

OM

Om Shree Krishnaya Param Brahmane Namah!

**Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!
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॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

॥ तृतीयस्कन्धः ॥

THRITHEEYASKANDHAH (CANTO THREE)

॥ तृतीयोऽध्यायः - ३ ॥

THRITHEEYOADHYAYAH (CHAPTER THREE)

VidhurOdhdhava Samvaadham (Conversation between Vidhura and Udhddhava)

[This is the continuation of chapter two. Remembrance of playful deeds of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan.]

[This chapter is also highly emotional with the remembrance of the deeds of Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Krishna Bhagawaan by his most devoted disciple and associate Udhddhava. Udhddhava lists many of the wonderful deeds of Sri Krishna. This chapter will conclude with the great charitable donations of Yaadhavaas, Vrishnees, Bhojaas and Anddhakaas to Brahmins to appease Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan. Let us read the details.]

उद्धव उवाच

Udhddhava Uvaacha (Udhddhava Said):

[Udhddhava recollects sweet and playful deeds of his Master, Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan.]

ततः स आगत्य पुरं स्वपित्रो-
श्चिकीर्षया शं बलदेवसंयुतः ।
निपात्य तुङ्गाद्रिपुयूथनाथं
हतं व्यकर्षद्व्यसुमोजसोर्व्याम् ॥ १ ॥

1

Thathassa aagethya puram svapithro-
SChikeershayaa sam Beladhevasamyuthah
Nipaathya Thunggaadhripuyootthanaattham
Hatahm vyekarshadhvyesumojasorvvyam.

In order to release His parents, Vasudhevar and Dhevakeedhevi, from jail and to bring prosperity and happiness to them Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan, who is affectionate and kind to His devotees and votaries, along with His brother Belabhadhra went to the city of Matthura. There, Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan dragged Kamsa, the enemy of the public, down to the floor from his throne and killed. In spite of killing Kamsa the enmity and anger did not subside and therefore He pulled and dragged the body on the floor.

सान्दीपनेः सकृत्प्रोक्तं ब्रह्माधीत्य सविस्तरम् ।
तस्मै प्रादाद्वरं पुत्रं मृतं पञ्चजनोदरात् ॥ २ ॥

2

Saandheepanessakrith proktham Brahmaaddheethya savistharam
Thasmai praadhaadhvaram puthram mritham panjchajenodharaath.

Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan learned all the Vedhaas just by listening once from scholarly sage Saandheepani. As Guru Dhekshina or Reward to Preceptor or Tuition Fees Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan retrieved the life of his son and rewarded to Saandheepani. Saandheepani's son was inside

the stomach of the demon Panjchajena. Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan killed Panjchajena and retrieved and revived the child. [The story can be read in Dhesama Skanddha.]

समाहुता भीष्मककन्यया ये
श्रियः सवर्णेन बुभूषयैषाम् ।
गान्धर्ववृत्त्या मिषतां स्वभागं
जहे पदं मूर्ध्नि दधत्सुपर्णः ॥ ३ ॥

3

Samaahuthaa Bheeshmakakanyayaa ye
Sriyassavarnnena bubhooshayaishaam
Gaanddharvvavrithyaa mishathaam svabhaagam
Jehre padham moordhddhni dheddhathasuparnnah.

Rukmini Dhevi, daughter of Bheeshmaka who the king of Vidherbha was, was the prettiest damsel of the universe at that time. Attracted by the beauty and fortune of Rukmini many kings from all over the world assembled in Vidherbha with the intention of marrying her. While they were all very eagerly watching Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan placed his feet on their heads or by defeating all of them snatched away Rukmini Dhevi in front of their eyes and got married with her under Gaanddharva system. [Gaanddharva system is the arrangement of wedding in secrecy with mutual consent of bride and groom without the knowledge or consent or presence of anyone else.] This arrangement of wedding of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan and Rukmini Dhevi was just like how the king of birds Geruda snatched away the Ambrosia from Heaven while Dhevendhra and other Dhevaas were watching. [Details of the story can be read in Dhesama Skanddha.]

