E.M. Löffler. Calcutta 10 th january 19 10. Asiatic Spirity of Bright

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CSOMA DE KOROS.

A FAMOUS TIBETAN SCHOLAR AND HIS WORK.

THE following is a full report of the very interesting lecture on Alexander Bengal by Dr. E. Denison Ross on

Wednesday evening:-Among the numerous treasures in the Society's Library there is a large manuscript in folio containing a vocabulary Council to see this work through the

this evening "Csoma de Koros and Tibetan Buddhism.'

I am indeed proud to have this oppor-Asiatic Society of Bengal.

be written containing the lives of all Csoma de Koros. And yet it would be one of the least familiar. For those same qualities which enabled him to ten in the Tibetan Capital character, as who, bending over their writing-decks. travel like a Bhikshu and live like a publishing anything in the shape of an Bucharest to Lahore, without money or baggage, and not wish to give the world an account of his experiences, certainly never have reached us had not the Government of India, in a manner of a solitary Hungarian on the North-West frontier.

Alexander Csoma was born in the

ence in Zanskar, by the able assistance of that intelligent man (the Lama) I mary of the Buddhist system, was ready furniture; Cooking; Terms of salutalearn grammatically the language and for publication and at the disposal of tions; Exchange of compliments; Asking became acquainted with many literary Government, "to whom the author after a friend's health by messenger. treasures shut up in 320 large printed considered his works to belong, in These topics are all interspersed with apvolumes, which are the basis of all Tibes return for the patronage it had been propriate anecdotes relating to or told tan learning and religion. These pleased to afford him. Should it be by Sakya. volumes, divided into two classes, and the pleasure of Government to deeach class containing other sub-divisions, fray the cost of publication, which has are all taken from Indian Sanskrit, and been estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000 this lecture if I give you a specimen of of words and phrases, chiefly relating are translated into Tibetan. I caused rupees, Mr. Csoma will be happy to con- the contents of these volumes, and I have to be copied the contents of these im- duct them through the press in Cal- therefore taken from this division a story English. The whole is in the hand mense works and treatises in the same cutta or he is willing, should the Govern-which is given in Jacobke's Grammar as one of the most distinguished, order as they stand in the printed Inment think it proper, to send them a reading exercise and which has not, as Society, namely Alexander Csoma with the title on Sanskrit and Tibetan, the Hon, the Court of Directors into English:
de Koros, the Hungarian. For and ends with the names of the authors, or some literary association may undernearly a century this precious document translators, and places wherein the take their publication. been seen and admired in the interval collection of Sanskrit and Tibetan works tionary and these duly appeared in by various members of the Society, the among my other Tibetan writings, I January 1834. question of its publication has only brought with me a copy of the largest, In 1835 he again set out on his travels, taken out of one of the above-mentioned reaching Maldah in January 1836. volumes, consisting of 154 leaves, every Early in March he was in Jalpaiguri,

edition. These matters are fully dealt (Zanskar) wrote down at my request of Sanskrit. From the end of 1837 to manuscript and the sources from which words and could easily procure others arranging the Tibotan works. He also he derived his materials. Incidentally from the neighbouring monasteries, he at this time wrote and published a num-I made in this connection that I have acquired sufficient information to be other missionaries in the translation of and who is wrong. interested in Tibetan literature and to the Liturgy, the Psalms and the Prayer pursue in certain order the study I was Book into Tibetan. engaged in . . . In a word, there is a full enumeration of whatever we can tunity of paying a small tribute to this meet within the region of the elements, witnesses of Csoma's mode of life in Calgreat scholar, the pioneer in a vast field as they are called, namely Earth, fire, cutta, both of which are I think of suffiof search, and one of the glories of the water, air, ether and in the intellectual cient interest to us sitting in these

kingdom. These were all arranged after rooms, to be quoted in full. If a biographical dictionary were to my direction and plan. Besides this vecabulary of the most the Revue des Deux Mondes, by Mon. necessary words which I have now with Pavie, who writes thus: me, all written by the same Lama in

32 lines. This vocabulary, arranged his special study; but under the influence after certain matters or subjects under of ideas of a peculiar kind he accomgeneral heads, contains many thousand plished that laborious and useful task words of every description; several dis- which constitutes his glory. tinctions and divisions highly interesting in order to understand better the

