13, Samiddho Agnir vrishanâ (As'val. 4, 7).

14, Tad u prayakshatamam (1, 62, 6).

15, Atmanvan nabho duhyate (9, 74, 4).
16, Uttishtha Brahamanaspate (1, 40, 1).

17, Adhukshat pipyushîm isham (8, 61,16).

18, Upadrava payasâ, (As'val. 4, 7).

19, A sute simchata s'riyam (8, 61, 13).

20, Anûnam as'vinor (8, 9, 7).

21, Sam u tye mahatir apah (8, 7, 22).

These twenty-one verses are appropriate. What is appropriate at a sacrifice, that is successful.

The Hotar when standing behind (the others) <sup>14</sup> repeats ud u shya devah Savitâ hiranyayâ (6, 71, 1). When going forward, he repeats, praitu Brahmanaspati (1, 40, 3.) When looking at the Khara (the earthen ring, in which the Pravargya vessel is placed), he repeats: Gandharva itthâ (9, 83, 4). When repeating nâke suparnam upa yat (9, 85, 11), he takes his seat. By the two mantras, tapto vâm gharmo nakshati svahotâ (Atharv. 7, 73, 5. As'v. 4, 7), and ubhâ pibatam (1, 46, 15) the Hotar sacrifices to the forenoon (the deity of the forenoon). After the formula: Agni eat! he pronounces Vaushat! which is in lieu of the Svishṭakrit.

By the mantras, yad usriyasu svahutam (Atharv. 7, 73, 4. As'v. 4, 7.), and, asya pibatam As'vina (8, 5, 14), he sacrifices for the afternoon. After the formula, Agni eat! he pronounces Vaushat! which is in lieu of the Svishtakrit. They take, for making Svishtakrit, parts of three offerings, viz. Soma juice (contained in the stalks), the things thrown in the Pravargya vessel (milk, butter, etc.), and hot wheys. When the Hotar (after having repeated the two mantras, above mentioned, along with the formula,

<sup>14</sup> He stands behind the other priests, when the Pravargya vessel is taken away.