verses for the wooden sticks thrown into the fire (sâmidhenîs). The same number is required at the New and Full Moon offerings. Thus the New and Full Moon offerings are comprised in the Prâyanîya Ishti.

They buy the king Soma (the ceremony of Somakraya⁷ is meant). The king Soma belongs to the herbs. They cure (a sick person) by means of medicaments taken from the vegetable kingdom. All vegetable medicaments following the king Soma when being bought, they are thus comprised in the Agnishtoma.

At the Atithya Ishti ⁸ they produce fire by friction, and at the Châturmâsya Ishtis (they do the same). The Châturmâsya Ishtis thus following the Atithya Ishti, are comprised in the Agnishtoma.

At the Pravargya ceremony they use fresh milk, the same is the case at the Dakshayana yajna. Thus

the general number at most Ishtis. This number is therefore to be regarded as the *prakriti*, i. e. standard, model, whilst any other number is a vikriti, i. e. modification.

⁷ On the buying of the Soma, see 1, 12-13.

⁸ On the producing of fire by friction at the Atithya Ishti, see 1, 16-17. The same is done at the Châturmâsya Ishtis, see Kâtîya. S'r. S. 5, 2, 1.

⁹ The Dakshayana yajna belongs to that peculiar class of Ishtis which are called ishtyayanâni, i. e. oblations to be brought regularly during a certain period. They are, as to their nature, only modifications of the Dars'apûrnamâsa Ishti. It can be performed either on every Full and New Moon during the life-time of the sacrificer, or during a period of fifteen years, or the whole course of oblations can be completed in one year. The rule is, that the number of oblations given must amount to at least 720. This number is obtained either by performing it every day twice during a whole year, or by making at every Full Moon day two oblations, and two others on every New Moon day during a space of fifteen years. The deities are, Agni-Soma at the New Moon, and Indra-Agni and Mitra-Varuna at the Full Moon oblations. The offerings consist of Purodas'a, sour milk (dadhi), and fresh milk (payas). On every day on which this sacrifice is performed, it must be performed twice. See Kâtîya. S'r. S. 4, 4, 1-30 and A'sv. S'r. S. 2, 14.