

for this day is a Bârhata day according to its position. *Ubhayañ sriṇarachcha* (8, 50, 1-2) is the Sâma Pragâtha; the meaning of *ubhayam*, i. e. both, in it is, what is to-day and what was yesterday. This is a characteristic of the eighth day, which is a Brihat day. *Tyam ū shu vâjinam* is the invariable Târkshya.

19.

(*The Mahadvat hymns of the Nishkevalya Shastra.*
The Shastras of the evening libation.)

The five Mahadvat hymns are, *apūrvyâ purut-amâni* (6, 32), *tâm su te kîrtim* (10, 54), *tvañ mahân Indra yo ha* (1, 63), *tvañ mahân indra tubhyam* (4, 17). These (four) hymns are in the Trishtubh metre; by means of its pâdas which remain firm, the Hotar keeps the libation in its proper place, preventing it from falling down. The fifth is in the Jagatî metre, viz. *divas'chid asya varimâ* (1, 55), which contains in the words, *indram na mahnâ* the term *mahat* great. For obtaining cattle these Mahadvat hymns are repeated. The air is *mahat*, and for obtaining the airy region two times five hymns must be repeated. Because a Pañkti (a collection of five hymns) has five feet, the Yajna consists of five parts, cattle consist of five parts. Twice five makes ten; ⁶ this decade is Virâṭ, Virâṭ is food, cattle are food, the Chandomâs are cattle.

Viśvo devasya netus (5, 50, 1), *tat savitur varenyam â viśvederam saptatim* (5, 82, 7-8), are the beginning and sequel of the Vais'vadeva Shastra. *Hiranyapâṇim ūtaye* (1, 22, 5-7) which contains the word *ūrdhvâ*, is the (Nivid) hymn for Savitar. *Mahî dyâuḥ ṛiṭhivî chana* (1, 22, 13-15) is the (Nivid) hymn for Dyâvâ-ṛiṭhivî, which contains the word *mahat*. *Yurânâ*

Sây.—The five Mahadvat hymns of the Marutvatîya, and the five of the Nishkevalya Shastras are to be understood.