

who applied illusory powers. Kṛṣṇa broke his car and killed him.

Kṛṣṇa went as an ambassador of the Pāṇḍavas to Duryodhana. He was sought to be made prisoner in vain; came back determined to declare war. In the war served as Arjuna's charioteer, and after the war Kṛṣṇa condoled with Dhṛtarāṣṭra and after anointing Yudhiṣṭhira, returned to Dvārakā.

One day there came Kuçaila, a Brāhmaṇa classmate of Kṛṣṇa, a poor man with many children. Induced by his wife he visited Kṛṣṇa who welcomed him with Rukmiṇi, indulged in talks of old school days, partook of the *prthuka* rice which Kuçaila's wife had sent, and sent him away after keeping him for a night.<sup>34</sup>

Left for Syamantapañcaka for solar eclipse, met Gopis there and taught them the nature of the Absolute. Sages waited on him and praised his glory. His joy at Vasudeva's sacrifice. Honoured Nanda. Praised by his father, Kṛṣṇa replied that Ātma is only one. At the request of Devakī to get back all her sons killed by Kamsā, Kṛṣṇa entered Sutam and with leave of Bali, took them to his mother who embraced them in affection. These children who were degraded gods gained their old form and went to heaven.<sup>35</sup>

Subhadrā was his sister, and Arjuna carried her off with his knowledge and against the wish of Balarāma. He went with sages to Mithilā where was his Brāhmaṇa devotee Śrutadeva. The latter and the king Maithilā welcomed him and requested him to stay. Kṛṣṇa did not like to disoblige them and so stayed in both houses taking two different forms, thus purifying Nimi line, and pleasing Śrutadeva.<sup>36</sup>

Performed *Aśvamedha* sacrifice in the course of which he had to go to Vaikuṇṭha with Arjuna to recover the lost children of a Dvārakā Brāhmaṇa who preferred a complaint. After return with the lost boy, he had his *avabhṛta* cele-

<sup>34</sup>Bhā. X. Chaps. 76-78; 81. 1-13. <sup>35</sup>Ib. X. Chaps. 82-85.

<sup>36</sup>Ib. X. Chap. 86.