
Professor Driesch in this work, which is a translation from the third edition of his Leib und Seele (first published in 1916), attacks the Parallelistic solution of the Mind-Body Problem, and briefly outlines his own solution. In taking up the question of the validity of psychophysical parallelism, or rather, of the ultimate possibility of its real validity, he starts with the conviction that we are here dealing with a problem in empirical reality, and, therefore, with a problem that can be solved by rightly understanding a few of the general characteristics of the psychical and physical facts themselves, without involving a necessary postulate or axiom from which to argue. In other words, he sets out to overthrow the parallelistic theory through an inductive rather than through a deductive method. He takes for the subject matter of his discussion the facts themselves: “the Mental” he restricts to that which is present in consciousness; “the Physical,” to the mechanical or chemico-physical.

He summarizes the arguments of other philosophers based on the origin or “derivation” of the mental, and upon the essential non-mechanical nature of the body’s physical action, but his own strictly original contribution appears in his discussion of the “structure” of the mental as compared with the “structure” of the physical. Here he applies what he terms the “Canon of the Correspondence of the Degrees of Manifoldness.” His argument is not easily synopsized, but in general its main points are as follows. By the manifoldness of a thing, Driesch understands its “content” insofar as it can be analyzed into ultimates, or elements, i. e., into parts that cannot be further divided. The degree of manifoldness of a particular thing is determined by its number of ultimates, i. e., by the number of its ultimate characteristics. Now, proceeding to compare the manifoldness of “the Mental” with the manifoldness of “the Physical,” he finds the latter to consist of a few kinds of elements, namely, positive electrons, negative electrons, and possibly ether. Furthermore all relations between these three consist, apart from their capacity for
action, of variations of the relation *near* (distance). “The Mental,” on the other hand, comprises a large number of different kinds of psychical “elements,” namely, the affections of the senses, together with the “accents” of nearness, time, finality, conclusiveness, and others. How then, he asks, can the mental thing find its “parallel representative” in the realm of physical things?

On the face of it, this comparison may appear invalid to the Scholastic. It is a comparison of what is really the operation of the mind, taken together with the complex relations of that operation, with the physical constituents of bodies. But it is just this illogical comparison that exposes the erroneous position of the parallelists. It is an acceptance of the mental and the physical as the parallelists understand them; it is a comparison of the very entities that the parallelists “parallel.”

In his own theory, Professor Driesch arrives at the existence of “mind” conceived as an entelechy (somewhat akin to the rational soul of the Scholastics), and at the existence of what he terms a “psychoid” in the natural (i.e., physical) order like unto the sensitive “soul.” He solves the problem by establishing a certain “parallel” between the two. Does he identify the two and place one soul in man? He seems to prefer to leave this question unanswered. The fact that he retains a triple parallelism between the processes in the “mind,” the processes in the “psychoid,” and direct conscious experience, might indicate that he regards these three as separate, yet the prominence he gives to “my animate body” or “my psychophysical person” as a unit, has a strong flavor of the theory of substantial union.


In this, the latest and shortest of Professor Whitehead’s books, he has given us his theory of knowledge, or one phase thereof. The last part contains some relatively unimportant observations on the role of symbolism in society.

There is something droll in the fact of his publishing a work on symbolism, for whatever be the meaning his expressions are meant to signify, certainly it is not the traditional one. The reader is cautioned, if it be his first venture into Whitehead, to interpret the sayings of this philosopher only in the peculiar sense in which the author intends them, and not in the customary, ordinary acceptation. This meaning of his can be got only from his world-view, what the universe is for him. For most of us, the units of the world are substances, with relations between them, and events are their motions. White-
head calls this “Misplaced concreteness;” for him the concrete things are the relations and the events (page 26 this present work). So, when he says, “a dog” or “a man” etc., he does not mean what most of us mean by that, he means an “epochal occasion,” his unit of the universe.

This must always be kept in mind in reading him, and his effata judged accordingly. He claims here to be a “thorough-going realist.” Truly so, in the sense that he is not an idealist, but his “reality” is not at all the familiar type of reality. Space does not permit a proper development of the above statements.

Aside from this, credit is due the author for his attitude toward causal efficacy; and for the fact that in this work he again, though more implicity this time, challenges the false problem of “mind and matter.”

F. V.


The author has succeeded in presenting “a book, which like a map, would help a beginner to thread his way through the tangled mazes of idealistic theory.” Moreover, he has presented an extensive work which will greatly aid all advanced students of philosophy to obtain a deeper insight into this phase of thought. Intentionally, this book is not absolutely comprehensive, because it “is meant to be an introduction, and not a substitute for . . . first-hand study of the writings of the great idealists.”

This pleasing presentation of such a difficult subject is, in general, noteworthy among modern non-Scholastic writings for its freedom from confusion of expression. It is well to note that the approach which the author gives is an idealistic one of Hegelian origin which he frankly admits in his chapter “How to Study Philosophy.”

Idealism is classified under four species, namely, “Spiritual Pluralism,” “Spiritual Monism,” “Critical (Kantian) Idealism,” “Absolute Idealism.” These species are exposed according to those men whom the author considers the founders or most worthy exponents. Hence Berkeley and James Ward, Schopenhauer and Bergson, Kant, Hegel, Bradley and Bosanquet, are treated somewhat in detail.

We must say the author could be more complete when he speaks of the development of the meaning of “idea.” He begins with Plato, speaks of his influence on St. Augustine and then asserts that for St. Augustine, and later for the medieval Christian philosophers, “idea” signified only the “ideal pattern” existing in the mind of God.
Dominicana

according to which created beings are modeled. True as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. What about Aristotle's doctrine of "ideas" which was championed by St. Thomas of which no mention is made?

The assertion that Kant showed the impossibility of proving the existence of God must be denied outright, as well as the statement that all arguments used to do so "are fallacious;" likewise the author's opinion that Theism is beset with contradictions. Professor Hoernle seems to demand too much of reason and also appears to favor the doctrine that faith and reason can be inimical.

In a word: when the author ventures into the fields of Scholastic philosophy and theology he seems to wander, yet when treating of his main subject "Idealism" he is perfectly at home. V. E. S.


