ] a father [lasts] six months; sorrow for a mother, a year; sorrow for a wife until a serond wife [comes]; sorrow for a son, for ever.
268. पिशाचालां पिगाचभाषलेनोनां देयं।।

Devils should be answered in devils' language.
269. पुमान् दुर्जीर्तिमंयुको जीवन्नíघ म्टत्तोपम: ॥

పుమాE దృష్య 8 సంయుక్తో జీవన్నప మృతోపపు 11
A man of evil repute is, though living, as one dead.
270. पुरुषाएामभावेन सर्वा लार्यः पत्तिझता: ॥

పుకుషాణామఖా వేన సర్వ నార్య8 పతి వ్రతాళ
In the absence of men, all women are chaste.
271. पुहतकं वनिता वित्त परह्हल्तन गतं। अघचा पुनवायतित जीतां भ्नस्टा च खंडपः ।

పుస్తకం వనితా విత్ పరహస్తగతం $\times$ OO

A book, a woman, or money, when gone into the hand of another, is gone [indeed]; or it retims worn out, corrupted, or by bits.
272. पुक्तकोषु च या विचा परहुसे च बहलं।

समबे तु परिपाते न मा विद्या न तांद्यां।


Learning, in the book, is not learning, and money in the hand of another is not money when the time [of need] arises.
273. पृष्ठतTडनाध्दंतभंग: II

Falling out of the teeth by a stroke on the back.

274．मयमकबले मच्चिकापात：॥

> ప్రథమక బ లే మ念 కాపాతళ॥

Fall of a fly into the first morsel［ of food ］．
Said of an obstruction at the very commencement of an undertaking．

275．प्रयोजनमनुद्धिय्य न मंदोपि प्रवर्तते ॥ ప్రయోజనమనుద్దిళ్గ న నుంかో ప్రవర్తతే॥

Without an object in view，not even a fool undertakes［a business．］

276．प्रत्चत्तित्वावचिन्नं प्रति क्वतिसाध्यताज्ञानं कारएां ॥ （ప）వృ త్తిత్వానచ్ఛిన్నం ప్రతి కృతిసాధ్య తాజ్యానం కారణం॥

Knowledge of the possibility of the act is an inseparable motive to perseverance．

277．प्रचाकनाधि पंकस्य दूरादसपर्शनं वरं॥
(ప్రకాళనాద్ధి పంకస్య 亡ూరాదస్పర్పనం వరం\|

Keeping away from the mire is better than washing it off

278．पाएमेव परित्यज्य मानमेवाभिर्चतु। प्रनित्यी भवति पाएो मान कात्तंद्रतारकं।।

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (ప్మదేవ పిత్యజిక మానమేనాభిర飞తు }
\end{aligned}
$$

Even at the cost of his life，one should preserve his honor ；
life is transient，honor is as lasting as the moon and stars．

## 279. माप्रकालो न जोचर्चत ॥

ప్రీ త్రాలో న జీవయ॥

He whose time has come, lives not.

## नाकाले मियते कर्विद्धिद्याग्रतेरणि।

 सृष्ट: कुशायम्यनेल पाप्रकालो न जीचति ॥No one dies before his time even though pierced by hundreds of arrows; touched merely by a blade of grass, he lives not, whose time has come.

## 

Wherever the fate-stricken goes, there calamities generally go also.

When a bald headed man having had his head scorched by the rays of the sun, seeking a cool place, went quickly under a palmyratrec, there by the falling of a large fruit his head was broken with a noise! Wherever th: fate-stricken goes, there calamitics cenerally ron alo.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { खल्बाटो दिनलेग्दूर्य किर्तेसंत्रापिते महत्तके। }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ननाप्येकमहाफलेन पत्ता भझं मश्दाद्दं गिर:। }
\end{aligned}
$$

## ब.

## 281. बक: पग्मधार्मरक:

బక8 పరమ ధా ${\underset{-}{6}}_{6}^{6}$ \&
The crane is very virtuous!
Ironically "applied to one of outward decency and pretence of virtuc, but inwardly aiming at injury to others." (Morton, 832.)

शूने: शने: चिपेत्पादौ प्रालिनां वधशंक्या ।
पश्य लच्मता पंपायां बकः पर्मधार्मिकः ॥
హన8 శనై క్షిపత్పాదౌ పా ణినాం వధశంకయా।

Behold, Lakshmana ! for fear of destroying life it places its feet softly in the Pampa lake, the crane is very virtuous!

## 282. बकघ्यानं॥

wక ధ్యానం॥

A crane's meditation.
Cranes appear to be meditating when they are ready to pounce on the firh.

> Hypocrisy.

## 283. बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि महद्दोरत्रो हित्रय: ॥

Women are the great root of the firmly-rooted tree of enmity.

```
Women and dogs set men toguther by the ears.
A woman's vengeance knows no bounds. (German.)*
```

సం స్కృ త తో హో క్లు లు.
284. बज्ववंतं चिकित्सयेत् ॥

బలవంతం చికిత్సయేత్॥

The strongest should be cured.

## उपद्धितें बहविधे रोगे पित्तादि दोषजे। हीनाहितकष्ं त्यक्षा बलबंतं चिरकास्सयेत् ॥ <br>  <br> హీఠనాహితకరం త్య క్యా బలనంతం చికిత్స యేత్॥

When there are divers diseases sprung from bile and the like, the strongest (most dangerous) should be cured, leaving alone those less injurious.
285. बिंदुसिसंधु िसिंधुर्येकबिंदु:॥

బిండుస్సింధుస్సంధధుకప్యేకబిఁదు 811
A drop is as the ocean [to the good]; the ocean is as a single drop [ to the base].

Referring to recipients of charity.
286. बु ड्दिर्यस्य बलं तस्य निर्बुद्वेसतु कुती बलं ॥ 2ుద్ధిర్య స్ బలం తస్ నిర్బు ద్ధేస్తు కుతో బలంll
He who is wise, is strong; the foolish man has no strength.


He who has wisdom, has strength; how comes strength to him who has no wisdom? Consider how the lion Madonmatta was drowned by the hare.
287. बह्मज्ञानेन अाह्मएा: ॥
(2) హ్త్రా

By the knowledge of Brahma, a Brahman.

## ม．

288．अवेन्नदीनामुदकं प्रधाज ॥
ऐప్న్నదానుడకం ఏ్రానం:।

For rivers，water is the chief thing．

289．भचिकोपि लग्ड़े न गांतो व्याधि： 11

Though an onion was eaten，the disease was not cured．
To eat onions is forbidden by the Hindu Law．
Said when an object has not been gained even though a considerable sacrifice was made to secure it．

290．भाग्यं फलति सर्जन न विद्या ज च पैरूषं॥

Fortune is fruitful everywhere，not learning nor human efforts．

> समुद्रमंघने लेओे हर्लिर्लों हु विषं। अभग्यं फ़लति सर्वन न जिद्या न च पौर्षषं॥

> At the churning of the ocean, Hari obtained Lakshmi and Hara, poison; fortune is fruitful every where, not learning nor human efforts.

291．भाग्यानि पूर्वतपसा बलु संचितानि । काले फलंति पुरुपस्य घथेन बृचाः ॥

```
ऐగ్యని むూర్వతపసా ఖలు సంびతాన1
```



Fortune，acquired by former penance，brings forth fruit to a man in［due ］time，as do the trees．
292. भुक्का राजवदासीत॥

One should eat and sit like a king.
293. भुक्वा पूपपं गच्छेत् ॥ భోక్తావ శతపదం $x$ చ్ఛేత్॥

After eating, walk a hundred paces.

> After eating, cither stand, or walk a milc. (Latn.)•

After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a milc.
294. भुजंग एव जानोते भुजंगचर्एां सखे॥


O friend! the serpent only knows the serpent's feet.
(See TEluGU Nó. 14t0.)
295. भूते पश्शंति बर्बई T: ॥
భూతే పశ్యంతి wర్బరఁ॥

Fools learn by the past.

## राजा पक्यति कर्णांभ्यां धिया पश्यंति पंडिता: । <br> पश्डः पश्यति गंधेन भूते पप्र्यंति बर्बरा: ॥ <br> एా ప్యయి కర్ణాభ్యం ధియా పశ్యంతి పండితా1 <br> పశ్ పశ్యతి X0 द్యన భూతే పశ్యంతి బర్బ్ర811

A king perceives by his ears, the learned by their intellect; a beast perceives by scent, and fools by the past.

Experionce is the mistress of fools. (Latin. )
Experience is a dear schooi, but fools learn in no other.
296. भृंगकीटन्याय: ॥

భృంగక్టన్యాయ8॥
Like the bee and the worm.
The large black bee is said to hum round a worm until it makes it, like itself, a bee.-" The similitude is used to point out the entire change produced in the mind of a pupil." (Brown.)
297. भेको बकबकायते ॥

య్య బక బ కాయతే॥
A frog croaks.

## दिव्यं चूतफल पाप्य न गर्वं याति को किल:।

पीत्वा कर्द्रमानीयं भेको बकबकायते ॥
దివ్యం చూత్లం ప్ర్య న Xt్వం యాతి కోకిల1
ఓత్వా కర్దముపానీయం భేకో బక బకాయ తే\|
The cuckoo feels no pride in the possession of a delicious mango; a frog is set a croaking by a gulp of muddy water.
298. भ्न्रमरकीटन्याय: ॥

Like the bee and the worm.
(Se8 No. 295.)

