

## THE FRIARS' BOOK-SHELF

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**The Epistles of St. Paul With Introductions and Commentary, Vol. I. Romans, Corinthians and Galatians.** By the Rev. Charles J. Callan, O. P., S. T. Lr. Pp. 659. \$6.00. Joseph F. Wagner, Inc., New York City.

Holy Scripture is one of the chief sources of the dogmatic and moral teachings of the Catholic Church but it is not every one who can point out these truths clearly and show their practical application. At the first glance scriptural interpretation would not seem to be a very difficult task for our day, since innumerable commentaries and a vast number of books have been written on the subject. Despite this fact, however, every student knows what a difficult task the study of Sacred Scripture is and especially is this the case when we consider the Epistles of St. Paul. It is practically impossible, without some previous exegetical training and without the aid of some commentary, to obtain any adequate idea of the vast treasure of doctrine, both dogmatic and moral, contained in these epistles. Like his previous scriptural works, "The Four Gospels" and the "Acts of the Apostles," this first volume of the commentary on the "Epistles of St. Paul," measures up to the high standard which Fr. Callan has achieved in the fields of the commentator on Holy Writ.

This volume, containing the Epistle to the Romans, two to the Corinthians and that to the Galatians, is complete and thorough, providing all that is necessary for an intelligent and practical use of the epistles in the work of a priest. Moreover, from his long experience in the class-room and from his diligent and untiring scriptural studies, the author has given us a learned and erudite summary of the Epistles which is admirably suited for a text-book.

The general introduction, containing an account of the life of the great Apostle and the particular introduction before each epistle, enable the reader or student to acquire an idea of the time, place and the persons mentioned in the epistle. The special biography for each epistle will be found very useful to the advanced student. The dogmatic and moral teachings are clearly set forth and the critical comments are made according to the best manuscripts and commentators available.

This volume not only will be found invaluable to the ecclesiastic but will be very useful to the layman who may desire to understand more fully the teachings of St. Paul. Fr. Callan is to be

congratulated on his latest work and it is hoped that it will be found in the library of every priest in the country. —J. C. N.

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**Catholicism and Criticism.** By Pere Etienne Hugueny, O. P., trans. from the 4th French ed. by Father Stanislaus M. Hogan, O. P. Pp. 318. \$3.50 Longmans, Green & Co., New York City.

Fr. Hogan has done us no mean service by doing into English this excellent study of Catholic Apologetics by his learned confrère. Père Hugueny, at one time professor at the celebrated Dominican Biblical School in Jerusalem, has placed within reach of all Catholics a ready defensive weapon against the thrusts of modern rationalists. By employing exclusively the latter's sole arbiter, reason, our author succeeds in proving from an historico-apologetical standpoint, the reasonableness of our Catholic Faith.

The object, method and division of apologetics are first clearly outlined. Then follows a critical study of three great facts; the Christ fact: how Christ proclaimed and revealed Himself to be the Son of God, the mouthpiece of His Father; the Jewish fact: how His work had been divinely prefigured and the way prepared for it by Judaism; and the Church fact: how from the beginning the first disciples of Jesus were conscious of being that Catholic Church which Jesus willed, which was assured of His Divine assistance for all time. This latter fact, being more complex, is the subject of several chapters, and is studied in the light of the Gospels considered as merely historical narratives, and in regard to all those marvellous phenomena which accompany and secure the life and development of the Church throughout the ages. An examination of the legitimacy and conditions of the Act of Faith concludes this remarkable study.

Catholicism and Criticism is the answer of reason to the rationalist, and shows the true strength of the motives of Catholic credibility. We hardly need to mention that apart from the solidity of reasoning and impregnable conclusions contained in this work, a wealth of valuable historical material is afforded. And not the least attractive feature of the volume is the rapid style by which the subtleness of apologetics is popularized, and which the translator has succeeded so well in preserving.

This study has already passed through four editions in its original French, and we feel confident that this, its first English edition, will meet with no less enthusiastic response. —R. H.

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**Catechism of the Summa Theologica.** By R. P. Thomas Pegues, O. P., translated by A. Elred Whitacre, O. P. Pp. 315. \$2.00 net. Benziger Bros.