Csoma continued his studies in Tibet, chiefly at Kanum, until 1831. Dr. Gerard, of the Bengal Modi-Dr. Gerard, of the Bengal Modi Lefore, for which, doubtless, we are able to find it again, he like the control of the planet or star in the sky. TI and service while touring the Himst Indebted to Cooras. Nevertheless, the caught hold of Yugapachaul This being the present poor lea of in-to take some of the longest setablish layan Districts for the purpose of intervillage of Kress (wherea his name design securation), bound Comma is more stress many design securation). Found Comma is more stress many design securation, but the liver into the water 'and when Yugupuchau Larrhanetary communication, him yes on its axis in almost twenty-four his

nearly a century and the recesses of our author has written or the translation Government agreed to defray the cost exceedingly poor, and had not the wherelibrary, and, although it has no doubt was performed. As there are several of publishing the Grammar and Die- withal to provide food or clothing for

and after a sojourn of nearly two years The next allusion to the vocabulary in Eastern Bengal and in the neighbouroccurs in the second Report, dated 25th | hood of Sikkim, Csoma returned to Cal-I need not here enter into detail with May, 1825: "It was this man (the cutta. During this period he seems to regard to the state of the manuscript or Lama) . . . who in the course of three have been chiefly engaged in learning the methods we have adopted in our months after my arrival at that place Bengali and perfecting his knowledge with in the Introduction which I have some thousand words arranged after the beginning of 1842 he again resided sent the cow into your compound." been writing for this edition, and there certain heads, and since he had many in this building, and as Librarian to beek writing for this cultion, and sides certain neads, and since he had many the Society was chiefly engaged in bring it back again!" To which Yug-I have also given a brief sketch of his gave me so much account of technical ber of articles in our Journal, and was life, and it is on account of the enquiries terms used in arts and sciences that I further more employed by Dr. Yates and so that it may be known, who is right

> HIS HERMIT LIFE. We have the accounts of two eye-

One is from article which appeared in

"I saw him often during my stay in the Tibetan capital character, I have Calcutta, absorbed in phantastic another large collection in Sanskrit and thoughts, smiling at the course of his Tibetan (the Sanskrit also being writ- own ideas, taciturn like the Brahmins, they early adapted their alphabets to are employed in copying texts of Sans-express properly every Sanskrit work). copied from the Stangyr Do division 20 a cell, which he never left except for volumes, from the 223rd leaf to the short walks in the corridors of the buildautobiography. The man who could stravel alone and mostly on foot from mon Kashmirian paper, having written Pavie, "that a gript it is," continues on one side, and having on every page was so little given to writing except on

> The other account is by a Hungarian artist, Mr. Schooft, who lived in India whole system and principles of the Bud- and knew Csoma well. In a letter

a catalogue raisonné of the Tibetan works | use umbrelles. Excess or extravagance, In this same Report we find Csoma's forwarded from Nopal by Brain Hodg-first allusion to the Sankrit-Tibetan son. On the 20th Docember, 1832, H.H. mings, using cestly materials or adout vocabulary which is now being publish- Whom writes that besiden the Die- ing their handles with genns, pearls or

himself. He one day borrowed from a certain householder a cow, which when he had made use of it all day he took back to the house of the householder. meal, and not finding the cow in his compound said to Yug-pa-chau "Where is my cow?" Yug-pa-chau replied: other retorted "You have lost my cow, saving: "Let us go before the king,

ning away from her owner, who called and Yug-pa-chau falling on him, the weaver lost his life. Whereupon the cation with it. weaver's wife caught hold of Yug-pachau, and cried out "You have killed my husband, give me back my thousands that shine in the sky is the philosophers, politicians, theologic husband!" " How shall I give you your the women said "Come along! and let the recent very remarkable fiscoveries us go before the king, and he will de-

As they went, they saw a mare run-

MARS AS A HABITABLE

BY ALLEXANDER W. ROBERTS, D.Sc. During the autumn of 1909 the brightest star in the sky has I cen, without doubt, the planet Mars. Its fierce, and even to hold for a space, the attenslowly climb up the eastern evening sky, peerless in its glowing splendour, one