These works are volumes of the Collection of Biblical Studies, and consequently need little recommendation. The first, Grammar of the Biblical Greek, has a three-fold division: considering the phonetics, the structure of the language, and the syntax, thus facilitating the student's work in seeking solutions for difficulties. The introduction is of much value, being a learned consideration of the Koine. Since the true character of the Greek of the Bible can be estimated only by comparison, numerous extracts from classical authors, the Koine, papyri and inscriptions are added. At the end are found two indices, one of the biblical words, the other of biblical texts prepared by the Rev. C. Lavergne, O. P. The volume is one worthy of its distinguished author.

The Epistle of Saint James is primarily a commentary accompanied by the text and its translation. But before proceeding to his commentary, the writer considers, in an exhaustive introduction, the data of tradition and history concerning the Epistle and its author; the data of the Epistle itself on the formation of ideas and person of the author and the language and style of the letter. In the commentary, in order better to explain the thought of the writer, he follows the philological and comparative method, adding interpretations other than his own in the case of controverted passages. An analytical index together with an index of Greek words which are explained will be of assistance to the reader. This work is a fitting addition to the other works of the Collection of Biblical Studies.

L. M. C.

Doctor Duperray began this work before the war. During the time he was in the French army and while he was a prisoner under the Germans, he had an opportunity of putting its ideas to a practical test. After the war he finished the work and presented it as a thesis for the doctorate to the University of Lyons.

In a precise introduction Doctor Duperray tells us that he is seeking in the mind of the Apostle of the Gentiles the place of Christ in the Christian life. He shows a thorough knowledge of the difficulties of such a study and displays his logical mind and simple method of treatment at the very beginning.

In five chapters the reader is shown in a clear scholarly manner just what St. Paul taught in regard to the great mystery of Christ. He is led to realize more and more the grandeur of his Lord's Mystical Body and his place in that Body. So well has the author accomplished his task that one cannot fail, after reading the book, to appreciate more and more the greatness of "life in Christ" and to be filled with admiration for the doctrine of the Apostle. In the apt words of Archbishop Dowling, who has written what is at once an elegant preface and an appreciative review, the work "is quiet in tone, deeply sincere, challenging in its comprehension of the Apostle's words and thought. It is an interpretation of St. Paul such as Luke or Timothy or some intimate disciple or scribe might have made, had he been aware of the theological terms that would come into use in the course of the Christian centuries or of the exigencies of the modern mind or of the methodical presentation of ideas such as our age demands."

That the translation is well done is evident from the fact—and this is certainly a criterion of a good translation—that not once is the reader conscious that he is not perusing the original. T. M. S.


The present work is a companion volume to the author's Mystical Phenomena, the latter being a treatise on mystical theology. The two volumes thus complement one another giving the spiritual director a complete ascetical and mystical theology. Msgr. Farges' first volume was somewhat controversial in nature, yet this was necessary for the very reason that theologians are not of one accord as to whether or not mystical prayer is accessible to all souls who are sufficiently fervent to aspire to it. The present volume is a clear-cut, concise, but
fully developed treatise of the ascetical life, based largely on the Epistles of St. Paul, the theology of St. Thomas, and the writings of St. Teresa and St. John of the Cross. The author treats successively of Christian Perfection, Ostacles to be Overcome, The Grace of God (a splendid contribution that is all too frequently omitted or taken for granted), General Means of Perfection, and The Means Proper to the Three Stages of Perfection. The unity, order and singleness of purpose that are so characteristic of this volume make its study a pleasure for the priest, most helpful to the seminarian, and a great aid to those of the faithful who wish to know the guide posts on the high road to perfection. Many have taken exception to the concept of mysticism as set forth in Mystical Phenomena despite its close adherence to St. Thomas and St. Teresa, but all must feel indebted to Msgr. Farges for his masterly synthesis of the traditional teaching and the spiritual classics of ascetical theology.

J. B.


Among the interesting features of anthologies, of which in these days there seems to be no end, are the prefaces. In these apologia pro anthologia, if the phrase be permitted, the editor states his reasons for the collection and for his choice of poems within it. No anthologist hopes to please everyone, somebody’s favorite is bound to be left out, so he is forced to justify himself and forestall possible objections.

In his introduction to The Catholic Anthology, Thomas Walsh gives as his intention the gathering into one volume of an outline of poetry expressive of the spirit of faith throughout the ages. Beginning with the New Testament, the selections from which might be objected to on the ground of form, though not on that of poetic content, he takes us through the early centuries, the Ages of Faith, and all the way to modern times. Not a few of the poems, necessitated by the scope of the work, are translations. Where there have been several of these to pick from, the compiler has been, we think, very happy in his choice. Some of the translations are his own fine renderings from the Spanish. While most of the poets are Catholic, we are grateful for the section of poems which, though drawn from non-Catholic sources, are faithful in spirit to the soul of the Church. It is truly a Catholic work in every sense and was, as Mr. Walsh says
in his preface, "in a way necessary for the better presentation of Catholic poetry which in later days has won new recognition in the world of letters as of prime importance in the expression of the modern soul."

Although she has provided a fine introductory essay, Grace Rhys need offer no apology for *A Celtic Anthology*. Divided into three sections dealing respectively with the poetry of Ireland, Scotland and Wales, it brings together the cream of Celtic literature, which, perhaps more than that of any other race, is poetic. Each division is treated chronologically, giving an opportunity of judging the genius of its poetry through the centuries. While the translations of the earlier pieces do not attempt the difficult and intricate forms of the originals, they do preserve that indefinable spirit which permeates all true Celtic verse.

Father Brown's volume is guaranteed to quicken the heart beats of any true son of Erin. Wherever one opens the book, old memories of tales long told revive. While, as the editor states, "Poets from their very nature can never be reliable historians," these ballads, tales and war songs are useful for an appreciation of the spirit which animated "The Fighting Race." A fine feature of this collection are the short historical paragraphs linking the various events. One lays it down with a prayer that God will keep Ireland in the days of her prosperity true to the traditions of her glorious past. C. M. R.

**Letters of a Bishop to his Flock.** By His Eminence George Cardinal Mundelein. Pp. 317. New York: Benziger Brothers. $2.00.

