



Social Theories of the Middle Ages: 1200-1500. By the Very Rev. Bede Jarrett, O. P., S. T. Lr., M. A. Pp. ix-280. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. \$4.00.

This book is the first of a projected series of works on the social and political thought of Europe from the Middle Ages to the present day. The period treated is the Middle Ages at their height and in decline—a period when the intellectual life of Europe was completely Catholic. For that reason, it can be correctly interpreted only by scholars thoroughly versed in Scholastic philosophy and theology. In selecting the author of this volume, no better choice could have been made than that of Father Jarrett, who is thoroughly steeped in the best traditions of Scholasticism and is at the same time a scholarly historian.

The subjects dealt with are respectively: law, education, the position of woman, slavery, property, money-making, war, Christendom, and the philosophy of art. Fr. Jarrett is concerned simply with setting forth, without minimizing or exaggerating, neither defending nor attacking, the doctrines of medieval thinkers on these fundamental subjects. His profound acquaintance with, and understanding of medieval thought, no less than his detachment, are evidenced on every page. In this latter respect, the book is an admirable model for historians who prate much of "objectivity" in historical writing.

No student who wishes to learn exactly what the medieval Catholic teaching was concerning the topics mentioned can afford to ignore this work. Modern students of social problems may be surprised to learn that many of their theories, instead of being new discoveries, as is at times fondly imagined, were fully discussed in the Middle Ages. If the work does nothing more than direct attention to the mass of hitherto little-known Scholastic literature which is continually quoted in its pages, the labor spent in its composition will be amply justified.

The book is excellently printed, and we confidently trust that succeeding volumes in the series will maintain the high standard of the present work.

A. T. E.

Church Historians. With a foreword by the Rev. Peter Guilday, Ph. D. Pp. vi-430. New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons. \$2.75.

Through a critical analysis of the lives and works of fourteen prominent and representative Church historians, this symposium presents in brief and therefore necessarily incomplete form the history of Catholic historiography. These fourteen essays, by as many eminent American scholars, were read at the annual meeting of the American Catholic Historical Association in Ann Arbor late in December, 1925. They bring together in one volume a scholarly estimate of the authorities on whom students of ecclesiastical history are largely dependent in their fight against misrepresentation on the part of the enemies of the Faith.

Beginning with Eusebius, the papers admirably present the origin of ecclesiastical history in the years immediately following the Edict of Milan, and vividly unfold its development in the Medieval and Post-Reformation Periods. The treatises on Orosius and Baronius are especially worthy of commendation. The author of the essay on Las Casas, in laying down the essential requirements for the title "Father of American Historiography," unfortunately postulates conditions which at the outset preclude the possibility of such a claim in behalf of Las Casas or any other American annalist for several generations. The negative character of this thesis, therefore, has the effect, although unintentional, of somewhat minimizing the historians' debt to this great missionary. The author of the paper on Bollandus makes too light of the iconoclastic tendencies of the Bollandist school. It is one thing to be slow to accept venerable popular traditions, but quite another absolutely to reject them in the absence of positive historical evidence.

Moehler, Lingard, Hergenroether, Janssen, Denifle and Pastor represent the Modern Period. These latter papers are of exceptional interest, for they portray the researches of men largely of our own times and age and deal with questions with which we still have to grapple.

This volume, the first to be published by the Association, augurs well for future publications. Each essay is equipped with a good biography and bibliography and to the whole is appended a comprehensive index that is invaluable. J. B. W.

De Unione Hypostatica. By the Very Rev. Dominicus Mingoja, O. P., S. T. Lr. Pp. xi-394. Catania, Sicily: Casa Editrice Libreria Francesco Battiato.

Since a knowledge of the true sense of the teachings of St. Thomas is of such great importance to theological professors and students, expositions like that contained in the present work are of great value. The primary aim of the author in writing this book was to set forth the Thomistic explanation of the Hypostatic Union of the divine and human natures in Christ, but in so doing he has given us a complete dogmatic treatise on the subject. The fundamental philosophical notions involved in the question are fully explained; the doctrines of the divine and human natures in Christ are defined and proved by arguments from Scripture, authority and reason, and the contrary errors of all times are refuted; the union of the two natures and the manner of this union are scientifically exposed according to the mind of St. Thomas. The opinions of those theologians who differ from St. Thomas on this question are fully and fairly examined and criticized.

The exposition is clear; the arguments and authorities quoted, copious; and that which is of faith, clearly defined. The abundant references to theological works on the subject will be found very useful. The Latin, though of an elegant style, is not difficult. In short, it is an excellent exposition of the question, one well worthy of the attention of all theological professors and students.

J. R. K.

The Making of the Modern Mind. By John H. Randall, Jr., Ph. D. Pp. x-653. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$5.00.

The scope of this work is indicated by the author's words: "Starting, then, with the world of the thirteenth century, we shall endeavor to picture what the scene of human life looked like and felt like to our predecessors. We shall try to discern what has remained relatively permanent and what has passed away, and we shall dwell upon the main features of the successive discoveries that have transformed that medieval world into the universe in which we are at home."

The picture he paints for us is illuminative, instructive and stimulating. Beginning with the intellectual movement of the thirteenth century, he traces the genesis and growth of ideas, noting their effect in bringing about successively unity and stability in the social fabric, and transformation, revolution and modification of existing institutions of society.

He shows how, in the middle ages, ideas and both philosophical and theological conclusions translated themselves into the lives of the masses and were realized in steady, deliberative and cooperative struggle for a common ideal. Then he outlines the way in which the expansion of Europe, the rise of commercialism and individualism in belief, provoked by economic pressure, occasioned ideas opposed to the simple explanation of social unity which obtained in the thirteenth century. Finally he indicates how the new interest displayed in the development of the exact sciences awakened by the discoveries of Galileo and Newton, how materialism, romanticism, and mechanism of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries made their contribution toward shaping modern thought.

Dr. Randall shows wide acquaintance with Catholic literature and makes use of many reliable sources in stating Catholic thought and its influence. We disagree with some of his statements and inferences but we admire his desire to be fair. A selective reading list, which concludes each chapter, will be helpful to students who wish to study further the period under consideration.

A. M. F.

Ignatius Loyola. By Paul Van Dyke, Ph. D. Pp. vi-381. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.50.

