



Mind and Personality. By William Brown, M. D., D. Sc. Pp. x-356. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

In this volume Dr. Brown presents a general view of personality considered in the light of relevant experimental sciences and of philosophy. By personality he means mental unity—the unity of the mind from every point of view. Science and philosophy are here closely interwoven, and yet well distinguished, for the scientific facts themselves stand independently of any philosophical theory that may be suggested by them or more or less explanatory of them. The vast amount of research that has been done in psychology, psychopathology and physiology—especially in physiology of the nervous system and in endocrinology—has resulted in a number of scientific conclusions of great practical importance, and to these the author gives due recognition within the limits that he has imposed upon himself. Even from this point of view alone the book will repay a careful reading, for Dr. Brown is himself a physician and a practicing psycho-therapist.

But to the student of philosophy the work is of especial interest because of the modern setting in which the author has placed some of the conclusions of Aristotelian and Scholastic psychology. His general idea of the relationship between science and philosophy is shown in the remark that, "What is first in philosophy is last in science"; and again when he says that, "Experimental science cannot either prove or disprove determinism." In dealing with such questions as the relation between the mind and the body, freedom, moral responsibility, mental unity and religion, he accepts or inclines toward Scholastic conclusions. Yet the author shows a general mistrust of the philosophic method, and his procedure suggests that he would have philosophy postpone its advance until science bids it go. However, since it is the philosophy of Bergson to which he devotes special attention—with Kant frequently in mind—we hasten to add that in this case he is quite justified.

With regard to the relation between the mind and the body, Dr. Brown prefers a theory of interaction to one of parallelism. Even though such a theory implies the acceptance of a soul that can be

regarded as distinct from the brain, still because it well explains the unity and utility of consciousness, and above all because it leaves hope for personal survival after death, it is preferable. Materialism of course is absurd, and, according to the author, it alone must be definitely rejected. We look in vain for any consideration of the theory involving a substantial unity between the soul and the body.

The chapter on volition is well developed from the point of view of experimental psychology. As a consequence the autonomy of the will does not stand out in bold relief, but rather the impediments to freedom. The author at once dismisses any doctrine of free-will, and supports the principle of relevance or sufficient reason. "Whatever occurs in the mind is relevant to what has occurred before and what is occurring simultaneously,"—though this is very different from saying that events in consciousness are mechanically determined. "A man acts freely so far as he is true to himself and so far as he is acting in accordance with the principles developed in his individual life and according to his own personality. So that in the theoretically normal person responsibility is a self-evident fact. A person is responsible to himself, therefore he is responsible to others." But of course this responsibility is lessened in cases of mental disease.

The question of mental unity is much discussed among the experimental psychologists, and although Dr. Brown does not consider that unity is proved, still he regards it as a high probability. "Undoubtedly we are multiple as well as unitary, but the feeling of unity is certainly there at every moment of consciousness." Elsewhere he says that the unity is more fundamental than the multiplicity. Mental abnormality is a matter of the mind and body, rather than of the mind alone. We may even believe that it is the result of a defective instrument, and that the afflicted one may in death regain freedom and the true self.

Against the objection that religion is an infantile thing—a regression to primitive credulity and the faith of a young child—Dr. Brown answers that this is an attempt to explain the normal by the abnormal. Moreover in his experience, religious convictions are strengthened by psychoanalysis, instead of being weakened as the Freudians maintain, for the foundation of religion, which is the relation of the creature to the Creator, is eminently sound. Religion is essential to mental health. It is the most important thing in life.

So far, and but little further, can the scientist go. Dr. Brown leaves us in doubt as to what he considers is the nature of the soul, and does not attempt to give a conclusive answer to the problem of

immortality. However, he believes that survival may some day be scientifically proved. Worthy of note also is the fact that in the chapter on "Mysticism" there is no distinction between the natural and the supernatural. We should suggest this as an answer to the serious difficulty of why so many people are unable to verify in themselves the mystical experience enjoyed by St. Teresa. W. H. K.

The Commonplace Book of Thomas Jefferson. With introduction and notes by Gilbert Chinard. Pp. 403. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$4.00.

The publication of Jefferson's *Commonplace Book*, which up to this time has existed only in its original manuscript form among the Jeffersonian papers in the Library of Congress, should be of great interest to students of American history and perhaps of no little importance in determining the origin of the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence. The book was written while Jefferson was a student of the law, and contains extracts from his readings on law and government. In publishing this work Dr. Chinard has listed, by titles only, those items which refer to law, but has reproduced verbatim all entries pertaining to political theories, hence the volume "may well be considered as the source-book and repertory of Jefferson's ideas on government."

To the work of Jefferson, the editor has prefixed an introduction, helpful and indispensable to the average student, in which he places the compilation of practically every item at a date prior to the year 1776. His conclusions as to the influences at work in the formation of Jefferson's political theories are generally sound. Rightly does he place on Jefferson's shoulders part of the responsibility "for the creation of the legend which represents the American Constitution as an inspired and almost miraculous document." In his latter days Jefferson evidently forgot how assiduously he himself, one of the Nation's builders, had delved into the past to investigate laws and civil institutions, but this in no wise detracts from his greatness or the originality of America's political venture. We might add, too, that these investigations caused him to attribute to primitive Anglo-Saxon institutions more freedom and a more perfect form of organization than modern scholars can be persuaded to admit. Indeed he seems to have anticipated the "Nordic superiority" myth by more than a century.

Nor can we agree with Dr. Chinard when he says, "The ultimate source of ideas which were proclaimed 'undeniable and self-evident'

is after all of little importance." In view of the deliberate attempts to read the theory of the *Contrat Social* into the political structure of our government, it is essential from an ethical standpoint, and for the stability of our institutions, to establish that the Fathers of the Republic built on no such philosophically false and historically incorrect theory as the *Contrat Social*. On this point the *Commonplace Book* is quite definite. But on the positive side—from what source or sources did Jefferson draw his principles—the present work seems at first sight rather to make the question more complicated. Hence we look forward to the companion volume, now in preparation, which will contain Jefferson's extracts from ancient and modern philosophers.

J. B. W.

Universal Knowledge. A Dictionary and Encyclopedia of Arts and Sciences, History and Biography, Law, Literature, Religions, Nations, Races, Customs and Institutions. Edited by Edward A. Pace, Ph. D., D. D.; Conde B. Pallen, Ph. D., LL. D.; Thomas J. Shahan, D. D.; James J. Walsh, M. D., Ph. D.; John J. Wynne, S. J., S. T. D.; assisted by numerous collaborators. Twelve volumes. Volume One, A-Az New York: The Universal Knowledge Foundation. \$75.00 (and higher) per set.

