## A COMPANION READER

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## Arden's

Progressive Tamil Grammar

VOLUME I

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## A COMPANION READER

## TO

# Arden's <br> Progressive Tamil Grammar 

## VOLUME I

CONSISTING OF
PART I. Companion Exercises to the Grammar, illustrating the successive rules.

PART II. Easy stories, being Book I of 'Pope's Tamil Prose Reading' Book,' with notes, translation, and references to the Grammar.

BY
The Rev. A. H. ARDEN, M.A.
Christ College, Cambridge; Late Fellow of the Madras University; for ten years Lecturer
in Tamil and Telugu at the University of Cambridge.
Author of 'A Progressive Telugu Grammar,' 'Telugu Reader,' etc., 'A Progressive Tamil Grammar.'

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## PREFACE

This book is intended as a Companion Reader to the Author's Progressive Tamil Grammar. It consists of two parts.

Part I gives a series of exercises in illustration of the successive rules of the Grammar, and should be studied at the same time. They contain nothing but words and sentences in common use. They will enable the student, whilst mastering the Grammar, to gain at the same time a considerable knowledge of Tamil words and phrases.

Part II consists of the short stories given in 'Pope's Tamil Prose Reading Book,' the copyright of which the Author has purchased from Dr. Pope.' Being taken from native sources, they are excellent specimens of ordinary Tamil, and form a most useful introduction to the language. Notes are given to explain any difficulties, and constant references are made to the paragraphs of the Grammar. A translation is added. It will be found a profitable exercise frequently to select passages from it, and retranslate them into Tamil, and then compare them with the original text.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the study of a living language must be pursued in a somewhat different manner to that of a dead one, especially where the student is not a mere child, and time is more or less limited. For this reason, the Author is of opinion that in studying a living language, the use of a translation, especially at the commencement, is, in most cases, advisable. The time spent in looking out words in a dictionary and working out the meaning of a passage,: though an excellent exercise in itself, is generally better employed in committing vocabularies and passages of the new language to memory and thus storing the mind with words and idioms which can be readily reproduced, and which should be put into practical use on every possible occasion.

Though a translation obviates, to a great extent, the necessity for a dictionary, yet if the student is to gain any considerable knowledge of the language, and thoroughly to master such a work, as, for instance, the first book of 'The Panchatantra,' (one of the subjects set for the I. C. S. examination,) it will ere long be necessary for him to provide himself with a Tamil dictionary. For this reason, the Author has not thought it advisable to supply a special vocabulary to this Reading Book. It only imposes an additional expense on the student, and as a diotionary must eventually be procured, it may as well be purchased at once, and the full benefit of it reaped.

Curborougr,
Great Malvern, 1892.
A. H. ARDEN.

## COMPANION EXERCISES

то

## Arden＇s Progressive Tamil Grammar

## PART I．

N．B．－The numbers inserted in brackets refer to the paragraphs of Arden＇s Progressive Tamil Grammar．

When learning a living language，it is of primary import－ ance to commit to memory a considerable number of words in common use；and so to learn them，that it will be no effort to recall them at once to mind．For this reason all the vocabularies given in these exercises should be curefully committed to memory． The first four exercises consist of vocabularies only，and are confined to such words，as have occurred in the pages of the Grammar which have been already studied．

## EXERCISE I

After reading to the end of paragraph 29 of the Grammar，the following vocabulary must be committed to memory：－

| 5 LoJis（29） | a tree | மை | the hand |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 கல் | a stone | கால் | the leg |
| மான் | a stag | 7 மぁாம் | the mind |
| 64 ¢ puls | a tiger | 凹r ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | a village |
| பூ\％゙（24） | a cat | O゙லி | daily hire |
| 5 மீன் | a fish | பன் | a tax |
| 5 शைப்（14） | bread | வொன் | gold |
| பால் | milk | Нக்கட் | a side |


| CLori（28） | buttermilk | பின்னல் | lightning |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2ப்（21） | salt | காலம் | time |
| குமைrsன் | a son | கொல்（24） | murder |
| לூ | a flower | இரக்கம் | mercy |
| பை | a bag | பெருபை | greatness |

## EXERCISE II

The following vocabulary must be committed to memory，after having read to the end of paragraph 52 of the Grammar．

| Qெண்（43） | a woman | पுளி | tamarind |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| றையன் | a boy | மரந்கள் | trees |
|  | a child | மゆை（46） | rain |
| 7 வைத்தியூ | a physician | எழுண்த | writing |
| இォாசா | a king | கணவ்கு | an accound |
| 6 나（21） | a cow | LTL | a lesson |
| 6 －5斤ी | a jackal | வேడి（24） | work |
| கா（b） | a jungle | ¢ாள்（47） | a day |
| தெரு | a street | காவல் | guard |
| வழி | a way | காका（40） | the ear $V$ |
| ицீ： | fruit | ぁண் | the eye |
| कத்தி（14） | a knife | UTED | the foot |
| தொல் | leather | விงல் | a finger |
| шணi்（2y） | money |  | wisdom V |
| ©ff | charcoal | Lr（b） | suffering |
| கமி（49） | curry | கே（6） | ruin |

## EXERCISE III

The two following vocabularies must be committed to memory， after having read to the end of Chapter I of the Grammar．

| தேவன்（54） | a god | 7 ப்்்தகi் ஜீคி（82） | a book |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a man | หட்（4） | a saddie |
| 5 வi்த்தぁ கன் | a merchant | பஞ்சு（61） | cotton |
| முळி¢ி（82） | a native teac | r வித்து | seed |


| தாய் | a mother 5 | （1） | a house |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 வகன் | a son | சன்னல் | a window－ |
| 5 மகக்் | a daughter | காற்ற | wind |
| ஸ்திती | a woman 7 | Cுípio（58） | a fault－ |
| சாட்タி（63） | a witness | 历ட் 4 | friendship |
| ¢्¢̧ச்ட | a country | क्¢ர்LOLO（28） | charity $<$ |
| டொண | a police station | பயப்் | fear |
| OnLLL | an assembly | பு்்தி | intelligence |
| 1．சபை | an assembly | சட்பளம் | wages |

## EXERCISE IV

| மூன் | thou | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { \&வன் } \\ 5 \text { இவன் } \end{gathered}$ | he，that man． he，this man． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 அவன் | he | 4 बவன்（15） | which man． |
| 5 அவள் | she 5 | 5 （タவள் | she，that woman． |
| 5 －¢지 | it | இவள் | she，this woman． |
| ¢Tiம | we | எவள்（15） | which woman？ |
| セீ¢ | you | 5 （அ¢ा | it ，that thing． |
| थவர்கள் | they（mas．\＆fem．） | 6．இB | it ，this thing． |
| உவைகள் | they（neuter．） | の回（15） | which thing？ |
|  |  | 5 サウ்¢ t | that（adjectival．） |
| 5 என் | my（15） | இら்த t | this－（do．）－ |
| Сロ் | thy | く のら்தூ（15） | which？（do．） |
| என்ட | what？（15） | （21ா்கை | there． |
| ๘ல்ல | good | இம்கை b | here |
| L历ன்றுய் | well | எற்கே（15） | where？ |
| ワரு | one | （21ப்ா4 | in that way． |
| இைண் | two | இப்ப4 i | in this way． |
| 山த்து | ten | ォப்படி（15）i | in which way | how？

Singular Imperatives

| Cut | go（thou） | कொ（b） | give（thou） |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| வा | come（thou） | பண் | make（thou） |
| Lपி | read or learn（thou） | செய் | do（thou） |

## EXERCISE V

The two following exercises must be learnt，whilst reading Chapter II．of the Grammar，on the combination，etc．of Tamil letters．

In all succeeding exercises，it is presupposed that all the words in the preceding vocabularies bave been thoroughly committed to memory．

The few brief rules marked A，B，C，etc．which are given in the following exercises，are all repeated subsequently in the Grammar with fuller explanations．
（A．）Bule．In Tamil the verb always stands last．
（B．）Rule．In English the verb to be often stands between two nouns，or a pronoun and a noun，to state that one is or is not the other；as－That is a stone－That is not a stone．In the cor－ responding Tamil sentence，when positive，the verb is usually entirely omitted；and when negative，the word அல்ல is used for all genders，numbers，and persons；as அक கல்ー அकு கல் みல்ல．

Read the following exercise；and write out an English trans－ lation of it．A translation is given at the end，with which the translation made should afterwards be compared．
（1）அதை மர்．்．（2）அத மரம் அல்ல．（3）அவன் வா்க்த கன் உல்ல．（4）இみன் காவற்காナன்．（5）அங்த வர்க்தகணன் என் குமாrனன்．（6）என் குமாナன் கணக்கன் அல்ல．（7）அவள் என் மகள்．（8）இவள் என் மகள் அல்ல．（9）இத அ்பப்் அல்ல．（10）அது டீன்．（11）அத என் ஷீடி．（12）नன் மகன்் கண்க்கன்．

## Translation

（1）That is a tree．（2）That is not a tree．（3）He is not a merchant．（4）He（this man）is a watchman．（5）That mer－ chant is my son．（6）My son is not an accountant．（7）She（that woman）is my daughter．（8）She（this woman）is not my daughter．（9）This is not bread．（10）That is a fish．（11）That is my house．（12）My son is an accountant．

N．B．－Translate the English back into Tamil without looking at the book．It is most important to do this from the commence－ ment，as it is a good exercise both in translation and in Tamil writing．

# abe－il －ikurtu <br> －sisu <br> Ger－inudasya －in <br> $5 \mathrm{Vac} \cdot e$ <br> －inatu <br> EXERCISE VI 

－odes
（C．）Rule．A question is expressed by affixing the vowel $\%$ ． Read and translate the following－
 இத ஈளி．Para．92．（4）அவன் உன் டகனி？（5）அவன் என்
 Para．90，92．（7）அஆ அப்பமா，கல்லா？Para．91，92．（8）அछा அப்பமல்ல：サத கல்．92．（9）அது பசுவा，புலியா？89， 90. （10）அத புளி அல்ல：அதை பசு．（11）அவன் கணக்க＠？ 92. （12）அவன் கணக்கனல்ல：ஆவன் வர்த்தகன்．

## Translation

（1）It（this）is a dog．（2）Is this a dog？（3）This is not a dog； it is a jackal．（4）Is he your son？（5）He is not my son：this （man）is my son．（6）Is that a jackal，or a dog？（7）Is that bread， or a stone？（8）It is not bread：it is a stone．（9）Is that a cow，or a tiger？（10）It is not a tiger：it is a cow．（11）Is he an accountant？（12）He is not an accountant：He is a merchant．

N．B．－Translate the English back into Tamil，without looking at the book．

## EXERCISE VII

The three following exercises must be read，whilst reading paragraphs 97 to 155 of the Grammar，on nouns．

Before doing this exercise learn to the end of paragraph 128.

（2）Read and Translate the following ：－
（1）குமாォஞு்குக் கொகு 93，d．（2）காவற்காJர்களில்． （3）வைத்தியயைைய குற்றத்தால்．（4）மணிதனடைய டைஞ்
 இடைய குLorィளில்．（8）அது வர்த்தகயூைய வீ（b）அல்ல．
（3）Translate into Tamil ：－
（1）Give（it）to the disciples．（2）Amongst the physicians． （3）Through your son＇s fanlt．（4）The watchman＇s wages．
（5）In the physician＇s books．（6）Is that your disciple＇s book？（C）
(7) No. (Lit. It is not my disciple's book). (8) That is not my son's dog (B). (9) Is that the merchant's tree? (10) Give (it) to the boys. (121.)

## EXERCISE VIII

(D) Rule. The English idiom there is, there are, is expressed in Tamil by the single word உண்(1); and the negative is expressed by the single word இல்ல. Read and translate the following:-
(1) இந்கே பசு உண்டி. (2) அ்்கே ரெய் セண்ட $\pi$ ? $C$.
(3) உ்்கே ஈாயงล்கை, 92. (4) இ்்கே பாலில்ல. 92. (5) அ|்்கே டைघ்கள் உண்ட $\pi$ ? C. (6) அ்்கே மத்்களில்て. (7)
 C. (9) இங்கே உப்ப இவ்டூ—or—உப்பல்ல. 88. (10) இத பொன் அல்ல. (11) பை இல்ல. (12) பை அல்ல.

## Translation

(1) There is a cow here. (2) Is there a dog there? (3) There is not a dog there. (4) There is not milk here, i.e., There is no milk here. (5) Are there trees there? (6) There are not trees there, i.e., There are no trees there. (7) There is (some) salt there. (8) Is that salt? (9) There is no salt here. (10) This is not gold. (11) There is no bag. (12) It is not a bag.
N. B.-Translate the English back into Tamil, without looking at the book.

## EXERCISE IX

(1) Decline in full the nouns கா(b) a jungle, வயดி $y$ the stomach, Lட்(b) silk, and $ஈ r \dot{~ a ~ d a y . ~}$
(2) Translate into Tamil :-
(1) There are no flies here. (2) There are no kings in those countries. (3) Go to the house. (4) This is not a side wall. (5) Amongst the fishes. (6) Give (it) to the workmen (A). (7) There is not a book in the house. (8) Are there not stones in the middle? (9) There are ten cows in the jungle. (10) That is not a book. (11) There is not a book.

## EXERCISE X

The three following exercises must be read whilst learning the pronouns in the Grammar，paragraphs 151 to 188.
（E）Rule．A transitive verb takes an object in the accusative case．When however the object is of the neuter gender，it may be put in the nominative case．

Read and translate the following ：－
（1）இந்த நrயை க் காவ்்காJஇக்கு க் வொடி．93．（2）அந்த ஊイில் கணக்கன் உண்டா？（3）அந்கே வைத்கியர்கள் இல்டேயா？ （4）இங்த ளீட்டில் பையன்கள் இல்ல்．121．（5）இத என் குமாTனடைய பூட゙ण．（6）இங்க ரூபாய் அவனைைய மォனக்கு க் வொடி．（7）இங்தப் பணத்தை அவர்களூக்கு க் கொடு．（8）காட் டில் ஒரு புலி உண்டு．97．（9）அந்த க் காட்டில் புலிகள் இல்னூ． （10）இங்த ஆற்றில் ஈல்ல மீன்கள் இல்டூயா？（11）அது நல்ல


## Translation

（1）Give this dog to the watchman．（2）Is there an account－ ant in that village？（3）Are there not physicians there？or－ Are there no physicians there？（4）There are not（any）boys in this house－or－There are no boys in this house．（5）This is my son＇s cat．（6）Give this rupee to his son．（7）Give this money to them－or－Give them this money．（8）There is a tiger in the jungle．（9）There are no tigers in that jungle． （10）Are there not good fish in this river？－or－Are there no good fish in this river？（11）Is not that a good cat？（12）Are there（any）rivers in that country？

N．B．－Translate the English back into Tamil，without looking at the book．

## EXERCISE XI

（F）Rule．In Tamil，motion towards an object is expressed by the dative case；but if that object be a living creature，the simple dative cannot be used，but the affix இடத்தில் or இடத்துக்கு （from இடம் a place．）

Commit to memory the following vocabulary :-
ஜெர்றy yesterday. இன்றைத்கு to-day, ஈாாூக்கு to-morrow, வாருங்கள் come (ye), போங்கள் go (ye).

Read and translate the following:-



 ளிட்க்க்ற்குப் பேr. 158. (9) இன்றைக்கு என்ஷிடத்க்ல் வா.
 ளூ்்குக் வொடு. (12) இவைகढூ அவன்்கு க் கொடு. (13) நாடூக்கு வர்த்தகனடைய வீட்டுக்குப் போங்கள். (14) இவை கள் உம்முடைய ம்ாகிகளா ?

Translate into Tamil:-
(1) Go (ye) to his house to-morrow. (2) Go (ye) to him to-day. (3) Come (ye) to me to-morrow. (4) Come (thou) to my house to-day. (5) Give (thou) two cows to this merchant. (6) Give (ye) ten trees to those workmen to-morrow. (7) Is this your cat? (8) These are not their sons. (9) These are my ohildren. (10) Are there good flowers in that jungle?

## EXERCISE XII

(G) Bule. When a Tamil sentence contains an interrogative, \& the sign of a question is not used. In such sentences the Tamil equivalent of the verb to be is often omitted.

Commit to memory the following vocabulary:-
காரியம் a thing, an affair, வ்்தான் he came, போனன் he went, சசய்தான் he did.

Read and translate the following:-
(1) காவற்காJன் எங்கே? (2) அவன் uார்? (3) அதை யாரு டைய பட்மி? (4) அது உம்முடைய வீடு அல்லவா? (5) வர்க்த கன் த் ஊருக்குப் பேரனன? (6) அவர்களூடைய பஞ்ஈ இதுகாయ? 169. (7) அப்படிப்பட்ட காमीயiம எங்கேயா®லும் உண்டா? 179. (8) அப்படிப்பட்ட காளியம் எウ்கும் இல்ல். 175.
(9) அவ்்கள் எல்லாருக்கும் பணக்தை க் கொடு. 181. (10) அந்த ளீட்டிலே பாராலலும் உண்டா? 179. (11) ढேற்ற என்ன செய்காச்? (12) வேஓ்க்காナன் இந்த வேடையை எல் லாம் செய்தான? (13) அカை எப்படி க் செய்தாண்? (14) भ1வ ருடைய மகன் ஈருக்கு வங்தான். 155.

## Translate into Tamil-

(1) There is no one in that house. 175. (2) Whose books are these? 165. (3) Where are the merchants? G. (4) Whose son is he? They are all his daughters. 183. (5) All those workmen are my sons. (6) Has the watchman gone to that village? (7) Has the accountant done that work? (8) Give two books to each boy. 185. (9) Has each done his own work? (10) He did all that work yesterday. 183.

## EXERCISE XIII

The following exercise must be read whilst learning the adjectives in the Grammar. (Paras. 189 to 202).

Commit to memory the following vocabulary-
 விசுவாசம் trust, faith, யோக்கியன் a worthy man, $\mathbf{\text { மr®b a bullock. }}$

Read and translate the following :-
(1) ஆந்த வர்த்தகன் ஈல்லவன். B. Para 186. (2) அவர்கள் ஈல்லவர்கள் அல்ல. (3) அவர்களூடைய வீடு ஈல்லதூ. (4) அந்க்்

 கொடி. 192. (8) அவன் மீகி உள்ளவன். (9) அவள் அழுகான



 (15) உவன் என்ன ப் பாா்்்லலப் உரூபமுள்ளவன். 81. 92. 199.,

## Translation

(1) That merchant is a good man. (2) They are not good people. (3) Their house is a good one. (4) Is that cow a good one? (5) Are those bullocks good ones? (6) Is this the jungle
path？（7）Give me that money bag．（8）He is a just man． （9）She is not a beautiful woman．（10）That woman is not beautiful．（11）They are not trustworthy persons．（12）Is this his new house？（13）This bullock is better than that．（14）Who is the most worthy of them？－Literally－Amongst them，who is the worthy man？（15）He is more handsome than I．

N．B．－Translate back into Tamil，without looking at the book．

## EXERCISE XIV

The three following exercises must be read，whilst learning Chapter IV of the Grammar，on numerals，postpositions，etc．
（H．）Bule．The verb to have is frequently expressed in Tamil by a dative case，followed by உண்கு or by இல்ర if the sentence be negative．

Read and translate the following：－
（1）கணக்கனு்கு க் கத்தி உண்ட $\pi$ ？
（2）セண்（ு．
（3）शிந்क வேட்க்காナனக்கு ப் பணடுண்ட $\pi$ ？149，92．（4）சாவ்்காナ
 （6）காட்டிலே பசுக்கள் இல்ட்．148．（i）வைக்கியயக்கு




## Translation

（1）Has the accountant a knife？（Lit．Is there a knife to the accountant？）．（2）Yes－cr－He has（Literally－There is）． （3）Has that workman（any）money？（4）Has not the watchman （any）money？－or－Has the watchman no money？（5）There are merchants in this village．（6）There are not（any）cows in the jungle－or－There are no cows in the jungle．（7）Has the physician（any）bullocks？（8）No．（Lit．There are not）．（9）That king has not a nice country．（10）Are there（any）good trees in this country？（11）Are there not（any）good flowers in that country ？－or－Are there no good flowers in that country？ （12）No．

N．B．－Translate back into Tamil，without looking at the book．

## EXERCISE XV

Commit to memory the following vocabulary．
விळ price，அண an anna（i．c．，one－sixteenth of a rupee）， பைசா a pie（i．e．，one－twelfth of an anna），iortoti a mango tree，தோட்ட்் a garden，வருஷம் a year，Lாசம் a month，தேकி the day of the month，எ戸்தடன how many？வウ்தார்கள் they came，万L

Read and translate the following：－
 பன்னி｜ண்டி அண，இண்டி பைசா．B．156，209．（3）அந்த த்
鸟ல் பதிலல மாமரம் உண்லு．209．（5）நேற்று எத்தூன போ்






 it
 மெண்பத்தா and எண்ணூர்று and என்பத்தாரும்）222．205． 218.

## Translation

（1）What is the price of this book？（2）Its price is twelve annas two pice．（3）How many mango trees are there in that garden？（4）There are fourteen mango trees in that garden？ （5）How many persons came yesterday？（6）Thirteen persons came yesterday．（7）Which is the best of your four children？ （8）Is there any one in that house？（9）There is no one in that house．（10）Have you（any）books？（11）No－or－I have none－literally－There is not even one to me？（12）Give him ten rupees，six annas，eight pice．（13）It happened on the twenty－first（day of the month）of October．（14）Where is the fifteenth book？（ 15 Give him nine thousand rupees．（16）It happened in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty－six．
(Literally - It happened in the one thousand eight hundred and eighty-sixth year).
N.B.-Translate back into Tamil, without looking at the book.

## EXERCISE XVI

Commir to memory the following vocabulary.
குர்குு a monkey, இட் a place, சந்தோாஷி் joy, பெரிய great, கொகுத்தான் he gave, கொகு்்கள் give ye.

Read and translate the following:-
(1) என்னே(b) வாரும்கள். 232. (2) கண்்கனே(b) போ. (3) இவ்விடம் மட்டி் வந்தான். 172. (4) ஊருக்கப்புற்் ஒரு பொிய ளீடி உண்(b) (5) வீட்டின்பேலே 『ரு பெரிய குர்முகு


 சங்தோஷமாய்்் கொலித்தான். 246.
Translate into Tamil:-
(1) Go with them to-day. (2) Come with your father to-morrow. (3) Outside the house there are two large trees. (4) There are ten monkeys upon that tree. (5) Are there (any) monkeys on that house? (6) There are no monkeys on this tree? (7) He came from his father yesterday. (8) Come to me to-morrow.

## EXERCISE XVII

Tre five following exercises must be read, whilst learning Chapter V of the Grammar, on the imperative mood and tenses of verbs.

## A Conversation

N.B.-To be read after learning to paragraph 268 of the Grammar.

Vocabulary. ப்ாஷஷ a language, இஷ்ட் pleasure, desire, கொஞ்ச்் a little, भகிக much, சகோதேன் a brother, சகோத्रளி a sister, உ $\dot{\Phi}$ துயோகம் an office, profession, uா匈ती a clergyman, ஆனூல் but, தீப்பன் a father.
（A．）$ீ \dot{\pi}$ எ்்கே தமம்ு படிக்க்க்？261， 267.
（B．）சேம்பிிி் பட்ட றத்தில் படித்தேன்．
（A．）$ெ ம \dot{ழ}$ பாளை セமக்கு இவ்டமா？B．
（B．）இஷ்ட்த்ாா்．169， 95.
（A．）தெலு்கும் ப4்த்தீா？ 240.
（B．）கொஞ்சம் படித்தேன்；ஆஞல் தெல்்கைப் பார்க்லஇு்， कம்் அஆெ இக்ட்． $199,244$.
（A．）உம்கு ச் சகோதுர் சகோதிிகள் உண்ட $\pi$ ？H．
（B．）இォண்டு சகோதுரும் மூன்று சகோதிிகளூம் உண்Bி． 239.
（A．）உம்டுடைய துகப்பனருக்கு உ＿்்கியியோகம் என்ன？ 150.
（B．）அவா் பாசிளியார்． 150.

## Translation

（A．）Where did you learn Tamil ？
（B．）I learnt it at Cambridge．
（A．）Do you like the Tamil language？（Lit．Is it a pleasure to you？）
（B．）Yes．（Lit．It is a pleasure）．
（A．）Did you learn Telugu also？
（B．）I learnt a little：but I like Tamil better than Telugu． （Lit．But although one sees Telugu，Tamil in much pleasure．）
（A．）Have you（any）brothers and sisters ？
（B．）I have two brothers，and three sisters．
（A．）What is your father＇s profession？
（B．）He is a clergyman．

## EXERCISE XVIII

## A Conversation

N．B．－To be read after learning to paragraph 287 of the Grammar．

Vocabulary．வாசம் dwelling，habitation；هஸ்கதாசட் greatness； ढேத்कி neatness，fineness；விச்திெம் anytbing curious or showy ； बீதி a street；கட்டடம் a building，கோளில் a temple，or church；சாరి a hall；வாரம் a week；குடைக்கூ லி daily charge for board ；முதன்மை first class；சுமாr் about；அடேகம் many．
（A．） மீர் எ்்கே இருக்குறீா？279．（or more stiffly—வாசட் பண் ணு囚மீர்？）
（B．）$u \pi$ க் பட்டணக்தில் இருக்கிறேன்．
（A．）அது ஈல்ல uタレレமா？ 15.
 ஞேத்லியான சாப்புகளூம் உண்டி．193，239．（The English word shop is transliterated．）
（A．）शது பெfीय பட்டணமா？
 போ் இருக்துுு்்கள்． 210.
（A．）அங்தப் பட்டணத்தில் நேத்கியుான கட்டட்்கள் セண்டா？
（B．）அஙேகட் நேक்தியா கட்டட்்க் உண்கி，அவைகள் எல்
 199， 194.
 உண்ட $\pi$ ？
（B．）வெகு பெfிய பட்டணசாடிபும்，இரண்டி மூன்று बிஸ்தார ゅான ஒட்டல்களும் உண்லு．192．239．（The English word hotel is transliterated）．
（A．）முकன்மையபான ஒட்ட்்களில் குடைக்க்லி என்ன？193， 190.
（B．）ராள் ஒன்றுக்கு சுமார் ஒன்பஇு ரூபாய்：அல்லத் வாナத் தத்கு ஐம்பத ரூபாய்． 244.

