

He who has such a knowledge secures a firm footing (for himself).

About this they (the theologians) ask, How is it, that this (particular metre of thirty-six syllables) is called *Bṛihatî*, *i. e.* the great one, there being other metres which are stronger, and exceed the (*Bṛihatî*) in number of syllables? (The answer is) It is called so on account of the gods having reached by means of it (all) these worlds, by ten syllables, this world (the earth), &c. He who has such a knowledge obtains anything he might desire.

25.

(Prajâpati instituted the Dvâdas'âha. The nature of this sacrifice. By whom it should be performed.)

The *Dvâdas'âha* is *Prajâpati's* sacrifice. At the beginning *Prajâpati* sacrificed with it. He said to the Seasons and Months, "make me sacrifice with the *Dvâdas'âha* (*i. e.* initiate me for this sacrifice)."

After having performed on him the *Dîkshâ* ceremony, and prevented him from leaving (when walking in the sacrificial compound) they said to him, "Now give us (first something) then we shall make the sacrifice." He granted them food, and juice (milk, &c.). Just this juice is put in the Seasons and Months.

When he granted them that, then they made him sacrifice. This is the reason that only a man who can afford to give something is fit for performing this sacrifice.

When receiving his gifts, they (the Seasons and Months) made him (*Prajâpati*) sacrifice. Thence must he who receives gifts, sacrifice for another. Thus both parties succeed those who, having such a knowledge, bring sacrifices for others, as well as those who have them performed for themselves.