## म.

299. मत्तकुंजरमंघातं भिनत्येकोपि केसरी॥
మత్తకుఁజరసం హాతం భిన త్త్యే కోష శ్స్ీ॥

Even a single lion tears to pieces a herd of mad elephants.
300. मघ्ये तिष्ठति माधनः ॥
ము₹్ఫ్య తిష్రతి మాధవః

Madhava stands in the middle.
When two persons salute each other, it is as pleasing to Vishnu as if he were himself worsbipped by them both.
গ)
301. मन एवं मनुष्याएां कारएं बंधमोच्चो: ॥

The mind of men is the cause of bondage and release.
It depends upon man himself to obtain final beatitude and releaso from mundane existence.

## 302. मनस्येकं वचसयेकं कर्म प्येकं महात्मनां।

 मनस्यन्यद्वपस्यन्यत्कर्म एबन्यहुगत्मनां ॥ మనస్యన్యద్వచస్యన్యత్ర ర్య్యన్య గ్దుర్త్రనాం॥
At heart, in word, and in deed the good are one; in the wicked, heart differs from word and word from deed.

## 303. मर पांतानि वेगाएि ॥

మరణాంతాని వైరణః॥
Enmities end with death.
304. मर्कट किशोगन्याय: ॥

మర్కటకిశోరన్యాయ8॥
The monkey and its cub.
As the cub clings to its mother, so man seeks divine aid, and clings to his God.-The doctrine of the Vadagalais.
(See No. 313.)

## 305. मर्दनादुएवर्धनं ॥

మర్దనా ద్గుణచరర్ధ నం॥

Pounding improves the disposition.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { दुर्जनं कांचनं भेरीं दुष्टनीं दुष्टवाहनं । } \\
& \text { दूचुखंडान, तिलТउ्हूर्रान् मर्द्ये दु ताव्ट्दूये। } \\
& \text { గుర్జనం కాంజనం భ్ శీం బుష్ట స్రీ దుష్టవాహనం। }
\end{aligned}
$$

A bad man, ghld, a drum, a bad woman, a bad horse, stalks of sugar cane,
sesamum seed, and Sudras should be beaten to improve their qualities.
A spanicl, a woman and a walnut tree,
The more they be beaten, the better they be.
306. महागजा: पलायंते मश्कानां तु का गतिः॥

When huge elephants run away, what hope is there for mosquitos?
307. मद्दाजनो येन गत₹स पंया: ॥ నుహాజనొ యేన Kతస్స పంథొళ॥

That is the road which is trodden by the great.
वेदा विभिन्ना: स्मृतयो विभिन्ना तथा मुनीनां मतयों विभिन्ना:। धर्मस्य तत्वं निचितं गुहायां महाजनो येन गतस्स पंथा: ॥
 భర్మస్య తత్వం నిహితం గుహాయాం మహాజన్నూ యేన Xతస్స పంథాళ॥
'Ific Vedas are divided, the Smritis are divided, so are Munis' minds divided; the reality of virtue is placed in a cave-that is the road which is trodden by the great.

## 308. मच्चिका मारुतो वेष्डा याचको मूषकहतथा।

 ग्रामलीर्गएक श्च्चव सप्रैते पर बाधक T: ॥

A fly, the wind, a harlot, a beggar, a rat, the head of the village, and the village accountant-these seven are annoying to others.

## 309. मांसं मांमेन वर्धते॥

```
మాంసం మాంసే వర్ధతే|
```

Flesh is increased by flesh.

సం స్కృ త త్ర હో కృ లు

## 310. मातापु चविरोधाय हिरख्याय नमो नम:॥

మాతా పుత్రవిఠోధాయ హిరణ్యాయ నపో సమళ॥
Salutation, salutation to the gold [which caused] enmity between the mother and the son.

The story runs as follows: A man found, while ploughing, a pot of money. His mother perceiving this from a distance, determined to kill her son and mixed poison with his food; the son noticing that his mother had seen the treasure and fearing that he would be made to divide it with his brothers, killed her with a blow of the yoke and soon afterwards himself died of the poison. The goddess of money then invited a Brahman, who was in a neighbouring tree, plucking leaves for platters, and had seen all that had happened, to appropriate the treasure, but he declined to have anything to do with it.

## 311. मातृहीनशिशूड्डजीवनं वृथा कांतहीननवयोवनं तथा

 पूांचिहीनतपम : फलं दृथा तिंचिएीर्सविहीनभोजनं॥


Vain is the life of a motherless child, so is the prime [ of a woman] without a husband; penance without quietism is fruitless, so is food without tamarind juice.

$$
\text { (See No. } 87 \text {-also TELUGU No. 1023.) }
$$

312. मानं धर्मों हतो हरेत्॥ 1

Virtue lost, takes away honor.
313. मार्जालकिशेरन्याय: ॥

Like the cat and her kitten.
The stronger carrying and protecting the weaker; used to illustrate the free grace of God. - The doctrine of the Tongalais.

## 314. मार्जालाभ्यंजनं॥

హార్జాలాభ్యంజనం॥
Anointing a cat.
If oil be put on a cat's head, it is said she will scratch herself to death in a week.

Injuring another by indirect means.

## 315. मुखं पद्मदलाकारं वचश्यंदनशीतलं।

हृत्कर्तरीसमं चातिविनयो धूर्तलच्चां।।
ముఖం పద్మదలా కారం వచశ్చందనశీతలం।
హృత్ శ్రీీసమం చాతిదినయోం ధూర్తలక్షఁం।
A face shaped like the petals of the lotus, a voice as cool [pleasing] as sandal, a heart like a pair of scissors, and excessive humility-these are the signs of a rogue.

## 316. मुखे मुखे सरस्वती।! <br> ముఖీ ముఖే సరస్వతీ॥

Sarasvatî is in every mouth.
i. e. all have the power of specch.

## 317. मुनीनां च मतिभ्नम: ॥ <br> మునీనాం చ మతిఖ్యమళ

The minds of Munis are [sometimes ] confused.

> जिका टबति घीरस्य पादृ्षृत्लति हृितिन:।
> भोमस्यापि रएते भंगो मुनीनां च मतिम्न्मः ॥
> జిహ్వ టలతి ధీరస్య పాగష్యలతి సస్తిన81
> భమస్యృపి రణ్ణ భంగో ముననాం స మతి భమ 811

The tongue of the brave, [sometimes] falters; the foot of the elepnani shakes; Bhîma even is discomfited; and the minds of Munis are confused.
318. मुरारेरलतीय: पंघा: ॥
సురారేస్తీతీయ పంథ్ర॥

Murâri's is the third way.
The poet Murari's style differs both from that of Fialidasa and that of Bhavabhûti.
319. मुमलः किमलायते॥

ముసలs కిసలాయతే॥
The rice pounder sprouts.
( Sce TELUGU No. 1957.)
320. मूख़्व पुच्चो विधवा प कन्या॥


A stubborn son, a widowed daughter.
कुग्रामवास: कुजनस्य सेवा कुभोजनं क्रोधमुखी च भार्या। मूर्व ग्र पुनो विधवा च कन्या विनाग्मिना संदहते शरीरं ॥


Residence in a hamlet, service under a low fellow, coarse food, an illtempered wife, a stubborn son, and a widowed virgin [daughter] burn the body without fire.

## 3?1. मूर्बस्य ना₹त्यौषषं ॥

మూర్ఫ్ర్య నాస్త్యాషభం॥

There is no cure for the headstrong.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { शक्यो वारयितुं जल़ेन इतभुंक् क्रेएा वर्षातपौ। } \\
& \text { नागेंद्रो निशितांकु ऐेन समदी दंडेन गोगर्दमौ।। } \\
& \text { व्याधिर्मैषजसंग्रहै ग्र विविधिर्मंचप्रयोगैरिषं । } \\
& \text { सर्वस्योषधमसित गा₹च्चविहितं मूखंस्य नासत्योषधं ॥ }
\end{aligned}
$$

It is possible to stop fire with water, rain and heat with an umbrella,
a must elephant with a sharp hook, a bull or ass with a stick, a disease
with medicines, and venom. by the use of rarious spells; for every
thing there is a remedy provided in the Sâstras-but there is no cure for
the headstrong.
322. मूर्खस्य मूर्वं गतिः ॥
మూర్ఖ్య మూఝ్ఖో XతిళII

A fool's refuge is a fool.
323. मूर्बेल किं भाषां $1:$
ముల ఫ్ఖణ కిం ఖా Mroll

What speech with a fool?

> "Talk not much with a fool, and go not to hime who hath no understanding." Ecclesiasticus, xxii. 13 .
324. मृत्पिंड एको बजभांडरूपस्मुजर्णमेकं बकमूषएात्मा। गोचीरमेकं बहधेनुजातमेक: परात्मT बजद्हैवर्ती॥
 గో

One lump of clay [is moulded ] into vessels of many forms, one gold [ is made ] into ornaments of many shapes ; [ all ] cow-milk is one though yielded by many cows; so the one Supreme soul resides in many bodies.
325. मृत्युर्वै प्रासिनां धुवं 11

Death is certain to all living.creatures

(See Nos. 120, 214.)<br>Man is a lubllc. (Greek. .)