Brahmin, named Yug-pa-chau, who was of night. Away down in the western tiful stars, one ruby-red, the emblem of tions as to distance, dwellers on Ma battle and passion ; the other pearlywhite, even as the spirit of purity and if there be any, cannot see the Ear peace. Between them, and filling the at all, for it is then hidden in dome of night with their beauty and brightness of the sun's rays.

something about both of these stars, our Earth's nearest neighbours, Venus and tion." But when to our Earth Mars Mars. Because of its more immediate in opposition, our Earth to Marti interest at this date we may consider the astronomers is in conjunction; that

ing the appearance of Mars during 1933 during September 1909, the whole can and much more will yet be said-that one moves forward to any further statement in a spirit of apology. Yet, after all, there need be no apology, for fewer out to Yug-pa-chau: "Don't let the astronomical questions have raised a mare pass," whereupon Yug-pa-chau, wider or keener interest among all clashaving picked up a stone, threw it at ses of men, the scientific and the non the mare, and having hit his mark, broke scientific, than those which gother round the mare's leg. Thereupon the owner the planet Mars, and are concerned with cried out: "You have killed my mare, the possibilities of life existing on its give me back my mare." "Why should ruddy shores. With a strange insistence very questionable. Personally, I had will not be denied, the man in the Come along! let us go before the observatory and the man in the street, that the veil which hides fi king that he may judge between us, and he will decide." So saying they end their thoughts on this neighbour-never be lifted in our time. C proceeded (to the Court). But Yug-pa- ing world as the one which seems most der the burden we should have to chau tried to escape by jumping likely to fulfil the longing that almost all if each morning we were inundated a over a wall; but on the other side of thoughtful men have to discover life and tidings from Jupiter, from Mars, for the wall there was a weaver weaving, intelligence outside their own world, Venus, from the million and one wo

Whether this concentration of interest solve, we were submerged under on one star out of the thousands upon avalanche of questions from all outcome of an instinct that some day cranks in the four corners of the will have its justification. or whether verse, life would be impossible. connected with the physical features of between us and Mars is vast enough Now on the road there was a very deep the direction of considering this planet chiefly due to the indomitable pate as a habitable globe, one canno say. of Professor Lowell, of Flagstaff Ob the river a woodman carrying his axe in Perhaps both influences operate, the written in March 1842 he says: "I his mouth. Of this man Yug-pa-chau results being that our pupers and maga- other outstanding men, we have be was on very friendly terms with Ceona enquired: "How deep is the river?" rather are full of articles on Mars, that able to discover a great deal regard during my stay in Calcutta, where I And when the woodman replied "The men speak with confidence of signalling the physical features and topograph found that the people of that city had river is very deep," his axe, of course, to it, and that one astronomes of repute the planet Mars. Indeed, we know much clearer ideas about Hungary than fell from his mouth, and as he was un- has even urged the spending of a mil-

the possibility of signalling neighbouring world, the imm sity of the gulf that separa us from that world is forgotten. Ev thousand times, we should still be lo ing at Mars as it would appear to Further, under the best conditions seeing, we should be trying to dete details through 200 miles of shimme ing, perturbing, distorting air. He large, we ask, would the object requ it seems to be entirely forgotten those who speak with confidence of a nalling to the planet Mars that when are able to see the planet most distin ly, and under the most favourable con

emphasise this fact because, in

A moment's reflection will make t clear. When Mars is at its near from the sun. It is then "in opp to them the Earth and the sun Now, so much has been written regard- practically in a straight line. Thus, were set on fire as a signal, not a s on Mars would have an inkling of catastrophe. When the time came the Earth to emerge from out the su rays as a morning star, they mi wonder what had happened to it, where it had got to, but that is all!

> to any of the planets either by lig never be lifted in our time. Co

That we shall ever be able to sig

Now, although the space that more about it than we do about Bucharest to Lahore, without money or mould. What little we know of that words of every description; several dis-which constitutes his glory. remarkable journey would probably tinctions and divisions highly interest nover have reached us had not the of a solitary Hungarian on the North-

Alexander Csoma was born in the village of Koros (whence his name ment, " my favourite studies were philduced me to seek for a wider field were dead, and my only brother other procuring subsistence, to devote my whole life to researches which may those at the monastery of Yangla, be afterwards useful to the learned world of Europe in general, and, in At that spot he, the Lama, and an atfacts in our own history." On January 1st, 1820, he set out from Bucharest " lightly clad, as if he merely intended taking a walk," and travelling alter-Enos, Rhodes, Alexandria, Cyprus Beyrout, Latakia, Aleppo, Mosul. Baghdad, Teheran, Meshed, Bokhara, Balkh, he Bamian Pass, and Kabul, reached Lahore on March 11th, 1822. The exigencies of time will not permit of my enumerating the all too scanty details which have reached us regarding this adventurous journey, for my Csoma the pioneer of Tibetan studies rather than Csoma the traveller.

