



St. Dominic. By Hilary Pepler. Pp. 70. Ditchling, Sussex: St. Dominic's Press.

In a biographical play, much of the artistry consists in selecting episodes which will bear the central figure progressively towards the place he is to occupy in the minds of the readers, and in this work, Mr. Pepler endeavored rather to accentuate the human side of the saint than to depict the outstanding events in his life. We find here a Saint Dominic, who, after downing an Albigensian in private argument, causes his release, when the townspeople, learning his views, hound him to trial. We find a St. Dominic who throws a good many subtle quips into his midnight argument with the innkeeper in Toulouse, and one who keeps his companion, Bishop Diego, mentally alert by his brilliant repartee. We will call the book irreverent and flippant, if we take our saints from holy cards; refreshing, if we find them in life. We have a saint whose devotions are but the natural outgrowth of his practical way of looking at things, and most of all, a saint with a sense of humor, which somehow or other has to do with the essence of sanctity. The author has achieved his purpose which was “. . . not to photograph a holy friar of the 13th century, but to introduce a living saint, with disciples among the trousered and industrialized people of today. . . .”

Like most dramatic biographies of saints, it is rather a play about other people, wherein the saint crosses the stage as an influence for good. The reason for this is because the conflicts and struggles of the other people are more akin to our own; the saints withstand a much more severe battering before they show signs of the conflict, and the signs they show are essential to dramatization.

The simplicity of the six acts recalls the days when less stress was laid on scene building; and the opportunity for real acting is not withheld to the lesser characters. The final curtain falls on the death of the saint in Brother Moneta's cell and it is beautifully done. In the field of religious biographies in dramatic form, this is outstanding. It might be remarked that the book is printed by hand. U. N.

The Philosophy of Teaching of St. Thomas Aquinas. By Mary Helen Mayer. Pp. 164. Milwaukee: Bruce Publishing Co. \$1.20.

St. Thomas' *De Magistro* appears now in English for the first time. The *De Magistro* is the eleventh question of St. Thomas' *De Veritate*, and comprises four articles on the philosophy of teaching. The Latin text may be found in the *Quaestiones Disputatae et Quaestiones Duodecim Quodlibetales* (Volume III of the fifth Taurin edition).

The lengthy introduction by Dean Fitzpatrick shows wherein St. Thomas and modern educators fundamentally agree and differ. St. Thomas' theory of education is compared with those of Herbart, Dewey, James, and with modern theories in general. "The fundamental conception of St. Thomas," says Dr. Fitzpatrick, "is a developmental or evolutionary one." "It is a process of self-activity, self-direction, and self-realization of man's highest potentialities." It is the development of germinal capacities placed in man by the First Cause. Let the materialists call this cause by some other name than God; the nature of the process is the same. The editor sees the impatience which St. Thomas' stress of the logical phase will cause the modern educational psychologist. He explains that the logical is but a culmination, organization, of the psychological procedure.

The *De Magistro* would, without a lengthy commentary, be of little help to the non-Scholastic. It is short, succinct, theoretical, profound, and clothed in formidable Scholastic terminology. Miss Mayer's essay, which follows the translation, attempts with notable success to amplify for the stranger to St. Thomas' works his terse teaching. Important principles concerning the educability of man which are found in St. Thomas' major works are restated in relation to the present work.

The first article shows how man is educated by developing God-given potentialities through both self-discovery and the ministry of a teacher; the second treats of the learner's relations to environment and of his learning by symbols; the third emphasizes the teacher and the relations between teaching and learning; and the last explains habits, ideals, and character architecture.

The essay contains some obscurities, and the work lacks an index; but it is scientific and enlightening, a genuine contribution to education.

D. M. v. R.

A History of Christian Missions in China. By K. S. Latourette, Ph. D. Pp. 930. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$5.00.

So rapid was the progress of the West in practically every field of human endeavour, that most people believed, or thought they

believed, that they had not time to air and encourage their more dila-tory brethren in the East as a whole and particularly in China. But, thank God, there have always been priests and ministers with a truly apostolic spirit who have been encouraged and supported in their missionary endeavor in the East by individuals and bodies fired with this same apostolic zeal. Since the dawn of the twentieth century this missionary spirit has rapidly insinuated and diffused itself until today almost every church has sent, or is contemplating to send, mission-aries to the East and to fascinating China.

Several books dealing with religion in China have been presented to the public, but they have been descriptions of the work of single denominations. In this work of Professor Latourette we are supplied with an extensive history of all religions of China: Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism: the ancient religions of the Empire; and the Christian religions: Nestorianism, Greek and Roman Catholicism; and various Protestant sects: Baptist, Presbyterian, Dutch Re-formed, Lutheran, Methodist, Episcopal and others. The work per-formed by the Roman Catholic Church was through the Orders and Congregations, so that the history of the Church in China is a partial history of the Augustinians, Franciscans, Dominicans, Jesuits, Lazarists, Société des Missions Etrangères, Capuchins, Society of the Divine Word, Passionists, Benedictines and numerous Sisterhoods.

After a brief history of the pagan religions, the author devotes the remainder of the book to the Christian religions, beginning with the first mission established in the seventh century and continuing up to our own time. Over three hundred pages deal with Catholic mis-sions. The end of the book is graced by an abundant bibliography of fifty-four pages and by a logical, carefully arranged, index. More-over, since the history of religion in China is inseparable from the political and social history of that nation, the work can almost be described as an history of China from a religious standpoint.

This is truly a monumental work. Professor Latourette has marshalled together an army of historical facts procured from hun-dreds of books, pamphlets, letters, etc., heretofore relegated to ob-livion. As an historian he is thorough, truthful, and deserving of commendation. However, as Catholics, we must take exception to some of his statements, for example, "Jesus seemingly gave no thought to the particular institutional moulds that the ideal human society would take" (page 29), and "Much in the accepted beliefs of these (Nestorian, Greek, and Roman Catholics) bodies was utterly alien to what Jesus taught." page 34). No exception, however, can

be taken to this. "Whatever its source, the Roman Catholic Church has possessed a vitality which has helped it to spread its message more widely than any other faith or religious body the world has ever known" (page 34). We call this "vitality" the abiding influence of the Holy Ghost in the Church.

Professor Latourette has made an honest effort to state the facts as he found them, without bias or prejudice. He has presented them in a simple, lucid, and pleasant style. With the reservations made above, we recommend the book to those interested in Chinese mission history as an outstanding work in that field. J. M. S.

The American Nation. By Richard J. Purcell, Ph. D. Pp. xii-740-xlvii. Boston: Ginn & Company. \$2.12.

