

(his teacher) Bṛihaspati. On account of these faults Indra was forthwith excluded from participation in the Soma beverage. And after Indra had been excluded in this way from the Soma, all the Kshattriyas (at whose head he is) were likewise excluded from it. But he was allowed a share in it afterwards, having stolen the Soma from Tvashtar. But the Kshattriya race remains excluded from the Soma beverage to this day. There is one here who knows the way in which the Kshattriya who is properly excluded from the Soma beverage, may relish in this juice. Why do thy men expel such a man from the Veda?" The king asked then, "Dost thou, O Brâhmaṇa, know this way?" Râma answered, "Yes, I know it." The king then replied, "Let me know it, O Brâhmaṇa." Râma answered, "I will let thee know here, O king."

29.

(Which portions of sacrificial drink the King has to avoid.)

The priests may take any one of the three portions (which are to be left) either Soma, or curds, or water. When they take the Soma, which is the portion allotted to Brahmans, then thou wilt favour the Brahmans by it.⁷ Thy progeny will be distinguished by the characteristics of the Brâhmaṇa; for they will be ready to take gifts, thirsty after drinking (Soma), and hungry of eating food, and ready to roam about everywhere according to their pleasure.

ing to him, "in whose mouth is not the study of the Vedas." This explanation is quite artificial and unsatisfactory. The Arurmaghas (this is probably the right form) were no doubt a kind of degraded Aryas, very likely a tribe of the ancient Iranians, in whose language (the Zend) the words *aurvo* and *magha* are frequently to be met with.

⁷ That is to say, thou wilt when regenerated in thy son and grandson, be accepted by the Brahmans as a member of their caste.