

face towards the west, as we see it here on our left side (*sic*).

The river Sarsati falls into the sea at the distance of a bowshot east of Somanâth.

Various  
rivers of  
India.

The river Jaun joins the Ganges below Kanoj, which lies west of it. The united stream falls into the great ocean near Gaṅgâsâgara.

Between the mouths of the rivers Sarsati and Ganges is the mouth of the river Narmadâ, which descends from the eastern mountains, takes its course in a south-western direction, and falls into the sea near the town Bahroj, nearly sixty *yojana* east of Somanâth.

Behind the Ganges flow the rivers Rahab and Kawîni, which join the river Sarwa near the city of Bâri.

The Hindus believe that the Ganges in ancient times flowed in Paradise, and we shall relate at a subsequent opportunity how it happened to come down upon earth.

The *Matsya-Purâna* says: "After the Ganges had settled on earth, it divided itself into seven arms, the middle of which is the main stream, known as the Ganges. Three flowed eastward, Nalinî, Hrâdinî, and Pâvanî, and three westward, Sitâ, Cakshu, and Sindhu.

Quotation  
from  
*Matsya-  
Purâna.*  
Page 131.

The river Sita rises in the Himavant, and flows through these countries: Salila, Karstuba, Cina, Varvara, Yavasa (?), Baha, Pushkara, Kulata, Maṅgala, Kavara, and Saṅgavanta (?); then it falls into the western ocean.

South of Sitâ flows the river Cakshuś, which irrigates the countries Cina, Maru, Kâlîka (?), Dhûlika (?), Tukhâra, Barbara, Kâca (?), Palhava, and Bârwancat.

The river Sindh flows through the countries Sindhu, Darada, Zindutunda (?), Gândhâra, Rûrasa (?), Krûra (?), Śivapaura, Indramaru, Sabâtî (?), Saindhava, Kubata, Bahîmarvara, Mara, Mrûna, and Sukârda.

The river Ganges, which is the middle and main