## Translation

（A．）Where do you live？
（B．）I live at Bath．
（A．）Is that a nice place？
（B．）Yes；there are large houses and fine shops there．
（A．）Is it a large town？
（B．）Yes ；there are about fifty－two thousand inhabitants．
（A．）Are there fine buildings in the town？
（B．）Yes，there are several fine buildings：（but）the church is finer than them all．
（A．）Are there other showy buildings in the town？
（B．）There is a very large town－hall，and two or three very extensive hotels．

A．）What is the daily charge in the first－class hotels？
（B．）About nine rupees a day，or fifty rupees a week．

## EXERCISE XIX

N.B.-To read after learning to paragraph 294 of the Grammar.

Vocabulary. வானin heaven, பூ $ا$ earth, Lேசை a table, அறை a room, வயல் a field, க(ுெொசி a letter, மாட்பழம் a mango, கடன் a loan, கळा a bank, वती a tank or pool, प国ய new.
Translate into Tamil:-

1. God created the Heaven and the Earth. 289.
2. He seized both the books. 217, 289.
3. Did the merchant destroy his own house? 168, 290.
4. Both the merchant and his son perished. 239.
5. He fed the cows in the jungle. 290.
6. Yesterday the cow grazed in the jungle.
7. He did that work well. 293.
8. Will they do that work to-morrow?
9. Is it raining? 293.
10. He put the book on the table. 294.
11. Did he abuse the physician? 294.
12. To-morrow I shall put that table in this room.

## EXERCISE XX

N.B.-To be read after learning to paragraph 308 of the Grammar.

Translate into Tamil :-

1. Lift ap that child. 297.
2. He lifted up the child.
3. To-morrow I will give you ten rupees.
4. Why are you weeping? 298.

5 Did they lough the field yesterday? 298.
6. Why didst thou laugh? 299.
7. He planted ten trees in their garden. 299.
8. He is lying down in that room. 301.
9. Did he write that letter yesterday? 302.
10. When did he steal those bullocks? 302.
11. The merchant called the accountant. 308.
12. When did it happen? 304.
13. When did he tell it to you? 308.

## EXERCISE XXI

## Translate into Tamil:-

1. I saw four large trees in the jungle. 310.

2．Did you see the physician yesterday？
3．Yesterday she ate four mangoes． 310.
4．I saw ten bullocks in the jungle to－day． 322.
5．Did they kill the tiger？ 328.
6．He sold his new house． 329.
7．Did the physician ask the merchant for a loan？ 329.
8．She stood upon the bank of the tank． 331.
9．He has become a physician． 336.
10．Yesterday they all went to the village．183， 337.
11．When shall you go to their house？ 382.
12．They came to me on the fourth of October．338，238， 228.
13．When will you come to my house？ 338.
14．Are they all coming？
N．B．－There is no necessity to give any exercises on Chapter VI．of the Grammar，on Syntax，as the examples in it are very full and numerous．

## EXERCISE XXII

The two following exercises must be read，whilst learning from paragraph 387 to 404 of the Grammar on the Infinitive mood and verbal participles．
Read and translate the following：－
（1）இங்த வீடெகள் எங்களூடையவைகள் அல்ல． 374 ．
（2）இந்த மாகுகள் அவா்களூடையவைகளா？ 374.
（3）அந்த மரந்கள் வர்க்த்கனடையவைகள் அல்லவா？
（4）எந்த வழியாாய் வந்தீர்？ 373.
（5）மணி என்ன？
（6）பக்தாை மணி ஆயிற்ற．227，209， 336.
（7）பக்தேமுக்கत் மணி ஆயற்றை．



（11）ஙான் அ்்கேபோய்，ஙாலமாச்் ஆயிற்றy．
（12）குकிளாக்காナ民 வர ச் சொல்இ．308， 339.
 டெலே ஏமிஙேன்，ーஎண்ளுன்． $356,390,310$.

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## Translation

1．These houses are not ours．
2．Are these bullocks theirs？
3．Are not those trees the merchant＇s？
4．Which way did you come？
5．What o＇clock is it？（Lit．What is the hour？）．
6．It is half past ten．（Lit．Ten and a half hour has become）．
7．It is a quarter to eleven．（Lit．Ten and three quarters hour has become）．

8．It is twenty minutes to ten．（Lit．To strike ten there are twenty minutes）．

9．It is twenty minutes past ten．（Lit Ten having struck， twenty minutes have elapsed）．

10．How long is it since you went there？
$11_{2}$ It is four months since I went there．
12．Tell the groom to come．
13．He said－＂I climbed up the tree，to pluck grass for my young calf．＂
N．B．－Translate back into Tamil，without looking at the book．

## EXERCISE XXIII

Read and translate the following：－
 இடி வந்தான்（237，397，399）．
（2）அவர்களில் மூத்தவன்（362）ஐந்து பணக்துக்கு க் கருப்
 பரப்ப வைத்தான்（389），இனூயவன் மமழுகுவக்்ி வாघ்ல

（3）『ரு வைத்தியன் இォண்டாயிォம் ரூபாய் 『ரு பையிலே
 แி்் கையிற் கொடித்து（94），தேசாந்தும்் போனன்（397）．Яல நானூக்குப் பன்பு क्रிரும்பி வங்தூ，பையை்் கேட்டு（329），
 சாளினிடத்துக்குப் போய் $(238,396)$ ，த் துன் ச்்கதிகढ̈ா யெல்லாம் சொன்னன்．இொசா அதைக் கேட்டி，த் தனக்குள்ளே
 3

போய், உன் பையை என் னிடத்து்கு அனப்ப; உன் காளியக்தை விசாளிப்பேன்"—என்குன் (310).

## Translation

(1) The owner of the tree hearing the noise, came running (399) out of the house.
(2) The elder of them for his five fanams (small coins) bought sugarcane refuse, and came, and poured (it) out, and spread (it) about, so that the house might be full. The younger one bought a candle (Lit. a wax wick), and came and stuck it up, and put it so that it shone everywhere.
(3) A certain physician put two thousand rupees into a bag; and sealed it; and gave it into the hand of a certain judge ; and went into another country (397). After a few days he came back; and asked for the bag; and received it. When he opened it (400), he saw that there was copper only; and (so) he went to the king, and told him all his matter. When the king heard it (400), he considered with himself for a little time; and then he addressed the physician (Lit. looking at him), and said-" Go home, and send your bag to me. I will enquire into your matter."
N.B.-Translate the last piece back into Tamil, without looking at the book.

## EXERCISE XXIV

The three following exercises must be read, whilst learning from paragraph 405 to 439 of the Crammar on Relative participles, and participial nouns.

Read and translate the following:-
(1) அவ்்கள் இங்கே செய்ஷெ வேல் இதுதான? 169.

(3) அவா்கள் 『வ்வோருவருக்கும் ஒரு பு்்தகத்தைத் கொடு. 216.
(4) मீघ்கள் குடிக்கி क्ெண்ணீர் இதுதால? 623.

(6) இウ்த் க்ஷித்் கொண்டிவங்த பையன் எங்கே? 352.
(7) அவா் உணக்குக் கொடிக்த ரூபாய் என்ன செய்தாா்?
(8) தென் வடிாபிலே நழையப்போகும் எலியை ப் பார்த்த்ன். 389.
（9）『ழிிிலே போலி Яரு ஆட்டிடையன் அ்்கே வi்து，今िб் யுன்．331， 397.
（10）வர்த்தகன் அங்கே இருந்த இரு மாட்டை மேய்க்கி பையான அழைத்தான்．

## Translation

1．Is this the work that they do here？
2．Call the workman who did this．
3．Give a book each of them－or－Give each of them a book，
4．Is this the water that you drink？
5．Where is the knife that I gave you？
6．Where is the boy who brought this letter？（Lit．who came having taken）．
7．What did you do with the rupee that he gave you？
8．He saw a rat which was going to enter into its hole．
9．A certain shepherd who was going along the road，came and stood there．
10．The merchant called a boy，who was feeding an ox which was there．

## EXERCISE XXV

Read and translate the following：－
（1）குதினைக்காォன் க் சூப்ப்டு，ஙான் சொன்னதை அவஞக் குச்சசால்லு．$\quad 304,303$ ．
（2）அவர்கள் படிக்்றத இதுதா？
（3）அவள் கேட்டதை க் கொலுத்தான？ 329.
（4）வைத்தியன் சொன்னதை எல்லாம் அவனிடத்தில் சொல்லு बng ஈல்லத அல்ல． $370,436$.
（5）எப்போதும் $ி ச \dot{5} த ை ப ் ~ ப ே ச ு ல ி வ ன ் ~ இ வ ன ் த ா ன ் . ~ 175, ~$ 302.
（6）அவடிக் கண்டவர்கள் ஞருவருட் இல்ర． 310.
（7）இவன் முகத்ணத ப் பார்த்ததால்，என் தठூயில் காயம் பட்டg． 436,301 ．

## Translation

1．Call the Groom，and tell him what I said．
2．Is this what they are learning？
3．Did he give（her）what she asked for？
4. It is not well to tell him all that the physician said.
5. This is a man who always speaks the truth.
6. There is no one who has seen him.
7. By seeing his face, my head has been wounded. (Lit. a wound has fallen on my head).
N.B.-Translate back into Tamil, without looking at the book.

## EXERCISE XXVI

Translate into Tamil:-

1. Is this the boy who fed the cows in the jungle yesterday? 290.
2. The cow which I gave to the accountant is grazing in the field. 290.
3. The merchant who lives in that house has some good bullocks. 376.
4. The merchant to whom I sold that field gave it to his son. 410. 329. 168. 297.
5. What is the name of the village to which he went yesterday? 410.
6. He gave ten rupees to the workmen for doing all that work. 436. 183. 293.
7. Was it just to give them ten rupees only. 436. 371.
8. It was not right to abuse them in that way. 294.
9. He asked me for (some) money to give to the physician. 438. 329.
10. What is the good of giving the physician money? 403.

## EXERCISE XXVII

The three following exercises must be read, whilst learning paragraphs 440 to 469 of the Grammar on affixes to Relative participles, and verbal nouns.

Read and translate the following:-
Conversation
(A.) இந்தப் பரீட்சை கேள்ளிகள் உமக்கு வருத்தமாய் தோன்று
(B.) みक्कக வருத்தமும் அல்ல: இலேசும் அல்ல. 371.

## 21

（A．）万ன்குய் உத்துவு எழு，யிருக்லறீாா？ 560.
（B．）சூடியமட்டிட் ரன்குய் எழுதி யிருக்்றேன்． 407.
（A．）போன பரீட்சையை க் கொடித்தபோதூ，உமக்கு வயசு என்ன？406， 455.


（B．）பன்னிரண்டாவது— or —பன்னிைண்டாவது இடத்தில் இருங்தேன்． 218.
（A．）இウ்து தேசக்த்க்குப் போஇறத உமக்கு இவ்டமா？ 436.
（B．）இஷ்டங்தான்．95， 169.
 உண்ட $\pi$ ？172，179， 376.
（B．）Яாேதெர் உண்று：பர்துக்கள் இல்ல்．
毋ஜீீ！？389， 560.
（B．）வருலமவருஷக்் அக்டோபi மாசத்தில் போக யோகுக் திருக்றமேன்．
（A．）உமக்கு எі்கே போக் பிிய்ம்？
（B．）மதுாைக்காவது த्रிருஇஈல்வேவிக்காவத போக ிரும்பு毋நேன்． 242.

## Translation

A．Do the questions in this examination appear to you to be difficult？

B．Not very difficult ：and not very easy．
A．Have you answered well？（Lit．Have you written the answers well ？）．

B．I have answered，as well as I could．（Lit．As far as it was possible by me）．

A．How old were you，when you passed the last exami－ nation？（Lit．What was the age to you？）．
B．Seventeen－or－I was seventeen．（Lit．The age of 17 was to me．）

A．In what place were you in the list？
B．Twelfth－or－I was in the twelfth place．
A．Do you like going to India？（Lit．Is going to India pleasure to you？）
B. Yes. (Lit. It is pleasure).
A. Have you any friends or relations there?
B. I have friends, but not relations.
A. When have you settled to go to India?
B. I purpose to go next year in October.
A. Where would you like to go ?
B. I hope to go to Madura or Tinnevelly.

## EXERCISE XXVIII

Read and translate the following-
Note.-When கெтண்B, the verbal participle of கெтウ் (328), is prefixed to the verb வா to come, the expression means to bring. (Lit. Having taken, come). When it is prefixed to the verb Cur to go, the expression means to take-or- to take away. (Lit. Having taken, go). Sometimes б万bத்தg, the verbal participle of எ(b) to take up, is also prefixed.
(1) இந்த்ப புஸ்தகத்ணை எடித்துக்கொண்பு போய், அங்தப் பு்்து கத்கை க் கொண்டு வा. (Pronounced கொண்டா.)
(2) ரீ அகை எழு,றினபி்பாடு, அவனிடக்கில் கொண்குபோ.
(3) அவர்கள் கேட்குமுன்னே, அவர்களூக்கு ஆறரூபாய் கொகித்தான். 459, 95.
 understood.)
(5) வர்த்தகன் வருகறவளைக்கும் இங்கே நில்லு. 460.


Translate into Tamil-
(1) I did the work, as well as I could.
(2) Why did you give him his wages, before he did the work?
(3) He gave me five rupees, as soon as I had done the work.
(4) He told me to come to him, after I had told you the whole matter.
(5) I like Tamil, as far as I have read it.
(6) I stayed there, until he came.
(7) Immediately he came, I went away to the village.
(8) Take away this water, and bring me some milk.

## EXERCISE XXIX

Read and translate into English the following passage from the VIII Chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke. Notes are given below.

ப்்பு ஒரு ராள் அவ்் த்ம் சிலோமு்் சூடப் படهல் ஏமி (1), "கடலின் அக்களைக்குப் போவோக்; வாருங்கள்" என்யுர் (2). அப்படியே புறப்பட்டிப போனர்கள் (3). படவ அடுகையில், அவா் $்$ க்திாயாயிருந்தார் (4). அப்பபாழுது கடலலே சு மல்

 என்று, அவறை எழுப்பல்்கள் (6). ஆவர் எழூங்து, காற்றை யுட் ஜலத்தின் கொந்தளிப்பையும் ஆதட்டினூர். உடணே அவை

 பயங்தூ, ஆச்சரியப்பட்டி (9);—"இவா யாேோ? (10) கா்்றுக்கும்ம் ஜலக்துக்கும் கட்டூ யிகெயுு்: அவைகளூம் இவருக்குக் ஜ்்்் படிகிதே" (11)—என்று アருவசோடொருவா் சொல்லிக்கொண் டார்கள் (12).

Notes. - (1) See Para. 155, 247, 496. (2) Para. 172. (3) Para. 305. (4) Para. 465, 373. (5) உ ண்ட $r, 336,436,290$. (6) $579,310,492$. (7) $310,579,336 .(8) 392$. Lit. When he said-"Where is your faith? " (9) 580. (10) 381. (11) 299, 240, 378. (12) 215, 232, 489, 532.

## EXERCISE XXX

The three following exercises must be read, whilst learning Chapter VIII of the Grammar, on negative, passive, reflexive and causal verbs.

Read and translate into English the following passage from the 15th Chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke:-
N.B.-For notes, see the end of the exercise.

 பி்் எனக்கு வரும் பட்கை எみக்குத் தெவவே்டும்"—எண்றுன் (3). அங்தப்படி அவன் உவர்களூக்குக் क्रன் ஆஸ்தியைப் ப்்
 வற்றையும் சேர்்்தக்கொண்டு（4），தூரதேசத்துக்குப் புறப்பட் （bப் போய்，அ்்கே தன்மார்க்கமாய் ஷீவனம் பண்бணி（5），தன் ஆஸ்தியை அழிக்துப்போட்டான்（6）．எல்லாவற்றையும் அவன்
 டாயா்றற（7）．அப்லபாடுது அவன் குறைவு படத் தொட்்ல（8）， அ்்த தேசத்த்் துடிகளில் ஒரூவனிடத்த்ல் போய்，இட்டிக் கொண்டான்．அந்தக் குடியானவன் அவுனண் தன் வயல்களில் பன்றிகனூ மேய்க்குப்ப்டி அனுபினன்（9），அப்பொடுத பன்ஜி

 வ்்ல（11）．

Notes．－（1）See para．376．（2） 362,656 ．（3） 406,501 ．（4） 181，489．（5）246．（6）576．（7）செலவு and அழிக்த（290）＋ 19ன்ப（453），336．（8）Фெெொட்்ுு to begin．（9）449．（10） 373. （11） $175,474$.

## EXERCISE XXXI

The following is a continuation of the passage given from St．Luke， in the previous exercise．

N．B．－For notes see the end of the exercise．
 இடைய சூனிக்காaர் எத்தனயயோ பேருக்குப் பூர்க்தியான சாப்
 எழூங்து，என் தெப்பனிடத்திற்குப் போய்（4）—‘தகப்பனே， பரத்துக்கு ளிேோதமrகவும் உமக்கு முன்பாகவும் பாவஞ் செய் தேன்（5）．இவிமேல் உi்முடைய குடாナன் என்ற சொல்லப்
『ருவலை என்ன வைத்து்்ெொ்ளும்，＇என்பேன்＂（7）—என்று சசால்லி（8）；எழுந்து புறப்பட்（B，தன் த्रகப்பळிடத்தில் வங்தான்． அவன் தூJத்தில் வருட்போதே（9），அவஞைைய क्षகப்பன் அவன்க் கண்டு（10），மみதுரூா，ஓடி，அவன் கழுத்தைக் கட்டி்் கொண்ல，அவட் முத்தஞ் சசய்துான்（11）．குமாナன் क्रகப்பன்


பாகவும் பாவஞ்செய்தேன்: இனிமெல் உம்டுடைய குமா என்ற சொல்லப்பலவெ்்கு ஙான் பாத்தின் அல்ல,"—என்று சசான்லன் (12). அப்பொடுது தகப்பன் தன் ஊழியக்காேறை
 இவஞ்்கு உகு்்்ி (14); இவன் கைக்கு போசிசத்தையும், கால்

 போம் (15). என் குடாナனூல்ய இவன் பளித்தான்; क्वரும்பவும் உய9்க்தான் (16). காணம்் போனன்; திருட்பவும் காணப்பட் டான்"—என்ருன் (17). இப்படியே அவ்்கள் சந்தோஷ்ப்ப்் தொடங்ஷிர்க்் (18).

Notes.- (1) உவன் is the subject of சொவ்லி several lines below : between the two words comes the substance of what he said. 345,533 . (2) $384,210,590$. (3) $383,363,338$. (4) After போய் translate என்பேன் several lines below: between the two words comes the substance of what he would say to his father. (5) 246,353 . (6) $485,438,532$. (7) $528,489,253$. (8) 532. (9) 455, 378. (10) 310. (11) 397, 95. (12) 532. (13) After ढோக்ல (656) take என்குண் several lines below: between these two words come the words which the father said to the servants. $345,533$. (14) 494. (15) 372 . (16) 591. (17) 484, 485, 534. (18) 580.

## EXERCISE XXXII

Translate into Tamil:-
(1) Is he not learning his lesson?
(2) I shall not do that work to-morrow.
(3) Has he not written that letter? 302.
(4) Do not speak in that way. 302.
(5) He did not give me the money, but abused me. 294, 477.
(6) I shall not give any wages to the man who does not do his work well.
(7) They are not telling the truth.
(8) Will he not give you the bag?
(9) I have not seen the letter which he wrote.
10) She was not in the room, when he said it.
(11) Do not come to me to-morrow.
(12) I will give you the knife, which I did not give to him.

## EXERCISE XXXIII

The three following exercises must be read, whilst learning Chapter IX of the Grammar, on Auxiliary verbs, Conditional sentences, etc.

Translate into Tamil:-
(1) Ques. Does he want those books? Ans. No.
(2) You must write that letter well.
(3) He must not go, until I have given him the money. 460.
(4) Are you able to do (or-Can you do) all that work before six o' clock?
(5) I cannot lift this child. 297.
(6) They must not go out, before they have learnt their lessons.
(7) May I go to him to-morrow?
(8) May he bring me those trees to-morrow?
(9) You have done things which you ought not to have done; and you bave not done things which you ought to have done.

## EXERCISE XXXIV

Read, and translate the following:-
(1) மககவும் ஆலோசடபபண்ணி (395), ஏதெெொன்று செய்ய த்த த்க் கதோ, அझை ச் செய்யவேண்டும் $(300,386,512)$. அப்படி க்
 the same meaning as எது (164); when joined to ஒரு one it means any.)
(2) உனக்கு வேண்டிய ஏक्रாவது ஒரு வர்் கேளூ (498, 179, 329). அடிகமாக க் கேட்டால், கொலுக்கமாட்டேன். 516, 475.
(3) "இவனை்கு உடனே சூBு போட்டால், பறைுப்பான்" என்ளுன். 306, 516.
(4) அவர்கள்—"த்்கத்திலலே ஆயிォம் பழ்் செய்வி்்த, ஆயிரம் பொாமணருக்குக் கொகுத்தால் $(492,516)$, அவளூக்கு அங்த ஆசை ஜீரும்" (320)—என்ற சொன்்ர்ர்க். 532.

## Translation.

(1) Literally. Having made much consideration, whatever is fitting to do, that one must do-i.e. After having first carefully
considered a matter, we must then do whatever is most suitable to the occasion.
(2) Ask for some one gift that you want. If you ask more, I will not give it.
(3) "If you brand him at once, he will survive," said he.
(4) They replied-"If you cause a thousand mangoes (lit. fruit) to be made of gold, and give them to a thousand Brahmins, her desire will be accomplished for her."

## EXERCISE XXXV

Translate into Tamil:-
(1) If you will come to me at 3 o'clock, I will give you the books that you asked for. 516, 329.
(2) If you do not go to him to-morrow, he will not give you your wages. 521.
(3) Although I did not say even one word to him he abused me. 525.
(4) Although I learn my lesson well, he abuses me.
(5) He said that they went yesterday. 534.
(6) He was afraid that the merchant would not give him the money. 532.
(7) He (A) said that he (A) would not do that work for ton rupees. 538.
(8) He (A) said that he (B) gave him (A) four hundred and sixty-five rupees. 538.
(9) A certain man, named Rama, lived in the town called Madras. 542.
(10) I am not worthy to be called thy son. (Translate into Tamil as follows:-I am not worthy to be called thus-"thy son." 532).
(11) "Go to the town," said he, "and bring me some good charcoal." 397.
(12) He (A) said that there were ten cows in the jungle, when he (A) went there yesterday; but that when his (A's) son went there to-day, he saw twelve cows.
(13) They said that he came yesterday, and did the work, and went away to the town. 576. 397.
N.B.-There is no necessity to give any exercise to illustrate the two remaining Chapters of the Grammar, as they can be studied whilst reading the "Short Stories,' which should now be commenced.

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10. The Blind Men and the Elephant.
11. The foolish Potter.
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14. How to catch Fish.
15. How to govern a kingdom.
16. How much is Plenty.
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18. The Necessity of a knowledge of the Colloquial.
19. The Way to preserve Peace is to be prepared for War.
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22. All the villagers cut off their Noses.
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25. Which is the Mother of the Child?
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29. Give what You like.
30. The Man who insisted upon strict Rights.
31. How long was the Bond.
32. The Feathers sticking in the Hair.
33. The first Trial of the Rival Ministers.
34. The three Images.
35. The Vague Words interpreted.
36. Judging of Others by One's self.
37. The unpractical Pedants.
38. How Rama Kishnan became a Court Jester.
39. You cannot make a Barber to become a Brahmin.
40. Who will take care of my family?
41. The much enduring Thief.
42. Friendship sworn in the Dark.
43. Whose Horse is it?
44. A modest request.
45. Going to wash, and smearing one's self with Mud.
46. The covetous Disciple, and the expectant Teacher.
47. The over officious Servant.
48. What if the Cat should eat the Hatchet?
49. The meddlesome Donkey.
50. Out of the frying-pan into the fire.
51. A good Maxim cheaply bought.
52. The lucky Soothsayer.
53. The old man who could please no one.
54. When is a stone a stone.

## cos noil

## EASY STORIES

FROM

## Pope＇s Tamil Prose Reading Book PAR＇T II．

N．B．－The numbers in the notes refer to the paragraphs of Arden＇s Tamil Grammar．Additional notes are added after the translation．

## 1

 மேலே போனன்．V போகும்போது（2），アரு செட்படவன் அந்த

 5＂ஐயா，என் பறி कிரம்றன்ல்，களை बறுவேன்，＂—என்றுன்（6）．

Notes．（1）See para．178，479．（2）Para．456．（3）148，353．（4）321， 656．（5） 248,534 ．（6） 516.

