
This work is a timely stimulus to the recently revived interest in the Church's liturgy. Lovers of the liturgy will welcome it as the first in the field to give us, not substitutes, but the Church's official prayers. In content, arrangement and explanations it is strictly liturgical. Its prayers are those which the Church officially uses today and which she has used, in many cases, from the days of the catacombs; its order is founded on the age old ecclesiastical year; and it explains the ceremonies of the Church clearly, scientifically, and according to the mind of the Church. In every detail, even in illustrations, it is a reproduction, in popular style, of the Church's official books.

Mass prayers taken from the Missal; explanations of the sacraments of Holy Eucharist, Baptism and Matrimony; the Epistles and Gospels together with the liturgical prayer of each Sunday; devotions to the Blessed Sacrament and the chief mysteries of Our Lord's life; devotions to the Blessed Virgin and to the chief mysteries of her life; devotions for the seasons of the year; Stations of the Cross according to the well known formula of St. Alphonsus Liguori; and many beautiful spiritual readings and meditations are among the numerous splendid features of this manual. It contains innumerable devotions not to be found in other manuals and lacks nothing they contain. It is suitable for all tastes and adaptable to all times and circumstances. Without qualifications it can be recommended as a most beautiful, complete and liturgically correct prayer-book. J. A. F.


The theme of this volume is a paradox: The ideals of modern philosophy are realized not by the evolutionistic philosophy itself
but by the traditional philosophy of the schools. The argument is developed by seeking out in the first part of the work the ideals of the new philosophy, as expressed by its proponents. “Philosophy must be an expression of life;” “It must express life in its continuity and progressiveness;” “It must express it also as a process of unification.” Because it thinks that Intellectualism with its “abstraction” and “concept” failed to meet these ideals, the modern philosophy has rejected the intelligence, as a valid approach to God, and has substituted religious experience, intuition and faith. On the same grounds, it has overthrown the traditional notion of a distinct, personal, immobile God, and offered as its substitute, the God of “becoming.”

In the second part, the author admits as legitimate the ideals of the moderns, and by a critical examination shows convincingly that they are not realized in the new philosophy, but in the principles of Thomists. In the Thomistic principles: “the more immanent the activity, the higher the life;” “a superior nature in its lowest perfection touches an inferior nature in its highest perfection;” and “that which is divided in inferior beings, is united in superior beings” we find the realization of the three modern ideals, namely, that philosophy must be the expression of life, in its continuity, and in its unity. These principles are admirably developed in their application to the traditional view of Intelligence. The objections of the Anti-Intellectualists and their substitute Non-Intellectual approach to God, are criticized by logic and common sense. The development of the two principles “God is life,” and “God is in all things intimately” is the response to the modern objection to a “Static God,” “aloof from human needs.”

The work is timely and fills a distinct need though five dollars seems an expensive price. We wish to call attention to two obvious slips: (1) p. 174: “To say our mind is the measure of God . . . is to make the object determine the faculty.” It should read “is to make the faculty determine the object.” (2) p. 181: In a series of double questions, all of which the author answers in globo by affirming the second alternative, there occurs: “Is it for scientific or for popular consumption?” It is evident that this should read: “Is it for popular or for scientific consumption?” in order to secure, in this particular question, the affirmation of the alternative intended. J. B. S.

Mysticism has been justly called the science of the soul's loftiest affections, with no other object but the united Love of God in Himself. It becomes, even in its strictest acceptation, a practical science, from its far-reaching influence upon every concern of human life and association. Contemporary thought is little by little beginning to recognize that an endeavor of the souls of men to live in the united Love of God is a power for the elevation of all human relations to the truest and only enduring advancement.

A better exemplification of the influence of Mystic Life could hardly be given than Prof. Peers' Survey of Spanish Mysticism. The author fittingly substantiates the claim of Mysticism to practicality in the life of the individual and society in all its forms by his evidences of Spain's height of power and glory, at just the time when the mystic soul of that nation was most asserted. His inspiring introduction brings into light Spain's richest endowments to the world in letters, liberal art and thought, coming out of the epoch of her leadership in mystic endeavor. From the wealth of Spanish Mystical works, Prof. Peers exemplifies its power of spiritual, intellectual, and moral uplift by the choice of simple and intensely beautiful gems of a few of the many outstanding spiritual leaders of the period. He gives us, as it were, a direct line from the Moorish Conquest, directors of the spiritual forces of the kingdom down through Louis of Granada, the widely known St. Theresa and St. John of the Cross and their disciples. His direct, clear, and orthodox appreciation of the whole question of mysticism in his introduction is inspiring as well as intensely interesting.


What a Baedeker is to the tourist, this introduction is to the aspiring historian, and more. Guide books are useful, but they are of their nature, cold and unfeeling. Dr. Guilday happily has been able to put into the present work a pleasing warmth. One does not read merely learned lectures on the meaning, scope and value of Church History; the book is so pervaded with an arresting note of a magnetic living personality, that one seems listening to the lecturer as if actually present in the classroom.
History has the reputation of being dry reading, and an introduction to history, is supposed to be even more arid, but the entertaining style of Dr. Guilday not only suggests, but proves, that history, next to sacred doctrine, lends itself very readily to true eloquence and exquisiteness of diction.

The novice is given, first of all, very clear notions of what history means. Then comes the problem of the extent of history and its division. The tremendous value of this science for every ecclesiastic and for the layman with apostolic yearnings, is next treated. And once the appreciation for the value of Church History has been instilled, the catechumen is initiated into the mysteries of the method—how to glean, sift and present Truth, either from the crumbling pages of ancient manuscripts or from lordly monuments in bronze and stone. The book goes on to describe the formation of the ecclesiastic historian—what talents he must bring, what faculties he must develop and then how best to exercise these developed powers. It is a Constitution, rigid perhaps for the beginner, but salutary on account of its rigidity. Amateurs instead of helping the Church, harm her. It is only by fidelity to the sacred canons of history that we can hope to make a favorable impression on outsiders.