The holy founder of the Society of Jesus has been the subject of biographies of a most diverse nature. This is especially true when the biographer happens not to be a Catholic. Most Protestants find it difficult to grasp certain types of Catholic piety. And since piety forms the very essence of the life of a saint, the biography is usually a complete failure. The fact that St. Ignatius was a Religious and the founder of a Society of Religious which later in the minds of Protestants meant everything dark and sinister, is equally a hindrance to a just appreciation of his life.

In the recent study of Loyola by Professor Van Dyke of Princeton University, we must note an exception. He has succeeded, where so many before him have failed, in viewing the life of Ignatius in the light of his own ideals. His book is a description of the development of a soul, and of a soul completely absorbed by the love of God. Attention is consequently fixed on Ignatius as a man and as a saint. Most Protestant treatment of the life of St. Ignatius has been without any effort to put itself in the place of Ignatius. In fact it tries to blacken everything

connected with the name of Jesuit. Professor Van Dyke, on the contrary, approaches his subject with a truly historical spirit, calmly and dispassionately. He permits Ignatius to tell his own story, taken from his autobiography or "Confessions." The narrative is based for the most part on an independent study of original sources, early lives especially by men who knew Ignatius, and the famous "Spiritual Exercises." It certainly marks a considerable advance over previous attempts, and will contribute not a little to the rehabilitation of the life and character of one, so long calumniated and misunderstood by the non-Catholic world.

U. B.

Lanfranc: A Study of his Life, Work and Writings. By A. J. Macdonald, M. A. Pp. viii-307. New York: Oxford University Press.

The *raison d'être* for this book which might be termed a historical-biographical account of one of the most prominent and influential personages of the period of the Norman Conquest of England, is the absence of a life of Lanfranc in that vernacular to which we spontaneously turn for such a work. Mr. Macdonald has neither rejected nor blindly followed the previous discussions of this subject even in other tongues. The expression, in general, is the clear and plain diction of the historian. This, together with the assignment of the author's attempt to vindicate Lanfranc from the charge of forgery when he was endeavoring to establish the primacy of Canterbury in England—is proof that an effort has been made to make the volume interesting to the general reader as well as useful to the student.

Lanfranc, though born in Lombardy, and having practiced law there, when a young man set out for France intent upon devoting himself assiduously to the pursuit of learning. After realizing a rather sudden determination to embrace the cloistral life we find him at the Abbey of Bec, the teacher of the future Pope Alexander II and of the great philosopher and churchman, St. Anselm. Although he had held the highest offices in the monastery, Lanfranc rejected the call to the Archbishopric of Rouen in 1067. It was with great reluctance to leave his student life and only due to the successful persuasion of his friends and William, Duke of Normandy and Conqueror of England, whose adviser he became, that he accepted the call to the See of Canterbury.

His legal knowledge was a great asset in his new office and with the Conqueror he figured prominently in the ecclesiastical

and political organization of the Kingdom. "He was the first medieval ecclesiastic to show the power and efficiency of the Church in the sphere of practical politics as distinct from ecclesiastical theory, and to foreshadow, at the dawn of our history as a nation, the high function of the English Prime Minister." How this policy was effected and some general remarks on the monastic life of the times form the remaining contents until the final chapter is reached. There occurs what the reader curiously awaits, a study of the great Archbishop apart from the lawyer ecclesiastic.

L. E. N.

Letters of Louise Imogen Guiney. 2 Vols. Edited by Grace Guiney. Pp. xxiii-259 and ix-270. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$5.00.

There is a sense of cloistered protection about personal letters. So sacred are those whisperings of the human heart that even when permitted it is with a feeling of reverence we approach lest we desecrate the revered sanctuary thrown open to us. In the recently published "Letters of Louise Imogen Guiney" we are permitted to enter such a sanctuary. Here it is our privilege to sound the depths of a heart, a womanly human heart, that was joyful in adversity and firm in the alluring fantasy of fame.

Louise Imogen Guiney was a poet born. From the fragrant dawn of her gifted literary life to the happy ending thereof she was the generous lover of the true and the beautiful. Nature to her was an open book in whose divinely written pages she saw beauties entrancing and eternal. Her chosen recreation was outdoor, in the open where she reveled alike in "tremendous wind" or the "bracing hilly air." Too, she had a peculiarly sympathetic love for animals, and did not hesitate to hold as true the theory of the immortality of brute nature.

To the spirit of the poet was indissolubly linked the fiery enthusiasm of the patriot and soldier. Throughout her letters there is ever present this twin spirit of poetry and chivalry, and underneath all, invigorating all, a warm current of deep Faith.

Among her many correspondents were not a few literary lights of the age, as well as some lesser stars whose shining, as her own, has not yet reached meridian. It is interesting to note how apt she is, though seemingly always in a hurry, to fit herself to the occasion and to the correspondent. Now she is a discerning critic, again a counsellor with words of encouragement, but always a sympathetic friend with a humor, cheerfulness and good-will, that "break out bright as a star in nearly

every page." And as we read on and on these varied notes glowing with human sympathy, some throbbing with the lively joys of school-days, others with the cheerful optimism of the lark that sings while in its cage, and all with the ring of a sincerity that wins, we are conscious of a soul consecrated to an ideal and constant in faith to God and man.

Here then is a treat for the lovers of art and the artist, an autobiography of the inner self, the personal letters of Louise Imogen Guiney, with a worthy preface by Agnes Repplier.

N. M. W.

The Book of Modern Catholic Verse. Compiled by Theodore Maynard. Pp. xxiii-365. New York: Henry Holt and Company. \$3.00.

Dreams and Images: An Anthology of Catholic Poets. Edited by Joyce Kilmer. New Edition, supplemented by Shaemas O'Sheel. Pp. xxviii-354. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.

If, in the past, there have been individuals who have not placed Catholic poetry at the apex of the world of literature, they can now scarcely fail to recognize the true merits of the authors selected in these two anthologies.