We are not surprised that the late Pope Benedict honored Father Pègues with a brief of praise and congratulation upon the "Catechism of the Summa Theologica." The work is worthy of such commendation. With the simple method of question and answer, the author expounds the highest truths of theology. He reproduces the whole Catholic doctrine as found in the "Summa" with all the truths and principles of philosophy; but first he strips this knowledge of scholastic phraseology and the intricacies of formal syllogisms. Thus, the explanations, propositions and arguments stand out in a simplicity and lucidity that will appeal favorably to learned and unlearned alike. Clearness and precision characterize the book from cover to cover. Our admiration is challenged by the skill that dictated so happy a choice and arrangement of questions. The work on the whole shows masterly handling.

As can well be seen, this Catechism will prove of incalculable use to all Catholics, especially to those engaged in the professions. This volume will enable one "always to satisfy every one that asketh you a reason of that hope which is in you." Priests will find in this Catechism a wealth of resource upon which to draw for sermons and other spiritual discourses. Verily, it is an encyclopedia of the best that can be found in Catholic theology.

Those desiring to make a deeper study of any question will find at the end of each answer the proper reference to the "Summa," where that topic is treated in all its fulness.

Wherever the Church has legislated concerning any matter, the sacraments, for instance, the author has cited the New Code of Canon Law. In this way the book is brought up to date.

Fr. Whitacre, O. P., the translator, has shown nice judgment in avoiding a literal translation, and making such adaptations as the nature of our language demands. —M. DP.

**The Psychology of Adolescence.** By Frederick Tracy, Ph. D. Macmillan Co. Pp. 246. \$1.50.

**Senescence.** By G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., LL. D. Appleton & Co. Pp. 518. \$5.00.

"One man in his time plays many parts, his acts being seven ages." Psychologists today find no fault with the poet's seven-fold division of life. The reason is not far to seek; for nature suggests it. Roughly speaking, man's span of years embraces the periods of Infancy, Childhood, Adolescence, Maturity, and Senescence; the last two have their seasons of advance and decay. This division is simple, and sufficiently accurate to warrant its use in special study. For those interested in the adolescent period, an instructive volume has recently been contributed by Frederick Tracy to the literature of religious and moral education. It goes without saying that this time of life is second to none in importance; and therefore calls for careful supervision, and prudent guidance. It is the period when bodily functions, attitudes of mind, and religious culture, take their definite trends, and move rapidly towards fixation; when youth, "sighing like furnace," is largely ruled by his passions and imagination. All the subtle and vague psychological tendencies that underlie these trends and condition them, the complexity of emotions that beset the young as they feel their powers blossom into maturity, have been carefully studied by Mr. Tracy. To his able analysis, he has added appropriate and valuable suggestions for those who must confront the problems of youth. Precisely this last phase of the book gives it a title to a permanent place on the shelves of pedagogical science.

Senescence, by G. Stanley Hall, recounts the impressions of an old man on old age. Written with a frankness and intimacy that only an old man would dare, it presents a philosophical and almost indifferent view towards death and the prospects of another life. The clear note of Christian hope is hardly to be gathered from its pages, and one feels relieved when the last chapter is done. Dr. Hall has managed to embody within his work a vast accumulation of facts, reliable but somewhat undigested. Their number rather than their scientific coordination is to be remarked. Their inferences at times are neither convincing nor deep; beneath his whole psychology may be detected a current of evolution. This present work practically exhausts the field



of senescence, and will remain a monument to the industry of its author. —E. B.

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**Principles of Social Psychology.** By James Mickel Williams. Pp. 430. \$5.00. Knopf, New York City.

The plan Mr. Williams has adopted is something new in Social Psychology. He bases his studies on the different dispositions of men. After carefully defining these dispositions, he shows how they work themselves out in the economic, professional, family, cultural, and educational departments of human life. How these dispositions react on the social group is well developed.

In his Ecclesiastical Relations, he should have been more precise in distinguishing between the objective truths of God, and the subjective dispositions of clergymen. His considerations on the attitude of the Church toward the labor question, and her accomplishments in theology need explanation. From his book one is lead to believe that the Church has given no attention to the labor conflict, nor has attained any superiority in theology. It is expedient, then, for us to call attention to the masterpiece in Catholic theology, "The Summa Theologica" of St. Thomas Aquinas. We mention also some Catholic authors on the labor problem: "Encyclical Letter of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, "The Condition of Labor." The works of Bishop William Von Kettler, John A. Ryan, D. D., and Joseph H. Husslein, S. J.