After reading the pages of this book, no one, whether he be a Catholic or non-Catholic, will fail to understand why the Catholic Church is the greatest influence for good in the world today. In these letters, which cover a period of eight years during which this eminent Churchman has occupied the See of Chicago, we have the story of the achievements of that great diocese. For the priest and layman alike they afford a clear and penetrating insight into present-day Church activity in one of the largest centers of Catholicity in our great country. Written in a style that is both simple and concise, they have recorded for future generations the generous and self-sacrificing support of these people to the Vicar of Christ to enable him to carry on the merciful ministrations of our Divine Saviour. They show the unselfish and unstinted assistance which these same people rendered to our Government during the Great War. They narrate in full the course of doctrinal instruction inaugurated to keep ever present before the minds of the faithful the teachings of Jesus Christ.
From such a diversified number of topics, covering as they do almost every department of Catholic activity, it can be readily seen that a vast fund of information awaits the reader who is desirous of increasing his knowledge on these timely subjects. J. A. M.


The theme of Henry F. Pringle's work, Alfred E. Smith, is a familiar one; but it is in the fulfillment of the limitations imposed by his subtitle, A Critical Study, that the author has shown himself to be an admirably thorough and un-biased contemporary biographer. He displays an ardent for truth, which has no part with partisanship or animosity; but rather endeavors to describe faithfully and to criticise frankly the rise of the Governor of New York, from a New York assemblyman to a presidential prospect. This intensely interesting, and at times amusing biography, follows Alfred Smith every step of his journey from obscurity to prominence. For the most part the author contents himself with a criticism of Smith's actions as a legislator, but here and there he gives us an intimate glimpse of the private citizen, his family life and religion. Much space throughout the book is consumed in a caustic criticism of machine-politics. Mr. Pringle is no admirer of Tammany and his evident dislike of Mr. Hearst would nullify, were it not for the unmistakable evidence which he produces, his criticism of the Smith-Hearst controversies. In dealing with the Smith-Marshall controversy he permits both parties to speak for themselves. He subscribes to the groundless fear, "that the Catholic Church would attempt to influence a President who was its communicant," but declares, "that the formally expressed convictions of an honest man are insurance enough against the nebulous possibility that an institution will exceed its rights." In branding the immediate response of some Catholic weeklies to Mr. Marshall's letter as "deplorably impatient," Mr. Pringle departs a little from his field. It was not from a desire to be spokesmen for Al Smith that these weeklies took up their pens, but rather because the imputations of the letter, as the Governor stated in his reply, "would leave open to question the loyalty and devotion to this country and its constitutions of more than twenty million American Catholics." M. M. N.


Someday someone will write the romance of the great rivers, the saga of the streams which have cut deep channels in the world's his-
tory while etching their way to the sea. For there is romance and drama aplenty in the stories of the Tigris, the Ganges, the Yangtze and the Tiber, the Nile, the Rhine and our own doughty Father of Waters. Meanwhile we rejoice and are glad in the possession of the sober history and pleasant anecdote which Lyle Saxon has mingled in his work on our great central waterway. Bristling with facts and shot through with a host of engaging sidelights, the book is as instructive as many more-pretentious volumes and as entertaining as a work of fiction.

Beginning with an account of his boyhood days on a Louisiana plantation, the author draws a charming picture of the happy life of the dwellers by the river as it lazies along, gentle, indolent, disarming; but he also shows the reverse side of the medal, describing graphically the horror and havoc wrought by the same stream in a boisterous, destructive mood. Turning to history, he sketches in rapid flow the coming of De Soto and his ragamuffin band, exploration and investigation by Spaniard and Frenchman, shipping methods and the growth of commerce, the steamboat's arrival and its haleyon days, life in New Orleans and up the river, and a macabre chapter on that sadistic fiend, Molly Glass. All this he details with a grace and charm that wins admiration. The remainder of the work deals exclusively with the recent flood, a subject with which he is perfectly familiar. The causes, the false security of the levees, the gradual rise of the river, its first victories, its increasing menace and its sweeping rampage, and then the desolate aftermath are exposed in so virile a style that even sheltered readers must understand what this latest disaster meant to the people of the valley.

Numerous illustrations increase the appeal and interest of this splendid book, a work which deserves a signal place among studies of this kind.

D. B. McC.

**DIGEST OF RECENT BOOKS**

**RELIGION:** There is no greater wonder and joy than that which is to be found in the contemplation of what God can do in His creatures. *Madeleine Semer* by Abbe Felix Klein is one of the most fascinating, refreshing and inspiring of such studies. The subject, a convert and a mystic of the highest order, was a contemporary of our times, though a native of France. Her life is a drama in which the "Hound of Heaven" always in quest of generous and noble souls, draws to Himself one who had fallen into the depths of materialistic infidelity. An abundance of trials brought this soul, ever in quest of the Good, although she did not believe in God, first, to a true knowledge of herself, and then to a knowledge and experience of the goodness of God. Having found God she gave herself entirely to the one "Love that is not loved." In return she was led on at a rapid pace through the various degrees of the
Dominicana

spiritual and mystical life so that in a few short years she had reached the heights of contemplation. This epic is an epitome of ascetical and mystical theology; yet withal it is a charming biographical romance that merits a wide reading by Catholics and non-Catholics alike. (Macmillan, $2.25.)

Apropos of the renewed interest in Saint John of the Cross, recently proclaimed a Doctor of the Church, is the appearance of Une retraite sous la conduite de Saint Jean de la Croix en unio avec Sainte Therese de l'Enfant-Jesus et soeur Elizabeth de la Trinite, by Mere Marie du Saint-Sacrement of the Carmel of Mangalore (India). The meditations drawn from the life or works of the Saint, are arranged for a ten-day retreat. This book should have a special appeal in our day for it was the teaching of the great Spanish mystic which, in no small way, went to produce such flowers of sanctity as the Saint of Lisieux and Soeur Elizabeth. (Lethielleux, 18 fr.)

For religious actively engaged in the world, who sometimes wish to "rest awhile" and recall the salutary lessons of novitiate days, Msgr. A. Gouraud, Bishop of Vannes, has written his Memento de Vie Religieuse—Un Retour au Noviciat. Its chief recommendations are its simplicity, its comprehensiveness and its mode of treatment. Each chapter embodies a doctrinal instruction, a short meditation and an examen. The fact that the first edition of the work was sold within three months is an indication of its popularity among French readers. (Lethielleux, 12 fr.)