ककुद्गतोऽविद्धनसो दमित्वा
स्वयंवरे नाग्रजितीमुवाह ।
तद्भ्रग्नमानानपि गृध्यतोऽज्ञान्
जघ्नेऽक्षतः शस्त्रभृतः स्वशस्त्रैः ॥ ४ ॥

4

Kakudhmathoavidhddhanaso dhemithvaa
Svayamvare Naagnajitheemuvaaha
Thadhbhagnamaanaanapi griddhyathojnjaan
Jeghneakshathassathrabhrithassvasasthrai.

In a highly proclaimed competition Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan subdued and tied up all the seven uncontrollable bulls, whose noses were not pierced, and wedded to princess Naagnajith. [Normally bull's nose is pierced, and the rope is placed through the hole to control it with that noseband bridle. Without a nose band it is difficult to control charging bulls.] Other kings and suitors attending the competition were badly hurt of their pride and might, due to their defeat in the competition. They all joined together and fought against Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan with various terrible weapons. But Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan either killed or seriously mutilated all of them and took the beautiful Naagnajith and married her with pomp and pride.

प्रियं प्रभुर्ग्राम्य इव प्रियाया
विधित्सुरार्च्छद् द्युतरं यदर्थे ।
वज्र्याद्रवत्तं सगणो रुषान्धः
क्रीडामृगो नूनमयं वधूनाम् ॥ ५ ॥

5

Priyam prebhurgraamya iva priyaayaa
Viddhithsuraarchcchadhdhyutharum yedharththe
Vajryaadhrevaththam sageno rusaanddhah
Kreedamrigo noonamayam vaddhoonaam.

When one of the darling consorts of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan, Sathyabhaama, demanded the Kalpa Tharu or Paarijaatha Tree of heaven without any hesitation and without even thinking of the consequences He went along with her and uprooted and brought Paarijaatha and planted it in her home garden just to please her. [The story detailing how Paarijaatha was brought from heaven to please Sathyabhaama can be read in Dhesama Skanddha.] On the way when Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan was bringing Paarijaatha he was challenged by Dhevendhra. He defeated Dhevendhra and brought Paarijaatha to Dhwaaraka. We think he is just

like a dancing monkey or a doll in front of his wives. Such times his actions are very fickle.

सुतं मृधे खं वपुषा ग्रसन्तं
दृष्ट्वा सुनाभोन्मथितं धरित्र्या ।
आमन्त्रितस्तत्तनयाय शेषं
दत्त्वा तदन्तःपुरमाविवेश ॥ ६॥

6

Sutham mrididhe kham vapushaa gresantham
Dhrishtvaa sunaabhonmatthitham ddharithryaa
Aamanthrithasthaththanayaaya sesham
Dhethvaa thadhanthahpuramaavivesa.

तत्राहतास्ता नरदेवकन्याः
कुजेन दृष्ट्वा हरिमार्तबन्धुम् ।
उत्थाय सद्यो जगृहुः प्रहर्ष-
ब्रीडानुरागप्रहितावलोकैः ॥ ७॥

7

Thathraahrithaasthaa Naradhevakanyaah
Kujena dhrishtvaa Harimaarththabenddhum
Uthtthaaya sadhyo jehrihuh preharsha-
Vreedaanuraagaprehithaavalokaih.

Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan killed Narakaasura, who was big enough to swallow the earth and sky together, with Sudhersan Chakra, the divine weapon he possessed. With the prayers and request of his mother Bhoomidhevi Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan crowned his son as the king's successor. Sixteen thousand queens were jailed by Narakaasura after killing or defeating their husbands. They were all always praying to Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan for help and protection. Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan released and married all of them as they were pleading that there would not be anyone to take care of them and were all praying in the previous births for Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan to be their husband. [Narakaasura is the son of Bhoomidhevi and Maha Vishnu at the

incarnation as Varaaha or Sookara or Boar. Bhagadheththa was his son. These stories will be explained in Dhesama Skanddha.]

आसां मुहूर्त एकस्मिन्नानागारेषु योषिताम् ।
सविधं जगृहे पाणीननुरूपः स्वमायया ॥ ८॥

8

Aasaam muhoorththa ekasminnaanagareshu yoshithaam
Saviddham jegrihe paaneenanuroopassvamaayaaa.