## 2

ஒரு செலவுகாナன் ஒரு Яக்கெனக்காナன்் கடன் கேட்டான்

 என்குன்（3）．＂இெ்ற்கு முன்னேゅானே हீ இப்படி－் சேர்க்துக் கொள்ளல் ஆகாकா？＂—என்குன்（4）．（＂தொியாடல் இருந்துவிட்
 என்குல்，கடன் கொகிக்க（மரட்டேன்，போ！＂—என்றுன்（7）． பெகு அவன் பணம் சேர்க்கத் தெकாடநிலன்（8）．

## 31

Notes．（1）See para．329，353．（2） 320,534 ．（3） $320,297,397$. （4） 379,510 （third example）．（5）483，576．（6）516，492．（7） $546,475$. （8） $352,387$.

## 3

ஒரு குருக்கள் தம்் சிஷன்கு ஞான்்கள் உபதேஅத்தாா்（1）． உபதேச்க்கும் போத（2），சிஷன் क्रன் வட்யソலே நழைையப்போ கும் எலியuப் $u \pi \dot{\pi}$ क்து（3），அक्रன்டேலே మின்ப்பாக இருங்क्रான் （4）．குரு உப்தேசிி்த ஆன உடனே（5），＂சீஷ8 ，எல்லாட் 凸ழைங்

 களூக்கு்் சொல்லுகி புத்：्कி இப்படி．இருக்கும்（8）．
Notes．（1）See para．139，348，289．（2）456．（3）389，406．（4） 373. （5）585．（6）123．（7） $95,169,474$. （8）594， 298.

## 4

ஒரு ஆசாளியன் சீஷன் வீட்கு்குு வ்்தூ，சல வாா்த்றைகள் பேЯக்கொண்டு இருக்கும்போத（1），—＂சிஷா，உன் பள்்ா ஙால் வ்்களில் யோக்கியன் ஆ்்？＂—என்ளுன்（2）．—＂オுவாம！！இதோ，

 டிய்்＂—என்ருன்（4）．குரு，—＂டமற்றை ழூவவ்கள் எப்படிப்பட்
 एฺச்சு விட்（6）（6），＂அப்படியா？＂என்று விசனப்பட்டான்（7）．

Notes．（1）See para．562， 455 ．（2）123，215，201．（3）248，498， 378. （4） $427,368,201 .(5) 215,173,381,536$ ．（6） $294,301,(7) 580$.

## 5


 இருந்தத（3）．அப்போ வழியிலே போகி アரு ஆட்டிடையன்




குர்ர்கள்（7）．இடையன்（8），—＂ஐயோ！என் மங்ணையிலே ஒரு ஆட்டுக்கு இக்த வளி வ்்து（9），கோண்் கோ ற இழுக்து（10），


 பான்＂—என்ளுன்（13）．2வர்கள் உவட்த் क्रட்டித் தூத்क्திர் கள்．

Notes．（1）See para．190．（2）489，352．（3）561，329．（4）331， 397. （5） $646,292,477,298$ ．（6） 428,532 ．（7）476．（8）இடையன் is the subject of என்குன்，several lines below：between them comes what he said．345，533．（9）401．（10）646，389，297．（11） $636,338,579$. （12） 240,537 ．（13） $595,516,534$.

## 6

ஒருவஆடைய தோட்டத்தில் இருந்த தென்ன மォத்திலே தேோ் காய் कிருட．வேண்டி ．（1），アரு क्रிருட்ன் அぁன்மேல் ஏமினன்．



 கன்றுக்குட்டிக்குப் புல்லுப்புி்க ஏமினேன்，＂一என்றுன்（5）． ＂ஆ！தென்ன மர்்திலே புல் இருக்குமா？＂——ன்யுன்．＂இல்லு
 （6），பாிகாசட் பண்ணிக்கொண்（B），போய்விட்டான்（7）．

Notes．（1）See para．399，（2）149，465， 566 example 6．（3） 237. 4） 656 ．（5） $190,389 .(6) 603,560,470,536$ ．（7） $489,576$.

## 7




 இெவன்க்ு என் பொ ரூன்த் துரூடேவ்，＂—என்குன்（5）．அவா்


கருப்பஞ் செத்றை வா்்கி வந்து（6），வீடு，கிறெய்க் கொட்டிப்


 ஆதலால்，பு்்தி உள்ளவன் பொியவன்（10）．

Notes．（1）See para．209，560．（2）168，266，436．（3）217．（4） 216. （5） 427,538 ．（6） 292,591 ．（7） 390,577 ．（8）வர் க்ண or வண்றி．397， 390. （9）217．（10）594，601， 370.

## 8

blocfehead
ஒரு மூடன அரு செட்டி பன்னே சூடிக் கொண்கு，ஊர்ப பய円iம போனூன்（1）．போகும் போத，மெத்தக் கருக்கல் ஆன ít ua படியிஇல்，『ரூ மைதாணத்திலே இவன் வழியில் பமுத்துக் கொண் டான்（2）．செட்டி சமீப்த்திலே ஒரு செடிமறை ஷிலே ப（ித்துக் கொண்டான்．இப்படி இருக்கச்சே（3），வழியில் போ囚ை क्ிிருட்் காலிலே மூடன் கால் कட்டு் பட்டத（4）．『ரு कிருடன்－＂இதெ ன்ன？கட்டைபோல் இருக்குதே＂－ーஎன்யுன்（5）．மூடஆக்குக்
 பலே ஐ்்த பணு் சூL முடிஞ்சுகொண்கு，சட்டடிாய்ப் பமுத்து இருக்குமோ？＂—என்குன்（7）．क्रிருட் அவன்ப் பிிி்்து，அந்க்ப்
 பணஞ் செல்லுமோ，செல்லாதோ？＂一என்று பேசு் கொண்ட $\pi \dot{\pi}$ கள்（9）．टூடன்—＂ஆ！என் பணம் அப்படிப்பட்டक्रா？வேண் （1）ஆ்ல்ல்（10），செல்இுஞ் செல்லாததத்கு（11），இதோ，செட்டி
 சுட்டிக் காட்டிச்，சொன்லன்ா（12）．அவர்கள் செட்டியிிட்தில்



Notes．（1）See para．489．（2）456，450，301．（3）Vulgarism for இருக்கவே i．e．，infinitive，with emphatic எ．See 391．（4）Lit． Suffered a blow，301．（5）236，634．（6）401．（7）Vulgarism for முடிங்த；compare 635，560．（8） $397,456$. （9） $381,532,489$.
（10） $173,520,498$ ．（11）Very idiomatic．It is equivalent to செல்வ த்்கும் செல்லரததுக்கும்．See para．645．（12）150，536．（13） 377. （14）594，466．சேர்க்கைuノால் and कப்பாடல்．620， 94.

## 9

 கொண்டிருந்தான்（1）．அப்புாா，ஒரு．இடைச்சி क्रன் முட்டாள்


 கட்டையில் ஊன்றிக் குனிந்த வெтண்（B），மिன்ளுன்（4）．அங்கே இருந்த்வர்களில் அரு பேர்க்காி அவன் முதுன்மேல் बமிக்



 அல்ல（7）．ஒரு ஆள் சண்ம இருங்ணத＂—என்ハுன்．அவள் ＂என்ன？＂一என்று க்ட்டி，அவன் மூடக்தனத்துக்கு விசனப் பட்டாள்（8）．

Notes．（1）See para．190，352，561．（2）266，532．（3）656， 536. （4）489，331．（5） 460,562 ．（6）167， 368,534 ．（7）371．（8） $329,580$.

## 10

 கொண்டு இருந்தார்கள்（1）．அவ்்கள் யான்யைப் பார்க்க வேண்

 துப் போ்கள்＂－என்குன்．＂历ல்லித＂என்ற，『ரு குருட்்




（5）．அப்போத காరூத் தடவிவன்－＂＂யாで உேல் போல் இருக் இித＂－என்குன்．தம்ப்க்கையைப் பாா்த்தவ்－＂யயானன உலக்ளை போல் இருக்்ிறத＂－ான்ருன்．காணைத் த்டி்் கண்ட tried

 ハுன்．இப்படி ஒருவருக்கு ஒருவா் மாறுடடச் சொல்லி，ஒழி யாமம் சண்டை இட்குக் திளிந்कார்கள்（6）．

 பதூ இப்படியே இருக்கன்றத（8）．

Notes．（1）See para．560．（2）541，489．（3）186，536， 399. （4） 576,566 ．（5）or ஒருவருக்கு ஒரூவi one to another（215）． （6） 477,299 ．（7）479．சமைையவா ிிகள்（sectarian disputants） is the subject（437）of the participial noun 風宇சயிப்பத（430）， which is the subject of இருக்குன்றது．（8）து｜்கள் and क்ற்கள் （185），236， 631.

## 11

ஒரு கிாமத்திலே アரு．குசவன் பானசட்டிகள் செய்து，கூூூ போட்டு，ஷற்றுச்，சிவனம் பண்ணிக்கொண்க（B）இருந்தான்（1）．

 தக்கொண்ல போவார்கள்（2）．இப்படி இருக்கைuி்்，『ரு ராள்，
 பலே போய் ஒனித்துக் கொண்டான்（3）．சேவகன் बீட்டில் போய்ப் பாா்்துக்，குசவன் இல்லாமையினலே，ー＂‘ாாாா வை லாம்＂—என்று，அந்தப் பன்ங்தோப்ப வழியே போனன்（4）．இவ

 என்ற அறியாாமல்（6），＂என்ன மதத்தைப் பார்க்குயுய்？＂—என்
 றேன்，＂—என்றுன்（7）．சேவகன்，＂原 என்ாட $\pi$ ！குசவன் ஆூக இருக்குயுய்；பட்மリ்் யலப்பைக்கு ஆகுமா？＂一என்குன்（ర）．

குசவன்—＂位ன் இ்்கே இருக்திறது உமக்கு ஆ்் சோன்னது？＂－ என்கூன்（9）．சேவகன்，＂ரீதான குசவன்？—வா！＂என்றy，படித்


 Яலலலார்கள்（11）．

Notes．（1）See para．629，329，399，561．（2）489，557．（3） 465, 436．（4） 603,537 ．（5） 397,650 ．（6） 663,477 ．（7）537．（8） 528. （9）நான் is the subject（437）of the participial noun இருக்ற （436），which is the object governed by சொன்னதை．435．（10） 380 ， 536，492．（11）594，404， 623.

## 12


 யோ（B）இாைக்குக் தள்ளாடிக்வொண்டு வவளிப்பட்（b）வ்ந்தத்（1）． வருகெ வழியிலே ค $\dot{\text { ஆூபு }}$





 क्षால்，ஒரு பணங்துுவேன்，＂一 ーன்று சொல்ดியது（5）．श்்போது கர்த்தாவானவ்ர，－＂万ல்லதூ：அப்படியே தந்தேேன்，＂－என்று









ளிஇா்் கால்களிஇு் காயம்் பட்குக்，கால் அசங்தோட்ச் ச்்துவந் क்பிி，『ரு செடி மறைவில் アளிப்பாக உட்கார்ந்ணது（11）．அ்ந்த



 டியாக இருந்कதா？＂一என்pது（14）．＂அப்படிக்கு இல்ல＂＂— என்குா்．＂ஆலல்，ஈான்，அல்ல̣，டோ！＂一எண்pத（15）．பக வான் இத்் மோசத்துக்கு அதிச்பி்்து，மறைந்து போன்்．
Notes．（1）See para．485， 566 example 2，305．（2）566， 372. （3） $172,129$. （4） $541,384,532$. （5） $399,516,268$. （6） 637 ， Sanscrit compound from \＆not，and சரீ๋ம் a body，246， 261. （7）447， 310 ．（8） $320,401,455$ ．（9） 516,536 ．（10） 373 ．（11） கтல் அச்்த its leg being weary，சத்தூவம் இட क्रப் strength to run having failed，401．（12）479．（13） $233,378,489$ ．（14） 327. （15）595， 368.

## 13

முன்லூலே இォாச்சியம் ஆண்（6）கொண்டி ருந்த இォாயன் என்
 மேல் ஆசையாக இருக்கிறேன்，＂一என்று சொன்ன்ள்（1）．இлா யன் அதை அமைப்பி்்துக் கொடிப்பதற்கு முன்னே，இெウ்து




 மாவுக்கு அங்த ஆைை ஜீரும்，＂—என்யுர்கள்．இォாயன் இப்ப டியே செய்வித்த，அவள் இறு்த ஈாளாuல் த्रானம் பண்ணினன்． அப்போத இォாயளண்டை ஆியக்காナன்ய் இருங்த தென்ல்்

















 இருウ்த ホீடடடா்் (14).

Notes. (1) See para. 562 example 2, 637, 373,532 . (2) 439, 566 example 5. (3) 508 . (4) $216,492,516$. (5) $232,591$. இஷ்ண்ன் is subject of என்ற and of Cோஜன், lower down. (6) 501,536 . (7) 453, 576. (8) 576. (9) 465. (10) 439. (11) $594,390,210$. (12) 397, 299. (13) 650. (14) 576.

## 14













துதே，＂—என்ற（8），கொஞ்ச்்் சங்தோஷிமாய்—＂அப்பா！குழு்் தாய்！हீ இன்ணேナஞ் சாப்பாட்（b）க்கு வோமல்（9），இடூப்போ（b） ஏன் இருந்தாய்？＂，－என்யுன்．＂இந்த ஏளித் क्रண்ணீர் கொஞ்ச்்

 சொன்ன்ன்（11）．தகப்பன் துஜூபில் அடித்துக் கொண்டு，—＂என்

 யாமல்，நல்டப் பட்டான்（12）．ஆகையால்，टூடனய் இருக்கி $p$ ப்்னூルினலே எப்போது் ஈவ்டமே வரும்（13）．

Notes．（1）See para．637，376．（2）479，368，450．（3） 658 ， 123，404．（4） $243,603,483$ ．（5） 243 ．（6） 576 ．（7） 623,368 ， 145．（8） 537 ．（9） 172,477 ．（10） 474 ．（11） 410,566 ．（12） 576 ， 436，580．（13）594，368， 175.

## 15

 ணிக்லெrண்ட ஒரு இエTச குமாナன் ஆனவன் பயன் இல்லாத காளி யண்களிற் செலவு செய்ய விரும்பிய போது，மிருதுயாக்் பொக்க

 பகுதிப்பணம் கொஞ்ச்் கொஞ்சமாக வருதற：தில்，ஒருஙாளும் பொக்கசம் கிறையவில்டை（2）．ஆகலால் இப்போது பல சJக்கு， ஈன் செய்，புன் செய்，ஊீமெக்，தோப்புஈள்，இவை முதலானவை


 கசத்றத ங்ரபபப வேண்டிகிறேன்．—セமதத கருத்தென்ன？＂—என்
 பக்தைக் கோபயயாம்் கேட்டருளிப்（7），பன்பு உழுது பயி்் செய்ய க்ர்வாகட் இல்லாத ஏழைக் குடிகளுக்கு முன்னே வாJக்க்்

 வொண்（b）வந்தால்（8），அநன்ம் குடிகளும்，அவர்களால் அரசரும்，

பமன் அடைவார்கள்．எப்படி யென்குற்，பチுவுக்குப் புல்லு ழுத லாみவைகள் போட்（b），இதும் பண்ணிக்，க，$\dot{\text { க்காமல்（ } 9 \text { ），『ரு }}$







 ருங்कான்（14）．

Notes．（1）See para． 573 example 1．637．For the finite verb என்கூன் see several lines below．（2）157，436，474．（3）639，
 எண்றy，and சோல்ல，several lines below．（7）See para．566， ast example．（8） 653,578 ．（9） $546,639,566$, கDக்காடலல் for Æஓவாமமல்（477）．（10）485，537，516．（11）243．（12）436， 542．Third person plural of past tense of உண்ட $\pi(336), 397$. （13） 391,573 ．（14）Or செரல்லின்படி， 232.

## 16







 बொண்டான்（3）．அந்தப் றையய்，＂ூல்லது＂என்று，அப்படியே





## 41

எவ்வளவு கொடுத்कாலும்，இப்படியே சொல்ல，வழக்காடிக் கொண்டிருந்தான்（5）．அப்போது அ்்்கே வந்த ஒரு வழிப் போக் கன்＂ஓரு உபாயi் பண்ணினன்；என்ன வென்குல்（6），ஒரு


 வளவு？சொல்இ，＂－எனப்（8），பையன்，＂அத கொஞ்ச்்，
 திலல்，இணை வா்்க்க் கொண்டு போ，＂—என்குன்（9）．பையன் வெட்கத்தோடே அதை வாா்குக் கொண்டி，பேசாமற் போய் வ்ட்டான்（10）．

Notes．（1）See para．192，465．（2）303，576．（3）Pronounced ๑riou，it is the infinitive of misiou to be full used as an adverb （247），535．（4） 536,576 ．（5） $525,561,490$ ．（6） 545 ．（7） 199. （8）392，573．（9）436．For an adverb before இரு compare para 372．（10）232，477， 576.

## 17

நால்வா் சூடிக் கொண்டி，ஓா ஊருக்குப் பிையாணப் பட்Bப் போகைuด்（1），வழியல்் शர் பண டுடிப்புக் கண்டு，எடுத்தார்





 கொடிம்，＂一என்ற（7）－サ்ந்தப் பண முடிப்பை அளையாளத்
 பன்ப குளத்துக்குப் போய்க்，குளிக்து，முழு அியுட்டாம் முடிக்துப் ப்ாசனம் பண்ணி ஆன் இட்ே，サக்குளக்，கறை
 அப்போத த்்ம்ல் ஒருவன்，－＂ஙாம் கண்ரு பேタவங்த செட்டி யண்டையி்் போய்，அர் பணக்துக்கு வவ்்றின் பா்்குப் புகை

யில் வா்்கி வா，＂一என்று அஐப்ப（9）；அவன்，—＂அப்படியே ஆகட்டிம்，＂一என்ற போய்ச்（10）—＂செட்டியリாசே！タந்்த் பฒ முடிப்பைக் கொดம்＂——என்ற கேட்டான்．சேட்டி—＂அவர்கन் இல்லாடமற，கொடேன்＂—என்ளூன்（11）．＂ஆஞல் அவர்களாவ்





 தெரியாடம்்，போய் ளட்டான்．பன் மூவருட்，அரு ராழிகை வாைக்கும் அவன் வசாமையTற்，செட்டியிடித்துக்கு வந்தூ， ＂அவன் எண்கே？＂என（15），அவன்－＂அப்போதே முடிப்ைை
 மோசட் பண்ணினுயே，செட்டி！‘万ாண்கள் ரெல்வரும் வங்த＇கேட்
 முடிப்பை アப்பிக்க வேண்டுட்，＂—என்ற（16）அந்த்் செட்டி
 कிற் போய்，இதெத் சசால்விக் வொண்ாடார்கள்．இதை எல்லா்்
 யே，ரால்வரும் வந்த கேட்டா்்（17），செட்டி அ｜்்த முடிப்பைக்


Notes．（1）See para．580，465，566，573．（2） 206,192 ．（3） 595, 436，401．（4）404，482．（5）563．（6） 150,400 ．（7） 217,516 ， 536．（8） 585,172 ，இळ்ப்ப and कु $p$ to abate their weariness， （9）319，573．（10）514，536．（11）604．（12）492，656．（13） 392，573．（14）576．（15）217，482，392．（16）499，536．（17） 448， 516.

## 18

 ச்்கட் பட்டிக் கொண்டிருக்கையில்（1），அவன்，—＂வட கே， ச்்திலே ஆலலும் போய்ப் பழைப்போம்＂—என்று ஆலோタ்் துப்（2），புமப்பட்டுப，போகும் வழியிலே தெெிய்கு தேதசத்தில்

 முதிலானவைகளூக்கு வருத்தம் உஜ்றவனய்்்（3）－＂ தேசத்துல் ஆலலபம் பேiா̈ய்，சேவகம் பண்ணிப்，பழைப்





 லொண்ட படியிலலே（7），அவன்＂காது，காது！＂＂என்ற！，＂ஈடட டியைக் Qக்ட்டியாய்ப் பிடித்தக் வொண்டான்．வமென்＂历ாதி，
 ஒரூவன் பேச்சு アருவனு்குத் தெெெியாமம்，வாதாடிக் வொண்




 கள்（11）．ஆணையா்் சகல் தேசக்து வ்ர்்்தையுய் எற்றுக் கொள் ளூறதேே யTவர்க்க்க் Мォயோசன்ம்（12）．

Notes．（1）See para．603，401，580，562．（2） $242,399,532$.
 （6） 541,465 ．（7） 450,573 ．（8） 536,297 note $a$ ．（9） 217 ，வा母 dispute， 465,490 ．（10） $400,544,368,537$ ．（11） $172,217,576$. （12） $329,489,175$.

## 19

ஓர் உரசன் பொக்கசத்த்ல் அக्रக பணம் இல்லாமல் இருக்க்்
 லாம் வேண்றி，தேச்்கடூக் கட்டிக் வொண்டேன்（2）．எல்லா




## 44


 யோசன அன்று (4), நொ்் சேனாகனிக் कள்ளிள சமயம் பார்க் आப், பகையாளிகள் சண்டைக்கு வந்தால் (5), அப்போது ஈமக்
 என்றுன் (6). இォாசன், "‘ேோ வேண்டிய போத, வைக்துக்



 சூட்ட வேண்டும் என்று (10), வெல்ல்்கா்க் குவிக்த வைக்து,

 அட்் இருப்பார்கள்,"—என்குன். அசசன், "இத டெயய


Notes. (1) See para. 604, 483, 656. (2) 328, 489. (3) 399, 648. (4) அன்றy is a high form equivalent to அல்ல 605 . (5) 516 , 566. (6) 509. (7) 433,508 . (8) 516,178 . (9) 525,475 . (10) 546,541 . (11) $577,525$.

## 20




 யக்ணைக் கொடுத்த, அன்ப்னன். அவன் தேசத்து்குப் போய்,






 ஆாாய்ச்ச பண்ணிக் கொண்டிருங்தாய் ஆஇற் (6), தூக்கம்

## 45

 துக் கொண்டான். மறுப்டி பிரதுானி இлண்டாஞ் சாடக்்தில் ளழிக் துக்கொண்டி, —"குதிண்ா்் காாோ! வழித்த் இருக்றற்யா? வெ ன்ஞ?"—என, "ஆம், ஐயா!"—என்குன் (7)." "என்ன ஆலோタத் தக் கொண்டி?"—என்குன். "இந்த வானத்தில் இவ்வளவ நட்




 எங்கே போட்ட $\pi ஞ ே$ ? "ன்றும் ஆாாய்டேேன்"—என, "ஈல்லத,


 யைக் கொண்டுபோய் விடடான் (10). பிரு எசமானன் ளிழித் துக்,—"குதிறாக்கா



 போய் வி்ட்தா?" - என்றy, இடி வங்து, பார்த்து", "டோசட்ம போனேனே!" எனத் துக்க்த்த்க்வொண்ด, அசச்ணிடத்திற்குப் போய் ள்ட்டான் (13).

Notes. (1) See para. 579, 580, 623. (2) பfி (198) and உசு வiம both mean a horse, 600. (3) 562, 455. (4) உள்ளத (460) ஆகை แால் (594), 656. (5) 499. (6) 520. (7) 392. (8) 172 , கடல் and தோண்டினவன் (620), 381,539 . (9) $372,489,465,573$. (10) 439 , 576. (11) சேன or ஜீனி a saddle (82), 639, 381. (12) 611, 499. (13) $581,535$.

## 21

















 சேதம் பண்ண்் சொன்ன், வா!"——ன்ற இழூண்தா்்கள்,



 சன்டுன் வொண்டுபோய் बிட்டார்கள். இங்தப் றையன் இராசா


 போட் र्रा





 மங்திளிய்ாக வைச்துக் கொண்ட்ா்் (14).

Notes. (1) See para. 542, 145. (2) 401, ळாண் (310) is here intransitive. (3) $160,626$. (4) $436,146$. (5) $386,183,185$. (6) 436 second example, 536. (7) 448, 576. (8) 436, 566.

## 49

（9）492．（10）After வண்்் take என்ற சொன்றன் several lines below．（11）Here take from என்று கேட்（b）to வங்தேன்． （12） 336,407 ．（13） 508,532 ．（14） $492,528$.

## 22














 இரந்தபோத，மூக்கゅையன்－＂சுவாமி எளிிிம் தொிவாபேォ？ என்னப் போல் மூக்லல்லாமல் இருந்தாற்，காணாாட்，＂—என்ற சொல்ல（9），அவi்கள் அப்படி மூக்கறுத்துக் கொண்ட பெகுஞ்， சுவாபி இொியாமல்，—＂இவன் மோசஞ் செய்தான்＂—எனத் தொி




 மூக்்றுத்துக் கொண்டார்கள்（11）．
 கடாயும் அ象ல் இழுக்கப் பிォயாசப்படுவான்．

Notes．（1）See para 504．மூக்கணையன் one whose nose is cut off：from அウை a segment from शŋy to cut．（2）589．（3） 216 ，

650．（4） 188,146 ，அருளூ to be gracious．（5）இந்த ஆற this way．623，391．（6）बன் has here the force of－＂I pray．＂ （7），557．（8）492，499．（9）483，508，391．（10）401， 535. （11） $172,177,489$.

