



The Father of the Church in Tennessee: The Life, Times and Character of the Right Reverend Richard Pius Miles, O. P., the First Bishop of Nashville. By the Very Reverend V. F. O'Daniel, O. P., S. T. M., Litt. D. Washington; Dominicana Press. \$4.00.

The "Father of the Church in Tennessee" lives again in the latest work of Very Reverend V. F. O'Daniel, O. P. Those interested in the history of the Church in the United States will welcome this important contribution. The work, somewhat over six hundred pages, is now ready for the binders and will appear at the end of this month or early in the next.

Father O'Daniel has spent much time and energy in unearthing the records of the deeds of Tennessee's first missionaries. Bishop Miles, with a few scattered priests at his disposal, entered upon a great field of labor, when he was raised to the episcopate. He courageously sustained the spirit of his clergy, oftentimes disheartened by the dire poverty of their station. Few have done more, particularly in the South, to lessen animosity and bitterness against the Church. His kindness and forgetfulness of self seldom failed to gain him friends and admirers. Undaunted and unwearied, Bishop Miles traversed the length and breadth of his diocese, spurring his clergy to renewed endeavor, inspiring the faithful to greater devotion to their faith, and winning supporters and converts among non-Catholics. Industrial concerns, often wholly Protestant, made contributions of land or money and otherwise cooperated with him in the establishment of new churches or missions for laboring men. Everywhere he went he was esteemed and respected.

His fellow members of the episcopate cherished his wise counsel and sound judgment in matters of importance. On numerous occasions they sought his assistance in the consecration of new members of the growing hierarchy, and seldom, save when pressing duties stayed him, was he absent from such functions. Frequently on such trips he administered Confirmation, preached and made appeals for his poverty-stricken diocese. Although in frail health, he was unafraid of the inconveniences of travel in those days as long as he could help others and relieve

the temporal privations of those under him. This thoughtlessness of self, together with memories of his frank and open character and the unmeasured good he accomplished, still live in the traditions of Tennessee.

The field covered by Father O'Daniel is necessarily a wide one. Many facts are related that will prove not only instructive to those interested in the struggle of the early pioneers of the Church in America, but also, inspiring to all who may read them.

R. K.

The Eucharistic Renaissance. By the Rev. Thomas M. Schwertner, O. P., S. T. Lr. Pp. xiii-368. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.00.

The fact that Eucharistic Congresses have been held almost yearly since 1881, is reason enough why the English-speaking world should be acquainted with more than the mere existence of them. Since anything like a detailed account of their history and significance was lacking, Fr. Schwertner undertook to tell their story. He felt that such a religious movement, international in character, should be recorded, and with his usual clearness and vigor he has told the story well.

After tracing the decline of Eucharistic devotions which followed the Reformation, he introduces us to the insidious effects which Jansenism produced for a time on Catholic life. Then we see the cherished dream of Mlle. Tamisier become a reality in Lille. And the remarkable thing to note is that France in that day was ruled by an anti-Christian power. Such, in brief, was the beginning of that renaissance of devotion toward Christ in the Eucharist. His entrance into the various cities of the world was not always like that of a triumphant king, but time proved that He did not leave them without a blessing. Without doubt there were many who regarded these religious affairs with wonder, but that is not strange. If the world failed to recognize Him when "He dwelt amongst us in the flesh," then God's grace is necessary to open its eyes to His Sacramental Presence in the Holy Eucharist.

C. B. M.

A New Life of Saint Dominic. By Blessed Jordan of Saxony, Second Master General of the Order. Annotated by Father Louis Getino, O. P. Translated from the Spanish by Father Ceslaus McEniry, O. P. Pp. 168. Columbus, Ohio: Aquinas College. \$2.00.

The present Life of Saint Dominic appeared originally in Spanish from the pen of Father Louis Getino, O. P. It well merits its appearance in English dress since he has ably taken

the life of St. Dominic as written by Blessed Jordan for his basis, annotating it with the most important events that do not appear in the first biography.

Father Getino has shown himself conversant with the life, literature and historical data that pertain to the life of the founder of the Dominican Order. He has given us a biography of the saintly and illustrious founder in the light of critical history. His style is succinct and telling. The early chapters that deal with the family of "the athlete of Christ" and Chapter XXVII which gives an account of the institution of the Rosary are but a few of the chapters that are deserving of especial praise. Father McEniry is to be congratulated on undertaking the translation of so fine a work for this new life gives considerable additional information that has hitherto been unavailable to the English reader.

J. B.

Psychologies of 1925. Powell Lectures in Psychological Theory. Pp. vi-412. Worcester, Mass.: Clark University.

Clark University has contributed a valuable record to the field of psychology in publishing this series of psychological lectures delivered at the university during the year 1925. The collection constitutes a representative cross-section of some of the outstanding schools of psychology at the present day, and the various lecturers included are among the foremost in their respective schools. Schools of Behaviorism have been represented by John B. Watson of Johns Hopkins, and Walter S. Hunter of Clark; Dynamic Psychology by Robert S. Woodworth of Columbia; Gestalt Psychology by Kurt Koffka of Giessen, and Wolfgang Kohler of Berlin; the Purposive Groups by Morton Prince of Tufts, and William McDougall of Harvard; Reaction Psychology by Knight Dunlap of Johns Hopkins; and the Structural Group by Madison Bentley of the University of Illinois.