The appearance of a new edition of some well-known encyclopedia has become of such common occurrence that it no longer excites us, but the publication of an entirely new work is something of an event. We welcome *Universal Knowledge*. True, as yet but one volume of this storehouse of information has appeared, but it promises well for the set. This is an encyclopedia of the dictionary type (as opposed to the treatise or monograph type) designed for the general reading public. Every encyclopedic work has some distinctive characteristic: the "New International" is noted for its literary quality and its vastness; "Americana" for its scientific and technical superiority; "Nelson's" for its loose-leaf feature; and "Britannica" for its British bias. *Universal Knowledge* is to be commended on its suitability for the general reader, on its conciseness, and on its thorough newness. Its articles are short, clear, and to the point; its whole outlook is that of today.

A book of this nature is not generally regarded as casual reading, but it is a pleasure to leaf through this Volume A and to dip in here and there under an attractive heading. We can play our own game of "Now you answer this one." Did you know that "A" is not the first letter in every language? Did you know that Abyssinia is known only as Ethiopia by its own citizens? Is there a difference between the "Apple of Discord" and the "Apple of Sodom"? Do you remem-

ber much about Alcock, the aviator who flew across the Atlantic a few years ago? All these are "A" subjects.

Nor will prolonged reading prove fatiguing. The paper is excellent and the type large. In fact, this new encyclopedia is highly satisfactory and will without doubt enjoy immediate popularity. The only desire that we might voice is that in succeeding volumes the illustrations be more numerous. There is a generous number of full-page plates, but we should like also to see small cuts introduced throughout the text. The paper is of high enough quality to carry them.

It is a great satisfaction that at last a general encyclopedia has appeared which along with other important topics, treats Catholic subjects in their true proportions.

P. A. S.

Federal and State School Administration. By William A. Cook. Pp. xvi-373. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$2.75.

Adult Education. By Joseph K. Hart. Pp. xiii-341. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$2.75.

Professor Cook in his text-book, prepared for those who are beginning their initial work in the study of school-administration in the United States, gives us a complete scheme and survey of this important problem in this country of ours today, especially in regard to our public schools. In doing this, he not only shows the relations that exist between national and state regulations, but also the various administrative operations of the Nation, state, county, city and rural district, past and present. He endeavors to give a brief historical account of the many topics treated, to define each, and then enumerate their advantages and disadvantages. The Smith-Hughes, Smith-Lever, and Sterling-Reed Bills; Kindergarten; Free Text Books; The Bible; Centralization; Certification; Standardization—these are some of the issues analyzed. The work exhibits deep research. Many up-to-date facts from every State in the Union and our Possessions are shown, along with a few references to the activities of school affairs in foreign nations. At the end of each chapter is a list of Questions and Problems, which should make it a desired book for teachers and those in charge of schools. The author hopes it will create a better spirit of understanding between the administrators and teachers, because many of the teachers being turned out of training schools receive no training in administration and its purpose.

In some instances, the author fails to distinguish between the rights of citizens, as citizens, to educate their children according to their conscience, a right recognized by the Supreme Court of the

United States. Again, he seems at times to be prejudiced against private schools, for example, the Oregon School Case, for he does not set forth the facts in their true light.

In *Adult Education*, some educational functions of the last century and a half are reviewed and criticized with a twofold purpose: first, that our present system, method, and standards of education should be revised, and secondly, that a system of education should be adopted which will include adults. In discussing this "new" problem, the author avoids laying down for us definite means to bring about this desired change. Instead, he busies himself in devoting much of his work to the remedy, which is to be had through sociology and psychology. He shows the results of the Folk Schools of Denmark, in which country, the author studied the operation of the Danish schools, and informs us that "It does not follow that like results can be obtained elsewhere; but some critical gain to our educational understanding will surely come from a closer knowledge of these schools . . . and their methods." (Page 269).

Intemperate statements about the Middle Ages, couched in general terms, that are too general to mislead the ordinary thinking man, reflect upon the author, who is not fully prepared for the task at hand. Besides being pessimistic quite frequently, he seems to believe, from foot-notes quoted, that the Jesuits taught that the end justifies the means.

J. A. O'D.

Essentials of Public Speaking. By Warren C. DuBois. Pp. 268. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. \$2.00.

The Elements of Speech. By J. M. O'Neill and A. T. Weaver. Pp. viii-477. New York: Longmans, Green & Company. \$2.80.

The Speech Arts. By Alice Evelyn Craig. Pp. 500. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Warren C. DuBois, instructor of public speaking at the New York University, has written a brief but comprehensive volume on the *Essentials of Public Speaking*. It is a summary of what he has taught for the past fourteen years in the fundamentals of effective speaking. This book will be found very helpful by those who have not the time to study text-books on the subject. None of the important elements of the orator's art are neglected. Some of the chapters deal with the consideration of the audience, purposes of speaking, preparation of the speech, and the various aspects of delivery which are treated with skill and precision.

As a text-book for one who wishes to begin at the very first rung of the oratorical ladder *The Elements of Speech* constitutes a

splendid work from which the novice may draw fruitful information. The authors do not claim that this is a text-book on public speaking exclusively, but concerns itself with the private speech of the student as well as his public speech. The fundamental principles that the student should apply to his own speech are carefully set down. Much attention has been given to the mechanics of speech, speech composition, types of speech and the kinds of public speeches.

The Speech Arts is a text-book of oral English which has for its purpose the development of self-expression in platform speaking, platform reading, story-telling, conversation, dramatics, debating and open forum discussion. The book provides for a complete four year course in the speech arts. A valuable feature of the work is the combination of theory with abundant selections for practice also exercises and drills that are important if the student hopes for results. The author has written this work as a result of a number of years of experience as teacher of English and the speech arts in high schools.

H. H.

Life, Character, and Influence of Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam. By John Joseph Mangan. Two Volumes. Pp. xv-404 and vi-427. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$10.00.

Erasmus has ever been a source of profound study for all students of the Renaissance. The life, character and influence of the Schoolmaster of Europe provides a theme for scholar and historian. Many have attempted this herculean task, but few have avoided the extremes of over-praise or antipathy. Preconceived ideas, prejudices, predilections or antipathies necessarily prove fatal to an unbiased judgment. This is especially true of such a variously estimated man as Erasmus.

In his study of the life and activities of Erasmus, Dr. Mangan permits Erasmus to speak for himself. This is made possible by an almost constant reproduction of his letters, or quotations from these, entailing a toilsome burden of translation. Historical sidelights impart color and interest to the narrative. From time to time the reader's attention is drawn to the medical aspect of Erasmus' life. The author's knowledge of pathology and psychology serves to explain many of Erasmus' otherwise inexplicable actions. In this as well as in many other aspects, this work is a distinct contribution to Erasmusian literature. Moreover, we observe the clear-cut distinction between the two Erasmuses, the scholar and the controversialist. "As a scholar he was perhaps the most wonderful the world has ever known; as a reformer of Church doctrine he has left little trace."