## 23

## werets

ஓi் இォாசன் பொருளாசையினலே，குடிகளிடத்தில் ளிடூங்த ஈன் செய் புன் செய் முதலானவைக்கு அழிக மேல்வாதுும்（1）， பட்டுப் போன சா ிக்கும்，உபூது ளிட படுதிக்கும்（2），பலன்
 மாகப் பண்ம் வசூல் பண்ணியும்（3），வை வリப் பண்் குணைவ



 மேல் बிருப்பமாயிருந்कத（6）．இதை மந்திளி அறிற்த，இ\＆ிலல் ஈi்டுடைய் இォாசனக்குப் பொல்லாற்கு கோிட்்，என்றும்ー－ இராசா அஞ்ஞூ்னத்கால் இரு பொல்லா்்ல்் ஙடக்கும் போது，
 カெவன் அல்லோ iம்்த्रளி，என்றும் ஆலோசித்த（7），இォாசாவுக்
 கல் மேல் வைண்த பொரூளூற்，குடி சமாதூனம் இல்லாத இIா சன் தठல மேல் ன்வக்த டுடியும் மில்லாத．ஆதலால்，உம்டுடைய தாைத்தனம் குடியளுக்கு அசமாதானமாய் இருக்கையால்，இந்த5 இォாச்சயக்தை セடனே இழ்்த போளீi்（10）．ஏரி உடைஇி து்கு முன்னே அண் போட வேண்டும்，＂（11）－ーஎன்ற，இவ் வாது Lல விெமாய்ச் சொன்னன்．இொசன்－＂ஆனல் குடி オாタி எப்படி வருப்？＂—என்குன்．＂இでक்த குடி．களூக்கு வாす்க்க்்
 ゅாக இறை வாா்்்，எণியாா் வலியாாா ஒப்ப எண்ணிப்，வெர்ங்




 இராசா இவை எல்லாம் கேட்கு，மெய் என்று அறிங்தூ，இப்படியே செய்பத்இक्रாட்்ினன்．ஆதலால்，நல்ல அமைச்சு இல்லாத அரசு வழி இன்றி வழிச் செல்வோன் போல் ஆம்（15）．

Notes．（1）See para．639．Here take बी क्रक्ष்த having imposed． （2） $579,298,301$ ．（3） 246 ．வசூல் a revenue term，meaning collection（4）வை வை by degrees（247），குறை வぁனல்்（430）particle அன் inserted（157）．（5）602．（6） 373 ．（7） 539,249 ．（8） 589. （9）328．（10） 465 last example，579．（11）439，499．（12）セண்டு and ஆம்（266，）588，b．（13）எரு manure．623．（14） 249. （15）அமைச்சு is eqvivalent to மங்சிாி．604．செல்வோன் is a high form for செல்பவண்．

## 24

ஒரு \＆வ்விமான் ஒரு பட்டணத்த்க்குப் போனபோது，அவ்



 みன்ழி，உட்கா வும் இட்் கொகிக்க வ்ல்ட்．（2）．ஆஞலால் அங்த



 வார்க்தை சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்து，பன்பு வந்தவசே（ு போச








என் இணிக்கு அல்லத எனக்குப் போட்டதா？＂—என்ற Мォதியுக்
 ளே வெட்கப்பட்டுப்，போக்குச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டான்．

Notes．（1）ஷிரூங்தி $a$ feast， 558,600 ．（2） $172,483,608,474$. （3） 392,573 ．（4） 434.

## 25

ஒருவண் இரண்டு பெண்சாசிகிடிாக் கலியாணம் பண் ணிக்கொண் 4ருந்தான்（1）．அவன் இทந்து போகிp போத，பெண்சாடிகள்
 குழு்்ை இெர்து போச்சுத（2）．டம்றp ஒரு குழு்்ணையை இரு வருட் பால் கொகுக்து்，பேதம் இல்லாடல்，வளர்க்துக்கொண்（B） வந்தார்கள்（3）．அப்படி இருக்கையில்，இஈண்டு பெண்சாதிகளூத்

 என்ற，சண்டை போட்டுப，பிpகு மீதிக்காJனிடத்தில் போஞ்் கள்．மீकிக்கா $ன \dot{க} க ு ப ் — " प ெ \dot{p}$ வவள் இன்ஞள்＂—என்ற，சாட்Я களால் இருசு ஆகாதक्¢ இல்，இ்்பாயஞ் செயுதான்．என்னென்
 வெட்டி，உ்்க் இォண்டு பேர்க்குட் தொடிக்தேே்்＂—என்குன்．

 பள்னの வேண்டாம்．அவளூக்கே இரு்க்்டுட்＂（6）－என்ற அழுका



Notes．（1）See para．560．（2）456，210，636．（3）604， 578. （4） 465,450 ．（5） 545,656 ．（6） $476,498,514$ ．

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あாஇபப்் சகோதேர்கள் பூதேசத்தி்் போய்，ஓ்் உபாத்தி



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இருக்கையில்，Рரு ஈாள் அவர்கள் நாலுபேருண் சூடி போிித்कது என்ன வெண்கூல்（1），முゅற் சகோதேன் சொன்னது—＂‘历ாட்ம
 ஈம்டுடைய வல்லயையைக் காண்பி்ததனல்，வருலி $ெ$ வேகு
 ஜைய வீட்குக்குப் போவோம்＂－என்குன்．அவா்களில் இெண்

 கொள்ள வேண்ாடு்．ராலாஞ் சகோதுன் படியாத முட்டாள்； ஆகையால்，அவனுக்குப் ப்்கு கொகுக்கல் ஆகாத＂－என்யுன்（2）．


 சாக்களூக்குக் காளியம் இருக்கிpது；அक्రன்，அவா்கढூ இIT
 ிடாமல்，அயைத்துக் கொண்（b）போய்，அவனக்கும் ப்்கு கொடுப்போம்＂—என்குன்．அப்படியே எல்லாருஞ் சம்மதித்தூ， ராவ்வுரு்் சூடிக் கொண்டி போம் போது（4），『ரு காட்டில் இทந்து இிடந்து புஷயைப் பாா்க்துப，படிக்த மூவருஞ் சொன்ன
 புஷிினிடத்திம் பाட்சப்போ்்，＂一என்யுர்கள்．அப்போத படி

 தான்（6）．மூன்ருஞ் சகேт， $\boldsymbol{\text { ® }}$

 サசட்டை பண்ணிப்，புளியை எழுப்பத் தொட்்கிர் கள்．இவ்ர்

 இின் மேலே ஏமிக் Qொண்டார்கள்．Яவர்கள் அந்த்் புஷயை
 கொன்ற விட்டத（9）．

Notes．（l） 217,545 ．（2） 509 ．（3） 596,368 ．（4） $266,566$. （5）589．（6） 509,516 ．（7）This is a Sansorit compound． （8） $249,536$. （9） $328,576$.
 சொண்டிருக்கையபால்（1），அவள்，—‘ச்்றும் குற்றஞ் செய்யா து，

 கைuில்，アரு நாள் அவன் வழக்கத்தின் पடியே அடித்தான்． அவள்—＂ரீ எத்்காக இப்படி இடிக்கிுுய்？＂—என்று கேட்க，
 யால்，அடிக்கிேேன்＂—என்றுன்（4）．அவள்，＂இனிமேல் हீ சொன்னபடியே செய்வேன்．அப்படிச் செய்யும்போத，என்னன

 ＂タடி！எண்கே போகியுய்？＂一என்ற அழைத்தான்．அவள் இடி வங்தூ，அரு தடியால் அவఙ் அடிக்कாள்．அவன்，—＂‘ன்ன காளி
 அடிக்த，—＂ரீ சொன்னபடியே செய்தேன்＂—என்ளுள்．மற்வுுுு ஈாள் புுஷனக்குக் கலத்திற் சோறியும் பொடுதில்（5），அவன்，— ＂அடி！தठ் மேலே உவ＂—என்ருன்．அவள் アரு தும் அடிக்தக்， தில டேலே எச்சி உமிழ்ந்தாள்．பின் லூரு ஈாள்，—＂இந்தப் பணத்தை ளீட்டுக்குள்ளே வை＂－என，அவள்，＂＂மூர்க்கனடைய பணமே！மூட டைய பணடே＇மடையனடைய பாடே！＂－ என்று வைது கொண்டிருங்தாள்（6）．பன்பு அவன் இவை எல்லாம் பார்த்து，அமிந்து，வெட்கப்பட்கு்்，கோபக்தை விட்（b），அவடி உப சாி்தத，அவள் பு்்ி கேட்（b）நட்்த，ரல்லவன் ஆனன்．ஆகை


Notes．（1）See para．621，490，465．（2）477，401， 604. （3）492，499．（4）532，482．（5）சோறy rice（when boiled），299， 455．（6）294，561，490．（7）88， 603.

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நால பேர் ப்்காகப் பஞ்சு வi்த்தகம் பண்ணிலர் கள்（1）． பஞ்சு மூட்டைகぞ எலிகள் கடிக்காक्ிருக்கும் பொருட்டு இுர்

## यकाढक

 டைய ராலு கால்கடியும்，（ஆளு்்கு ஒவ்வொரு காலாக்்，）ப்்கு வைத்துக் கொண்（ு），அவனவன் தன் தன் ப்்காकயய｜காஇுக்குத்

 பூஃக்கு ஒரு காவிலே காயம் Uட்டது．அந்த் காலு்குச் சுதந்து


 இி்ப்போகையால்（4），அம்கூட்டைகள் பற்றிக் கொண்லு，வெர்து போய் ब்ட்டததள்（5）．அஞைக் கண்டு மற்றை மூன்று பேருட்，



 அமிந்த，செய்ததல்லாமைய日 ஞலல்（7），வா本கள்＇செய்த பிரியாத


 கள் மூன்று பேர்களுடைய கால்களிலலே நட்தூ போகையால்， இப்படிப்பட்ட சேதம் வங்தூத；ஆகையால்，ஜீ்்கள் ஜூன்றுபேருமே
 கீர்ப்பு்் செய்தான்．வாதிகள் மூன்று பேரும்，（யான தன் தరை யிலே தானே மண் போட்（ுக்வ காள்ளூடிதத போலத்）（9）த்்களுக்

 மொழிப் படி（10），அक्ிக ளிசனட் அடைங்த பிォक्रிவா审，தெய்வ சகாய戸்திலிலே தன் பட்சங் ஜீர்ப்பானது கண்டு（11），அதிக சங்


Notes．（1）See para．210，246．（2）For கடியుாத，454， 320. （3）185，407，section 2，639．（4）637，399．（5）338， $579,576$. for 円டंடみ，compare 159．（6） 449 ．（7） 401,605 ．（8） 601. （9） 379,650 ．（10）602．（11） 436.

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ஒருவன் தண் மைண காலக்திலே क्रன்னிட்்தில் இருங்த பதின

 வரா கன்களில் உஅக்கு இவ்டமரனதைக் கொடு＂—என்று சொன் இன்．ின்பு சாவகாளி அதகாூத் தன் வீட்டிலே வொண்டு போய் வைத்திருந்தான்（1）．Чள்்் पொியவன் ஆனப்ன்பு，சாவ
 கேட்டான்．அ戸்்குச் சாவகாளியானவன்（2）—＂セண் தகப்ப்ன் எみக்கு இ்்டமானறை உஎக்குக் கொடுக்கச் சொன்ன படிய இலே，எனக்கு இஷ்டமாゥத இங்ஞ்் தொாகதான்＂—என்று，
 டான்，—＂வேண்டாம்！＂—என்ற（3），வ்சனத்தை அடைந்தூ，மfி யாஜை இராமみிடத்கிலே போய்ப்，டிிியாத பண்ணினன்．மாி யாळை இொமன் சாவகாிியை அழைப்பி்்தூ，ஷிசாாி்்து，அவன்









Notes．（1）159．（2） 637 （3） 498,536 ．（4） $246,525$. （5）484， 268.

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 கும் போது，அவண் நடந்த セண்மையைச் சோன் னனன்．பிியாஜை

 வாங்க்் வொள்＂—என்றり（4），பல விक्रத்திலஞ் சடாकாணஞ்

 வேவுுன்றும் வா்்கேன்＂—என்று கடவு் பேォாலே ஆண் இட் டர்்．அझைக் கேட்டு，வேளாளங் கலம்தனன்．ப்ன்பு மரி



 கதவைச் சும்மா சாத்கி வைக்துக் வொண்டிரு，தலுக்கன் வங்த





 வொள்ளூ（10）．Дகற்காக भவன் என்ள சமாதாணஞ்சோன்
 เீ வந்து，पிளியாது பண்ணி்் வொள்＂—என்று சொவ்ல，அனப்ப

 போட்டாங்．என் பானனகளே எனக்கு வேண்கும்＂—என்குண்．



 ட்்திலே காட்டிலன்（12）．

Notes．（1） $456,579,268$ ．（2） 636,242 ．（3） 472 ．（4） 611. （5）After அழைப்பி்து take என்று சொல்லி several lines below．
 （9） 231,578 ．（10） 658 ．（11）525．（12） 544.

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ஒரு குடியானவன் ஒரு செட்டியினிட்்்ச்ல்，ச்ட்டடழு，कி் கொடுக்து，நூற வஅாகன் கட்் வா்்க இருந்தான்（1）．Яல ராள் போன பி்பாலு，செட்டியானவன் கடஜ்க் கேட்டான்．குடி
 டிலே இருப்பேன்．அவ்விட்தில் ச்ட்டை்் கொண்டு வங்தால்， முதிலும் வட்டியு｜் கொடுத்து தககெெேன்＂—என்ற சொன்னன்． அந்த்பபடியே சீட்டைக் கொண்டு போஞன்．அைை வாங்க்， பா்்க்க $p$ துபோலக் இழித்துப்，பக்கக்கிலே மூட்டi் போட்டிருக்
 வேண்டிய தில்ठ＂—என்ற1，போகச் சோன்னன்（3）．செட்டி

 कழி்்துப் போட்டாய்？＂—என்று கேட்டான்．அத்ற்கு அவன்，— ＂所ன் உவனிடத்ற் கடன் வாம்கனததம் இல்ல்；ச்டைட் ஊழித்ததம் இல்டை，＂一என்ற சொன்னன்（4）．செட்டியைக்
 யாநிப身 கேட்டான்．＂சாணீளம்＂—என்ற சொன்னன்（5）． உன்ச்க் கேட்கும்போது，＂முழு மீளஞ்＂சொல்—என்ற சொல் ளிவை்்த；நியாயஸ்தலக்தில் அழைப்பத்து்，செட்டியைப்
 என்று கேட்டான்．＂囚யா！நாான் மெய்யாகவே சொல்அறறேே்： அது 『ரு முழ மீள்் சீட்ட．＇அウையு｜் هழிக்துப் போட்டுப，
 யூன்．குடியானவனக்குக்கோபம் பிெர்து，அவசリக்திலே－＂ஐயா！


பொய் சொல்இுகுுனே！மற்ற இடத்சிலே எத்தட் பொய் சொல்ல


 சொவ்லிப，பொய் சொன்னத்்காக அவ்த் தண்டித்துச்，செட்

 வன் क्రிருஷ்டா ந்தம் ஆனன்（8）．

Notes．（1）See para．637，653，560．（2） $650,576$. （3） 500. （4） 473 ．（5）சாண் a span，ஜீளம் length，（623）．In this compound one ண் is sometimes omitted．（6）475，209．（7） $520,523$. （8） 543 second example， 587.

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ஒருத்தியினைைய கோழியை அண்டைவீட்டுக்காி திருடிக்， கொன்று，कின்று விட்டான்（1）．அவள் வீட்மக்குள்ளே போன
 சொந்தக்காत（2）タ்்த்் ிிருடியினிட审国ற்குப் போய்，—＂‘ன் கோழி एன் ளீட்டுக்குள்ளே வந்ததே；அத எதோ？＂—என்று
 படியால்（4）மカியாணை இォாமனிடத்திம்குப் போய்ப்，பிியாாத செய்தாள்．அந்தத் कிரூடியை அழைப்பி்துக்，கேட்டபோकு， ＂片ன் அந்தக்கோழி றuப் பார்க்கவே இல்லூ，＂—ーன்று சாகிக்

 அவi் கள் கொஞ்ச் தூアக்துலே போகி போது，கட்ட இருக்கெ



 களா？＂—என்று அவளூக்குக் கேட்கும் படியாகச்，சொன்னின்．
 क्రலல，ウைけிலலே டெள்ளத் क्रன் வொண்டையைத் தடவ்்


யைப் பிித்தக் கொண்（b）வச்் சொல்லி（6）；அவள் வாயைக்

 குட் படி，உத்காவு செய்தான்．பொய் Bின்ற டெய்யை வெல்இ
 பன்ள்（8）．

Notes．（1） $149,328,576$ ．（2） 484,562 ．（3）391．（4）Infinitive with emphatic ब， 474,450 ．（5） 458 ．（6） 566. （7） $236,494$. （8） 544 ，second example．

## 33

クロण्ण＝Lueem
ஒரு ஙாள் இлாயர் டெண்சாதி அப்பாஜி உத்தியோகத்திற்கு ம்்வுுருவட்க் கொண்பு வங்து ள்ட்，இォாயருக்குச் Яிபாளிசு செய்தாள்．இராயர்－＂ஆப்பாஜி வல்லமை இவஞக் குண்டா？＂－ என்று கேட்டார்．அकற்கு அவள்—＂அிிகமாகவே இருக்கலாம்， என்று Bிச்க்தேேன்＂—என்றுள்（1）．＂ஆయல் பரீட்சை செய் வோம்，＂－என்று சொல்ல，அவன்குுப் போகும் படியாக セத்தேவு

 ளால் உணத்்த，ஷாளயாடிக் கொண்டிருந்கது．சூரியோதயம்் ஆன

 முகத்திலும் மார்பிலப் கா இக்கு என்ன செய்யபலாம்？＂—என்கூர்．அவன்，＂‘உலகத்தூக்கு எல்லாம் தరூவன் ஆயிருக்தெ உ்்கன் இப்படி அலட்அuம் செய்
 வேண்டிம்＂—ォன்ருன்．அவட் அப்புமi் போக்் சொல்லி，அப் பாஜியை அழைப்ப்த்து，முன் அவட்க் கேட்ட படியே கேட்டார்．
 குப் பொம் சதந்கையும் தும்டையுi் போட்டு，உம்கள் மேலே உடி

 அப்பாஜியி அப் வல்லவன்ーஎன்று புக்்ந்தாயே（2）．இவ்விருவ்்

 எண்றுள்．

Notes．（1）508．（2） 198.

## 34

டில்ல பாச்சா அப்பாஜி வல்லமையை அமிதற் பெ ருட்டு（1），
 எணைப் போலி ரुக்கிமவன் உத்தமன்：எதைப் போலிருக்லி $p$ வன் பத்்

 எழுதிய அரு தாக்்தையும் இொயருக்கு அனுப்பன்ன்．இாாயர்


 பேத்் கண்டி பிடிக்க் மரட்டாமல்，மயய்்லிர்கள்．ிப்பாஜி


 ऊழைத்துப் பார்க்கும் இளவ்ல்（4），『ன்றுக்கு வாய் வழியாகப்
 பட்டது；வேவுன்றுக்கு வெளிப் படாடல்，உள்ளே போய் வ்ட் டது（5）．＂セள்ளே போய் வ்ட்டதைப் போலக்，கேட்ட சமாசா ஏத்தை உள் இடக்கு कிமவன் உத்தமன்，எண்றும்，—மற்வுுரு
 மற்வுுரு காசின் வழியாகச் செஇு்துலிவன் மத்திமன்，என் தம்；－வாயி்் வழியாகப் புறப்பட்டதைப்＇டோலக்，தான் கேட்ட ச்்கதியை அடக்காமல்，வேளியிலே கொட்டி வககிமவன் அத



Notes．（1）467，232．（2）개இப்பு This form is used idiomatically as a rather disdainful imperative． （3）A Sanscrit compound，கナம் the hand，சJฒレ் the foot，ஆकी etcætera．Compare para．639．（4） 444 ．（5）Here take $\dot{\text { B }} \dot{\mathscr{y}}$ uித்தy，several lines below．

# wher 

## 35

இォாயருட் அப்பாஆியும் இூூர் வழியி்் போக்் கொண்டிருக் குப் போது（1），அருவன் உழுது வொண்டிருங்த கழினிணயப்
 என்ளுள்（2）．ம்்றுுருக்தி—＂இத வாய்க்காட்＂—என்ளுள்． வேனயுருத்தி－＂இது பள்亢̈க்காம்＂－என் யுள்．＂இவர்கள் இப்ப டிச் சொன்னதூகளின் பயன் என்ன？＂（3）—என்று அப்பாஜியைக் கேட்க，அப்பாஜி（4）－＂‘ுகக்ததக்கா்் என்pத மஞ்சள் பயளிிb



 ஸ்क्रीकள் மூன்று போாயும் அழைப்பிக்து，Дவர்கள் வாய்ப் பேச்


Notes．（1）போ® for போய்，337，562．（2）ஆம் with a dative means suitable for．266．（3）159，434．（4）Here take சொன்னक ஆட்் என்று சொன்னுன் a few lines below．What they say is， （ஆம்）as follows（என்றும்）．（5）462，590，539．（6） 462.

## 36


 சேளக்கியமாக இருக்லுகுர்களா？＂（1）－ーனன் கேட்க，அக்்கு அவฝ்，—＂எவ்வளவு எளியவாாக இருக்கி $p$ வர்களூக்குள்ளேயும் எலyமிச்சட் காய் அளவு பொன்னக்குக் குறைத்சல் உள்ளவர்கள்



 ச்் காய் அளவு பொன்ன எடுத்த；அம்பட்டன் போன 1 ன்பு， இராயருக்குக் காண்பி்்த；－＂இकனலே தான் அவன் क्रனக்குள் ளது உலகத்தி்ற்கும் உண்（B）；த్రनக்ல்ல்லதூ உலகத்திற்குi் இல்டி－

## 61


 அவா இப்போத கேட்டது போலக்，கேட்டால்，அப்டோத அவன் சொல்லகி சங்கிியுட் தொியலாம்－என்ளுன்．இォாயா்
 டிப்பட் டகா பாஜருக்குள்ளேயும்，டேல் டப்படே அல்லாமல் （4）எலபிச்ச்் காய் அளவு पொன்னடையவர்கள் ஒருவரும் இல்


 பொன்னன்் கொடுத்து ளிட்டார்．

Notes．（1）Lit．Comfortable 372．（2）601．（3） 603 ．（4） 607. （5） $600,178,430$.

## 37

வட தேச்்ிலே（1）பத்த வயய டு முதலாக முப்யது வயது
 வியாகர சாஸ்ணைம் ஒன்றையே கற்ற ஒரு வையாகேணியுப்（2）， புரக சாஸ்திர்் ஒன்றையே அப்பயாタி்த ஒரு பாடகன்்，ஜோதிட சாஸ்திர்் ஒன்றையே வாタித்த ஒரு ஜோஷ்யனு்，வைத்திய சாஸ் கிரட் ஒன்றையே ஆராய்ந்த ஒரு வைத்திய்்ம்，ஆகய இவ்வைங்து
 தூக்，கவியாணம் பண்ணிக் ஃொள்ள ஆலோタக்கும் போது（3），— ＂வேலாளில் இொயா் வித்துான்களூக்கு வேண்டியபடி கொடுக்க

 இォாயருபைய சயைக்குப் டொய்，அவனவன் த்் தண் வித்தை யித் வல்லபத்தைக் காண்பத்தார்கள்．இォாயா் அப்பாஜியைப் பார்த்து，——＂இவர்கள் பிகவும் கெட்டிக்காரர்கள்＂——என்று，பகத்க் தார்．அக்்கு அப்பாஜி，—＂இவர் கள் ளித்தையிலே எவ்வளவு கெட் டிக்காエர்களோ，அவ்வளவு லௌகீக காரியம்களிலே மூடர்களாய்
 ＂அந்த பூடத்தஅத்தை எனக்குக் காட்ட வேண்டும்＂—என்ற＂ கேட்க，அத்்கு அப்பாஜி，＂ூபப்டியே காண்ப்்கிெண்；இன்
 என்ளுன்（5）．அப்படியே இォாயா் அனப்பவிட்டார்．பன்பு அப்
 சொல்விச்，Яல சேவகாा அன்பினன்．அவ்வைர்த பேர்களூக் குள்ளே क्र்்க்கென் எெய்க்குப் போய்，ஒரு தொன்டூயல்் வiா்



 க்க（6），पெய் முடூது்் ஒழூலப் போனझைக் கண்டு（7），＂ดஈய்க்
 சேர்ந்தான்．வியாகண ளி்தவான் क्रपளா் வாங்கப் போய்，அர்



 நேர்் அவளுடசே சண்டை போட்குக்，கோபித்துக் கொண்டு，


 Рத்து வராமையிலலலே（9），கோப்் வொண்கு，சோற்றுபபபானைை
 ப்சி மரத்திலே ஏறும்போத，कெவுளி சொன்னணைக் கேட்கு，

 டான்．（10）．வைத்தியன் கமி காய் வாウ்கிக்கொண்ாட வதப் போய்， क्रன்ஊடைய வைத்திய நாற்படி அந்தந்ந்க் கறி காய்களில் இருக்
 வேறு்் கையయுய் வந்தூ வட்டான்．இங்துச் சடாசாJம் எல்லாட்் क्रான் அஆப்பிய மஇஷிாால் அறிர்த，அப்பாஜி இォாயாை்் கொ
 ளசாளி்குட் அளबில்，நடங்த ச்்கதிகढூ எல்லாட் அவ்்கள் சொல்
 ๑ொண்டாடி＠ர்．

Notes．（1）Here take இவ்வைங்து etc．several lines below． （2）329．（3）566．（4） 386 last example．（5）577．（6） 391. （7）579，399．（8） 540 ．（9）335，482．（10）462，example two．

## 38

வட தேசத்றிலே தென்னூ என்கி ஊரிலே இォாமன்
 ராள் ளீதிபிலே எண்ட ஒரு சங்கியாசி இவனடைய ரூபத்றையும்

 காளி கோளிலலே போய்ச் செபித்தாய் ஆனல்（3），காளி ஆயஅேம் முகத்துனே உனக்குப் பிரத்திய்ச்் ஆவாள்，அப்போதை $ீ$ அவढ்க் கண்லு，அஞ்சாமலிருந்து，வேண்டிய வナ்்கడిப் பெற்றுக் கொள்＂－ーஎன் குர்（4）．இлாமண் ஙல்ல வேன் பார்க்துக் கொ ண்டு，தன் ஊார்ப் புறத்தில் இருக்கி காளி கோவிக்குள்ளே
 காளி ஆூவ்ள்，ஆபிம் முகடும் இெண்பு கைபுமாகப் பெரிய ரூபக்ணத எடிக்துக் கொண்டு，பாசசன்ம் ஆன்ள்．みப்போது முகுங்த நைிியம் உடையவனி（5），அந்த இगாமன் அவள்


 கள் இருங்தும்（7），ஜலதேோஷ்் கண்டால்，சீந்துகிதது வருக்த



 படியால்，ஜீ இன்று முதலாக விகடகஷியாகப் போகக் கடவாய்＂－ என்குள்（8）．——＂ஆ ஆ！ஈல்ல வナ்் கொமுத்தாய்．அப்படிப்


 யாய் இருக்க் கடவாய்＂（9）－என்றy，Lறைந்து போய் ளட்
 $2 \omega r^{\text {bor }}=$ cinility，co
$\cdots($ in story $)=$ rinif
 வொண்டிருந்தான்（11）．

Notes．（1）542，second example．（2）குணம் a quality and அक्षெயம் $a$ wonder．（3） 224,520 ．（4） 483,299 ．（5）कठ for ஆய் 336．（6）बண்ட $\boldsymbol{\text { ®or बன் } w h y \text { and அட } \pi \text { fellow，（7）} 4 0 4 . ~}$ （8）527．（9） $580,527,368$ ．（10） 579,576 ．（11） 561.

