sacrifices (from producing any evil consequences), and Varuna protects the fruits arising from its successful performance. (This verse is repeated) to propitiate both of them.

He repeats a verse addressed to Vishnu: vishnor nu kam viryani (1, 154, 1). Vishnu is in the sacrifice the same as deliberation in (worldly things). Just (as an agriculturist) is going to make good the mistakes in ploughing, (and a king) in making good a bad judgment by devising a good one, so the Hotar is going to make well recited what was badly recited, and well chanted what was badly chanted, by repeating

this verse addressed to Vishnu.

He repeats a verse addressed to Prajapati, tantum tanvan rajaso (10, 53, 6). Tantu, i. e. thread means offspring. By repeating this verse the Hotar spreads (santanoti) for him (the sacrificer) offspring. By the words of this verse, jyotishmatah patho raksha dhina kritam, i. e. "protect the paths which are provided with lights, and made by absorption in meditation" wherein the term "the paths provided with lights" means the roads of the gods (to heaven), the Hotar paves these roads (for the sacrificer to go on them on his way to heaven).

By the words anulbanam vayata, i. e. " weave ye the work of the chanters and repeaters⁵¹ so as to rid

through whose power the atmosphere was framed, the two who are the strongest in power and most vigorous, who rule unconquerable through their strength; may these two, Vishnu and Varuna, come on being called first." There is a grammatical difficulty in this translation: agan, which can be only explained as a 3rd person plural of the agrist in the conjunctive, is here joined to nouns in the dual. The Atharvaveda shows the same form. Here is an evident incorrectness which perhaps was the reason for its being excluded from the Samhita.

The word translated by "chanters and repeaters" is jogu. Say. explains it in his commentary on this passage of the Ait. Br. in the following manner:

कर्मसु गर्च्हात प्रवर्त्तत इति अनुष्ठानशीसा जागु शब्देनीचंते।