The White Harvest (A Symposium on Methods of Convert Making) edited by the Rev. John A. O'Brien, Ph. D., is a study, aiming at the solution of "the most important problem of the Church in America and the rest of the world." Such is the significance and importance of this problem to Rt. Rev. Francis C. Kelley, D. D., Bishop of Oklahoma. The ten contributors are representative leaders of this work as carried on in the large city parishes, in the small town, and in the sparsely settled country districts. The essential elements of the various methods have been synthesized in Chapters XI and XII, to which have been added two valuable chapters: the one dealing with the problem of the conversion of the negroes, the other on "Removing the Common Misunderstandings." This work is not supposed to be the last word on this field of apostolic endeavor, but it is an important contribution that merits the thought and attention of our priests and the thinking layman. (Longmans, $3.50.)

The Benedictines of Stanbrook, England, have rendered a worthy service to the Little Flower in their translation: Saint Teresa of Lisieux, a Spiritual Renascence, written by Fr. Henry Petitot, O. P. The work is a distinctive contribution to the field of Christian apologetics for it admirably refutes the charges of those who would discredit the writings and scoff at the sanctity of one of the Church's latest Saints. The author divides his work into two parts. In Part I he treats the ascetical and mystical life under the four negative characteristics of Soeur Therese's spirituality: (1) The absence of violent asceticism, of extraordinary or self-imposed mortifications; (2) the absence of any discursive or fixed method of meditation or prayer; (3) the absence of extraordinary mystical phenomena, visions, etc.; (4) the absence of numerous exterior good works. Part II concerns itself with the Saint's holiness and heroism under three positive antimonies or paradoxes: (1) the simplicity of a child combined with the consummate prudence of old age; (2) the humblest littleness united to magnanimous greatness; (3) deep joy amid cruel sufferings. The work is truly termed "A Spiritual Renascence," for in it we can see how, as Pius XI wrote, "the reform of human society, the renovation of Catholic life" can be facilitated through the
emulation of the spirituality of Saint Teresa of Lisieux. (Benziger Brothers.)

To make the Gospel of Saint John better known, and through such knowledge to make Our Lord loved more, is the aim of Pere Augustin Chometon in Le Christ Vie et Lumiere, a spiritual commentary on the Gospel according to Saint John. The sincerity and piety of the author, his theological and psychological knowledge, as displayed in the book, augur well for its success and the attainment of the author's purpose. (Lethielleux, 40 fr.)

Franciscan Mysticism, a new volume to Franciscan Studies, is as its subtitle indicates, "a critical examination of the Mystical Theology of the Seraphic Doctor, with special reference to the sources of his doctrines," by Dunstan Dobbins, O. M. Cap., B. Litt. (Oxon). "The primary end of this treatise has been to give St. Bonaventure his due place among those who have treated of the many problems of Mystical Theology." The title "facile Princeps" in the realm of Mystical Theology has been accorded the Saint by Pope Leo XIII and will be willingly admitted by all conversant with his writings. Yet the conclusions of the above study will not be so readily granted. The author would make mystical experience open to all who seriously labour for it. St. Teresa, on the contrary, explicitly teaches that it is not open to all, that many souls are not suited to contemplation, and that true humility consists in being ready and willing to do what our Lord asks us to do. Elsewhere it is concluded that there is no difference between "acquired" and "infused" contemplation. Despite these and other points open to dispute, the present treatise affords us a glimpse of the treasures to be found in the works of the Seraphic Doctor. The work is a contribution of the Franciscan school of mysticism and as such merits the attention of those endeavoring to arrive at a more distinct idea of the problem of the mystical life. (Wagner, New York.)

Much substantial spiritual food is offered to the reader of Vine and Branch, by a Sister of Notre Dame. Moreover, it is deliciously prepared. The devout faithful as well as Religious will find in this little volume many suggestive and helpful thoughts on the Most Blessed Sacrament, the Holy Mass and the Passion. (Kenedy, $1.25.)

Among the few modern publications peculiarly suitable for priestly reading and meditation is The Priest and Saint Paul—an interpretation of Saint Paul's writings bearing on the priesthood—by the Rev. Otto Cohausz, S. J., translated from the German by the Rev. Laurence P. Emery, M. A. The author has succeeded in these pages in making the great Apostle of the Gentiles stand out in his character of priest, Apostle and soldier of Christ. Perhaps, after Christ Himself, there is no greater model for the zealous priest and preacher than St. Paul. How St. John Chrysostom revered and admired him, hearing him and studying him in his inspired writings! For St. Dominic he was the true Christ-like hero, and worthy did Dominic imitate him. He was known to carry with him everywhere the Epistles of St. Paul. It is encouraging, then, to see such a work as the present, a work particularly for priests, and destined to bring them into more intimate touch with that truly great priest, St. Paul, who would have us imitators of him as he was of Jesus Christ. (Benziger, $2.25.)

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY: Notwithstanding an unbroken Catholic tradition and the glorious history of English foreign seminaries, the Catholic revival in England was fraught with great difficulties. Not the least of these was the rebuilding of the seminaries on English soil. It was an unfair field. Prejudice and hatred had to be overcome. Poverty of men and money were added difficulties. A Seminary in the Making
by the Rev. Thomas Hooley, is the history of the "Foundation and Early Years of St. John’s Diocesan Seminary, Wonersh, 1889 to 1903." The title is not comprehensive enough for the contents of the book. A seminarian in the making, and the story of His Eminence Cardinal Bourne, the first rector, is included in the subject matter. The short biography of the founder, the Right Reverend John Butt, fourth Bishop of Southwark, by Edward Canon St. John, included in the Appendices was disappointing in one respect; brevity. (Longmans, $3.00.)

As a rule we Americans are sufficiently conscious of the dignity of our citizenship, but experience teaches that there has not been an intelligent exercise of the rights and duties therein entailed. Strenuous efforts have been made since the war to produce a more thorough understanding and enlightened participation in the grave problems that confront the local and National Government. In so doing too little attention has been paid to actual organization. John M. Mathews, professor of political science in the University of Illinois, has sought in Essentials of American Government to remedy this defect by the compilation of a new type of textbook or secondary schools in which he treats of the organization of the National, state and local government under actual working conditions and in coordination with the social, economic and historic factors that gave rise to the problems we are called upon to solve. The work is very readable and happily free from dryness. It will be necessary, however, to find a more solid and ethical basis than the theories of Rousseau if the ideals of the Nation are to be realized. (Ginn, $1.60.)