One of the greatest difficulties confronting an historian seeking to commit to writing the fruit of his researches is the need for striking a balance between the often conflicting claims of truth and charity. To the writer of text books, especially for high school students, there is yet another consideration which must be carefully weighed. The student is to be taught not only past things, strictly as such, but also their value for patriotic inspiration. Hence the writer of a text-book has a duty of discrimination in the destruction of ideals. Myths must be omitted, even if not specifically repudiated. The account he gives must be a truthful one, containing the truth and nothing but the truth, even if it does not contain the whole truth, It is not necessary to relate scandal, however well-authenticated, provided that its suppression does not result in a real distortion of the entire perspective. Patriotism may often require this and charity always does. Yet there are limits even to the amount of suppression which can be admitted, for precaution must be taken against the possibility of subsequent reaction which may result tragically, as is exemplified by the popularity of Rupert Hughes' life of Washington after the pious legends of Parson Weems. Our political progenitors were not demi gods, though Jefferson once applied this flattering title to the members of the Constitutional Convention. On the other hand, they were not a sort of George IV-Tweed hybrid. The successful text-book writer is the one who tells plain facts plainly, paints a substantially true picture and avoids any unnecessary disillusionment. Some there must be, since so much patriotic idealism is based upon fantastic legends.

Dr. Purcell has succeeded admirably in making his book conform to these canons and it meets the needs of those for whom it is designed, the boys and girls of our Catholic high schools, and we wholeheartedly commend it to those charged with their administration.

The book tells the story of the growth of our country from its colonial period, with a brief account of the preceding era of exploration, and carries the story as far as 1927. To our mind, the best part of the book is that devoted to the colonial era for herein Dr. Purcell, while recognizing the valuable contribution of New England to the growth of the Republic and its institutions, does not subscribe to the all too frequent panegyrics of New England, that is to say, Puritan and Protestant, perfection. The presentation of fact and theory is most satisfactory, especially in regard to the causes of the Revolution. In fact, the entire book is written with a refreshing frankness, especially in the matter of the War with Spain and our relations with Mexico.

Since the book is intended for Catholic high schools, Dr. Purcell has appended to each section a summary of the growth and activity of the Church doing the period under review, without making extravagant claims as to the Catholic contributions to the national cause. These summaries are admirable.

There are, however, certain debatable points. The issues of the War between the States were more involved than Dr. Purcell intimates. Further, in estimating the chance of Southern success, attention should have been drawn to the expressed willingness of many Easterners, in the words of Greeley, to "let the erring sister depart in peace." Many will be dissatisfied with the sections devoted to the Peace negotiations after the Great War. The picture of the helpless Wilson at the mercy of Clemenceau, Orlando, and Lloyd George is hardly in accord with the facts, as such a work as Tardieu's "The Truth about the Treaty" shows. Also sufficient attention is not drawn to the positive good accomplished by the Treaty while too much emphasis is put upon the apparent land grabbing. The attempted "stealing of the left bank of the Rhine" had at least the justification of military necessity and the approval of Foch. This is not mentioned. Perhaps it is as yet too early to accept, as Dr. Purcell seems to do, the conclusions of the revisionists in regard to the origins of the war, for they seem to be too greatly influenced by dissatisfaction with the results of the treaty to be wholly impartial.

In regard to the purchase of Alaska, we draw attention to the "Letters of Franklin K. Lane" (pp. 260-1) where a circumstantial account is given of the purchase which indicates that two drafts were given to Russia, one for \$1,400,000 for Alaska and one for \$5,800,000 for the expenses of the Russian naval demonstration.

We consider this book to be far the best of its kind which we

have seen. The style is to be commended; there are no purple patches, but a series of short crisp sentences well calculated to impress their content upon the reader. The book is balanced and impartial and shows a sound grasp of the vast importance of economic progress in the development and growth of the United States, interpreting the data in the light of Catholic ethics. The reading lists form one of the most satisfactory features of the book. They will be of great value both to student and teacher. The illustrations are excellent and are far less hackneyed than is customary in similar production. We trust Dr. Purcell will soon be called upon to issue a second edition, for his book could profitably be established as the standard for use in our Catholic high schools. _____ A. M. T.

The Creator Operating in the Creature. By the Rev. Henry Woods, S. J., Ph. D. Pp. 218. San Francisco: Gilmartin Company.

The Creator Operating In The Creature is a work whose professed purpose is to bring to us a clearer knowledge of God and His works. "Man is created to know and love God. This is childhood's first lesson. In it is summed up human life. We live in time to attain the bliss of eternity. This, Our Lord tells us, is for wayfarers of earth, 'to know the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom He has sent' (John, xvii,3). For to know God rightly is to love Him."

The author, who is Emeritus Professor of ethics in the University of Santa Clara, has partly accomplished what he set out to do, namely, to make us know God and His operations in creatures. He touches on many things that cannot be completely and definitely solved by natural reason since God would no longer be God if the finite mind of man could completely understand Him.

The chapters follow one another in logical order starting from some preliminary notions of actuality and potentiality and proceeding through a consideration of things in the natural order to those of the supernatural order. In explaining "Providence in Prevision" the author makes use of the "middle science" theory and this with its necessary consequences follows through into the next chapter where he deals with "Providence in Execution." His method of treating miracles attracts one's attention and holds it from the very beginning. The treatise on man as an individual is followed by a consideration of man as a member of society, the operation of the "Creator in Society." Here the author exposes the various theories on the origin of the State, the Social Contract Theories of Hobbes, Rousseau, etc., and refutes them with the Catholic doctrine as deduced from the *Summa Theologica* and the *Summa Contra Gentiles* of St. Thomas. Father Woods next proposes for our study man elevated to the

supernatural state and in this he brings forth such topics as sanctifying grace, actual grace, the sacraments and justification. The last chapter "Creatures in God" explains mysticism in a popular style.

The mechanics of the book are simple enough but very interesting. Each chapter is introduced by quotations, mainly from the *Summa Theologica* and the *Summa Contra Gentiles*. Quotations from the other works of the Master would have added much weight to different subjects as for instance from *De Regimine Principum* in the chapter on the State. The author builds upon solid foundation when he uses the Angelic Doctor but as an eminent Thomist, A. Massoulie, has said "*Divus Thomas sui interpres.*" In some chapters he starts with the principles laid down by St. Thomas and in others he uses the quotations from St. Thomas as arguments from authority.

The book is very well written and worthy of the reader's closest attention. The matter treated is most profound and the method is clear with numerous examples drawn from life to bring out the doctrine.

