

It will be interesting to historians and archæologists to know that in distant Ceylon where centuries have passed by without perceptible changes in the social and religious conditions of the country, there are still living worthy successors of the ancient Buddhist Sangha. The venerable High-Priest Sumangala still lives and dresses as did Buddhist monks in the time of Buddha in the fifth century B. C., more than two millenniums ago. He leads the life of a Bikkhu and is in every respect a noble representative of the religion of the Enlightened One, the Buddha, in its most pristine and original form.

We hope that the Rev. Sumangala's strength and health will be preserved beyond the common measure of human life, so as to enable him to continue the good work in the interest of the study of Sanscrit and Pāli, and the general elevation of his countrymen.

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### MY HOUSE.

This moving house that you call me,  
 Is growing old and I can see  
 That it is weak, and here and there  
 I find some things beyond repair.  
 You err in thinking it is me  
 For I am what you cannot see.  
 Within, I tread the well-worn floor  
 Or stand beside my prison door  
 That outward swung in days of yore.  
 'Tis useless now, it swings no more.  
 Without my house, I see nor hear  
 Some things that once to me were dear,  
 And o'er my roof the chilly flow  
 Of Winter piles its drifts of snow.  
 Yet all within is still aglow  
 With earnest life, and every thing  
 Wears on its face the joys of Spring.

E. A. BRACKETT.<sup>1</sup>

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### BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTES.

THE GREEK IN ENGLISH. First Lessons in Greek. By *Thomas Dwight Goodell*, Assistant Professor in Yale College. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1889. Pages, vii, 138.

This useful little book will be welcome not only to educators but also to the public at large. It undertakes to teach just enough Greek to afford the reader a pretty thorough comprehension of the Greek ingredients of his mother tongue, and

<sup>1</sup> Mr. E. A. Brackett, Chief of the State Fish Commission of Massachusetts wrote a book, *The World We Live In*, which will be interesting to all who love to dwell on the mysteries of the soul. It contains stories which are presumably imagination and not direct experiences of the author, but back of them is the investigating spirit of the Society for Psychical Research. When Alfred Russell Wallace visited this country in 1886-1887 he sent his picture to Mr. Brackett, requesting an interview, and when they met both found themselves to be in pretty close agreement. Mr. Brackett is approaching his eighty-sixth year and is still hale and strong. We take pleasure in publishing, with his permission, the lines which he sent us in a recent letter.

we learn from the Preface (p. vi) that "the idea of the book and its general plan were first suggested by Mr. Henry Holt. Despite his disclaimer (printed without the author's knowledge in a note to the first edition, and suppressed at his urgent request in the second one), it remains true, that if the little volume accomplishes anything, *to him primarily the credit will be due.*"

While the suggestion came from a business man, the plan has been well executed by Mr. Goodell, who presents just enough to give a fair insight into the nature of the Greek language, even some of its most characteristic details, without overburdening the student. We say "student" not "reader", for it is a matter of course that the book cannot be merely read but must be studied, for, as the author correctly remarks in the Preface, "There is no royal road to knowledge." But, after all, this method is the best attempt at making Greek easy to the English-speaking world. The book can be used without a teacher, and will at the same time rouse the interest of all who care to trace the roots of the English tongue back to their origin. There are constant references to English words of Greek etymology, and thus we become acquainted with those elements of the ancient Greek language which extend down to our own time as living parts of our current English speech. The book is just sufficient for all the needs of an English scholar, and there is enough grammar in it (for whatever is given is exact) to make it serviceable to a high school boy to lay a good foundation for a more advanced course in Greek.

P. C.

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HISTORICAL AND LINGUISTIC STUDIES IN LITERATURE RELATED TO THE NEW TESTAMENT. Issued under the direction of the Department of Biblical and Patristic Greek. Volume I., Part I.: The Virgin Birth. By *Allan Hoben*, Ph. D. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1903. Pages, 87. Price, \$ .50.

The University of Chicago is publishing now *Historical and Linguistic Studies in Literature, Related to the New Testament*. In the first volume which lies before us, Allan Hoben treats the difficult subject of the "Virgin Birth." The Preface states that the author does not discuss the bearing which the results of his study may have upon the historical criticism of the New Testament and theology proper, but he takes the authority as found in the New Testament, and traces the history of its interpretation and use throughout the ante-Nicean period.

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RESPONSE IN THE LIVING AND NON-LIVING. By *Jagadis Chunder Bose, M. A., D. Sc.* With Illustrations. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1902. Pages, xiii, 218. Price, 10s. 6d.