The crowning glory of the book is its chapter on the literature of Church History. No one can fully appreciate its worth unless he has himself attempted to gather a bibliography. The wealth of material which the author indicates as the sources of history directly places in the beginner’s hands the golden key that opens the vaults of historic knowledge.


"The Christian Renaissance" is truly worthy of detailed and unbiased study. Dr. Hyma is to be congratulated on his splendid work on one phase of this period of history. In his scholarly analysis of the Devotio Moderna we have the results of an impartial study of several years in Europe where the author had access to documents and manuscripts that were practically inaccessible to many students.

The Devotio Moderna is that distinctive type of piety and of reform which was given birth through the lives of Gerard Groote and Florentius Radewijns, the founders of the Brethren of the Common Life. The account traces the development of
their own form of religious life, of their schools, and their effect on contemporary life and education; it gives us an excellent setting and account of “The Imitation of Christ,” one of the outstanding fruits of the movement, containing as it does the essential traits of the New Devotion, which is but a revival of the Catholic devotional tradition; and finally we are given its influence on the thought of Catholic and Protestant reformers.

It is with Dr. Hyma’s attempt to establish a synthesis of the Reformation and the counter-Reformation, that, in particular, we must take exception. Although Luther, Calvin and other Protestant reformers were undoubtedly influenced in part by the dogmatic errors of Wessel Gansfort, nevertheless, in those points which touch the fundamental doctrines of the reformers, Gansfort stands entirely upon Catholic ground. As for Groote and the Brotherhood, they indeed protested against abuses, but so did Urban VI. Groote ever recognized the divine institution of the Catholic Church as is patent from his own words, “Salvo semper judicio Sacrosanctae Romanae ecclesiae cui humillime undique et ubique me submitto,” nor did his followers ever depart from this principle. Such was not the principle of the Protestant Reformation. There is a great difference between protests that are directed against breaches and abuses of recognized authority and the action taken by Luther, Calvin and other Protestant reformers.

We shall look forward to Dr. Hyma’s edition of Groote’s unpublished letters, and we hope that he will continue his scholarly work in the above field. J. B.


In the first volume of a projected four-volume history of England, Mr. Belloc carries the history from the earliest recorded data of Britain—B. c. 55,—to the battle of Hastings. In the first half of these ten centuries, there are several lacunae for which the now extant contemporary data is most fragmentary, yet by a judicious marshalling of the instruments of historical writing, Mr. Belloc has reconstructed these periods in a most satisfying manner. The work is a decided advance on the conventional histories of England, since the author upholds the thesis that religion, in this case Catholic Christianity, is the central
factor in the political history of England. Although this interpretation of history is violently assailed by non-Catholic historians, it is the only adequate explanation of history, and deserves to have many more propagators of the activity and ability of Mr. Belloc than it now counts. We eagerly await the appearance of the volumes to follow.

“Life in Medieval France” is a many-sided and scholarly study of France during the period 800-1500. All classes within the body politic of the nation are included in the discussions of feudal society, town life, monastic life, pilgrimages and crusades, learning, education, and work and religion. Medieval France was Catholic to the core, with religion permeating every phase of social activity, and while Miss Evans senses this fact, and describes with great accuracy the action of religion on the life of the times, she does so mechanically, from a distance. Her descriptions are probably as impartial and fair-minded as any yet penned by a non-Catholic, yet she has not caught the ethos that pervaded the times whereof she writes. She has described the body, but she has hardly glimpsed the workings of the soul of France of the Middle Ages. She has, however, carefully sifted a wealth of hitherto little-used materials, and the result is a genuine contribution to the social history of medieval France. To those unfamiliar with the phase of French history, the book will prove a profitable and interesting general introduction. Miss Evans has profusely, almost prodigally, illustrated her work, with forty-eight full-page plates to 200 pages of text. A. T. E.


The charming country of California has an historic and romantic interest as well as a natural beauty. The noble work of the sandaled Padres in the old Missions which stretch along seven hundred miles of California coast has woven about the “true Daughter of Old Spain” memories and associations which are as delightful as they are unique. It is this Mission-land, its establishment, surrounding and architecture which have been admirably portrayed by the author of the first of these volumes.

The outstanding feature of the book is the detailed treatment accorded the architectural monuments of these historic
Missions. Six years of immediate contact with their Spanish Shrines have enabled the author to give to the world many architectural finds hitherto unknown. The design and construction of the quaint old churches and historic buildings is adequately described and lavishly illustrated with hundreds of photographs and measured drawings. The work should prove invaluable to the student of architecture and should afford no little pleasure to those who are otherwise interested in this art. Bound in beautiful buckram and printed on fine cameo paper, the format of the book is luxurious and should make a fitting ornament to the best library.

The second work though not so elaborate a treatise is nevertheless very interesting and instructive. It should serve as a valuable hand-book to the traveller visiting the shrines of France. One needs not a technical knowledge of architecture to read this volume with pleasure and profit. The author is not oblivious of the fact that architecture is intimately connected with history and we are constantly reminded of the great role which the religious inspiration of the twelfth century played in the erection of these splendid edifices.

W. D. M.


To very many Americans who recognize his name, Leonardo da Vinci is known only as a painter of the first rank. His work in mechanics, aeronautics, anatomy, architecture and engineering is known and appreciated by few. Dr. Hart's primary object in writing this book was to set forth the contributions of da Vinci to the study of flight. As aviation depends to a great extent upon mechanics, the author treats of the state of the latter science in the fifteenth century, the sources which da Vinci used, and the advances he made. The book also contains a translation of Leonardo's notebook, "On the Flight of Birds."