J. I. R.

The New Fascist State. By Edwin Ware Hullinger. Pp. xiii-298. New York: Rae D. Henkle Co. \$2.50.

The scope of this book is threefold: to tell what Fascism is; to set forth the results of Fascism; to attempt a forecast of the future of Fascism and its relation to world peace.

The so called siege of Rome in October 1922 led to the Premier's resignation, and to Mussolini's assumption of the office. This put Fascism in a position of power; and soon followed the application of the doctrine of energy and organization to the lethargic chaotic condition of Italy; which doctrine is termed by the author as the philosophy of Fascism.

The Fascist state, all-dominant as the results of the coordination of the economic, social and political departments and their subordination to the head, has produced in the economic, industrial and agricultural conditions of Italy and its provinces results that are truly amazing, considering the brief period of the control. The author in treating of Mussolini and the Church points out the importance of the question and treats the question fairly.

As the author says, a forecast of the future of Fascism can be only probable. "The odds of success are in Mussolini's favor" but "the day will come when the Fascist order will have to change its political technique or leave Rome." War will not come; at least it will not come in the near future.

Mr. Hullinger has given us a very readable and also informative book. What he calls the philosophy of Fascism, however, is but a

phenomenon of Fascist philosophy, as is apparent from a perusal of the exposé of the political doctrine of Fascism by Alfredo Rocco, August 30, 1925, and endorsed by Premier Mussolini. L. M. C.

Economic Foreign Policy of the United States. By Benjamin H. Williams, Ph. D. Pp. xi-425. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co. Inc. \$5.00.

In a scholarly work Professor Benjamin Williams of the University of Pittsburgh, has produced a very useful and important contribution for the student of international economic problems. Dividing the work into two parts, the first entitled "The Diplomacy of Investment," Professor Williams in a very orderly fashion presents the background and principles of investment diplomacy; he shows how the world war changed the American nation from a debtor to a creditor nation. In the following chapters he takes up the different phases of economic problems. He points out the manner in which political encouragement helps capital. He gives general principles of American protection to investments abroad. In the final chapter of the first part he presents the question of interallied debts and thus concludes, "There are few responsible Americans who believe that the debts should be cancelled forthwith and without some consideration in return. It seems however, that wise statesmanship would stand ready to participate in a general readjustment in which reparations, the debts and other economic disabilities would be subject to such revision as would appear calculated to advance the best interests of the world."

"The Diplomacy of Commerce" is the title of the second part. Here Professor Williams gives an historical aspect of commercial diplomacy; then treats such interesting questions as bargaining tariff laws, the open and closed door policies, the shipping policies, raw materials and methods used to combat monopolies. In a final chapter he visions the economic diplomacy of the future and states that "a farsighted view of economic consequences is essential to the practical man, the present is vastly more important than the future." He wishes that generations to come to be given some consideration in settling economic diplomatic situations and not be guided by the present policies. For the "present political influences set up by present policies may have an enormous economic meaning for the future." He urges that "a world outlook and intelligent cooperation in world affairs are necessary to satisfactory participation in future world business."

A very thorough index and extremely valuable bibliography are real helps to those students who may wish added information on these modern economic problems.

R. G. Q.

The Hohenzollerns. By Herbert Eulenberg. Translated by M. M. Bozman. Pp. viii-364. New York: The Century Company. \$4.00.

This is the story of the descendants of the burgrave of Nuremberg, whose dignity and dominions waxed greater and more extensive as they acquired, in the roll of centuries, the mark of Brandenburg and the Kingdom of Prussia, until at their zenith they sprawled over the confederation of states and colonial possessions which made up the late German Empire. Primarily, it deals with the dynasty of the burgrave, Frederick VI, from the accession of that enterprising lord to the electorship of Brandenburg in 1417, to the fall and flight of Emperor Wilhelm II, self-exiled at Doorn, Holland; but on occasion Herr Eulenberg devotes a chapter to Hohenzollerns who occupied no throne, such as Prince Louis Ferdinand (1772-1806), or Ernst von Wildenbruch, poet and playwright. The chief characteristics of the royal family, as unfolded in these pages, are, first, the persistent tendency of heirs-apparent to be at loggerheads with their reigning fathers, and, secondly, the inability of the whole sequence to rise above a rather low level of intelligence, particularly in matters political and military. If this second defect cannot be imputed to Frederick the Great (1712-1786), the resourceful and ambitious 'fighting-cock of Europe,' it is certainly true, with a vengeance, of the last Kaiser, who, in the author's mind, as we interpret it, was nothing more or less than a crowned jackass.

At first blush, the work appears markedly sketchy and episodic. Add to that the general tone of dissatisfaction and the unsympathetic manner which the author adopts towards his characters, and you have charges to which the book is most amenable. But in regard to the first, it must be borne in mind that any history of a royal house, straining to encompass in one volume of less than four hundred pages the movements and events of five hundred years, must necessarily lean heavily toward condensation and abridgement. Perhaps, Herr Eulenberg has not been as happy in his choice of material as one could wish. That aspect of the work might well be argued. At any rate, he has offered a quantity of enlightening details about a dynasty which is of no little interest just at present; and for that service we are grateful. It can scarcely be denied that the author's attitude toward the Hohenzollerns is always captious, at times openly abusive. He has registered the views of an out-and-out republican toward a line of kings and emperors who ruled his people with small wisdom and much blundering, and, in the end, brought that people to disastrous circumstances. If the German nation has accomplished anything, it is due to its own inherent capabilities and in spite of the Hohen-

zollern incubus, with which it was saddled all too long. A more sympathetic historian might find less to censure and more to applaud than the liberal-principled Eulenberg, but it does not follow that such a treatise would be more in accord with the real truth. The final word has not been written on this subject, nor will the perfect portrait of these kings and kaisers be accomplished until many hands have made a trial at it. At present, this book offers much information, interesting and timely, and Herbert Eulenberg and his able translator, M. M. Bozman, have made a step in the right direction. D. B. McC.

The Nature of the Physical World. By A. S. Eddington, M. A., LL. S. Sc., F. R. S. Pp. 353. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$3.50.