Mr. Williams gives sound arguments in support of his statement that the social relations of the group are determined by the motives of the individual members. Mr. Austin Hay, in "The New York Times," Oct. 8, takes exception to this, but it seems without reason. Social Psychology is a study of the net results of action and reaction between man and his environments. It studies not the group, as such, but the individual man, his mental life, his mentality, his experiences. We may have a group action, but no group mind, as a thing transcending the group. The social relations, then, of the group, must be determined by the individual.

Mr. Williams' book embodies valuable information on industrial problems, and contains much that is worthy of our admiration. It has its defects, but from a Social Psychological standpoint will be very useful. —A. McL.

**Sociological Essays.** By Dr. A. E. Breen. 2 Vols. Pp. 958. \$3.00 per volume. John P. Smith Printing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

This latest work of Dr. Breen comprises two volumes. A variety of subjects is treated but Socialism occupies a predominant portion. Among other topics dealt with are, Labor, Immigration, the State, Political Dangers, the Moral Law, Loaning on Interest. In fact, it may be said that practically all the various movements astir in the world are brought under consideration.

In an extensive way the author exposes the numerous movements that are agitating and poisoning domestic and national life. He cites the words of their exponents, and thereon builds up his judgments. His criticism, for the most part judicious, is at all times sincere and frank. Some may disagree with him on certain points, but his observations must be reckoned with in any discussion. The work shows that Dr. Breen has read extensively and intelligently on many topics. We know that its panoramic presentation of modern problems will make it useful not only to the average reader, but also to priests, who will find therein a storehouse of ready knowledge serviceable in preparing lectures and articles on these subjects.

The work is made up of so many and diverse subjects that the absence of a rigorous logical order can be excused. However, it would be better if the various aspects of the same subject followed one another in scientific order. The title is rather misleading for those who understand the full meaning of sociology, nevertheless it is a splendid compilation of data from various sources on various questions of the day on which the author's own valuation is interesting.

—R. G.

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**Preaching and Sermon Construction.** By Rev. Paul B. Bull, M. A. Pp. 328. \$2.50. Macmillan Co., N. Y. C.

The Rev. Paul B. Bull, M. A., a member of the Community of the Resurrection in the Church of England, has expanded into a book of three hundred and twenty-eight pages a series of lectures given to the students of Lichfield Theological Seminary on the science and art of preaching. He summarizes the experience of thirty-four years labor in the ministry. In presenting this volume, the author has in mind the young parish clergyman who finds it difficult to plan and construct a sermon. With the hope of alleviating the mental anguish of the preacher and the

suffering which finally falls to the lot of the congregation, Reverend Mr. Bull presents his remedy.

The dignity of the preacher, his manner of life, the need of prayer, sincerity, recollection, diligent and whole-hearted study make a gracious introduction. The Reverend Mr. Bull then takes up the main burden of his work and speaks in detail of sermons and their construction. His treatise is logically divided and carefully arranged, which make for clearness and pleasant reading. Sometimes by a skillful turn of his facile pen he describes in a humorous and refreshing way some concrete examples to bring out his idea. But best of all, he actually shows you what sermon construction really means; which few do.

Special stress is placed on the delivery of the sermon and on this point the Protestant divine has very many useful suggestions.

There is a little sarcasm to be found here and there throughout the book; which seems the result of old-fashioned Protestant prejudice and hostility to the Catholic Church. But we leave his errors to himself and take whatever truth we can. Nevertheless Reverend Bull willingly enshrines as models of sacred eloquence some of the greatest preachers of the Roman Catholic Church—St. Augustine, Oupanloup, Bossuet, Massillon, Bourdaloue, Didon and Lacordaire. \_\_\_\_\_

—G. O'D.

**The Problem of China.** By Bertrand Russell. Pp. 260. \$2.00. The Century Co., N. Y. C.

In his recent book, "The Problem of China," Mr. Bertrand Russell gives some really valuable information about the Celestial Empire. The days of Confucius, China under the powerful Mongolian Emperors of the Middle Ages, the effects and defects of western civilization upon China of the nineteenth and present centuries, and China at this very moment, are nicely presented.

