such [heart-delighting compositions] as the Rámáyana the leading Sentiment of which is the 'Pathetic.'

b. But how then, [some one may ask], can pleasure arise from causes of pain? To this he replies [as follows].

TEXT.

37. Grant that mundane sorrow, joy, &c. be produced from what things, so far as they belong to the world, happen to be causes of sorrow, joy, &c .- yet what harm is there if we say that pleasure is produced even from all these, when, through their being consigned to [the transcendental world of] Poetry, they have attained to being hyper-physical Excitants?

COMMENTARY.

a. For, what things indeed, such as [the banished] Ráma's residing in the forest, are called causes of pain in the world [-or in their actual occurrence-], those very things, when consigned to Poetry and to dramatic representation, in consequence of their assuming the function of 'hyper-physical excitation,' [§ 44. b.], having left off being denoted by the term causes, possess the right to be denoted by the term hyper-physical excitants (vibháva); -and, from these, only pleasure is produced—as from bites [and scratches] and the like in toying. And hence it is only in the [actual] world that the rule holds that from wordly causes of sorrow, joy, &c., worldly sorrow, joy, &c. [respectively] arise; whilst in [the transcendental world of] Poetry, on the other hand, pleasure alone arises from all the exciting agencies, &c .- and, according to this determination of the state of the case, there is no fault [in the text under consideration].

Tears no proof that in poetry anything but pleasure is produced.

[as follows].

b. [But if the poetic representation of sufferings produces only pleasure,] how then are tear-sheddings, &c. produced by the seeing or hearing, in a poem or in a dramatic performance, the [sad] adventures of Harischandra [in the Mahábhárata] and the like? To this it is replied

TEXT.

38. In like manner tear-sheddings, &c. [§ 37. b.] are held to come from the mind's being melted [-not pained-].