## 39




 கச் சவナம் பண்ணி ளிட்டிப் போனன்．இォாயா் फिक்திளா தெ


 என்ன வேண்கும்？＂—என்குi்．＂சுவாமி，என்ன்ப் पொமணன்




 விசனப்பட்டுக்கொண்ட，வேளிக்கு நல்லதென்று，அழைத்துக் கொ





 जォாமணர்கள் தென் லூУ இாாடனிடத்தே போய்，அடுதார்கள்． அத்்கு，－－＂ரீந்கள் அஞ்ச வேண்டாம்；ஈrண் உபாயஞ் செய்து， தப்பிி்்தேன்＂—என்று，இராயருக்கு முன்னே தென் இஇு இォா மன் இரு கறுப்பு ராயின் கபுத்திலே கயிற்றைக் கட்டி；இழுத்


 முழூண்ં பலு்்்，அத வாள் வாளென்று க்்த（6），அஞை இழுு்
 ஈrறை இழுத்தக் கொண்ுு போய்；முயூகப் படித்தி；இமகுண்டத்











 பி விட்டார்．அஞைக் கேட்டிப்，பிராடணா்கள் எல்லாஞ் சங்கேே ஷித்த்ர்்கள்．

Notes．（1）ஆु⿴囗十 for ஆயய்，401．（2） 496,501 ．（3） $524,566$. （4）492，किத்திய eternal and அக்லனி fire（624）．செபம் prayer and gुபí penance， 639,577 ．（5） 541 ．（6） 540,391 ．（7） 179.

## 40




 இゅウ்து போவாய்，＇என்ஷியுர்கள்．ஆனல்，இрப்பைக்குகிக்து

 யே？＇என்று，இலேச் படிறேன்＂—என்ளுன்．இォாயர்，—＂\＆




















> Nores. (1) 175, 476. (2) 308. (3) 247,561 . (4) $593 .(5) 458$. (6) 508.

## 41





 (1)க்5, ॠத















 - பт









Nores. (1) 623. Lit. Water-a brass pot-io the full. See paird. 644. fimpu is an infinitive used as wa adrerb (247); and mears to the full, or fullly. (2) 646. (3) 644. (4) 593. (5) $644,436$.


## 42










இருந்கதபபோல（1），உன் ஆயுசு வளை க்கும் இருக்க டே்்்டுட்．


 ゥை விடாமல் இருங்து கொண்டு；வங்த இடனே，马ிபம் サரியக்，ஈை போட்டுக் சொண்（b）கைணை இட்டான்．

Notes．（1）650．（2） 631.

## 43

 बு श 『ரு பான゙ாயக்கா





 क्रிपின் சாட்Яயே சாட்ด என்ற்்＂－சொன்னன்．அபசன் கேт

 யா？＂－என்ற கேட்டார்．கோமட்டி—＂品ாாமத்தாஞது（5），எウ்y

 வேண்டியதல்லாமலும்（6），அுந்தப் பொய் வெளிப்பட்டால்，தண்
 பேருக்கும் அனதூலம் போலே தோன்று் படியாகவும்，உண்றைை வெளிப்பம்் படியாகவுட்，உபாயு் தெரிந்த கொண்டு；இगாசா


 மிகுந்த புத்திசாலி யானபடியால்（7），அவன் セபாயமாகத் செтல்லி， அத்ற்கு டுன்னே யென்pதால்，क्रிருடி வருவத்ற்குடுன்னே என்
 லல்，क्वிரு4ி வந்தப்்்ன என்றும்，—வால் நூதனமாகக் கத்த

 தான்．
 （2）பேரகடி abbreviation for போகும் which goes and 2／44 a foot：literally－seizing the going foot，i．e．，taking to his heels． （3）巴ன்னுத vulgarism for セன்னைைைத $(374)$ ，543．（4）Equiva－ lent to கடைக்காナனிய கோடட்டி（591）：$a$ man of the komati caste（who is）a shopkeeper．（5）For बெगत
 பெரருள் கொண்டு．

## 44







 வேண்டிய 『திவது ஒரு வப்் கேளு；அ团கமாகக் கேட்டால்，

 இப்பட்ச் சொல்லி ிட்ட $\pi$ ！！இெற்கு என்ன செய்வத？＂（6）－
 னே！உம்முடைய த्रிரு வு்ளத்தின்படியே கேட்கிறேன்．என்
 லே பTலும் அன்னமுமாகச் சாப்பி，என் எண்ா களிக்கப்，$u \pi \dot{\pi}$ த்த வ்ட்டுச்，சாகும்படியாக，இந்த இரு வアம் $\omega \pi \dot{\text { ஷi }}$ பண்ணில்ல்，போதுi்，＂－என்று கேட்டான்（7）．இப்படி இவன்

 งாகய சமஸ்த வா்்களூம் அட்் இருக்கையிலலே（8），தெய்
 சொடுத்க அருள்செய்தூ

Notes．（1）ஆक for ஆய்，368．（2）637．（3）541．（4）व马 a form for б万（179），407，268．（5）508，561．（6）செய்வந participial noun 430．Lit．That which I shall do（is）what？ （7） 306. （8）452， 639.

## 45









 என்று சொல்ல，அபசன்－＂セம்டுடைய பெருமைக்கு அதை शரு காमியடாக நினனக்கல் ஆகூடா？＂—என்றுன்（4）．அது கேட்（b），






 ＂所ன் அவசJレாகப் போகும்போதி，இவர் சந்தித்क्राர்．அப் QuTத என் கை இவi் டேலே பட்டது．サத்்கு இவ்்，＇முட்டா

 துத்，—＂தான் சொல்லியத டெய்தான்，என்று சொல்லகுுன்．

 யத்தினட் உ்களூபைய மகா சபையிலே क्राனே ருசு ஆச்சுதே（6）．

 ருட் செナல்ல வேண்டிபில்ல்ல＇（8），一என்று பட்டணQடண்குட் பறை சா审துவிக்க்்＂－（9），சொல்ளி் சேட்டுக் கொண்டான்．


 சேற்றைப் பூசி் கொள்ளூூார்கள்（11）．

Notes．（1）542．（2）490，566．（3）509．（4）508，\％（ङ＜ic or ஆi．，266．（5）बळோ for some reason or other，384，593．（6） 636.
（7） $591,663$.
（8） $175, .472,500$.
（9） 393.
（10）172， 462. （11） 400.

## 46




 ஆெென்．क्రயவு பண்ணிப் போய்வாருண்கள்，＂—என்றy உபசாதஞ் டொல்லிக் வொண்டே வந்து；Мன்பு 『ரு துடவை—＂டோ் வருஷத் து்கு அவタியாக்் ிொகுபபேன்＂—என்று，அサப்பனன்（3）．
















 ட்பாகக் குன்கி（6），क्రகல் அடைந்து，வெட்வ்ப，பேய் அட்



Notes．（1）578．（2）483，593，இぁவォக for இぁமை（3）மேळ゙ more commonly வரூண்ற．（4） 578,525 ．（5） 644,537 ．（6）бтண் （212），ச́тsin a span，உடі்ப a body，401．（7） 543.

## 47















 அிபீீம்் ஆ்ு＂－என்று சோன்னா（6）．
Notes．（1）637，557，578．（2）439．（3）576．（4）593．（5） 628. （6） $528,587,6$ ．


## 48

 வम்த，வைத்தாள்．அஞைப் பூஓா कின்று बட்டத（1）．அப்பூஜா
 கோடாஷணயப் பெட்டியில் வைக்துப，பூட்டிட்ட வருவான்（3）． அவன் பெண்சாகி—＂கோடாவியைத் क्ञினந் தேோறும் பெட்டியி் போட்（ுiப பூட்லவ8தன்？＂—என்றுள்（4）．—＂ヤரு கTசு மீனனக் தின்ற பூன் $5 \pi$ பணத்துக் கோடTவியைத் कின்று விட்டால்， ஙாம் என்ன செய்யலாம்？＂—என்குன்（5）．

Notes．（1）576．（2）456，562．（3） $577,578,557$ ．（4） $\mathfrak{b}\llcorner$ வுவது（430）and অன் Why？（5）190， 508.

## 49

ஒரு பெருங் கிாாமத்துப் புடவைகள் வெனூக்கும் வண்ணன்
 வீட்டுக்குக் காவலாக 『ரு ஈாயையும் வைக்திருங்தான்．இப்படி இருக்குங் காலக்தில்，ஒரு ஈாள் இரவில் ஈல்ல கருக்கலிலே ஆறு பேர் இ्रருட அவன் வீட்ட்ல் கன்னம் இட வந்தாா்கள்（1）．அப்
 யானது（2）—＂万ாயே！மீ অன் சும்மT இருக்தகுய்？ஈம்டுடைய
 பது்் இருக்குுர்களே！ஙட்டுடைய வசத்தில் இருக்கெ விర யேทப்வெற்ற ஆடைகளல்லாம் போய் வ்ட்ட்，எசமான்
 நையே！இப்படி இவர்கள் அஙேகம் முறை क्रிருL வங்தார்கள்．
 டேன்．கள்ளர் இடிப்போஞ்்களே．அஙை மீபும் サறிவாயே．
 இல்ட（B）．ஆதலால்，அவ்்கள் பகுக்த த्रிருடிக்கொண்ாட பேT

 எழுப்ப அமவோம்＂—ーஎன்று，கபூஜை இடி முழுக்கம்போலக்
 தார்கள்．வண்ணூ் அவ்விளைச்சல் பொறக்க மாட்டாடல்，எழுங் கதாடி வந்து，—＂வொழுத்த கழுஜையே！＂எ்றற வைது，தடியால்
 டான்．क्रிருடi மீண்ரு உள்ளே வங்து புகு்தூ，துணி மணிகなの எல் லாட் வாரிக்（5），கட்டிக் கொண்டு，போய் வ்டாா்கள்．பார்க்
 மற் போனூயே（6）！हீ செய்த ஈன்மிக்கு ஈம் ஆண்டவன் செய்த ஈன்றியைக் \＆ண்டாயே！ஆலஇும் ங்ான் சசய்யும் வேட்யை நீ சசய் தெकால்，இப்படி வந்தத（7）．ஆதலால்，Дவன் அவன் வேடியை அவனவனே செய்ய வேண்டிம்．ஒருவன் செய்லெ வேઢையை அருவன் செய்தால் இப்படியே வங்து தேரும்＂—என்றது．

Notes．（1）390．（2）637．（3）377．（4）514．（5）629．（6）404， 484．（7）596， 558.

## 50

 அவட்－＂‘ன் பேர் என்ன？＂—என்று கேட்டான்．＂ஐயா！என் பேர் வெருமாள்＂—என்யுன்．அந்தக் குடிக்தனக்கா வன் ஆகையால் இங்தப் பறையயன்ப் பெருமாள் என்று அழைக்க்் சம்மதியாமல்，—＂ஜீ வேறே பேர் வைண்தக் கொள்ளூறுுுயா？＂— என்று கேட்டான்．＂ஐயா！＇வைக்த்் வொள்ளலாட்（1）：கொஞ்சஞ் செலவு அடிக்கும்，＂一என்குன்．＂இक्நற்கு எவ்வளவு படிக்கும்？ சொல்லy，＂一என்குன்．＂என் தகப்பன் இருக்கையி்்，பத்த வナாக
 களூக்கும் சாப்பாடி போட்டு，இங்கட் போிட்டான்．இப்போ 夕ु


 கொடுத்தான்．அணை வைக்துக் கொண்டு，சொஸ்தமமாக்் 月ல


 டான்．＂சுவாம！！இப்போத இட்குக்கொண்டி வந்த பெயர் வெரிய

பெருடтள்＂—என்றுன்．அணைக் கேட்டு，ஆண்டை வெட்க்ப் போனன்（3）．ஆकலால் ளீண் ளிபரீ戸த்தால் பேணதபா் ஷீண் செலவு செய்ய உடன்பமுவார்கள்1（4）．

Notes．（1）508．（2）644．（3） 579 ．（4） 556.

## 51


 கொண்டு，『ரு பெரிய பட்டணத்திலே—＂இது ஆயிォம்் வォா



 बெ கட்டாளியை உருஷ；थங்் உறைக்குள்ளே போட்டுக்；கட்

 पுக்க்ம் பண்ணி；வெம்றி வொண்டி，தன் ளீட்டிற்கு வந்தான்．

 மாகக் கட்டிலின்மேலே பலித்துக்கொண்டிருங்தார்கள்（4）．அணைப் பார்த்து்；कன் பெண்சாதி சோエபுருஷன் வைக்துக் கொண்டிருக்













Notrs．（1） 566 fourth example．：For Litaाぁவன்．（2） 372. （3） 160,537 ．（4） 636,592 ．（5）593．（6）쎄बு measure，and भற்ற without， 602.

## 52























 கண்ரடே்்＂一என்ளூன்．தெ


 தான் ஜロிவி
 wne io wart corls abnovi


முட்டாள் உள்ளத உள்ளபடி ஆரூடஞ் சொல்லுலி nவன்＂—ーஎன் $p$ பெயர் பட்டணம் எல்லாம் பரியநு（4）．அதைக் கேட்டிருந்த வண்ணன் தன் கூुணை காணூமற் போனணைக் குறிக்தூ ஆரூடட் கேட்டான்．இுத்க்க்—＂கூூறை மறைந்தால்，குட்டிச்சுவா் தான்＂—бன்குன்．இிந்தப்படியே வண்ணன் ஒரு குட்டிச்சுவளை எட்டிப் பார்க்தான்．அ்்குகுந்தி கழூதை அகப்பட்டித，அந்த் சமாசாォத்றை வண்ணன் இォாஜா வளைக்குந் தெரியப் படித்தினன்． உதசன் வீட்டிலிருந்த உடைமைப் பெட்டியை மூக்கி என்கி வெள்ளாட்டியும் ரெக்கி என்லை வெள்ளாட்டியும் த्रிருடிக்，கெண் மிலே போட்டு வ்ட்ட，அறியாதவர்போல் இருங்த्रார்கள்．இராஜா क्रன் ஷீட்டி户் போன पிருட்டைக்குறித்து அந்து மூட சோ\＆யன

 இருந்தூ；எட்டாம் ஈாள் காலமே—＂கெலுவு ஆய் ளட்டதே（5）． இனி எனக்கு ஈாக்கே போமோ？மூக்கே போமோ＂—என்று சொல் ヘி்்காண்டே，टுளக்களைபிலே பல் விளக்க்் கொண்டிரூந்கூான்．

 みकைத் தெரி்்்த கொண்ுு，சொல்லுகுுன்＂—என்று；சடீபக்திலே

 களுக்கு இரு த্бண்டனயும் இல்லாமல்，காப்பாற்ற வேண்டும்＂— என்று வேண்டிக் கொண்டர்்கள்．அவன்＂「ல்லது＂என்ற1，அவா் கனூயும் உடைமைப் पெட்டியையும் அுசசனிடத்திலே கொண்（4） போய்ச் சேர்த்து，—＂இவர்கள் குற்றத்தை மன்னிக்க வேண்டு்＂— என்றுன்（7）．அப்படியே அரசன் மன்னித்து；சோタியய்க்ு வெகுமானமுஞ் செய்து；சம்பளம் பண்ணித்；क्रன் ணிடத்திலே
 மாக வேடிக்கையாகப் போஇெபோது（8），ஆற்ற்் களாயிலே ஒரு
 மல்，தன் கைக்குள்ளே வைத்து，மூடிக்கொண்டு—＂இது எண் ன？＂ என்று கேட்டான்．சோЯயன்，தான் அகப்பட்டுக்கொண்டேன்－
 கொண்டான்，தும்முட்டிப் பட்டன்＂—என்ற சொன்னன்．அத

 கொடுத்து, அஞு்ப ள்டான்.

Notes. (1) 399, 578. (2) 179, 329. (3) 391. (4) 599.
 with the particle $2 \dot{1} \dot{0}$ instead of the inflectional base (190).

## 53





 ூூயை बற்றிக் கொண்டி போனுன். அது கண்டவர்கள் ""கத் ளாது கழவன், அல்லவோ, குதிா டேல் ஏை வேண்கும்? இடி

 ஏறிக் கொண்டி, பள்னூணயயும் ஏண்றிக் கொண்டு போனன்.

 பேோக ஏமிக் கொல்இஷகுர்கள்,"-என் குர்கள் (2). பி்பு தா்்கள்



 இொண்டு போஞர்கள். இதத கண்டவர்கள்—"இதுவறைக்கும்



 என்று சொல்லிப், பன்பு தன் மみசின்படியே நடந்தான்.

Notes. (1) Grammatical form for இவருடைய, 146. (2) 179, 514, 592.

## 54

இெண்(b) பேர் மூடi்கள் அரு ஆலயक்திலே Яவ कிிசனம் பண்ணiு போன இடத்த்ல்,—"றைத்துன! சுவாமி என்கிகுர்க ளே. இது தா னு சுவாம? கல் ஆச்சுதே,"—என்றுன் (1). கோவி்் அகிகாतி அதைக்கேட்டி்-" "சவாமியை கிந்திக்க்குயா?"一என்று, ஈன்ருக அடிக்த்த், துர்்்ி வ்ட்டன். அதைப் பட்டுக்கொண்டு, மைத்துனனு தானமமாக 『ரு ளீட்டிலே போய்ச் சாப்பிட்டா்் கள். அந்தச் சாப்பாட்டிலே கல் இருப்பதைக் கண்லு,—"மைக் துனு! சாक்க்திலே கல் இருக்குது"—என்யுன் (2). முன் அடிபட்ட வன் அணைக் கேட்கு்், கோபித்து் கொண்டி,—" அடா! புத்தி கெட்டவனே! கல் என்று சொல்லாதே! இப்போத நான் அடி பட்டதைப் பார்க்க இல்லூயா? Яன்ன சுவா।இ என்று சொல்
 தான். இெண்டி அறையும் ரன்ருகப் பட்டபடியால், "இணிமேல் இப்படிச் சொல்ல மாட்டேன்"—என்குன்.

Notes. (1) 123, 636. (2) 634.

## TRANSLATION OF

THE

## EASY STORIES

N.B.-The numbers refer to the paragraphs of the Grammar. Lit. stands for literally.

## 1. THE ASCETIC AND THE FISHERMAN

An ascetic who did not destroy life (a) went along the bank of a certain pool. When he was going along, a fisherman caught a fish in the pool. The ascetic addressing (b) the fisherman, said-'Alas! when will you ascend the bank?' 'Sir,' he replied, 'I shall ascend the bank, if I fill my basket' (c).

Notes. (a) Lit. Who did not kill any life. (b) Looking at. It answers to the English expression-' addressing,' and will be so translated throughout this book (656). (c) The point of the story lies in the fact that the Tamil expression 'to ascend the bank' has also the idiomatic meaning-' to get to heaven.' The ascetic considered the taking of animal life to be a great $\sin$; and he intended to tell the fisherman, that he would not get to heaven, if he took the lives of the fishes.

## 2. THE SPENDTHRIFT AND THE MISER

A cortain spendthrift asked a miser for a loan. He replied'How will you settle the loan again'? 'I will collect it,' said he, ' month by month out of my wages, and pay it.' The miser' replied-'Before this ought you not thus to have collected it for yourself'? (a). The spendthrift answered-'I did not know anything about it' (b). 'If so,' said the miser, 'I will make you know, for I will not give you a loan : go away.' Afterwards the spendthrift began to save money (c).

Notes. (a) Lit. Before this ( $\operatorname{time}$ ) indeed was not your (you) thus collecting-for-yourself befitting? (b) Lit. I was not knowing it at all (576). (c) Lit. To collect. The point of the 'story 11
is this-if a man can in the future save part of his wages to pay money to another person, he could equally well in the past have done so, to provide money for himself.

## 3. THE INATTENTIVE LISTENER

A oertain teacher was instructing (a) his disciple. While he was doing so, the disciple, seeing a rat which was going to enter its hole, was intent upon it. As soon as the teacher had finished teaching, he said-'O disciple! has all entered'? The disciple replied-' All has entered, the tail only has not entered' (b). Therefore, in this way will be the wisdom which one teaches to blockheads.

Notes. (a) Lit. Was teaching learning to. The Tamil plural denotes various kinds of learning. (b) The point of the story is the double application of the expression 'to enter.'

## 4. THE FOOLISH SONS

A certain teacher came to a disciple's house; and whilst he was making a few remarks (a), he said-' O disciple! which is the best (b) of your four sons'? He replied-' Behold, my lord, (one of them) has mounted upon the thatched house, and is twirling a firebrand; this very one is the best of the (sons) that I have' (c). The teacher said-'What sort of fellows are the other threel' and placing his finger on his nose, he heaved a sigh, and grieved saying- 'Is it really thus?'

Notes. (a) Lit. When he was saying a few words. (b) Lit. A worthy one. (c) Amongst those which are (to me).

## 5. THE SHEPHERD AND THE SINGER

A cortain singer sat in a street verandah, and sang a song, swaying his head from side to side. (a) Many people were listening. Then a shepherd, who was going along the road, stopped there; and having looked (at the singer) for some time he kept sobbing, and wept unceasingly (b). The people who were there, thinking that he was weeping with delight, saidWhy are you weeping? Do not weep.' The shepherd replied - alas! these convulsions attacked (c) a sheep in my flock, and it drew itself up in contortions (d), and did not survive in spite of every effort (e); but died. I am weeping, because ; $(f)$ these
convulsions have attacked this youth also in the prime of life; ( $g$ ) but if you brand him immediately, perhaps he will survive.' The people abused him, and drove him away.

Notes. (a) The natives of India, when singing, move the head about very much. (b) Lit. Sobbing, sobbing, he wept without ceasing. (c) Lit. This convulsion came to. (d) Lit. So as to be crooked. (e) Lit. By anything. (f) Lit. Saying (to myself) 537 ( g ) Lit. A child of one age.

## 6. THE THIEF IN THE COCOANUT TREE

A certain thief, wishing to steal a cocoanut on a cocoanut tree which was in a certain man's garden, climbed up it. When the owner of the tree, hearing the noise, came running out of the house scolding (399), the thief perceiving it, came down from the tree. The owner of the tree addressing him, said-' You fellow! why did you climb up the tree?' He replied-'Oh Elder Brother! I climbed (up it) to pluck grass for my young calf.' 'Ah'! said the owner, 'Will there be grass on a cocoanut tree?' The thief replied-'For the very reason that there was not (any grass), I have come down; Don't you understand this? '-and he ran off deriding him. (a)

Notes. (a) The point of the story is the stupidity of the owner to stand asking questions, instead of at once seizing the thief.

## 7. WHO CAN FILL THE HOUSE AT THE LEAST EXPENSE?

A certain man had stored up ten thousand pagodas (a). Knowing that the time of his death was approaching (b), he called his two sons. Having given to each five fanams (o), he said-' I will give my wealth to the one who makes the house to be full by means of them.' The elder of them went (d), and bought for the five fanams, sugarcane refuse, which was cheap stuff, and spilling it, spread (it) about, so that the house might be filled. The younger went and bought a candle, and setting it up, placed it so as to shine everywhere. The father seeing these two things, handed over his property to the one who set up the light. Therefore, the intelligent man is the great man.

Notes. (a) A pagoda is a coin worth $3 \frac{1}{2}$ rupees. (b) Lit. Knowing the fact that the time at which one will die was
approaching to self. (c) Small coins. (d) In Tamil the verb to come is often used, where in English we generally use the verb to go. In English the common idiom is-go, and do so and so. The corresponding Tamil idiom is-do so and so, and come.

## 8. THE MERCHANT AND THE BLOCKHEAD

A blockhead accompanied a merchant (a), and went a journey to another village (397). As they were going along, owing to great darkness coming on, the blockhead laid himself down on the road in a certain plain. The merchant laid himself down near (him) under the shelter of a shrub. When things were thus, the blockhead's leg struck against the leg of some thieves who were going along the road. (Thereupon) a thief said'What is this? It is like a block.' The blockhead getting angry, said-'Get along! get along! Would your house-block be lying down properly, having tied up five fanams also in its waist. Lit. (coin) ?'