The author has applied the criteria of scientific criticism to the manuscripts of da Vinci, impartially weighing the value of the contributions of the savant to the sciences of mechanics and aeronautics. He shows the influence of the ancient and medieval philosophers upon the investigations of Leonardo, and points out the errors as well as the discoveries of the great painter. In his exposition of da Vinci's principles of flight, the author indicates the similarity between the laws of modern aeronautics and
the findings of this great genius who was four hundred years before his time.

Dr. Hart has made a real contribution to the all too few critical studies in the history of science in the English language.

J. R. K.


Senator Lodge's attitude towards the League of Nations sponsored by President Wilson is household knowledge. His tenacious and grim opposition effectively blocked the experiment to which Mr. Wilson would have committed this nation. It was a bitter conflict and left deep wounds; and in this posthumous volume Senator Lodge has done little more than probe these wounds. His pen frequently stabs at the statesmanship of his adversary, Mr. Wilson. Mr. Lodge professes no personal dislike, disclaims any hostile prejudice, but appraises Mr. Wilson as "an element to be calmly and coolly considered in a great problem of international politics," and rates him as a failure in "the greatest opportunity ever given to any public man in modern times."

The story is told, of course, from Mr. Lodge's own point of view and is of value only insofar as that point of view may contribute to the complete history of the League controversy. The work is an elaborate defense of the author's position on this important question and over half of the space is devoted to Mr. Lodge's speeches in the Senate and to other pertinent exhibits. The book contains an excellent compendium of the course of the controversy in the Senate, but it suggests no constructive or practical solution for achieving the great ideal over which the battle raged so violently.

C. G.


In her latest volume, "Poets and Pilgrims," Katherine Bregy again reveals her sound critical judgment and brilliant craftsmanship. Her literary pageant begins with Chaucer and ends with the French mystic, Paul Claudel. In the procession we are given intimate glimpses of Father Tabb, Joyce Kilmer and Louise Imogen Guiney. Miss Bregy might have titled her book "The Catholic Spirit in Literature" so perfectly has she traced that religious inspiration which is the very soul of her favorite sing-
ers' sweetest songs. The ten essays included in this volume are all written in a delightfully informal mood. They have a definiteness that makes them wholly satisfactory and notably differentiates them from the bulk of contemporary critical essays that usually resolve themselves into a guessing contest. Miss Bregy has succeeded in sifting out the pure gold from the dross of modern poetry. She has a fine sense of literary values and an ear sensitive to the melody of real music.

P. G. C.


Here is a trinity of short-stories from the workshops of three capable and well known authors, each volume different in subject matter and mode of treatment, yet all three joined together in the common aim to afford pleasure and enjoyment to the diverse tastes of book lovers.

The first member of our trinity is from the hands of G. K. Chesterton and is styled “Tales of the Long Bow.” Mr. Chesterton tells us that the League of the Long Bow is a “fellowship of foolish persons doing impossible things.” Possibly because this sequence of stories concerns “foolish persons”; possibly because “impossible things” are narrated in an interesting and convincing manner, but more probably because the engaging humor and clever skill of the author are effectively blended together in the present work, is the latest Chestertonian effort welcomed.

The second is “Caravan” by John Galsworthy. This writer likens his “assembled tales” to “some long caravan.” Each successive page of this volume confirms the aptness of the title, for what caravan has not its joy and sorrow, its happiness and pathos, its adventure and its perils? The “Caravan” of stories gathered together by this prominent writer is no exception to the general rule. Reading, we become members of the “Caravan,” mingling in its joys, sharing its sorrows, joining in its adventure and facing its peril. With regret we reach our final destination, thankful for the memorable journey we have had, and grateful for the competence and dexterity of the Master of the “Caravan.”

The third and last member, but not the least save in size, is the product of Henry Van Dyke and is known as “Half-Told
Tales.” In his preface to this small volume, Henry Van Dyke makes the request that his readers “do a bit of thinking while they read.” One could scarcely help doing that, for each one of these tales conveys a message and points a moral. Brief, direct, filled with an intimate knowledge of human nature, these concise stories are easy and profitable reading. If, as he tells us, “life means more than we can understand,” he has done not a little to help us better “to understand” and value the trivial things that so frequently affect daily life and neighborly association.

R. K.

**DIGEST OF RECENT BOOKS**

**RELIGION:** What he has done in regard to the government, sacraments, and ritual of the Church in his “Externals of the Catholic Church,” Father J. J. Sullivan now does in regard to her dogmas in his new book, *Fundamentals of Catholic Belief*. Dr. Sullivan is not satisfied to have the layman believe these dogmas, but he wants him to know why he believes them. Besides the exposition of the great fundamental truths about God, Creation, Man’s Fall, Holy Scripture, Our Saviour, Sin, Redemption, Grace, the Sacraments, and the like, he treats of the latest findings of modern science and helps the layman to familiarize himself with such issues as the origin of the world and evolution. (Kenedy, $2.00.)

A book particularly timely in view of the coming Eucharistic Congress at Chicago next June is Cardinal De Lai’s *The Real Presence of Jesus Christ in the Eucharist*, which has been recently translated by a Christian Brother. It is a book intended to inspire a greater love for the Holy Eucharist and to point out the proofs from Sacred Scripture, the Early Fathers, and the miracles upon which our faith in the Real Presence is founded. It will be remembered that Cardinal De Lai is also the author of “The Passion of Our Lord” which has been translated by Cardinal O’Connell. (Kenedy, $1.50.)

“Take thought within your heart.” Father Frederick Macdonnell, S. J., calls upon man to make sure of knowing what it is important that he should know. His book, *The Thinking Man*, is a popular presentation of the fundamental truths of Catholicism explained through parallel or analogous applications of the same principles in our civil life and government. It explains the current propaganda and agitation against the Church in the very words of one of her defamers, “There is good money in it.” (Murphy, $1.75.)