The most beautiful damsels with huge breasts and attractive shapes were living in different homes in Dhwaaraka. Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan, assuming multitudes of different forms with his illusory power, accepted their hands ritually as his wedded wives. [This was to fulfill the wishes of His devotees. This was the boon and blessing for their steadfast devotion to Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan.]

तास्वपत्यान्यजनयदात्मतुल्यानि सर्वतः ।
एकैकस्यां दश दश प्रकृतेर्विबुभूषया ॥ ९॥

9

Thaasvapathyaanyjenayadhaathmathulyaani sarvvathah
Ekaikasyaam dhesa dhesa prekrithervvibubhooshayaa.

In order to display the magnificence of the Illusory Power, Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan created ten sons on each of His Consorts. [It is believed that He had sixteen thousand eight wives and thus might have created One Lakh Sixty Thousand Eighty sons.] And in all respects like beauty, charm, power, bravery, honesty, obedience, devotion to Brahmins etc., all the sons were as good as Him.

कालमागधशाल्वादीननीकै रुन्धतः पुरम् ।
अजीघनत्स्वयं दिव्यं स्वपुंसां तेज आदिशत् ॥ १०॥

10

KaalaMaagaddhaSaalvaadheenaneekai runddhathah puram

Ajeeghanath svayam dhivyam svapumsaam theja aadhisath.

When Jeraasanddha, the king of Maagaddha, who is as terrific as Yemaddharmma Raaja or god of Death to his enemies along with his demonic friends like Saalva and their innumerable forces [at this time twenty-three Akshouhinees] encircled the city of Matthura and attacked them but Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan, son of Nandhagopa, blessed his devout followers like Yaadhavaas, Vrishnees, Saathvathaas, etc. with divine and superhuman powers and defeated or killed most the demonic forces. [At this time Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan did not kill either Jeraasanddha or Saalva because he wanted them to go back and bring all their other forces also so that He can eliminate all of them. He fought with Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan another sixteen more times and destroyed a total of Three Hundred and Ninety-One Akshouhinees – the vastness of this number can be understood when we know that there were only eighteen Akshouhinees on both sides of Kurukshethra battle -. This story will further be explained in Dhesama Skanddha.]

शम्बरं द्विविदं बाणं मुरं बल्वलमेव च ।
अन्यांश्च दन्तवक्त्रादीनवधीत्कांश्च घातयत् ॥ ११ ॥

11

Sambaram Dhvididham Baanam Muram Belvalameva cha
Anyamscha Dhenthavakthraadheenavaddheeth kaamscha ghaathayath

Either by Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan himself or by Belabhadhra or by His other Devotee Followers killed and eliminated other demonic forces like Sambara, Belvala, Baana, Dhvididha, Mura, Dhenthavakthra and their army forces in order to balance virtue and evil in this universe.

अथ ते भ्रातृपुत्राणां पक्षयोः पतितान्नृपान् ।
चचाल भूः कुरुक्षेत्रं येषामापततां बलैः ॥ १२ ॥

12

Attha the bhraathriputhraanaam pakshayoh pathithaannripaan
Chachaala bhoo Kuruksheethram yeshamaapathathaam belaih.

Oh Vidhura! The battlefield of Kurukshethra was shaking when the army forces of both Paandavaas and Kauravaas were marching or moving during the war. There were also hundreds of thousands of strong, mighty and proud kings and emperors on both sides. Both sides were the sons of your two brothers, Ddhritharaashtra and Paandu. Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan joined the side of Paandavaas and by providing divine and illusory power He ensured total destruction. [But for the five Paandavaas and Kripa, Aswaththamaa and Krithavarmma from the enemy side all others of the eighteen Akshouhini warriors were killed in Kurukshethra battle.]

सकर्णदुःशासनसौबलानां
कुमन्त्रपाकेन हतश्रियायुषम् ।
सुयोधनं सानुचरं शयानं
भग्नोरुमुर्व्यां न ननन्द पश्यन् ॥ १३ ॥

13

SakarnnaDhussaasanaSaubelaanaam
Kumanthrapaakena hathasreeyaayusham
Suyoddhanam saanucharam sayaanam
Bhagnorumurvyaam na nanandha pasyan.

