

as it came from the cow,² or was used with grain to make a 'mess cooked with milk' (*kṣīra-pākam odanam*).³ It was also used for mixing with Soma (*Abhiśri*, *Āśir*). From it butter (*Ghrta*) was made. Milk was also curdled, the *Pūtikā* and *Kvala* plants, among others, being used for the purpose.⁴ The curdled milk (*Dadhi*) was undoubtedly used for food; and a kind of cheese is perhaps referred to in one passage of the *Rigveda*.⁵ Goat's milk (*aṇa-kṣīra*) is also mentioned.⁶

² i. 62, 9; 180, 3; iii. 30, 4.

³ Rv. viii. 77, 10; Av. xiii. 2, 20. Cf. *kṣīra-śrī*, 'milk-mixed,' *Taittiriya Saṃhitā*, iv. 4, 0, 1; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, viii. 57, etc.

⁴ *Taittiriya Saṃhitā*, ii. 5, 3, 5.

⁵ vi. 48, 18.

⁶ *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xiv. 1, 2, 13; see *Aja*.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 63, 226, 226, 268.

Kṣīraudana, 'rice cooked with milk,' is mentioned frequently in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa* (ii. 5, 3, 4; xi. 5, 7, 5, etc.).

Kṣudra-sūktas, 'makers of short hymns,' is the name given in the *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*¹ to the authors of certain hymns of the *Rigveda*. Cf. *Mahāsūkta*.

¹ ii. 2, 2. Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 212, and Macdonell, *Bṛhaddevatā*, notes on iii. 116.

Kṣumpa is a word occurring only in one passage of the *Rigveda*,¹ where it seems to mean a 'bush.' The *Nirukta*² identifies it with the *Ahichatraka*, a 'mushroom.'

¹ i. 84, 8.

² v. 16. Cf. Benfey, *Sāmaveda, Glossar*, 53.

Kṣura occurs three times in the *Rigveda*. The word appears to have the general sense of 'blade'¹ in one passage,² possibly also in another,³ where it is said that the hare swallowed a

¹ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 61, 69. Cf. 13, 292 (as 'knife' in the Epic).

² i. 166, 10 (*paviṣu kṣurāḥ* on the felines of the Maruts' car; possibly 'razors' may be meant, as Max Müller

says in his note on this passage, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 235, n. 4).

³ x. 28, 9, where Śāyana renders it as meaning 'having claws.' The later tradition ascribes the swallowing to a goat.