326. मौनं सर्वार्थमाधकं॥
మొనం సర్వ్ర్థసాభకం॥

Silence gains all objects.

[^8][^9]327. मौनमर्धंगीकार: ॥
$$
\text { నాానమ్ధాంగీ } 5^{\circ} ర 8 \|
$$

Silence is half consent.
Silence is consent.
Who keeps silence, consents. (Italian.)•
He who says nothing, consents. (Frencb.) t

## 328. मौनेन कलही नास्ति नासित जागरतो भयं ॥

మొసేన కల హ్ర నాస్తి నాస్తి బాగరణో భయం॥

By silence there is no quarrel, by vigilance there is no fear.
By silence all occasion of strife is avoided, and by vigilance is removed all cause of sudden fear.

Silence seldom doth harm.
Silence is wisdom, and gets friends.

## य.

## 329. यतो धर्महततो जय: ॥

యなో pర్మస్తయో జయళ॥

Where there is justice, there is victory.

```
जयो₹तु पांडुपुनाएां येषां पक्षे जनार्दन:।
यतः कृष्याततो धर्मो यतो धर्महततो जयः॥
```




Success be to sons of Pându, on whose side is Janfrdana ; where Krishna is, there is justice; where justice is, there is victory.

## 330. यन तिष्ठति धर्मात्मT तन देवोपि तिष्ठति ॥

యత తిషతి ధర్మాత్రా తత దే హూపి తిష్ఠతి।
Where there is a virtuous man, there also is God.

> God helps the good.
331. यच धर्मों घ्यधर्मेए सत्यं यनानृतेन च।

हन्यते प्रेच्तमांस्तु हता₹तन सभासदः ॥

హన్య త హ క్షమాణాస్తు హతా స్తత సభాసదః 11
Where virtue is destroyed by vice, and truth by falsehood, there the courtiers who witness it become themselves depraved.
332. यन्न धमसतन वf(ऩः ॥

యత భూనుస్తత వహినః
Where smoke, there fire.

```
Where there's smoke, there's fire.
No smotic without some firc.
Where there is no fire, no smoke riscs. (Portunvese.)'
```

333. यथा पिता तथा पुच: ॥

యథా పితా తథా పుత్రళ
As the father, so the son.
(Sce TELLCGU No. 176.)
334. यया बीजं तथांकुर: ॥

As the seed, so the sprout.
(See TELUGU No. 197T.)
Bad crow, bad cgg. (Greck. it
335. यथा राजा तथा प्रजा: ॥

$$
\text { యథా రబా తథా ప్ర2ార॥ } 1
$$

As the king, so the people.

[^10]
336. यथार्थनादी लोकविरोधी॥

యథాథ్ర నా
A speaker of truth is the world's enemy.

> (som TELCtir No. 320, se.)
337. यथेच्छं विहर वृषभराज॥

0 king of bulls, roam freely at your will.
(See No. 99.)
A phrase used when liberating a bull in obsequial ceremonies. "The sacrifice of a cow or calf formed part of the ancicnt Sraddha. It then beeame typical, or a bull was turned loose, instead of being slaughtered." (Wilson's note on Vishnu-putîna, Book 111, Chap. 15.)
338. यदि किंचिद्धरे दोषः किं धनेन कुलेन किं ॥1


If there be a defect in the son-in-law, what is wealth and what is birth?

अ्रादौ तातो वरं पष्येत् तलो विश्ते ततः कुलं।
यदि किंचिद्धरे दोषः किं धनेन कुलेन किं 11


A father should first look to [the person of] his son-in-law, then tu his wealth and then to his family; if there be any defect in the son-in-law, what is wealth and what is birth?
339. यदि हृद्यमशड्डं तस्स सर्वर्व विर्धिं॥

If the heart be impure, all [ the actions] will be wrong.
This can also be rendered "If a man's heart le impure, all thangs will appear opposed to him."
310. यद्नतं तदूतं गतं ॥
యక్గతం తర్గతం X.తం॥

What is gone, is gone, gone.
(See TELCGU Nos. 2000, 216\%.)

## 311. यद्दिनं तद्दिनं नासित तद्दिनं दुर्दिनं मम ॥

యద్దినం తద్దినం నాస్తి తద్దినం ટుళ్దినం మమ:|
What day is not a "That-day", that day is a bad day for me.
(For Tuddina [lit. "that day"] see TELUGU No. 271.)
Said by a poor Brahman who lived ly attending olsequial cercmonies (Šâddha.)
342. यद्विधेर्मनसि स्यितं ॥

As Fate wills it.
करोतु नाम नोतिज्ञो व्यउसायमित्ततः ।
फलं पुनहतदेवाक्य यद्विधेर्मनसि द्यितं॥
కరోతు నామ నీతిజ్యో వ్యవసా యమిత్తత81

Let a politic man certainly attempt this and that, but the fruit shall we as Fate wills it.
"There's a divinity that shapes our cnds, Rough-hcw them how we will." Shakespeare.

## 343. यमस्य करुणा नार्टित तसमाज्जागत जागत ॥

యమా్య కరణా నాస్తి తస్తాజ్జా X జ్ర

Yama has no mercy, be careful therefore, be careful!

[^11]
## 344. यस्य नासित स्वयं प्रज्ञा शाईन्नं तस्य करोति किं ॥

యస్య న్త్ స్వaro ब్ర్య శా స్తం తస్ క కroతి కి॥

Who has no sense of his own, what will the Sâstra do for him?

# यस्य नासित स्बयं प्रज्ञा पास्चं तस्य करीति किं। 

लोचनाम्यां विहीनस्य दर्पंए: किं करिघ्यति।।
యస్య నా స్త్వయం ब్రజ్యా శా త్ర త్య కరోతి కి।
లోచనా ా్యం $ి$ Qిహానస్య దర్పణ8 కిం క8ష్యతి॥
What will the Sástra do for him who has no sense of his own? what will a mirror do for him who has lost his eyes?

What has a blind man to do with a mirror? (Greek.)*

## 345. यस्यासित त्रित्तं स नर: कुलीन₹स्स पं डेत₹स श्रुतवान् विधिज्ञ:।

स एव वक्ता स च द्शर्शीयः सर्वे गुला: कांचनमाश्रयंति ॥



Who has wealth, that man is of high birth, he is learned, he is a hearer [of the Vedas], he has a knowledge of the precepts, he is eloquent, he is handsome-all qualities follow gold.

Ironical.
Moncy malies the man.
Money is the gocl of the worlit.
All things are obcdicnt to moncy. (Latin.)

## 346. यदिमन् जीवति जीचंति बहवास तु जोगति ॥

యస్తిE జీవతి జీవంతి బహనస్స తు జీదతి॥

He [ truly] lives by whom many live.
IIe lives a worthy life who supports many lives besides his own.

[^12]
## 347. यझिन्म् देशे यदाचारः पारंपर्यों विधीयते॥


In every country, that custorn prevails which has come down from generation to generation.

## न दोषो मगधे मये चान्नयोनो कलिंगके । ओद्रे म्राटवधूभोगे गौडे मत्यस्य भोजने॥ दुहितुर्मातुलस्यापि विजाहे द्राविडे तथा। यस्मिन् देशे यदाचाइ: पारंपर्यों विधीयते॥





In Magadha, there is no crime in [drinking] liquor; in Kalinga, in [drinking] arrack; in Orissa, in co-habitation with a brother's wife; in Gauḍa, in eating fish; in Drâriḍa, in marrying a maternal uncle's daugh-ter:-that custom obtains in every country, which has been handed down from generation to generation.

Every country has its custom. (Spmish.)*

So many countrics, so many customs. (French. if
Every land its own custom, cvery whecl its own spindlc. (Portuguese.)
348. यादृशः पुरूषस्यात्मा तादृप्ं संप्रभाषते ॥


As a man's heart is, so does he speak. As the lifc is, so will be the language. (Greek.)

[^13]

## 349. यादृशी भावना यस्य सिद्धिभंजति तादृशी॥


As is the perception, so is the fulfilment.
Success depends upon faith.

## दैवे तीर्थे दिजे मंने द्रे बज्ञे भेषजे गुरो।

 यादृशी भावना यस्य मिड्रिर्भवति तादृशी॥

In God, in pilgrimage, in a Brahman, in medicine and in a Guru, as is the perception, so is the fulfilment.

## 350. यादृशी माता ताद्टशी पुनी॥


Like mother, like daughter.
(See TELUGU No. 1919.)

## 351. यावज्जीवं होष्यामि॥

యావజ్జీవం హాయాప్యాయు|
I shall make offerings all my life.

## 352. यावन्मुखगतं पिंडं तावन्मधुरभाषएां ॥

 యావన్తుఖగతం పండం తావన్తగ్రఖాషణం॥As long as there is food in the mouth, so long will the words be sweet.