Theodore Maynard has collected poems of Catholics who have written during the past seventy-five years. It is his opinion that the works of these men bear a distinctive Catholic character and that they are representative of what the beauties of the Catholic Church alone are capable of inspiring. The poems are not meant to be devotional nor is it his intention that they exhibit the Faith of the writers but he feels that, "any such collection taken as a whole will reveal the Catholic spirit as well as a catholic spirit." In his interesting introduction the compiler proposes the fact that most poets have been affected by a Catholic influence and points briefly to this influence and also masterfully reviews the merits of his cast of authors. As one of the proofs of his proposition it is to be noted that one-fourth of the contributors who have made his work possible are those whose highly trained minds have at some time in later life realized the ever ancient beauties of the Catholic Church. Among the poets of this anthology are Hilaire Belloc, Aubrey de Vere, Francis Thompson, Louise Imogen Guiney, G. K. Chesterton, the Kilmers, Coventry Patmore and over a hundred others. Mr. Maynard's representative authors will not prove disappointing. The brief sketch of the life and work of each poet which introduces each contribution, is an added feature of the book.

The other book is a re-edition of Joyce Kilmer's anthology of Catholic poets with a supplement of poems chosen by Shaemas O'Sheel. Mr. O'Sheel's choice of favorite Catholic poets has also been made from those who have written since the year 1850 and will prove interesting, especially, to those who know of his refined taste and judgment. These poets include Aubrey Beardsley, Lord Alfred Douglas, Roger Casement, Oscar Wilde, William H. Mallock and Joyce Kilmer. The selections have been taken from themes that are eternally dear to the Catholic heart. The collection is not exclusively devotional but includes love songs and war songs as well as poems of a religious character.

H. H.

The Road Round Ireland. By Padraic Colum. Pp. xv-492. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$4.00.

In Barbary. By Col. E. Alexander Powell. Pp. xxii-483. New York: The Century Company. \$4.00.

East of Siam. By Harry A. Franck. Pp. xvii-357. New York: The Century Company. \$3.50.

On the Trail of the Unknown. By G. M. Dyott. Pp. 288. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$6.50.

Nomad's Land. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. Pp. 287. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.50.

In "The Road Round Ireland" Padraic Colum does not make a complete circuit, Northeastern Ulster being omitted. However the author more than compensates for this by his excellent treatment of the rest of Ireland.

Entering into the spirit of the people, he tells us of their songs and folk-lore; he often quotes and interprets their poets; he meets and converses with their vagabonds. The humble farmer in his struggle to obtain an existence from the soil is given special consideration. Mr. Colum never overlooks the customs and characteristics of each locality, and now and then relates something of Ireland's glorious past. In the fifth part, the author gives his impressions of the Gaelic movement, and a criticism of the political and literary leaders of New Ireland. All this is done in an excellent and flowing style that makes it a pleasure to read the volume.

The second book was written to correct current erroneous notions about Barbary. Col. Powell does this and more, while visiting the cities of importance and places of interest.

From his book we learn that it often is intensely cold in Barbary; that an oasis may be as large as Rhode Island; that

Arabs are a minority in North Africa, the Berbers composing three-fourths of the population; that the latter are of the white race, and that they, under Arab influence, conquered Spain. These are a few of the corrections Mr. Powell offers. Moreover, we see how France is successfully colonizing here; we are instructed in the history, customs, religion and commerce of the people and their many conquerors. Sixty-five illustrations, two maps, an index and a glossary of Arabic words and phrases enhances the value of the book.

Travelling in another part of the French Empire, Mr. Franck during his two months in French Indo-China had exceptional opportunities to observe the brown men of this land and their French "protectors," by reason of close contact with each. "East of Siam" is the result of these observations. The author shows us the natives in their homes, at their work, and in their worship; he tells us something of their history and past. Of especial interest are the ruins of the once mighty city Angkor-Thom in the Cambodian jungles. He describes the conquest and colonization by the French, and their intercourse with these people which, incidently, often is not in conformity with moral principles.

The author evinces little sympathy for the Christian missions here, and is inaccurate when he says, page 119, that Catholic "converts are allowed to retain their ancestor worship, under a slightly different guise."

The travels related in our fourth book are concerned with the little-known country of Ecuador. Mr. Dyott explores with great difficulty and many hardships three of its volcanoes and sees one of them in action at close range. Here he makes observations and takes pictures then recounts what is of interest to the general reader. Travelling these mountains and the lower lands usually on mules or on foot, the author obtains first-hand information about the topography and the geography of the country and finds that current maps are occasionally wrong. He comes in close contact with the life of the Jivaro Indians. He lives with them in their huts, watches them at their work, accompanies them on their hunts. These experiences are related with that interest which comes from intimate knowledge.

Unlike the preceding, "Nomad's Land" does not confine itself to travel in one part of the world but is more inclusive, embracing such widely different and separated places as Egypt, Arabia, Wyoming, and the air. Suiting the means of travel to the

region, Mrs. Rinehart is jolted on a camel through a hundred miles of Egyptian sand; then visits Bagdad through Arabia by the less picturesque and more modern auto. On her western "ranch" the writer makes herself very much at home on a pony and among cowboys. The same however cannot be said when she "hops off" solid earth to travel by airplane, for her imagination likewise soaring causes her many thrilling sensations which in her inimitable way she vividly recounts for us. C. I. L.

Benjamin Franklin: the First Civilized American. By Phillips Russell. Pp. x-323. New York: Brentano's, Inc. \$5.00.

You may not agree with Arnold Bennett that the grown man who can support Benjamin Franklin's "Autobiography" "without nausea, ought to go and see a doctor," but it is generally conceded that it is arduous reading, principally because of the vein of conceit which runs through it. To remove this difficulty, Mr. Phillips has contributed a study of Franklin from an impartial point of view. Based upon the "Autobiography," it contains the virtues of that work without its defects, and is supplemented with observations upon the characters and times through which Franklin moved, showing how he fitted into the Revolutionary scheme of things. It may or may not be exhaustive, but is sufficiently adequate for all practical purposes and it is delightfully entertaining. Written in that rapid, nervous manner so much in vogue, it contains a humor that verges on banter, especially when dealing with Franklin's failure to adhere to his self-made creed of life and his weakness for feminine companionship. In a word, it is pleasant, it is true, it is worthwhile. D. B. McC.

DIGEST OF RECENT BOOKS

RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY: The frequent contact existing between a professor and his students gives value to the tutor's opinions in regard to the deficiencies of his charges. The Rt. Rev. Louis J. Nau, rector of the Cincinnati seminary, finds that students entering theology are not sufficiently grounded in the fundamental principles of ethics especially in the relation of these principles to practical experience. Hence he gives us **Readings on Fundamental Moral Theology**, a brief, concise work exposing the basic principles of free-will and moral obligation, the virtues, and the obligations of human law as found in the I-II of St. Thomas. A fourth section is devoted to Catholic education as put forth in the Code of Canon Law. Particularly helpful is the chapter on civil law, wherein the writer warns against exaggeration of the binding force of civil laws. Exception might be taken to the reason given by the author on page 93—why "a Catholic cannot in conscience engage in bootlegging as a business." (Pustet, \$1.25).

