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IDEALS.

Man is a soul. He has the capacity of thinking and that is why he is called "man," for the word comes from a Sanskrit root which means "to think." He also has a body with which he contacts the manifested universe. These divisions, soul and body, are recognized by the majority of people, as evidenced by the common saying of "keeping body and soul together." This soul can produce an effect upon the manifested universe by the power of thought. Only in so far as he is a thinker can he be said to be a man. Whether we believe that he has lived in a similar body before, or that his consciousness will continue after death, most people will admit his present existence in a body and his capacity for thought, and that is enough for our present purpose.

Man has all the time there is. He may make a proper use of his time by devoting it to procuring food and shelter; to play, or recreation; to thought, as such; to benevolence; to beneficence; and to devotion. If we consider Life as a soul manifesting through a body and a mind, then the problems are divided into two classes: those which pertain to the body, and those which pertain to the mind. Those which pertain to the body do not differ greatly from the problems which form the entire life of the brute creation. Indeed, for the purpose of this inquiry, man may be considered as a brute plus mind. Those problems of life, then, which pertain to the realm of mind are what distinguish man from brute. If a man devote nine-tenths of his energies and faculties to the solution of the body problems, he is nine-tenths brute, while just in so far as he subordinates the body problems to the mind problems, is he