## 353. युनियुकं वचो गाह्यं बालादपि एडंकादपि॥


A reasonable word should be received even from a child or a parrot.
354. युप्माकं बदरीमूलमस्माकं बदरीतरु:।

बाइगायएसंबंधो यूयं यूयं वयं वयं॥

బాదరాయణసంబంధో యూయం యూయం నయం వయంll
Yours is the jujube root, mine is the jujube tree; ours is a jujube relationship_You are you, I am I.
Said by one who had pretended to be a relation. - Badarî is the Zizyphus Jujuba.
$35 \overline{5}$. येन केन प्रकारेष प्रसिद्ध: पुरूपो भव ॥

In some way or other, become a famous man.
350. येषामन्या गतिर्नास्ति तेषां बाइएली गतिः ॥
దీషానున్య x

For those who have no other resource, Vârânasî (Benares) is a refuge.

# मातापित्टपित्यन्ता ये व्यका निजबंधुमिः। येषामन्या गतिर्नासित तेषां वाराएसी गतिः॥ 



For such as are forsaken by their parents and relatives, and have no other resource, Benares is a refuge.

## 357. यीग्यं योग्येन घुज्यूते ॥

య50x

Like joins with like.
( Sce TELUGUUNo, 78\%, \&c.)

## भार्यं से नर्त्तकी चेयमहं च यवनाधम:।

जामाता पज्डकर्च्चेन योग्यं योग्येन युज्यते॥


This my wifc is a dancing girl, and I am the lowest of Yavanas; [so are] my son-in-law and wife's brother-in-iaw: like joins with like.

```
Lika loves likc. (Greek. )
```

[^14]
## 358. यो यस्य हृघो न हि तस्य दूश: ॥

యో య:్య హృ దో్యో న హి తస్య దూరళ॥

What is dear to one's heart is not far off.

(See TELUGU No. 186.)

## गिरौ कलापी गगने पयोदो लन्चांतररेक्य जलेपु पझ्मं। दूंदुर्दिलन्चे कुमुद्स्य बंधुर्यंचस्य हृद्यो न हि तध्य दूर:॥




The peacock is in the mountain and the clouds in the sky; at the distance of a hundred thousand yojanas is the sun, and the lotus is in the water; two hundred thousand yojanas away is the moon from its friend, the lily - what is dear to one's heart is not far off.

Kumudu is the white esculent water lily (Nymphæa esculenta) which expands its petals during the night.

## T.

359. राजवत्पचवर्षाएि दशूर्षारि दास्वत्।

प्राप्रे तु षोड के वर्ष पुनंन मिनवराचरेत् 11

A son should be treated as a prince for five years, as a slave for ten years, and in his sixteenth year, as a friend.
360. राजा मत्तः शिश्ड श्चेव पमादी धनगर्वित:।

ग्रप्राप्यमपि वांकंति किं पुनर्ल्घतेपि. यत् ॥

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { అ ప్య }
\end{aligned}
$$

A king, a drunken man, a child, a madman, a purse proud man desire what is not obtainable-how much more that which can be lad?
361. राजा रएद्रक्टतं पापं राजपापं पुरोहितः।

भर्ता च ₹ल्रीक्टतं पापं शिय्यपापं गुरूर्त्रजेत्॥

The king must answer for his country's sin; the priest for the king's sin ; the husband for the wife's sin, and the Guru for the disciple's sin.
362. राजन् कनकवर्षाएि त्वयि सर्वज वर्षति।

अभारयक्नसंपन्ने मयि नायांति बिंदव:॥

O king! a rain of gold falls from thee in all places, but no drops reach me, covered with the umbrella of misfortune.

## 363. रामरावलयोर्युं习ं रामराबलयोरित॥ 

The battle between Râma and Râvana is like that between Râma and Râvaṇa.
i. e., like nothing else-nothing can be compared to it.

```
गगनं गगनाकार् सागर्सागरोपम: ।
TTमरावसयोर्युएंड Tमराइएयोशिव ॥
XXనం XXNాకారం సాగరస్స్\\రోపము81
\sigmaమరావణయో%్యద్ధం రామరావణయో8ివ|
```

The sky is like the sky, the ocean is like the ocean; the battle between Rama and Râvana is like that between Rama and Ravana.
సం స్క_ృ త లో §r క్తర లు.

## 364. रामाय स्वसित गावएाय स्बहित॥

రామాయ స్విస్ రనణాయ స్వస్త్
Blessingss on Râma! Blessings on Râvaṇa!
( See TELUGU No. 1853.)
Applied to keeping on good terms with both parties in a quarrel, and not espousing the cause of either.

## 365. रुपयौवनसंपन्ना विश्डद्रकुल संभवा: ।

विद्याहीना न शोभंते निर्गंधा दूच किंश्डका: ॥

విద్యాహీనా న శోభంతే నిర్గంధా ఇవ కింశ్కాళ॥
Though possessed of beauty and youth and sprung from a pure stock, the unlearned shine not, as the inodorous kimsinka flowers [are valueless ].

## Kimśsuka is the Butea frondosa.

## ल:

## 366. लंघनं परमौषधं॥

లంఘぃం పరమాషధం॥
Fasting is the best medicine.
Feed sparingly, and defy the physician.

## 367. लज्जा ₹त्रीभूषएां ॥



Modesty is the ornament of women.

> "I will therefore that * women adorn themselves with shamefacedness." 1 Timothy, ii. $8,9$.
368. ललाटलिखिता रेखा परिमाष्ष्टु न शक्यते॥

The line written on the forehead cannot be effaced.
369. ललाटलेखा न पुन: पयात ॥
లలాటలేఖా న పున8 ప్రీయ ๆి॥

The writing on the forehead will never fail.
( See TELUGU Nos. 2131, 2450.)

## लञ्षव्यमर्थ लभते मनुख्यों देवोपि तं वारयितुं न शूत्र:। अतो न शोचामि न विष्मयो मे ललाटलेखा न पुनः प्रयाति॥




Man obtains what wealth he is to obtain, even God is not able to prevent it; hence I neither grieve nor am surprised-the writiug on the forehead will never fail.
370. लोको भिन्नरुचि: ॥
లrisf ఫిన్నరుచిఁ\|

The world is divided in tastes.

## व.

## 371. वचने को दरिद्र: ॥


Who is poor in speech?
Goud words cost nothing, lut are worth much.

## 372. वसंतघौवना वृचा: पुरूषा धनयौवना: ।

सौभाग्ययोवना नायों युबानो बु ि्घियौवना: ॥



The spring is the youth of trees, wealth is the youth of men, beauty is the youth of women, intelligence is the youth of the young.

## 373. व₹नेता वपुषा वाचा॥

ప ${ }^{\text {た }}$
By dress, by body, and by speech.
374. वाग्दोषेए हता वयं ॥
వా్దోష్షణ హతా వయం॥

We are ruined by foolish speech.
(See TELUGU No. 1317.)

## 375. वाणिज्ये वसते लन्मी:॥

Fortune dwells in trade.
वाएिज्ये वसते लन्मी६तद्धर्ध कृषिकर्मएि।
तदर्ध राजसेवायां भिच्चायां नेव नेत च॥

Fortune dwells in trade; she is half in agriculture, half of that in Government service, and not at all in begging.

## 376. वादभ्नष्टो वेद्य श्रेष्ठ: ॥

A ruined alchymist [makes] a capital doctor.
377. विद्यया सह मर्तव्यं न चेनामूषरे वपेत् ॥ విచ్యయా సహ మర్తన్యం న నైనానూష్ర వ పత్\|

One should die with his learning, not sow it in a barren soil.
Better that a man's learning should die with him than that it should be thrown away on the foolish.
378. विद्यानाशाय कल्याएं मर्वनाशाय शेभनं ॥

విద్యానాశాయ కల్gra సర్వనాశాయ ళోభనం॥
Marriage is ruin to learning, and the consummation of marriage is ruin to everything.

## 379. विद्यारन्नं महाधनं ॥

విక్యారత్నం మహాధనం॥
The gem of learning is great wealth.


The gem of learning is great wealth; it cannot be shared by cousins, nor lost by robbery, nor exhausted by liberality.
380. विद्यावान् धनखान् भवेत् ॥


The possessor of Iearning becomes the possessor of wealth.
> "Gct learning with a. great sum of money and got much gold by hcr:", Ecclesiasticus 1i. 28.
381. विद्याविहीन: पश्डः ॥
విద్యావిహీఁః పశ్ళ॥

One void of learning is a beast.
विद्या इजसु पूज्यते न हि धनं विद्याविहीन: पश्डः ॥

Learning is honored by kings, not wealth; one void of learning is \& Heast.

సం స్కృ త తో కో క్రీలు.
382. विद्दानेन विजानाति विद्दज्जनपरिग्रमं

न हि वंध्या विजानाति गुर्वों प्रमववेदनां॥


The learned only know the labour of the learned, the barren woman knows not the great pains of childbirth.
(Sme Trivegu No. 897.)

## 383. विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः॥

Lo! Fate is all powerful, that's my mind.

## शश्रिद्विशाकर्योर्गंहपीडनं गजधुलंगसयोरपि बंधनं। <br> मतिमतां च विलोक्य दरिद्रितां विधिर्हो बलबानिति मे मतिःः



Seeing the seizure of the sull and the moon by Graha, the restraint [exercised] over elephants and serpents, and the poverty of the wise, lo! I am of opinion that Fate is all powerful. (Bhartrihari.)