The problem of human happiness—that is what is confronting the world. It is the great query that drives every man no matter how "practical" into some camp of philosophy. Every man has his philosophy of life, but as a general rule, particularly outside of the Church, he does not derive much immediate help from the philosophers in constructing it. What the average man needs is a vivid and concrete exemplification of the universal and abstract principles. This is where Father Owen Dudley's works excel. He is presenting Catholic philosophy and theology in a very tangible form. His latest book, **The Shadow on the Earth**, is a philosophy of pain and suffering. It is a tale of tragedy and triumph, a book in which living characters discuss the "why" of evil in the world. It will clear up many hazy points in Catholic minds and will open a glorious vision to the seeker outside of the Church. (Longmans, \$1.40).

Prof. Alfred Whitehead has published his Lowell Lectures of 1926, four in number, under the title, **Religion in the Making**. It is his avowed purpose "to consider the type of justification which is available for belief in the doctrines of religion." It would be interesting to know of his success on his auditors. He postulates God as the first cause of all things, a self-existent and complete entity, yet withal his God seems to be a product of the "space-time" metaphysics of Alexander even though he does not use the same terminology; certainly He is not the God of the scholastic metaphysics of "being." The author's use of the word "religion" has such a wide and general connotation that it loses its accepted meaning. And in his treatment of truth and dogma he concludes that "a view that there are a few fundamental dogmas is arbitrary," and elsewhere he says that "a dogma—in the sense of a precise statement—can never be final." According to that, the Author of Truth, who is Truth, could not give us truths which are as true today or at the end of time as they were two thousand years ago. (Macmillan, \$1.50).

We may truthfully call **The Realm of Mind**, by F. J. E. Woodbridge, a philosophic work done by a philosopher. It is an examination of the chief problems of epistemology, though the author repudiates the term. It is a most appealing book, perhaps because it has none of the modern braggadocio about it. Prof. Woodbridge is a thinker, and evidently an honest one. He leads up to his problem in a homely way that makes the difficulties stand out with startling clearness. The scholastic theory as regards some of his questions is mentioned and disagreed with; but the mention and disagreement is done as a philosopher should do it—without

abuse; rather, with a delicate acknowledgment of its place in the world of philosophy and with definite reasons stated for disagreeing with it. (Columbia University Press, \$1.75).

Three Conceptions of Mind, the work of A. A. Jascalevich, has two distinct virtues, but unfortunately neither of them enter very intimately into the philosophical field. The first is that the author has given some rules for the study of the works of a philosopher; the other is that he seems to have consulted originals from which he argues. The aim of the book is to show the gradual "denaturalization" of mind from the time of Aristotle to Descartes by examining the doctrine of Aristotle, Augustine, and Descartes on the mind question. Unfortunately the author had his own ideas of mind when he approached Aristotle, and his treatment of Augustine and Descartes is biased from the very beginning by his ignorance and aversion regarding things Christian, especially in philosophy. (Columbia University Press, \$2.00).

Copies of the second and third numbers of the new **Journal of Philosophical Studies**, published quarterly by the Macmillan Company in England for the British Institute of Philosophical Studies, have now reached this country and cannot fail to establish this new publication among the foremost in its field. With a distinguished staff of editors among whom number such men as L. T. Hobhouse, J. Arthur Thompson, J. H. Muirhead, Bertrand Russell, and A. E. Taylor, this magazine presents a wide and authentic view of modern (non-scholastic) philosophical tendencies in England of the present day. (Macmillan).

RELIGIOUS LIVES: Immolation, the life story of Mother Mary of Jesus, translated from the French of Abbe Laplace by the Rt. Rev. J. F. Newcomb, is a spiritual biography of exceptional worth. This saintly nun, the process of whose beatification is now under way, was the foundress of the "Daughters of the Heart of Jesus." The title, "Immolation," expresses in a word the thought which influenced her entire life. To be a victim of reparation for the numberless outrages against Our Lord in the Eucharist and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, to obtain the ever increasing sanctity of the Catholic priesthood and of the Religious Orders was her one desire. She besought God to grant her "strife, and grief in strife, death to self-love." Her prayer was answered. Purified by a martyrdom of spiritual desolation, she carried on her apostolate of love until struck down by the weapon of an assassin. (Benziger, \$3.75).

The world seemingly does not understand the life of a religious. Its misconception arises most probably from a lack of knowledge of the life itself. George N. Shuster, in **The Hill of Happiness**, aids us to a better understanding of the followers of the Poor Man of Assisi, and in doing that, to a better understanding of the whole religious state. In reading these stories we are led to "a place of light and peace—a high hill that welcomes all the sunny winds of heaven and every airy grace that warms the soul." Here within the cloister we meet these strange unworldly men who live their lives in the spirit of their founder, that Franciscan spirit which can hardly, if at all, be distinguished from the tenor of the Gospel. And yet in another sense these men are not unworldly. Their purpose is to give to willing hearts that peace which surpasses all understanding. They show themselves true messengers and harbingers of joy to the whole world. (Appleton, \$1.75).

SPIRITUALIA: Fray Luis de Leon has been immortalized as that sixteenth century doctor who upon resuming his chair after an interim of five years imprisonment by the Spanish Inquisition, opened his lecture with the words, "Heri dicebamus . . ." ("Yesterday, we were saying . . .").

Acquitted of the charge against him, he calmly continued the teaching which had been interrupted. But to that imprisonment we owe his rich Ciceronian disputation "Nombres de Cristo," for it was to fill the odd moments during this involuntary vacation that he wrote it. Readings from this work are now available in English in **The Names of Christ**, a translation made by a Benedictine of Stanbrook. One by one, the principal titles of Our Lord are considered and unfolded with a profusion of theological, exegetical, and poetic learning. (Benziger).