While this list by no means exhausts the number of divergent psychologies alive in America today, it at least gives a goodly selection of what are probably the most potent groups in our secular colleges and universities. This book furthermore promises to be the first of a series of such compilations to recur at intervals of five or ten years. Perhaps we may look forward to some occasion upon which Neo-Scholastic psychology will also be represented by some competent person.

It is beyond the confines of our short space to enter into a criticism of the various psychologies—and particularly of the various philosophies behind the psychologies—exemplified in this present collection. The different lectures in most cases contain some exposition of the key-note tenets of each school and they furnish at least a sketchy assortment of the strong points and the weaker vagaries of each group. While a few plunge too suddenly into deeper technicalities and more complicated details of their own systems than the nature of such a series of bird's eye views warrants, the majority of these psychologists treat their subjects in a sufficiently general way to remain intelligible to the followers of other schools than their own.

There can be no doubt about the highly scientific data which have been presented in a number of the articles, but every psychologist will reserve the right to disagree with the deductions made from these data when he considers that the nexus is invalid. The antecedent philosophy of each experimenter crops out in his conclusions no matter how thoroughly he disparages metaphysical principles and acclaims solely experimental certitude. It is thus only to be expected that the Scholastic will strongly disagree with some of the conclusions reached in this book. But as a whole, the collection affords authoritative glimpses of a number of active schools and is stimulating in the problems that it offers and in the account it gives of the ways in which various schools are endeavoring to solve their difficulties.

Principles of Psychotherapy. By Dr. Pierre Janet. Translated by H. M. and E. R. Guthrie. Pp. viii-322. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.00.

This work, by a master of the subject if the subject has a master, is a wholesome surprise because of its honesty. The author has made a frank examination of the methods of mental healing that have been in use throughout the ages, including mental power in general, automatism, psychic economy and psychic increase; he shows us just what these things mean, how they were used and their results. Throughout all this explanation he has scattered pertinent comments on the weak spots of the different systems, criticisms of exaggerated enthusiasm and directive hints as to the problems that must be overcome as regards each system in the future. This aspect of the book is perhaps the most useful because it is an admission of the fact that psychotherapy has weak points, serious weak points, and that

the foundation upon which these difficulties can be overcome is still very unstable. In fact, it is this very attempt to awaken scientific men to the failings of psychotherapy and to urge them on to more rational efforts that gives the book its peculiar value, for, wittingly or otherwise, it gives us a glimpse of the true state of this science; which is more than could be obtained through a year's intensive reading of most authors on the subject.

There is a defense of hypnosis in several parts of the book that will meet with strong opposition from men high up in the medical world, in spite of the author's claim of personal experience to back up his statements. Then too there is some merciless, though not hostile, criticism of the psychoanalysis of our day that will hardly go unchallenged by the devotees of the "new science." And of course there is a naive theory of the evolution of psychotherapy, for what would a book be worth today without evolution!

In general it may be said that the author is unapproachable when he stays in his own field. It can be no less positively set down that he is pitifully ignorant when he goes outside these narrow limits, especially on excursions into philosophy and theology. His definition of miracles and his constant attempt to reason, or rather cry down, the miracles of Lourdes, represent an exhibition of logic that is almost incredible in a man so admittedly learned, at least in things scientific.

However these slips are so obviously ridiculous that they do little real harm to the book itself. It is worth while to the scientist and his less learned brethren for the same reason—it reveals clearly and briefly the exact position of psychotherapy.

R. W. F.

A Manual for Dominican Lay-brothers. By Father Hugh Pope, O. P., S. T. M. Pp. 88. Printed at St. Dominic's Press, Ditchling, Sussex, England. Price one shilling. In this country: Chaucer Head Bookshop, 32 W. 47th St., New York.

This valuable little manual by Fr. Pope will be most welcome to the many self-sacrificing young men who have dedicated their lives to the service of God in the ranks of the Dominican Lay-brothers. These men, busy as they are with the many duties of their state in life, have not always the time at leisure to study the Order and its history, its rule and constitutions. Fr. Pope in his little booklet not only gives a brief history of the Order, but explains its government and the Rule to

which all members are bound by their vows. Although the Rule of St. Augustine is read every Friday in the refectory, much of its beauty and instruction are lost to those not familiar with the Latin language in which it is written. That the Lay-brother may be familiar with the holy rule Fr. Pope has given a translation of it into English, pointing out along the margins, the many points to be noted.

The Lay-brother like his brothers in the clerical state, becomes a religious by pronouncing his vows into the hands of his Superior. The vow and its nature, the difference between simple and solemn vows, form of profession, and the duties of the professed are all treated. The daily Mass, how to serve Mass, the Office, Suffrages for the Dead and the various Confraternities of the Order are all briefly explained. The "Manual" concludes with a translation of many of our most beautiful prayers, such as the "Salve Regina," "O Lumen," "O Spem Miram," and many other short prayers to which indulgences have been attached.

Our American Cardinals. By James J. Walsh, M. D., Litt. D., K. St. G. Pp. xxv-352. New York: D. Appleton & Company. \$2.50.

