

forces skewers through his cheeks and withdraws his eye from its socket and lets it hang loose upon his cheek. He comes into contact with beggars and holy men of various degrees of sincerity. Especially interesting are his observations on body control and mind control of the Yogis. He believes that there "remains a cultured remnant of holy men who condemn themselves to long years of distracted search, to periods of self-denial, and to ostracism from the conventional world of society, because they have gone forth in search of truth."

He journeys to various sacred spots, but most interesting of all was the Great Temple of Arunachala near which is the Hill of the Holy Beacon. Here lives the spiritual head of South India, the Maharishi, Shri Shankara, whom he visited after he had heard, from good sources, about his superior attainments. Thereafter he wandered over the rest of India, but this man retained a peculiar hold upon him. Before he left the country, Mr. Brunton once more called on the Maharishi, who was to him the embodiment of all that India holds most sacred. He says of him: "It dawns upon me with increasing force that in this quiet and obscure corner of South India, I have been led to one of the last of India's spiritual supermen."

The book furnishes good reading, but it is a popular work, a traveller's observations.

HENRY S. GEHMAN.

Camels through Libya. A Desert Adventure from the Fringes of the Sahara to the Oases of Upper Egypt. By Dugald Campbell, F.R.G.S. Seeley Service & Co., Ltd., London. pp. 292. 18 sh.

The writer of this enchanting book of travel is known to our readers. He paints in vivid colors the animation of the camel-market, the march of the caravans, the scorching days in waterless deserts, and the nights of mysterious beauty under the canopy of stars or in the mud-walled cities of the great oases. It is a composite picture of Jew, Arab, Berber and Hausa; of the ancient Troglodytes and modern motor cars; of the veiled Tuaregs with their Christian customs persisting under a Moslem veneer of centuries; of Murzuk "the Paris of the Sahara" and of Siwa in a sand-storm. The author is a fearless messenger of the Cross, and carrying the Bible, has traveled farther and longer in North Africa than any other European. His deliberate opinion regarding the present missionary situation deserves notice:

"For long years the European Governments in possession of many African colonies kowtowed to Islam, prevented Christian missionary enterprise among semi-Moslem peoples, and generally took a respectful stand-offish attitude to Islamized natives, for which a heavy price was extracted. At last, most European administrations are awake to the fact that Islam is an inimical force, and opposed to all just government and honest trade. Thus the policy of peace at any price, previously followed, is now undergoing revision, and is being rapidly replaced by the policy of equal opportunity being given to all."

The volume has twenty-one beautiful illustrations and a rather small-scale map.

Z.

Al-Andalus. Revista de las Escuelas de Estudios Arabes de Madrid y Granada. Volume III, fasc. 2.

This issue, in addition to book reviews and notices of Oriental societies, has three important articles: the first by E. Lévi-Provençal on "Un Texte Arabe Inédit sur l'Histoire de l'Espagne Musulmane dans la Seconde Moitié du XIème Siècle", (with Arabic text in full) and the second in Spanish by M. Asin Palacios, the well-known writer on Islamic Mysticism. He compares the Moslem doctrine of the necessity of a divine revelation with the teaching of the Scholastic philosophers. The third and longest contribution deals with the architecture of Moslem Spain especially at Granada, and is beautifully illustrated. Z.

Revue Marocaine de Législation, Doctrine et Jurisprudence Chérifiennes (Droit Musulman, Coutumes Berbères, Lois Israélites). Trimestrielle, en Langue Française et Arabe. Fondée par Paul Zeys, Président de Chambre à la Cour d'Appel de Rabat, Ancien Inspecteur des Juridictions Chérifiennes. Published by Société Anonyme de la Librairie du Recueil Sirey, Paris. Vol. No. 1. 65 fr. per annum.

This is not the first special magazine devoted to Moslem law. In fact, North Africa already has four journals on this subject. However, the editor makes no apologies for issuing this new Quarterly. It appears in Arabic and English, and the first issue has a series of interesting articles on Present-day Legislation, biographies and bibliographies, together with recent official accounts by the French Government in regard to the Berbers. Z.

Die Auferstehung Arabiens: Ibn Sauds Weg und Ziel. By Rupert Donkan. Wilhelm Goldmann Verlag, Leipzig, Germany. pp. 260. M. 5.80.

Of recent books regarding the new kingdom in Arabia there seems to be no limit. The author has had contact with Ibn Sa'ud in two journeys from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf. He has also had access to Arabic sources as well as the material collected by H. St. John B. Philby. As a neutral writer who is neither an Anglophobe nor an Arab-nationalist he claims to write objectively. The Bibliography indicates wide reading of all that has been written in French, German or English. His conclusions, after a historical picture, are that Ibn Sa'ud, although he is ruler of all Arabia, has retained the humility of a Wahhabi Imam. He is first a Puritan and afterwards a great diplomat. He believes in God and keeps his powder dry and will not tolerate any rebellion, but looks forward to an even larger domain. If God spares his life for fifteen years more, he will doubtless gain his object, which is the economic and social uplift of the Arabian peninsula.

The book contains a series of remarkable photographs and a very inferior map. Z.

Archiv Orientalní. Vol. VII, No. 1, 2, 3, Journal of the Czechoslovak Oriental Institute, Prague, 1935. Quarterly, subscription kc. 160 per year.

An excellent journal on various Oriental subjects; the articles are written in German, French, and English.

Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies (University of London)
Indian and Iranian Studies, presented to Sir George Grierson on his
 85th birthday, 1936. Luzac & Co., London. 25 sh.

A fine collection of articles by distinguished scholars on Indic and Iranian subjects.

Orientalia Christiana Periodica. Vol. II, iv, 1-11, 1936. Pont. Institutum
 Orientalium Studiorum, Roma, 40 lib. ital. *pro Italia*, 45 lib. ital. *pro*
reliquis nationibus.

This number contains five pages of book reviews on Islamics. Readers of *THE MOSLEM WORLD* may also be interested in the article *Ela-Akaba* which discusses Ela under Islam; also in that on the sayings of Michael, Metropolitan of Damietta, which includes the Arabic text with translation.

HENRY S. GEHMAN.

Extracts from the Holy Quran and Authentic Traditions, also Tenets from the Scriptures of other Religions. Compiled and published by Abdullah Alladin, Secunderabad, India. pp. 407, 12 annas.

The Muslim Prayer with Illustrations. Published by The Anjuman-e-Tarraqi-e-Islam, Secunderabad, India. (Second edition). pp. 50. 4 annas.

The titles of these two books published in India indicate their contents. The Primer on Muslim prayer is apparently intended for English-reading "believers" and gives a correct account of all the postures and words used in daily prayer. We also have prayers for feast days and a nuptial service. It is interesting that the special prayers for the Aqiqa sacrifice and for the funeral are also given.

The second book (first named above) consists of classified verses from the Koran under different topics followed by selections from the traditions similarly arranged. Pages 212-408 are of less importance as regards authority. They consist of sayings of Ali, of supposed Bible prophecies regarding Islam, and other controversial matter which we expect from the Ahmadi sect.

Z.