Professor Eddington has given us in this volume a remarkable book. The author is an eminent scientist, an astronomer, who has accomplished pioneer work on the frontiers of science. He presents the new findings of the physical sciences in a compelling way, and though he knows he is competent to pass judgment on the data of his own field, he does not presume the right to dogmatize in the realms of philosophy and religion. In fact, whenever he enters these domains, which he concedes to be extra-territorial to the domain of science, he does so with a misgiving and trepidation that speaks well for the new order of things. When scientific authorities such as Sir William Bragg, R. A. Millikan and Professor Eddington openly acclaim that the physical sciences, as science, must pursue their paths wherever they may lead, but that the larger view of the universe must be left to philosophy, they are but confirming what Scholastics have always held, namely, that new "scientific developments provide new material for the philosopher." And this has been the avowed and "principal aim" of Professor Eddington. Would that his successors in the Gifford Lectures at the University of Edinburgh might continue to render the same valuable and unbiased service to the cause of science, philosophy and religion. The present work probably registers the high-water mark in the Gifford Lectures.

Beginning with the downfall of "Classical Physics," the first eleven chapters of this work are devoted to a truly fascinating survey of the constant change in the scientific thought of the past two decades as has been manifested by the new physical theories concerning Relativity, Time, Gravitation, the Quantum Theory, and Man's Place in the Universe. Here, the author, by reason of his personal touch and candid treatment of the matter, together with his substitution of fresh illustrations in place of the usual mathematical formulae and machine-made expressions of thought, clarifies and enlivens the

more abstract and difficult parts of his subject, thus succeeding in telling people much that they want to know on these subjects, and in such a way that it can be understood.

The reader should always bear in mind the author's oft repeated injunction that there is nothing final about the findings of science which he has here recorded. Thus, Chapter XII on "Pointer Readings" is an admirable piece of work in which is explained the nature of exact science. Its purpose is not to attempt an explanation of reality, but only to describe in an orderly fashion the phenomena it witnesses. Its results are set forth in mathematical series of relationships. Science, therefore, is not concerned with the essence of the things with which it deals, but merely takes note of things as concrete facts. It registers and catalogues these facts, giving them a symbolic language in which they can be suitably expressed. Those who imagine that exact science is all-sufficient for the description of the universe are thus doomed to keen disappointment if they are seeking such a confirmation from scientists of the author's calibre.

He also lays low the mechanistic-deterministic spectre of a necessary conflict between science and religion. For the association of science with materialistic philosophy, as well as the deterministic character which has hitherto been attributed to physics, are both rejected on the latest findings of science, thus eliminating what formerly constituted the difficulty of reconciling scientific determinism with doctrines of human free will and responsibility. He also avoids the pitfalls that others have so frequently dropped into in attempting to base religious and philosophical truths upon the latest scientific theories. To quote his concluding words, "The religious reader may well be content that I have not offered him a God revealed by the quantum theory, and therefore liable to be swept away in the next scientific revolution."

This volume contains much valuable thought. It marks an epoch in the new attitude that science is taking in relation to philosophy and religion. However, this work demands an unprejudiced and discerning reading which will distinguish between what is scientific in character and what is merely the personal view of a scientist. M. M. S.

The American Year Book (1928). Editor, Albert Bushnell Hart, LL. D., Pp. xxix-892. New York: The American Year Book Corporation. \$7.00.

The scope and purpose of *The American Year Book* as indicated by its subtitle is to present A Record of Events and Progress for the Year. The most recent edition offers, in addition to a brief history of America for 1928, an account of the organization and conduct of

the business of the country together with a summary of the social, scientific and educational progress for that period. The book is divided into seven parts or general headings as follows: Historical, American Government, Government Functions, Economics and Business, Social Conditions and Aims, Science—Principles and Application, and The Humanities. Each of these parts has several subdivisions varying according as the nature of the subject matter treated demands. We find such titles as, The Presidential Election of 1928, The United States Foreign Service, Expenditures and Budgets, Highways and Motor Roads, Conditions of Labor and Labor Organizations, Mathematical Research and Analysis, Dynamic and Structural Geology, Philosophy and Sociology.

The publication is made possible by the encouragement and support of The New York Times Company and is based on an organization of forty-five persons, each chosen for the purpose by a recognized society of national standing in the particular departments treated. Through the organization represented or through the personal knowledge of the editor, writers of acknowledged authority are invited to epitomize the progress of the year in their respective fields, and consequently, the list of contributors includes some of the greatest authorities in American history, government, finance, engineering, business, literature, education and the arts.

A splendid feature of the book is the insertion at the end of each division of a brief list of Cognate Societies of national scope which relate to the subject matter of each division, together with their addresses, so that those engaged in research may know to whom to apply for further information. There is a general index of subjects treated and a pleasant absence of page after page of statistics. Naturally, in such a small volume the subjects could not be treated in all their fullness and in the condensing, the spirit of fairness and non-partisanship has prevailed; and throughout, great care has been devoted to the establishment of the authenticity of the facts. The volume will prove a great help to those engaged in specific research.

L. E. N.

A Hundred Years of Catholic Emancipation. By Denis Gwynn. Pp. xxxi-292. New York: Longmans, Green & Company. \$4.00.

Catholic Emancipation. A Volume of Essays by various writers with an Introduction by His Eminence Cardinal Bourne. Pp. ix-281. London: Longmans, Green & Company. \$4.00.

The centenary of Catholic Emancipation is the occasion for these two books which tell the story of the development of the organized life of the Catholic Church in England since it came out of the catacombs a hundred years ago. The first is the sequel

to the author's *The Struggle for Catholic Emancipation*, reviewed in our last issue, and is of the same popular type. The story is told in an easy readable style and covers the high points of a growth, the only rival of which is to be found here in America, if here, for the Church in England enjoys a prestige to which we can hardly lay claim. Mr. Gwynn's work shows an admirable freedom from bias, he faces facts as they are, sees the future sanely and distributes praise and blame with a fine impartiality. It covers the period by means of a connected narrative. This the second book does not, since it consists of a series of essays which will repay careful study. Mr. Gwynn's book will serve as an admirable introduction to these essays.

The second volume consists of thirteen essays and an introduction by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, a worthy successor to that remarkable trio, Wiseman, Manning and Vaughan. Such a line would be hard to surpass and, under God, therein lies the reason for the marvellous development of the Church in England during the past century. The essays cover the various fields of Catholic activity and are written by men and women of proved competency, specialists in their subjects. All are adequately written though there is considerable variation in the degree of literary polish. From this point of view, no less than that of its subject matter, the outstanding essay is that of Monsignor Barry. He, the greatest of Newman scholars, has written a sequel to the great sermon on the "Second Spring" which is little, if at all, inferior to that masterpiece. We commend a careful reading of Archbishop Goodier's estimate of "The Catholic Church and the Spiritual Life." Those interested in the problem of Catholic Education will find much of interest in Sir John Gilbert's essay, though they will probably feel that, compared with the lot of Catholic Schools in the United States, that of those in England is favorable. To many perhaps the article on "Catholics in Public Life" by Viscount Fitzalan will be of supreme interest. The author is a member of the Howard family which typifies, as does no other, Catholic service to the nation, and was elevated to the Peerage for his own outstanding service. The article is not without its application to things American. Father Herbert Thurston, S. J., is the author of a most interesting article on the "Statistical Progress of the Catholic Church" in England, written with unusual conservativeness. The concluding article, entitled "The Outlook," is the work of a man whose conversion to the Faith some years ago is the measure of its power over the intelligentsia of England. I mean, of course, Mr. G. K. Chester-

ton who writes with his usual penetrating insight and no small degree of his unusual optimism. Space does not permit of the mention of the other essays, each of which will repay careful perusal. The book is a worthy memorial of the anniversary to whose celebration it gives the key-note and the explanation.