Although many novelists and story-writers have thrilled the American public with tales dealing with the famous Mounted Police of Canada, yet none have depicted their life and work more thoroughly in story form than has T. Morris Longstreth in The Silent Force. Mr. Longstreth is the first to attempt such a work, so complete and up to date. He portrays very fully the development of the spirit that has made the Mounted Police the great organization it has grown to be today. The author has produced, not only a gripping story, but a volume of no little historical value beginning with the birth of the "Mounted" in 1873. The fifty years of service he has divided into six epochs presided over by the successive Commissioners, a division which enables him to preserve unity and symmetry in the development of his graphic and vivid narrative. The many illustrations and two complete maps give an added significance to this stirring drama of perhaps the world's "most adventurous and efficient force." (Century, $4.00.)

Judging from the title of this book, Southern Exposure, by Peter Mitchel Wilson, one might be misled to think that he was about to peruse some "scandal" which had been brought to light concerning the South. On the contrary, the work is delightful, as the author, in these reminiscences, takes you back in spirit to those times of yesterdays, in their varying periods of contentment, anxiety, hardships, and reconstruction, besides affording you an intimate knowledge of the prominent characters, whom he knew personally, and who by their sacrifices and lives have made the South, and especially the State of North Carolina, what it is today. (University of North Carolina Press.)

A notable contribution to American biographies and American history is the recent publication Chronology of Woodrow Wilson, compiled for Mary Vanderpool Pennington, by John Randolph Bolling and Others. Here we see clearly in Wilson's own words, those ideals and high aspirations that made the man of peace a man of war, and then again a man of peace. This new book is not a biography; neither is it an autobiography. It is simply a compilation of the important dates in the life of Woodrow Wilson arranged in chronological order, together with ex-
tracts from his writings and speeches, which show step by step his advance from the professorial chair to the presidential chair. Two appendices contain the most important of Wilson's addresses, war messages, appeals to the people and the Covenant of the League of Nations. It is a book for the student as well as for those who want the War President's life and actions in epitomized form. (Stokes, $3.50.)

Here worship is dangerous, for it makes of the mere man what he can never be—all-perfect. And so historians who garnish over or ignore the faults and imperfections harm rather than help the true character of a great man. But even worse are the results of those who, under the guise of removing the tinsel from his name, reduce his worth to mere mediocrity. Into neither of these classes does Greatest of Men—Washington, by Alfred W. McCann, fall. An answer to two recent lives on Washington, it counters with document and common sense, to show us the clean-hearted, the home-loving, the thoughtful, the modest, the right-respecting, the American-loving, in a word, the real Washington. And, at least, if he is not the greatest of men, he is certainly one of the truly great. The whole country is under obligation to Doctor McCann. (Devin-Adair, $2.50.)

A scholarly character analysis of the man who became known as the title and front of the republic, the personification of the revolution and one of the most discussed individuals of history, is Robespierre by Hilaire Belloc. Mr. Belloc comes to his subject as the acknowledged peer of his contemporaries, in so far as equipment to deal scientifically and authoritatively with this storm center of history is concerned. There is also no doubt about his ability "to vividly recreate the past," as his publishers maintain, for he clearly demonstrates that knack in Marie Antoinette, yet in the present instance it would seem that this power of vividly chronicling daily happenings has been sacrificed for the sake of presenting, from a psychological viewpoint, a scholarly appraisal of a much misunderstood figure. Taken at that angle the book is an admirable success and for the deep student of the French Revolution it is a treasure mine, but "Mr. Tired Business Man" taking it up for an evening of entertaining and absorbing reading is apt to find it disappointing. (Putnam's, $5.00).

Mr. Bagger in his work, the biography of Francis Joseph, points out in a masterful and illuminating way the virtues as well as the failings of a truly great and imposing character. We have not here a relation of cold facts, but a closely connected story of the life of a man, a true man, who lived, worked and died in our own times, and whose influence is still felt in the world of history. With a style clear and attractive, at all times elevating, the author shows us the little things in the life of a great personage without stooping to the vulgar. It is not a scandal sheet that we find, but true history of the times which were not always of such blameless tone as one should desire. Despite this fact, however, Francis Joseph, remained true to his Catholic Faith to his death and died as he had lived, holding firmly to the traditions of the Empire which he governed and to the Papacy which he ever tried to serve. In a word Mr. Bagger sums up the history, at once dramatic and tragic, of an outstanding personage and of a people in a way to make one see and live with his characters. We might add that the volume has a certain finish and completeness about it that makes it a pleasure to handle as well as to read. (Putnam's, $5.00).

A little book that should be welcome to the many admirers of the creator of "Daddy Dan," "Luke Dlemege," etc., is Canon Sheehan. A Sketch of his Life and Works, by the Rev. Francis Boyle, C. C. In these pages the author brings to light many new bits of information
about the Pastor of Doneraile. But he is too much in love with his hero to give us a judicious criticism. A truly well-balanced criticism of Canon Sheehan's works has yet to appear. The present author has indeed given us an appreciative account, in tenor eulogistic, of the life and labors of the beloved priest-author. (Kenedy, $1.00).

POETRY, DRAMA, LITERATURE: The vein of true poetic feeling and thought, which runs through many of the verses of Steep Ascent, by Jean Starr Untermeier, places this little volume in a higher plane than the usual product of the modern American poet. While some of the ideas might be more happily expressed, yet, as a whole, there is a wholesome absence of the stuff that so frequently poses as present-day poetry. (Macmillan, $1.25).

A copy of Happy Ending, a new edition of the collected poems of Louise Imogen Guiney, has been received with pleasure. The limited edition of 1909 has long been out of print, and since the death of Miss Guiney in 1920, there has been an increasing demand for a reissue. In this new edition there is added a group of hitherto unpublished and uncollected poems supplied by the poet's cousin Miss Grace Guiney. It is not necessary to acclaim the art of the authoress to those who know the stars of the literary world, and undoubtedly this latest volume will be enthusiastically welcomed by the admirers of this charming litterateur. (Houghton, Mifflin, $2.50).