Fresh efforts are still needed to understand the sixteenth century and the Renaissance.

This work promises itself as a landmark in Erasmian literature. It, moreover, recommends itself for its engaging style, attractive format and its scientific treatment throughout. J. C. D.

The Eucharistic Priest. By the Most Reverend A. H. M. Lepicier, O. S. M. Pp. 218. New York: Benziger Bros. \$2.00.

The Eucharist, Law and Practice. By Canon P. Durieux, S. T. D., J. C. D. Translated by the Reverend Oliver Dolphin. Pp. 239. Minn: Rev. Oliver Dolphin. \$2.10.

Every priest will find *The Eucharistic Priest* a valuable help to inspire and arouse a deep and lasting devotion to the Blessed Eucharist. In this book to the doctrine of sound theology is added all the higher motives for true affection toward the Eucharist. No seminarian or priest can read this book without being enlightened and drawn to a more intimate union with our Eucharistic King, whose Heart is the center of all priestly life. It vividly portrays the great debt of gratitude the priest owes to the Eucharist for his vocation, for untold graces and especially for the grace of perseverance in the priestly life.

By his clarity and uniqueness of style, by his learned and reverential exposition of St. Thomas' teaching on the Eucharist, and by his deep personal devotion, the Archbishop of Tarsus has contributed a lasting book that merits deep consideration on the part of every priest. One can turn to any page and find rich food for thought and affection. It has been written, as every book of this kind should be written, after years of study, meditation, and experience. There is not a line of idle sentiment in it, not a sentence that could offend the deepest affections founded on solid doctrine. It will arouse courage and strengthen hope in the seminarian, it will establish Eucharistic faith, love and zeal in the newly ordained priest, and it will fill with gratitude the heart of the faithful priest who has persevered in union with his Eucharistic Master.

Inseparably united to the theology of and devotion toward the Eucharist is the law directing its external administration. Canon P. Durieux makes this law easy to learn in his new book *The Eucharist, Law and Practice*. By the aid of such a clear, orderly concise work, arranged in conformity with the new code, difficulties arising in connection with the celebration of Mass and the administration of Holy Communion may be quickly solved. It will save time and labor in endless and often fruitless research. Those who find it difficult to

review their theology in Latin will find this work a great help and consolation. While the book is written in the didactic form, the author has skilfully avoided all dryness that usually accompanies this style.

Without doubt *The Eucharist, Law and Practice*, will assist priests to perform the most sacred ceremonies of their ministry with greater care, and at the same time, increase their respect for all that relates to the honor due to the Eucharist. We congratulate the translator for his conscientious work.

I. M. R.

Declining Liberty and Other Papers. By John A. Ryan, D. D., LL. D. Pp. x-350. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$4.00.

Legion is the number of books, essays, magazines and newspaper articles discussing, criticizing, and attempting to evaluate public affairs and the political, economic and social problems facing the country today. Much that is being written is one-sided and pragmatic or propagandist in tone; yet much, too, is a sincere effort to find a satisfactory solution. Of the latter class, much fails of its purpose because of some or other fundamental defect in the philosophy of the writer. The present volume labors under no such handicap, for it is based on the only solid foundation that will insure a just and lasting solution of the problems discussed; namely, Catholic principles of morality and ethics, which in turn are but the divine law applied to questions of every-day life.

The author's standing as a Catholic economist and sociologist is beyond cavil; his long experience in his chosen field renders him peculiarly well qualified to discuss public affairs. The present work is a collection of twenty-nine papers from his pen that have already appeared in sixteen different publications, seven of them Catholic, nine not Catholic. Altogether they form the sanest, most detached and balanced discussion of American problems that has yet appeared in print. Thoughtless critics will take sharp issue with many of the author's conclusions, for reasons economic or political, but on moral and ethical grounds, which in the last analysis are unescapable criteria, most of these conclusions are well-nigh unanswerable. To mention but a few of the papers, they include such a wide variety of subjects as the cancellation of war debts; the moral aspects of prohibition; equal rights for women; public ownership of public utilities; the use of the injunction in labor disputes; divorce; birth-control, etc. The author's platform of political, economic and social reform is summed up in the paper "If I Were President," which is

the most genuinely-constructive and forward-looking platform yet put forward by a competent observer of American life. A. T. E.

Le Livre De Job. By the Reverend Paul Dhorme, O. P. Pp. clxxviii-611. Paris: Librairie Victor Lecoffre. 100 fr.

The Book of Job is listed among the poetical books of the Bible, and is arranged in the form of a drama. The principal character, Job, is a Jewish patriarch, whom God permits to be tormented by the devil in order to try his virtue. The substance of the book consists in a dialogue between Job and his three friends. Since its object is concerned chiefly with the cause of the afflictions which continually beset the just man, it has always been extremely interesting. But at the same time it has offered many difficulties, which exegetes of all ages have attempted to explain. The dramatic form of the narrative distinguishes it from the rest of the Bible, but often the change of thought is difficult to follow. Add to this, the irregularity of style—the prologue and epilogue being in prose, the body of the book in verse—and some idea can be had of the task confronting the scholar.

Pere Dhorme of the Order of Preachers has submitted to scholars a technical commentary on the Book of Job, with an ample introduction, written in a simple, intelligible style. He faces the many problems squarely, and explains them in a way that is most plausible and convincing. This work is the fruit of many years of study and research, and carries with it the wide reputation and authority which the author has gained for himself among scriptural scholars the world over. Having taught for many years at the Biblical School of Jerusalem in the Dominican Convent of St. Stephen, Pere Dhorme soon succeeded its celebrated founder, Pere Lagrange, as Director. A commentary coming as it does from a man so eminent in his field as Pere Dhorme certainly merits the praise already accorded it. U. B.

The Bridal Wreath. By Sigrid Undset. Translated from the Norwegian by C. Archer and J. S. Scott. Pp. 337. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$3.00.

The Mistress of Husaby. By Sigrid Undset. Translated from the Norwegian by Charles Archer. Pp. 371. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$3.00.

The Cross. By Sigrid Undset. Translated from the Norwegian by Charles Archer. Pp. 386. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$3.00.

In this trilogy Sigrid Undset has accomplished a remarkable feat. She has made fourteenth century Norway live in all its vigour and strength. Without the least pedantry, she makes one forget the vast amount of research necessary for such a work by presenting the man-

ners and customs of the times so naturally. The Norwegians were but a few generations removed from paganism, and now and again some of the old practices creep out, but all in all their Christianity was a living faith, seeing sin for what it was, and far removed from Puritanism. Not only is the principal character perfectly drawn but all the others that flash across the story are vital and human.