With the ill advice of evil-minded people like Sakuni, Karnna, Dhussaasana and others Dhuryodhdhana was bereft of all his associates, friends, close and distant relatives and also lost all his wealth and fortune he accumulated illegitimately. And at the end he was killed with a heavy blow of the club on his thigh by his arch enemy and cousin, Bheemasena. In spite of seeing all these calamities and destructions and the broken thigh and powerless Dhuryodhdhana Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan was not pleased or happy. [Next stanza will clear why Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan was not happy.]

कियान्भुवोऽयं क्षपितोरुभारो
यद्द्रोणभीष्मार्जुनभीममूलैः ।
अष्टादशाक्षौहिणिको मदंशै-
रास्ते बलं दुर्विषहं यदूनाम् ॥ १४ ॥

Kiyaan bhoovoayam kshepithorunhaaro
 YedhDhronaBheeshmaArjjunaBheemamoolaih
 Ashtaadhesaakshauhniko madhamsai-
 RAasthe belam dhurvishaham Yedhoonaam.

Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan thought inside his mind: “This is nothing. With the help of Bheeshma, Dhrona, Arjjuna, Bheema and all, only a small portion of the burden that existed on earth had been eliminated. [Bheeshma and Dhrona were mentioned because they were the driving forces to kill the forces on the side of Paandavaas and hence they were also helpful to eliminate the burden of the earth.] Now Yaadhavaas belonging to the dynasty of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan are still remaining as a huge burden on earth and hence it can be reduced only if they are also completely destroyed. Then only the earth’s burden can be reduced to some considerable extent and balanced.”

मिथो यदैषां भविता विवादो
 मध्वामदाताम्रविलोचनानाम् ।
 नैषां वधोपाय इयानतोऽन्यो
 मय्युद्यतेऽन्तर्दधते स्वयं स्म ॥ १५॥

Mittho yedhaishaam bhavithaa vivaadho
 Maddhvaamadhaathaamravilochanaanaam
 Naishaam vaddhopaaya iyaanathoanyo
 Mayyudhytheanthardhdheddhathe svayam sma.

“As there was no alternative Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan wished Yaadhavaas to fight each other and stab to death. With that intention Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan arranged a picnic for the entire Yaadhavaas and other groups of Dhwaaraka. And for enjoyment and merriment Yaadhavaas started drinking with indirect or assumed permission of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan. With the influence of drinking, they got intoxicated and their eyes turned red like copper and started brawling which led to a quarrel and ultimately ended up in a serious fight. In that fight each and every one of Yaadhavaas were killed.”

एवं सञ्चिन्त्य भगवान्स्वराज्ये स्थाप्य धर्मजम् ।
नन्दयामास सुहृदः साधूनां वर्त्म दर्शयन् ॥ १६॥

16

Evam sanjchinthya Bhagawaan svaraajye stthaapya Ddharmmajam
Nandhayaamaasa suhrdhassaaddhonaam varthma dhersayan.

Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan, thinking as stated above, crowned, and enthroned Yuddhishtira as the emperor of the universe with the intention of maintaining piety and righteousness and legitimate rule all over. Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan, who is the annihilator of demon Maddhu and hence renowned as Maddhusoodhana, after performing these apparently material activities adopted an ascetic path to show the world the unmatched value of asceticism. [Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan was the ultimate authority and Yuddhishtira had clearly expressed that and requested Him to take over the control of the universe. But He renounced any material status or position as king or emperor and chose to be a true ascetic.]

उत्तरायां धृतः पूरोर्वशः साध्वभिमन्युना ।
स वै द्रौण्यस्त्रसञ्छिन्नः पुनर्भगवता धृतः ॥ १७॥

17

Uththaraayaam ddhrithah PoororvamsassaaddhvAbhimanyunaa
Saa vai Dhraunyasthrasamcchinnah punarBhagawathaa ddhrithah.