In Requiem Humbert Wolfe proves that he possesses true poetic powers. Many of the pieces in this book touch the top of beauty in their felicity of phrase and metaphor. With regard to the content, however, taking the volume as a connected whole, we fear that not seldom, when he intends to be mystical, he succeeds in being only mystifying. We do hope that with his undoubted gifts he will sing us more songs in which the vision he wishes to portray will be more easily recognized. (Doran, $1.50).

The work Why We Celebrate, a book of holiday plays for young people by Marjorie Woods, has for its purpose a splendid and commendable idea. It is her aim to stimulate, in the highly imaginative minds of young people, the proper taste for pure literary food, so that in their maturer years they may have developed a desire for great drama rather than the unsavory semblance of slapstick. These plays have a classical trend and those who are confronted with the difficulty of choosing plays for the young will find them more than useful. Amateurs may produce the plays in this volume without payment of royalty. (French, $1.50).

Edward Mott Woolley, in his work, Free-Lancing for Forty Magazines, gives an absorbing account of his life as a successful newspaper reporter and contributor to numerous outstanding periodicals. The literary merit he now enjoys, after thirty years of persevering effort, has been gleaned from the school of rigid experience through an indomitable courage and will to conquer the many trying obstacles that beset his path. To the general reader, this book will appeal as a very engrossing narrative, and to those who wish to follow in the career of Mr. Woolley, it may offer valuable suggestions and timely cautions. (The Writer Publishing Company).

The collection of essays, Certitudes, by Sister M. Eleanore, C. S. C., should be generously welcomed by the reading public. The themes treated, some of which are: "The New Poetry," "The Bible as a Means to Literary Training," and "The Case of the Parochial School," are of more than ordinary interest to the general reader, while those engaged in the education of youth will find many suggestions that will aid them in their professions. The style is pleasing while a vein of humor which
Friars' Bookshelf

321

permeates the whole makes even the most critical of the essays delightful as well as helpful reading. (Appleton, $1.50).

**ECONOMICS, SOCIAL SCIENCE**: A Case Book for Economics, by William E. Weld and Alvin S. Tostlebe, provides one solution to the problem of interesting students in the fundamental principles of economic science. It is a collection of actual experience gathered from many and various sources which are illustrative of current economic phenomena. The facts are presented in the form of a case to which is appended a set of pertinent questions to be answered on the basis of the principles enunciated in the ordinary college textbook. One might complain that the distribution is overbalanced (only one case apiece listed under “Overproduction and Business Cycles”) but this may be due to lack of data. However, the collection as a whole is excellent and the headings sufficiently diverse to cover the principle problems in our modern industrial and business life. A judicious use of this volume with a standard textbook should secure surprising results. (Ginn, $2.80).

In the Parish Priest—Missionary we have a collection of short stories from the pens of several notable Catholic authors dealing with the problem of social service. These writers have entertainingly portrayed in story form the work of the Parish Visitors of Mary Immaculate, a religious community “whose members devote their entire lives to the alleviation of the temporal and spiritual poverty of their fellow creatures.” One cannot say enough in praise of these devoted Sisters whose untiring zeal tempered by the true spirit of Christian charitableness has done much to lessen the sufferings of Christ’s “little ones.” This book, then, is of living interest to the Catholic reader, but it should appeal in particular to the priest, to the Brothers and Sisters and all interested in this truly Christian work, the social service that is dear to the Heart of Christ “who went about doing good.”

In conjunction with the above-mentioned work is another recent publication—The Cardinal of Charities, An Appreciation. This book, which has already appeared in serial form in The Parish Visitor, gives us the vivid and touching story of that faithful Shepherd who has long been known for his tender and Christ-like charity, His Eminence Patrick Cardinal Hayes, Archbishop of New York. The publishers of both these works are the Parish Visitors of Mary Immaculate, 328 W. 71st St., N. Y. (Each $3.00).

One of the vital problems of Catholic Church activity in this country today is that dealing with our rural life. The reason for its importance and what we must do to solve it are the subject matter of a timely treatise, The Church and the Country Community, by the Rev. Edwin V. O’Hara, LL.D. It should do much to pave the way for a better and more comprehensive understanding of this pivotal question. (Macmillan, $1.25).

A book worthy of a high place among current works on sociology, and withal a very readable account of the social action of English Catholics, is presented in The Social Catholic Movement in Great Britain by Georgiana Putnam McEntee, Ph. D. The first two chapters are a splendid tribute to the memory of Cardinal Manning, giving a rapid survey of his manifold activity for all classes of his people. The story of the rise of the Catholic Social Guild, and its subsequent achievements down to the year 1926, offers a shining example of the practical application of Catholic principles to social problems. The copious notes at the end of each chapter is a valuable feature of the work. (Macmillan).

**TEXTBOOKS, READERS**: The sturdy appearance and general make-up, as well as the concise yet thorough treatment of the matter, justify the issuance of Analytic Geometry, by Thomas E. Mason and Clifton T. Hazard, respectively professor and associate professor of mathematics at
Purdue University, with the editorial cooperation of Robert D. Carmichael, professor of mathematics, University of Illinois. The usual order of presentation has been followed except that the work on the straight line has been placed ahead of the general discussion of equation and locus. The principles have been unfolded with the utmost brevity consistent with simplicity and clearness and the great variety of interesting problems should do much to awaken in the student a real love for the study. A table of answers is appended. (Ginn, $2.40).

In the same binding as the above is The Calculus, by Robert D. Carmichael of the University of Illinois, and James H. Weaver of Ohio State University. As special features of this textbook, attention may be called to the effort of the authors to make the nature and extent of each new theorem perfectly clear before a new topic is begun; the large number of practical problems which not only illustrate the theory but also serve to arouse the interest of the student; and the summaries given at the end of several chapters as an aid for review. Incidentally, since the prefaces of textbooks are as a rule, we think, wholly disregarded, the Preface of The Calculus is well worth careful perusal by both student and teacher. (Ginn, $2.80).

All the art of modern pedagogy has been marshalled against the ever increasing complexity of modern chemistry in this third revision of a well known textbook—A Course in General Chemistry, by William McPherson and William Edwards Henderson. The results will prove gratifying to professors and students alike, for its diagrams and the complement of a readable text, and it is remarkably free of that superfluity of technical terms the authors of present-day textbooks seem to think are so helpful to students. (Ginn, $3.40).

