the leader (of his family or tribe) ought to perform it (alone); then happiness lasts (all the year) in this (the place where it is performed).

(They say) "No sinner ought to have the Dvâ-das'âha sacrifice performed; no such one should

reside in me (the priest)."

The gods (once upon a time) did not acknowledge that Indra had the right of primogeniture and leadership. He said to Brishaspati, "Bring for me the Dvâdas'âha sacrifice." He complied with his wish. Thereupon the gods acknowledged Indra's right of primogeniture and leadership.

He who has such a knowledge is acknowledged as the first-born and leader. All his relations agree as

(to his right) to the leadership.

The first three (Soma) days (of the Dvâdas'âha) are ascending (i. e. the metres required are from the the morning to the evening libation increasing in number); the middle three (Soma) days are crossed, (i. e. there is no regular order of increase nor decrease in the number of syllables of the metres); the last three (Soma) days are descending (i. e. the number of syllables of the metres from the morning to the evening libations is decreasing).²

On account of the (metres of the) first three days (tryaha) being ascending, the fire blazes up, for the upward region belongs to the fire. On account of the (metres of the) middle three days being crossed, the wind blows across; the wind moves across (the other

Here are the nine principal days of the Dvâdas'âha sacrifice mentioned. They constitute the Navarâtra, i. e. sacrifice lasting for nine nights (and days). It consists of three Tryahas, i. e. three days performance of the Soma sacrifice. The order of metres on the first three days is, at the morning libation, Gâyatrî (twenty-four syllables); at the midday libation, Trishtubh (forty-four syllables); at the evening libation, Jagatî (forty-eight syllables). On the middle three days the order of metres is, Jagatî, Gâyatrî, and Trishtubh, and on the last three days, Trishtubh, Jagatî, and Gâyatrî.