

various kinds of diseases. Every one will be miserable and addicted to adharma. Owing to the dominance of vice and Tamoguṇa, people will freely commit the sin of abortion on account of which there will be a decline in the longivities and strength of the people. The people will live up to one hundred years at most. In spite of all the Vedas being in existence, it would become as if there were no Vedas and the practice of performing sacrifices would be stopped.-- 13-17.

This is about Kaliyuga; now hear about its Sandhyā and Sandhyāṃśa. In every age every three stages become void of siddhi, and during the Sandhyā period only one part of the usages of the age exist which becomes thus one part; in Sandhyāṃśa, one pāda of that of Sandhyā exists. In this way, in the final Sandhyāṃśa of the Kaliyuga, one governor amongst the irrelegious subjects arises.-- 48-50.

King Pramati of the Bṛiḡu family and Chāndramasa gotra was born at the end of Svāyambhuva Manu in the Sandhyāṃśa period, to inflict proper punishment on the sinners. That king travelled all over the earth for 30 years and collected arms and ammunitions, elephants, horses and chariots and marched with a vast army consisting of horses and elephants and accompanied by 100,000 Brāhmaṇa soldiers armed with various kinds of weapons, against the Mlecchas and destroyed them. After killing all the Śūdra kings he annihilated all the hypocrites. After destroying all the sinners and subduing the people living in the North, central regions, the mountaineers, the inhabitants in the East and West, the residents on the Vindhya, the Deccanis, the Dravidians, the Singhalese, the inhabitants of the Mleccha countries (Kābul and Kandhara), the Paradas, the Pahlavas, the Yavanas, the Śakas, the Tuṣāras, the Śvetas, the Pulindas, the Barbaras, the Khasas, the Lampakas, the Andhrakas, the Daradas, the Hālikas, he exterminated the Śūdras.— 51-58.

King Pramati was born of Viṣṇu's part in Manu's family and was famous as Chāndramasa. He roamed about earth for twenty years and killed all the wicked men in his 32nd year. After annihilating the greater portion of the world with violence when only a few survivors, the propagators of the future race, remained, the king with all his army attained final bliss in Sanādhi between the sacred rivers Ganges and the Yamunā.—59-63.

When, thus, in the Sandhyāṃśa period, all acts of violence ended all the wicked potentates were slain, only a few survived here and there who, overwhelmed with greed, began to plunder one another and caused great consternation to the people without a king. They all left their homes and household goods, and fled hither and thither to protect themselves. When the duties enjoined by the Śrutis and the Smritis came to an end, the people gave themselves up to lust and anger and became devoid of greatness, pleasure, love, and shame.— 64-69.

After the disappearance of dharma the remainder of the people were plunged into deeper misfortunes. Men and women became short statured and began to lose their lives at the early age of 25. They were all overpowered with distress. They quitted their wives and sons and even