

काम, क्रोध, मद, मत्सर, दम्भ and लोभ. And, therefore, in order to avoid the appearance of fickleness the Queen has taken advantage of the observance to show that she has laid aside her anger, which she really has.

सौम्यवाचनं = स्वास्तिवायनम्, presents of sweetmeats. These are given to Brahmans, officiating priests, and virtuous married women (सुवासिनो) on the occasion of the fulfilment of a vow, or the completion of certain ceremonies undertaken to be performed within a certain time (व्रतोद्घाटन), or on certain religious holidays. The *vāyana*, for so it is generally called, is mostly given by women and consists of sweetmeats such as lādus, or fruits such as mangoes or plantains. The name is now corrupted into *vāṇa*. A *vāyana* is not given to a member of one's own family but to strangers. The Queen could not therefore give a *vāyana* to the King, but she gives it, as will be apparent further on, to Vidūshaka and to the Kanchukin because they are Brahmans. Women give *vāyanas* on the occasion of the *Mangalā Gaurī pūja*, i. e. on the Tuesdays of the month of S'rāvaṇa, on the *Jyeshṭha-s'uddha-purnimā*, when the sacred banyan tree—वटः—is worshipped in commemoration of the revival of Sāvitrī's husband well known to readers of the *Mahābhārata*—the rite being called the *Vaṭasāvitrī-vrata*; on this occasion the *vāyana* consists of dry dates, plantains, and chiefly mangoes and jack-fruit and jambu fruits, presented to married women who in return make similar presents. On the 6th of the light half of S'rāvaṇa a *vāyana* is given consisting of *Khichadi* (rice cooked in jaggery and in fried muga pulse with ghee) and cucumber which has its stem unremoved. It is given to Brahmans and Suvâsinis. On the day of the *Makara-Sankrānti*, or the day on which the Sun enters the Capricornus, married women give *vāyanas* to Brahmans and Suvâsinis, consisting of sesamum seeds, carrots, pieces of sugarcane, green peas or gram, and wheat, all put in a new earthen pot covered with a new eathern