From the facile and fruitful pen of Dr. Walsh comes a work that sketches in a striking way the lives of our American cardinals. Because of his personal acquaintance with all seven of these cardinals he says, "This has tempted me to think that perhaps I could present their lives in such a way to make Americans understand them better." The Doctor briefly records the lives of these seven men in one volume, carefully preserving the interest of each story to the satisfaction of even the most critical.

The Church, today, regardless of the vigor and the venom of attacks of bigotry, is under the serious scrutiny of thousands seeking truth. Aware of this fact Dr. Walsh wishes America to know the lives of the leaders of the Catholic Church in the United States, to show the democracy of the Church and the real meaning of Catholicity, for it is his belief that, "By their leaders, ye shall know them."

It is his intention to reveal the characters of those men who undoubtedly represent the spirit of the Church; to tell of their labors and loyalty to her and to humanity; to enkindle anew the fire of devotion for the dead cardinals and to offer a new pledge of love and confidence of the people to the four prelates now leading the Church in the United States.

For those who have any doubt concerning the democracy of the Church, they will be relieved of this doubt by a perusal of the pages of these lives of the cardinals. None of our American cardinals knew the luxury of aristocracy nor the comforts of wealth but from among people who experienced something of the straitened circumstances of life, Holy Church, recognizing only the quality of their hearts and souls and the influence of their labors, chose them to fill a princely position.

All this Dr. Walsh develops in the attractive compilation of facts that makes his book a pleasure to read. H. H.

The House of God. By Ernest H. Short. Pp. xv-342. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$7.50.

Historic Churches of the World. By Robert B. Ludy, M. D. Pp. xvi-324. Boston: The Stratford Company. \$5.00.

Old Churches and Meeting Houses in and around Philadelphia. By John T. Faris. Pp. xvi-261. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$6.00.

Those interested in church architecture will find much pleasure and satisfaction in the perusal of three works recently published on this subject. "The House of God," by Ernest H. Short, is a scholarly production treating of the church architecture of the world. The primary purpose of the author is to bring out the history as well as beauty and grandeur of Christian architecture, yet no form of religious architecture is omitted in his lengthy treatise. He begins with the earliest known forms of church architecture, traces their rise and development among pagan peoples, and then through the Christian Ages to our own times. One hundred and ten colorful illustrations add to the attractiveness of this volume. It represents much study and research and is a genuine contribution to church architecture. Terms such as "Monkish," and "Romanism," rather opprobrious to the Catholic Church, might have been replaced by such as are more fitting and less offensive.

The second work "Historical Churches of the World," by Robert B. Ludy, does not exhibit the scholarship of the first. It is rather a catalogue or book of reference, in which may be found short interesting accounts of the principal places of worship throughout the world. The book should prove of great aid to those visiting these famous churches and shrines. A description of the pre-Christian temples, early Christian churches, Mohammedan mosques, and Mediæval churches of the Old World; of the early Mission churches, Colonial churches and modern

cathedrals of the New World, with over a hundred illustrations, find place within the covers of this neatly bound volume. The author might have included in his collection many additional Catholic churches conspicuous for their antiquity or historical interest.

In striking opposition to the world-wide treatment given to church architecture by the two preceding works is the entirely local treatment it receives in "Old Churches and Meeting Houses in and around Philadelphia," by John T. Faris. This account of the quaint old churches of the Quaker State famous in the history of our country, reads in many places like a novel. Illustrations of these historical edifices gives added interest to the work. Catholics however, will be rather disappointed in the work, since it does not make mention of a single Catholic church. W. D. M.

Essays on Nationalism. By Carlton J. H. Hayes. Pp. 279. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.00.

With his wealth of historical knowledge and keen analytical mind, Carlton J. H. Hayes has given us a timely and informative volume on Nationalism.

Carried to the excess of Statolatry, Nationalism was one of the potent causes of the late war and since that time, because of the heightened national consciousness of the new nations, it has occupied a large share of the world thought.

Tracing its history through the centuries he shows its close alliance in many instances to militarism and intolerance. With Nationalism as an historical process, Professor Hayes has nothing to do except to trace its growth. As "a belief that one's own nationality or national state has such intrinsic worth and excellence as to require one to be loyal to it above every other thing, and particularly to bestow on it what amounts to supreme religious worship,"—Professor Hayes considers not a blessing but a curse. He does not, however, demand cosmopolitanism with its absolute leveling of all things, but an intelligent internationalism, in the building of which each nation will be as a block and the nationals of each shall strive to make their stone worthy of a perfect building. Such internationalism will go far to insure stability and peace to the world. Live and let live, learn and teach, receive and give are some of the lessons this book would impart and it is well worth reading as an antidote against prevalent demagogism.

C. M. R.

DIGEST OF RECENT BOOKS

RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY: Father Francis Cassilly, S. J., in presenting **Religion: Doctrine and Practice**, calls attention to some of the criticisms leveled against present-day religious teaching in our high schools. Where he considers this criticism justified, he has met it in the design of this Catholic high school text; he has, for instance, given us a book which is a great departure from the customary cut-down theological treatises which prove such dry text-books for secondary school use. On the other hand he refuses to pass over doctrine in a superficial fashion, and he rightly maintains that it is not the office of the religion book to teach the related fields of Church History, Bible History, hagiology, sociology, and apologetics. (Loyola University, Chicago, \$1.60).

