

“Fie upon me! This is a conch-shell with convolutions from left to right [—and therefore worth a mint of money, as ensuring prosperity to the house in which it remains,—] which I have pounded down [—thinking it a mere ordinary shell with the convolutions the other way—] wishing to mend a chink that was left in an earthen jar by a grain of sand [which probably dropped out in the burning].”

TEXT.

Flurry. No. 171. ‘Flurry’ (*avega*—§ 169—) means disturbance. When it is occasioned by rain, it is [shown in the shape of] distress in the limbs; when occasioned by some portentous phenomenon, [it shows itself] as petrification of the limbs; when occasioned by fire, as perplexity about smoke, &c.; when occasioned by the invasion, &c. of a [hostile] king, [flurry is manifested in] the getting ready one’s weapons and elephants, &c.; when occasioned by [wild or excited] elephants or the like, [it is shown in] paralysis, trembling, &c.; when occasioned by the wind, [it appears as] perplexity about dust, &c.; when occasioned by something desirable, [it appears as] rejoicings; and when occasioned by something undesirable, as grievings;—and so its other modifications are to be understood according to circumstances.

COMMENTARY.

a. Among these, [there may be Flurry] occasioned by an enemy;—as for example [in the *Raghuvansa*, canto 11, v. 69].

“He, not regarding the king, who was calling out ‘Hail! hail!’ kept fixed in the direction of Bharata’s elder brother his glance which flashed flames of wrath against the Kshattras, whilst the eye-balls fiercely projected.”

b. Examples of the others may be inferred according to this [sample of illustration, which may therefore suffice].

c. Next of ‘Depression’ (*dainya*—§ 169).

TEXT.

Depression. No. 172. Depression, arising from misfortune, &c., is a lacklustreness which shows itself in squalor, &c.

COMMENTARY.

a. For example:—

“The husband, old and blind, reclines on the bedstead; of the house only the posts remain; the rainy season is at hand, and there is