Gracha is a name of Râhu, the personified ascending node.
384. विधिविहितं बुड्घिरनुमरति॥
విధివితితం బుగ్ధిరను సరతి॥

Mind follows what Fate has decreed.
385. विनामूकाले विपरोतबुद्धि:॥

In the time of calanitr, the sense is perverted.
386. चिपद्स्मंतु नश्श्ञग्यद्यामु संसमर्घ्यते हरिः॥

Let misfortunes come upon us often, by which Hari (Ti.khun) is remembered.

387．विपदि धेर्यमथाभ्युदये चमा मदीस वाकपटुता युधि विद्धम：। यग्रमि चभिरतिर्व्यमनं ग्रुतौ पद्रतिसिद्धुमिद्र हि महात्मनां।।
 యశసి చాభిరతిశ్యEసనం త్తృ ప్రృతిసిద్ధమిదం హి మహ్త్రాంll
Fortitude in misfortune，forbearance in prosperity，eloquence in the assembly，valour in battle，eagerness in［seeking］ fane，attention to the Vedas－these are natural to ar great man．
 वेग्सानां धान्यधनत शूरूद्राएमेव जन्मतः ॥

Among Brahmans，seniority is［attained］by knowledge； among Kshatriyas，by valour；among Vaiśyas，by corn and money；and only among Súdras，by birth．
（See No．103．）
359．त्रिमूषएयं मौनमपंखितानाँ॥


Silence is the ornament of the ignorant．

390．विषं सभा दरिद्रस्स वृद्युस तरुली विषं ॥

An assembly is poison to a poor man；a young wife is poison te an old man．

Poor men＇s words have little weight．（1reck．，
A young wifc is an old man＇s phst－horse the the grave．（firmau．）
సం స్కـృ త లో ફోక్తు లు .
391. विषकुंभं पर्योमुखं।

విషకుంఖం పయోముఖం॥
A vessel of poison, with a face of milk.
'See TELLUGU No. 4, \&e.)
परोचे कार्यंहारं प्रत्यन्चे प्रियवाद्न्नं।
वर्जयेत्तादृपूं मिन्न विषकुंभं पयोमुखं॥
వర్జయేత్తాదృశం మిత్రం విషకుంభం సయోముఖం॥

Such a friend as, like a vessel of poison with a face (i. e. covering) of milk, ruins [a man's] business behind his back and speaks soft words to his face, must be shunned.
392. विषक्रिमिन्यायः ॥

విష క్రమిన్యయ8॥
Like the worm living in poison.
393. विषबृन्चोपि संजर्थ्य स्वयं केतुमसांपतं॥
Dషవృ ్Mోపి సంవధ్యక స్వయం ఛేత్తుమసాంత్రతం॥

It is not right for one to cut down even a poisonous tree which he himself has reared.


Hence has the Daitya derived his prosperity and for this very reason he docs not deserve destruction: it is not right for one to cut down evea: poisonous tree which he himself has reared.
394. विषस्स विषमौपधं॥

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విషస乌ీ విషమాహధం|
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Poison is the remedy for poiṣon.

दृषिं देहि पुनर्बाले हरिएायतलोचने। श्रूयते हि पुरा लोके विषस्स विषमोषधं ।



Caste your sight, broad fawn-eyed damsel, once more [upon me]-have we not heard from the olden time that poison is the remedy for poison?

Poison qualls poison. (Italian.) ${ }^{\circ}$
One nail drives out another.

## 395. विषादप्यम्टतं ग्राह्य बालादपि मुभाषितं।

भ्रमिचादपि सद्यृत्तममेथ्याद्वि कांचनं॥

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { విషాదప్య మృతం గెహ్యం బాలాదపి సుఖాషితం। } \\
& \text { అమి తృడపి సద్వృ త్తమ మే ధ్రాదపి కాంచనం॥ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Nectar should be taken even out of poison; a well spoken word should be received even from a youth; rectitude should be acknowledged eren in an enemy, and gold should be taken even out of filth.

## 396. वृथा दृष्टिरममुद्रे च वृथा टृप्रे तु भोजनं।

दृघा धनपतै द्रानं दरिद्रे यौवनं वृथा॥

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { వృథా భనపతౌ దాసం ఒ\& యే యావనం వృథా॥ }
\end{aligned}
$$

I'seless is rain to the sea, and useless is food to one satisfied; useless is a gift to a rich man, useless is youth to a poor man.
(cf. Böhtlingk's Indesche Sprüche, 2890, 5031.)
397. वृद्धा नार्ी पतिव्रता॥
వృర్ధ నారీ పతి, ద్రతా॥

An old woman, a chaste wife.
398. वृ्दा वेश्या तपस्विनी॥
వృద్ధా వేకాయ తపస్వినీ॥

An old harlot, a female devotee.

> भ्याूस्त₹करसमाधु: कुरूपा चेत्पतिव्रता।
> गोगी च देबताभको वृद्धा वेश्या तपस्बिनो $H$
> అశక్తస్త్రస్సధూs కొరీపా చేత్పతిద్రత।
> రోగీ ఒ చేపతాభక్లో వృర్ధా వేశ్య తపస్వినీ॥
> A feeble thief, a good man; an ugly woman, a chaste wife; a sick man a worshipper of the deity; an old harlot, a female devotee.
399. वृद्धूस्य वचनं ग्राह्यमापत्काले द्युपस्थिते॥

An old man's advice should be taken in a time of misfortune.
400. वृश्चिकस्य विषं पुच्छं मध्चकाया विषं शिरः ।

भुजंगस्य त्रिषं दंद्रा सर्वंगं दुर्जने त्रिषं।।

The poison of a scorpion is in his tail ; the poison of a fly is in his head; the poison of a serpent is in his fang; the poison of a bad man is in his whole body.
401. वृषनकल हे वत्सपादमंग: ॥

In a fight between bulls, the calf's legr is broken.
402. वेक्यो विग्वासघातक: ॥

ై ళ్యో విశ్వాసఘాతక $॥$
A Vaisya is a betrayer of confidence.
403. व्यापारं द्रोहचिंतनं ॥

ब.f పారం बో,హచింతనం॥
Trade is treachery.
An ungrammatical, but common saying, corrupted from "Vyâpâdo droha chintanam" in the Amarakosa.
404. व्यासघट्ट: ॥

Vyâsa's pass.
Said of "any difficult passage in the Mahabbarata" or of "any puzzle or stumbling block." (Brown.)

पा.
405. गचीपतिर्मघवा वाः
శచీపత్రిర్రసొవా వా॥

Is not Śachipati Maghavâ?
Both names of Indra.
406. शठे शाव्य समाचरेत्॥ హをే శాఠ్యం సమాచ飞త్॥

Deceit must be practised towards the deceitful.

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सारल्यं सरले कुर्याचकठे शाबंघ समाचरेत् ॥
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    One must be upright towards an upright man and deceitful towards a
deceitfulman.
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స ○ స్చృ త ల్రీ కృ లు .

## 407. शूं विहाय भीक्यं ॥

శతం విహాయ భోక్వ్యం॥
Leave off a hundred [works] and eat.

Food is the first thing.

408. मूस्लोकेन पंडित: ॥

శతశ్లో కే పండితళ॥
A Pandit by a hundred stanzas. Said derisively.
409. पतेषु जायते पूरश ₹सहस्ते च पंडितः ॥

శతేషు జాయ తే శారస్సహ 远షు చ పండితః
In a hundred, one hero is found; in a thousand, one Pandit.
410. घने: पंया: शने: कंघा॥

శనై 8 పంథా8 శనై8 కంథా॥
Slowly along the road, slowly through the quilt.
A quilt of patch work is referred to.
शने: पंथा: घने: कंथा पने: पर्जतलंघनं ।
शने: कर्म च धर्मग्र एते पंच शने: शने: ॥


Slowly along the road; slowly through the quilt; slowly over the mountain ; slowly through your business ; slowly in your charities-slowly, slowly, through these five.
411. शूने: पर्वतलंघनं॥

รจై8 పర్వతలంఘనం॥
Slowly over the mountain.

## ग्रटनेन महार खे सुपंथा जायते पूने: ।

वेदाम्यासTत्तथा ज्ञानं शूने: पर्वतलंघनं॥

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { వేదాభ్యాసాత్తా జ్నానం శనైళ పర్వతలంఫునం" }
\end{aligned}
$$

The right path will gradually be found in a forest by wandering in it ; so wisdom will be gradually acquired by study of the Vedas, as a mountain is slowly crossed.
412. पने: शने: चिपेत्पाद्ं ॥

Slowly, slowly, place the foot.
Be careful in each step you take in any business.

## 413. पूर्रं व्याधिमंदिर्श ॥


The body is the abode of diseases.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { दु: बोपकार्मचर्याज्ञानं यच न भास्वरं। } \\
& \text { वृथा वहति तज्जीवः पूरीं व्याधिमंदिर्। }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { వృ వాతి తశ్జీవ8 శరరం వ్యధPిందిరం॥ }
\end{aligned}
$$

That soul, in which there is no perception of sorrow, beneficence, or virtue [in others], bears in vain a body, the abode of diseases.

## 414. शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनं ॥

శరరమాద్యం ఖలు ధర్యసాధనం॥
Is not the body the chief instrument of doing good?
(See No. 261.")