As early as 1905 the late Father Albert Lepidi, O. P., former Master of the Sacred Palace, published at Rome a short, clear, and substantial "Dogmatic Explanation of the Cult of the Sacred Heart of Jesus," in order to show the solid theological basis upon which this devotion rests. It is this work, supplemented by a preface, valuable annotations, and a historical addenda by Father E. Hugon, O. P., professor of dogma at the Collegio Angelico, Rome, which now appears in a new edition entitled **Explication Dogmatique sur le Culte du Cœur Eucharistique de Jesus**. The text of the booklet is given in both Latin and French. Three points are examined: 1. How this devotion is founded upon dogmatic truth; 2. How it is really distinguished from other devotions resembling it; and 3. How greatly it aids in cherishing and developing the piety of the faithful. (Tequi, Paris. This and the other publications of P. Tequi can be secured from Ch. Dien, 205 W. 85th St., New York).

The recent important step taken by the Holy Father in the appointment of a special commission of theologians, with three branches, one to sit at Rome, another in Belgium, and a third in Spain, whose duty it is to examine the question of Mary's "universal mediation" and to give their verdict as to whether or not this proposition is capable of being defined as a dogma of faith, brings a much mooted question sharply before the eyes of the Catholic world. For a clear understanding of the question one should read **Our Lady Mediatrix of All Graces**, a recent book by Rev. V. O'Connell, S. J. The author's aim is to point out the implications in the traditional view of the Church in regard to Mary's place in the plan of the Redemption and to show that here we are face to face with more than a mere pious opinion. (Murphy, \$1.25).

Devotions to the Holy Eucharist and to the Sacred Heart form the subject matter of **Les Deux Grandes Devotions de L'Heure Presente**, by Abbe L. Garriguet. This work is a briefer treatise based on the author's larger and exhaustive book on the same subjects. The doctrine set forth at length in the larger work is here presented in a much condensed form and so arranged as to constitute a book of pious reading. (Tequi, 5 fr.).

To those who have had at least a passing acquaintance with some of the pluralistic philosophies and who wish to know the religious side of William James, **Religion in the Philosophy of William James**, by J. S. Bixler, can be highly recommended. It begins with James' pragmatic solution of the Martha and Mary problem—so vital a one to all religious minds—and passes to the consideration of the absolute, pluralism, the will, the deity, immortality, and mysticism. The author has done his work well. He reveals with appreciation and approval the very soul of the man, his deepest thoughts and fondest hopes—though it must be confessed that it is a sight both queer and sad that is revealed. (Marshall Jones, \$3.00).

A History of Ancient and Medieval Philosophy, by Horatio W. Dresser, is a critical estimate of the early philosophical teachings beginning in 600 B. C. with the Philosophy of Ancient Greece and continuing through the period of the Transition to the birth of Modern Philosophy in 1600. The author endeavors to give the reader a background for the study of modern philosophy by showing the gradual development of thought from early times up to the present day by narrating briefly and clearly the history of ancient thought and at the same time putting the student of philosophy, college student or general reader, in possession of the sources of the early history of thought. The book is divided into two sections: Part I devoted to early Greek Philosophy gives a very good general idea of the trend of thought during this period. For a knowledge of Patristic and Scholastic Philosophy the student would do better to consult a recognized authority on the subject, as De Wulf. The lists of selected references will undoubtedly be found useful in the further development of any special phase of the subject in which the reader may be interested. On page 265 the author refers to the translation of the Summa by Rickaby and Ashley. He should specify that this refers to the translation of the Summa contra Gentiles. The translation of the Summa Theologica, which is the work generally meant when the word "Summa" alone is used, was made by the English Dominicans. (Crowell, \$2.50).

SERMONS, CONFERENCES: Many exceptional sermons are contained within the pages of Archbishop Pichenot's **L'Évangile de L'Eucharistie**. This work has attained wide popularity among French readers; it now appears in its ninth edition. It contains discourses treating of the Sacrament of the Eucharist from all points of view, not only by a consideration of the Blessed Sacrament itself, but in a more extensive way in the hidden, public, suffering, and glorious stages of Christ's life. (Tequi, 10 fr.).

Canon Duplessy is widely esteemed in France as a master in the art of catechizing children. He has written numerous books in this field and was charged by Cardinal Amette with the work of revising the "Explanation of the New Catechism" of the Paris province. Since then he has not ceased to write and his latest work, **Retraite de Première Communion Solennelle**, is now in its second edition. These conferences bear the imprint of his wonted skill and simplicity. They render the great Christian truths clear and attractive for children. The book will assuredly prove rich in suggestion to any priest confronted with the office of preparing children for their First Holy Communion. (Tequi, 7 fr. 50).

LITURGY: We are glad to see that a new edition, the ninth, of the **Ceremonial for the Use of the Catholic Churches in the United States** has appeared. This work has always been a trusty stand-by for the priests of America, and a new edition conforming to all the recent regulations and changes of the New Code restores it to its place of prime usefulness. A few changes have been made in the arrangement of the book. Those ceremonies in which the priest is not assisted by the deacon or subdeacon have been grouped in the first and second parts of the volume, while the third and fourth parts treat of the same ceremonies with deacon and subdeacon, and the fifth and sixth parts of pontifical ceremonies. Rev. W. C. Milholland, S. S., Master of Ceremonies at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, is the revisor. (Kilner, \$3.00).