The ninth number of the "Orchard Books" is the **Treatise on Prayer and Meditation** by St. Peter of Alcantara. This little guide to the interior life from the pen of one of the illustrious saints of the Franciscan Order has been translated and prefaced with a biography of its holy author by Father Dominic Devas, O. F. M. There can be little question of St. Peter's eminent position as a spiritual director—St. Theresa acknowledges often and in most generous terms the help which he gave her, both in her own spiritual guidance and in her great work of reforming the Carmel. This fact, coupled with St. Peter's excellence as an expressive writer, constitutes the "Treatise" as one of the classics of the spiritual life. (Benziger).

In our issue of last June we reviewed two volumes of the spiritual works of Abbot Blossius, edited by the Rev. Bertrand Wilberforce, O. P. Volume III of the same set, entitled **A Mirror for Monks**, which has been edited by Dom Roger Hudleston, O. S. B., has now appeared. This work, which was Blossius' first (and probably, best) takes the form of a treatise on perfection in the cloister. It is addressed to a certain monk Odo, in reply to his request for "a spiritual mirror or looking-glass." By some, it has been considered superior even to the "Imitation of Christ" in the degree in which it unites sweetness, tenderness, vivacity of feeling and unaffected naivety of expression. (Benziger).

Any aspirant to the priesthood, or any young priest aspiring to the priestly excellence that should mark his life, will find wise counsels and direction in **The Priest and His Mission**. This work, by the Rt. Rev. D. I. Lanslots, O. S. B., is in a certain fashion the extension to American readers of the influence of Cardinal Gennari, late editor of "Il Monitore Ecclesiastico," a magazine dedicated to the interests of priests. His Eminence devoted some forty years of his life to the subject of the right formation of the clergy and his recommendations are weighty and pertinent. It is his views that we find propounded in the volume before us. The kind of priests the Church wants is determined, along with the sort and number of seminarians she is seeking, and what sorts of young men should be admitted to the seminary. (Pustet, \$2.00).

The little booklet, **Meditations on the Life and Virtues of St. Dominic**, which some of the Dominican Sisters in San Francisco have published, is meeting with marked success and is now in its second printing. These devotions, translations from the French, are arranged for use on the fifteen Tuesdays preceding the feast of St. Dominic, August 4. (Corpus Christi Monastery, 1090 Eddy St., San Francisco).

The latest addition to Msgr. J. L. J. Kirlin's Eucharistic trilogy takes the form of a meditative exposition of the Apostles Creed. This book, **With Him in Mind**, links each article of the Creed with Our Eucharistic Lord, He who suffered under Pontius Pilate, He who was crucified, He who died and was buried. It abounds in beautiful passages of strong devotional significance. It is a poetic importunity for our love. "Yes, if we will, we can begin our day with Himself in our hearts in Holy Communion, and go through the warfare of the day wrapped in His magic cloak of love." (Macmillan, \$1.50).

Homely Spirituals, the new work of the Rev. Hugh F. Blunt, is impregnated with the spirit of the Saint of Assisi which, in these centenary days, has come to the front in Christian social and religious life the world over. The author is convinced that the true romantic element of life rests fundamentally on "the urge to God" rather than on mere sentimentality, and mindful with St. Augustine that because we come from God and must return to Him, our hearts will only rest when they rest in Him, he has sought by means of reflection on the familiar and prosaic things round about us and through a finely accomplished analysis of the emotions and responses of the human heart, to help souls along "the little way." (Macmillan, \$1.50).

Maxims of Christian Chivalry taken from Kenelm Digby's "Broadstone of Honour," by Rev. Nicholas Dillon, O. F. M., is rich in material that will be helpful to teachers, preachers, and leaders of young men. Here we have honor in its triple phase of perfect accuracy in truth, of perfect balance in justice, and of perfect becomingness in conduct, traced to the only roots that can give it vigorous life. (Kenedy, \$1.25).

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATION: Four members of the faculty of psychology at New York University have collaborated in producing **Psychology for Teachers**. This text offers a compact treatment of numerous facts and theories which have been worked out by modern experimental psychology, and which will prove of special utility to teachers. Like most books of today it stresses the physiological aspects of man's cognoscitive equipment, but it has not expressly signed itself over to the more radical tenets of behaviorism. In fact the attitude throughout has been sane and conservative. It is only here and there that we find reason to disagree, principally on philosophical considerations. The authors are on solid ground in maintaining that all knowledge can be traced to sense perception, but they seem seldom to rise higher than this, that is, to the truly psychical or spiritual activities of the mind. They have, however, excellently summarized the findings of investigators in the strictly empirical field. (Ginn).

In the great wave of scientific research to which education along with other social subjects has been submitted, study itself has been made the object of study. Our attention is now consciously directed to a consideration of a matter which was more or less the unnoticed outcome of schooling in former days. It has always been the office of schooling, particularly of college work, to render the student's mind more efficient through the establishment of wholesome attitudes towards intellectual tasks and of advantageous habits of mental work. Too frequently in the past the task of maturing these attitudes and habits has been left to the student with only a general cultural impetus supplied by the college. In the desire to help the freshman organize his intellectual life and to place in his possession at the very outset some of the main principles of mental economy, Prof. L. A. Headley of Carlton has written **How to Study**. This work answers such questions as How to keep fit; How to concentrate; How to learn, understand, remember, and to do numerous other things connected with intellectual advancement. It is a broad survey attended by many helpful suggestions. Its style is direct and personal. (Holt, \$3.00).

Another work of the same character has been written by Prof. W. F. Book of Indiana. This work, **Learning How to Study and Work Effectively**, covers much the same ground as the above named volume, although in a different order and in a more minutely subdivided exposition. When (p. 132) the author claims that the doctrine of the will as a "power which is supposed to exist somewhere in the organism" "was long ago exploded by

the discovery of the reflex action . . ." we beg to differ. Here he is following the lead of modern experimenters who wish to eliminate the will because they cannot bring it under their mathematical measurements. Aside, however, from a few presuppositions of this nature Dr. Book has written with discernment and practical helpfulness. (Ginn).

Maladjustment of the pupil to the school is demanding an increasing amount of attention from educators as the increased use of educational measurements and experiments give concrete evidence of the variability of pupils in their mental equipment quite as decidedly as in their physical qualities. Specific types of problems and methods of meeting the difficulties are the subject matter of William Claude Reavis' **Pupil Adjustment in Junior and Senior High Schools**. This author makes good use of the "case" method in exemplifying his findings. (Heath).