As a historical work, that part of the book pertaining to the developments in China during the past century or two is of more value than Mr. Russell's treatment of the more remote centuries. This is greatly due to the fact that the symbolic language and script of the Chinese have undergone many changes throughout the ages, and the compulsory burning and total destruction of all books and manuscripts, save such as regarded the divine dynasty of the Emperor, have left very few trustworthy sources. The work gives us a clear idea of the Chinese, living in dire pov-

erty and almost incredible suppression through a great period, because of their blissful ignorance and faithful Emperor-worship—but extremely happy withal.

The friendship existing between China and America is contrasted with the mutually unfriendly feeling between the Japanese and Americans. In fact, Mr. Russell predicts a terrible war between Japan and America, in which, after nearly ten years of bloody fighting, America will stand forth victorious. The unimportant part played by China in the recent World War, and the reasons why unimportant, are clearly defined.

Mr. Russell would have us believe that China has no need of higher morals, but rather science, technical skill and industry; and that America is sending missionaries into the Celestial Empire in order to win the sympathies of the Chinese by evangelizing them,—then enlarge America's already fat purse. Mr. Russell may have a wonderful understanding of the pagan Chinese, but we fear he has a distorted idea of Christian charity, if he believes missionaries suffer privations and death in order to gain riches for posterity.

—R. L.

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**Madame De Stael, Her Trials and Triumphs.** By Andrew C. P. Haggard. Pp. 288. \$5.00. Geo. H. Doran Co., New York.

Mr. Andrew Haggard's "Madame De Stael" is an intimate, though not complete study of the life of one of the most brilliant and conspicuous women of the French Revolution. It deals with the three most important phases of her life.

First her love affairs; in which one is brought to see a real character swayed by an abnormal degree of passion; and brought to disgust by the ravages of its fires of allurements, immorality and divorce. Here, incidentally, one gets a glimpse of that degraded society which characterized France at that time as the most unchristian of the Christian nations. Going a step further, the author treats of her political intrigues, in which the incomparable erudition and craft of her mind were aimed at Napoleon, and others against whom she was prejudiced. It was during this time, failing in her attempt to number Bonaparte among her intellectual slaves, that stirring up her nature, "a whirlwind of fire, more flaming than all the volcanoes," she gave to the public from her fecund pen, such works as "Delphine" and "Corrine," political literary sensations of the time. The author then shows her in her brilliant salons, which she held in France,



England, Germany, Austria, and other countries of Europe, and whither she gathered the elite of those countries, who fell willingly prey to her conversational eloquence.

A fair knowledge of the French Revolution is presupposed on the part of the reader if he would enjoy its historical side. Although Mr. Haggard acknowledges that the society of the time was debased, nevertheless he passes no direct judgment upon the Madame's lawlessness; though indirectly her contemporaries are brought to do it.

In the preface the author alludes to her as "this wonderful woman." Her erudition and magnetic power might indeed be called wonderful but if she be judged by the proper norm, morality, she must needs be abominable. The old sore of the Inquisition and St. Bartholomew's day are touched upon by the Madame, and the silence of the author gives a little blow to Catholicism.

—D. M.

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**The Ethics of Medical Homicide and Mutilation.** By Austin O'Malley, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D. Pp. 280. Devin-Adair, N. Y. C.

During the past century there has been a growing tendency among scientists to put their faith in the shibboleth that ours is an age of specialists. This dictum has won a firm foothold in our institutions of learning, with the result that the mills of education are now exclusively employed in grinding out specialists. It is not with the principle itself that we would quarrel; but rather with its practical application. True, there is need for specialists today; but there is no room for those narrow specimens with which the present market is surfeited.

Dr. O'Malley in his latest work, "The Ethics of Medical Homicide and Mutilation," considers this abuse from the particular standpoints of the physician and the moralist. On the one hand we have the general run of physician, well versed in his own science, yet with a meagre foundation in the science of ethics; on the other we have the moralist, whether priest or minister or layman, well grounded in philosophy and ethics, yet quite ignorant of the basic principles of medicine. But these two spheres of human activity overlap: each requires the assistance of the other. It was with this idea in mind that the author has presented this work on the morality of medical practice.

The moral side of the work is quite sound and set forth in truly cogent fashion, while the medical side is presented without

such confusing technical language as would overwhelm the ordinary reader. Such vital problems as the beginning of human life, the time of death, abortion, vasectomy, marriage and infectious diseases, birth control, and a score of others, are carefully examined both in the light of morality and of medicine. The conclusions thus reached are such as will force themselves on the mind of every thinking man.