From France comes *Euchariste et Sacre Coeur*, a comparative study of the theology and the history of the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist and the devotion to the Sacred Heart. L. Garriguet has written not so much a scientific treatise as a simple, methodic resume, sufficiently complete, and faithful to the teaching of the Church. Both priest and layman will find it stimulating to devotion. (Tequi, Paris. 12 fr.)

Father Martin J. Scott’s newest volume, *Man*, treats of some very fundamental truths of man’s origin, existence, purpose in life, and ultimate end. It is a volume specially written for the use of the laity who find it virtually impossible to pass through the exercises of a regularly conducted retreat. The scope of its usefulness does not, however, end here, as it
can be of great value to those who have active care of souls in the ministry. It is rich in Scriptural quotations aptly cited, simple in style, and clear and concise in diction. (Macmillan, $1.00.)

Spiritism: A Fact, A Fake contains two monographs on Spiritism written from opposite points of view. There is no particular reason why the two should have been combined as they neither cover the same ground nor answer each other. Dr. Carrington, the advocate of Spiritism, presents what is at best a jumble of specious arguments with appeals to such an untrustworthy authority as Haeckel. Dr. Walsh, writing on the Catholic side, sketches the disreputable history of the spiritistic cult, but unfortunately having apparently written without knowledge of the other paper, he loses a fine opportunity to rebut the numerous statements of Carrington which could have been rejected with ease. (Stratford, $2.50.)

Much different is Father Garesche's book, Communion With the Spirit World. Here we have the Church's answer to the desire of men to communicate with the other world: communion with the saints, communion with the angels, communion with the Word Made Flesh. Here are explained both for Catholic and non-Catholic the doctrines of the Church anent our power of intercession for the poor souls, their ability to know that we are assisting them, and the power of the saints to hear our prayers and plead our causes with God. (Macmillan, $1.50.)

Members of the Anglican Church who wish to acquaint themselves with the pernicious evil of Modernism now spreading through that body should read Modernism and the Christian Church, by Rev. F. Woodlock, S. J. Modernism is here unmasked as one of the most dangerous of heresies, one which aims at the complete rejection of Christianity. While the Anglican Church tolerates this destructive evil within her fold there can be no possibility of reunion with Rome. (Longmans, $1.25.)

Alfred Lunn is a perplexed man. He is mystified that the "Church. . . still continues to win converts from men not inferior in genius and acuteness of thought to the heretics who remain outside her fold." Why, he asks in Roman Converts, did Newman, Manning, Tyrrell, Knox, and Chesterton take the road to Rome? He proposes what seem to him the most cogent arguments against the Church, and then in short biographical sketches of the men in question tries to indicate what in each man's case made the stomaching of such difficulties possible. He employs clever writing but flimsy argument. Stripped of their epigrammatic sparkle, his assertions readily betray their worthlessness. He has dressed anew the old misrepresentations of papal infallibility, torture, inquisition, intolerance, etc. Throughout his thrusts are rather by innuendo than by downright statement. Brilliant literary style is a great asset, but scarcely all-sufficient in the field of theological polemics. (Scribners, $3.50.)

PHILOSOPHY: If Catholics are to meet the social difficulties of the present successfully they must be well grounded in the principles of Catholic morality. Rev. Charles C. Miltner, C. S. C., of Notre Dame, in his book The Elements of Ethics, sets forth the Catholic teaching which should guide human relations. One is impressed with the intelligibility of this book. By means of study questions proposed at the end of each chapter, the reader may quickly recall its contents, and in the summaries at the end of each treatise, may see the general development of the whole work. The chapter on "The Education Problem" gives the Catholic viewpoint on the question of state-controlled education and should be of timely interest. (Macmillan, $2.25.)

Cartesianism, by Rev. M. J. Mahony, S. J., is a brief exposition and a detailed criticism of the philosophical system of Descartes and of the principal outgrowths of his system, viz: Ontologism, Occasionalism, and the
Pantheism of Spinoza. Father Mahony shows plainly the defects in the
Cartesian system but is not satisfied to inflict a gaping wound and go on;
he applies the only remedy by a brief statement of the truth on the partic­
ular point as developed by Catholic philosophy. The Scholastic solution,
though quite complete, is almost too compactly given. But the most refresh­
ing part of the book is the frank and positive statement of Catholicity and
the Catholic position toward philosophy and the sciences. (Fordham Uni­
versity Press. $1.75.)

**Pluralistic Philosophies of England and America,** by Jean Wahl, is a
well planned and executed analysis of those phases of English and Ameri­
can philosophy that have developed during the last half century in opposi­
tion to the monistic schools. The author gives special attention to the
pragmatism of William James, and as an introduction to it traces, among
others, the thought of Bradley, Lotze, and Renouvier. Under the heading
of Personal Idealism are found the names of Rashdall and Schiller, and in
the chapters that follow, an attempt is made to locate Howison, the pluralist
idealist, John Dewey and Bertrand Russel, together with many others.
Truly does the author remark that in these currents of English and Ameri­
can philosophy “we find the strangest combinations of usually contrasted
doctrines.” (Open Court Pub. Co., Chicago.)

The most charitable summary of **Man: His Making and Unmaking,**
by E. Boyd Barrett, is that it is a great disappointment. If one were to
tell the truth, the least one could say about it is that it is extremely dan­
gerous. It purports to be a more popular form of the author’s previous
work, “The New Psychology,” but certainly it bears little resemblance to
its predecessor. On page 11 he quotes an eulogy of eudaemonism that would
do credit to any pagan and heartily subscribes to it when he says at the
close of the quotation: “As one listened one felt the bewitchment of the
call, the truth and worth of the message, the throbbing of the human heart,
the wisdom of humanology and its power.” Again on page 19 we have this
choice morsel: “Young children—young human animals—must be allowed
to gambol in the sunlight and browse in the fresh green herb. Naked
they should live amid the beauties of nature in a natural way.” All this
in the very first chapter which closes with the definition: “Humanology is,
indeed, the supreme science, the true philosophy, ‘the proper study of man­
kind,’ the solace and central interest of the human heart.” Quite a dif­
derent view from that of Catholic theology. (Seltzer, $2.50.)