HIS STAY AT LEH. From Lahore he retraced his steps and finally reached Leh in company with Mr. Moore Croft on August 26th 1822, and it was here that his interest himself writes as follows: "We arrived in Leh on August 26th, and on Sepfrom Piti, Mr. Moore Croft gave me to who collected and arranged forty thouperuse the large volume of the Appar-betum Tibetanum, wherein I found a situation that would have driven most doubtedly his Analysis of the Kabgyur much respecting Thet and the Tibetan men to despair. He has already nearly literature, and being desirous to be acquainted with the structure of that blass is far advanced, and both, and the Tanjur, the Buddhist Cascon of the Tibetans. corross tongo, at the departure of well as I may returt to logide, exhibiting the corross tongo, at the departure of well as I may returt to logide, exhibiting the correct of the corross tongo, at the corross tongo, at the corross tongo, at the corross tongo with the corross tongo with the corross tongo and corross tongo t instruction of an intelligent person, to enable him to accomplish his objects,

ing in order to understand better the

EXTRAORDINARY PRIVATIONS Csoma continued his studies Tibet, chiefly at Kanum, until 183 Dr. Gerard, of the Bengal Med ducing vaccination), found Csoma

He seemed glad and proud to show m the fruits of his labours. He had been most persevering and successful and were not his mind entirely absorbed in his studies he would find a strong check to his exertions in the climate months. The cold is very intense, and up in woollens from head to foot, and ficance compared with the severity of where Mr. Csoma passed a whole year ground being covered with snow, and scale. There he sat, enveloped in a sheep skin cloak, with his arms folded after dusk, the ground to sleep upon, and the bare walls of the building for

it a task of severity to extricate the over the pages. Some idea may be the fact that, on the day of the summer solstice a fall of snow covered the ground; and so early as the 10th Sep-

"I have mentioned the above as a who was also well-acquainted with the even should he be deprived of the Lama's who was also well-acquainted with the sorvices by sickness or other causes. He is the sorvices by sickness or other causes. He is the sorvices by sickness or other causes. He is the control of the Kanjur in 100 centuries after the introduction of the control of the contro

publishing anything in the snape of an authography. The man who consisting of 60 sheets of commandation authography. The man who consisting of 60 sheets of common Kashmirian paper, having written authography. Parin, "that a scientific mind like his killed my husband, give me back my thousands that shine in the saly is the on one side, and having on every page was so little given to writing except on hasband!" "How shall I give you your outcome of an instinct that some day Budgarges to Lakore, with orguit money or and movambur money of the section of th baggage, and of this experiences, certainly after certain matters or subjects under of ideas of a peculiar kind he accomgeneral beads, contains many thousand placed an all neful task us go before the king, and he will decenneded with the physical beatures of connected with the physical beatures of

whole system and principles of the Bud- and knew Csoma well. In a letter like a hermit among his Tibet-

> he takes slight exercise in the grounds and then he causes himself to be locked evening rides I called on him, it was necessary for me always to wait till the

HIS LAST JOURNEY

Cooma undertook his last journey in February 1842, when he was 58 years of age. Travelling vid the Terai he reached Darjeeling on the 24th of March, On the 6th of April he was taken ill with fever contracted on the journey which in six days terminated fatally. "His effects," we are told. "consisted of four boxes of books and papers, the suit of blue clothes which he always wore and in which he died, : few sheets and one cooking-pot. His he sat, ate, slept, and studied, never undressed at night, and rarely went out during the day. He never drank wine

Csoma was buried in Darieeling and protection against the rigours of the pillar. Curiously enough, nothing else was ever done by the Society to perpeand pictures for any likeness of the

lustre to its annals.