In *The Bridal Wreath* we watch Kristin Lavransdatter grow from childhood to ardent young womanhood, stubborn of will, and finally gaining her parents' unwilling consent to marry her clandestine lover, Erlend.

In *The Mistress of Husaby* we follow Kristin to her new home and through the first years of married life until Erlend's wildness and folly lose him everything save life itself, and even this he owes to Kristin's devotion and the magnanimous friendship of Simon Darre to whom she had broken her betrothal for love of Erlend.

In *The Cross* we see Kristin, returned to her old home, bringing up her brood of children with little help from Erlend, unable to reconcile himself to his broken fortunes. Then comes the tragic yet trivial death of Erlend, and Kristin herself is finally replaced as mistress by her daughter-in-law. "She had not come to God with her garland, nor with her sins and sorrows, not so long as the world held a drop of sweetness to mix in her cup. But she came now, now she had learned that the world is like a tavern where he who has naught more to spend is cast out at the door." It is a story of sin and expiation, of one who loved not wisely but too well and who must pay the inevitable penalty.

Perhaps it is too early to place this work among the classics, the devil's advocate not having time to formulate his objections, but for sheer literary merit it is of the stuff from which classics come.

C. M. R.

DIGEST OF RECENT BOOKS

RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY: Cogent, persuasive, and sublime in parts, is **A Modern Plea for Christianity**, by Louis de Launay, translated by Selden P. Delany, D. D., in which the author endeavors to take "those bitten by the serpent of doubt and scepticism" and lead them by the hand to the threshold of the Church. Yet the terminology of the book is very loose in parts, due perhaps to the translation, or to the audience in view. Several erroneous passages occur, as on page 116 where the Christian Church is said to have instituted the sacrament of Penance, and on page 117 where it is stated that absolution must be supplemented by perfect contrition and without it has no effect. The year 60 as the date of St. John's Gospel is evidently a misprint. The book, however, must have its appeal even to those against whom it was

written, the defenders of the theory that science and religion are in conflict. (Macmillan, \$2.25).

Every pastor is only too well acquainted with the many intricate and perplexing problems which may be presented to him in regard to the sacrament of Matrimony, not to mention the vast extent of ordinary knowledge which he must have on every phase of this difficult subject. Canon Durieux, in his work, **The Busy Pastor's Guide on Matrimony**, translated into English by Rev. Oliver Dolphin, has produced, in most orderly and helpful arrangement, a guide which will receive a cordial welcome from those whose absorbing care of souls demands a handbook of ready information on Catholic matrimonial legislation. His almost continual citation of canon law, together with ample annotations and numerous recent decisions handed down by the Commission for the Interpretation of the Code, make this little work a satisfactory and trustworthy staff for every shepherd of the flock. (Dolphin, \$2.10).

It will be a source of enlightenment and deep interest to the general reader to become acquainted with a number of erroneous ideas, that many suppose to be the teaching of the Church. Conde B. Pallen in his recent work, **As Man to Man**, which is a collection of dialogues, exposes and refutes these false notions in a congenial, conversational and intelligible way so that they are easily grasped by the ordinary reader. The book is filled with many anecdotes and apt illustrations showing the reasonableness of the doctrine of the Church and the prejudices that hinder the sincere thinker after truth from understanding the Catholic Faith. It is an excellent volume in assisting the Catholic layman in becoming better acquainted with the doctrine of his holy faith and this, coupled with the valuable information it affords him to impart to those outside the fold, should obtain for it a wide circulation amongst Catholic readers. (Macmillan, \$2.50).

The Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle, translated by H. Rackham, M. A., Fellow and Lecturer of Christ's College, Cambridge, is another worthwhile addition to the Loeb Classical Library. Along with the English translation, the Greek text, based on that of Bekker is given. A complete index, frequent notes and references together with marginal summaries of the contents of the text, prove very helpful to the reader in his endeavor to follow the teaching of the great philosopher. (Putnam's).

The movement for a well-instructed laity as a factor in spreading Catholicity has long since passed the experiment stage in England. The Rev. Henry Keane, S. J., has added his contribution to the work in the form of a **Primer of Moral Philosophy**. The book is precisely what it is meant to be "a short text-book for those just beginning Moral Philosophy . . . a clear-cut outline showing whence the subject starts and where it goes to." Brevity has not cost the sacrifice of clarity and the essentials of Catholic ethics are concisely set forth stripped of details so often disheartening to beginners. While written especially for Study Clubs, the book will prove valuable to anyone desiring a compendium of ethics from a Catholic viewpoint. (Kenedy, \$1.20).

Saint Basil—The Letters, translated by Roy J. Deferrari, Ph. D., is the first of a four-volume series. The present volume includes letters one to fifty-eight. The letters of St. Basil have both an historical and literary interest. A former translation of them, by B. Jackson, appeared in the second series of the *Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers*, Vol. VIII. Jackson, however, used the old text, and made a very free translation. Dr. Deferrari, on the other hand, has made a critical text, and has given a literal, yet smooth, translation. It reflects the clarity, simplicity and force of the original without prejudice to grace and ease in the English. The fact that it appears in the Loeb series is a sufficient recommendation for its value as a piece of scholarship. (Putnam's).

DEVOTIONAL, INSTRUCTIONAL: A Week With Christ the King, by Sister Mary Gertrude, A. M., is a neat little volume of ninety-eight pages on Catholic devotions. The author treats in a very practical way the various devotions traditionally assigned to each day of the week. Sunday is devoted to the Blessed Trinity; Monday to the Holy Souls; Tuesday to the Angels; Wednesday to St. Joseph; Thursday to Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament; Friday to the Passion of Our Lord; and Saturday to His Blessed Mother, thereby embracing the principal devotions of our holy religion. In this work the author also has skilfully linked a popular and practical treatise on one of the seven sacraments to each of these devotions, thus making it a useful and instructive volume for the Catholic laity. (Macmillan, \$0.40).

Our materialistic age begets a corresponding necessity for the bringing of the supernatural into our daily lives. Meditations on the life of Our Lady is the means offered in **Mois De Marie**, by Father Alexis de Barbezieux, O. M., Cap. In this excellent work we follow Mary from the Annunciation to Pentecost, viewing all in the light of the Gospel narrative. The simplicity of style manifested in the meditations is well suited to a biography of Our Lady. (Tequi, 10 fr.)