We have no quarrel with the physicist who wishes to accept the hypo­
thesis of ether in his own field, but when he tries, as Sir Oliver Lodge does
in **Ether and Reality** to connect it not only with matter, where he is on his
own ground, but with mind as well, where he is in the domain of philosophy,
we must protest. In his philosophical discussions Sir Oliver has a tendency
to vagueness and obscurity. Some of his statements, for instance: “The
ether is really animated; it is the habitation of Spirits and the Living gar­
ment of God,” to say the least, lack the scientific precision and demonstra­
tion to be expected in a work of this character. (Doran, $2.00.)

**SERMONS, MEDITATIONS, INSTRUCTION:** With the publication
of Volume Five of his **Doctrinal Discourses,** Father A. M. Skelly, O. P.,
completes his cycle of sermons for the year. The first thirty-five pages of
this book are devoted to seven introductory conferences to priests and
serve in some manner as a preparatory retreat for the preacher and pastor.
The sermons themselves are concise, broken up by the insertion of explicit
headings, and embrace matter well adapted to parochial homiletics. (Do­
minican Fathers, Portland, Oregon, $1.50.)

“To make smooth the ways of the Spirit, . . . and to show God as
near to us," is the loving task which Rev. Pierre Charles, S. J., proposes to himself in *Prayer for All Times*. This is a volume of thirty-three short and unstudied meditations simply expressed, free from the mechanism of subdivision, and breathing the gentle love of intimate devotion. (Kenedy, $1.75.)

Almost every gray-haired parish priest can recall a wealth of striking incidents out of his own experiences, some pathetic, some humorous, some happy, but all of interest. These are what Father R. W. Brown has set down in *The Finger of God*. The incidents related therein are all based on facts. It is not often that such incidents of the workings of God's Providence among His people reach the public print, but they give such an insight into the ministry of mercy that the author felt their presentation to the public would be a source of spiritual strength and consolation to souls in every walk of life. (Benziger, $1.75.)

*When the Soul is in Darkness* reviews some of the principal events of Our Lord's life in an original and touching way. It is a spiritual stimulus for the sad and lonely soul that labors under the burden of affliction. Henriette Brey, its author, having suffered long years as an invalid knows whereof she speaks. The beautiful descriptive style reflects her cultured and religiously refined soul in such a way that the reader will not fail to find in this book fruitful meditation. (Kenedy, $1.75.)

**Liturgy, Chant:** Dr. Frederick Holweck, in compiling *Calendarium Liturgicum Festorum Dei et Dei Matria Mariae*, has given the ecclesiastical world a work which by its excellence cannot fail to enhance appreciably the prestige of American scholarship. What official martyrologies are to the entirety of the Church's calendar, Dr. Holweck's book is in a particularized way to the feasts of God and of Mary the Mother of God. All such liturgical feasts of whatever period or place of celebration have been recorded. It is a monumental work that is sure to take its place among the indispensibles of every higher ecclesiastical library. (Dolphin Press, $7.50.)

Although much has been accomplished in the restoration of approved church music since that eventful feast of St. Cecilia in 1903 when Pope Pius X issued his "Motu Proprio," much yet remains to be corrected. This has occasioned Father G. V. Predmore's *Church Music in the Light of the Motu Proprio*. The book contains an English translation of the whole document and then explains it. This is a book which every pastor should read and then pass on to his organist or choir director. (Seminary Press, Rochester, N. Y.)

A more technical treatment of plain chant itself can be found in *A New School of Gregorian Christ*, by Dom Dominic Johner, O. S. B. This new edition embraces everything that the beginner or the advanced student can want. Plain-song melodies, history of Gregorian chant, rhythm, vocal exercises, organ accompaniment, and the chants of various services of the year are treated with the masterful precision and certitude of a recognized authority. (Pustet, $2.00.)

**Sociology:** *Social Problems of Today*, by Prof. G. S. Dow is a high school text-book of sociology too good to pass over lightly. Its dispassionate survey of the major problems is excellent. However, it can scarcely be used in Catholic schools. The statement on page 260: "This work . . . continued until the time of the Reformation when the Catholic Church began to break up into sects" is objectionable and at the same time unnecessary to the text. We should prefer not to see Huss mentioned in the same breath with Christ (p. 274). The author commendably accentuates the evil effects of divorce, and he stresses the necessity of the moral approach of the problem, but he fails to come to the Catholic position of
absolute prohibition, although duly accrediting to the Church her stand on the issue. (Crowell.)

A narrower field is more intensively and technically covered in Social Pathology by S. A. Queen and D. M. Mann. This book, intended as a text for college students, deals systematically with the principal social maladjustments classed under the headings of family, economic, and health disorganization. Each chapter opens with a specific case; analysis of causes and conditions follow, and although possible remedies are suggested, no one solution is determined with finality, that being left for discussion and experiment. (Crowell).

The Psychology of Human Society is the latest contribution of Prof. C. A. Ellwood to the field of general sociology. Prof. Ellwood is nearer the Catholic position than many of the modern psychological sociologists, but at that his divergences are far more numerous than his points of agreement. For one thing, he is too thoroughly pledged to evolution in all its phases and implies that it is to be received without reservation. For instance, he does good work in repulsing purely materialistic and mechanistic explanations of man's present social life, but then neutralizes the gain by admitting the earlier evolution of mind and consciousness itself from lower forms. Such a statement as (p. 405): "What is needed is a socialized religion, a 'religion of humanity,' which will make the service of man the highest expression of religion"; shows how widely we differ on some points. (Appleton, $3.00.)