SOCIOLOGY: After twenty-years' study of the negro in America, Prof. Jerome Dowd has summed up his conclusions in a comprehensive work entitled, **The Negro in American Life**. Several historical books on the Negro have preceded and prepared the way for this volume. Now the author attacks the vital race problem itself: "What are we going to do about the Negro." The book falls naturally into two parts. In the first, we have a survey of the colored race as it has been found in the past and as it is found today. The life of the negro both in the north and in the south is scrutinized; his war record examined; and his accomplishments in literature, art, and general education evaluated. Then Prof. Dowd turns to his problem. He examines both pro and con, the solutions that have been proposed, namely: amalgamation, colonization, race segregation, civil equality, white supremacy, and education. His treatment of each is critical and dispassionate; his own conclusions always sane and conservative. This is a book that can be heartily recommended to any student of the American race problem. (Century, \$5.00).

An Introduction to Social Statistics, by Clarence G. Dittmer, Ph. D., is a handbook designed not so much for formal or professional sociologists as for that great army of "men and women who are engaged in active service to society"—social workers, clergymen, K. of C. secretaries, teachers—all who are in any way connected with the problems of social conditions and their betterment. The author has endeavored to eliminate many of the intricate labors involved in this science, and to this end presents his subject in simple language explaining the gathering and tabulation of accurate statistical data, and its presentation in graph and chart forms. (A. W. Shaw Co., \$2.50).

In a book intended primarily for social welfare organizations, A. W. Procter and A. A. Schuck define and describe the most successful methods of developing a generous spirit of cooperation and interest in the charitable and social activities of the community. Since these projects depend upon voluntary contributions, the authors give a detailed analysis of the best methods for organizing campaigns and "drives" and of supervising expenditures to the most profitable advantage of the community. The authors are well known and competent workers in the field of social uplift, but their enthusiasm for the "Community Chest" idea has led them to place undue emphasis at times upon this plan for the financing of social work. Their book, **The Financing of Social Work**, does however make out a strong case for business methods in organized charity. (A. W. Shaw Co., \$4.00).

POLITICAL ECONOMY: A scholarly treatise on the State, and one well worthy of study, is **The Modern State** by R. M. MacIver, in which the emergence of the state, its powers and functions, forms and institutions

are analyzed. The author concludes that "beyond the power, beyond the state lies the will of social man." Therefore the state, "acting through law as promulgated by a government endowed to this end with a coercive power" maintains within a community territorially demarcated the universal external conditions of social order. He fails to consider, however, that the temporal end of man should always conform to his spiritual, and therefore, in a conflict of these ends, the state is subordinate to the Church. (Oxford University Press).

One of the major defects of democracy arises from that very dependence on the people which is its proudest boast. Few peoples as a whole are well enough trained to govern wisely and as a result popular government makes progress usually only by trial and error, and sometimes at great cost. How much, for instance, does the average citizen, indeed, even the college bred citizen, understand of the workings of his city government, of its organization, or of its relation to the state government. These and similar items are explained for the college student or general reader in the exhaustive text-book, **American City Government**, which has been prepared by Prof. W. Anderson for the American Political Science Series. It will be found to be a clear and well-ordered exposition of the entire subject. (Holt, \$5.00).

LITERATURE, POETRY: Rarely do we see packed within the covers of a single volume, productions of so many and such distinguished Catholic writers as are to be found in **Representative Catholic Essays**, edited by George Carver and Ellen M. Geyer. One cannot but proclaim the superiority of this compilation as he encounters successively the contributions of such eminent English Catholics as Newman, Manning, Patmore, Chesterton, Francis Thompson, and Belloc, and such able Americans as Maurice Francis Egan, Joyce Kilmer, Bishop Spaulding, and Agnes Repplier. The book is saturated with scholarly genius, and to use the words of one of its contributors, Rev. George O'Neill, S. J., in speaking of the Catholic Church, it represents very strikingly "triumphs of art, learning and literature." (Macmillan, \$1.75).

Prof. Manly's well-known and widely-used **English Prose and Poetry** has recently been revised and generously augmented with additional translations from Old English prose and verse and with selections from recent literature. We are happy to see this book keep step with the times. By such growth it maintains its place as one of the best one-volume collections of English prose and poetry that can be secured. For the amount of matter it contains, the book continues to remain remarkably compact. (Ginn, \$3.20).

In **Famous English Books**, Amy Cruse presents us with a compendium based on her larger book, "English Literature Through the Ages." She tells the story of English literature through the stories of individual books. Only once does she wander outside the field of literature, but that once is disastrous. In discussing Wyclif, his bible, and the philosophy of his time, her enthusiasm causes her to exaggerate the importance of this man in literary endeavor, to stigmatize the Catholic Church as an antiquated institution, and to convey to her readers a disparaging idea of scholastic philosophy. Otherwise the book is both interesting and instructive. (Crowell, \$2.00).

Within the tranquil retreat of faculty hall, a scholarly master of style ruminates on men and things literary. In his volume of essays entitled **Under College Towers**, Father Michael Earls, S. J. (of Holy Cross College), turns his appraising gaze upon a number of our contemporary poets and litterateurs. With a light and deft touch he achieves many bits of pene-

trating characterization of some of the great and the not-so-great in the literary world. (Macmillan, \$1.50).

Poets of all ages have tried to draw aside the veil that divides us from the world to come. Their fertile imaginations have freely roved the vast expanses of the next world and have attempted to picture in some faint way the bliss of paradise. The Greeks had their Elysian Fields; Dante, his Empyrean; Milton, in turn, made his venture into the Unseen, and now in **The Vision Beatific** we have a modern contribution. It is the work of the Rev. John D. Walshe, S. J., of California. We mount in a harmony of thought and music through the successive stages of the celestial realms until at last we reach the essence of it all, the vision beatific. (Macmillan, \$1.00).

ART, DRAMA: A few remarks, such as the passing allusion to the part played by indulgences in the building of St. Peter's, being insufficiently explained, might have been more happily omitted from **Rome and the Renaissance**, a translation from the French of Julian Klaczko. Interwoven with the account of the worldly spirit of Pope Julius II and some of his contemporary ecclesiastics, there is traced the story of the impetus received by the arts of building, painting, decorating, and sculpture from the renaissance tendencies of these churchmen. The author gives us a remarkable insight into the lives, peculiarities, and achievements of such immortal workers as Bramante, Raffaello, and Michelangelo, in the light of either his own enthusiastic appreciation or personal criticism of their work. (Putnam's).