In **Le Baiser De Saint Francois et De Saint Dominique**, Rev. Elias Maire has summarized in convenient form the parallels and contrasts between the twin religious families of St. Francis and St. Dominic, the beginnings and history of each, their respective ideals and characteristics, with a short sketch of each First, Second and Third Order. It should prove to be useful especially for the Tertiaries of both Orders in making the one better known to the other, and for all who desire a convenient outline sketch of the two great mendicant Orders. (Lethielleux, 3 fr.)

Would that the letters of the great St. Catherine of Siena were more widely known and read! They are so human, so living, so full of love for God and neighbor. They are the letters of a wise counsellor, a prudent judge, rich in practical common sense, yet in all, letters of a kind mother to her children. Readers conversant with French may now enjoy some of the Saint's choicest letters in **Les plus belles lettres de Sainte Catherine de Sienna**, translated by Paul-Henri Michel, with a foreword by Father Gillet, O. P. (Lethielleux, 10 fr.)

There runs a spirit of joyousness, a triumphant hope throughout the pages of **Cresting the Ridge**, by a Sister of Notre Dame. The chapters are brief, yet complete. The style is buoyant, at times soaring to lyric. Such chapters as "Sunlight and Shadow," "Vast Possessions," and "Broken Trysts" have a message for us all who "are on our way to God" striving toward the eternal hills. (Kenedy, \$2.00).

A new life of Saint Teresa of the Child Jesus, proposing the Little Flower as a model of young girls, is **L'Etoile du Carmel**, by Jacques D'Ars. The book must have an appeal to all, but especially to those to whom it is in a particular manner dedicated. The simple and reverent pen of the author does justice to her whom Pope Pius XI called "this dear Star." A feature is the section with her poems in the original. (Lethielleux, 8 fr.)

The Imitation of Christ, translated and edited from a newly discovered manuscript, by Albert Hyma, author of *The Christian Renaissance*. Dr. Hyma is of the school that contends that Thomas a'Kempis was the compiler of the *Imitation*, and that the *Imitation*, as we know it, contains additions which he (a'Kempis) made to Books III and IV. Hence, according to Dr. Hyma, the present edition is, in reality, not the *Imitation* of a'Kempis, but formed the basis of a'Kempis' compilation. There is no doubt but what the *Imitation* proper was produced in the house of the Brethren of the Common Life in Deventer. To what extent a'Kempis is the author will never be fully known, as the arguments drawn up in favor of Dr. Hyma's position are based

largely on internal evidence which is rarely conclusive and wholly satisfactory. Those who have used the *Imitation* in its entirety, as we have it, will probably prefer it for devotional purposes. However, Dr. Hyma is to be commended and congratulated on the dignified and scholarly way in which he has brought forth this edition. We are still expectantly awaiting his edition of Groote's unpublished letters. (Century, \$2.50).

Ecclesiastical Training, by Cardinal Bourne, is a short treatise on the spiritual formation of aspirants to the priesthood. The purpose of a seminary, the nature of the spiritual training for which it essentially exists, the various means of training, obstacles and motives, are dealt with in a well ordered, clear-cut manner, that keeps essentials in the foreground. The treatise reflects the author's observations, experience and thought of thirty years in connection with the training of aspirants to the priesthood. The reader is impressed throughout with the dignity and high calling of the priest, as a minister "of the real and mystical bodies of Christ." The volume may be profitably read by seminarians, priests and those who have the responsibility of training young men for the priesthood. Chapter III and the "Allocution on Mental Prayer" are worthy of especial praise and commendation. (Benziger).

What is the Catholic teaching on "Faith," "Miracles," "Papal Infallibility," "The Bible," "Marriage," "Divorce," "Birth Control?" These and similar questions are in the mind and frequently on the lips of many sincere non-Catholic inquirers. They are questions the Catholic layman or woman should know how to answer. To supply this necessary information, Father Scott, S. J., has published his very practical volume, **Things Catholics are Asked About**. Unfortunately, in his article on "The Rosary," the author fails to mention the true Catholic tradition with regard to the origin of the Rosary, namely, the revealing of it by the Blessed Mother herself to St. Dominic. (Kenedy, \$1.50).

SCIENCE, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL: The growing interest in the application of Christian and particularly Catholic principles to modern industry ought to receive further encouragement from Father Harrington's book, **Catholicism, Capitalism or Communism**. It contains a detailed and well-documented account of the doctrine of the Catholic Church which has been effectively applied to industrial and social conditions in the past and can be depended upon to solve the modern difficulties which have arisen out of our increasing mania for bigger business and its consolidation in fewer hands. It was Father Harrington's purpose to provide the employer and workingman with a definite expression of Catholic principles and to offset the common notion that the Church is the secret ally of Capitalism. (Lohmann, \$2.50).

Considering a particular aspect of the larger field covered by Father Harrington, Mr. Chesterton in **The Outline of Sanity** continues to indict Big Business and to demolish Socialism. The book is a collection of controversial articles which he has made over to form a "grammar of Distributism." Mr. Chesterton has long contended that the institution of Private Property is rapidly being supplanted by the institution of Private Enterprise, and that it can be restored only by an application of the principles of distributive justice. It is the belief of many that the Distributive State would effect such an adjustment and G. K. with his customary incisiveness outlines the approach to this much-desired form of sanity. (Dodd, \$2.50).

The beatification of the eminent Jesuit Cardinal, Bellarmine, four years ago seems to have brought out more clearly the fact that his teachings on popular sovereignty exerted a very probable influence upon Jefferson in formulating the principles embodied in the preamble to the Declaration of Independence. The latest work bearing on this subject, **Democracy and Bellarmine**, by John C. Rager, S. T. D., admirably presents in popular form the political teachings of this great sixteenth-century theologian. That Bellar-

mine formulated his doctrine upon principles ever inculcated by the Church and clearly enunciated by the great Scholastics of the thirteenth century, is sufficiently stated but not so thoroughly developed as might be desired. His influence, however, on his own and succeeding generations in behalf of popular sovereignty, as against the divine right theory, is made quite evident. If widely circulated among those who seem to see conflict between Catholic teaching and American democracy, this work should convince any fair-minded man that the opposition is fictitious since American democracy is Catholic in principle and very probably Catholic in origin. (Rager: Shelbyville, Ind.).

