

- Böhlingk (O.). Nachträgliches zu RV. 10. 95. 8.
 Oppert (J.). Der Kalender der alten Perser.
 Thomas (J. W.). The Indian Game of Chess.
 Aufrecht (Th.). Über einen eigentümlichen Gebrauch
 von च.
 Francke (H.). Die Respektsprache im Ladaker tibetischen
 Dialekt.
 Brockelmann (C.). Nochmals Landauer.
 Laufer (B.). Fünf indische Fabeln.
 Radloff (W.). Zum Kudatku Bilik.

II. OBITUARY NOTICES.

Theodor Schultze.

We regret to have to announce the death, at the age of 74, of Ober-presidialrath Theodor Schultze, the translator of the Dhammapada into German and the author of "Vedānta und Buddhismus." Formerly in the Danish service, he entered the German service after the war, and rose to a high position in Berlin. Always interested in philosophical thought and in ethical progress, he was a diligent student of so much of Indian speculation as is accessible in translations; and looked forward to the influence of the Vedānta, and especially of Buddhism, in Europe as a most hopeful sign of ethical life and as full of promise for ethical progress in the future. The book in which he gives the reasons for his faith is full of value for the Indianist, and deserves to be much more widely known, as containing many acute interpretations and many suggestive comparisons with European writers (Schopenhauer especially, but also with Christian writers on Ethics). The deceased scholar, at the time of his death, had just finished a translation into German of Locke's Essay, and this is now in the press.

Dr. E. B. Landis.

By the death of Dr. Landis, at Chemulpo, Corea, we have lost a member in the prime of life and just when he was beginning to give us the results of years of hard work, and to be known as an authority on the languages of and matters connected with Corea.

Eli Barr Landis was born in Lancaster, Pa., America, and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he took his degree in medicine. After being some time Assistant Physician at the lunatic asylum of Lancaster, he moved to Philadelphia, and soon after that, feeling anxious to devote himself to missionary work, he joined the mission of the Church of England in Corea as a medical missionary, engaging in 1890 to serve there for five years. From the day of his landing till his death he gave himself up to his medical work and to studying the Chinese and Corean languages and the people of the country, their history, customs, beliefs, and lines of thought; realizing, what is too often not thought of, that the first step in missionary work is to get to understand all about the people whom one wishes to influence. With this in view he lived in a small native house as a Corean, without any European surroundings save his books. Having a remarkable talent for languages, a keen delight in all sorts of antiquarian research, and a simple pleasant manner with the people, he succeeded in becoming proficient in the Corean vernacular, a good Chinese scholar, and a trusted friend of the natives, so that he acquired a large stock of information about the country, especially in the way of history, folklore, and demonology. Bishop Corfe writes: "The industry with which he attacked Chinese literature and Corean colloquial, the kindliness of his manner to Coreans, enabled him to be the most remarkable as he was the most hardworking, versatile, and successful member of the mission staff. His income never exceeded £90, which was all I could give him, and with which he was always

quite content, managing (I know not how) to save money from it to support a Corean lad, whom he adopted as his son, and to buy himself books which always illustrated his love of antiquarian learning. He was much attracted to Corean folklore, and wrote papers thereon. His knowledge of Chinese script promised to be phenomenal; I never knew a man who in so short a time managed to acquire so many characters." Another witness of his life says "he loved the people, and they are not easy to love, and he acquired a knowledge of the people such as had been rarely, if ever, equalled by anyone in Corea."

Shortly before his death Dr. Landis sent to the Royal Asiatic Society a valuable communication, "Biographical Notes of Ancient Corea," containing notices of the Rulers of Corea from B.C. 2365 to A.D. 925, i.e., the Sin La, the Ko Kou Rye, the Paik Chyei, and the Ka Rak Kouk Dynasties. Unfortunately room could not be found for the paper at the present time in the Journal, but it is one which well shows the author's great diligence and scholarship. This is not the place to speak of Dr. Landis' work as a medical man or missionary, but it may be mentioned that the services he rendered to the sick and wounded during the Chino-Japan War were conspicuous, and were recognized by the Governments of both nations, and the Emperor of China conferred on him the Order of the Double Dragon.

O. C.

III. NOTES AND NEWS.

MALAKHAND CARVINGS.—The two plates on the adjoining page have been prepared from photographs (kindly lent by the Hon. Mrs. Hope) of two of the carvings exhibited to the Society at the meeting of Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1897, as reported in the Journal for the current year, p. 211.