The author, a native Hindu, the descendant of a good Brahman family, and possessed of a scientific education, has done creditable work in investigating electrical phenomena, and this book embodies the most important results of his experiences, which are closely related to the work of Prof. Augustus Waller of London, who is frequently referred to. The general conclusion of Mr. Bose may be stated as much as possible in his own words as follows:

"The irritability of tissue . . . for response, electrical or mechanical, was found to depend on its physiological activity. Under certain conditions it could be converted from the responsive to an irresponsive state, either temporarily as by anesthetics, or permanently as by poisons. When thus made permanently irresponsive by any means, the tissue was said to have been killed. . . . From this observed fact

—that a tissue when killed passes out of the state of responsiveness into that of irresponsiveness; and from a confusion of 'dead' things with inanimate matter, it has been tacitly assumed that inorganic substances, like dead animal tissues, must necessarily be irresponsive, or incapable of being excited by stimulus—an assumption which has been shown to be gratuitous.

"Living response in all its diverse manifestations is found to be only a repetition of responses seen in the inorganic. There is in it no element of mystery or caprice, such as we must admit to be applied in the assumption of a hypermechanical vital force, acting in contradiction or defiance of those physical laws that govern the world of matter. . . . There is no necessity for the assumption of vital force. . . . These things are determined, not by the play of an unknowable and arbitrary vital force, but by the working of laws that know no change, acting equally and uniformly throughout the organic and the inorganic worlds."

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RAJA-CEKHARA'S KARPURA-MANJARĪ. A Drama by the Indian Poet Rajacekhara (about 900 A. D.). Critically Edited in the Original Prakrit, with a Glossarial Index, and an Essay on the Life and Writings of the Poet. By *Sten Konow* of the University of Christiania, Norway, and translated into English with notes by *Charles Rockwell Lanman*, Professor of Sanskrit in Harvard University. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 1901. Pages, xxvi, 303.

The fourth volume of the Harvard Oriental series is a text-edition of an ancient Indian drama, written in Prakrit, edited by Sten Konow, Professor of the University of Christiania, Norway. It has been translated into English and is commented upon and explained by Charles Rockwell Lanman, Professor of Sanskrit and Pāli of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. The play characterises the taste of ancient India, and will prove interesting in spite of its many crudities. The prologue of the director and the assistant of the stage manager remind one of similar formalities in Shakespeare's time. It opens and concludes with a benediction. The plot is a court intrigue, which originates through a drunken magician who is introduced to the king and produces at his request a beautiful girl, the heroine of the play. The king falls in love with her, but the queen keeps her imprisoned in her palace. Interviews, however, take place, in which the king's jester plays an important part. Finally, the queen insists on the king marrying another princess, her purpose being to draw away his attention from the heroine. The king yields, and when the marriage ceremony is performed the princess turns out to be the same person whom the magician has introduced. Thus, the king and the spectators are satisfied, and the queen who seems to pose as the intriguer in the play is outwitted. Some of the songs and other incidental features of the play are not without beauty. The text is carefully edited, and Professor Lanman's notes, vocabulary, and translation render the study of it easy.

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ELIJAH. A Historical Poem. By the *Rev. F. W. Parkes, M. A.* London: S. W. PARTRIDGE & CO. Pages, vi, 59.

The theme of this poem is a little too difficult to be carried out without naturally becoming a failure, and our poet probably feels himself that he has undertaken too much. Its hero is Elijah, the prophet, who flees for his life, and takes refuge on Mount Sinai, where he hides in a cave and hears the Lord pass by. The Lord is not in the fire, not in the storm, but in the still small voice. This same Elijah

is expected to announce the Messiah, a hope that prevails all over the Orient (p. 43):

“And still the question rose from eager lips :  
‘Elijah comes—when will Elijah come?’”

The main lesson which our author wishes to impress is given in the Prologue, where we read in answer to the question of a humble man who fears to have lived in vain :

“None lives for God in vain who humbly strives.  
The pages of God’s book are good men’s lives  
Writ by His hand unseen ; forgotten deeds  
Of love and truth despised are buried seeds  
That ripen in the sun of after years,  
When watered by the rain of human tears.”

The poem is accompanied by a prefatory note on Elijah and the lesson of Elijah’s history (pp. iii.–vi.), a list of books on the subject, both geographical and historical, including references to later traditions (pp. vi.–viii.); and finally a few critical notes justifying the poet’s intentions in special cases (pp. 53 ff.). The book concludes with an Epilogue, winding up with the lesson :

“Love made and makes, and Love the world sustains.  
Fear not ; the world may pass, yet love remains.”