It is heartening to see such attractive and well-balanced school readers as have recently appeared for the use of the Catholic parochial school. The simple language, the neat colored illustrations, the happy blending of religion and home-life, all combine to appeal to the child's mind, at the same time to entertain and to instruct. We have received the following: Primer (American Cardinal Readers). Editors, Edith M. McLaughlin and T. Adrian Curtis, A. B., LL. B. (Benziger, $0.72). The New Corona First Reader (The Corona Readers). By the Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. (Ginn, $0.64). Primer and Second Reader (The Rosary Readers). By Sister Mary Henry, O. S. D. (Ginn, $0.60 and $0.68 respectively).

TRAVEL, FICTION: The tourist through Pennsylvania is missing much that is beautiful, enjoyable and inspiring unless he has a copy of Old Trails and Roads in Penn's Land, by John T. Faris, to give life and color to his "Blue Book." The author takes the reader on delightful tours of discovery over Pennsylvania's well-paved roads, tells the history of the roads, covered wooden bridges, running streams, hills and valleys, and graphically shows them as they were in Colonial times when Penn and the Indians, Revolutionary troops and heavy Conestoga wagons and coaches traveled over their rough, narrow, often impassable surfaces. He describes and points out many unknown or forgotten historic landmarks and introduces us to the characters and heroes and anecdotes centered about them. The interspersed illustrations and appended map give an added flavor and interest to the narrative. (Lippincott, $5.00).

In his latest volume, Towns of Destiny, Hilaire Belloc places before the reader a most attractive and lively account of his travels through southern and central Europe. The reader is taken from one town to another, from the southernmost part of Spain, with its once famous strongholds which played such an important part in the long contested battles between Islamism and Christianity, to the outposts of the great Roman Empire located in the northern portion of Africa; thence along the Rhone
valley with its beautiful mediaeval cities, and finally north through Alsace Lorraine with its fortified towns of Aix-la-Chapelle, Metz and a few others of historical fame. This book abounds in a clear, simple and fascinating description of the various cities and towns encountered in the author's travels. The reader is transported as it were to the actual scenes depicted in these lucid pages, and he is brought to see them as they exist at the present day. Not only to the traveller but also to the historian will this volume be of especial interest. Abundant illustrations greatly add to the merit of the work. (McBride, $5.00).

Isabel C. Clarke, in her latest novel, *The Lamp of Destiny*, has surpassed herself in the volubility of her characters. The story is slow, a note of sadness prevails throughout. Her portrayal of the heroine's character is touching in parts, but the others are a little wooden and aloof. The last pages foster the heroine's conviction that the child must expiate the sins of her parents. (Benziger, $2.50).

To read a different story of love and adventure of the World War one has but to procure a copy of *They Also Serve* by Peter B. Kyne. In it we meet the professor, a born story teller and a good one even though he has four feet. Stable Sargent Rogan, a witty lovable Irishman, is a character not soon to be forgotten. All in all it is a good story well told. (Cosmopolitan, $2.00).

The lively pen of George A. Birmingham has drawn once more a group of oddly assorted characters driven by the "fidgets" to hunt for treasure lost off the coast of Ireland. Although *Gold, Gore and Gehenna* is not as masterly as some of his former contributions, due to a weakening of his character portrayal toward the end, he still retains the gift for humor, wit and satire. Read it, and beware of "fidgets!" (Bobbs-Merrill, $2.00).

Although the jacket of *Larks Creek*, by Virgil B. Fairman, might lead one to think it is a story for children, yet it is far from being such. There is a force and flavor here that makes it wholesome and healthful reading for the thoughtful young man and woman. It is true the narrative at times is dull, the introductory pages uninviting, but there are parts that are warm, vivid and brilliant. There is manifest in places a priestly reverence for the Holy Eucharist. It may indeed be the product of a sacerdotal pen. However it is worth reading even to the end, which is as glorious as it is tragic. (Pustet, $1.75).

We are most fortunate in having another novel from the pen of Lucille Borden. *From Out Magdada* is a beautiful romance woven about the doctrines of Penance, Guardian Angels, and Christian marriage. An absorbingly interesting story that contains such instruction for our modern mothers and fathers and their ultra-modern children. Truly an ideal gift. (Macmillan, $2.50).

A new and cheaper edition of Mrs. Borden's *The Candlestick Makers* has been recently issued. This much admired novel has from its first appearance been well received among Catholic critics and readers. It is cleverly and artistically done. It has a message for home-life, for Christian home-life, that is particularly necessary today. (Macmillan, $1.75).

James B. Connolly opens his latest novel, *Coaster Captain*, on the Boston waterfront in the heart of miching malicho, but he carries his characters to the open sea on the Boston-Portland steamer for the denoument. In the ruddy and rugged sailorman, Jan Tingloff, the author has pencilled a likable character and the plot he weaves about him is novel and captivating. (Macy-Masius, $2.00).

*The Fortunate Calamity* by "Pansy" (Isabella M. Alden) is well named. It is a story with a feminine touch and simply told. It should appeal in particular to young girls—and perhaps, too, to those many "Aunt Elsies"
Dominicana

who so often are unkindly treated by the very ones to whom they have been "Fairy Godmothers." (Lippincott, $1.75).

The Story of Sir Charles Vereker, by Jessie A. Gaughan, is a well-told story of the Cromwellian invasion of Ireland. Historical characters and events give added charm to the thrilling adventures of the hero. The authoress is to be congratulated that there is no *deus ex machina* conversion of Sir Charles. Too many of our modern Catholic novels have conversions based on rather light reasons—chiefly of the heart. Miss Gaughan leaves it to time and propinquity. (Kenedy, $2.00).

**MISCELLANEOUS:** The Teaching of Junior High School Mathematics, by David Eugene Smith and William David Reeve, both of Teachers College, Columbia University, has two tangible results to offer: "the organization of the curriculum and the technique of teaching." Written in a clear style the treatment is well-balanced and concise. It is the first comprehensive work of its kind in this field. The plan of the book has the advantage of being practical due to the orderly sequence of model lessons and concrete suggestions attached. It is the product of two specialists in their own line, and, as such, worthy of attention by teachers seriously intent upon the effective imparting of a knowledge of mathematics. There is a valuable bibliography appended. (Ginn, $2.00).