The organization of our state systems of public welfare is a problem confronting legislators and social workers everywhere. They, and anyone just approaching the question, will do well to study Systems of Public Welfare, a collection of papers by Howard W. Odum and D. W. Willard. Much valuable and specific information has been combined with broad surveys of the whole field. Such a work will greatly assist in systematizing and in defining the limits of any study of the problem. (Univ. of North Carolina Press, $2.00.)

EDUCATION: Consider the Child, by Mary Eaton, is a thoroughly original work intended for students in training for a life of teaching. It is not pleasant or easy reading. On the contrary it demands serious consideration and hard work from anyone who would profit by it. It is, as the author states, a book of pedagogical problems to be worked out by the student for the author quite rightly contends that this original thinking will be the most solid foundation of the future life of the teacher. (Longmans, $1.50.)

The "new school" and its pupils find an ardent advocate in Angelo Patri, Principal of Public School 45, New York City. In his recent book, School and Home, he attempts to interest parents in the advantages of the "new" over the old school. The new school he advocates would be one founded in great part on principles now being tried out at Dalton, Mass. We must remember that this new method of educating children is as yet in the experimental state. As presented by the author it appears to be more idealistic and theoretical than practical. It seems also to give excessive liberties to the child. (Appleton, $1.50.)

Professors J. C. Chapman and G. S. Counts have collaborated in Principles of Education to produce a college text that will complement the newer engineering-type courses in education by giving the student a sound grounding in the philosophy of the educative process. They wisely realize that the specialist who lacks a broad philosophical foundation can never truly be called an "educator." Unlike so many writers today they are not unwilling to recognize the need of religious education; in fact.
Problem 17 is: “How may education foster the religious life?” The recognition of the problem is a step in the right direction, even though their treatment of it cannot be considered wholly satisfactory. Houghton Mifflin, $2.75.)

HEALTH: As Dr. James J. Walsh says, “The duty of the parent in making his child’s life happy is acknowledged by all who deserve the parental name”; and in Safeguarding Children’s Nerves, which he has written in collaboration with Dr. John A. Foote, he indicates to the mother, nurse, and teacher the correct principles to be employed for the attainment of the mental health and happiness of the child. This work treats of normal and abnormal children, and their defects both on the part of the child and on that of their elders who cause these defects. (Lippincott, $2.00.)

You can borrow from Nature, but she usually demands high interest and often calls in her loans rather unexpectedly. But borrowing from Nature and paying a high interest in doctor bills and artificial remedies will be unnecessary if one reads and follows the common sense advice which Dr. Walsh expounds in another book of his, Eating and Health. Here he tells us how, when, what, and how much to eat, and sets down rules of utmost importance for stout, thin, or normal persons. (Stratford, $1.50.)

The Medical Follies by the editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, Doctor Morris Fishbein, is a book that although written in a highly popularized style will nevertheless make profitable reading for even the serious minded. Fakes and so-called healers have from remote times played upon the gullibility of innocent people. Perhaps in no profession are there more insincere and money-making parasites than in the medical. Doctor Fishbein points this fact out well although at times he is in danger of overshooting his mark through too great sarcasm. (Boni & Liveright, $2.00.)

The Kata-thermometer is a modern “divining rod” for those who seek not gold nor hidden springs but national health. This little instrument detects many interesting facts of ventilation science and atmospheric conditions and it points the way to greater efficiency by indicating the proper conditions of air, heat, light, and other factors in the shop, the school, and the home. Leonard Hill, F. R. S., and Argyll Campbell, M. D., tell us its magical story in Health and Environment. This work is an important contribution to the available information on a vital subject which effects the welfare of the individual and the national health. (Longmans, $4.20.)

LITERATURE, POETRY: The name of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch is a hallmark in literature. He is not a copious writer, but he is careful, accurate, cultured, and pleasing. His latest volume, Charles Dickens and Other Victorians, continues his work in the field of literary criticism. This particular section of literary criticism is rather dangerous ground at present; that is, any one venturing upon it leaves himself open to a great deal of hostile and virulent Billingsgate from the multitude of liberal literati that have determined to establish their own reputation on the ruins of their immediate predecessors. In the face of such literary vandalism Quiller-Couch steps out to teach our age something of the greatness of these men we are being urged to despise. (Putnam’s, $2.50.)

Easy writing is said to make hard reading, and J. Middleton Murry in his Pencillings seems to have used a facile pen now and then. But he ranges over a broad field, wide enough to include such unrelated subjects as “Dr. Johnson and the Swallows,” and “Grammar,” and any author who attempts so much is naturally under a disadvantage. In the bulk he writes with a certain humor, brightness, and more or less practical insight. The
essay on Dr. Johnson contains some passages of really genuine merit. (Seltzer, $3.00.)

**Starshine and Candlelight,** by Sister Mary Angelita, is a truly delightful book of religious and nature poems. Delicate and restrained these few wisps of verse are enough to assure Sister Angelita's permanence among the ranks of our Catholic poets. We consider "Evening," "Dust," and "The Child Eternal" worthy of special mention. (Appleton, $1.50.)

Only occasionally in *What's O'clock,* a collection of poems written during the four years she was employed on the Keats biography, has the late Amy Lowell any approach to the divine fire. And these occasional bursts have occurred rather in her conventional forms than in her free-verse. Perhaps the very license which she confused with freedom was a barrier to her self expression, for the paradox is true that free-verse is anything but free. (Houghton Mifflin, $2.25.)

The new volume of *Collected Poems* by Vachel Lindsay is something more than an assembling of scattered pieces. There is offered as well, a personal commentary on his poems, his motives, his adventures while touring this country and England, and by no means insignificant, a set of illustrations, by the author himself. This combination gives the book particular value in the eyes of the camp-follower of Lindsay, and even for those who oppose the new poetry it furnishes an interesting study. (Macmillan, $3.50.)

