

the sages that Garuḍa's visit to Kālindi would be his death.<sup>2</sup>  
Knew the yoga power of Hari.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bhā. IX. 6. 38-55; Vi. IV. 2. 69 to end. <sup>2</sup> Ib. X. 17. 9-11.  
<sup>3</sup> Ib. II. 7. 45.

*Saubhari* (II)—a pupil of Devamitra.

Bhā. XII. 6. 56.

*Saubhari* (III)—a son of Satyā and Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 71. 247.

*Saubharikā*—a daughter of Satyabhāmā.

Br. III. 71. 248.

*Saubhāgyam*—when *pralaya* went up to the mahar-lokam and when the whole world was overwhelmed by *aḥamkāra* there was a dispute between Brahmā and Kṛṣṇa when out of the latter's chest a light in the shape of a Linga came out. It was drunk by Dakṣa son of Brahmā and the result was the birth of Satī. The rest of *rasa* became eight-fold, seven substances bringing fortune and salt.

M. 60. 6-10.

*Saubhāgyavratam*—in honour of Bhavānī.

M. 101. 16.

*Saubhāgyaśayanam*—in honour of Umā; to be begun on Vasanta Śukla tritīyā and continued for a year every tritīyā when Satī married Śiva; after purificatory baths, offer prayers to Umā and also to Śiva in the midst of the eight saubhāgyas by flowers, incense, etc.; at the end a gift of a bed is prescribed; the performer gets desired things and ultimately reaches heaven; he who does it for 12 years, or 7 or 8 lives a happy long life. Madana, Sata-dhanva, Kārtavīrya, Varuṇa and Nandi have done this.

M. 60. 1. 46.