As I have pointed out in *Buddhist and Christian Gospels* (4th ed., Vol. I, p. 155) the Greek empire is said to have been converted to Buddhism by the recitation of a Sūtra on Buddha’s omniscience—a Sūtra still extant in the Pāli of the Numerical Collection, Book of Fours. Could we but find this Sūtra in Greek among the ruins in Afghanistan, and especially if we could find a Book of Temptations containing the three aforesaid, the importance of the discovery for the history of religion would be incalculable.

Will not Dr. Stein persuade the Anglo-Indian Government to use its good offices with the Ameer of Afghanistan to make this discovery possible?

NORENDRÖ NATH SEN, A LEADER OF INDIAN THOUGHT.

It is with regret that we chronicle the death of Norendro Nath Sen, of Calcutta, the father of Indo-English journalism and for fifty years editor of *The Indian Mirror*. This paper began as a fortnightly but was soon changed into a weekly and then a daily. Norendro Nath was born in 1843 and attended the Hindu College for a time and took up the study of law, but most of his active life was spent in the management of the *Mirror*, through which he exercised wide influence for the sanest and best in religion, culture, and politics. As evidence of the catholicity of his spirit we note in his obituary in the *Mirror* that among a number of other organizations he was president of the Indian Association, the Bengal Theosophical Society, the Brahma Sam- sad, the Bengal Social Reform Association and the literary section of the Mahabodhi Society. He was a personal and highly esteemed friend of Miss A. Christina Albers with whom our readers are acquainted.

We cannot do better than imitate the *Mirror* in quoting a selection from Norendro Nath’s own editorial on the occasion of the recent jubilee celebration of *The Indian Mirror*. This expression of his social and political creed will show better than any words of our own the loss India suffers in his death.

“We are happy in claiming the Hindu, the Buddhist, the Parsi, the Jain, the Mohammedan, the Christian, the Jew—all as our brethren. We consider the union of East and West as the best means of promoting the happiness of the human race. We are proud of our citizenship of the British Empire, and we are firmly convinced of the Heaven-sent mission of the British in India. We rejoice in our union with England—with her teaching, her traditions, and her sublime humanity. We cherish the profound belief that true ideals of nationalism must be based on moral righteousness. We regard moderation and loyalty as the principal asset of public life. We attach the greatest importance to the removal of social evils, and to the elevation of womanhood and the depressed classes, as being essential to national progress. Above all, we firmly hold that it is righteousness on the part of both the rulers and the ruled that can save India in prosperity and can save her in adversity.”

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTES.


From a speculative turn of mind, yet inclined towards indifference and