In speaking of Csoma's life I have mentioned only three of his works, nametember following, when the crops were Vocabulary, which is now in process o yet uncut, the soil was again sheeted in being printed. Besides these works, 1822, and it was here that his interest in Tibetan was first aroused. Csoma snow; such is the horrid aspect of the however. Csoma contributed to the earliest numbers of our Journal and to the ed in Leli on August 20th, and on September, after Mr. Trebeck's arrival proof of the assiduity of Mr. Csoma, last volume of the Asiatic Researches a larger number of articles dealing with last volume of the Asiatic Researches a from Piti, Mr. Moore Croft gave me to peruse the large volume of the Alpha- sand words of the Tibetan language in The most important of these was un-Tibetan Buddhism and kindred subjects.

We have in the Society

one of the most romantie and in the mark to the most romantie and the most romantie and the most romantie in the work to and the interface of the most romantie in the work to all the The the mark to the the the the the three the three the three the three the three the three t Allowing the Work would be unable of another large collection in Sanskrit and thoughts, smiling at the course of his proceeded to the Court). But Yug-pa-ing conductive thoughts on the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the one which seems not der the buttern through the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the one which seems not der the buttern through the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the one which seems not der the buttern through the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the course of his proceeded to the Court. But Yug-pa-ing world as the co Comm of the learn familiar. For those Tibetan (the Sanakrit also being write own ideas, taciturn like the Brahmins, chau tried to escape by jumping likely to find the long of the sent amount of the continuous properties. The continuous properties are the continuous properties and the continuous properties are the continuous properties. one of the least familiar. For those and qualified in the Sanakutri also being writ. Own 80-as heaturn line the Britannian, cannot be a small property of the same hermit to so many years, prevented to so we wave lost his life. Whereupon the cation with it. ans ever taking much about amosen or publishing anything in the shape of an volumes, from the 223rd leaf to the short walks in the corridors of the build-weaver's wife caught hold of Yug-pa-

> cide our case;" and so they set out. Mars have drawn the minds of men in The other account is by a Hungarian Now on the road there was a very deep the direction of considering this planet artist, Mr. Schooft, who lived in India river, and they met coming up out of as a habitable globe, one cannot say the river a woodman carrying his axe in Perhaps both influences operate, the vatory, United States, and two or written in March 1842 he says: "I his mouth. Of this man Yug-pa-chau results being that our pipers and magas on very friendly terms with Cooms enquired: "How deep is the river?" right being that our pipers are full of articles on dars; that during my stay in Calcutta, where I And when the woodman replied "The men speak with confidence of found that the people of that city had river is very deep," his axe, of course, to it, and that one astronomic much clearer ideas about Hungary than fell from his mouth, and as he was unmuch coarse idea court itingary than before, the mean mouth, and as no was use has even urgest un-before, for which, doublines, we are indebted to Cosms. Nevertheless, the to find it again, he lion of mency on the enterp intelligence to today, that I never way a and said: "You have thrown my ass tention and expectation as a desired of the company more strange man than him. He lives | into the water," and when Yug-pa-chau | terplanetary communication, an and other works, in the woodman said: "Come along! let us article what is known regard house of the Asiatic Society, go before the King and he will decide our sublilities of life upon Linza. case! " And so they all set out together and finally reached the King's palace. When they came into the King's presence King said "Why are you thus come? they all narrated their complaint in turn-first the discussion which had householder. The King said to Yug-pachau "Did you borrow the cow?" Yes, I borrowed it," "Did you return from its appearance in any other year? must have seen me return it, though I The King said : "If Yng-pa-chau as it was in September of 1909. And it returned the cow without saying any- may not be lacking in interest to indi thing, then cut out his tongue! If also the householder saw his cow come in, brightness comes about.

> > this man called out to me, 'Don't let orbit of Mars. the mare pass,' so I picked up a stone A distance of 128,200,000 miles marks and, throwing it, killed the mare." The the nearest approach of Mars to the sun As the owner of the mare called on Don't let the mare pass,' cut out his then said: "First I am to lose m

and failed to tie it up, then take out

pa-chau should win his case !"

his eyes!" On hearing these orders the

mouth what should have been carried on his shoulder, two of his teeth should be broken off. While Yug-pa-chau should have his tongue cut out for ask ing such a question under such circum-

As for the weaver's wife, the Kins

chau should win his case !