The book is Catholic in tone throughout, not, as we are told, "because morality is an asset of the Catholic Church alone, but because it alone pronounces officially on these medical subjects after careful consideration by competent specialists." It is not the intention of the author to present an exhaustive treatise either on morality or on medicine, but merely to examine their points of mutual contact. To this end we are first introduced to certain fundamental principles of medicine and morality, and later on we see these principles practically applied —J. L. C.

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#### DIGEST OF RECENT BOOKS

Until Pope Leo issued his Bull "Apostolicae curae" the question of the validity of the Orders in the Church of England attracted much attention and discussion. Pope Leo definitely settled the question as far as Catholics were concerned; but in condemning the English Orders he used only theological arguments. He disregarded his historical arguments not because he did not have them, but because he did not have need of them, the theological arguments being sufficient. Msgr. Barnes has developed the historical arguments in his **Bishop Barlow and Anglican Orders**. (Longmans, \$4.00.) The whole question rested on whether one William Barlow had episcopal powers or not. Msgr. Barnes has spent over a quarter of a century in examining first hand sources on the subject. There is much suspicious silence in official records; which is an argument, though not a convincing one. A stronger one is the clumsy interpolation found in the official books. An Anglican minister is today seeking a remedy for the sad effects of Bishop Barlow's deeds in the sixteenth century. **Unity and Rome** has for its end to bring all the sheep of Christ into one fold and shows from Church Councils and the writings of the Fathers that Rome has ever been considered first in honor, jurisdiction and the source of unity. (Macmillan, \$2.00). All must change to Rome, for she will not change to them since "she cannot do that and remain faithful to her charge." He has spoken truly. Please pray for S. D. McConnell. Until a few months ago he was the rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia. After serving as a minister for fifty years he fell into rationalism and broke into print with a very deceptive title, **The Confessions of an Old Priest**. (Macmillan, \$1.25). His spiritual dissolution is complete; it is so fundamental and universal that we will not attempt to indicate it. He gets funny towards the end of his book when he wants to start a new creed, "the religion of sensible men"; the sensible men being those who have ceased to attend church or have never done so. The more is the pity in that he seems to be sincere. There is a French work that touches upon such wanderings and errors of the spirit. **Les Secrets de la Vie Spirituelle** considers

the illusions into which men fall in their inner life. (Lethielleux, Paris, 10 fr.) The author attempts to invest himself with the person of the deceived and then suggests the proper remedies to be followed. His method is simple and clear, and his advice is plain and practicable. One might say that **Self Training in Mysticism** is plain, but not practicable enough. (Dutton, \$2.00). The Rev. H. L. Hubbard is prudent and wise in his direction of souls, but he is not sufficiently explicit. His work is more of an outline of mysticism than a training in it. The author is an Anglican clergyman, but his writings are so orthodox in matter and spirit that one would hardly imagine him other than Catholic were not his works dedicated to his wife. Another Anglican has given us a series of short practical moral talks that is at once neat and insinuating. The Rev. Samuel S. Drury in **The Thoughts of Youth** assumes the frankness and kindness of a father and speaks to the young men or girls as if they were his own. (Macmillan, \$1.25). His scope is vast, ranging from manners to recreation and whatever he touches he leaves it the better for having known him. Exception must be taken to some of his doctrine; as, for instance, on page 122: "He (Christ) found it necessary to go to church." Whose law bound Him? Rufus M. Jones sings high spirituality in a low tone. His **Spiritual Energies in Daily Life** teaches that God has a personal existence and is as near to man as man is to himself, since the Spirit of God ever abides in His handiwork. (Macmillan, \$1.50). Prof. Jones strives to awaken men to the consciousness of the possibilities this spiritual force offers him. A cleverer work for the betterment of the social order is **La Conquete des Hommes** by the Rev. F. A. Vuillermet, O. P. (Lethielleux, Paris, 7 fr.) The primary purpose is the reconstruction of weary France, but the methods it proposes are not limited to any nation. They are universal because they are Christian; they are old because they are Christian, but their eyes are not so dimmed by age that they cannot appreciate and choose the most modern means as the press, the lay apostolate and organization. In fact, its individuality consists in its energetic and progressive spirit.

