

don. It is to be remarked that while she remained in the mud-bath, she had her hair elaborately dressed in the prevailing fashion, with powder, flowers, feathers, and ropes of pearl; the doctor appearing in an equally elaborate wig.

From the Adelphi, Graham removed to Schomberg House, Pall Mall, which he christened the "Temple of Health and Hymen," and fitted up with much magnificence. The admittance was five shillings, yet the place was crowded by a silly audience, brought together by his audacious puffs and impudent lectures.

BUDDHIST SOCIETIES IN EUROPE.

It is interesting to notice that Buddhism begins to take a strong hold on the minds in Europe, especially in Germany and in England. In Germany there are two Buddhist societies, the Pali-Gesellschaft and the Maha Bodhi. The former publishes in German the *Buddhistische Welt*, the latter the *Buddhistische Warte*. The Maha Bodhi society has the endorsement of Mr. Dharmapala and favors a more progressive conception of Buddhism. It is a secession from the former for various reasons, some of them of a personal nature, and represents a great number of well-known thinkers and authors, among them Professor Zimmermann, who is the author of a Buddhist Catechism, published under the name of Subadra Bikshu; Mr. Charles T. Strauss formerly of New York; Mr. Karl Seidenstücker, translator and publisher of many Buddhist books, and others.

The Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland, who publish a periodical under the name of *The Buddhist Review*, have of late published an appeal in which they characterize the present situation thus:

"For the past three and a half years the Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland has been laboring in London, in order to present to the western world a more definite knowledge of the precepts of the Buddha, enunciated by him on the banks of the Ganges just twenty-five centuries ago. Born in an age of ritual, that profound philosopher, who 'preached the truth without making any distinction between exoteric and esoteric doctrine,' and had 'no such thing as the closed fist of a teacher who keeps some things back,' boldly swept aside the refinements of speculation which obscured the path of righteousness, and proclaimed for all mankind his Four Noble Truths, the last of which laid down the Noble Eightfold Path of right views, aims, speech, conduct, livelihood, effort, mindfulness and concentration.

"Anticipating the very latest discoveries of western science, he saw on all sides transience and the working of the law of cause and effect, and thereon he based his plain and simple teaching.

"Within a comparatively short space of time his system overspread the continent of Asia, winning its way without the exercise of force or the shedding of a single drop of blood. His message of universal compassion and destruction of suffering turned countless thousands of barbarians into marvels of patience, and to-day nearly one-third of the human race look to his word for guidance.

"The Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland, entirely unsectarian in its constitution, seeks not to make mere converts, but to proclaim the truth and beauty of this grand religion, and is confident that Buddhism properly and systematically understood offers a remedy for many of the evils of our western

life. Working amid many difficulties, it has organized nearly one hundred and fifty public meetings and issued eleven numbers of the *Buddhist Review*, totalling nearly to nine hundred pages. The time has arrived for an increase of the society's usefulness, and its most pressing need is a hall, a library, and a retreat in central London, whither persons of all races and creeds may resort for a knowledge of the Buddha's teaching. The society seeks in no way to combat other religions, but to strengthen all who appeal for personal and national well-doing. Membership is open to all. The officers are unpaid and are inspired by the example of him of whom Prof. E. W. Hopkins has said: 'It was the individual Buddha that captivated men; it was the teaching that emanated from him that fired enthusiasm; his magnetism that made him the idol of the people. From every page stands out the strong, attractive personality of this teacher and winner of hearts. Arrogating to himself no divinity, leader of thought but despising lovingly the folly of the world, exalted but adored, the universal brother, he wandered among men, simply, serenely; the master to each, the friend of all.'

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTES.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. By *Laura Stedman* and *George M. Gould, M. D.*, New York: Moffat, Yard, 1910. 2 volumes.

No monument to the life of a man of letters could be more comprehensive or a more worthy tribute to a long and well spent life than this biographical work. Miss Stedman, the editor upon whom has devolved most of the responsibility and detail work, has performed her task most faithfully, following out her grandfather's expressed tastes and wishes to a remarkable degree. Mr. Stedman considered an autobiography as the only really satisfactory biography, saying, "There can be no real biography when the real actor is banished from the scene." Though he left no such definite autobiographical record for this purpose, thousands of letters, papers, and personal data were at the editors' command so that the result is to all intents and purposes autobiographical, and in this case the "real actor" cannot be said to be "banished" even by death. Relatives and friends have contributed generously from their store of letters and personal notes.

A very complete bibliography of Stedman's works in their various editions from 1850 to 1910 has been prepared most painstakingly by Miss Alice Marsland. The index is very thorough and satisfactory. It was prepared by Dr. A. C. Durand, and even here care was taken that it be "made after the pattern set by Mr. Stedman." That the work should have the benefit of the advice and help of Dr. Gould was one of his latest expressed desires. The last chapter, "The Man," is entirely Dr. Gould's.

Mr. Stedman had a wide friendship with the leading literary characters of England and the United States. His letters have been justly valued and preserved, and now throw interesting sidelights on the personality of many other people of note. His personal comments on life and literature are often illuminating.

The world at large rarely realizes that Stedman was a banker, a member of the New York Stock Exchange for thirty years. But his heart was in his literary work and he refused advantageous partnerships and remunerative offices when hard pressed financially because he could not induce himself to give up his "freedom." When he finally sold out his interest he wrote in his