The Sick Call Ritual, compiled and translated from the latest edition of the Roman Ritual by Rev. James E. Greenan, contains both Latin and English text with an abundance and variety of additional prayers for the priest to read in those cases in which he finds it necessary to return again

and again to the house of the sick man. It is a very complete little book and accords in its typography with the accepted standards in liturgical books. It will make a suitable gift and a welcome companion for any priest. (Macmillan).

INSPIRATIONAL LIVES: Although Michael Williams' book, **Little Brother Francis of Assisi**, is written for boys and girls who are beginning to grow up, it is not in the least a childish recital of the life of St. Francis. It has the pleasing simplicity of really good English, and it tells the story of the Poverello with a crisp diction that makes Francis really live again. After such handling, the life of a saint runs no risk of appearing fantastic and incomprehensible. Francis is heroic, but still a flesh and blood human. (Macmillan, \$1.75).

The beautiful life of another of God's chosen souls is depicted in the **Life of Mere Marie Eugenie Milleret de Brou: Foundress of the Assumption Nuns**. We are gratified to have this excellent addition made to the steadily growing list of biographies of nuns. Mere Marie Eugenie was a woman of strong personality, of keen insight, and of wide knowledge of educational questions. The Congregation which she founded grew to large proportions in astonishingly few years. It is of particular interest to note the important influence exerted upon her by Pere Lacordaire. His fiery eloquence found so strong a response in her that in writing to him she could truthfully say that she owed the foundation of her salvation to the grace of her first Communion and his words. Alice Lady Lovat, the authoress of this large and well-told life, has exhibited her experienced skill throughout. The numerous illustrations, excellent typography, and general format of the book enhance the pleasure of its reading. (Assumption Convent School, Ravenhill, Germantown, Philadelphia. \$5.00).

A short biography of St. Benedict and an account of life in a Benedictine monastery makes up the content of **The Benedictines**, by Edouard Schneider of the Sorbonne, and translated by Rev. Johan Liljencrants. It is the first of a series of studies of the great monastic orders to be published under the direction of Professor Schneider. This book is fashioned along somewhat similar lines to Dom Bede Camm's "A Day in the Cloister." It gives the same passing glimpses of the successive hours of the day spent in choir, in chapel, in the workshop, the refectory, the garden, the library, and in the dormitory. It is a complete picture of the monk's day. Anyone desirous of a more intimate knowledge of what life is like inside monastic walls will find enlightenment here. (Greenberg, \$2.00).

EDUCATION, ORATORY: As an outcome of long study and several dissertations on "Roman Education under the Empire," Father Aubrey Gwynn, S. J., has formulated his findings upon the general principles which underlie all Greek and Roman theories of education. This is what he sets forth and develops in his scholarly and well documented book, **Roman Education from Cicero to Quintillian**. He sees in Quintillian's "Institutio oratorica" a landmark in the history of Roman education, a culmination of a long development, and a text-book without a successor. It was a deliberate attempt to revive the Ciceronian ideal of political oratory which the conditions of Roman society under the Empire had killed. But the tendency toward a purely literary education with facility in rhetorical composition as its ideal accomplishment swept everything else before it and paved the way for general decay. (Oxford University Press).

A thorough consideration of what they consider typical of the best methods of organization, administration, supervision, and instruction in junior high schools is set forth by Frank C. Touton and Alice B. Struthers

in their book, **Junior-High-School Procedure**. It is the work of experienced instructors and the suggestions of every chapter have been brought to bear upon very detailed matters. For instance, even the facsimiles of different printed forms used in such work as rating and grading pupils, recording health data, and checking attendance, are reproduced. It is rich in information and clear-cut in presentation. (Ginn, \$2.60).

The Development and Present Status of Education in the Philippine Islands, by Rev. Vincent R. Catapang, is a valuable and timely, though brief, review of a question that now more than ever holds the attention of those concerned with the advancement of our great oriental insular territory. It contains much information, for instance, as regards the advanced stage of Filipino civilization previous to the discovery of the Islands by Magellan in 1521. It is important, moreover, as a contribution to our scanty literature dealing with Filipino education written from a Catholic standpoint. The author quotes facts and figures throughout by means of which he proves his thesis and refutes the time-worn charge that the "priest-ridden Filipinos were an ignorant and illiterate people before the American occupation of the Archipelago." It is unfortunate that the author has not developed a more facile style in the use of the English language. There are many serious errors in the text which spoil the effect of the work. (Stratford, \$2.00).

Sacred Eloquence, by Charles H. Schultz, professor at St. Francis Seminary, Loretto, Pa., is a practical guide book for the seminarian. It treats of the structure, style, rhetoric, good English, diction, and delivery of the sermon. It outlines the requirements necessary in the sacred orator and describes the various types of audiences for which the preacher must prepare. Helpful analytical outlines follow each chapter and an appendix of illustrative plans round out the book. A careful student of this work cannot fail to show marked results of it in more effective preaching. (Murphy, \$2.00).

