

Madya, 'intoxicating liquor,' is not mentioned until the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,¹ where it occurs in the compound *madya-pā*, 'drinking intoxicating liquor.'

¹ v. II, 5. The word is found in the Epic and often in the Dharmaśāstras, as well as in medical texts.

Madra denotes a people who are mentioned in the Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad;¹ **Kāpya Patañcala** was then living among them. Their name appears elsewhere in Vedic literature, only in that of a branch, the **Uttara Madras**, the 'northern Madras,' who are referred to in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa² as living beyond the Himālaya (*pareṇa Himavantam*) in the neighbourhood of the **Uttara Kurus**, probably, as Zimmer³ conjectures, in the land of Kaśmīr. The Madras mentioned in the Upaniṣad were, like the **Kurus**, probably settled somewhere in **Kurukṣetra** in the **Madhyadeśa** or 'Middle Land.' Cf. **Madragāra**.

¹ iii. 3, 1; 7, 1

² viii. 14, 3

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 102.

Madra-gāra Śaungāyani ('descendant of Sunḡa') is the name of a teacher, whose pupil was **Kāmboja Aupamanyava** in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹ Zimmer² concludes, with probability, that these names point to a connexion of the Kambojas and the Madras.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 102.

Madhu denotes anything sweet used as food, and especially drink, 'mead,'¹ a sense often found in the Rīgveda.² More precisely it denotes either 'Soma'³ or 'milk,'⁴ or less often

¹ The word is etymologically identical with Greek μέθυ, 'intoxicating drink,' and Anglo-Saxon *medu*, 'mead.'

² Used as an adjective, 'sweet,' in Rv. i. 90, 6, 8; 187, 2; iii. 1, 8; iv. 34, 2; 42, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxviii. 10, etc.; as a substantive, Rv. i. 154, 4; ii. 37, 5; iii. 39, 6; iv. 38,

10, etc.; Av. vi. 69, 1; ix. 1, 22; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 2, 4, 13, etc.

³ Rv. i. 19, 9; ii. 19, 2; 34, 5; 36, 4; iii. 43, 3; iv. 18, 13, etc.

⁴ Rv. i. 117, 6; 169, 4; 177, 3; iii. 8, 1; vii. 24, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, vi. 2, etc.