> अपि क्रियार्थ मुलभं समित्कुगं जलाग्यदि स्नानविधिच्चमाएि ते। अर्यप स्वश क्वा तपसि पवर्तंसे गरोरमाच्यं खलु धर्ममाधनं ॥ అపి కియి ర్థం సులభం సమిత్కుశం జలాన్యపి స్నానవిధికమాణి తే ఆపి స్వశక్య తపస ప్రర్తస శరరమాడ్యం ఖలు ధర్రసాధనంII

Are fuel and Kusa grass easy to get? Is the water fit for your bathing? Are you engaged in penance according to your strength? Is not the body the chief instrument of doing good?

Said by Siva to Parvatî-(see the Kumara-sambhava). - Kuśa is the Poa cynosuroides.
415. पाकाय़ वा स्याल्नवएाय वा स्यात् ॥
శాకాయ వా స్యాల్లవణాయ వా స్యాత్॥

It will do for vegetable, or it will do for salt.
Said by a beggar.
416. शापादपि शरादपि ॥
ళాపాదపి శరాదప్॥l

By curse, and by arrow.
ग्रग्यत्यतुरी वेदान् पृष्तथसशरं धनु:।
उभाभ्यां च समर्थीचं शापादपि शरादपि॥
అX,తశ్చతురో వేదాE పృషతస్సశరం భను81
ఉభాభ్యం చ సమర్థోおం శా పాదపి శరాదపిl
With the four Vedas before me, and the bow and arrow behind me, I am powerful both by curse and by arrow.

Said by Paraśurama.
417. शिरो नासित शिरोव्यया।।
zిర

No head, but head-ache.

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Applied to irrational argument, &c.-(cf. Morton 861.)
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418. गी़लं सर्वंच भूषएां ॥

ళిలం సర్వత భూషఁణం॥
Moral rectitude is everywhere an ornament.
i. e., it is an ornament to a man wherever he goes.
419. इडनि दृष्टे न पाषाए: पाषाएो श्वा न दृ घ्यते ।

दृष्टे श्डनि च पाषाऐ़ राजग्वा किं नु कुर्महे।
శుని దృ 岂 న పాషాణి పాపా ణ్ శ్వ న జృశ్య తే

When a dog is seen, there is no stone; when a stone is found, the dog is not seen; when both the dog and stune are seen, then what can we do to the king's dog?
420. गु्डभस्य शीच्रं च्रश्डभस्य कालह्टएं ॥

శ్భస్ है థ 0 అశ్యస్ కాలహరణం॥
In an auspicious [business] haste, in an inauspicious [business] delay.
421. ग्रघ्कवेरं विवादं च न कुर्यात्केनचित्मह ॥
శప్క వైరం వివాడం చ న కర్య్యే్కే-వచిత్స హ॥

Entertain not groundless enmity towards, nor quarrel with any one.
422. ग्व: कार्यमच्य कर्तव्य ॥
శ్వs కార్యమa్s కర్తa్యం\|

Do to-day what must be done to morrow.
Be beforehand with your business.
Take time by the forelock.

> ग्यः कार्यम्य कर्तव्यं पर्वर्ले चापराद्यिकं। न हि प्रतीचते मृत्यु: कृतस्य न वा कृतं ॥

The business of to-morrow should be done to-day, and that of the after-noon in the forenoon: Death waits not, whether the thing be done or not done.

## 423. ग्वश्डनग्रहं परममुखं चिशानाच्कुनकमानः ॥

 ్వశరగృహం పరమసుఖం తిరాతా చ్ఛునక సమాన8॥In the father-in-law's house is the greatest happiness, but after the third night [ the son-in-law is treated] like a dog.
424. ग्वानारो हे कुतझसौख्यं॥
శ్వానాయో క్హం కతసస్సౌ ఖ్యం॥

Where is the pleasure in mounting a $\operatorname{dog}$ ?

## ष.

425. षट्रांf भिद्यते मंच: ॥
షట్ర_ణోణ- शిద్య తే మంత్రీ॥

The six-eared counsel is split.
i. e., nothing remains secret which is known to three persons.

षट्र र्णी मिद्यते मंचहतथा प्राप्रग्च वार्तंया।
दूतिमंचिद्वितीयेन मंच: कार्यों महीभुजा।



[Knowing] that counsel is divulged by six ears and spread by report, a king should take counsel [only] with a second, his minister.
426. षद्धि: कर्णो निपातितः 11

By six, was Karṇa made to fall.

# त्वया मया च कुंत्या च धर प्या वासवेन च। जामदग्येन रामेए षड्धि: कर्ली निपातितः ॥   

By you, by me, by Kuntf, by the Earth, by Vasava, and by Rama, the son of Jamadagni-by six was Karna ruined.
427. षसां रसानां ल्लवएं पधानं॥
షణ్ణాం రసానాం లవణం ప్ర ధానం॥

Of the six flavours, salt is the chief.
The others are sweet, pungent, bitter, sour, and astringent.

## स.

428. संत₹ख्यं परहिते विहितामियोगा: ॥

సంతస్స్యయం పరహి తే విహితాభియాగాళ॥
Good men are energetic in seeking the good of others.
429. संतोषो नंद्ने वने॥
సంతోషో నందసే వ సే॥

Happiness is in the Nandana garden.
సం స్క_ృ త లో కోక్తులు.
430. संप्रीतिभोज्यान्यन्नानि॥

సం ⿷్రీతిభోజ్యాన్య నాన్ని॥
Food should be eaten with affection.
(See TELUGU No. $1581, \& c$ )
431. संसर्गजा दोषगुएा भवंति॥
సంసర్గజా దోషగ్ణా భవంతి॥

Vice and virtue spring from association.

```
माताप्येका पिताप्येकी मम तस्स च पचिए:।
अघहं मुनिभिरानीतस्स चानीतो गवाशने:॥
अहं मुनीनां वचनं श्लऐपि गवाशनानां स वचश्शृऐ\tत।
न तस्य दोषा न गुला ममापि संषर्गजा दोषगुएT अवंति|
```



```
అహం మునిభిరానీతస్స చానీహో Xవాझనైళ|
అహం మునీనాం వచనం శృణోమి Kaాశనానాం స నచహ్\mp@code{Jణోతి।}
న తస్య దోమా న గుణా మమాపి సంసర్గజా దోషగుణా భవంతి|
```

The mother and the father of me and of that bird are one; I was brought by Munis and he was taken by Gavâśanas; I hear the Munis' speech and he hears that of the Gaviśsnas; neither are his defects nor are mine good qualities-vicé and virtue spring from association.

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Gavâ'sanas [lit."beef-eaters"] are outcastes.
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432. संसारसागरे दु: खं ॥ సంసారసेヤగే దుళఖం॥

In the world's ocean is grief.
433. संसारी दुःखी सन्यासी मुखी ॥

The worldly man is a man of sorrows, the Sannyâsî is a man of joys.
434. सकलं शीलेन कुर्याद्वशं ॥

సకలం శेలేన కుర్యాద్వశం॥
A good disposition gains all.

> मिनं स्छचता र्पिं नयबलेल्लुख्यं धनेरीम्वरं
> कार्येस द्विजमादरेल युवतिं प्रेम्बा शूर्बैंधनान्।
> घ्यत्युगंसतुतिभिर्गुरूं प्रलतिभिर्मूंत्वं काभिर्बुधं विद्याभीरसिकं रसेन सकलं श्रीलेन कुर्याद्वशं ॥
> మిత్రం స్వచ్ఛతయా 8 పుం నయబలైర్లుబ్ధ భ $న ె ౖ ర ీ శ ్ వ ర ం ~$

A friend can be gained by transparency [ of conduct]; an enemy, by prudence and power; a miser, by money; a master, by service; a brahman, by kindness; a young wife, by tenderness; relatives, by patience; a passionate man, by praise; a priest, by reverence; a fool, by stories; a Wise man, by learning; a man with a taste, by humouring him; and all, by good conduct.

## 435. सति कुड्ये चिच्रकर्म॥

సతి కీ飞్యీ చిత్రక్ర
Where there's a wall, you can draw on it.

(See TELUGU No. 824.)

436. सत्पुच: कुलदीपक: ॥

సవ్పుత్ర8 హలదీపక\&॥
A good son is the light of his family.
पर्वरीदीपक ग्वंद्रः प्रभाते दीपको रवि:।
नैलोकदीपको धर्मसमत्पुच: कुलदीपक: ॥


The moon is the light of the night, the sun is the light of the day; virtue is the light of the three worlds; a good son is the light of his family.
స ం స్కృృత తో ళో ళ్తులు .

## 437. सत्यं जूयात्प्रियं ब्रूयान्न ब्रूयात्मत्यमप्रियं।

## मिघं च नानृतं जूयादेष धर्मस्सनातन: ॥

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { నత్యం బ్యూయా త్రి, యం బూంయాన్న బ్లూయాత్సత్య మ త్రియం। } \\
& \text { ప్రియం చ నానృతం బ్లూయ దాష భ్రశ్సస్సనాతనః॥ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Speak the truth, and speak to please; speak not the truth, to displease; speak not untruth, to please; this is eternal virtue.
438. सत्येन लोकान्जयति॥

సత్యేన er కాన్జయతిll
By truth, he conquers the worlds.
439. सने भुलिर्म ठे निद्रा ॥

Eating in a Satram, sleeping in a Matha.
Satram (Chuttrum) is a travellers' rest-house; Maṭha is a convent. Said of one who leads a wandering life.
440. सत्मंगतिः कथय किं न कर्डोति पुंसं ॥ సత్సంగతిః కథయ కిం న కఠాతి పుంసాంll

Say, what does not good association do for men?

