He should repeat it without stopping. (If he do so) the god of rain (Parjanya) will bless his children with incessant rain. Should he stop in regular intervals, when repeating (the hymn, as usual), then the rain-god would keep away in the clouds the rain from his children. Thence it is to be repeated without stopping. If he repeats thrice the first verse of this (hymn) without stopping, in this manner the whole (of the hymn) becomes repeated without stopping.³

20.

(The ceremony of mixing the Vasativari and Eka-dhanâ waters.)

After having repeated these (first) nine verses (of the hymn, 10, 30) in the same order as they follow (one another in the Samhita), he repeats the (11th verse), hinota no adhvaram, &c. as the tenth, and (after it, he adds the 10th:) avarrritatir, when the waters filled (in jars) by the Ekadhanins are

He has to repeat only the first verse thrice without stopping, whilst all remaining verses of the hymn may be repeated in the usual manner. For the repetition of the first holds good for the whole remaining part.

ceremony, or the joining of the water jugs. My statements are taken from a Soma prayoga (a manual of the Adhvaryu priests), the Hiranyakes'i S'râuta Sûtras, and oral information. After the Hotar has finished the Prâtar-anuvâka, the Adhvaryu addresses to him the words: "ask for (ishya) the waters," to which the Hotar answers: "Apô naptriya" (calling upon them). The Adhvaryu continues his orders (before the Hotar can answer): Chamasa-adhvaryu of the Maitrâvaruṇa, come hither! ye Ekadhanins (bringer of the Ekadhanâ waters), come! Neshtar bring the wife (of the sacrificer)! Agnîd (Agnîdhra), turn the Chamasa (Soma cup) of the Hotar and the vasatîvarî waters towards one another in the Châtvâla (a hole, for making ablutions)! The Chamasa-adhvaryu of the Maitrâvaruṇa then brings a Chamasa. The Ekadhanins, i. e. those who carry the so-called Ekadhanâ waters, then come with three jugs for the