PRINCIPLES AND IDEALS FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. An Essay in Religious Pedagogy. By *Ernest De Witt Burton* and *Shailer Mathews*, Professors in the University of Chicago. Chicago : The University of Chicago Press. 1903. Pages, vii, 207.

The authors have been engaged in Sunday School work for years and have devoted special attention to Biblical instruction. In this volume they present suggestions to others who work in the same line and show the difficulty in applying the new methods of Bible study to Sunday School courses. The authors deem it important to insist that the authority of the Biblical writer, the prophet or apostle, or Christ,—whoever it is that may be the ultimate source of information in a given passage should be upheld, otherwise they believe in allowing free scope for investigation. To express this principle in the authors’ own words : “Appeal to authority, namely, not the authority of the teacher, or of his church, but that of the prophet, apostle, or Christ whose words are quoted—that is, broadly speaking, of the Scripture—will be by most minds recognised as legitimate and felt to be powerful.”

In this way they hope to avoid all difficulties in the religious development of the child or the young man. They say : “As he grows older he will find little temptation to abandon his early faith. The ‘discrepancies’ of the Bible which have played such havoc both with the faith of the literalist and the conscience of the apologist will dissolve before him. A young Christian so trained will, as he reaches maturity, see the growth of the divine element in human experience, and will welcome all truth.”

JEWISH CEREMONIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CUSTOMS. By *William Rosenau*, Ph. D. Baltimore, Md. : The Friedenwald Company. 1903. Pages, 193.

The peculiarities of Hebrew life and institutions are fast disappearing. Where the Jews are kindly received they are inclined to adopt the habits of the country,

dropping at the same time their own, and many children of Israelitic families have scarcely any knowledge of their traditional rites. It is praiseworthy that Dr. William Rosenau devotes a little book to the purpose of recording and explaining the several Jewish customs of worship both in the synagogue and at home. He explains the utensils, the worship on Sabbath and week days, the Passover and fasts, the Tishri holidays and half-holidays, the redemption of the first-born, marriage, divorce and mourning, and also the ritualistic slaughtering of animals. The book is neatly illustrated, and will be welcome not only to Jews but also to archæologists, who are interested in Jewish institutions.

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STUDIES IN THE EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY. By *Richard T. Ely*, Professor of Political Economy, etc., in the University of Wisconsin. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1903. Pages, xviii, 497. Price, \$1.25.

Richard T. Ely, Professor of Political Economy of the University of Wisconsin, has been before the public for many years writing magazine articles, and popularising the several topics of his speciality. This book contains the gist of his investigations on the evolution of society, industrial as well as economic, and the recent tendencies in our present conditions. The first part treats the subject in its general aspect, the second one takes up special problems such as competition, progress and race improvement, monopolies and trusts, municipal ownership of natural monopolies, concentration and diffusion of wealth, inheritance of property, labor questions, trades unionism, child labor, the employer's liability, etc., and finally, the possibilities of social reform.

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GESAMMELTE AUFSÄTZE ZUR PHILOSOPHIE UND LEBENSANSCHAUUNG. Von *Rudolf Eucken* Leipzig: Dürr'sche Buchhandlung. 1893. Pages, 242. Price, 4 20 Marks.

Rudolf Eucken of Jena, well known to our readers by his contributions to *The Monist*, and one of the leading philosophers of Germany, has collected in one volume a series of essays and lectures on general topics, and of speeches in reminiscence of several prominent personalities. Professor Eucken is always thoughtful and instructive, even if he touches on problems that would have no interest outside of Germany. He is a typical German professor of highest standing, with all the good and ideal qualities that we are wont to associate with that position. He is a warm German patriot, and he dwells with great enthusiasm upon the advance, which since the classical period of Goethe, Schiller, and Kant, has taken place in the national life of the Fatherland.

In the first part of these essays Professor Eucken deals with philosophical subjects of a general nature. The book opens with discussions on the justification of morality; the moral tendencies of the present age; the inner motive of modern life, an appreciation of Germany's position at the beginning of the new century, etc. The second part which is devoted to a discussion of special personalities, treats of Aristotle's opinion of man; Goethe's relation to philosophy; Fichte with reference to the present age; Fröbel as a champion of soul culture, Runeberg, Seebeck, and Steffensen. A further instalment consists of essays on religious and the religio-philosophical problems, while appendix will be of special interest to professors of philosophy, as it makes some suggestions concerning the study of philosophy and the general advancement of philosophical culture.