In order to maintain the dynasty of Puru Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan, the embodiment of compassion and kindness, entered into the womb of Uththara and protected the child without being harmed by the Brahmaasthra shot by Aswaththamaa with the intention of erasing the Puru dynasty from the face of this earth. [This story will be explained in many different places.]

अयाजयद्धर्मसुतमश्वमेधैस्त्रिभिर्विभुः ।
सोऽपि क्षमामनुजै रक्षन् रेमे कृष्णमनुव्रतः ॥ १८॥

18

Ayaajeyadhddharmmasuthamasvameddhaisthibhirvibhuh
Soapi kshmaamanujai rekshan reme Krishnamanuvrathah

The Primordial Lord, Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan, encouraged and induced to conduct three Aswameddha Yaagaas by Yuddhishtira, the son of Yemaddharmmaraaja. Yuddhishtira with the help and support of his younger brothers ruled the country exactly according to the wishes and directions of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan.

भगवानपि विश्वात्मा लोकवेदपथानुगः ।
कामान् सिषेवे द्वार्वत्यामसक्तः साङ्ख्यमास्थितः ॥ १९॥

19

Bhagawaanapi viswaathmaa lokavedhapatthaanugah
Kaamaan sisheve dhwaarvathyaamasakthassaamkhyamaastthithah.

Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan is the Soul and the Life Energy of the Universe. Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan was living in Dhwaaraka strictly in conformity with Vedhic norms as an ardent votary of Brahmins and as an obedient son to His parents and by strictly observing the Chaathurvarnya Ddharmmaas. At the same time, He was living as fully detached and totally independent of the material activities and material involvement as a strict observer of Saamkhya Philosophy.

स्निग्धस्मितावलोकेन वाचा पीयूषकल्पया ।
चरित्रेणानवद्येन श्रीनिकेतेन चात्मना ॥ २०॥

20

Snigdhasmithaavalokena vaachaa peeyooshakalpayaa
Charithreanaanavadhyena Sreenikethena chaathmanaa.

इमं लोकममुं चैव रमयन् सुतरां यदून् ।
रेमे क्षणदया दत्तक्षणस्त्रीक्षणसौहृदः ॥ २१॥

21

Imam lokamamum chaiva remayan sutharaam Yedhoon
Reme kshenadhayaa dheththakshenasthreekshenasauhridhah.

Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan is the one with the most attractive and gentle and sweet smile on his face. His words are like ambrosia and are panacea to all material distresses. He possesses a flower like smooth and fragrant body. He entertained and brought all the Gopikaas who were anxiously waiting for his arrival and all the Yaadhavaas who were his staunch devotees to ecstasy of blissful happiness. He was enjoying and He was making all others in this world and in other worlds enjoy with his playful divine deeds. [The mankind, the Rishees, the Dhevaas and all other species were in blissful happiness with His presence.]

तस्यैवं रममाणस्य संवत्सरगणान् बहून् ।
गृहमेधेषु योगेषु विरागः समजायत ॥ २२ ॥

22

Thasyaivam remamaanasya samvathsaragenaan behoon
Grihameddhesu yogeshu viraagassamajaayatha.

As Lord Vaasudheva Sri Krishna Bhagawaan was enjoying Himself and entertaining and enticing his devotees for a long time He thought and felt a sort of detachment from all such material activities.

दैवाधीनेषु कामेषु दैवाधीनः स्वयं पुमान् ।
को विश्रम्भेत योगेन योगेश्वरमनुव्रतः ॥ २३ ॥

23

Dheiwaaddheeneshu kaameshu Dheiwaaddheenah svayam pumaan
Ko visrambetha yogena uogeswaramanuvratha.

All living and nonliving entities, activities, particles, and substances of this universe are controlled by the Transcendental and Primordial incarnation of Lord Sri Maha Vishnu as Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan. All prosperities and distresses and all enjoyments and non-enjoyments of the material beings are also under His control. Therefore, those who are true devotees of

Yogeswara Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan would not have any attachment with material pleasures and pains. [True devotees of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan would be renunciated personalities or ascetics.]