SOCIOLOGY, SOCIAL SCIENCES: The highly diversified racial admixture in the Hawaiian Islands has afforded S. D. Porteus and M. E. Babcock an exceptional field for study of racial psychology. It is the report of their findings which composes their book, **Temperament and Race**. Special attention has been given to the Hawaiians, the Chinese, the Portuguese, and the Filipinos. A historical survey of these races, a social analysis of them, their brain development, mentality, psychosynergic traits, and racial implications are treated at length. It is a study which will prove interesting not only to social psychologists but to those as well who are in a less technical way interested in the tendencies and probable futures of some of our mixed races. (Badger, \$3.00).

As an approach to the study of the social sciences, L. L. Bernard offers his **Introduction to Social Psychology**. He gives prominence to the part played by environment in effecting the adjustment of the individual in the social situation and develops the thesis that "environment rather than inheritance is responsible for the major portion of the adjustment traits of the individual although there is no denial that individual deficiencies in inherited capacities exist." For him the term "environment" is very comprehensive. "Even our own bodies may be considered as an environment for our neural organization and the psychic behavior processes which are dependent upon the organization of neural protoplasm." The interpretation given by the author to psycho-social phenomena is behavioristic. Many will not agree with him in many of his assertions. He seems to state that the natural law is an environmental cause of behavior which man himself has created. If he had recurred to Semitic rather than to Grecian history,

his theory of the evolving of the natural law "through a process of de-personalization" would not have seemed so plausible. In accordance with his behavioristic principles, he looks upon the doctrine of "free will" as an error of the older introspectionist psychology. (Holt, \$4.50).

Eugenics, by A. M. Carr-Saunders, is an admirable little book on one of the most interesting and important branches of natural science. It deals mainly, though not entirely, with the science of eugenics as distinct from applied eugenics, and explains in a clear and simple way the problems which eugenists are studying, the methods they follow, and the truths thus far uncovered. The vitality and logic of exposition and discussion together with the author's eminent reasonableness and sound judgment offer the reader a bit of real delight. (Holt, \$1.00).

LITERATURE, ESSAYS, ADDRESSES: George N. Schuster's **English Literature** offers to the reader and to the teacher of this subject a text embodying the best scholarly and literary opinion of recent years. The book describes in an interesting and comprehensive manner what English Literature is and has been. The arrangement of material reflects the writer's sound and mature judgment as a college and university professor of this subject. Starting with the earliest beginnings of English letters we are carried down the avenue of the ages to the present day. The hidden literary beauties of the various periods are revealed to us as we pass along, while the abiding importance to literature of certain ethical and cultural movements stands out in high relief. Each chapter considers a definite period and terminates with a well-arranged group of questions and references. The appendix contains many valuable reference tables. Among these the writer gives us a mnemonic table covering the whole domain of English Literature—a very satisfactory perspective of English writers and their productions. The general bibliography, divided as it is into History and Literature, suggests itself as the nucleus of a library for the English student. (Allyn and Bacon, \$1.60).

Were one to browse about in a vast library taking from this old tome and that, the little human incidents, the humorous anecdotes, the beautiful legends that garnish the lives of the saints, he would have a compilation of those little side-lights which are more revealing of character than the more staid pages of a formal biography. These glimpses are the stuff of which Sister M. Eleanore's new book of essays, **Troubadours of Paradise**, is made. So charmingly has she done her work that it is impossible to resist the appeal of the saints. But Sister Mary Eleanore does more than captivate us with a tour through this gallery of saints; to assume the metaphor and phrasing which Father Daniel Lord, S. J., uses in the preface—an excellent essay in itself, by the way—"She can talk of the masterpieces with tender appreciation; but always she brings us back to the genius of the Artist Whose one tremendous perfections and powerful mind are exhibited in every stroke." (Appleton, \$2.00).

Kipling and his Soldiers does not belie Patrick Braybrooke's growing reputation for discerning criticism and frank evaluation. Here he has considered Kipling both as a writer of prose and as a writer of poetry. He has made a rapid though telling study of most of Kipling's writings, placing his finger, as he goes, on specific passages exemplifying his criticisms. He has devoted a generous number of pages to the summing up and essays a sober estimate of Kipling's place in literature. (Lippincott).

A wide range of interesting subjects, an even, free-running, charming style, the name of Otto Kahn on the jacket—these are sufficient recommendations for **Of Many Things**. It is a potpourri of lectures, addresses, and written contributions of the eminent banker who has gathered to

himself much praise and distinction. He discusses, "Art," "the American Stage," "the Movie" under various aspects and in the manner of one whose histrionic knowledge is well grounded. Mr. Kahn's recollections of Edward Henry Harriman and Theodore Roosevelt are even more interesting and merit the reader's attention. (Boni & Liveright, \$3.00).

The wide assortment of selections in **Modern Speeches**, compiled by Homer D. Lindgren, includes representative speeches of statesmen, politicians, business men, diplomats, lawyers, professors, litterateurs, and several churchmen, notably the address on "Christian Charity" by Cardinal Hayes. More than sixty modern speeches have herein been gathered together for the use of the college student or of the general reader interested in public speaking. Mr. Lindgren has striven to arrange the speeches so that "essayness" and "speechiness" will be contrasted. He wishes to emphasize the difference between actual audience contact and instructive remoteness. With this in view he has divided his book into four parts, beginning with written papers of a somewhat academic or restricted group interest, and ending with speeches that are clearly in touch with the audience throughout and in that quality stand clearly distinguished from essays. (Crofts).

