

others are mere Kṣatriyas. A merchant dealing in grains etc. is a Vaiśya and others of his caste are mere "Vañiks"

6. A person rendering service to Brahmins, Kṣatriyas and Vaiśyas is called a Śūdra. A working agriculturist is a Vṛṣala and the others are Dasyus.

7. It is the duty of everyone of the four castes to get up early in the morning and sit facing the east and meditate on gods. He shall then think about the various acts of virtue, of matters regarding monetary dealings, the problems connected with them, the sources of income and the items of expenditure.

8. The direction in which one casts one's first glance on waking up indicates the good or bad that is likely to attend one on that day—the eight effects in order are—longevity, hatred, death, sin, fortune, sickness, nourishment and strength.

9. The last yāma (3 hours) of the night is called Uṣā and the latter half of it is sandhi (period of conjunction). A brahmin shall get up at that hour and answer the calls of nature.

10. It must be in a place far off from the house. It must be a covered place. He shall sit facing the north. If it is not possible due to any obstacle he can sit facing other directions.

11. He must never sit in front of water, fire, a brahmin or the idol of any god. He must screen the penis with the left hand and the mouth with the right.

12. After evacuating the bowels, the faeces should not be looked at. Water drawn out in a vessel should be used for cleaning (i.e. no one should sit inside the tank or river-water for cleaning purpose).

13. Any way no one shall enter the holy tanks and rivers dedicated to deities, manes etc. and frequented by the sages. The rectum must be cleaned with mud seven, five or three times.

14. The penis must be cleaned with mud as large as a cucumber fruit and the quantity of mud for the purification of the rectum shall be Prasṛti (half a handful). After the purification of the excretory organs, hands and feet must be washed and gargling shall be done for eight times.