The Tanjur is a compilation in partly by learned Tibetans in the first a very near approach will take place.

of repute | the planet Mars. Indeed, we kno do in this paper. Neverthelers, this as long as ours; but that is not a s

householder protested saying "First The path of each is more or less eccen of all Yug-pa-chau took my cow, and tric, some moving in an almost circula now you want to put out any eyes. I orbit, and others again along a much would rather oh! Deity! that Yug-more eccentric path. Thus, for exgarded as a circle with a radius of Yub-pa-chau killed my mare. The King 92,800,000 miles. This orbit it com asked: "How did you kill this man's pletes in three hundred and sixty-five mare?" Yug-pa-chau replied: "I hap- and a quarter days. Immediately outpened to be walking along a road, when side the Earth lies the versit eccentric

and a distance of 154,600,000 miles it farthest sweep. This elliptical orbit i describes in six hundred and eightyseven days. This is length of the Martian year, that it moves much more slowly alonits path than our Earth does. As each body circles round the sun it is evident that the Earth, like the swifter of two

Now, this condition is fulfilled but

to the many problems we have Whether this concentration of interest solve, we were submerged und avalanche of questions from al philosophers, politicians, theole cranks in the four corners of th verse, life would be impossible. Now, although the space th between us and Mars is vast enor

other outstanding men, we have

more about it than we do about

other planet or star in the sky.

degrees to its orbit-our Earth days! Then the presence of ar from this indirect proof, the sp sence of vapour on Mars. So the our own Earth, spring and su autumn and winter, snow and ice ever-changing colours of growing v tion. So far, Mars is not unlik Earth. But we also find on Mars much that we should find not on To take one simple yet far-rec difference; the diameter of Ma only a little more than half that of the Earth, namely, miles ; and the density of the maweakening of the grip of gravity a thinning of the atmosphere to face of Mars the atmosphere, the

But the rarity of the Martian phere has a further sequence of a besides this inability to support shelter it from the terrible cold of

the atmosphere on Mars is at l

dare not say. This we know, the

"Among other liberal disciplines, Csoma writes in his report to Govern ment, " my favourite studies were phil my ecclesiastical studies had prepared for the studies mentioned above, into leave my native country and come other procuring subsistence, to devote be afterwards useful to the learned world of Europe in general, and, in facts in our own history." On January 1st, 1820, he set out from Bucharest " lightly clad, as if he merely intended Enos, Rhodes, Alexandria, Cyprus, Beyrout, Latakia, Aleppo, Mosul, Baghdad, Teheran, Meshed, Bokhara, Balkh, he Bamian Pass, and Kabul, of my enumerating the all too scanty details which have reached us regarding this adventurous journey, for my

HIS STAY AT LEH

From Lahore he retraced his steps. with Mr. Moore Croft on August 26th 1822, and it was here that his interest himself writes as follows: "We arriv- country and its eternal winter." tember, after Mr. Trebeck's arrival proof of the assiduity of Mr. Csoma. from Piti, Mr. Moore Croft gave me to peruse the large volume of the Alphamuch respecting Tibet and the Tibetan literature, and being desirous to be acquainted with the structure of that curious tongue, at the departure of Mr. Moore Croft from Leh, I begged leave to remain with Mr. Trebeck, who who was also well-acquainted with the this medium I obtained considerable insight in the Tibetan." We thus see objective was Mongolia and Northern the winter in Kashmir (1822-3) condesirous to apply myself, if assisted to very strange in such a country." it to learn it grammatically, so as to

Ho seemed glad and proud to show me variably happened that when during my most persevering and successful, and were not his mind entirely absorbed in his studies he would find a strong door of his apartment. situated as he is and has been for four months. The cold is very intense, and all last winter he sat at his desk wrapped up in woollens from head to foot, and val of recreation or warmth except that of his frugal meals, which are one universal routine of greasy tea; but the winters at Kanum dwindled to insignificance compared with the severity of those at the monastery of Yangla, where Mr. Csoma passed a whole year. At that spot he, the Lama, and an attendant were circumscribed in an apartground being covered with snow, and the temperature below the zero of the scale. There he sat, enveloped in a sheep skin cloak, with his arms folded, after dusk, the ground to sleep upon,