POETRY: In **East Wind**, the second posthumous volume of Amy Lowell's verse, the author goes for theme to her native New England. To scene and dialogue she gives, in these thirteen poems, a vivid down east redolence that is most natural and reminiscent of Robert Frost's "North of Boston." The poems reveal as usual Miss Lowell's great skill in combining rich imagery with stark reality. (Houghton Mifflin, \$2.25).

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY: To the student and writer of history, the methods and processes of his subject are ever a profitable field of discussion and investigation. In the ten chapters of **History and Historical Problems**, Ernest Scott has succinctly outlined some of the most outstanding problems with which the historian has to deal, as, for instance, the relation of history to geography, and to the physical sciences, the place of history in education, its value, use, and abuse in inculcating patriotism. Particularly valuable is the chapter on the "Historical Problems" which confront every historian. The author's treatment is brief yet thoroughly comprehensive and easily readable even for many who are not possessed by historically-minded. (Oxford University Press).

History unlike the physical sciences does not deal with evidence acquired by direct observation. Dr. Allen Johnson, in his book, **The Historian and Historical Evidence**, considers the peculiar kind of evidence available to the historian and the means he must employ in gathering, sifting, and evaluating this evidence so as to arrive at the truth. He shows how weak and unreliable is human testimony, and illustrates this by numerous examples taken from current events. If considerable difficulty is experienced in discovering the exact details of a present-day occurrence from eye-witnesses, the reader can imagine the situation in which the historian finds himself when dealing with an event concerning which he has no eye-witnesses to question. It is to be regretted that the learned author questions the historical ability and acumen of certain Catholic historians, inferring that their faith and belief in the supernatural tends to obscure their judgment. He likewise gives the impression that the Bollandists were not Jesuits. Otherwise it is an excellent treatise on the technique of historical criticism, and will not only help the writer of history in perfecting his own method, but will also enable the reader of history to appreciate the difficulties a scientific historian must cope with in approximating the truth of a past event. (Scribners, \$2.00).

In **G. Stanley Hall: the Biography of a Mind**, one of Dr. Hall's students and admirers portrays in an interesting and detailed fashion the inner and secret reasons which motivated the life of one of America's foremost educators. It is a biography that avoids the traditional paths and instead of the usual chronological detail of Dr. Hall's life, the reader is given a more intimate sketch of the man, his thoughts, ambitions, his hobbies, and his theories. The book explains much that Dr. Hall hinted at in his "Confessions" and reveals the character of a sturdy Puritan whose frenzy for work carried him through a checkered career of pioneer work in psychology and education with many failures and disappointments, to a death which for him meant complete annihilation. Although a devoted disciple and admirer of her master, the author, Lorine Pruette, is quite moderate in her praise and does not hesitate to point out the dark as well as the bright sides of Hall's life. (Appleton, \$2.00).

FICTION: The outstanding character of Compton Mackenzie's **Fairy Gold** is Venetia, age twelve, second daughter of Sir Morgan Romare, Knight of Roon. She is a clever and 'oveable little spitfire "plotting" her elder sister's love affair and her father's delivery from a noxious war profiteer to whom the old nobleman owes money. Venetia is neither the hero nor the heroine of the book, but she is the one you will remember. The story combines the things of today with the romantic life of an old feudal island off the English coast. It contains numerous passages of great beauty and a tale of unflinching interest. (Doran, \$2.00).

In a new series of cases, Father Brown, G. K. Chesterton's shrewd amateur detective, uncovers more than one criminal who shrouds his nefarious deeds in a disguise of pseudo-miraculous mystery. When a crime has been perpetrated under "miraculous" circumstances, Father Brown always "wants to be shown." This discerning common sense gives title to the book: **The Incredulity of Father Brown**. The whimsical little priest untangles more than one baffling situation to the reader's entire satisfaction. (Dodd, Mead, \$2.00).

John Galsworthy has attained new heights in his latest addition to the "Forsyte Saga." His powers, always of a high order, have now reached their ripe maturity, and **The Silver Spoon** has the mellowed richness of old wine. It is the story of a social duel between two young women, each the leader of an English society circle. Their struggle is dramatic, and the climax reached by the suit for libel is intense. The whole is a picture of post-war England seen in the lives of the younger set. (Scribners, \$2.00).

The murder of Dr. Charles Fairlie, wealthy and well-liked physician of Willett's Bridge, Pennsylvania, has brought his promising young assistant, Dr. Eliot, to trial. Laura Fairlie, widow of the deceased, is a beautiful and captivating woman, but so too is Eva Hamilton, friend of the defendant, and the girl whom Dr. Fairlie had once expected to marry. This is part of the tangled situation facing Dickerson, the noted criminal lawyer, and Juliet Jackson, the "Female Ferret," when they are called in to uncover the truth. It is in such fashion that Margaret Turnbull's **Madam Judas** commences. It is a mystery story that is out of the ordinary and a romance that has spirit and charm. (Lippincott, \$2.00).