A. M. T.

DIGEST OF RECENT BOOKS

RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, EDUCATION: The Catholic Religion, by Rev. J. H. Burbach, is a richly illustrated exposition of the Catholic faith written for child and convert, but most useful for the average adult Catholic also. It contains a simple exposition of the Apostles' Creed, the Commandments of God, the precepts of the Church, Grace, the Sacraments, Indulgences and Sacramentals. It is a juvenile primer of practical theology. (Rev. J. H. Burbach, \$0.80).

Living Forever, by Josephine Brownson, is a rich and simple amplification of Catholic doctrine concerning the Sacraments, Sin, Grace, Indulgences, Vocations and Church Government. It is useful as a supplement to make the cold and forbidden catechism appeal to the child's imagination and heart, as well as to his intellect. The style and illustrations indicate the genius of an experienced teacher of the young. (Macmillan).

The Mystery of the Kingdom and Other Sermons, by Rev. Ronald Knox, M. A. The name of the author is sufficient recommendation for this book. Those who are acquainted with Father Knox's writings will not be disappointed in his latest work. It is the kind of a sermon book that the author of *Why I Am a Catholic* would write. (Longmans, \$2.00).

One of the most useful of recent books which could well find a place on the shelves of the priest's library is the **Jurisdiction of the Confessor** by the Rev. James P. Kelly, J. C. D. Father Kelly divides his treatise into two parts, one dealing with penitential jurisdiction in general, and the other with that jurisdiction in particular. After a few preliminary remarks he sketches, in the first part, the history of the Church's penitential discipline and the regulations of the present code of canon law on ordinary and delegated jurisdiction and on reservation. In the second part, the author takes up the "particular grants of penitential jurisdiction given by the code" and considers them under three titles, pertaining, respectively, to grants to all priests in certain circumstances, to all confessors in certain circumstances, and to pastors and missionaries. The authority of the work is strengthened by the preface of Msgr. Bernardini of the Catholic University. Its utility is enhanced by an extensive index. (Benziger, \$2.50).

Protestantism in the United States, by Archer B. Bass, A. M., Th. D., is a timely and interesting survey of the status of Protestant religions in this country. In the first part of the book, after giving the European background of Sectarianism, the author shows how the seed sown during the Reformation has literally grown wild in the soil of the New World; Protestant sects in this country having reached (by 1916) a total of one hundred and fifty-four. Dr. Bass then presents what he considers the good and evil effects which have followed upon this division and subdivision of Churches. The second part of the book is a hopeful study of the beginnings, the present extent and the possibilities of a movement for coöperation among the Denominations in the United States. The subjects are treated with broad sympathy and without bias. We regret, however, that in Part I, the author was not more critical in the selection of his historical data. For instance, on page 3 we find, "All Roman Catholic settlement in North America prior to and including those of the sixteenth century

fell into dismal ruin and were, therefore, of no permanent value." What about the Catholic missions in Mexico and New France? Then again, on page 6 we meet the usual unfounded claim that Savonarola was a Protestant. There are a few other such inaccuracies but in spite of them, Catholics will find here a valuable source book and interesting reading. (Crowell, \$3.00).

In the happy dress of highly instructing dialogue, Father J. R. Buck now offers the second revised edition of **A Convert-Pastor Explains**. Among its thirteen chapters are to be found such timely captions as: "Why A Church," "Marks of the Church," "Confession," "Uplifters and Indulgences," "The Blessed Sacrament," "Catholics and the Bible," and "Mixed Marriages." The almost incredible display of ignorance as regards Catholic truth and practices here in our own country within the past twelve-month is indeed ample justification for the re-appearance of a work of this nature. The author, a convert and a priest, thoroughly understands the position of those outside of the Church: their doubts, mistrust of things Catholic, the bugaboo of Papal aggression in the United States, their "honest bigotry." He also paid the price of his new found peace and happiness in the True Fold, and this in the exacting toll of loss of old friends, misunderstanding, and ostracism. Readers will find these truths, "ever old yet ever new," charmingly set forth in this volume. Even a casual reading of them will render a ready answer available when the truths of our faith are questioned, and when an intelligent exposé of these dogmas will characterize the practical Catholic and loyal American citizen. A more suitable book can scarcely be recommended for the use of the honest inquirer into the two-thousand-year-old claims and teachings of our holy religion. (Bruce).

To those entrusted with the religious training of the young **Religion Teaching Plans**, by Sister Inez, O. S. F., will prove very useful. The book contains valued suggestions and outlines, that are intended to improve on the old catechetical method. The selection of subject matter is left to the discretion of the teacher. These plans are based upon the soundest pedagogical principles. Religion classes have been popularized by their use and their practicability proved. (Benziger, \$2.00).

Science and Religion, by Reverend Thornton Whaling, is the title under which are published the *John Calvin McNair Lectures of 1928*. This series of lectures is given annually at the University of North Carolina. The present volume is a step in the right direction towards bringing order out of the chaotic confusion that is so common today whenever the relation between science and religion are under discussion. The author points out the rights of the physical and natural sciences, namely, limitation to descriptive formulae, to authority in their own field, and to the acquisition of new facts—all of which, when adhered to, and when kept within their proper domain, make for mutual help and understanding between science and philosophy, and between science and religion. Philosophy goes beyond the descriptive processes of the physical sciences. It synthesizes their material and findings, reducing all to their proper relationship with the ultimate and efficient cause of all things, God. Doctor Whaling goes this far with us, yet he weakens his whole argument and position by apparently grounding religion and our knowledge of God on religious experience. This is in reality, equivalent to making religion and our knowledge of God something merely subjective, or essentially of such a nature. There are other points of departure, such as his notion of good and evil (pp. 19, 20). Perhaps we are demanding too much of what is only a brief and popular statement of the case. However, because it is this, there is a greater need of defining terms, setting aside all appeal to emotions or religious experience, and showing clearly by an appeal to reason alone,

that there is no conflict, and that there can be no conflict between the physical sciences and religion. (University of North Carolina Press, \$1.00).