The thieves seized him (397), and extracted the money; and when they were going off, they said amongst themselves'Will this money pass, or will it not pass?' (Thereupon) the blockhead, pointing out (b) the merchant, said-' Ah ! is my money of that sort? If necessary, with regard to its passing or not passing, behold there is the merchant: show (it to him).' Then the thieves stole a hundred pagodas also which the merchant had, and went off.
Therefore by associating with blockheads evil will come without fail.

Notes. (a) Lit. after a merchant. (b) Lit. Having shown and pointed to.

## 9. A WEIGHTY DISCOURSE

A certain man was reciting the Ramayanam in the bazaar street. Then a woman of the shepherd caste, thinking that her stupid husband would get wisdom (a), addressed her husband, and sent him off, saying-' Go (b), and hear the Ramayanam.' Thus he went, and stood stooping down, and leaning his chin on his crook. (c) Then a wag amongst the bystanders (d) mounted on his back. The shepherd baving thus sustained the burden until the recitation was finished, afterwards went home. His wife addressing him, said-'What was the Ramayanam like'?

He replied-' Oh dear me! It was no light thing. There was the burden of a man.' 'What'! asked she, and she grieved at his stupidity.

Notes. (a) Lit. That wisdom would come to her stupid husband. (b) See note $d$, story 7. (c) Lit. Resting his cattle stick against his beardstump. (d) Lit. Amongst those that were there.

## 10. THE BLIND MEN AND THE ELEPHANT

Some men, blind from birth (a) had met together in one place Being desirous to inspect an elephant (b), they besought an elephant-keeper. He stopped the elephant, and said-' Go and inspect it.' Saying-' All right,' one blind man inspected it, by feeling its leg. Another blind man inspected it by feeling its trunk. Another blind man inspected it by feeling its ear. Another blind man inspected it by feeling its tail. After they had thus completed their inspection, and gone on their way, they began to tell to one another the nature of an elephant.

Then the one who felt the leg, said-'An elephant is like a mortar.' The one who inspected the trunk, said-' An elephant is like a pestle.' The one who felt and inspected the ear, said -'An elephant is like a winnowing fan.' The one who felt and inspected the tail, said-'An elephant is like a besom.' Thus they talked so as to disagree one with another, and went about continually squabbling.

In this sort of way are the decisions (by means of their respec. tive religious books) of many sectarian disputants, concerning the incomprehesible nature of God (c).

Notes. (a) Lit. Birthblind men. (b) Lit. Having a desire, saying-' We must inspect an elephant.' (c) Lit. Many sectarian disputants also deciding (a participial noun, and subject of the verb $I S$ ), by means of their respective religious books, the nature of God, which does not reach to the mind-Is in this way.

## 11. THE FOOLISH POTTER.

In a certain village a certain potter was gaining his living by making pots and pans, and putting them in the kiln, and selling them. The servants of a certain palace often came to him, and told him to give them pots and pans; and annoyed him; and took them away, without giving the price (for them).

When things were thus, one day the potter, seeing a servant coming, went into a palmyra grove, and hid himself. The servant went into the house; and looked about; and saying (to himself)-'As the potter is not here, I can come to-morrow'he departed by way of the palmyra grove. The potter seeing him, was afraid, and rose, and stood up, and remained, as if he were examining a palmyra tree (397). The servant not knowing who he was (a) said-'Why are you looking at the tree'? He replied-' I am looking to see if this palmyra tree will be fit for a plough!' (b). The servant said-'You fellow! you are a potter! (c). Would a palmyra tree fit for a plough!' The potter replied-'Who told you of my being here?' (Then) the servant said- Are you yourself the potter? Come along!' and he went and seized him, and without giving (him) the price, he made the potter carry away for him the pots and pans upon his own head (d).

Therefore, blockheads, although standing in a flood, will wander about for water to drink (e).

Notes. (a) Lit. Not knowing him, saying-'He is such an one.' :(b) Lit. I am looking, saying-' Will this palmyra tree be fit for a plough?' (c) The point of the story is somewhat lost in English, owing to the necessary insertion of the article. (d) Lit. He caused pots and pans to be carried off on the very head of the potter himself. (e) Lit. For (their) thirst.

## 12. THE FOX AND HIS CREDITOR

A certain crafty fox which had been beaten about in the wind and rain, and had not obtained any food for two or three days (a), staggering with hunger, went forth for food (b), a pair of leather shoes, which a certain firewood seller had forgotten, and left some days previously under a banyan tree in the road along which the fox was coming, had been soaked in the rain and well sodden, and were suitable for the purpose (i.e. to eat).

The fox looked at the shoes (c), and being desirous to eat them, and thinking that the owner of the shoes was somewhere or other in the place, said 'Sir, If you will kindly give one of these shoes to (satisfy) my hunger, I will give (you) a fanam.' Then a god, without assuming any human form (d) replied'Very good : on those terms, I will grant it' (e).

As soon as the fox heard that, it joyfully ate one of the shoes; and when its hunger was appeased, and it was about to go, it said (to itself)-' If I stop any longer it will come to paying the fanam.' And (so) it ran very quickly for a long distance, and having entered a great and thickly wooded jungle, it sat down in concealment. The god standing there in the likeness of a man, said-' Where is the fanam?'

The fox gave a start, and afterwards, while it was running away, it was knocked about amongst thorns and stones and trees and shrubs; and it got wounded in its eyes and legs, so that the blood flowed down; and being very tired, and having no strength to run, it sat down in concealment under the shelter of a shrub. The creditor, who did not leave it (i. e. the fox), stood there too, and said-'Where is the fanam?' The fox replied 'What fanam?' The god said-'You made an agreement for the shoes, that fanam.' The fox replied-'That is good! Had that fox a blind eye ( $f$ )? Was its leg lame?' 'No,' said the god. 'If so,' :replied the fox, 'it was not I. Get away!'

The god marvelled at its cunning, and disappeared.
Notes. (a) Lit. Food not having been obtained. (b) See note d, story 7. (c) Lit. This fox looking at those shoes, by a desire which says-' I must eat them;'-thinking as follows-the owner of this shoe is somewhere or other in this place, said-'Sir, if, having favour on me, you will give me one of this (pair) for my hunger, I will give you a fanam.' (d) Lit. Being one without a body. (e) Lit. I have granted it. (f) Lit. Blindness of eye.

## 13. HOW TO SATISFY THE MANES

Once upon a time when the mother of a reigning king was dying, she said-'I have a great desire for a mango' (a). But before the king could call for it, and give (it to her), she died. Afterwards, having waited for a few days, he summoned the Brahmins, and said (to them)- My mother died, just when she had a great desire for a mango. What can I do in the matter?' (b). They replied-'Her spirit will obtain her desire, if you cause a thousand pieces of fruit to be made of gold, of one hundred ounces each, and give them to a thousand Brahmins.' (c) The king thus caused them to be made; and on the anniversary of her deatb, he made a presentation (of them) (d)

Then Thennal Rama Kishna, who was the king's Jester, went, and called all the Brahmins to his house, saying (to them) - I am now waiting to do a little beneficial act in reference to my mother : you must kindly oblige (me).' After they had gone inside, he shut the street door: and seated them in the house in rows: and (then he) brought a branding iron which beforeband he had put to heat in the hearth, and said-" Sirs! when my mother was dying of convulsions, she said-I shall survive by being branded" (e),-but before the branding could be done, she died. (f). In order therefore that she may obtain bliss, please receive this branding with a calm mind.' He (then) branded a few persons; (whereupon) they slipped away, and came running, and complained to the king.

The king sent for Rama Kishna; and scolded him ; and asked him-'What have you done?' He replied-"Just as you gave to these (Brahmins) what your highness's mother asked for, so (by) giving to them what my mother also demanded, I have caused her to obtain bliss.' (g) The king being ashamed at this, remained silent.

Notes. (a) Lit. Formerly at the time at which the mother of a certain king who was ruling his country, was dying, she said' I am desirous upon a mango.' (b) Lit. My mother died together with a desire for a mango fruit: what can I do for it? (c): Lit. That desire will be effected for that spirit, if you cause to be made 1000 fruit with gold, with a hundred and hundred palams. (d) Lit. On the day on which she died. (e) Lit. By a brand. (f) Lit. Obtained heaven. (g). Lit. I have made bliss to come to her.

## 14. HOW TO CATCH FISH

A certain cultivator had a boy. As the boy was a blockhead that could not learn anything (a), the father addressing him, said-' My boy! although you have become a big child, you have not even the least intelligence; to-day go, and at any rate catch some fish (b).' The boy replied-'All right'; and went, and dug, and broached the tank in four or six places. The water of the tank all went away. Then, groping with his hand in the middle of. the tank, in a place which was (all) mud and water, he caught seven or eight fish, and brought them, and put them before his father.

The father thinking that after so long a time he had acquired thus much intelligence at any rate (c), somewhat oheerfully said-'Well, my lad! Why were you tired (d), and did not come for your food this afternoon?' He replied- 'The water of the tank did not go in a little time.' 'What do you mean?' said the Father (e). (Then) the boy told him the fact of his having caught the fish (by) breaking through the tank ( $f$ ). The Father beating himself on the head, said-' Have you ruined my family?' and falling down, and rolling over, he wept; and by reason of the tank-water having gone, the crop did not grow that year, and (so) he suffered (great) loss. Therefore, loss will always come through a child who is a blockhead.

Notes. (a) Lit. To whom learning did not come. (b) See Story 7, note d. (c) Lit. Saying-'After so many days this much intelligence at any rate has come.' (d) Lit. Why were you with fatigue? (e) Lit. What thing was that? (f) Lit. He told the circumstance by which he had caught the fish, having broken through the tank.

## 15. HOW TO GOVERN A KINGDOM

A certain prince, who had got himself crowned king (a) as soon as his father died, desired to expend money on useless undertakings (b). Then (573) as there was not wealth in abundance in his treasury, he sent for the prime minister, and said to him-'Because the tax-money (c) which the people of our country pay to us yearly, comes in little by little, the treasury has not been filled for even a single day. Therefore, now I want to fill the treasury (by) levying taxes more largely upon various commodities, wet and dry cultivation, houses, groves, and such like things (399), and (by) punishing those who do not pay (the taxes), and causing their property to be sold, and (by) exacting beforehand the taxes on the rice-fields for twenty years together. What is your opinion?'

The Prime Minister replied, ' Oh great king! Graciously be pleased to listen to the request which I make, without getting angry (d): if you cause advance to be given beforehand to the poor cultivators who have not the means to plough and to raise a crop, and if you thus cause them to get a crop, and if you collect this (advanced) money together with the tax-money, and if you thas continue to receive it little by little from the cultivators-
by this means the cultivators, and through them the king, will obtain profit. For if you give a cow grass, etc., and pet it, and do not milk it, and (if you then) cut its udder with the desire of getting at one time all the milk which is drawn for a month (e), will even a little milk be obtained? Moreover a king has the name of Rajah by reason of his pleasing his people: and the name of King by reason of his protecting men.' (f) the Prime Minister in a similar manner produced many other arguments.

Thereupon the king's son was turned by it, like a horse which is turned by a bridle, and continued to rule in accordance with the word of the Prime Minister.

Notes. (a) Lit. Who had made for himself the royal title anointing. (b) Lit. When a certain king's son desired to make expenditure on things in which there is no use. (c) Lit. By the tax-money coming in. (d) Lit. Listening, being gracious. In the text this is the first of a long series of participles, concluding with the conditional form. (e) Lit. Saying - The whole of the milk is wanted.' (f) Lit. The name called Rajah.

## 16. HOW MUOH IS PLENTY?

As a certain merchant was coming from the west country with bags of sugar loaded upon ten bullocks (a), one of the bullocks (b) frisked about on the road, and threw down a sack. Then the merchant called a boy who was feeding a bullock there (c), and besought him, saying - Brother, if you will with me lay hold of this bag of sugar, and hoist it on the bullock, I will afterwards give you plenty of sugar.' 'All right,' said the boy, and accordingly hoisted it up. Then the merchant gave him a ball of sugar. The boy said-'This is a little: give me plenty of sugar.' The merchant gave him a little more. 'This too,' said he, 'is a little; give me plenty.' (But) however much the merchant gave (d), he disputed, and spoke in this way.

Then a traveller, who had come there, made a contrivance, as follows. Taking up less sugar in one hand than in the other (e), and showing the boy the sugar in both hands, he said-' Brother, say how much is this, and how much is that.' Then (f) the boy' replied-'That is a little: this is plenty.' 'Since this is plenty,' said the traveller, 'take it, and be off!' The boy took it with shame, aud went away without speaking.

Notes (a) Lit. Having loaded bags of sugar upon ten bullocks. (b) Lit. One bullock. (c) Lit. Which was there. (d) Lit. Although the merchant gave him ever-so-much. (e) Lit. Having taken up in the other hand sugar of a less quantity than the sugar which he had taken up in the one hand. (f) Lit. When he said (573).

## 17. LET ALL FOUR COME

Four men met, and travelled together to a certain village. As they were going along (a), they saw in the road a bag of money, and picked it up. But as they quarrelled one with another about dividing it (b), and as they did not decide (the matter), although they talked for a long time, they addressed a great merchant who kept a shop in the village; and said-' Oh Mr. Merchant, look here! we are going to that tank yonder (c), and will return (after) having eaten our bundle of rice (400). If we four come, and demand this (bag), give it to us.' (So saying) they sealed the bag of money (d), and gave it in trust to the merchant, and left it with him.

Then going to the tank, they bathed, and dipped, and finished their daily rites; and as soon as they had ended their meal, they sat down to rest under the shade of a banyan tree on the bank of the tank. Then they sent one of their number, saying to him-- Go to the merchant whom we saw, and to whom we went and talked; and buy for one fanam some betel-leaf, and areca nut, and tobacco, and come (back here).' Then the man replied-'So let it be;' and he went, and asked the merchant saying-'Oh, Mr. Merchant, give me the money-bag.' The merchant replied-' I will not give it without those (other three)'. 'But look!'-said he-'I will make them speak (to you)' (e): and addressing them just where be stood ( $f$ ), he shouted out loudly, and said-' The merchant says that he will not give, if you do not tell him.' (g) Thereupon, as they called out, and said-'Do not hesitate ( $h$ )! Give ! Give ! --the merchant lifting up the bag, gave it into his hand. He took it, and went away, unknown to any one.

Afterwards, as he did not come (to them) for an hour, the three men came to the merchant, and said-'Where is he?' Then he replied - 'At that very time he took the bag, and came off to you.' 'Oh merchant!' said they, 'You have acted treacherously. We said, 'If we four come, and ask for it, give it." As you have not done so, you must restore the bag of money." (Then) they seized
the merchant by his cloth, and dragged him along, and went to the judge of the village, and told it to him. The judge who had heard, and known it all, said-' All right: just as you say ; if the four come, and ask for it, the merchant will give the bag.' Then hearing that, they went away abashed.

Notes. (a) Lit. As four men, having met together, were going along, travelling to a certain village. (b) Lit. A quarrel having arisen one to another. (c) Lit. Which appears. (d) Lit. Together with a seal. (e) Lit. I will cause it to be spoken by them. (f) Lit. Just as he was there. (g) Lit. When he said- "The merchant says-" You not speaking, I will not give"' etc. (h) Lit. Not speaking any bindrance.

## 18. THE NECESSITY OF A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COLLOQUIAL

A certain Tamil man who lived in the South country having no livelihood, was in much distress (a). Then, thinking that (by) going to the North country at any rate he would get a livelihood, he set out, and one day he arrived at night at a resthouse, in the road along which he was going, which belonged to a certain village in the Telugu country; and (there he) halted.

A certain Telugu man, who lived in the North country, being in trouble for food, and other things, (b) said (to himself)'(By) going to the Tamil country at any rate, and taking service, I shall get a living.' (So) taking a spear in his hand, and getting his meals (by) begging in each village, he too reached the rest-house on the same night (c), and lay down (to sleep).

When the Telugu man rose at daybreak, and, with the intention of going south (d), took up his spear, it caught (e) in the ear-ring hole of the Tamil man ( $f$ ) who had come from the south; and so he cried out (in Tamil)-'My ear! my ear!' \{ In Telugu -'It is not (your's)! It is not!' $\xi$ and he seized hold tightly of the spear. The Telugu man oried out (in Telugu)- It is mine! It is mine'! and tugged away at the spear. While the two were thus disputing, the one not understanding what the other said (g), a certain man, who knew both Telugu and Tamil, spoke so as to be understood by them both, and separated them.

Therefore they came to the conclusion, that when a man does not know the language that passes current in a country, it is a mistake to say - If we go to that country, we shall get a liveli-
hood ( $h$ ); ' and so they both went away to their own country. Hence it is an advantage to all, to learn the language of every country.

Notes. (a) Lit. When a man who was in the south country, was suffering trouble, a livelihood not being to him. (b) Lit. Being one to whom there was trouble. (c) Lit. The night of that day. (d) Lit. Saying-' I must go south.' (e) Lit. By reason of the spear having caught. (f) The large hole in the lobe of the ear, made for the insertion of an ornament. (g) Lit. The speech of the one not being understood to the other. (h) Lit. Therefore, thinking-the language which passes current in a country not being known, that which says-'Going to that country, we shall get a living,"-is a mistake.

## 19. THE WAY TO PRESERVE PEACE IS TO BE PREPARED FOR WAR

A certain king, noticing that there was not much money in the treasury (a), addressed his Prime Minister, and said-'I have conquered all my enemies, and subjugated their countries; all the kings pay me tribute: and so I have not now a single enemy. Therefore, why should one cause useless expenditure (by) keeping up all these armies. (By) disbanding them all, you will fill the treasury.'

The minister replied-'This is not a good scheme. If our enemies seize (b) the opportunity of our dismissing our armies, and come to battle, defeat will then befall us. Therefore we must not let our armies go' (c). (Then) the king said-' When an army is required, I can get one. If only there is money, everything comes to hand.' The minister replied-'Although we do expend money, armies will not be obtained when we want them. For if, with the desire of collecting flies at night time (d), we heap up sugar, and even beseech the flies (to come), will they come, and swarm upon it? Therefore, if we still maintain our armies, our enemies will fear, and be in subjection.' The king said-'This is very true:' and he acted in accordance with the word of the minister.

Notes. (a). Lit. Seeing much money not to be in the treasury. (b) Lit. Seeing the opportunity. (c) Lit. Letting go our hold (hand) on our armies is not proper. (d) Lit. Saying-'We must collect flies.'

## 20. THE MEDITATIVE HORSEKEEPER

When a certain king was grieving about the death of his state harse (a) a certain nobleman said (to him)-'Sir, if you will send me, I will go to the country of Arabia, and will bring (you) a good horse.' So the king gave (him) the money required for it, and sent him off. He went to the country, and bought for ten thousand rupees a horse which possessed more swiftness and good qualities than the horse which the king formerly had (b).

When he had turned his steps homewards (c), and was going back, he stayed at night in a certain rest-house midway (d). Then, as that place was one in which there was a fear of robbers, he addressed his horsekeeper, and said-' There is a fear of robbers here: so you must not sleep, but must remain awake. If, for this purpose, you meditate upon some great matter (e), you will not fall asleep' ( $f$ ). Having thus put him up to a dodge ( $g$ ), he himself lay down (to sleep).

When, at the second watch, the nobleman again awoke, and said-'Horsekeeper, are you awake? Eh!' he replied-'Yes sir.' 'What are you meditating about?'-said the nobleman (h). He replied-'I was thinking-who was it that made and created so many stars in the sky?' 'All right,' said the nobleman, ' keep awake in that way: ' and then he went asleep.

At the third watch he called the horsekeeper in the same manner, and said- Now what are you thinking about?' 'Sir, said he, ' I am considering-who was it that dug this ocean; and where did he put the soil?' Thereupon the nobleman replied' All right. Be vigilant;' and he lay down (again).
Then (573) the horsekeeper also in turn forgot himself for a little time, and slept; and before he awoke, a robber took away the horse. Afterwards the master awoke and said-' Horsekeeper, what are you thinking about?' The horsekeeper replied' Sir, the horse itself has been stolen away (i). I am thinking whether you will go, and carry the saddle and other articles that remain, or whether I myself must carry them.' "Alas!" said the nobleman, 'has the horse indeed gone?' And he came running and looked; and grieved saying- 'I have been tricked;' and (then he) went off to the king.

Notes. (a) Lit. About his state horse dying. (b) End the sentence here in English (573). (c) Lit. Looking at his country.
(d) The sentence must be broken up in English (573). (e) Lit. If you make study or contemplation. (f) Lit. Sleep will not come to you. (g) Lit. Having told and given him a device. (h) Lit. Meditating about what? (i) Lit. Has gone off (as) a theft.

## 21. WHOSE FACE IS UNLUCKY?

One day when the king of the town called Sagadhilagam had risen up in the early morning, and was peeping out (a) into the royal street which was behind his palace, he saw a little boy of the velala caste, who was picking up the refuse that was lying spilt amongst the shops there. As the king was drawing in his head again, it struck against the doorway (b), and a little blood appeared,
(Then) the king said-'To-day I rose early in the morning, and by reason of my having seen the face of this boy, a wound has been inflicted on my head (c), and blood has appeared. In the same way, will not some evil daily befall every one who sees this boy's face? (d). Hence it is not right to keep on earth one who is an enemy to many' (e). The king (therefore) on the spot (f) summoned the executioners, and said (to them)-' Go ( $g$ ), and take away this boy, and kill him.'
The executioners went, and seized the little child, and dragged him along, saying-' Come along! since by looking upon your face the king's head struck against the doorway ( $h$ ), and blood has appeared, he has told us to behead you.' The boy hearing this, begged and entreated them saying-' Kill me; but first let me see the king, and say a word to him' (i). They informed the king of this; and, with his permission, they took the boy before him.

The boy, on seeing the king, made obeisance, and spoke as follows-' Oh great king! I have come ( $k$ ) to say that I can give my head, after I have asked the following question-You have told them: to kill me, saying that the small misfortune which has now befallen you, happened by reason of your having gazed upon my face the first thing to-day. To me, who after waking from sleep ( $l$ ), saw your divine head the first thing, an evil has happened by which it is befitting that I should lose my head $(m)$. What is the decision on this?' $(n)$.

On hearing this, the king gave a start, and felt abashed. Then inwardly praising the boy, he put him in his palace, and
caused him to be taught all the arts and sciences, and subsequently appointed him as his prime minister.

Notes. (a) Lit. Stretching out and looking. (b) Lit. The doorway having hit on his head. (c) Lit. A wound having fallen on my head. (d) Lit. In this way whatever men see his face, to all of them what and what evil will not happen? (e) Lit. The keeping on earth is not right. ( $f$ ) Lit. There, just as he was. (g) See Story 7, note d. (h) Lit. The doorway struck the king on his head. (i) Lit. Kill me, after I have seen the king. (k) Lit. I have come saying, I can afterwards givo my head, having asked, saying, etc. (l) Lit. Having slept, having awoke. ( $m$ ) Lit. For my head to go. ( $n$ ) The point of the boy's question is as follows-' If I must be killed, because, by seeing my face the first thing, the king's head got a blow, what must be done to the king himself, since by my seeing his head the first thing, I have to die ?'

## 22. ALL OF THE VILLAGERS OUT OFF THEIR NOSES

There lived in a certain village a man whose nose was cut off (a). Not being able to bear the mocking of many who saw him, he devised within himself a certain plan, and did as follows. On several occasions, remaining just as he was, he gazed up intently into the sky (b), and, while in this way his tears overflowed, and bis body shivered and trembled, he stammered and spoke, saying-' O Lord of the earth ! Thee I love, and praise, and adore. Graciously give your divine hand to this poor wretch, who lies suffering in this sinful world. To what can I compare the brilliancy of thy divine body?' (c). Then addressing the people who were standing round him, he would pity them, and say-' Oh people! Behold! Look, I pray you at the deity standing (over there). Alas! you are passing away your time, standing (there) to no purpose.

Some persons believing it, fell at his feet, and begged him, saying-'You must make the god visible to our eyes also.' Then (573) the man whose nose was cut off replied 'Will the god be easily perceived? You can see him, if you, like me, are without a nose.' (573). After they had thus cut off their noses, they did not see the god; and (so) they found out that the man had deceived them (d). But thinking that those who had noses would mock them also (e), they said-' The god is fully visible to oar eyes. By a little loss how great gain have we obtained!

What delight we experience!' Believing it, in a few days all the villagers cut off their noses.

Therefore, one who is in a bad way, will labour to drag others also into it.

Notes. (a) Lit. A man whose nose was cut off, who lived in a certain village, not being able to bear, etc. (b) Lit. Raising bimself up, and looking. (c) It is necessary to begin a fresh sentence here in English, (d) Lit. They found out saying'This man has deceived us.' (e) Lit. Thinking saying' Those who have noses will mock us.'

## 23. HOW TO MAKE A PEOPLE CONTENTED AND PROSPEROUS

A certain king through covetousness imposed an excessive government share on the wet crops and dry crops etcaetera (a), which were raised amongst his people; and (imposed) a tax on blighted grain that had withered away, and on dusty land which was no use ploughing (b), and on bushes and trees that gave no fruit; and he collected the money in excessive portions; and as money gradually became less, he inflicted too great penalties on his people, and was thus ruling tyrannically (c).

