

his long ensuing minority he remains as a matter of course a puppet in the hands of the Chinese Imperial Resident.

"In the same way the lesser ecclesiastical dignitary, the hutuketu, will be called back to life to receive again his titles and his rich estates.

"Being puzzled about the ex-Dalai-Lama, I inquired of my friends whether he would be deprived of his spirit, and left to walk about the earth a soulless body. For such, it seemed to me, would be his plight if the emperor of China, or rather the regent who acts in the infant emperor's name, should issue an edict placing the Lama's soul elsewhere. But I found that the Chinese and the Buddhist Tibetans intend to be reasonable in this matter. They say that since the ex-Dalai-Lama was not a good man he could not have been the true incarnation; and it is the intention in selecting the new pontiff to find, not an infant of this day, but a full-grown man of the same age as the deposed Dalai into whom the soul of the predecessor must, they allege, have passed."

### GREEK LAMPS.

BY ALAN S. HAWKESWORTH.

The Rev. A. H. Sayce, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D.; and D.C.L. of Oxford, has contributed to the *Hilprecht Anniversary Volume* an interesting and valuable paper on "The Origin of the Greek Lamp," in which he shows that the very familiar Greek and Roman "sauce-bowl" lamp is first found pictured upon the "boundary stone" inscriptions of the late Cassite dynasty in Babylonia (1700-1400 B. C.), wherein it is the new symbol for the god Nusku, the earlier lamp symbol of this god being merely the primitive pot of oil with a wick, similar to the early Egyptian lamp. This "sauce-bowl" lamp with spout and handle was entirely unknown, apparently, to the Homeric Greeks, and first occurs among the Hellenes of the late sixth and seventh centuries B. C., while in Egypt it is of still more recent, and Alexandrian date.

In the highlands of Asia Minor, however, excavations have uncovered specimens fully as ancient as the earliest Babylonian examples, and while Dr. Sayce believes that the Hittites and Phrygians borrowed the newly invented lamp from the Cassite Babylonians, yet it is quite within the bounds of probability that the borrowing was in the other direction. Or again, inasmuch as the original home of the Cassite invaders of Babylonia is as yet unknown, and since they might very well have come from Phrygia, or elsewhere in the highlands of Asia Minor, may not this lamp have been one of their importations into Babylonia? Its form certainly implies a bronze, not a clay original, and bronze in turn requires a mountainous country, with metallic veins and lodes—all things foreign to the alluvial mud of Babylonia.

### BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTES.

THE PLACE OF PRAYER IN THE MODERN WORLD-VIEW. By *Rev. George Hooper Ferris, D.D.* Pp. 10.

This lecture delivered by Dr. Ferris, the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, Pa., before the Baptist Congress of 1910 in Augusta, Georgia, is a sign of the times in so far as it reflects considerable change of view under the influence of science, accepting a scientific world-conception without surrendering the religious spirit of the church. The following quotations are sufficient to characterize the drift of the author's thought: