mantra; the Yajva goes to heaven; a soma yajus of paśu, dravya, havis, Rtviks, Daksina.

 1 Bhā. I. 3. 12; III. 19. 13; IV. 1. 4-5; VI. 8. 15; VIII. 1. 6. 2 Ib. VIII. 1. 17-18; X. 6. 22. 3 Ib. II. 3. 7; Br. II. 34. 7. 4 Vā. 10. 19-20; Br. II. 9. 44ff. 5 Vā. 32. 16. 6 Ib. 57. 107; 59. 42.

Yajña (II)—a Jayādeva.

Br. III. 3. 7; 4. 3; Vā. 66. 7.

Yajña (III)—origin of, in Treta and dispute on its nature, whether himsā or not;¹ trees fit for; samāna, plakṣa, nyagrodha, aśvattha, udumbara, vikarika, bilva, candaṇa, sarala, devadāru, śāla, khadira; unfit are: śleṣmātaka, naktamāla, kapittha, śālmali, nīpa, vibhītaka and those which are enveloped by creepers and are the residence of birds;² of Śūdras by Brahmanas for livelihood (vṛtti);³ performance of, pleases the gods who give rain;⁴ personified as God with wife Dakṣiṇā and twelve sons, generally known as Yāmas;⁵ born of Viṣṇu and Ākūtī in the Svāyambhuva epoch; of Tuṣitā in Svārociṣa, of Satyā in Uttama, of Havya in Tāmasa and Sambhūti in Raivata;⁶ duty of all.¹

¹ Vā. 57. 86-125. ² Ib. 75. 71-76. ³ Ib. 99. 426; 101. 296; 112. 1 and 14. ⁴ Vi. I. 6. 8. ⁵ Ib. I. 7. 21. ⁶ Ib. III. 1. 36-40. ⁷ Ib. III. 8. 22

Yajña (IV)—(Japa) for Brahmanas;¹ introduced by Indra in Tretāyuga; questioned by the sages as to himsā of animals. Vasu, son of Uttānapāda who was appointed arbitrator said that yajña pleases the gods and tapas, Vairāja leading to Kaivalya. Not favoured in Kaliyuga;² prohibited by Vena, but reintroduced by Vainya in the Vaivasvata epoch;³ Sruca clan of apsaras born of;⁴ the five to be done by householders daily, chanting of the Vedas, homas, śrāddha for pitṛs, gifts of rice, etc. to bhūtas and balikarma;⁵ performed by the Asuras.6

¹ Br. II 29. 55. ² Ib. II. 30. 4-42; 31. 64; 32. 47; 34. 6; M. Ch. 143 (whole). ³ Br. II. 36. 130; III. 72. 2; 73. 72; IV. 6. 55, 73. ⁴ Br. III. 4. 24; 7. 22. ⁵ M. 10. 34; 52. 14-15. ⁶ Ib. 83. 3, 8; 130. 19.