The people of the country being grieved thereby, and not having rice water to drink and clothes to put on, were getting a dislike to the king, and were setting their desires upon the king of another country. The Prime-minister knowing this, reflected as follows-Evil will hereby befall our king. When, through ignorance, a king is stepping into an evil, the Primeminister forsooth is the man to reprove him, without considering even the loss of his own life. So the Prime-minister spoke to the king as follows-'Sir, both the thing which is placed upon a stone ball which is rolling along, (d) and the crown which is placed on the head of a king who is not in harmony with his people, will not remain. Hence by being out of harmony with the people of your territory, you will forthwith lose the kingdom. You must put a dam, before the tank bursts.' In this manner, he spoke in various ways.
' But how,' said the king, 'Shall I get the good will of the people ?' (e). The Prime-minister replied-' If (566) you give advance to the cultivators who have become impoverished, and
cause them to till (the land) and to get a crop; and if you take the tax in such a manner as to allow them to get a crop ( $f$ ), and if you treat the poor and the rich alike ( $g$ ), and if you abolisb great punishments and excessive fines, and thus protect (them), the good will of the people, and gain to yourself will onsue. A gardener will afterwards forsooth get good fruit, who has first manured the sprouts, weeded out the weeds, watered with good water, put a hedge, and (thus) protected them.'

The king hearing all this, and knowing it to be true, $(h)$ began to act in this manner. Therefore, a king without a good Prime-minister is like a traveller without an eye (i).

Notes. (a) Lit. Wet and dry cultivation. (b) Lit. Which having ploughed, they abandoned. (c) Lit. Was making for himself a crooked sceptre. (d) Lit. Which is running, rolling. (e) Lit. How will the consent of the people come? (f) Lit. So as to be suitable to producing a crop. (g) Lit. If you think the poor to equal the rich. (h) Lit. Knowing saying-' (It is) truth.' (i) Lit. They are alike.

## 24. ARE YOU POLITE TO ME, OR TO MY FINE CLOTHES ?

When a certain learned man went to a certain town, he heard about a generous man in the place who feasted travellers (a). Thereupon he went to him in his old garment, and waited. The generous man not only did not give him any assistance, but did not even give him a place to sit down (b). Thereupon the learned man (c) went away distressed, and on the next day, having borrowed (d) a beautiful garment, he put it on, and went there again.

As soon as the generous man saw him, he treated him with respect; and seated him uear himself; and engaged in conversation (e). Then as soon as he had sat down to the meal with his guest ( $f$ ), the learned man took up a morsel (of food), and put it on his garment. The master of the house, seeing this, asked him why he did this $(g)$. Then he answered ( $h$ )-' When I camo yesterday in an old garment, I did not obtain any meal whatever (i). Now by reason of my coming well dressed, behold! I have obtained a nice meal. Therefore, is this food provided for my garment or for me?' Thus he made answer: and then the
master of the house was ashamed of himself, and made an apology.

Notes. (a) Lit. Who was in the habit of giving a feast to those of another country. (b) Lit. Besides the fact of his being without giving any assistance to him, he did not even give a place to sit down. (c) Lit. That man to whom there was writing and reading. (d) Lit. Taking as a loan. (e) The sentence must be broken up in English. ( $f$ ) Lit. With him who had come. (g) Lit. When he said-'Why do you thus do this'? (h) Lit. What he said (was as follows). (i) No food was obtained.

## 25. WHICH IS THE MOTHER OF THE OHILD?

A certain man had married two wives. When he was dying, his two wives had two babies; and one baby afterwards died. The two women suckled the other child, and continued to bring it up without any difference.

When things were thus, owing to enmity springing up between the two wives, they quarrelled; and both said with regard to the child- It is the child that I bare.' 'It is the child that I bare.' Afterwards they went to the judge. As the judge had no witness to prove which of the two bare the child (a), he contrived a plan as follows- He addressed them, and said-'I will cut the child in two ; and will give it to the two of you.'

Then one woman consented, saying-'All right.' (But) the other wept, and trembled, and said-'Sir, do not cut the child. I do not want it. Let her have it.' (Thon) the judge decided that the latter was the one to whom the child belonged (b), and he punished the one who had told a lie.

Notes. (a) Lit. By there not being to the judge evidence by means of witnesses, saying-'The one who bare it is such an one.' (b) Lit. He made his decision saying-' This one is the one who belongs to the child.'

## 26. THE LEARNED BUT FOOLISH BROTHERS.

Four brothers went to another country, and learnt all the shasters from a teacher; but the fourth brother did not learn well. When things were thus, one day these four met together, and took counsel as follows. (a)-The eldest brother said (b)-
' Henceforth we will go to a king who lives in a distant country, and we four will divide the presents which come to us through the display of our powers, and afterwards we will go to our bome.'

The second brother of them said-'We three must divide the money which comes through the learning which we have laboriously acquired (c). Our fourth brother is a dunce, who has not learnt. Therefore it is not befitting to give him a share.' (d).
The third brother said-' Oh brothers, our fourth brother is a man who has not studied: nevertheless he is a clever man in worldly matters. Kings carry on business through those who understand worldly matters (e). On this account, Kings exalt them. Therefore we will not let him go, but invite him also, and take him with us, and give a share to him also.'

When they had all agreed thus, and the four were going along together, they saw a tiger lying dead in the jungle; and the three learned men said-' We will try on this tiger the science which causes the dead to live.' Then the unlearned one rebuked them, saying- 'It is not proper to make trial on a tiger. If it comes to life ( $f$ ), evil will thereby befall us.' The third brother also said, that they ought to listen to him (g).

The others through the pride of learning, replied-'Are you also a blockhead? Eh!'-and despising them, they began to revive the tiger. Then the two said-' If one sees evil men, one must keep at a distance. Is it not so ?' And (so) they ran away, and climbed up a tall tree. As soon as the other two brothers had revived the tiger by their incantations, the tiger seized and killed them.

Notes. (a) Lit. If you ask-' What was that which they meditated'? (b) Lit. What the eldest brother said (was). (c) Lit. Which we have learnt, taking trouble (399). (d) Lit. The giving a share to him is not fit. (e) Lit. There is business to kings by those who know worldly matters. ( $f$ ) Lit. If life comes to it. (g) Lit. We must believe his word.

## 27. THE TOO OBEDIENT WIFE

As a certain foolish servant used to beat his wife daily, she thought within herself (a)-'I must teach some good_sense (b)
to this blockhead, who, without any good cause, beats me, when I have not committed any fault' (c). While she was thinking thus, he one day beat her as usual. When she asked him why he thus beat her, he replied-' I beat you, because you do not do (d) any one thing as I tell you.' 'Henceforth,' said she, 'I will do just as you tell me. When I do so, you must not beat and abuse me, but be kind to me (e).' And she made him take an oath (to this effect).

Afterwards, he one day called her, saying-'Woman! Woman!' (or Beat! Beat!) (f). 'Where are you going?' She came running, and beat him with a stick. When he said' What have you done, woman!' (or Beat!) (f)-She beat him once again, and said-'I have done just as you told me.'

Another day when she was giving some rice to her husband on a plate, he said-'Woman! a rice husk on my head!' (or' Beat, spit on my head'). She beat him once, and spat upon his head. One day afterwards he said-'Put (or curse) this money in the house.' Then she continued to curse, saying' Money of an idiot! Money of a blockhead! Money of a dunce l'

Afterwards, having noticed all these things and understood them, he felt ashamed ; and leaving off his anger, he treated his wife politely, and acted in accordance with her advice ( $g$ ), and became a good man. Thus an ignorant man will suffer humiliation even at the hand of his wife.

Notes. (a) Lit. When she thought, etc. It is necessary to break up the sentence in English. (b) Lit. I must cause good wisdom to come. (c) Lit. I not haring done even a little fault. (d) Lit. By your not doing (it), as I say any one thing. (e) Lit. Be on my side. (f) The Tamil word has two meanings. (g) Lit. Behaved, listening to her wisdom (399).

## 28. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MISCHIEF CAUSED BY THE CAT?

Four men carried on in partnership a trade in cotton. In order that rats might not be nibbling the bags of cotton, they reared a cat. Whilst doing so, (a), they portioned out its four legs, one to each person (b), and each adorned and beautified the leg which was his respective share, with ankle rings, chains, bells, and such like things.

When things were thus, the cat got a wound on one leg (c); (and so) the owner of that leg bound round it an oiled rag. When the cat went near the hearth, it caught fire from the fire on the hearth. Thoreupon, as the cat ran off, and fell upon the bags of cotton, the bags caught fire, and were burnt up.

On seeing this, the other three (partners) presented a complaint before (the judge) Maríyádhei Rśma, in order that he might recover for them the loss at the hand of their partner who had wrapped on the oiled rag, and hand it over to them. The judge summoned the defendant; and made an investigation (d). Perceiving that the complaint which the plaintiffs had made was unjust, because (their partner) had not done it wilfully (e), he addressed the plaintiffs, and gave his decision as follows-
> 'As the cat's leg on which the defendant wrapt the oil rag, was the one which had the wound, it did not help it to walk. Such a loss arose owing to the cat having walked by means of the legs belonging to you three, which were not wounded. (Therefore) you three must make good the defendant's loss.'

> Just as an elephant heaps soil on its own head, the three plaintiffs sought out for themselves a further loss in addition to what had already befallen them $(f)$. In accordance with the old saying-'God is the helper of the helpless'-the defendant, who had suffered great grief, became very joyful, (on) seeing that the decision, through God's assistance, was in his own favour (g).

> Notes. (a) Lit. When they were rearing it. (b) Lit. A respective leg to a person. (c) Lit. A wound fell to the cat upon one leg. (d) Break up the sentence here in English. (e) Lit. By (reason of) there not being his doing it, his mind knowing (it). (f) Lit. Together with what first came, they sought for themselves loss still further. (g) Lit. Seeing the fact of the decision being, etc.

## 29. GIVE WHAT YOU LIKE

A certain man, at the time of his death, gave into the hand of a banker, who was on intimate terms with him (a), ten thousand pagodas which he possessed; and said-' After my son has grown up, give him what you like of these pagodas.' Then the banker took them, and deposited them in his house.

After the child had grown up, be went to the banker, and asked for the property which his father had handed over to him. To this the banker replied-'As your father told me to give you what I like, this very sum is what I like;'-and he proceeded to give him a thousand pagodas. The young man refused to take them (b), and went in griof to Mariyádhei Ráma (c), and made a complaint.

Mariyádhei Ráma summoned the banker, and made enquiry, and in accordance with the very words of the banker's own mouth, he gave his decision as follows-'nine thousand pagodas are 'what you like,' and therefore you thought to take them for yourself. Pay off those nine thousand pagodas to this child: and take for yourself the thousand pagodas, which you did not like, inasmuch as you thought to give them to this child.' (d)

According to the old saying-'Though one flies like a fiend for wealth of others, will it come to one?'-the excessive avariciousness of the banker brought no benefit (e)

Notes. (a) Lit. To whom there was intimacy with him. (b). Lit. said-'I do not want them.' (c) Lit. Grieving. (d) Lit. Which were not pleasing to you, who thought to give them, etc. (e) Lit. Went without any fruit resulting.

## 30. THE MAN WHO INSISTED UPON HIS STRICT RIGHTS

A certain Velalan went (a), and borrowed (b) an elephant from a Mohammedan, to parade (c) at the marriage of his child. When the elephant was parading about, it died suddenly. The Velalan immediately went to the Mohammedan, and said-' Your elephant has by chance died. I will give you either the price of it, or an elephant in exchange.' To this Mohammedan replied -'I do not consent to (either of) the two things which you have proposed. I want my elephant.' And then he told (the matter) to Mariyádhei Ráma, (the judge).

When Mariyádhei Ráma summoned the defendant, and asked him (656), he told him exactly what had occurred (d). The judge then addressed the Mohammedan, and said-' since this has happened by chance, either accept an elephant in exchange, or else take the price (of it);' and in many ways he tried to get him to agree (e). The rude Mohammedan replied-' I will not consent to (either of) these things. I want that elephant. I
will not aceept another one.' And he took an oath in the name of the deity. On hearing this the Velalan was much troubled.

Mariyádhei Ráma thought the matter over; and told them to come again to-morrow; and sent them away ( $f$ ). Then he secretly sent for the Velalan, and spoke to him as follows' You must not come to-morrow (to the court). At the entrance to your house pile up some old pots at the side of the door, and simply keep the door closed. As soon as the Mohammedan comes (to the court), I will say to him - "Your opponent has not come. So go, and call, and fetch him": and I will send him off (to you). He will come in haste, and open the door. Then, all the pots will be broken. Then weep and say-"He has broken the pots which have continued to exist from the days of our ancestors", and raise an outcry, and tell the neighbours. Whatever arrangement he proposes ( $g$ ), say-"I want my pots," and come and file a complaint.' Then he sent the Velalan away.

Next day after it had happened in this very way, the Velalan came (to the judge), and said-' He has broken my pots which have continued to exist for a long time. I want my pots.' Then Mariyádhei Ráma addressed the Mohammedan, and said'What say you to this?' The Mohammedan replied- The elephant and the pots are equivalent to each' other ( $h$ ). The judge illustrated in the case of the Mohammedan the saying'A dense blockhead will lose the wealth that he has in his hand.'

Notes. (a) Seo story 7 note d. (b) Lit. Took as a loan. (c) Lit. To display a village parade. (d) Lit. The reality or fact which had occurred. (e) Lit. Spoke reconciliation. (f) Lit. He said-'Come again to-morrow.' (g) Lit. Although he say any arrangement whatever. (h) Lit. It goes all right to the elephant and the pots.

## 31. HOW LONG WAS THE BOND

A certain cultivator had received from a certain merchant a loan of one hundred pagodas, having written and given a bond (for it). After some days had passed, the merchant asked back the loan. The cultivator replied- 'To-morrow morning I shall be on the garden hill beyond the village. If you will bring the bond to that place, I will pay off both the principal and the interest.'

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In accordance with this, the merchant took the bond. The cultivator received it; and as if looking over it, he tore it up, and put it into a fire which was kindled at his side ; and said'There is no necessity to give it to you;' and told him to go away. The merchant being grieved, told the matter to Mariyádhei Ráma (the judge).

The latter summoned the cultivator, and asked him why he had torn up the bond (a). To this the cultivator replied-'I neither took a loan from him, nor did I tear up the bond.' (b). The judge then called the merchant privately, and asked him what was the length of the bond. He replied that it was a span long. The judge then told him to say, when he questioned him (in court), that it was a cubit long (c).
(Afterwards) the judge summoned the merchant to the court, and looking at him sternly, said-'Do not tell an untruth. What was the length of the bond'? 'Sir,' said he, 'I am telling the simple truth. It was a bond of a cubit's length. The cultivator tells a lie when he says that he did not tear it up, nor receive the money' (d). (Thereupon) the cultivator's wrath being aroused, he said hastily-' Sir, even before your very self he is telling a lie (in) saying that the bond which was a span long, was a cubit long. In any other place how many lies will he not tell?' The judge hearing this, said- 'If you did not write and give a bond, and receive a loan from him, how did you know that it was a span long?' Then the judge punished the cultivator for telling a lie, and gave an order that he should pay off the interest and the principal to the merchant.

The cultivator was an illustration of the saying-' The wisdom of a hasty man is limited'.

Notes. (a) Lit. Asked him saying-' Why did you tear up the bond.' (b) Lit. There was neither my receiving a loan from him, etc. (c) Lit. When I ask you, say 'a cubit's length,' thus the judge told him. It is necessary to break up the sentence in English. (d) Lit. There was not my receiving the money, having torn up the bond too.

## 32. THE FEATHERS STICKING IN THE HAIR

A female neighbour (a) stole (another) woman's fowl, and killed, and ate it up. The owner, who had noticed that the fowl which went into the woman's house, did not return (8),
went to the thief, and asked her saying-' My fowl most certainly came into your house. What has become of it?' (c). Then (d), as the thief persisted in saying that she had never even seen it, the owner went to Mariyádhei Ráma, and filed a complaint.

When he summoned the thief and questioned her, she persisted in saying that she had never even seen the fowl. Owing to there being no witness, the judge ordered the two women to go home (e).

When they had gone a little distance, he addressed those who were near him, and speaking so that the thief might hear, said -' a woman having stolen and eaten up a fowl, and having put a feather of it on her head, stands in this court, and goes and persists in saying that she knows nothing about it (f), Do you pereeive her boldness '?

The thief, immediately these words fell upon her ear, gently felt her chignon with her hand. On seeing this the judge told (them) to seize the woman, and bring her (to him). Then, having revealed the theft by (the words of) her own mouth, he took from her a suitable fine, and gave an order that she should give a fowl in exchange to the owner of the fowl.

On that very day thief believed the saying to be true-'Shall falsehood stand and conquer truth '.

Notes. (a) Lit. A neigbbouring female housoholder. (b) Lit. The fowl's going and not returning. (c) Lit. It is which? (d) Lit. When she asked, 573. (e) End off the sentence here in English, 397. (f) Lit. I know not.

## 33. THE FIRST TRIAL OF THE RIVAL MINISTERS

One day the King's wife brought another man, and recommended him to the king for Appaji's post (a). The king asked her if he had Appaji's ability. To this she replied-' I think he may have even more.' 'We will however make a trial,' said the king, and then he gave the man leave to go.

Afterwards, one night (b) in the harem the king's infant was playing with him, and hawked and spat upon his breast and face, and kicked him with its legs. After sunrise (c) the king sent for the man who had come for Appaji's post, and addressing him, said-'At night some one came and hawked and spat on my breast and face, and kicked me with his legs. What must I do
to him?' He replied-' You must cut off the legs, and melt and pour lead in to the mouth of him who has thus dishonoured you, who are the head of the whole earth.'

Having told the man to go aside, the king then sent for Appaji, and asked him, as he had before asked the other man. To this Appaji replied-' On the foot that kicked you, you must put a golden bell and an ankle ring; and to the mouth:that spat upon you, you must give a kiss.' (d).

After this the king said to his wife-' You praised the man whom you recommended, saying that he was more able than Appaji. Do you see the wisdom of the two?' To this she replied-'How can you decide in one trial?'

Notes. (a) Appaji was a celebrated prime-minister. (b) Lit. On the night of one day. (c) Lit. Sunrise having become. (d) Lit. Whatever foot kicked you, on it you must put, etc.

## 34. THE THREE IMAGES.

The Emperor of Delhi, for the purpose of ascertaining Appaji's ability, sent three images which were of the same pattern to the king, and also a written order to the following effect. (a).'Examine which of these (images) represents a first rate man. (b), which represents an ordinary man, and which represents a low fellow: and write upon each image, and send (them back to me ).

The king perused the mandate: and showed the images to all the court; and told them to examine their respective qualities. Owing to the three being of the same pattern, they were puzzled, not being able to discover any difference between them.

Appaji having minutely (399) examined the hands, feet, and all the other limbs of the images, perceived the existence of small holes in the ears, and examined (them by) inserting a soft straw into the holes. When he had inserted it, and examined, the straw in the case of one image issued out by way of the mouth; in another it issued out by way of the other ear; in another it did not come outside, but went away inside. Thereupon be decided as follows-'The man who conceals within (himself) the matter which he bas heard, like the hole which goes away within. (c), is a first-rate man. The man who passes out by way of the other ear the matter which he has heard, like the hole which goes out by way of the other ear, is
an ordinary man. The man who does not conceal the thing which he has heard, but pours it out openly, like the hole which issues out by way of the mouth, is a low fellow.' In accordance with this (decision), Appaji wrote upon each image, and told (the king) to send them off.

The king was greatly delighted, and sent them off to the Emperor.

Notes. (a) Lit. Saying. (b) Lit. A man like which of these is a first-rate man. (c) Lit. Like the going away within.

## 35. THE VAGUE WORDS INTERPRETED

As the King and Appaji were going along a village road, one of three women looked at a field which a certain man had ploughed, and said-'This will be suitable, for the face.' Another said-'This will be suitable for the mouth.' Another said-'This will be suitable for a youngster.' When the king asked Appaji what was the meaning of what they had said (a), he replied-' What they say is as follows-What they say is fit for the face, is land which is fit for yielding a crop of saffron. What they say is fit for the mouth, is land which is fit for planting betel-leaf creeper. What they say is fit for a youngster, is land which is fit for putting in young cocoanut trees.'

Hearing this, the king sent for the three women, and enquired at their word of mouth, and finding (it to be the case), was greatly delighted (b).

Notes. (a) Lit. When he asked saying-' What is the meaning of what they have thus said.' (b) Lit. He rejoiced greatly in his mind.

## 36. JUDGING OF OTHERS BY ONE'S SELF

One day the King addressed the Barber, who was shaving him, and asked-'Are all in this town in comfortable circumstances?' Then the barber replied-'Even amongst those who are ever such poor people, there are not any who lack gold the size of a lime.' (a).
When the king looked at Appaji who was near him, Appaji considered (the matter) for a short time; and then, without its being known to the barber, he sent one of his servants (b) : and examined the barber's pouch : and took (out of it) gold the size
of a lime, which was in it (e). After the barber had gone away, Appaji showed it to the king, and informed him that it was on account of $i t$, the barber had spoken thus; thinking that what he had, the world had, and that what he had not, the world had not. Appaji then said to the king-' If you keep this (lump of gold) carefully (d), and if you ask him, as you asked him just now, for another shave, you can find out what he will then say.'

When the king thus asked the barber for another shave, the latter said-'Even amongst ever such great people, there are not any who, except outward display, possess gold the size of a lime fruit.' Then the king addressed Appaji, and praised him, saying- It would be a very difficult thing in any country to obtain a prime-minister who has wisdom like you.' Then the king gave back the gold to the barber.

Notes. (a) Lit. To whom there is a deficiency for gold of the size of a lime. (b) Lit. A certain one, his servant. (c) It is necessary to break the sentence here in English. (d) Lit. Having taken care of, (and) having put.

## 37. THE UNPRACTICAL PEDANTS

In the north country five men met together, namely-(a). A logician, who from the age of ten to the age of thirty had studied logic only-a grammarian, who had learnt grammar only-a bard, who had practised music only-an astrologer, who had read astrology only-and a physician, who had investigated medicine only. (b) When they were taking counsel together to go to another country, and to obtain some money, and to marry, they said-' The King of Vellore gives to learned men whatever they require,' (c); and so, in order to see him, they took with them an escort as far as that place. Then they dismissed those who had come (with them) as an escort; and went to the King's Court; and each displayed his ability in his respective science.

The king addressing Appaji, praised them, and said-' These are very clever men.' To this Appaji replied-' I think they may be as great blockheads in worldly matters, as they are clever in their respective sciences'-_' You must,' said the king, 'Show me their stupidity.' Appaji replied-'I will do so ; please dismiss them to-day, that they may go and get their food.' (d). The
king accordingly dismissed them. Then Appaji, without their knowing it, sent some servants, and told them to go and watch what took place.

Of the five men, the logician went for some ghee: and when he had obtained some in a leafcup, and was coming home, he looked at the cup of ghee, which was in his hand, and said to himself-'Is the cup the basis of the ghee, or is the ghee the basis of the cup?' Having considered the matter for a long time according to the rules of logic, and not solving the doubt, he turned the cup over. Then seeing all the ghee flow out, he came to the conclusion that the cup was the basis of the ghee; and (so) he arrived (at home).

The Grammarian went to get some curds, and heard a milkmaid calling out-'Curds, oh l', lengthening out the final letter $O$ to ten quantities. Then he quarrelled with her for a long time, and said-'Stupid woman! You are pronouncing contrary to grammar, giving too many quantities to the letter $O$, which has two quantities only.' And so getting into a rage, he returned home without getting any curds.

The bard washed some rice, and put it in a pot, and hearing the bubbling sound with which it boiled, (e) he beat correct time to it: but owing to its not keeping correctly with his time, he got angry, and smashed the rice pot.

The astrologer went to pluck some leaves (for plates), and when he had climbed up a tulip tree, he heard a lizard squeaking; and knowing it to be a bad omen for ascending or descending, he remained there a long time, and afterwards came down without anything.

The physican went to buy and bring some vegetables; but knowing the bad qualities which were in each vegetable according to his medical rule, he rejected them all, and came back empty-banded ( $f$ ). Appaji knowing all this news from the men whom he bad sent, despatched some servants by the king's order ( $g$ ), and summoned those five men, and questioned them ( $h$ ). Then the king, having asked thom to relate all the things that had happened, was astonished, and praised and extolled Appaji.

Notes. (a) Lit. Who were, etc. (b) End off the sentence here in English (397). (c) Lit. According as they desire or need.

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(d) Lit. I will thus show (it). Send them away, in order that having eaten, they may come. See note d, story 7. (e) Lit. Hearing the sound with which it boiled, saying thala! thala! (f) Lit. A man with a hand which is empty. (g) Lit. Through the king. (h) Lit. When he questioned them (573).
38. HOW RAMA KRISHNAN BECAME A COURT JESTER

In the North country, in a village called Thennálu, a certain Brahmin boy was born, named Ráma. A certain ascetic, who saw him one day in the street, noticed his beauty and his marvellous qualities; and taught him a mystic verse; and said -' If you go, and pray this verse thirty million times some night in the temple of Káli, Káli with the thousand faces will appear to you. Then, on seeing her, do not be afraid; but obtain for yourself the gifts which you desire.'

Ráma having looked out for a favourable time, went into the temple of Kali which was outside his village, and prayed the verse according to the prescribed rule. Then Puthera Káli having assumed a gigantic form with a thousand faces and two hands, appeared (to him). Ráma being a youth possessed of much courage, on seeing her terrible form, laughed fearlessly (a). Then Káli asked him-'Fellow! Why do you laugh?'

On her asking this, Ráma replied-' Mother, although we have two hands for one nose, (yet) if we get a cold, blowing our nose is a trouble. As you have a thousand faces, if perchance you get a cold, how do you blow those thousand noses with only two hands?' To this Puthera Káli replied-'Fellow! Boy! Since, on seeing me, you made a joke, may you from this day forth become a vigadagavi (i.e., a jester).' 'Ah! Ah!', said he, - You have bestowed on $m e$ an excellent gift. Whether you read the word backwards or forwards, it spells vigadágavi (b). On hearing this, Káli took compassion on him (c), and said-- May you become a jester whom the king's court will admire for your wit.' Then she disappeared.

