neadline of each page supplies a summary of the contents of that page. I have never been able to find any rational explanation why the title of the book held in one's hand should be printed at the top of at least half, sometimes of all, the pages it contains. How this practice can possibly assist the reader is hard to understand.

Typographical Details.—Every Sanskrit word used as the title of an article is printed in thick type for the purpose of catching the eye of the reader more readily. Every such word mentioned in another article is on its first occurrence there similarly printed. This is both a simpler and a clearer way of referring to a word used in another place than the employment of parentheses and additional words or abbreviations, like 'see' or 'cf.,' which tend to distract the attention of the reader (see, e.g., Agastya). Both Sanskrit names (including titles of books) and ordinary Sanskrit terms used as English words are printed in Roman type, but then always with a capital (e.g., Purohita). Italic type is employed for Sanskrit words quoted as such, for expressions from other languages such as Latin or French, for the titles of all except Sanskrit books (e.g., Oldenberg, Buddha), and even of Sanskrit books when a particular edition is intended (thus Roth, Nirukta, but Yāska, Nirukta). English words are italicized only when in long articles the titles of subdivisions are given. All these uses of italics will be found exemplified in the articles 2. Aksa and 3. Aksa.

As regards numerals, Roman figures are employed to indicate the main divisions of a work, the subordinate parts being expressed by Arabic figures. Thus 'Rigveda, ii. 3, 5, 'means 'book 2, hymn 3, verse 5.' The volume, on the other hand, is referred to by an Arabic numeral, the following figure indicating the page. Thus 'Max Müller, Rgveda, 2, 135' means 'volume 2 of Max Müller's edition of the Rigveda, page 135.'

I have avoided abbreviating the titles of books or journals even when they occur often, or are mentioned in the notes