Canon Barry, a Catholic Essayist in a twofold sense, is satisfying in his latest collection of essays reprinted from the *Dublin Review*. Roma Sacra, Essays on Christian Rome, are solid food for the real student. Those interested in St. Thomas, Dante, philology, etc., will find much to attract them here. The essay entitled "The Angelic Doctor" should be reread many times. The author's trenchant remarks on St. Thomas in the vernacular and translations in general, are worthy of more than a passing consideration. (Longmans, $4.00).

Blue Gowns, a collection of Chinese mission stories by Alice Dease, presents to us an intimate picture of missionary life. In this book, the author has set forth in a fascinating manner, some of the many experiences our Catholic foreign missionaries must meet with in their work for the salvation of souls. The stories, all true, draw a most edifying picture of the Chinese Catholic, and the sacrifices which he is willing to suffer that he may remain true to the Faith. We hope this volume with its message of "good will" may find its way into the homes and the hands of many of the faithful, and it should help in no little way to create in both young and old, a new interest and love, so necessary today, in the field of the foreign missions. (Maryknoll, N. Y. $1.50).

The Irish Dominicans have just published a *Dominican Hymnal*, the full contents of which are noted in their advertisement in this issue of *Dominicana*. Therein appears for the first time in English a collection of hymns in honor of the Saints and Blessed of our Order. The publishers will welcome melodies for these hymns—whether original or mere adaptations—from Dominican communities in the United States. Also, new hymns will be gladly received and considered for insertion in subsequent editions of the *Hymnal*. Contributions should be submitted not later than the beginning of Lent. The organ accompaniment to the *Hymnal* is now in course of preparation and should appear within the next six months. This compilation fills a long-felt need in English-speaking Dominican circles and should appeal alike to our religious communities and to Dominican parishes or parishes whose schools are under the direction of Dominican Sisters. (St. Saviour's Priory, Dominick St., Dublin, Ireland, $0.20).

A scholarly investigation of the tolerance exercised by Muhammad and his two immediate successors is offered by Dr. Wisar in his work *A Study in Tolerance*. A certain piquant and intriguing quality to every-
thing connected with Muhammadanism, grants this book a charm and allure that contrasts strangely with the usual dry-as-dust doctorate dissertation. The thesis here selected is that Islamism, being a theocracy, made no sharp distinction between religious and civil affairs of the realm, and “far from proving the contention that religion had nothing to do with the great conquests of Islam, it seems rather to sustain the assumption that religion had very much to do with them.” The author has buttressed his arguments with telling quotations from the Qu’ran and larded it with opposite references to Caetani, Muir, Wellhausen and other approved writers. (Columbia University Press, $1.50).

The second volume of Maryknoll Mission Letters has recently appeared and continues the graphic and inspiring story of the Maryknoll pioneers in China. This is truly a book to be read and valued by all interested in the spread of Christ’s Gospel to those who still sit in the darkness and superstitions of the Gentiles. What vivid accounts of Chinese life, of suffering Pagan China, are contained in these Letters! We have here a living, personal narrative, facts at once historical and sociological, but above all the invigorating story of true Christian charity. Such a volume as this should be productive of much good. May it, indeed, be the providential messenger to awaken the smoldering spark in other hearts to help in this great missionary work so dear to the Heart of Christ. (Macmillan, $3.00).

The Man of God, by Fathers Callan and McHugh of the Order of Preachers, is a vest-pocket prayer book, which, contrary to usual vest-pocket editions, is really made to fit snugly into a vest pocket. Moreover, it is emphatically a man’s prayer book. Both the contents and complete format lend to this. Besides the “Ordinary of the Mass” which is in the Latin and English, there is also a brief, devout and intelligent method of assisting at Mass. And what is truly pertinent are the short instructive and explanatory notes prefacing the different parts of the Mass. The customary solid prayers and devotions are all here, but in a peculiarly appropriate way for men. Then, too, the practical and pithy “Counsels and Maxims” for men—young and old, married and unmarried—add to the exceptionally virile quality of this little book. For one reason we recommend it to women—as a really suitable gift for father, brother, husband or friend. (Kenedy, $1.25).

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS


Assignments and Directions in the Study of Religion: The Sacraments. By Sister M. Mildred, O. S. F., Ph. D. This is the “The Child’s Companion Book” (copybook style) to the above. (Benziger, $0.30).

Practice Tests in American History. By Sister Mary Celeste. A remarkably suggestive and practical method of teaching history not only to grade pupils but also to more advanced students. (Macmillan).


Boyland Bridge. By Frederick Macdonnell, S. J. “A Book on Purity for Boys.” (Benziger, $0.40).

Class Record Book. For semesters of Eighteen Weeks and containing Summaries for Grades and Attendance. By Harry I. Hadsell. (Ginn, $0.80).


Missal for Sunday Use. Compiled and abridged according to the Roman Missal, this handy missal is intended to aid the faithful to attend and follow more intelligently the Holy Mass and other liturgical offices. (Macmillan).

St. Thomas Aquinas Calendar—1928—with a quotation for each day from St. Thomas Aquinas. This is a practical way of getting in touch each day with the great mind of the Universal Doctor—the Angel of the Schools. (Francis D. White, 2 Wall St., N. Y., or Joseph Schaefer, 23 Barclay St., N. Y., $0.65).

St. Anne. Her Cult and Shrines. By the Rev. Myles V. Ronan, C. C., M. R. I. A. A book that should appeal in a particular manner to the many clients of Good St. Anne. (Kenedy, $1.50).


Isaac Jogues, Missioner and Martyr. By Martin J. Scott, S. J. An inspiring work on the recently beatified Martyr from the facile pen of Father Scott, S. J. (Kenedy, $2.00).


PAMPHLETS: From the International Catholic Truth Society:
Christmas Stories (No. IX); The Great Truths, short meditations for December, by Richard F. Clarke, S. J.; Luther and Tetzel (Historical Papers) by the Rev. Sydney F. Smith, S. J.; Memento, The Solemn Funeral Mass. Adapted from the Roman Missal and other Approved Sources for the use of the Laity. (Each, $0.05).

*To be reviewed next issue.