

(Atri's son) being tired, desired his servants (to take charge) of Añga's gift."

(5) " (From saying) I give thee a hundred (only), I give thee a hundred, he got tired ; (thence) he said, I give thee a thousand, and stopped often in order to breathe, for there were too many thousands to be given."

23.

(Continuation. Stanzas on the liberality of Bharata. Story of Satyahavya, who was cheated out of his reward by the king Atyarāti.)

With this ceremony *Dīrghatamas*, the son of an unmarried woman, inaugurated *Bharata*, the son of *Dushyanta*. Thence Bharata went conquering everywhere over the whole earth up to its ends, and sacrificed those horses which were fit for being sacrificed. Regarding this event the following stanzas are sung :

(1) Bharata presented one hundred and seven *Badvas* (large flocks) of elephants⁸ of a dark complexion with white teeth, all decked with gold, in the country *Mashnāra*.

(2) At the time when Bharata, the son of *Dushyanta*, constructed a sacred hearth in (the country of) *Sāchiguna*, the Brahmans got distributed flocks of cows by thousands.

(3) Bharata, the son of *Dushyanta*, bound seventy-eight horses (for being sacrificed) on the banks of the *Yamunâ*, and fifty-five on the *Gangâ* for *Indra*.⁹

(4) The son of *Dushyanta*, after having bound (for sacrificing) one hundred and thirty-three horses,

⁸ *Mṛiga* in Sanscrit. Sây. says, that elephants are to be understood here. *Mṛiga* appears to be a general term for a wild beast.

⁹ *Vritraghne*. Sây. takes it, however, as name of a country, for which I see, however, no reason.