From the blurb on the jacket of **The Teaching of the Early Church on the Use of Wine and Strong Drink**, by Irving Woodworth Raymond one would expect to find here an Early-Church apology for "the prohibition of alcoholic drinks." Such, however, is not the case. The author has treated his subject from the standpoint of an historian. First he considers, rather extensively, the "Jewish and Hellenistic-Roman backgrounds," showing, from various sources consulted, the prevailing opinion of these peoples with regard to the use and abuse of wine and intoxicating liquors. Then he proceeds to the teaching of the Early Church on this question. He notes the words and actions of the Divine Founder relative to the subject, the teaching of St. Paul, the early Fathers, and other contemporary sources. From all, the thesis is evident: wine is a creature of God, good in itself, and made for the use of man; but its abuse, which leads to drunkenness and other crimes, is always to be condemned. The idea of "prohibition," as we know it, is wholly foreign to the mind of the Early Church. The ideal then, as it has always been, with reference to the use of "wine and strong drink," was the practice of the Christian virtue of Temperance. Despite a noticeable lack of Catholic references, this work on a peculiar subject, dealing with a distinctly Catholic epoch, is very fair and very sane. (Columbia University Press, \$3.00).

On the Trail of Ancient Man, by Roy Chapman Andrews, is a descriptive account of the work carried on by the Asiatic Expedition of 1922, 1923, and 1925. The author has done a creditable service in bringing to the attention of the public, knowledge of the significant work which this expedition has carried on in the interests of science throughout the past five years. The desert lands of Mongolia have been forced to reveal many important facts to scientific inquiry due to the labors of the men who made up this important expedition. What they were, the author tells us in his interesting narrative. He writes in a conversational style. He helps us to see what he saw. He introduces us to new facts. Abundant illustrations add to the merit of the work. (Putnam's).

Henshaw Ward, author of *Evolution for John Doe*, leads his readers on new journeys in his latest book, **Exploring the Universe**. He lets us peer through strange instruments and lurk in unfrequented laboratories where we discover some of the incredible wonders of nature not generally perceived by men. In the realms of matter he opens our eyes to hidden marvels of astronomy, geology, meteorology, and chemistry. In the realms of living things he helps us stalk the cell through the tree, in our own body, and through generations in that succession termed heredity. He even assists us to look into tomorrow, glancing at the future of radio, of relativity, and of science in general. Mr. Ward has a happy knack of visualizing scientific facts in non-technical pictures. He is to be commended on his intellectual honesty. He is not blind to the limitations of science and he is frank enough to point out these limitations as well as his own prejudices and prepossessions where these have entered in. Much of his discussion on the classification of the sciences could have been condensed and clarified by the use of a few scholastic distinctions. No long disquisition is needed to convince anyone that sociology, ethics, and

theology, for instance, are not sciences of the same kind as astronomy or chemistry. (Bobbs-Merrill, \$3.50).

Much has been written of China, the fascinating mystery of the Orient. All wish to know the land upon whose people the eyes of today's world are focussed. Abel Bonnard in his creation, **In China**, has united, with remarkable deftness, absorbing interest and revealing information. It is a travel-told study in which the author with an artist's touch paints the character, life, religion and art of a people so little understood. In addition, the author unravels the tangled skein of facts and factors responsible for the birth of China's present crisis, with the parts played by the foreign powers of the world. All is woven into an absorbing whole. This production won the Grand Literary Prize granted by the French Academy. (Dutton, \$3.50).

A solid work based entirely on facts appears at an opportune moment, just when our "philosophers" have about finished guessing about the suicide problem. Moreover, it is in a binding that will keep the price from being prohibitive; it has the look of business, no ornamentation or waste space. The Appendices, a rather complex set of statistical tables, are exceptionally well done. No college library, nor scientific circle, can be complete without a copy of **The Suicide Problem in the United States**, by A. D. Frenay, O. P., Ph. D., a book which bids fair to be a standard work of reference in its field. (Gorham Press, \$2.00).

EDUCATION, ESSAYS: In Psychology of Elementary School Subjects, Professor Homer B. Reed of the University of Pittsburgh has furnished a work, the purpose of which, as stated in the preface, is "to give teachers and those interested in the scientific study of education an introduction to the scientific studies which have given us this new foundation for the psychology of the elementary-school subjects." He speaks throughout with the voice of one who knows his matter, and puts forth what is, in reality, a summary of the best material that has appeared up to the present dealing with his subject. Every chapter of this study is fortified with an exhaustive bibliography in which the names of many who are eminent in the field of education and child-study are prominent, in itself a sufficient recommendation for this timely and intensely scientific work. (Ginn, \$2.00).

Angela Merici and Her Teaching Idea, by Sister M. Monica, Ph. D. In this book the author attempts, by reconstructing the life and time of the saintly founder of the Ursulines, to show the gradual development, through her environment, of St. Angela's idea for a teaching institute devoted to the instruction of girls. Coming at a time when the secret revolt of a decadent Renaissance was breaking into the open rebellion of Protestantism, the institute was as providential in providing instruction for girls as the Society of Jesus was for providing education for boys. Though the result of long and arduous research, the book presents a human and readable account of the life and labors of one of that valiant band of Christian women raised up by God to help the Church in times of distress. (Longmans, \$5.00).

Rural Life at the Crossroads, by Macy Campbell, is a timely and informative volume by one who has his hand on the pulse of rural life. As a solution to the great question of farm rehabilitation in America we are offered cooperative farming and cooperative marketing, this to be brought about by a better system of education for the youth. Centralization of the scattered school houses will undoubtedly offer many advantages now enjoyed by urban children. Too, it will go far to foster a deep spirit of cooperation. Yet it leaves unsolved the most pertinent question of all life, rural and urban: religious education in the public school. *Rural Life at the Crossroads* is "for use in courses in rural education in normal schools and colleges and for teachers' reading circles." (Ginn, \$1.96).

The Main Stream is a posthumous collection of some of the essays of that well-known and much admired critic, Stuart Sherman. His vigorous style, supplemented by a faculty of peering into the very heart of things, is displayed to great effect in this interesting series. If any particular one merits special commendation, that on "Anatole France" seems the proper choice, but almost all of the essays are worthy of the pen which indited them. A pleasant, attractive volume, and well worth perusing. (Scribners, \$2.50).