Among the painters of Italy singled out for special attention by Henrietta Gerwig in her **Fifty Famous Painters**, we find the renowned Dominican lay brother, Fra Angelico. After reading the short history of his life—a life of other-worldliness lived in a world created by his own devout and gentle spirit, a world of saints and angels, one can readily realize why it is said, "If there be paintings in heaven, surely they must resemble those of Fra Angelico." (Crowell, \$3.50).

Two thoroughly Catholic plays, "Tarsicius, the Boy Martyr of the Eucharist," and "Imelda, the Little Flower of the Eucharist," have recently been published in Ireland by the Rev. Fr. H. M. Gaffney, O. P., under the title, **Two Eucharistic Dramas**. These two works revive the tradition of the medieval mystery play, teaching deep religious truths through the medium of histrionic art. Both plays are founded on historical incidents, the one upon the story of the young Roman youth who was martyred by his companions as he was secretly carrying the Blessed Sacrament; the other upon the marvelous first Holy Communion of Blessed Imelda. There is a strong religious sentiment pervading both and yet the subjects have been handled with that dignity and restraint which is due to so sacred a subject. These plays were produced in Dublin during the Imeldist Centennial in May of this year, and proved singularly appropriate for such an occasion. The photographs of different scenes taken from the Dublin production give valuable suggestions for costuming. (Dublin: Office of the Irish Rosary).

Father Cuthbert, O. S. F. C., has added another stanza to the universal hymn of praise which has been raised this year in honor of the Poor Man of Assisi. His historical drama, **Saint Francis**, handles a great theme in a highly satisfactory way. The whole life of this humble saint is vividly portrayed in a rich, flowing style. These thirteenth century Assisians live, and yet they have not been made untrue to their own thoughts and principles. Dramatic production of this play might be considerable of an undertaking, but the reading of it is nothing but unmixed delight. (Longmans, \$1.75).

FICTION: "There is always a way out." This is the encouraging philosophy that runs through the twelve tales in Henry Van Dyke's latest book, **The Golden Key**. Again this kindly author has wrought finely. The stories are greatly varied, a few biblical in setting, but most typical of today. Each is to some extent concerned with a predicament or a situation. Some one in each case is forced to find the "golden key." The first story, "To Avernus and Out" is particularly sublime. It is the account of the conversion of a moral and physical wreck, a piece of driftwood salvaged by the nuns who nurse him back to life in the very hospital his pals had tried to rob. These stories have the human touch of O. Henry, but they have in addition an awareness of the supernatural—in short, the touch of Van Dyke. (Scribners, \$2.00).

We may justly demand mystification in a detective story, but it is an unexpected and infrequent treat to encounter the sparkle of wit as well. Father Ronald Knox writes bafflingly and cleverly in **The Viaduct Murder**. It is a satisfying murder with any number of confusing clues, and the four leisurely members of the golf club who set about its solution find plenty to interrupt the quiet tenor of their English country life. But Father Knox is doing more than telling an absorbing mystery tale. Without spoiling the atmosphere of the story, he is having his own sport on the side poking sly fun at all detective stories and all detective story writers. (Simon & Schuster, \$2.00).

The forest ranges of California furnish the scene for Peter B. Kyne's latest: **The Understanding Heart**. It is well told with action aplenty. We cannot, however, agree with the author's attempted philosophic defense of Bob Mason's action in agreeing with the request of a certainly doomed woman, to shoot her that she might escape further agony. His slur at the "immigrant scum of southern and eastern Europe" is unfair. These lapses mar an otherwise fine love story. (Cosmopolitan, \$2.00).

Novels of romance written by James Oliver Curwood have always been welcome, but **The Black Hunter**, a love tale of old Quebec, will be more than welcome. It will be read from beginning to end and closed with a regret that there is no more to read. Treating of times when French rule in Canada was drawing to a close, this bit of fiction is interwoven with a history of the time when crafty schemers mingled with the gentry of New France, when the Mohawk's tomahawk laid low the unprotected peoples of the woodlands. All these stirring events along with the story of Anne St. Denis' undying love for her hero, David Rock, hold the reader in thrall. (Cosmopolitan, \$2.00).

Louis Joseph Vance has joined the ranks of the tellers of tales in "red" countries with **The Dead Ride Hard**. This is a story of Hungary in the throes of Bela Kun's regime. The thrilling adventures of Denise Vay and Andrew Brun, centering around the recovery of the Emeralds of St. Stephen for the queen, are many and varied and lead at last to the downfall of the bolsheviks and to promise of better days. (Lippincott, \$2.00).

Though two love stories, one of the Orient the other of the West are mingled in **It Happened in Peking**, by Louise Jordan Miln, its real purpose seems to be the rehabilitation of the character of the Empress Dowager, held responsible for the Boxer uprising. This incident is chronicled from the Chinese point of view, and looked at from that angle there probably was some justification for her hatred of foreigners. The fine descriptions of intimate Chinese home and court life are among the best features of the book. (Stokes, \$2.00).

For the King, by Alan Douglas, is an interesting tale of twin brothers, one fighting under Charles, King of England, the other under Cromwell.

After the battle of Worcester the identity of the brothers becomes confused, and one brother in order to help the other is forced against his will to help the king, although in reality an officer under Cromwell. The action and suspense becomes more intense as the story progresses. The two characters, Bess and her partner, Jack, lend no little humor to the story. (Macrae-Smith, \$2.00).

If Lester Cohen's **Sweepings** be read superficially and merely for the sake of the story it will be disappointing. It is the realistic tale of unhappy people and it leaves a sense of futility and frustration. But for the reflective reader it is a significant work, and for those who can "read the handwriting on the wall" it hammers home a powerful moral—though it is far from being a moralizing book. It is the story of a great American merchant-prince who has always made material success his god. After a life given entirely to the building up of a great fortune, after years of neglect of his family, his own human interests, and God, he dies blaming everyone but himself for the fact that his children are callous, profligate, and spendthrift. The whole book is well handled but we regret that the author has allowed a few blemishes to creep in. Evidently he has not yet learned that in books, as in plays, the sense of strong profanity can be attained without giving a stenographic report of actual blasphemy. Catholics will also resent the facetious appropriation of the title of "Immaculate Conception" as used on page 128. (Boni & Liveright, \$2.50).

