

shores bordering on the ocean ; such a priest should inaugurate the Kshattriya with Indra's great inauguration ceremony. But before doing so, the priest must make the king take the following oath : " Whatever pious works thou mightest have done during the time which may elapse from the day¹ of thy birth to the day of thy death, all these together with thy position, thy good deeds, thy life, thy children, I would wrest from thee, shouldst thou do me any harm."

The Kshattriya then who wishes to attain to all this, should well consider and say in good faith all that is above mentioned (thou mayest wrest from me, &c. &c.)

16.

(The woods and grains required for the performance of Mahâbhisheka.)

The priest then shall say (to his attendants), " Bring four kinds of wood : Nyagrodha, Udumbara, As'vattha, and Plaksha." Among the trees the Nyagrodha is the Kshattra. Thus by bringing Nyagrodha wood he places in the king the Kshattram. The Udumbara representing the enjoyment, the As'vattha universal sovereignty, the Plaksha independence and freedom of the rule of another king ; the priest by having these woods brought to the spot, thus makes the king participate in all these qualities (universal sovereignty, &c. &c.). Next he shall order to bring four kinds of grain from vegetables (*aushadha tokmakṛita*), viz. rice with small grains, rice with large grains, Priyañgu, and barley. For amongst herbs rice with small grains represents the Kshattra. Thus by bringing sprouts of such grains, he

¹ In the original, *râtrî* night. The day commenced at evening as it appears.