"The cold was so intense as to make it a task of severity to extricate the hands from their fleecy resort to turn over the pages. Some idea may be formed of the climate of Zanskar from ground; and so early as the 10th Sepsnow; such is the horrid aspect of the

"I have mentioned the above as a

protection against the rigours of the

men to despair. He has already nearly bulary is far advanced, and both, as well as I may venture to judge, exhibit singular industry and research. He obtained for me the conversation and quired a sufficient knowledge of Tibetan Tibetan and Persian languages, and by services by sickness or other causes. He with the refined and court languages, know that when he left Europe his real and learned in history, his resources will long prove an acquisition to Mr. sidering what I had read and learned and Mr. Csoma in this last respect vies

HIS VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

umes which are to be found in every Mr. Duka, his biographer, writes: "On ing." The priests of Sakhya are of the order were delicated, and the banarge monastery."

Mr. Moore Croft, on learning Cooma's Swinton, the Secretary to Government, that for each business they removal to removal were decided repercised. wishes, gave him every assistance in the shape of money and recommendations, his possession at the disposal of this through dressing and undressing them. shape of money and recommendations, has possessed at the disposal of the through dressing and undressing them, and thus Csoma was able to apply himauthorities." From 1831 to 1833 Csoma selves they have little resure to read
authorities. & K.C.M.G. The absence were those of the times in Ladakh, Leh, and Zanekar. by the Asiatic Society of Bengal to make are exhibited. Permission is granted to Carrie.

rounded by books, and in the best heatth and then he causes himself to be locked When they came into the King's presence evening rides I called on him, it was

HIS LAST JOURNEY.

February 1842, when he was 58 years of age. Travelling vid the Terai he reached Darjeeling on the 24th of March. On the 6th of April he was taken ill with fever contracted on the journey which in six days terminated fatally. "His effects," we are told. "consisted of four boxes of books and papers, the suit of blue clothes which he ate very little. On a mat on the floor with a box of books on the four sides, pa-chan should win his case !" he sat, ate, slept, and studied, never undressed at night, and rarely went out during the day. He never drank wine or spirits, or used tobacco or other

Csoma was buried in Darjeeling and and pictures for any likeness of the great Alexander Csoma, who added such

THE BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES. Vocabulary, which is now in process of being printed. Besides these works, however, Csoma contributed to the earliest numbers of our Journal and to the larger number of articles dealing with ing such a question under such circum-Tibetan Buddhism and kindred subjects. The most important of these was undoubtedly his Analysis of the Kahgyur the Tibetans.

The Kanjur-which means literally (the translated word or commandant)contains the Doctrine taught by Shakya,

THE KANJUR.

We have in the Society a com-Among them the following may be men- whole Tanjur. tioned: "On entering the religious order: "On Confession: "On passing of the summer at a certain place 13 in the Chapel of the Order of St. Michael

King said "Why are you thus come?" necessary for me always to wait till the they all narrated their complaint in servants produced the keys to unlock the turn-first the discussion which had chau "Did you borrow the cow? it?" To this Yug-pa-chau replied: "He must have seen me return it, though I thing, then cut out his tongue! If also and failed to tie it up, then take out his eyes!" On hearing these orders the few sheets and one cooking-pot. His householder protested saying "First The path of each is more or less eccenfood was confined to tea, of which he was of all Yug-pa-chau took my cow, and tric, some moving in an almost circular of an ring-pactuae took my cost, also tree, some moving in an almost circumst move now you want to put out any over. I orbit, and others again along a much terly would rather oh! Deity! that Yug-more eccentric path. Thus, for extending pachan should win his case!"

| Manual Cost | Pachan |

Yub-pa-chau killed my mare. The King 92.800,000 miles. This orbit it compened to be walking along a road, when side the Earla lies the very eccentric this man called out to me, 'Don't let orbit of Mars. the mare pass,' so I picked up a stone over ms grave tax. Society raised a and, throwing it, killed the mare." The the nearest approach of Mars to the sun, on the surface of Mars the force mare, and secondly my tongue. No! I

> With regard to the woodcutter it was mouth what should have been carried on his shoulder, two of his teeth should be broken off. While Yug-pa-chau should have his tongue cut out for ask-

> As for the weaver's wife, the King chau should win his case !

