the gods are provided with them, men will subsequently obtain them also. If all Vais'yas (to furnish the necessary supplies) are in readiness, then the sacrifice is prepared. It is prepared for that family in the midst of which there is a Hotar who has this knowledge (and makes provision accordingly).

(The gods are provided for with Vais'yas by the recital of the verse, svastinah pathyasu: 17 10, 63, 15), "O Maruts! grant us in the desert tracks prosperity (by providing us with water); grant us prosperity (by abundance) in waters in a desolated region over which the sky shines! grant prosperity to the wombs of our women for producing children! grant prosperity to our wealth." For the Maruts are the Vais yas of the gods (their agriculturists). The Hotar puts them by (repeating) this (mantra) in readiness at

the beginning of the sacrifice.

They say, the Hotar should (as Anuvakya and Yajya verses at the Prayaniya ishti) use mantras of all (principal) metres. For the gods conquered the celestial world by means of having used for their (Anuvâkyâ and) Yâjyâ verses mantras of all metres. Likewise the sacrificer who does the same gains the celestial world. (The two verses) svasti nah pathyasu and svastir iddhi prapathe (10, 63, 15, 16), 17 which are addressed to pathyâ svusti i. e., safe journey, are in the Trishtubh metre. The two verses addressed to Agni, ugne naya supathâ (1, 189, 1), and â devânâm api panthâm (10, 2, 3)

wealth. They are here evidently regarded as the subjected population. The gods are, as Say. states with reference to the creation theory of the Vâjasaneyins, divided into four castes, just as men. Agni and Brihaspati are the Brâhmans among the gods; Indra, Varuna, Soma, the Rudras, Parjanya, Yama Mrityu are the Kshatriyas; Ganes'a, the Vasus, the Rudras, the Adityas, Vis'vedevas and Marutas are the Vais'yas, and Pûshan belongs to the Sûdra caste.

¹⁷ See the 3rd note above page 16. The translation of the whole is given in the context.