The Anatomy of Emotion, by Edward William Lazell, deals with factors which are potent in the behavior of every individual. To his subject Dr. Lazell brings a fund of experience gathered from his work in abnormal psychology and psychiatry. The book is begun with a discussion of the philosophy, origin, and conflict of the emotions. Dr. Lazell decides that, the emotions are basic bodily states of which conscious feeling is but the mental phase. There is no emotion without a physical change and no physical change without an emotion. The emotion arises from peripheral tensions produced by muscular contractions. Personality is largely a matter of the emotions, its development is the constructive evolution of protoplasm. With these general conclusions Dr. Lazell proceeds to a descriptive analysis of the constructive and destructive emotions. Love and fear are portrayed as the two great emotions having for their respective results, creation and destruction. Happily few of us are without emotions, and the book is designed to give the layman an insight into our common emotional life. The volume includes a bibliography and an index. (Century, \$3.00).

SOCIOLOGY: The New Citizenship, a study of American politics, by Seba Eldridge, offers a method to solve the question of the citizen's development. Seba Eldridge's prescription calls for a radical reorientation of popular interests. "This step alone," he says, "can make responsible citizenship possible." The prescription also calls for the construction of citizenship institutions designed to foster the intellectual and practical activity that alone can make popular government a reality. Primary group interests and relationship according to Professor Eldridge are potent to remedy this situation, for man develops the interest and intelligence requisite for efficient citizenship by organization into such groups. It is true that the good man is not a good citizen unless he preserves the specific knowledge essential to a good citizenship. This comprises adequate perception of the citizen's power and responsibility, and a reasonable degree of acquaintance with political institutions, personages and policies. The good citizen recognizes all these obligations and makes reasonable and continued efforts to fulfill them. Such a man possesses an adequate civic consciousness. Professor Eldridge's *New Citizenship* hopes to obtain this goal. (Crowell, \$2.50).

BIOGRAPHY: The recent publication of the life of Abbe Leopold Giloteaux by his brother Abbé Paulin Giloteaux is yet another reminder that the holiness of the Church is perennial and another striking testimony to the power of the Little Flower to raise up not only clients but, and this is of more value, faithful imitators of her life of immolation. The story is an appealing one compiled largely from the spiritual diaries of this good French priest who died only last year but who, it seems, is already a powerful intercessor in heaven for those who have recourse to him. The book also typifies the difference between the psychology of the English-speaking races and the Latins. One would hardly expect an American to attempt to spread devotion to his brother or even to dream of his possible canonization for as Archbishop Goodier has aptly remarked, "he looks on these things as non-essential, possibly dangerous." (Paris: Tequi, 12 fr.).

The Heroic Life of St. Vincent de Paul, by Lavedan and translated from the French by Helen Younger Chase, is an unusual and human biography of the "Saint of Charity." It relates the story of Vincent as shepherd boy of the Landes in the time of Henry IV; his return to the Church under trying circumstances; and his capture by the Turks who sold him into slavery. Before his escape he converted his Mussulman master to Christianity. Then followed his astounding adventures among

the sick, the prisoners and the galley slaves. Through his spirit the shaken country of France was refashioned; the Vincentian Fathers and Sisters of Charity were founded. The *Life* is one well worth reading. It is an interesting narrative and a noble drama. After reading it, one is bound to feel a deeper love and greater reverence for the saint, who, at the end of life could truthfully say, "My mission is completed." (Longmans, \$2.50).

The appearance of the ninth edition of **A Modern Martyr** published by the Catholic Mission Society of America, is sufficient proof of its ever increasing popularity. It is a book that can be easily re-read and still maintain a living interest. (Maryknoll).

"As a saint longs for the Beatific Vision . . . so did Johnson fight for truth." So Christopher Hollis strikes the key-note of the main thought gathered in reading his admirable **Doctor Johnson**. An intensely refreshing blend of lively narrative and understanding comment, interspersed with well pointed anecdotes, gives us a brilliant portrait of Samuel Johnson. It throws into relief, many noble qualities of mind and heart for which the "great Cham of literature" deserves to be remembered. Positing our familiarity with the Johnsonian anecdote and repartee recorded by Boswell, this biographical study succeeds in finding out "what was the philosophy from which came the great company of repartees—how far it was a coherent philosophy and how far it was mere prejudice." Convinced, against Macaulay and Carlyle, that Johnson's was an unprejudiced mind, the author agrees with Reynolds that "no man had like him (Johnson) the faculty of teaching inferior minds the art of thinking." Johnson's power of thought lay in his ability to make just distinctions which though they "were hardly ever original, were always lucid and always important." The influence of the Tory background, the importance of the distressing experiences of Grub Street, the message of the Rambler, the widely differing characters of the Johnsonian circle, are discussed with animation and discernment. Steering clear of the unreasoning attitude of Carlyle, the unsympathetic flashes of the sneering Macaulay, and the tendency toward dulia that Boswell indulged, Christopher Hollis has given us a highly entertaining and thought provoking biography, which merits a wide reading. (Henry Holt, \$3.00).

S. Francois de Sales, by E. K. Sanders, is a volume based on the works and correspondence of the saint with no reference to his miracles. A considerable part of the book is given to a biography written in a popular style. Here we follow St. Francis as an exemplary student, a zealous mission priest and a bishop sacrificing himself for the flock. The circumstances connected with the writing of the *Introduction to a Devout Life* and *A Treatise on the Love of God* are described in the latter half of the book. Some outstanding characters influenced by St. Francis and his writings are considered. Mme. de Chantal, Mother-Foundress of the Visitation, is the greatest triumph of the Bishop's personal guidance of souls. Their friendship rooted in the love of God proved a mutual assistance to heroic sanctity. The author, a non-Catholic, is entirely in sympathy with the Catholic cause, yet, in some instances her expressions could have been more Catholic in tone. (Macmillan, \$3.75).

A most remarkable and naive treatment of the Little Flower is to be had in **Saint Thérèse of Lisieux**, which comes to us from the pen of Mme. Delarue-Mardrus. Though not of the faith the writer draws for us a word picture of simple yet delicate beauty, that should appeal to those not yet interested in the story of the life of the greatest woman of modern times. The authoress's scathing denunciation of the commercialism surrounding the great shrine of the Little Flower, detracting from its religious simplicity, is commanding. Similar emotions are experienced at St. Anne's in Beaupré

and at St. Joseph's in Montreal. The clear thinking reader, however, will see through this. (Longmans, \$2.00).