One of St. Catherine's community of Dominican nuns in Kentucky has selected and arranged according to the time of the year **Thoughts from the Writings of St. Catherine**. (\$0.50). Each day has its separate gem of wisdom to serve as a point of meditation. The whole book is scarcely over a hundred pages and is bound in a convenient vest-pocket size. Religious will find **The Religious Vows and Virtues**, by Bl. Humbert de Romanis, not only an instructive discourse, but a daily book for meditation. (Benziger, \$0.75). Bl. Humbert, the fifth Master General of the Order of Preachers, was well qualified in science and sanctity to explain the virtues and vices of religious life, and to prescribe prudent remedies. This little treatise, like a tried friend, grows dearer with use. Father Garesche's latest book, **The Values Everlasting**, expounds the perpetuity of the interior life and the transitoriness of the things of this world. (Benziger, \$1.25). We were very much pleased with the solemn earnestness of Msgr. Touchet, Bishop of Orleans, in his **Retraites Spirituelles** (Lethielleux, Paris, 12 fr.) He edits twenty-one conferences which he preached to the women of the city of Orleans. His subjects revolve principally around the interior life, such as prayer, mortification and compunction. His expression is clear, direct and interesting. The Very Rev. Alexis M. Lepicier, O. S. M., has conceived and executed a novel plan of devotions to **The Fairest Flower of Paradise**, Mary. (Benziger, \$1.50). He divides his book into as many chapters as there are invocations in the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. Each chapter explains the invocation and applies the virtues of Mary to our lives. Then follow an exhortation to honor her in some special way, an example, a short story of the life of some person devoted to Mary or of some favor

granted by her, and lastly a prayer. The plan is novel and well thought out. Novel, without being disrespectful, is just about the term for the **Confessions of Venerable Father Baker**. (Benziger, \$1.25). Father Baker was an English Benedictine of the early seventeenth century. He wrote a spiritual autobiography, of which the present is a part, on his efforts to learn mental prayer. He rose and tells others how to rise from simple meditation to active and passive contemplation. One finds the first few chapters somewhat foggy, but like a day in Fall the later chapters gradually clear up. **Gathered Fragments** is a collection of contributions on frequent and daily Communion sent at various times to Catholic papers and magazines by F. M. DeZuelueta, S. J. (Benziger, \$1.50). As said in the Foreword, the volume makes no profession of saying the last word on this incomprehensible subject. However, its scholarly contents present an exposition, or rather, a commentary, on the two famous decrees of Pius X, "On Daily Communion," and "On the Age for First Communion." Those who are devoted to the Blessed Sacrament will find **Moments Divine** (Kilner, \$1.00) as interesting as it is pious. The Rev. Frederick A. Reuter, K. C. B. S., has happily mixed history and legend with prayer. Each chapter contains a story, a prayer, a spiritual communion, ejaculations and a Sacred Heart reading. **The Word of God**, by Msgr. Francis Borgongini Duca, S. T. L., is a brief exposition of the Gospels of Sundays and principal feasts, simply but attractively composed for popular instruction and meditation. (Macmillan, \$1.00). It appeals to the imagination through practical application and the harmonious mingling of church practices with incidents and quotations from the saints. A cunning alloy of cold drama and warm spirituality is the latest offering of Fr. Martin J. Scott, S. J., in **The Divine Counselor**. (Kenedy, \$1.75). Herein sound theology is moulded into simple and pleasing language. The work is a dialogue between Infinite Wisdom and questioning man—a fair imitation of the immortal *Imitation of Thomas à Kempis*. From the infallible mouth of God proceed solutions to vital questions, as eternity of hell, why the just suffer, necessity of confession. His chapter on temptation is a clever exposition of a question that troubles every Christian.

It is just like Father Callan, O. P., and Father McHugh, O. P., to be devising some new "efficient help" for the greater convenience of priests. Within the last few weeks they have issued **The Gospels and Epistles of the Sundays and Feasts With Outlines for Sermons** (Wagner, \$3.00). This is an Epistle and Gospel book similar in binding and type to the ordinary one, but containing with the Gospel and Epistle of each Sunday and holy-day an outline for a dogmatic sermon and another one for a moral sermon. These outlines, arranged to cover the entire field of dogma and moral in two years, are the "Program for a Parochial Course of Doctrinal Instructions" originally submitted at the request of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York and published in two volumes. Marc Dal Medico has issued a brochure on **Les Prédications de L'Apocalypse** that is certain to draw much attention (Lethielleux, Paris, 2 fr.) It seems that the author interprets the first twelve chapters as history of the Old Testament preparatory to the mission of Our Lord and the remaining chapters as prophetic of New Testament times. The most recent volume of the **Summa** contains the treatises on the sacraments of Orders and Matrimony (Benziger, \$3.00). It extends from question XXXIV of the supplement to question LXVIII. Father Michael W. Shallo, S. J., has attempted to adapt the teachings of St. Thomas to the mind and temper of the American college student. His **Scholastic Philosophy** follows the generally accepted scholastic divisions except that it treats of vegetable and animal life, including the lower faculties of man, under Cosmology (Reilly, Phila.). Creation comes under