Having fed on movies from her youth, Maudie's ambition was to be swept away to the sunset in the arms of a desert sheik. How this wish is realized is told by Percival Christopher Wren in **Beau Sabreur**. In this stirring tale of love and intrigue, whose locale is the French possessions of Africa, Major Wren follows up his earlier success, "Beau Geste." In a foreword the author forestalls criticism of an impossible situation by vouching for its truth, which is oftentimes stranger than fiction. The pair of

ex-legionnaires, adopted by an Arab tribe, who win out to sheikdom, deserve an honored place in the catalogue of loveable rogues. (Stokes, \$2.00).

Any intimate of the University of Chicago will react violently in some fashion, either in bitter assent or in sharp negation to **Chimes** by Robert Herrick. It is a pitiless picture of official university life with the "mise en scene" thinly disguised. In this account Mr. Herrick has done in a thorough way for university life what Sinclair Lewis, in "Arrowsmith," lightly touches upon when he delineates the University of Winnemac, for while Mr. Lewis centers his attention on Dr. Arrowsmith and fills in with the university as a background, "Chimes" paints primarily a university—to which some people are attached. Doubtlessly all that Mr. Herrick has written is true, but he has not written all of the truth. We are inclined to think of Mr. Herrick as one looking at the reverse side of a carpet. There is no denying the ugly reality and the rough texture of the under-side, but that does not mean that he must ignore the more beautiful obverse. (Macmillan, \$2.00).

How super-criminals, linked against society, and plotting the great coup that would give them the mastery of the world, led by the unscrupulous Dr. Vivanti, master-mind and fugitive from justice, are foiled by the quick wits of Peter Foyle, is told by Sydney Horler, in **The Order of the Octopus**. Though the plot in itself is not new, the author handles his situations well and gives us a very readable story. (Doran, \$2.00).

Professor Van Kleek always wanted to motor through Europe away from the beaten tourist paths, so when his two spinster friends, both beyond romantic years, had the same wish, they put their heads together and planned the trip. Doris F. Halman in **Honk—A Motor Romance**, tells of their adventure with its surprises in an amusing fashion. The Professor leaves home a confirmed woman-hater but returns engaged to—well, to neither of his original companions, for he was young and personable. (Stokes, \$2.00).

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- The Blind Obedience of an Humble Penitent.** By Rt. Rev. Sylvester Jenks. Edited, with an introduction, by Dom Roger Hudleston, O. S. B. A treatise on the best cure for scruples. Extra Series No. 2 of the Orchard Books. (Benziger, \$1.00).
- The Manichees as St. Augustine Saw Them.** By Rev. Joseph Rickaby, S. J. An authoritative student of St. Augustine gives us a study of the Manichees drawn from St. Augustine's writings. (Benziger, \$0.50).
- Ordination Retreat.** By Rt. Rev. Pierre Dadolle. Translated by Rev. S. A. Raemlers. The private retreat of a great bishop now printed for public use. (Murphy, \$0.75).
- Little Atlas of the Catholic Missions.** A compact survey of mission statistics for the whole world. Generously supplied with maps. (Society for the Propagation of the Faith, \$0.25).
- General Inorganic Chemistry.** By M. C. Sneed. A text offering the fundamentals necessary to prepare college students for the further study of chemistry and related sciences. (Ginn, \$3.00).
- New Second Course in Algebra.** Enlarged Edition. By H. E. Hawkes, W. A. Luby, and F. C. Touton. An intermediate algebra in which considerable emphasis has been placed upon the explicit application of the formula in the narrowed sense of that term. (Ginn, \$1.32).
- Religion Hour: Book II.** By Rev. J. D. Hannan. An attractive reader for the religious period. Illustrated in color. (Benziger, \$0.43).
- Vita del Beato Bernardo Scammacca.** By Father Matteo Coniglioni, O. P. A biography of the Dominican, Bl. Bernard Scammacca. Profusely illustrated. (Tipografia La Fulgur, Catania).
- Mangled Hands.** By Neil Boyton, S. J. A boys' story of the Jesuit Martyrs of North America vividly told by an Indian boy. (Benziger, \$1.25).
- La Fete et la Messe de Jesus-Christ Roi.** By a Seminary Professor. Another booklet on the newly established feast of Jesus Christ the King. (Tequi, 7 fr.).
- Nouveau Mois du Sacre-Coeur.** By Abbe J. Koenig. A book of day-by-day devotions for the month of June. (Tequi, 5 fr.).
- Les Faits de Lourdes—Nouvelle serie de Guerisons (1923-1925).** An illustrated record of the cures at Lourdes for the years 1923-25. (Tequi, 12 fr.).
- Les Petits Chinois: II Serie.** By Rev. G. Gilbert, S. J. A second installment of true anecdotes about the children at the Holy Infancy in the Vicariate of Nankin. (Tequi, 2 fr.).
- Catecismo de la Vida Religiosa.** By Msgr. Lelong. A Spanish translation of the third French edition of Msgr. Lelong's "Catechism of the Religious Life." (Tequi, 2 pts.).

PAMPHLETS: From the International Catholic Truth Society: **Catholicism and Reason**, by Henry C. Dillon; **Christian Science**, by John E. Graham; **Mere Marie Madeline Postel**, by M. R. Hoste; **The Precious Blood**, by R. F. Clarke, S. J.; **Frequent and Daily Communion**, by Rev. J. McDonnell, S. J. From The Universal Knowledge Foundation: **Prohibition**, by Lucian Johnston.