offspring, any one be found who might cut them. By speaking these words, he presents these entrails to the slaughterers among the gods as well as to those among men.

The Hotar shall then say thrice: O Adhrigu (and ye others), kill (the animal), do it well; kill it, O Adhrigau. After the animal has been killed, (he should say thrice:) Far may it 18 (the consequences of murder) be (from us). For Adhrigu among the gods is he who silences 19 (the animal) and the Apapa (away, away!) is he who puts it down. By speaking those words he surrenders the animal to those who silence it (by stopping its mouth), and to those who butcher it.

The Hotar then mutters (he makes japa): "O slaughterers! may all good you might do abide by us! and all mischief you might do go elsewhere." The Hotar 20 gives by (this) speech the order (for killing the animal), for Agni had given the order for killing (the animal) with the same words when he was the Hotar of the gods.

By those words (the japa mentioned) the Hotar removes (all evil consequences) from those who suffocate the animal and those who butcher it, in all that they might trangress the rule by cutting one

<sup>18</sup> Apâpa. This formula is evidently nothing but the repetition of the particle apa, away! It was very early misunderstood, as we may see from the very explanation given of it by the author of our Brâhmaṇam; for he takes it as apâpaḥ, i. e. guiltless, and makes it the name of one of the divine slaughterers.

<sup>19</sup> He is the proper S'amità or silencer.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> The Hotar must recite at the sacrifice the whole formula, from"Ye divine slaughterers," &c. The whole of it, consisting of many socalled prâishas or orders ought properly to be repeated, by the
Adhvaryu, who generally calls upon the different priests to do their
respective duties. This exception to the rule is here explained by
a reference to what Agni, the model Hotar, had once done when
officiating at a sacrifice brought by the gods.