

ultimate bestower of the fruits accruing from the worship of other gods as well.

23-24. The worship for the propitiation of the deities is fivefold. 1. the repeated recitation of the respective mantras 2. sacrifice 3. charitable gift 4. austerities and 5. propitiation on the altar, idol, fire or a brahmin. The sixteen forms of service and homage shall be duly observed.

25-26. Of the fivefold forms of worship the latter are more efficacious than the former. In the absence of the earlier ones the latter ones can be observed. In the ailments of the eyes or head or for quelling leprosy, the sun shall be worshipped and the brahmins fed for a day, a month, a year or three years.

27-28. If the action meritorious or otherwise that has begun to fructify is sufficiently strong, the ailment, old age etc. are alleviated. The repetition of the mantras of the favourite deity accords the respective benefits of the day of the week. The first day of the week dedicated to the sun has the special merit of the removal of sin, especially for brahmins.

29. For the sake of riches, the intelligent devotee shall worship Lakṣmī etc. on Monday with cooked rice soaked in ghee and shall feed brahmin couples.

30. For alleviating ailments the devotee shall worship Kālī and others on Tuesday. He shall feed brahmins with an Āḍhaka (a measure) of cooked rice, the pulse, black gram and green gram.

31. The scholarly devotee shall worship Viṣṇu with curd-rice on Wednesday. Sons, friends, womenfolk etc. will always be well-nourished for ever.

32. A person who seeks longevity shall worship the deities for their gratification, with sacred thread, cloth, milk and ghee on Thursday.

33. On Friday, for the sake of enjoyment of worldly pleasures, the devotee shall worship devas with concentration. Brahmins should be propitiated with the cooked food consisting of six flavours.⁷⁷

34-35. Good cloth should be presented to women to

77. Six flavours are : (1) pungent, (2) sour, (3) sweet, (4) salt, (5) bitter and (6) astringent.