course on devotion to Hari and incidentally gave an account of his own past; how in a previous birth he was a son of a servant-maid in the service of seers and Brahmanas, how he was brought up by the latter with affection, how their association helped him to cultivate devotion to Lord, how after their departure he wandered aimlessly with his mother who soon died, how he was sitting in the forest meditating on the Lord when He appeared in his mind; in a later Kalpa he was born of Brahmā as Nārada;2 advised Haryaśvās on the path of 'not returning' (anivartana) they adopted; with his mind set on Isvara-Brahman advised again their brothers Sabalāśvās in same way and they followed it too; for so advising his sons, he was cursed by Daksa to be always a wanderer with no settled home:3 accompanied Angiras to the court of Citraketu lamenting his child's death; instructed him in Mantropanisad to realise the presence of Sankarsana; showed the king and his relations the Jiva of the dead child but pointing how the Atman alone is eternal; the text of the vidyā imparted to Citraketu; back to Angiras in Brahmaloka; could not find fault with Hara for violating Brahmaloka dharma; told Śuka story of Citraketu; could not comprehend the Great Being;4 could not comprehend Hari's māyā;E cursed Nalakūbera and Manigrīva, sons of Kubera, for their intoxicated pride; his view on the merits of poverty as contrasted with wealth; went to Nara-Nārāyana's abode after cursing Kubera's sons;6 welcomed Brahmā while with Privavrata and his father Manu:<sup>7</sup> called Prācīnabarhis and imparted Adhyātmatatva by narrating the story of Puramjana and explaining by it the relation of Jīva to Paramātma; then he went back to Siddhaloka; met Prācetasas performing austerities on the western sea and advised the quick path to reach Hari; departed to Brahmaloka; sang the praise of Ananta in Brhmasabha;8 advised Hariścandra to pray to Varuna for a child;9 spoke to Ūrvaśi of Purūravas as a handsome person;10