पुर्या कदाचित्क्रीडद्विर्यदुभोजकुमारकैः ।
कोपिता मुनयः शेषुर्भगवन्मतकोविदाः ॥ २४॥

24

Puryaam kadhaachith kreedadhbirYedhuBhojakumaarakaih
Kopithaa munayah sepurBhagawanmathakovidhaah.

One day when the young Yaadhava, Bhoja and Vrishni boys were fully enjoying their routine plays and games a group of Sanyaasees or the Sages, those who were aware of the intention of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan, met with them. As wished by Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan and destined by fate the boys acted mischievously and the Sanyaasees got angry with them. Out of anger those Sanyaasees cursed the boys. [Saamba, the son of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan and Jaambavathi, disguised as pregnant and requested the Sanyaasees to predict whether the child would be a girl or a boy. Sanyaasees cursed that it would be a piece of wrought iron. The story will be detailed later.]

ततः कतिपयैर्मासैर्वृष्णिभोजान्धकादयः ।
ययुः प्रभासं संहृष्टा रथैर्देवविमोहिताः ॥ २५॥

25

Thathah kathipayairmmaasairVrishniBhojaAnddhakaadhayah
Yeyuh prebhaasam samhrishtaa retthairdhevavimohithaah.

The Yaadhavaas, Vrishnees, Bhojaas and Anddhakaas were all actually incarnation of gods for the purpose of supporting Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan. Being enticed and induced by Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan all Yaadhavaas, Vrishnees, Bhojaas and Anddhakaas went for a picnic like pilgrimage trip to Prebhaasa after a few months of above incident of curses by sages.

तत्र स्नात्वा पितृन् देवान् ऋषींश्चैव तदम्भसा ।

तर्पयित्वाथ विप्रेभ्यो गावो बहुगुणा ददुः ॥ २६॥

26

Thathra snaathvaa pithrin dhevaanrisheemschaiva thadhambhasaa
Tharppayithvaattha viprebhyo gaavo behugunaa dhedhuh.

After reaching Prebhaasa first they all took an ablutionary bath and then offered libation to their forefathers, gods, sages and deities for their satisfaction and appeasement. Then they offered generous charities and donated decorated cows to Brahmins.

हिरण्यं रजतं शय्यां वासांस्यजिनकम्बलान् ।
यानं रथानिभान्कन्या धरां वृत्तिकरीमपि ॥ २७॥

27

Hiranyam rejatham syyaavaasaamsyajinakambalaan
Yaanam retthaanibhaan kanyaa ddharaam vriththikareemapi.

अन्नं चोरुरसं तेभ्यो दत्त्वा भगवदर्पणम् ।
गोविप्रार्थासवः शूराः प्रणेमुर्भुवि मूर्धभिः ॥ २८॥

28

Annam choruresam thebhyo dhethvaa Bhagawatharppanam
Govipraarthththaasavah sooraah praanerbhuvih moordhddhibhiih.

The Yaadhavaas, Vrishnees, Bhojaas and Anddhakaas were born with the purpose of servicing and protecting the Brahmins and animals, especially cows. Therefore, they offered in abundance gold, silver, different types of silk and muslin clothing, blankets, beautiful and attractive carpets, comfortable beddings, elephants, chariots, carts and other vehicles, very fertile land properties, virgin girls, tasty food items those could be preserved for long time and other useful items with the intention of attaining blessings of Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan as they were aware that He can be appeased by such charities to Brahmins and by feeding cows. After

providing charity offerings to Brahmins, they prostrated at their feet for their grace and blessings.

इति श्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे पारमहंस्यां संहितायां
तृतीयस्कन्धेविदुरोद्धवसंवादे तृतीयोऽध्यायः ॥ ३॥

Ithi Sreemat Bhaagawathe Mahaa Puraane Paaramahamsyaam
Samhithaayaam
Thritheeyaskanddhe VidhurOdhdhavasamvaadhe
Thritheeyoaddhyaayah

Thus, we conclude the Third Chapter named the Conversation between Vidhura and Udhddhava of the (these are mainly Udhddhava's remembrance of his Master Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan) Third Canto of the Most Divine and the Supreme Most and Greatest Mythology known as Sreemad Bhagawatham.

Om Shree Krishnaya Param Brahmane Namah!
Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!
Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!
Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!