As Very Rev. Father Meagher, O. P., says in his preface to *Vocational Verses,* "There is undeniable music in these poems—music which, whilst it does not sin against the rules of rhyme and metre, preserves as well an impeccable attitude towards the spirit and idealism as also towards the high romance and holy intimacies of the consecrated life." Sister Mary St. Peter, O. P., is to be congratulated on giving us these delicate pieces which will prove so inspirational to all teaching religious but particularly to those of the Dominican Order. (Dominican Sisters, Cincinnati, $0.50.)

Had Edgar Lee Masters been more select, we venture to say that *Selected Poems* would have been much slimmer. The Spoon River excerpts and perhaps "The Decision" are acceptable, but most of the others are marred by blasphemies and bad taste. It is regrettable that Mr. Masters in making his selection chose so many of his ultra-modern poems and thus so narrowed the circle of his readers. (Macmillan, $2.50.)

**FICTION:** The beneficent influence of the Church on several radically different characters forms the central theme of Lucille Borden's *Gentleman Riches.* Ewen Hale, an ambitious and avaricious materialist after a stormy career finds true peace within the fold. His wife, Ginestra, who had married him rather through the machination of a selfish half-sister than from any love of her own later finds her happiness too in an unexpected way. Though the story has a spiritual outlook that is refreshingly different from the atmosphere of so many modern novels, there is nothing sanctimonious about it. Indeed, it is of vibrant interest to the very end. (Macmillan, $2.50.)

It was a happy thought of Isabel Clarke's to take Rome, and Rome in the Holy Year, as the setting for her latest story, *It Happened in Rome.* A thoroughly entertaining story is woven around a woman of good intentions and little prudence who upsets Roman social and diplomatic circles by her beauty and her charm. Where is there a better setting for romance than at Rome, and what adventures are there more absorbing than those of love and conversion? (Benziger, $2.00.)

Gilbert Parker has been fortunate in selecting Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, as the central figure of his historical novel, *The Power and*
Dominicana

the Glory. Of all the early explorers of the American Continent, La Salle stands out for the sterling qualities of his character. The intrigue and treachery of his enemies harassed him at every turn, but that the Jesuits were the instigators of all his misfortunes is not supported by history. The Jesuits opposed the exploration policy of the French Court on purely religious grounds, but that opposition did not lend itself to the acts of violence perpetrated by La Salle's enemies. (Harper, $2.00.)

The White Queen, by William S. Davis, is a tale of France in the boyhood days of Louis, king, and saint. It is a typical romance of the Middle Ages, concerned with the chivalry, the gorgeous royalty, and the worldly bishops of that period. The author has taken little pains to depict any sanctity in his characters, but he is interested like most historical novelists in the achievement of a vigorous plot rather than in the portrayal of truly historical characters. This book was first published some twenty years ago under the title, "Falaise of the Blessed Voice." (Macmillan, $2.00.)

BIOGRAPHY, TRAVEL: Since the death of Cardinal Newman, some thirty-five years ago, it has been the custom among general historians of English Literature to brand him as a "religious controversialist." This explains, to some extent, why he is not more widely appreciated. Bertram Newman, who by the way is neither a Catholic nor a relative of the Cardinal, has assumed in his book, Cardinal Newman, the task of writing a life of Newman addressed neither to the theologian nor to the ecclesiastical historian, but rather to the general reader. He has very successfully succeeded in providing us with a pleasing, "uncontroversial introduction to Newman regarded as an English Classic." (Century, $2.00.)

For the purpose of giving classical students a livelier conception of Greek life and a more intimate contact with the ancient Greeks themselves, Mr. C. E. Robinson has written The Days of Alkibiades. Around one of the most fascinating, even if not the most edifying of Athenian adventurers, he has woven twenty-one colorful and at the same time truly historical sketches which breathe the spirit and atmosphere of imperial Athens. Dull, indeed, is the student in whom these pages will not awaken a quick response. (Longmans, $2.50.)

It has been said that the best way to learn the language of a country is to live among its people. In order, therefore, to "penetrate as near as he could to the land and the people of the land" of Ireland, Harold Speakman, author of Here's Ireland, traveled nearly a thousand miles through its countryside with a donkey and cart. His book is the pleasant story of that journey with illustrations made by the author himself. He did not concern himself primarily with political values, but endeavored rather to discover the spirit—the renaissance—which animates the Ireland of today, a land unfortunately misunderstood even by her friends. (Dodd, Mead, $3.50.)

In his Italian Town and Country Life, Colin R. Coote makes some keen observations on the characteristics, manners of living, occupations, and political life of the different peoples of Italy. Especially enlightening are the author's comments on Roman antiquities, but the same cannot be said when he treats of things pertaining to the Church, for here Mr. Coote writes from an indifferent point of view, indifferent, that is, about his sources of information. But as the space he devotes to "Roman Priests" is relatively small and as most of his inaccurate statements here are not of the malicious type, his slips need not detract from the rest of the book. (Brentano's, $3.00.)
RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The Acts of the Apostles. Book I. By Madame Cecilia. One of the best Scripture commentaries that a student can buy. (Benziger, $3.00.)

The Home Virtues. By Francis X. Doyle, S. J. A book of friendly counsels on home life so pleasantly written that even those whom it corrects will enjoy it. (Benziger, $1.25.)

The Mystery of Love. By Most Rev. A. H. M. Lepicier, O. S. M. Thirty considerations on the Blessed Eucharist, with examples. (Benziger, $1.50.)

To Die With Jesus. Adapted from the French by Gerald Shaughnessy, S. M. A connected series of twelve meditations on death suitable for use by priests, religious, and the laity. (Macmillan, $1.00.)

Jesus Our Friend. By Charles J. White, S. T. L. Considerations for the Holy Hour, bringing solace, comfort, and renewed courage. (Kenedy, $1.75.)


