

or in the house itself. No man shall take bath against the conventions of locality or the convenience of the season.

10-11. Hot water bath shall be avoided on sundays, Śrāddha days, Saṅkrānti days, at the times of eclipse, on days of Great Charity and fast, in holy centres and during the days of impurity due to death or birth in the family. In the holy ponds and rivers one shall take bath facing the east with great devotion.

12. Oil bath shall be taken on particular days of the week according to convention in the society. If one is accustomed to take oil bath everyday or if one is using scented oil breaking the convention, it is not faulty.

13. Otherwise one should avoid Śrāddha days, days of eclipse, fast days and the first day of the lunar fortnight for oil baths. Except on the days of eclipse mustard oil can be used on other days.

14. Bath shall be taken after due consideration of the place and season duly. He shall face either the north or the east when taking bath.

15. He shall never take bath wearing another man's clothes. He shall take bath in pure clothes and shall think on his favourite deities.

16. If he wears during the night another man's clothes, the same are not impure, hence there is no harm in taking bath with those clothes on but after taking bath they must be washed and returned.

17. After bath he shall perform water libation propitiating gods, sages and the manes. Thereafter washed and dried clothes shall be worn and Ācamana performed again.

18. In a clean place washed and smeared with cowdung, the devotee shall take his seat, O Brahmins.

19. The seat shall be made of wood or a cloth-cover. A seat of diverse colours is conducive to the achievement of all desires.

20. Or he can have the hide of a deer for a seat. He shall sit on it and apply Tripuṇḍra with the ashes.

21. Prayers, penance and charity shall be performed with due markings of Tripuṇḍra on the forehead for sure results. If ashes are not available marking may be done with holy water.