A debonair English gentleman, a rich Italian duke, a perplexed and penniless girl, an old Norman castle, the charm of English countryside, and other like intriguing elements enter into Isabel Clarke's latest Catholic novel, **The Castle of San Salvo**. As usual, Miss Clarke has handled her materials skilfully and has fashioned a strong story of romance and religion. (Benziger, \$2.00).

HISTORY, TRAVEL: Historical accuracy and rare literary quality combine in **Miniatures of French History** by Hilaire Belloc. In this panoramic view of two thousand years of French, and therefore for the most part, of Christendom's history, Mr. Belloc's plan has been to trace the main thread of French life by depicting a series of significant dramatic events. From the Gauls' setback at the hand of Brutus, down to Joffre at the Marne, appear men and events whose names are engraven in the story of the land of Clovis. The days of Christianity's salvation near Poitiers; the glory of 1099 when the Crusaders carried Jerusalem; Raymond's disastrous parley with Saladin and the consequent debacle; Eleanor's perfidy which severed Aquitaine from the kingdom; the golden days of St. Louis; the Norman invasion of England; the death of Chateaubriand—these and other scenes stand before us in vibrant phrases portraying the valor, fidelity, lust and treachery of the different characters. (Harpers, \$3.50).

Each of the nine essays which constitute **Assisi of St. Francis and Other Essays of Italy** represents an all-day trip through some Italian city. The title might lead one to believe that St. Francis is featured in the book, but beyond a brief outline of his life and the early foundation of the Franciscan Order given in the first essay, the Assisian is mentioned only twice in the remaining pages of the volume. These essays, written by Joseph Wickham, will prove most attractive to those interested in the Italy of the middle ages. Evidently the author's chief purpose is to review the productions of the talented medieval craftsmen as represented in the masterpieces of art and architecture of the Renaissance. In accomplishing this Dr. Wickham gives us an abbreviated history of the various towns together with a description of their customs and principal points of interest.

It is a travelogue well done, by means of which one may traverse a wide area in little time. (Stratford, \$2.00).

WRITERS' AIDS: What any young writer would probably like more than anything else is a chance to talk with successful men in the different fields of literary pursuit and to get from them their own practical formulae and rules of the thumb by which to work. A young writer also wants to know just what types of MSS. the publishers are looking for today and just where manuscripts are to be sent in order to meet the best reception. Such information has been assembled in *The Free-Lance Writer's Handbook* in some forty chapters contributed by a large group of successful authors, editors, journalists, playwrights, poets, reviewers, humorists, and advertising agents. The general principles of writing can be found in many books, but such concrete suggestions as this handbook contains are seldom seen in print. (Writer Pub. Co., Cambridge, Mass., \$5.00).

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The Imitation of Christ. By Thomas a'Kempis. Edited, with a lengthy introduction and notes, by Bro. Leo, F. S. C. Prepared with a view to its use as a literary masterpiece in high school and academic classes. (Macmillan, \$1.00).

In the Workshop of St. Joseph. By Rev. H. J. Heuser, D. D. A popular-priced edition of an intimate and realistic study of the social environment of the Holy Family. (Benziger, \$1.50).

Lady Agatha. By Beatrice Chase. An airy romance of young lovers at "Trewithen Castle by the Cornish sea." (Longmans, \$1.00).

The Church in the World. By F. A. Forbes. Paper booklets on church history: Part I—from 319 to 1198 (\$0.30); Part II, 1204-1534 (\$0.30); Part III, 1537-1919 (\$0.40). Longmans.

Christmas Chimes. By Rt. Rev. Msgr. James C. Byrne. Meditations and sermons for Advent and Christmas. (Lohmann, \$1.00).

Guide for the Roman Missal. Prepared by Rev. Cuthbert Goeb, O. S. B. A calendar of daily feasts for the year 1927 with a pious thought for each day given opposite the liturgical information. (Lohmann, \$0.30).

At Mass. By Rev. V. F. Kienberger, O. P. A brief explanation of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the laity. It will be particularly useful in training altar boys. (Richard A. Mayer & Associates, Chicago).

The Forty Hours' Devotion. A small booklet of its history, its ceremonies, and the English and Latin text of its prayers. (Kenedy, \$0.25).

The Morning Sacrifice. By Rev. J. E. Moffatt, S. J. A brief explanation with accompanying illustrations of the meaning of each ceremony at Mass. (Benziger, \$0.15).

Keep the Gate. By Rev. J. J. Williams, S. J. A paper edition of a book of spiritual anecdote and historical incident revealing the intrinsic value of the soul. (Benziger, \$0.25).

The Jewels of the Elf. By Rev. A. Klarmann. A four-act Christmas play with music. For either young or advanced girls. (Pustet, \$0.50).

Lovest Thou Me? Examples of affections for the Purgative, Illuminative, and Unitive Way, translated from the Latin of the seventeenth century by Rev. Thomas O'Keeffe. (Pustet, \$0.50).

Introduction to Sociology. By Thames Ross Williamson. A text for beginners, with emphasis on the practical application of sociological principles. (Heath).

Teacher Tells a Story: Book Two. By Rev. Jerome D. Hannan, D. D. More story-lessons in conduct and religion; this volume based on the Apostles' Creed and on prayer in general. (Benziger, \$2.00).

A Short History of Marriage. By Edward Westermarck. Based on the fifth edition of his "History of Human Marriage," but not an abridgement of that work. Marriage considered as a social institution in all its forms among primitive as well as modern peoples. (Macmillan, \$3.50).

BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS: **Candle's Beams**, by Rev. Francis J. Finn, S. J. (Benziger, \$1.00). **The White Birch Mystery.** By Michael Simko. (Kenedy, \$1.75). **Schooner Ahoy**, by Irving T. McDonald. (Benziger, \$1.25). **Making the Eleven**, by John R. Uniack. (Benziger, \$1.00). **Martha Jane at College**, by Inez Specking. (Benziger, \$1.25). **Mary Rose, Graduate**, by Mary Mabel Wirries. (Benziger, \$1.00). **All Summer to Play**, by Elizabeth Lee. (Murphy, \$1.75).

PAMPHLETS: **Mexican Tyranny and the Catholic Church**, by Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, D. D. **Saint Francis of Assisi**, by Rev. W. F. McGinnis, D. D. **Encyclical Letter on the Seventh Centenary of the Death of St. Francis of Assisi**, by Pope Pius XI. All three from the International Catholic Truth Society.