Thoughts for Today. By Raymond T. Feely, S. J. A little booklet drawing spiritual considerations from the life of Mary and written with the special characteristics of the American business man in view. (Benziger, $0.50.)

Thy Kingdom Come. Series III. By J. E. Moffatt, S. J. This volume of the series is entitled "Chancel Chats." (Benziger, $0.30.)

Christian Denominations. By Rev. V. H. Krull, C. PP. S. Compact information about each of the different leading religious denominations in the United States. (Winterich, Cleveland, $0.35.)

Le Portrait de Notre-Dame. By Canon Lanier. Extracts from the works of St. Francis de Sales depicting Our Blessed Lady at different ages of her life. (Tequi, Paris, 1 fr. 50.)

Preparation a la Mort. By Rev. E. Bauduin, C. SS. R. A little booklet of prayers to be said each month for the grace of a happy death. (Tequi, 1 fr. 50.)

Pourquoi le Coeur de Jesus desire la Sainte Communion. By Rev. J. Crosnier, O. M. I. A brochure on the value of the frequent reception of Holy Communion. (Tequi, 2 fr.)

Les Noms Juifs. By G. Massoutie. A pamphlet tracing the significance and method of choosing of names among the Jews. (Tequi.)

L'Etude de l'Ecriture Sainte dans les Grandes Seminaires. By Rev. A. Aubry. A study of the situation of Scripture teaching in seminaries indicating occasional errors of method and outlining a correct method. (Tequi, 3 fr. 50.)

Instructions for Novices. By Rev. John Morris, S. J. Conferences designed primarily for the novices of the Society of Jesus treating of meditation, daily duties, and the preparation for vows. (Benziger, $1.60.)

The Eucharistic Hour. By Dom A. G. Green, O. S. B. A very thorough handbook of meditations and exercises for the monthly holy hour of the Eucharistic League. (Benziger, $1.00.)

The Living Presence. By Rev. Hugh O'Laverty. Another contribution to Eucharistic literature, pointing out the easiness of salvation through frequent Holy Communion. (Kenedy, $1.75.)

The Little Flower of Carmel. By Michael Williams. A keen appreciation of the Little Flower by one who attributes to her the miracle of his return to the Church. (Kenedy, $1.25.)

The Teachings of the Little Flower. By Rev. Edward F. Garesche, S. J. An application of some of the lessons of St. Therese's life to the particular needs of our age. (Benziger, $1.25.)
**Whisperings of the Caribbean.** By Rev. J. J. Williams, S. J. A missionary to Jamaica tells us a number of interesting incidents in the history of that tropical island. (Benziger, $2.00.)

**Two Vincentian Martyrs.** Translated from the French by Florence Gilmore. A dramatic narration of the inspiring lives and deaths of two Chinese missionaries of the first half of the nineteenth century: Blessed Francis Regis Clet, C. M., and Blessed John Gabriel Perboyre, C. M. (Catholic Foreign Mission Society, Maryknoll, $1.00.)

**The Book of Earth.** By Alfred Noyes. The second of the Torch-bearers Trilogy. In it this poet essays the difficult task of presenting poetically the history of Evolution. (Stokes, $2.50.)

**Quest.** By Katharine Newlin Burt. An ultra-modern story of youth with a thoroughly blasphemous motif. (Houghton Mifflin, $2.00.)

**Crowell's Handbook for Readers and Writers.** A new desk-book of valuable literary information, worthy to stand beside one's dictionary and one's Roget. (Crowell.)

### BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

**Stranded on Long Bar.** By H. S. Spaulding, S. J. A thrilling tale centering around two boys, a stranded launch in the Mississippi, and a deserted island. (Benziger, $1.00.)

**Sunshine and Freckles.** By Francis J. Finn, S. J. Struggles between "super-patriots" and an honest-to-goodness red blooded American in the South. (Benziger, $1.00.)

**On the Sands of Coney.** By Neil Boyton, S. J. The excitement and thrills of life behind the scenes as Coney Island, New York's great amusement park. (Benziger, $1.25.)

**Mirage.** By Inez Specking. The struggles of a courageous girl from childhood to womanhood depicted with convincing reality. (Benziger, $1.50.)

**Martha Jane.** By Inez Specking. A Western boarding school story about a girl who has her faults, but with them, virtues that make her lovable for all o' that. (Benziger, $1.50.)

**Mary Rose Keeps House.** By Mary M. Wirries. After following Mary Rose through two years of boarding school in earlier volumes, we now spend an exciting summer vacation with her. (Benziger, $1.00.)

**Pamela's Legacy.** By Marion Ames Taggart. This sequel to "The Dearest Girl" tells what Pamela did with million dollars with which we left her at the end of the first book. (Benziger, $1.50.)

### PAPER BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

**The Little Flower's Love for Her Parents,** by Sr. M. Eleanore, C. S. C., tells the story of the childhood of St. Therese. (Benziger, $0.20.)

**Catholic Nursery Rhymes,** by Sr. M. Gertrude, contains a rhyme about Our Lord for each letter of the alphabet. (Benziger, $0.25.)

**The First Christmas,** by Thos. A. Donoghue, S. J., is the story of Bethlehem in verse. (Kenedy, $0.25.) All three booklets are illustrated in color.

### PAMPHLETS

**The Ceremony of Ordination to Priesthood** contains the whole Mass of Ordination in both Latin and English. (Kenedy, $0.35.) The International Catholic Truth Society has recently published: **Objections to the Church,** by Rev. Wm. Hogan, C. SS. R.; **Six Golden Cords of a Mother's Heart,** by Rev. J. O'Reilly; **Journeys to the Catholic Church: No. 3,** by E. M. Thomas and W. E. Jones; and **Doctrine of the Church on Secret Societies,** by Rev. J. J. Graham.