Youth and Truth, by W. A. Harper, President of Elon College, is the work of a Protestant who has given his life in a sincere effort to meet the problems of the youth of today. The volume indicates a keen appreciation of the generosity and spontaneity of youth and its readiness to follow high ideals if these are made a living reality. The purpose of the work is to indicate possible ways of making Christianity a vital element in the lives of the younger generation. One suggestion is that of establishing laboratories in religious education, for "Experimentation is the only way for growth and enlargement of any field of knowledge. The discovery of vast continents of truth rests on the adoption of Christ's great principle of the relation of practise to theory, of deed to doctrine, by the investigators and scholars of the world" (p. 135-6). Facing realities, we find that Protestantism has been experimenting for centuries; judging by its fruits, its appeal to youth and the needs of the world, it has well-nigh failed. The Catholic Church on the contrary makes the same appeal to youth, and perfects the life of the individual today as it did in its infancy. Mr. Harper is anything but cognizant of the complete history and life of the Catholic Church when he says, "The Catholic Church has produced saints and pietists, but it has not produced great thinkers, nor great constructive leaders for the development of the world. It has not and it will not. It cannot. Progressive Catholics are so in spite of their religion not because of it" (p. 116). In response to such an arraignment we ask Mr. Harper to read a bit more extensively; we need but indicate a few of the world's great thinkers as St. Augustine, Albert the Great, St. Thomas Aquinas and Bellarmine; among constructive leaders such men as a St. Antoninus of Florence, St. Vincent de Paul, Pope Leo XIII, Marshal Foch of the World War and the late Cardinal Mercier; and what of such outstanding scholars and converts of today as Sir Bertram Windle, Gilbert K. Chesterton, Carlton J. Hayes, Parker Thomas Moon, Jaques Maritain and Blondell to mention but a few of the vast number who have come into the Catholic Church with full knowledge of the Church as she has been in the past, is now and will be for all time. Her message and appeal is drawing men from every age and walk of life, it is restricted to no class, color or clime—it is universal. (The Century Co. \$1.50).

Celtic Myth and Arthurian Romance, by R. S. Loomis of Columbia University, is a detailed study and comparison of the Arthurian and connected legends with the Celtic myths of Ireland and Britain. The thesis is that the Arthurian stories are, essentially, reducible to a few fundamental myths—various heroes of the tales are popular reincarnations of ancient gods; certain constantly recurring *motifs*, such as the Grail Quest, are developments and expressions of primitive religious concepts and worships. While the conclusions in general seem plausible, final judgment as to their logicalness must be left to the scholar—it is emphatically not a book for the ordinary reader. (Columbia University Press, \$6.00).

POETRY, DRAMA: Mr. Howard Judson Hall, Associate Professor of English at Stanford University, has rendered a real service to higher education in the publication of his excellent volume, **Types of Poetry**. This work is "an attempt to offer students and teachers a collection in which poems of the same kind are placed side by side, beginning with the more simple types and leading to those more complex both in thought and in form." In this

selection the compiler has evidenced a thorough mastery of his subject. Poems that have stood the test of the ages, together with the more promising fruit of our own generation have been carefully arranged. Each type of poetry is introduced by a brief though adequate explanation of the particular form therein treated, together with a proper index and a list for supplementary readings. Within its seven hundred pages are also contained a chapter on the "Essentials of Verse Structure," a very satisfactory Biographical Index, and an Index of Titles and First Lines. To the mind of the reviewer, *Types of Poetry*, fills a long-felt need. We have had anthologies and anthologies, but this book is something out of the ordinary and while admirably performing the role of a text-book, it will enkindle in the hearts of American university and college students that warmth and love for the beautiful which is found in its fulness in poetic expression. (Ginn, \$3.00).

To those who feel that the eighteenth century was noticeably barren in the production of good verse (there are some), we say: consult **The Oxford Book of Eighteenth Century Verse**, by David Nichol Smith. Here we have four hundred and fifty selections all written between the years 1700 and 1800. Some of the more well-known authors represented are: Addison, Blake, Burns, Coleridge, Cowper, Goldsmith, Pope, Prior, Sheridan, Southey, Wordsworth. The order of selection followed is not, as a rule, the usual chronological, one but according to the date of first publication. To facilitate this a date reference is appended to each poem. The compiler has accomplished a difficult task in a very creditable manner. As a further recommendation we simply add—the book is an "Oxford" anthology. (Oxford University Press).

The spiritual director of the Catholic Writers' Guild of America, Father Bernard Kelly, has given us in his book, **The Son of Man**, and Other Poems and Essays, some inspirational verse that breathes the spirit of true poetry. Many of the lines have the Kilmerian joyous swing and faith. The themes are simple and happily chosen, but the poems are few—too few. The prose does not complement the poetry, and the last essay is rather incongruous in a book entitled *The Son of Man*. May the near future bring us added verse from the pen of this gifted author. (Doran, \$1.50).

Mr. Arthur Goodrich, the playwright, recently astonished the theater world with as skillful a piece of adaptation as has appeared in many years. He has taken Browning's great epic, *The Ring and the Book*, and re-fashioned it into an even greater drama. He has transformed this interminable and complex poem into a well-knit and fast-moving play. The result which he has achieved in this play, **Caponsacchi**, well merits the high encomiums which Mr. Clayton Hamilton, the dramatic critic, pays it in an explanatory afterward. For Mr. Goodrich has not merely constructed a good play; but he has done for Browning what Browning could never succeed in doing for himself—write a Browning play. We find Browning's immortal story, many of Browning's own lines, but best of all, Browning's own spirit and atmosphere. In fact, as Mr. Hamilton puts it, we would be "hard pressed if we were required to bet our money on the nice question of where Browning leaves off and Goodrich begins." How truly in the Browning style are, for instance, these closing words of the Prologue, spoken by the brave priest Caponsacchi, "So watch close, my lords, the color, music, dance. 'Tis Carnival, Arezzo, moonlight, joy. . . ." With this the stage blacks out and the story of the brave young canon of Arezzo who risked his life to save from torture and slow death the young wife of merciless Count Guido begins. The play has already been brought to great success with the New York public through the superb acting of Mr. Walter Hampden and his company. (Appleton, \$2.00).

FICTION: A thoroughly complex and entirely impossible story with little plot and practically no dramatic interest is **The Return of Don Quixote**, by G. K. Chesterton. However, many points of contact between

capital and labor are brought out with startling clearness, and the theory of return to medieval principles and systems is examined by way of parable with totally unlooked for results. The aim of the book seems to have been, not so much to tell an interesting story as to bring many original and deep views of common problems together. If this is the case then the book has attained its end. The *Don Quixote* of the story is a colorless librarian when the story opens; but circumstances force him into the part of medieval king in an amateur play. The climax comes when the Labor leaders are brought to trial before the medieval court and judged by the librarian-king. His verdict brings astonishment and chagrin, but of course everything turns out nicely, once we get thoroughly out of the dramatics. (Dodd, \$2.00).

A love story with a slightly different twist is **Mary Was Love**, a remarkably good first novel, by Guy Fletcher, a recent convert to Catholicism. After Mary dies, David Mellor leads a despairingly hopeless existence, trying to believe that some day he will again find Mary in the flesh. In his search for her, he finds Anne Vidall, or rather she finds him, and through Anne, Dave finds the real Mary. Tiddle-ums, Babe, and poor old Joe do strange things to your heart. At times, they are even more interesting than Dave, but never more so than Anne. The author is vivid and reverent in portraying things Catholic—particularly in his chapters dealing with the Good Shepherd convent. (Doran, \$2.00).