> जाब्यं धिधो हर्चत बिंचति वाचि मत्यं। मानोन्नति दिशति पापमपाकरोति ॥ चेतः मसाद्यति दिचुु तनोति कीर्ति । मूंगति: क्यय किं न करोति पुंसां ॥
> జాడ్రం ధియో హరతి సించతి వాచి సత్యం1
> మా నూొన్నతిం దిశతి పాపమపాకరోతి॥
> చేత8 ప్రసాదయతి దిక్షు త నొతి క్రిం1
> సత్సంగతిళ కగయ కిం న కగోతి పుంసాంll

Say, what does not good association do for men? It removes the dulness of their intellects; it sprinkles truth in their speech; it gains the highest honors for them; expels ain from them; it purifies their mind; and spreade their fame towards all quarters.
441. सद्यः फलं तु संगोतं॥

> సద్య8 ఫలం తు సంగీతం॥

The effect of music is immediate.
442. सद्यो ददातिचतुईः मद्यो नासतीति चतुस्तम: ॥

$$
\text { సన్యో దదాతి చతుకః సదో్య నాస్తీతి చతురతమ } \|^{\|}
$$

A wise man gives at once, a wiser man at once refuses.
443. सद्विद्या यदि किं धनेरपयश्रो यद्यहित किं मृत्युना॥ సన్వా్యి యిి కం ధనైరపయశో యద్య స్తి కిం మృత్యునా॥

If there be great learning, what of money ? If there be an ill name, what of death?
444. स बंधुर्यों हितेषु स्यात् स पिता यहतु पोषकः।

स सखा यन विभ्वासहसा भार्या यन निर्दृ ति: ॥

Who befriends, he is a relation; who supports, he is a father; he is a friend, in whom there is confidence; she is a wife, in whom there is pleasure.
445. सभा वा न प्रवेष्टव्या वक्तव्यं वा समंजसं। च्रहुजन्वित्रुवन्वापि नरो भवति किस्चिषी।।

అ(బు) వన్వి బ్రువన్వాఖ సరో భనతి కిల్బిషు
Either go not into an assembly, or if you go, speak well; if a man speak not, or speak badly, he becomes a sinner.

$$
\text { సం స్కృృ త లో } \mathrm{E}^{6} \text { కృలు . }
$$

## 446. समाश्रयबलादेव गरुडं यांतमध्वनि

पिनाकपाएिपाएस्थः कुमसं पृष्टवानहि:॥
సమాత్రయబలా దేవ X飞ు巛ం య ంతమధ్వని
పనాకపాణిపొణిస్థళ కృలల పృష్టవానహిః॥
On the strength of his position, the serpent dwelling on the wrist of Pinâkapâṇi (Śiva) asked Garuḍa when going along the road, whether he was well.

## 447. सर्व परवश्ं दुःखं सर्वमात्मवप्श मुखं ॥

సర్వం పరవశం దు $ఖ ఖ ం$ సర్వ మాత్రవశం సుఖం॥
All entrusted to another is grief, all undertaken by one's self is joy.

## यद्यत्पर्वशं कर्म तत्तद्यन्नेन वर्जयेत्।

यद्यदात्मवपां तु स्यात्तत्तत्मे वेत यन्नतः॥
सर्व परवशं दु:खं सर्वमात्मवशां मुखं।
एतद्विन्यात्ममासेन लचएां मुखदुःखयो: ॥

```
హద్యత్పరవశం కర్ర తత్రద్య త్నేన వర్జయేత్।
```



```
సర్వం పరవశం దుళఖం సగ్రమాత్రనశం సుఖం।
ఏతద్వద్యాత్సమాసే ల, {్షణం సుఖదుఃఖయో%|
```

Endeavour should be made to relinquish whatever business is in another's hands; that which is in one's own hands should be done earnestly: all entrusted to another is grief; all undertaken by one's self is joy; these should be known, in short, as the characteristics of joy and sorrow.

Self do, self have.
If you would have a thing well done, do it yourself.

The master orders the man, the man orders the cat, and the cat orders her tail. (Portuguese.)

* Mancla o amo no mose o moco no gato, co gato no rabo.

448. सर्व मेक जगन्नाथे ॥

సర్వ పేకం జగన్నా ఫ్
At Jagannâtha, all are one.
No caste distinctions in eating.
449. सर्वस्स गाचस्स पिरः पधानं ॥

$$
\text { సర్వన్య } \pi \text { Tత్ర శ్ర zరs ప్రానం॥ }
$$

In the whole body, the head is chief.
450. सर्वस्वार्य समीहते॥
స్వ్సాస్వర్థం సమిహతే॥

All seek their own object
यज़तां पांडच₹स्बर्ग मवत्विंद्रस्तपत्विन:।
वयं हनाम द्विषतस्वर्वस्वार्थं समीहते॥
యజతాం పాండవస్స్రర్గమవత్వం@్రప్తప్విన81
వయం హనాన ద్వషతస్సర్వస్స్ర్థా సమాహతే

Let the Pândava sacrifice; let Indra protect Svarga; let the sun shine; we will kill our enemies-all seek their own object.
451. सैैैरुपायदे: फलमेव साध्ध ॥
సర్వరుపాయైళ ఫలమేవ సాగ్యం11

By every means, one's object must be accomplished.
चिविक्रमोभ्दद पि वामनोमौ स सूकर्ण्रेति स वे नृमिंह: ।



Though a dwarf, he (Vishṇu) became Trivikrama and Sĥkara and Nrisinha; by all means, whether base or not base, or the basest of the base, one's object must be accomplished.

$$
\text { సం స్కృృ త లో }{ }^{\circ} \text { క్తు లు . }
$$

## 452. सर्वैद्रियाएां नयनं प्रधानं ॥

సt్వం@ిరియానాం నయనం ప్రధానం॥

Of all the senses, sight is the chief.
453. सर्वै जना: कांचनमाश्रयंति ॥

సర్వ జనా8 కాంచనమాశ్రయంతి॥
All people seek gold.

## 454. सर्वै जनासमुखिनो भवंतु॥

సచ్వ్ జనాస్సుఖి నొ భవంతు!

May all people be happy!
Said on auspicious occasions.
455. सहवासतः पुएगुएा भवंति सहवासतो दोषगुणा भवंति॥ సహవాసతః పుణ్యగుషా భవంతి సహవాసझో దోషగుణా భవంత॥
By association good qualities are acquired, by association bad qualities are acquired.
(See No. 431.)

## 456. सहसा विद्धीत न क्रियां ॥

సససా విదధీత న కియాం॥
No business should be done rashly.
(Beo No. 410.)

## 457. सहायो बलवत्तर् ॥

```
సహాయో బలనత్తర: 1
```

A companion is an additional strength.

```
सगुणो निर्गुणो वापि सहायो बलवत्तर:।
तुषेएापि परिभ्रम्टसतंडुलो नांकुरायते ॥
సుృశో నిర్గుణో వాప సహాయి బలవత్తరళ।
```



```
Whether he have talent or be without it, a companion is an additional strength ; if deprived of husk the rice will not aprout.
```

458. साहसाद्मजते ल च्मी: ॥

సेహసాద్భజ
Fortune is secured by boldness.

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Fortune favors the bold. (Lati.)
```

459. साहसे लन्ती: ॥
సాహస ల憲8"

Fortune is in boldness.
460. सिकतालवालं ॥

నికతాలవాలంll
A flower-bed of sand.
461. सिद्यमन्नं परित्यज्य भिच्चामटति दुर्मति: ॥

సా్ధమన్నం పిత్యజ్య భిష్షామటతి దుర్తతిః॥
A foolish man leaves the food which is ready for him and goes to beg.
462. मुखस्यानंतरं दुःखं दुःखस्यानंतरं सुखं। चक्रवत्परिवर्तरते दु:खानि च सुखानि च ॥

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { సఖఖస్ నంతరం tu8ఖం దు8ఖస్యానంతరం సుఖం1 } \\
& \text { చక్రీత్ప } 8 \text { వరంతంతే దుళఖాని చ సుఖాని చు }
\end{aligned}
$$

After happiness, sorrow; after sorrow, happiness; happiness and sorrow revolve like a discus.
(See TELUGU Nos. 561, 568.)
Joy and sorrow are next-door neighbours. (German.)
463. सूचीकटाहन्याय: ॥

సూచిక టాహన్య్యయ811
A needle and a boiler.
The first takes a short time to make, it should therefore be made first.

## 464. सेवकान्नं पुरातनं ॥

సవకాన్నం పురాతనం॥

A servant and food [ are good] old.