From that time forth Ráma became a very clever man in making jokes ; and went to the king; and gained a livelihood.

Notes. (a) Lit. Not being afraid, laughed. (b) Lit. Although you look this way, although you look that way, it is vigadagavi only. (c) Lit. Pity coming to her. (d) Lit. Was making a livelihood for himself.

## 39. YOU CANNOT MAKE A BARBER TO BECOME A BRAHMIN

One day the king was sleeping till four hours: after dawn (a). That day was the day on which he shaved (b). The barber therefore came, and seeing (the king), shaved him gently on the bed, without interrupting his sleep (c), and (then) went away. When his sleep had passed off, the king got up, and looked in the mirror.

The king saw that he had been shaved very neatly (d); and so he was greatly pleased, and sent for the barber, and said'What do you want?' He replied-' My Lord! you must please make me to become a brahmin.' The king summoned all the brahmins, and said-' If within six months you do not cause this barber to become a brahmin, and put him in your rank, and eat with him, I shall confiscate all the free lands which have been made over to you.'

All the brahmins were grieved; but outwardly consenting (e), they invited and took with them the barber, and caused him always to take his bath three times (daily), and to carry on the eternal fire, and the evening worship, and the prayers and penances, and all other matters. Then ( $f$ ), at the end of six months, the king said (to himself)-' I must see the barber also sitting in the brahmin rank, and eating with them'; and so he was going to the Brahmin village (g). Thereupon the Brahmins went to Tennál Ráman, and wept.

Upon this, Ráma said to them-' Do not be afraid. I will make a device and save you.' Then in the presence of the king Tennál Ráman tied a rope round the neck of a black dog, and dragged it away; and having dug a sacrificial hole on the bank of a tank which was in the vicinity of the brahmin village, he got four brahmins; and told them to perform a sacrifice. Then he himself made the dog which he had brought to bathe; and then dragged it along yelping ( $h$ ); and he went round and round the hole; and again took and dragged the dog; and made it bathe, and go round the bole to the right.

While he was doing thus, the king came; and asked him why he was treating the dog in this way (i). Tennál Ráman replied-I am going to make this black dog (to become) a white one.' The king said-'Oh! stupid fellow! In any place whatsoever will a black dog become a white one? It
will not (become so)!' Ráman replied-' When a barber is becoming a brahmin, is it a wonder for a black dog to become a white one?' As soon as the king heard that, he reflected in his mind, saying-'Quite right! I have spoken without taking thought;' and (so) he did not go to the brahmin village; but came to his fort; and sending for the barber, he satisfied him in another way; and sent him off. On hearing this, all the Brahmins rejoiced.

Notes. (a) Lit. Dawn having become. (b) Lit. On that day it was the day on which he shaved. (c) Lit. Not allowing interruption of sleep to come. (d) Lit. The fact that (the barber) had done the shaving very neatly became known to him. (e) Lit. Saying-'All right.' (f) Lit. Whilst they were continuing to cause him, etc. (573). (g) Lit. When he was going (573). (h) Lit. As it cried out 'bow-wow.' (i) Lit. Asked saying-'Why are you treating the dog thus? '

## 40. WHO WILL TAKE CaRE OF MY FAMILY?

One day the king perceiving Tennál Ráman to be greatly grieved, said-'Why are you grieving? What do you want?' Then Tennál Ráman replied-'Sir, the astrologers tell me that I shall die in one or two months (a); but I have not been thinking anything of death. I am grieving because after my death there is no one to support my family like me (b).' The king faithfully promised him, saying (c)-'Do not fear in the least about that. I will protect your family ten times more than you. Is this a great thing for me (to do)?'

Then, from that day forth, Tennál Ráman made a pretence as if his sickness was gradually increasing; and one day made some device or other, so that all believed that he was dead. Then putting his money, jewels, and vessels which were in his box in another place, he got into it himself.

Immediately the king heard the report of his death, (d) as there was a rumour that there was much wealth in Raman's house, he there and then sent some servants; and gave them orders; and told them to bring quickly the money chest of his house. As soon as they had thus (e) brought it into his palace, the king with avidity opened the bos; and on looking into it, he saw Tennál Ráman; and said-'Hullol They said that you were dead.' Ráman replied-'Can I die, trusting you? Is it
not you yourself who are the protector of my family?' The king abashed, remained silent.

Nores. (a) Lit. The astrologers say to me-'You will die.' (b) Lit. Saying to myself there are no supporters, etc. (c) Lit. Said faithfully. (d) Lit. The report which said-'He is dead.' (e) Lit. In this way.

## 41. THE MUCH ENDURING THIEF

One evening (a), a thief was hiding himself in the beanshed of the house of a certain shop-keeper. The shop-keeper belonging to the house went to wash his hands; and perceiving traces of a thief's presence (b), told his wife to bring him a big brass pot full of water. When she accordingly brought it, and gave (it to him), he took it from her; and kept gargling and spitting on the thief. After all the water was expended, he told her to bring again a pot of water; and kept gargling and spitting.

Thereupon his wife asked-'Why do you thus gargle and spit to no purpose?' When she said this, he gargled, and spat on her four mouthfuls of water. Seeing this, and thinking that madness had seized her husband, she was afraid; and ran out into the street; and calling out, she collected many people; and then went inside.

They came to the shop-keeper, and asked- What is the matter with you? Have you gone mad (c)? Why did you gargle and spit on your wife?' To this he replied-'Because I who married her at five years old, and endowed her with 1,000 pagodas, and till now have kept her in happiness, have now spat upon her four mouthfuls of water, she would not endure it ; but came and told you. I have not conferred any benefit on the man who is under this beanshed; nor do I know him. This being the case, I have kept gargling and spitting upon him two whole pots of water. This he has endured. If you would know whether this is true or false, ask him in proof of it (d). Thereupon they said (to themselves) - He has made this device to catch the thief;' and so they arrested the thief (e).

Notes. (a) Lit. On the evening of a certain day. (b) Lit. Seeing a trace by which there was a thief. (c) Lit. What to youl Has madness seized you? (d) Lit. If you must know this (to be) true or false. (e) Lit. They seized him as a handful. An idiom meaning to arrest.

## 42. FRIENDSHIP SWORN IN THE DARK

One evening:(a), a friend who was very intimate with a certain shop-keeper, came (to his house). Then, while the shop-keeper, having emptied his money bag, was counting (the money), the light went out. The shop-keeper being in doubt lest his friend should carry off the money (b), contrived a plan. It was as follows-He firmly seized his friend's two hands, and said-'I make one request (c); as hitherto you have been one who has reposed great confidence in me, you must remain so, as long as you live (d). For this purpose-See! the light is coming!give me your hand for the light to witness it' (e). Then he told his wife to bring a light quickly; and until she brought it, he remained without loosening his hands. As soon as she came, he put his hand for the light to witness; and then let go his friend's hand.

Notes. (a) Lit. On the evening of a certain day. (b) Lit. Doubting, saying-'He will carry off the money.' (c) Lit. I ask one word. (d) Lit. As long as your life. (e) Lit. So that the light may know.

## 43. WHOSE HORSE IS IT?

A certain polygar (chieftain) who lived in the neighbourhood, stole and took away the horse of a village headman; and having cut off its tail, he kept it at his house. The village headman ran off and went to the king, and made a complaint. The king said-, 'Is there a witness to state that it is yours'? He replied-'There is a certain Komati who keeps a shop in my village.' When the king summoned the polygar and made enquiry, the polygar stated that it was his horse; and that the very witness of the plaintiff, was witness for him too. The king sent for the Komati, and for the horse; and addressing the Komati, he asked him-' Is this the horse of the village headman? Or is it the horse of the polygar?' The Komati reflected for a little time, as follows (a)-C If I speak the trath, and say-"It is the village headman's"-my house will be plundered. And if I say-"It is the polygar's"-not only will it be necessary to leave the village and run away; but if the lie be revealed, punishment will come (upon me).' So in order to appoar as if he were favourable to both parties, and yet that the truth might be revealed, he planned a device.

He addressed the king, and said-'My Lord, If you look at this horse from the Fore, it appears like the horse of the villager: but if you look at it from AFT. (it appears) like the horse of the polygar' (b). As the king was a very intelligent person, he perceived that he had spoken trickily, and that by saying 'from the Fore,' his meaning was, Before the Polygar came and stole it, and that the face of the horse was as of old-and that by saying 'from Afr.,' his meaning was-After he had come and stolen it, and that the tail had been newly cut. So the king approved of the Komati's wisdom, and gave his decision in favour of the villager.

Notes. (a) Lit. Saying to himself (537). (b) In Tamil the same word is used for place and for time, and means in front and before. Similarly the same word means behind and afterwards. It is very difficult to reproduce the same in English; but on the play upon the double meaning rests the whole point of the story. The above translation is not quite satisfactory; but it is an attempt to keep up the play on the words.

## 44. A MODEST REQUEST

A certain Komati who was always a poor man, and blind from birth, and unmarried, performed penance for a long time in reference to a certain deity. The deity reflected thus-' As he is a Komati, how many gifts will he ask !!' and thinking that he ought to make a fixed agreement beforehand with him, he said-'Oh Komati! I am very delighted at your penance; ask any one gift that you want. If you ask more, I shall not grant it.' The Komati reflected as follows-' I was saying (to mysalf) that I should receive many gifts; the God has (now spoken in this way; what shall I do in the matter ?' And then addressing the deity, the Komati made the following request-'My Lord, I make a request in accordance with your divine will. It is enough if you grant me this one gift only (namely), that I may die after having seen with joyous eyes (a) my grandson's grandson live in a house of seven stories, and eat milk and rice out of a golden dish.' The deity graciously granted (his request) in that very way (b), being delighted at his cleverness, because in asking thus, he had obtained for himself these things, namely, wealth, the happiness of sons and grandsons, a full age, a lofty house, eyesight, and all other gifts.

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Nores. (a) Lit. So that my eje may rejoice (390)-or-Whilst my eye rejoices (391). (b) Lit. Made grace (or favour), granting in that very way.

## 45. GOING TO WASH, AND SMEARING ONE'S SELF WITH MUD

A certain householder, who for twenty years had daily frequented (a) the court of the Pándya King in the town of Madura, and had got the king's favour, was going along the road (b). Then the hand of a certain man who was coming hurriedly along in the opposite direction, struck against him; and so he said' You fellow! You blockhead! Ought you not to have given place (to me).' To this the man replied-'Ought you not to have gone on one side, you son of a dancing girl !'

The householder immediately addressed the king, and said'A certain man has insulted me, saying-' You son of a dancing girl'! Then the king replied-' Ought you to regard this as anything that can effect your dignity (c)?'

On hearing this the householder said-'Oh great king! it appears as if for some cause or other your favour towards me is failing, who have for a long time waited upon you (d). You must not let the man off thus easily. You must summon him, and examine him in your court.' The king laughed, and summoning the man said (to him)-' Ought you to call this great man the son of a dancing girl' (e)? To this he replied' When I was going along in a hurry, he met me. Then my hand struck against him. Thereupon he said-"You blockhead!" Through anger at this I said-"You son of a dancing girl"! The king addressing the householder, said-"He says that the fact that he said so, is true. Now what more must be done? Tell me." Thereupon the householder sopke, and made the following request-' What this man said yesterday in the street in which many people were walking, has to-day been proved in your very court Please to cause the drum to be beaten everywhere in the town, proclaiming that from this day forth no one must say that such and such a man-the son of a caste woman, who is at the court of the great king-is the son of a dancing girl ( $f$ ). The king gave orders accordingly. Everyone hearing the beating of the drum, thought that he was the son of a dancing girl.,

Therefore, when foolish people go to bathe, they smear themselves with mud.

Notes. (a) Lit. Who had been continually going and coming. (b) Lit. While he was going (573). (c) Lit. Is the regarding this as a thing to your greatness proper? (d) Lit. Who have waited upon your presence. (e) Lit. Ought you to have spoken saying-'Oh son of a dancing girl!' ( $f$ ) Lit. Any one to name (659) such an one saying-'Son of a dancing girl'-is not proper.

## 46. THE COVETOUS DISCIPLE, AND THE EXPECTANT TEACHER

A certain Teacher used to come yearly from a great distance, and visit his disciple for a present. Whenever he came, the disciple used to tell him civilly that he had not anything in hand, and then used to say to him politely-' I will give (you something) next year. Show favour to me, and going away (now) come again.' Afterwards one time be sent him away saying' I will certainly give you something nest year.'

The Teacher came, saying (to himself)-'He will without fail give (me something) this time.' The disciple rising up at once, offered him a seat, and after his teacher had sat down, he waited upon him, and then said- My Lord, stop; and I will quickly return, and start you off.' Then be himself went and took his food. Afterwards be brought a box; and put it in front of the teacher; and opening it, put his right band inside; and then drew it out with his fist closed. Afterwards approaching the Teacher he said-'Now, my Lord, arise.' The Teacher started off, being quite elated, and saying (to himself)-'Although for many a day he has kept fixing a date without giving (me any present), now be has brought a bandful of pagodas to give me.' The disciple also followed him. After they had gone a distance of four hours' journey along the road, the disciple said-' My Lord, what month is this?' The Teacher replied-'.This is the month Márgari.' The disciple showing his hand which he bad kept closed, counted on his fingers from the month Márgari up to fifteen months; and fixing a date, told him to come in the fifteenth month. The Teacher entirely collapsed (a), and being much upset, went away abased.

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Wherefore the saying is true that lying covetousness checks truthful liberality.

Notes. (a) Lit. His eight span body diminishing like a body of one span.

## 47. THE OVER OFFICIOUS SERVANT

A certain king used to practise on a costly guitar set with gems, and inlaid with precious stones. One day, in order to adjust the strings to the right pitch, he examined it, taking hold of the screws, and turning them several times. Then a stupid servant who stood at his side, seeing this, thought within him-self-'He is taking much trouble to break this guitar'; and so, when (400) the king got up and went to the harem, before he returned, the servant broke the guitar, and reduced it to fragments (a). Then with much joy he looked out for the king's return.

When the king came, and saw it, he asked-' How did you break it, so that it is thus in fragments.' The servant thinking that he was praising him, replied-'My Lord, the strength which was befitting to break it easily came to your servant through the excellency of the food which you give him' (b). Thereupon the king remarked-'Even that which blockheads do as wisdom is the very opposite.'

Notes. (a) Lit. Caused it to become fragment fragment. (b) Through the excellency of your food.

## 48. WHAT IF THE CAT SHOULD EAT THE HATCHET

The wife of a certain blockhead bought a fish for a mite, and came and put it down. (Then) a cat ate it up. The blockhead, who had watched while the cat ate it up, put the hatchet with which he cut down the jungle into a box, and used to keep it locked up. His wife said-' Why do you put your hatchet into a box every day, and lock it up (a)? He replied-'If the cat which ate up the farthing fish should eat the fourpenny hatchet, what should we do?

Note. (a) Lit. Why is there your locking up, etc.

## 49. THE MEDDLESOME DONKEY

A certain washerman who washed the clothes of a large village, kept a donkey to carry the goods, and a dog as a guard to his house. When things were thus, one night six thieves came in the pitch darkness to break into his house (a). Then the dog which was there remained quiet without barking. The donkey said-'Oh dog! Why do you remain silent? Thieves have come to steal in our master's house, and are lurking within. If all the valuable garments which are in our charge go off, the master will grieve.' To this the dog replied' Donkey! they have thus come to steal many times. Then I barked repeatedly, and roused up our master. The thieves ran off. This you too know. Our master has not the good sense to recognize this kindness (b). Therefore if they enter and steal, let it be so. It is no concern of ours.' 'This time at any rate,' said the donkey, 'I will bray and rouse up our master'-and so it began to bray like the sound of thunder. The thieves were lurking on the other side. The washerman being unable to bear the braying, arose; and came running; and abused the donkey, saying- Bloated donkey!' and beat it with a stick, so as to break its loins; and then lay down in a rage.

The thieves again came, and entered within; and having taken by handfuls and tied up for themselves all tho clothes and jewels, went off. The dog, which had seen all this, addressed the donkey, and said - Although I told you, you did not listen. You have seen the benefit which our master has done for the benefit which you did (to him). Nevertheless it has come about thus by your doing the work which I do. Therefore each one must do his own business. If one man does the business which another man is doing, it will come to pass thus.'

Notes. (a) Lit. Came to make a hole into his house. In India thieves dig through the mud walls of the houses. (b) The quality (or disposition) which recognizes this kindness.

## 50. OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN INTO THE FIRE

A bouseholder having got a Pariah slave, asked him what his name was (a). 'Sir,' he replied, 'My name is "Perumál."' As the bouseholder was a Vaishnavite, be did not like to call this Pariah by the name of Perumal (b); so he asked him-
'Will you take another name?' He replied-‘Sir, I can do so; but some expenditure will be incurred.' 'How much,' said he, 'will be incurred?' The Pariah replied-' When my father was alive, he gave me this name, expending ten pagodas and ten bushels of rice, and giving food to four Pariah villages. It would incur an expenditure double as much as the former expenditure now to reject it, and to give another name.' His master having agreed to this (c), gave him twenty pagodas and twenty bushels of rice. Having received it, the Pariah lived comfortably upon it for some months, and then gave himself the name of Great Perumál, and returned (to his master).
The Vaishnavite addressing the slave, said-'What name have you gone and given yourself?' (d). 'Sir,' he replied, 'the name which I have now gone and given myself is Great Perumál. The master hearing that, was much ashamed.

Therefore simpletons by their useless perversity agree to cause useless expenditure.

Notes. (a) Lit. Asked him saying-' What is your name? (b) Lit. Not agreeing to call this Pariah saying-' Perumal.' Perumál is a name of Vishnu. (c) Lit. In accordance with this (d) Lit. You have come, having given yourself what name?

## 51. A GOOD MAXIM CHEAPLY BOUGHT

A certain man having written on a palmyra leaf the following sentence (a)-'The act of him who does not examine and look, will cause sorrow '-wandered about in a large town, crying out in each street the price, and saying-'This is one thousand pagodas.' A certain prince who was preparing to go to a great war, said to himself-'I will gain the benefit of this;' and so he gave one thousand pagodas; and bought the leaf. Having unsheathed a dagger which was hanging up in his bedroom, he put the leaf within the scabbard; and then sbeathed the dagger; and hung it up, as it was before. (Afterwards) he went to war at a great distance off; and having carried on the war for sixteen years, he gained the victory; and returned home.
The son whom his wife brought forth, who was pregnant when he left, was (now) sixteen years old (b). She and this son were lying down together on a couch. Seeing this, and thinking that his wife had got a paramour, he drew out the
dagger which he had formerly hung up, to stab them both. Then the writing which was inside it, fell down. Picking it up, and seeing it to be as follows (c)-‘ The act of him who does not examine and see, will cause sorrow'-his rage subsided, and he thought within himself-' I will patiently (d) look, and examine this matter.'

When he examined into the matter (400), he found out that the person who was lying at the side of his wife, was his son. Then he was filled with unbounded joy, and said-' My thought (e) to kill to no purpose my precious son and my wife was averted ( $f$ ) forsooth by this magical sentence.' And then he praised it, saying-'That which I gave for this writing was not a sufficient price. I might have given still more.'

Notes. (a) Lit. The sentence which says. (b) Lit. There had become an age of sixteen to the child, etc. (c) Lit. Seeing the fact that it was saying, etc. (d) Lit. Bearing, sustaining. 399 2. (e) Lit. My thinking or the fact of my thinking. (f) Lit. Failed.

## 52. THE LUCKY SOOTHSAYER

A cortain man used to obtain many great gifts (by) telling soothsaying to the king. Then a certain woman belonging to the nest house seeing this, and not being able to control her feelings (a), addressed her stupid husband named Thummudi Pattan, and said-Go somewhere or other and learn soothsaying'-and tying up a bundle of rice, she gave it to him. The blockhead took it; and went away; and (after) eating it up near a tank, lay down in the shade of a tree which was there. While doing so (b), he saw a rat which was scooping out a hole, and said-' I saw a rat scoop out a hole.' Seeing an owl which was watching upon a white ant's hill he said-'I saw an owl watch on a white ant's bill.' Seeing a palmyra tree, he said-' I saw a tall palmyra tree stand.' Seeing a deer which was running, he said-' I saw a deer run.' Having learnt his lesson, he went home, and said-'I have been and learnt soothsaying ' (c).

That night when he and his wife were together in the sleeping apartment, a thief came; and was digging a hole into the wall of the house. Then the wife said to her husband-' You must speak the soothsaying which you went and learnt.' Then he said
-' I saw a rat dig a hole.' The thief who was making the hole, as soon as he heard this, thought that he spoke with concealed meaning about his digging, and gave a start; and remained watching. The blockhead said-'I saw an owl watching upon a white ant's hill.' Thinking that he was speaking of himself watching, the thief rose, and stood up. The blockhead said-'I saw a tall palmyra tree standing.' The thief thinking that he was speaking about himself standing up, prepared to run. The blockhead then said-' I saw a deer run.' The thief thinking that he was speaking of his own running, fled like the wind. Through a certain man who had seen these things, the blockhead's renown spread over all the town, to the effect that he was one who spoke soothsaying truly (d).

A washerman who had heard this, asked for soothsaying about the disappearance of his donkey (e). The soothsayer, replied'If the donkey has disappeared, you are a stupid fellow'! (or'there is a little wall'). Accordingly the washerman peeped over a little wall. The donkey being there, was caught. The washerman made known this news, even to the king.

A slave girl named 'Nosey,' and a slave girl named 'Tonguey' stole a jewel box which was in the king's house; and having put it in a well, pretended that they knew nothing about it $(f)$. The king sent for the stupid soothsayer; and asked him about the theft which had taken place in his house. The blockhead said-'In eight days I will get it, and give it;' and he fixed a date; and came (away); and remained quiet for seven days. On the morning of the eighth day, he was cleaning his teeth on the bank of a tank, and was saying to himself'The time has elapsed. Will my tongue now go? or will my nose go?' (g). The two women who had committed the theft, when they came for water, heard what he said ; and gave a stari thinking that he was speaking, knowing that they were the thieves ( $h$ ). So they came near, and besought him, saying'Sir, we are the persons who stole the jewel box. We will bring it, and give it up. You must protect us, so that we get no punishment' (i). He said-'Very good;' and taking them and the jewel box together to the king, he said-' You must (please to) forgive their fault.' The king having thus pardoned them, and having bestowed great honours on the soothsayer, appointed him a salary; and established him in his palace. Afterwards, one day when the king and the soothsayer were
going out together for amusement, the king plucked a little thuma fruit on the river's bank, and without the soothsayer's knowledge he kept it concealed in his hand, and asked the soothsayer-'What is this?' The latter, thinking that he was caught, said- Having escaped there and having escaped here, Thuma Pattan is caught.' The king bearing that; and thinking that he had found out that it was a thuma fruit, was very delighted; and gave him all the gifts that he wanted; and sent him away.

Notes. (a) Lit. Her mind not bearing it, 401. (b) Lit. Whilst he was lying down, 573. (c) Lit. See note d, story 7. (d) Lit. All over the town spread his renown, which said-'The blockhead is one who tells soothsaying as the truth really is.' (e) Lit. About it going without appearing. (f) Lit. Were like those who knew nothing. ( $g$ ) He meant-' Will the king cut off my nose or my tongue for not keeping my promise?' (h) Lit. Saying (to themselves)-'He is speaking, knowing our thieving.' (i) Lit. Without a punishment to us, 604.

## 53. THE OLD MAN WHO COULD PLEASE NO ONE

A certain old man who kept a horse, went along having mounted on it himself, and making his child of twelve years old to walk. Those who saw it said-' He is a great sinner. He goes along making an innocent child walk, and he himself mounts the horse.' Then he got off the horse, and went along, having mounted his child upon it. Those who saw it said-'A tottering old man ought forsooth to mount on the horse. He has put on it a child who is able to run along, and he himself is walking. How unjust this is!' Afterwards be went along, having mounted himself, and having put the child also on the horse. Those who saw it said- This is not their own horse. For this very reason these two persons have mounted it together, saying- Let come what may!' (a), afterwards they both got down, and went along, making the horse walk. Those who saw it said-' These are people who have never been in good circumstances and ridden on horseback.' Then they tied the four legs of the horse, and slinging it on a pole they carried it along. Those who saw it laughed, and cried out-' Hitherto we have known a horse carrying a man: Men carrying a horse is a wonder !' On hearing these things, the owner of the horse, as
they did not agree to any one way, said-‘ The world has many ways'-and afterwards he acted according to his own inclination.

Notes. (a) Lit. Let it go in any way whatever.

## 54. WHEN IS A STONE A STONE

When two blockheads went into a certain temple to pay their homage to Siva, one of them said-'Brother-in-law! They call it Swami. Is this very thing the Swami (God)? It is a stone surely!' The temple officer hearing this, said-'Do you insult the Swami!' And having beaten him well, he sent him off. After undergoing this, he and his brother-in-law went together into a certain house, and took some food. Noticing that there was a stone in the food, one of them said-' Brother-in-law ! There is a stone in the boiled rice.' On hearing this, the one who before had been beaten got very angry, and said-' You fellow! senseless chap! Do not say a stone. Did not you see me just now beaten! Say a little Swami. Stupid!'-and he gave him two slaps, as hard as he could (a). As he had received two good slaps, he said-'Henceforth I will not say so (b).'

Notes. (a) Lit. As far as his hand got. (b) By reason of his having well suffered the two slaps.
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