A Case of Conscience, by Isabelle Clarke. Truly a case of conscience. A delightfully interesting novel which holds the reader's attention throughout. Miss Clarke's ever beautiful and poetic descriptions are a source of much pleasure. (Benziger, \$2.50).

Brother Saul, by Donn Byrne is a modern version of the Acts of the Apostles. His beautiful descriptions are refreshing but as too much sweetness cloy, so also his too many kaleidoscopic pictures satiate. Perhaps the many highly-painted pictures are meant to cover the absence of a plot. At times Donn Byrne is irreverent, at least flippant, and several times stoops to vulgar phraseology. St. Paul, or Saul of Tarsus, is the main character but he is not the same virile, fighting yet docile Paul, ever ready to submit to the judgment of Peter, the head of the Church, that we know. On page 208 the author implies that James the Just and Jesus were the sons of the same earthly father! This book is interesting but not satisfying. (Century, \$2.50).

In the first hundred pages or so of **Rogues and Vagabonds**, a story of the stage folk of last century England, Dr. Mackenzie gives promise of producing another tale, equal in interest and charm to *Fairy Gold*, *Carnival* and their predecessors. But somewhere beyond the middle he seems to lose the thread of the true narrative and as a result finished rather weakly. There are, however, passages and moments in this book which are well conceived and skillfully executed. The death of the Harlequin, the father of the brilliant and captivating Lota Fuller, is of particular merit, and the heroic character of Nancy O'Finn is striking in its tragic sweetness. A very readable book, in spite of its shortcomings. (Doran, \$2.00).

The trials and triumphs of Doris Dunbar, a plucky but impoverished girl of the present generation, form the theme of Grace Livingstone Hill's well told and cleverly developed novel, **Job's Niece**. Miss Hill has a pretty talent for unfolding the feelings and aspirations of the feminine heart, and in this instance she has selected a character and a plot which give that talent a splendid opportunity to disport itself. (Lippincott, \$2.00).

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Old World Foundations of the United States.** By William H. J. Kennedy, Ph. D., and Sister Mary Joseph, O. S. D., Ph. D. A European background to American history—a companion volume to *America's Story*, and *The United States*, by the same authors. (Benziger, \$1.28).
- The Indian Gold Seeker.** By Henry S. Spalding, S. J. A boy story, full of thrill and adventure. (Benziger, \$1.50).
- Lettres a un Retraitant.** By Msgr. Rolan-Gosselin. A booklet of practical retreat talks, especially to youth. (Tequi, 2 fr.).
- La Devotion au Pape.** A pamphlet, containing in substance, a sermon preached by Father Faber, giving motives of true devotion to the Vicar of Christ on earth. (Tequi, 1 fr.).
- Petit Traite de la Connaissance de Marie.** By G. J. Chaminade. A little treatise by the Founder of Society of Mary (Marianists) to make Mary more known and loved. (Tequi, 3 fr.).
- False Prophets.** By Rev. James M. Gillis, C. S. P. A reprint at half the original price. (Macmillan, \$1.00).
- The Mexican Crisis, Its Causes and Consequences.** By Rev. Michael Kenny, S. J. A timely pamphlet that should be widely read. (I. C. T. S.).
- The Priest's New Ritual.** Compiled by Rev. Paul Griffith. A new large type edition, revised in accord with the latest Vatican Edition of the Roman Ritual. Pocket size. (Murphy, \$1.75).
- A Timely Apologia.** Gov. Smith's reply to Mr. Marshall, with various editorial comments and statements on the *Reply*. (I. C. T. S., \$0.10).
- My Missal.** A new explanatory missal for the Sundays and principal Feasts of the year. By the Rt. Rev. Dom Fernand Gabrol, O. S. B. (Kennedy, \$0.75).
- Fifty Years in Conflict and Triumph.** Papers and addresses on the occasion of the golden jubilee of Rev. John J. Wynne as a member of the Society of Jesus. (Universal Knowledge Foundation, \$1.50).
- Six World Problems.** By the Rev. Albert Power, S. J. Lectures dealing with such questions as "The Riddle of Life," the passions, pain, unbelief, marriage, and death. (Pustet, \$1.25).
- With the Church.** By Mother Mary Loyola. Part II. The Ascension to Advent. A book that is a treasure-house of spiritual wealth; a mine of instruction. (Kenedy, \$3.00).
- Souvenir of the Golden Jubilee of the Catholic Knights of America.** By Dr. Felix Gaudin, supreme president. A brief historical account of this oldest Catholic Fraternal Insurance Order in the United States, together with salient contemporaneous world events. (New Orleans, La.)
- "Ma" Messe.** By Abbe Charles Grimaud. A work intended to aid the Faithful to attend in a more personal, active, and intelligent manner at the Holy Sacrifice. (Tequi, Paris, 9 fr.).
- L'Imagination et les Prodiges.** 2 Vols. (New edition). By Mgr. Elie Meric. A philosophic and scientific treatise on the imagination and its wonders, bearing on problems of hallucination, hypnotism, telepathy, spiritism; phenomena preternatural and supernatural. (Tequi, 20 fr.).
- Jesus en Croix, ou la Science du Crucifix.** By Pierre Marie and Jean-Nicolas Grou, S. J. Meditations on the Christian virtues in the light of Jesus crucified. This new augmented edition by Alphonse Cadres, S. J. (Tequi, 3 fr. 50).

Pour Vivre en Beaute. By Henri Morice. This work is a sequel to the author's *La Vie chaste*, both designed to help the boy and young man to appreciate the true beauty of life and to advance in Christian virtue. (Tequi, 6 fr.)

Petite Reine. By Yves Marie, O. Cis. A sketch in simple inspiring verse on the life of the *Little Flower*. (Tequi, 2 fr.)

Distributive Justice. By John A. Ryan, D. D., LL. D. A new and revised edition of Dr. Ryan's comprehensive study and critique on "the right and wrong of our present distribution of wealth." (Macmillan, \$4.00).

An Introduction to the Study of Experimental Medicine. By Claude Bernard. Translated by Henry Copley Green, A. M. (Macmillan).*

A History of England. By Hilaire Belloc. Vol. II. Catholic England 1066-1348. (Putnam's).*

PAMPHLETS, from The International Catholic Truth Society: **The Seven Last Words**, by B. W. Maturin; **The Art of Lying**, by T. E. Bridgett, C. S. S. R.; **The Light That Shall Not Fail**, by J. A. O'Brien, Ph. D.; **The Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius**, arranged in Prayers; and **June Devotions to The Sacred Heart**.

* To be reviewed in next issue.

