

overcame the stratagems of his royal enemy by means of the superiority of his own stratagems.

(5) The great work achieved by Bharata, neither the forefathers achieved it, nor will future generations achieve it, (for it is as impossible to do it) as any mortal, belonging to the five divisions of mankind,¹⁰ can touch with his hands the sky.

The Rishi *Bṛihad Uktha* communicated this great inauguration ceremony to *Durmukha*, the *Pañchâla*. Thence *Durmukha*, who was no king, being possessed of this knowledge, went conquering everywhere over the whole earth up to its ends, and sacrificed the sacrificial horse.

The son of *Satyahavya* of the *Vasishṭha* Gotra, communicated this ceremony to *Atyarâti*, the son of *Janantapaya*. Thence *Atyarâti* who was no king, being possessed of such a knowledge, went conquering everywhere over the whole earth up to its ends, and sacrificed the sacrificial horse.

The son of *Satyahavya*, of the *Vasishṭha* Gotra, then told (the king), "Thou hast (now) conquered the whole earth up to the shore of the sea; let me obtain now greatness (as reward for my services)." *Atyarâti* answered, "When, O Brahmana, I shall have conquered the *Uttara Kurus*,¹¹ then thou shalt be king of the earth, and I will be thy general." The son of *Satyahavya* said, "This is the land of the gods, no mortal can conquer it. Thou hast cheated me; therefore I take all this (from thee)." *Atyarâti* after having been thus deprived of his powers, and majesty, was slain by the victorious king *S'ushmina*,

¹⁰ *Pañcha mânavaâh*. Sây. explains the four castes with the *Nishâdas* as the fifth. But I am rather inclined to take the word in the sense of *pañchakṛishṭi*, or *pañchakshiti*, i. e. five tribes frequently mentioned in the *Saṁhitâ*. It then denotes the whole human race, including the superior beings. See page 214.

¹¹ In the north of the Himalaya. Sây.