```
नवं वसंत्र नवं कंज नव्या सत्त्रो नूतनं गुहं।
सर्वच नूतनं पसतं सेवकान्नं पुरातनं ॥
```



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సర్వత్ర నూతనం శస్తం సేవకాన్నం పురాతనం॥
```

A new cloth, a new umbrella, a new wife, a new house are everywhere good new ; a servant and food are good old.
465. स्यालकी गृहनाशूरय मर्वनाशाय मातुल: ॥ సे్రలకో Xృహనాశాయ సర్వనాళాయ మాతులళ ${ }^{1}$
A brother-in-law is the ruin of the house, a maternal uncle is the ruin of everything.
466. सिच्या श्वरिंनं पुरुषस्य भाग्यं देवा न जानंति कुतो मनुघ्या: ॥

The gods know not a woman's conduct and a man's fortune, how then can men?
467. सिच्यो मूलमनर्थानां॥
$\underbrace{\text { ºv }}$ యో మూలమనర్థానాం॥
Women are the cause of mischief.
468. स्नीएां दिगुए भाहारो बुधिस्वापि चतुर्गुएा। सादसं षड्डुएां चेव कामोष्टगुएा उचते।।

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { స్త్ ణాం ద్విగుణ ఆహార బుద్ధిళ్చుపి చతుర్గుణా। } \\
& \text { సాహసం షడ్గుణం చైవ కా హాష్టుొ ఉచ్య తే\| }
\end{aligned}
$$

Women are said to eat twice as much [as men ], to have four times as much sense, six times as much pluck, and eight times as much desire.
(Cf. Böhtlingk's Indische Sprüche 412, 5306.)
469. ₹चीएामालोचनं विना॥

气్తీ
Without the advice of women.
i. e. Admit not women into your counsels.
470. सत्रीरन्नं दुष्कुलादfि॥

Take an excellent woman even from a bad caste.
श्रद्धानः श्डभां विद्यामाद्दीतावरादपि।
संत्रंत्यदि परं धर्मं रत्नीरन्नं दुघ्कुलादपि॥


An assiduous man shourd reseive good learning eren from a low fellow; excellent virtue even from an outcaste, and an exceilicnt woman [ liz. a woman-gem] eren from a bad caste.
471. स्थानस्थितः कापुरुषोपि मिंह: ॥
[n a strong position, even a coward is a lion.
(See TELUGUNo. 2124.)

[^15]472. सथालीपुलाकन्याय: ॥
స్థాలీ పులాకన్యాయ8\|

The pot and a grain of boiled rice.
( See TELUGU No. 1921.)

## 473. सियतस्य गतिस्रिंतनीया॥

స్థితస్య Xతిశ్చింతనీయా॥

The disposal of what remains should be thought of.
Without vain regrets for what has gone.

## 474. सनेहे च बंधुन्न कद्रापि दूरः ॥

స్న్న్హ చ బంధుర్న కదాపి దూరి॥

Where there is friendship, the friend is never far off.
( See TELUGU No. 186.)
475. स्वकार्यधुरंधरास्स्वमिकार्यवंचका: ॥
స్వకార్య ధురంధరాస్సా Sమికార్యవంచకాః॥

Hard working men in their own business, but rogues in their master's business.
(See TELUUGU No. 2652.)
476. सकार्यमुद्धरेत्प्राज्ञ: कार्यध्वं से च मूर्वता॥

A wise man gains his object; in failure is foolishness.

> प्रनमानं पुर₹कृत्य माजं हात्वा च पृष्ठतः।
> स्बकार्यमुद्रूत्प्राइः कार्यधंवे च मुर्वता॥
> అవమానం పురస్కృత్య Kానం కృత్నా చ పృృ్ర్రళ1

Disregarding honor and even courting dishonor, a wise man gaine his object ; in failure is foolishness.
477. ₹वग्टहे को विचारोसित ॥
స్వxృ హే కో విచారోస్తి॥

What deliberation is there in one's own house?
Said by very intimate friends, meaning that no formality is required to be observed by them in each other's houses.
478. खग्टहे पूज्यते मूर्ख: खग्रामे पूज्यते पभुः । खदेये पूज्यते राजा विद्यान्मर्वंच पूज्यते॥
 స్వ దే ేే ひూజ్య తే రా విద్వాన్సర్వత్ర चూజ్య తే\|
A fool is honored in his own house; a proprietor is honored in his own village; a king is honored in his own country; a learned man is honored everywhere.
479. स्वभावों मूर्घि वर्तते॥ స్వఫాయె మూర్ధి వర్తతే॥
The natural disposition stands at the head.
सर्वंस्य हि परीच्यंते स्वभावा नेतरे गुणा: ।
घ्रतीत्य चि गुएान् सर्वान्छतभावो मूध्रि वर्तते ॥

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { అతీత్య హి X ణ్ణా సర్వాన్స్భ వె మూధిల వర్తతే॥ }
\end{aligned}
$$

The natural disposition of every one is investigated, not the other qualities; the natural disposition excelling all other qualities, stands at the head of them.
480. स्वयं तीर्व्वा पर्शन् तारयेत् !
స్వయం తీర్త్వ పరణ తారయ్త్\|

Having crossed yourself, get others across.

> Help yourself first and then others.
> Solf's the man. (Dutch.)

[^16]సం స్కృల తలో కో క్ల లు.
481. ₹वानुष्ठTनғ्य समये मुनयोपि न पंडिता: ॥

స్వానుష్ఠానస్గ సమయే నునగశూపి న పండితా॥
In their own actions even Munis are not wise.


In teaching others, all are wise; but in their own actions even Munis are not w

## ह.

482. हलांतं बह्मनर्चमं ॥
హలాంతం బ్రుహ్రావర్చసం॥

Sanctity as far as the plough.
If a Brahman commence to till the ground, he loses his sanctity.

## 483. हसद्भिः क्रियते कर्म रदद्विरनुमूयते॥


Laughing, a thing is done; weeping, the fruit of it is suffere ( See TELUGU No. 22s5.)
484. हस्तिमशकांतरं ॥

$$
\text { హస్తిమశ } 5 \text { ంతరం॥ }
$$

The difference between an elephiant and a muskito.

> च.
485. चएं वित्तं चएां चित्तं चलां जीवितमावयोः॥
ష్షం విత్తం ష్షణం చిత్తం ష్షణం జివతావయూః॥

Wealth for a moment, the mind for a moment, our life for a moment

> चलां वित्तं चएां चित्तं चलां जीवितमावयोः। यमस्स करुएा नासित धर्मस्स वररिता गतिः॥

> Wealth for a moment, mind for a moment, our life for a moment Yama has no pity, [therefore] do good works quickly.
486. चुएो कस्यास्ति गोरवं ॥
島路 కస్య స్తి గౌరవం॥

Who is honored in adversity?

```
वनानि दहते वकिस्सखा भवति मारुत:।
म एव दीपनाशाय चीएल कस्याहित गौरवं ॥
వనాని దహతే వహ్నిస్సఖా భవతి మారుత8।
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Fire burns forests and Wind is a friend [assists]; but that very Wind
proves destructive to the lamp. Who is houored when reduced [in cir-
cumstances?]
```

487. चीऐो पुएये मर्त्यलोकं विशंति॥


When the reward of good deeds is ended, [ souls] come back to the world of men.
488. चीरोदकन्याय:॥
ీషfదక న్యాయళ"

Like milk and water.
(See TELUGU No. 128s, \&c. )
Close friendship.



[^0]:     ", in in the humshold fire or prollaced hy attrition." (Wisum's mote.)

[^1]:    - Humana consilia divinitus gubernantur.

[^2]:    ( cf. Böhtlingk's Imlische Sliruichc 3. 今597.)

[^3]:    दुर्दूरांतपथम्रांता क्फायां यांति च शीतलां। गीतलाग्य पुनर्यiति का कस्य परिवेद्ना॥
    
    

    Wayworn travellers come under the cool shade [of a tree; ] but as soon as they are refreshed, they start again-which of them feels pain $P$ Kavitáratnâkara 88.)

[^4]:    
    

[^5]:    - Mors omnibus cominunis.

[^6]:    "Is it right, Hermit, to eat flesh $p$ ": "What is the use of it without liquor?" "You like liquor, too ?" "Aha! I like it in the company of harlots." "A harlot is fond of money and how can you get it ?" "Either by gambling or by theft." "Are you accustomed to gamble and steal ?" "What other resource has a ruined man p"

[^7]:    * lien ne se doine aussi liberalement que les conseils.
    i Whl jullaioncentin ne vends.

[^8]:    Silcnce is wisdom, when speaking is folly.
    Who spcaks, sows; who lecps silcncc, reaps. (Halisn. )t

[^9]:    

    * Chi narla femina, rhis tieferaceo lic.

[^10]:    * Onde foco naõ la, fumo nañ selevante.
    
    

[^11]:    Yama is the god of death, "the deity of Naraka or hell: he corresponds with the Greesan god Pluto and the judge of lell Minos, and in Hind mythrlogy is often identified with leath and Time." (Wilson.)

[^12]:    
    $\rightarrow$ Pecaniac olimeliunt omnia.

[^13]:    * En caula tiprra su uso.
    t Tant de pays, tant de gnises.
    * Catla terra com seu usn, cata roea com seu fuso.
    § (Iios í Bios, тои̃os í дózos.

[^14]:    * "Opmini ímoíge фídor.

[^15]:    जानामि रे सर्प तब प्रभावं कंठटिथतो गर्जस शंकरस्य । रथानं प्रधानं न बलं प्रधानं स्यानस्थितः कापुरुषोपि सिंह:॥
    
    

    O Serpent! I know thy power; dwelling on the neck of Śankara (Śiva), thou dost hiss: position is the chief thing, not strength ;-even a coward is a lion in a strong position.

[^16]:    - Zelf is de Man.