partly by learned Tibetans in the first a very near approach will take place. plete copy of the Kanjur in 100 centuries after the introduction of Budrolumes (one volume has been taken out dhism into Tibet. The whole collection so that any who are interested may extends to 225 volumes. It is divided twentieth century, namely: examine it); it comprises seven great divi- into two classes, the Tantra and the sions: the first division known as the Sutra. The former dealing with Tan. September 24, 1909. Distance 20, 400,000 Mars is direct proof of the non-exist. Dulva in Tibetan (Vinaya in Sanskrit) tric rituals and ceremonies, makes treats of religious discipline and the eighty-seven volumes, while the latter July 23, 1989 education of the Buddhist clergy. It occupies 136 volumes. There is one is 13 volumes. The subjects dealt with separate volume containing hymns, and August 10, 1971 . in the Dulva class are very various, one volume containing an Index to the

ill, to learn it granulationity, so at to a present in the countries of the countries of these interesting volumerous and highly interesting v and thus Gomma view mine to appear may assert the state of the state o

they sat down on one side. When the do in this paper. Neverthe con, this as long as ours; but that is not a se paper is a continuation and a pec al ap-difficulty. The human race could Now, it may be urged, why all this days! Then the presence of sne what it will be during 1910 and 1911, or vapour means an atmosphere. "Yes, I borrowed it," "Did you return from its appearance in any other year Most assuredly yes. Not since 1892, and scope has proved indubitably the The King said: "If Yug-pa-chau as it was in September of 1903. And it our own Earth, spring and sun may not be lacking in interest to indi-

more round the sun in perfect circles Earth. But we also find on Mars Then the next complainant said agarded as a circle with a radius of difference: the diameter of Mar asked: "How did you kill this man's pletes in three hundred and sixty-five mare?" Yug-pa-chau replied: "I happen and a quarter days. Immediately out-

King gave the following judgment: and a distance of 154,600,000 miles its "As the owner of the mare called out farthest sweep. This elliptical orbit it Don't let the mare pass,' cut out his describes in six hundred and eightytongue, and as Yug-pa-chau threw a seven days. This is the stone, cut off this hand!" The owner length of the Martian year, so then said: "First I am to lose my that it moves much more slewly along its path than our Earth does. As each body circles round the sun it is evident that the Earth, like the swifter of two passes Mars, the latter planet is at that dare not say. This we know, that

and the Tanjur, the Buddhist Canon of she sternly refused, and like all the two moons of Mars were discovered. The Tanjur is a compilation in when great things are expected in the Tibetan of all sorts of literary works, way of delineating Martian to organic

August 24, 1924 . , 35,400,000 of clouds. Further, the darker pate

perfect cycle is seventy-niae years. In dreary world for any Earth-dweller this cycle there are five favourable ap- live in. One could dig a grave eas proaches, and these repeat themselves for the soil there is lighter and cheat intervals of seventy-nine years and a ling less burdensome than on the few days.

Mars from the sun at its nearest aptable, waterless, windless, cloudly proach (128,200,000 miles) we subtract Martian shores. The monotony, a the Earth's distance from the sun would be appalling. No mountains h. distance that we can ever hope to get to stretch s of plain crossed hither a

published in Chambers's Johnnal for degrees to its orbit-our Earth July 1904, considered the que tion from clination is twenty-three and a ha a much wider standpoint that I shall grees. True, its year is nearly d accustom itself to a year of thor the poles, or what appears to be is proof of the existence of vapour from this indirect proof, the spe sence of vapour on Mars. So that autumn and winter, snow and ice, may not be used in the second of the second over-changing colours of growing ve tion. So far, Mars is not unlike much that we should find not only terly strange, but very, very spe

> only a little more than half that of the Earth, namely, miles ; and the density of the mate one-third what it is with us. B weakening of the grip of gravity m face of Mars the atmosphere, the tian atmosphere, is as rare as the at the telescope and the spectroscope the atmosphere on Mars is at lea atmosphere so rare as exists on Mar But the rarity of the Martian at-

phere has a further sequence of res besides this inability to support canals even though water boils on M A glance at the above table will indi-confined to the poles, the strange can

If from the distance which separates before us did any of us reach the inhor Mars, roughly 35,000,000 miles. We thither by what we children of Ea