MEDITATIONS: Prayer For All Times, by Pierre Charles, S. J. (Second series), contains thirty-three meditations on the manner in which God aids us in our daily struggles. It demonstrates the willingness of God to confer grace on us, and the necessity of coöperation on our part. The subject matter of this work is well chosen, practical, and interestingly developed. (Kenedy, \$2.00).

To Thee I Come is a book of meditations on the outstanding events of the life of Our Lady. Canon de St. Laurent repeatedly stresses throughout the one hundred and fifty pages of his work the efficacy of Our Blessed Mother's intercession; he wishes to fill his readers with that great love of Mary which all the Saints have had—that devotion which is most salutary, most comforting, and most secure. He expresses himself with so much conviction that those who might have been tepid in their devotion to Mary, cannot lay aside these meditations without resolving to be her more faithful clients. The present edition is a translation made from the French by E. Leahy. (Kenedy, \$1.50).

It is safe to say that the nature of today's boy is quite the same as that of yesterday's. This fact alone furnishes sufficient justification for again calling the reader's attention to **Ye Are Christ's**, by Joseph Rickaby, S. J. This work contains eighty-four considerations for boys, together with an epilogue on "Maria Mater Gratiae." It is written in a style which has proved at once appealing and influential to its youthful readers. The book examines most of the duties relating to youth's triple obligation to God, to himself and to his neighbor. Nevertheless the author has purposely refrained from connecting the different considerations, preferring to allow each to stand by itself, for, "Boys have no love for treatises." The successive editions which this work has seen, bear out Fr. Rickaby's judgement. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne, Ltd.).

The Sanity of Sanctity, by Father J. E. Moffatt, S. J., is a book of considerations of the all-important problems of the origin, purpose and destiny of man. In interesting and convincing language the author lines up side by side the things of time with those of eternity; the worldly wise and the truly wise are shown in their proper perspective. It is a thoroughly practical and common-sense volume, a book that may be read and re-read with genuine profit to the layman, religious, and priest. (Benziger, \$1.50).

DEVOTIONAL: Our Lady's Office according to the Roman Breviary is a splendidly printed and bound edition of Our Lady's Office for all Sisters who say the Office according to the Roman rite, and for lay people who are in the habit of saying the office. The print is large, yet the paper used keeps the volume down to a convenient size. The editors are the Rev. C. J. Callan, O. P., and The Rev. J. A. McHugh, O. P. To those familiar with their other works the names of the editors of Our Lady's Office is sufficient recommendation for the excellence of the book. It is their hope "that this explanation of the Office of Our Lady may not only positively help those who are accustomed to saying the Little Office, but that it may also contribute in a general revival of interest in this devotion to Mary which was so dear to the faithful in ages past." The text of the Office is accompanied by a thorough explanation. In the volume are to be found also the Office of the Dead and the Penitential Psalms. (Kenedy, \$2.10).

The Passion Flower of Konnersreuth, by Rev. Fred M. Lynk, S. V. D., is a graphic description of what the author saw concerning the world-known modern mystic, Teresa Neumann. (Mission Press Techny, \$0.10).

My Mass Book by the Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of

Mary, is a beautifully illustrated book of the Mass for the use of children. It is suitable for prizes or for first communion gifts. It is more than a mere instruction book, it is really a child's prayer book, evidently arranged by those familiar with a child's mind. The book is well calculated to keep the child's attention centered on the Holy Sacrifice. (Macmillan).

Dominican Sisters Office Book, prepared by Rev. John McHugh, O. P., and Charles Callan, O. P., is one of the finest of its kind. Revised according to the latest approved form of the Dominican Breviary, it places at the disposal of Dominican Sisters the treasures of choral and private devotions. Side by side with the Latin text it contains a fine translation in English. It is in a serviceable and convenient form and in large print. Besides the choral offices of the Sisters it contains many special prayers and devotions. (Jos. Wagner, \$3.00).

Our Spiritual Service to the Sick and Dying, by Edwin G. Kaiser, C. P. S., is a very useful addition to our literature on the proper preparation of the sick room with illustrations and directions for receiving the priest and aiding the dying for the reception of the last sacraments. The ceremonies of the last sacraments are given in detail and many indulgenced prayers to the patrons of the dying are included. (Benziger, \$0.20).

Sept Retraites de la Mère Elisabeth de la Croix (1832-96) are the precious legacy of a true disciple of Jesus-Crucified to souls who seek to be fast knit to Christ through immolation and reparation. This holy Discalced Carmelite Nun truly lived the life of her Crucified Model and in these pages of her *Retreats* she has outlined, at the command of her spiritual director, the secret crucifying ascensions which daily filled her soul to such overflowing. They are a concrete example of how divine grace works in souls that cooperate with it. By way of preface to the book there is a short biographical sketch of Mother Elisabeth, the Disciple of the Crucified. (Lethielleux, 18fr.).

MISCELLANEOUS: Unfathomed Japan, by Harold W. Foght and Alice Robins Foght, is an expository chronicle of Japan as found by two American educators. Mr. Foght went to Japan as the guest of the National Association for the Encouragement of Learning. His intention was to make a comprehensive survey of Japanese educatory methods and to gain a practical concept of Japan's social, economic and agricultural projects. The authors jointly make a study of the colleges, libraries and experiment stations; and by keen analysis, give an evaluation of foreign contributions to the Japanese curriculum. They invade the home and in their work offer criticism of the home life of Japan, of the status of the wife, her influence and mode of thought. Their views of the social strata, the *Geisha* system, the theater, the hotels and inns, of transportation and other native aspects of Japan make their book a lively and sympathetic travelogue. (Macmillan, \$5.00).

The Roman Question has been settled but the discussions which it has aroused will continue for some time. For those who desire to know something of the history of this question as well as the events which immediately preceded the signing of the Treaty and the Concordat, we would recommend **The Pope and Italy** by Father Wilfrid Parsons, S. J. (The America Press).

China Yesterday and Today, by Professor E. T. Williams, is a valuable work by one capable of handling a subject so complex and will be welcome by all students of oriental problems. The style is popular without sacrificing of the scientific value. This fourth revised edition bringing the work to 1929 takes in political problems that are vexing problems to China today. The key to the pronunciation of Chinese names is a notable addition. The careful reading of this book should give the student a valuable insight into the customs of the Chinese people as well as a good

knowledge of their political difficulties at present attracting the attention of the world. (Crowell, \$3.75).

Marriage in the Modern Manner, by Ira S. Wile and Mary Day Winn, represents another failure to solve the present marriage problem. This book assumes that all marriage laws are changeable and should be adapted to present conditions, though these conditions be evil. Divine and ecclesiastical legislation are ignored; while social psychology is proposed as the only guide. The social psychology of the authors is erroneous. (Century, \$2.00).

The Rt. Rev. Louis J. Nau, S. T. D., has compiled notes on **The Extraordinary Jubilee** of 1929 and published them in pamphlet form. In addition to instructions on the present jubilee indulgence, there is a true account of the historic jubilee proclaimed for the building of St. Peter's basilica, Rome, which was the occasion of so much controversy on the subject of indulgences. (Pustet, \$7.50 per 100).

POETRY: Catholic Influence on Longfellow, by R. P. Hickey, S. M., Ph. D., is another contribution to the many books on this subject; but unlike its predecessors it gives us a deeper insight into the part played by Catholicism on Longfellow. By combining the Catholic element and the sources of Longfellow a new phase of this study is placed before us. In this work his poems are divided into six chapters according to the Catholic influence of America, England, France, Spain, Italy, and Germany on his work. The book is well arranged and fills a chasm in the study of the American poet. (Maryhurst Normal Press, \$1.50).

Poetry for Junior Students, by Sister Anna Louise, S. C. N., is an excellent collection of eighty-five poems intelligible and interesting to children. Well chosen questions and notes increase its educative value. (Ginn, \$0.80).

Renouncement in Dante by Sister Mary Rose Gertrude, C. S. C., A. M., is a very interesting study of the spirit of self-denial in Dante. There are many examples of this characteristic element of Catholic poetry besides that of Dante. The work includes a comparison between Dante and Milton, representing them as the highest examples of Catholic and non-Catholic poets. It is a book for the layman as well as for the student in literature. (Longmans, \$1.75).

FICTION: The Testing of Al Bascomb, by Rev. H. J. Heagney, is a sequel to *Ted Bascomb in the Cow Country*. A story of the west and one which Catholic boys and girls will appreciate. It is not by any means an over-pious tale, which most children find so uninteresting; it has plenty of zest and go to it, and a touch of mystery. The chief characters are worthy of imitation, and strange though it may seem, the story lacks a real villain, yet there is much to fill in this seeming omission, an omission truer to life than otherwise. (Benziger, \$1.25).

A Native Argosy, by Morley Callaghan, is a collection of sixteen short stories, the last two being in the short novel class. Mr. Callaghan has endeavored to portray life as it is seen by him or as it has been told him. (Scribners, \$2.50).

Attila, by Paolo Ettore Santangelo, is an historical romance of the fifth century. It centers about Attila, the famous and great invader from the North. We are always interested in the happenings of those early centuries. When they are presented to us with the story of men and women, who like ourselves, knew the joys of success and the bitterness of failure, who loved and suffered, even as we do, their charm is complete. Such a book is *Attila, a Romance of old Aquileia*. (Crowell, \$2.00).

Joseph and His Brethren is a misleading title for H. W. Freeman's first novel for there is very little in common between the Progenitors of the "Twelve Tribes" and the very earthly heroes of the present tale. Mr. Freeman

evokes praise for the excellent manner in which he has portrayed his characters and for the power which he possesses to keep the reader's interest alive. (Henry Holt, \$2.50).

The Buffer, Mrs. Rice's latest novel, is a well written account of every day matter of fact life. The story is not of what might happen but rather of what does take place. It is a truly human story of human characters, one that will appeal to any young lady. (Century, \$2.50).

The King Murder, by Charles Reed Jones, is the Dutton mystery story for April. It is the story of the perfect crime, the work of the super-criminal. The story is written in clear pleasing style. The merit and popularity of the novel is manifest by the fact that it underwent three different printings in the first month of publication. (Dutton, \$2.00).

Among the recent novels **Hylton's Wife** by Mrs. George Norman, ranks a very prominent place. It brings out in a very interesting and creditable manner the time-worn question of the Church's view on marriage between a Catholic and non-Catholic. (Benziger, \$2.50).

DRAMA: Philip Barry, in his latest play, **Holiday**, a delightful three-act comedy, produced by Arthur Hopkins at the Plymouth Theatre in New York City on November 26, of last year, has given us an unusual and charming character study. It is considered one of the leading plays of the year. (French, \$2.00).

In **Night Hostess**, by Philip Dunning, the author proves himself an observant person with the power faithfully to write down that particular aspect of life which he has seen. It is the story of a real place and real people. (French, \$1.50).

Street Scene, by Elmer L. Rice, is one of the seasons best plays. It is an extraordinary and vivid portrayal of the comedy and tragedy of everyday life in one of the poor apartment buildings of New York. The cast of the play is large, but each character is vividly and faithfully drawn. The reading and theatre-going public are much indebted to Mr. Rice. (French, \$2.00).

Pilate, a poetical play on the Passion of Christ by Hilary Pepler, gives us a sympathetic study of the Roman politician who was strangely dissatisfied with his judicial work on the first Good Friday, and who, in his private profession of faith, calls himself "a puppet and a mighty show." Though easy of production, its value lies rather in analysis and explanation of that character best understood in our age of territorial government, than in pure dramatic power. In that it has made Pilate one of us, the play has achieved its purpose. (St. Dominic's Press, Ditchling).

BRIEF NOTICES: **Words**, Second Revised Edition by Rupert Sorelle and Charles W. Kitt, is an excellent study on the spelling, pronunciation, definition, and application of words. It is an excellent book for the teacher and pupil as well. (Gregg).

Exercise Blanks by the same author is an accompanying text book for the study of words. It is an arrangement of columns with the corresponding lessons as found in the *Words*. (Gregg).

American Cardinal Readers, Book One, is for use in Catholic Parochial Schools. (Benziger, \$0.75).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS: **Secret of the Cure D'Ars**, by Henri Ghéon. Translated by F. J. Sheed, with a study by G. K. Chesterton. The story of the saintly patron of parish priests. (Longmans, \$3.00). To be reviewed in the next issue.

PAMPHLETS: **The Missing Links**. By Francis P. LeBuffe, S. J. A commentary on Human Evolution. (American Press, \$0.10). **Meditation**, Primer Lessons for the Laity according to the Ignatian Method, by William I. Lonergan, S. J. (American Press, \$0.05). **God—The Cosmos—Man**, by William I. Lonergan, S. J. (American Press, \$0.05).