the head of natural theology. The treatment is clear and concise and couched in language which gives a faithful translation of scholastic terminology. A valuable feature is the copious quotations from modern authorities to reinforce classical arguments. This is most conspicuous in his treatment of evolution. He lightly passes over the questions of the distinction between essence and existence and the divine concurrence. This is wise, since this book is intended for college students who would hardly get the drift of the discussion at any rate. Father Edmund F. Burke, M. A., Ph. D., has written **Acute Cases in Moral Medicine** primarily for the trained nurse, though his teachings may be profitable to all who are engaged in the care of the sick. (Macmillan, \$1.25). He first treats of the temporal rights of the mother and the unborn child—their respective rights to life. Then he considers their spiritual rights—baptism, the last sacraments and Christian burial. The latter part is especially worthy of praise, presenting as it does the principles and manner of procedure in baptism of necessity.

Dryden once relieved himself of the opinion that youth spoke in poetry. But it is rare to find a girl of ten who writes poetry. **Shoes of the Wind** (Stokes, \$1.60) is a delightful reflection of the world by the imagination of a child, Hilda Conkling. The poems are the simple, natural and lovely expression of childish thought. In **Down the River** (Holt, \$1.90), a narrative poem, Roscoe W. Brink has created a marvelous character in Belle, a woman with the plainness of the country, but with the soul of a poet. His realization of her character reaches such naturalness that, at times, he imitates nature in the mingling of pathos and humor in the same thing. Her life is dreary and her only support is her sense of the beautiful. In the section, "My Birthday," Mr. Brink seems to weary of being in character. "They (her friends) are God." "No Christ shall come between us." Pretty strong, and the whole speech is too much for an unlettered, even though poetic, woman of broom and pan. Cale Young Rice's **Mihrima** and other poems have an excellent spiritual air. (Century). **Mihrima** is a mystical drama of the sixteenth century, with the scene set in Jerusalem. It is powerfully written and contains beauty of thought and diction that rises to an unusually high degree, even though the plot be too idealistic for true mysticism. The lyrics are vibrant, intense and musical, containing lines which are unforgettable. We would place among the finest of the shorter poems, "The Jungle" and "The Great Seducer." It seems good to read poetry that really has thought behind it and not mere fantastic dreams of an ill-ordered imagination. No one could complain against the imaginative element in **The Veils of Samite** (Small, Maynard, \$1.50). Mr. J. Corson Miller is a well-known writer of magazine verse, and the contents of this volume have been gathered from many periodicals. They are mostly soft lyrics, with a sonnet here and there for a touch of elegance. His thought is high and noble without being too ecstatic. **Howdy All** is verse of the hail-fellow-well-met type. (Bobbs, \$1.25). All who are fond of Hoosier poetry will find amusement and diversion in it. Mr. William Herschell makes no great pretensions, but is satisfied to remove for the moment the cares of full-blown life and to take us back to lighter days of youth. More youth in **The Songs of Youth**. (Knopf, \$1.50). The title is appropriate, indicating the gayety, freedom and occasional haunting sadness of youth. The author has felicitous expression, beautiful free-flowing figures, an understanding and appreciation of nature, and the gift to make it live anew on paper. Her thought bids fair to ripen into rich maturity, but perhaps a more careful culture of each poem would hasten the unfolding of the Everlastings that she mentions in her delicate dedication. Professor Winchester in a treatise on literary criticism scorned even the possibility of illustrating a poem. In a degree, it is true that the imaginative inter-

pretation of one person is altogether out of variance with another. But poems can be illustrated with some success, at least, for Stella Langdale has shown this in an illustrated volume of **The Hound of Heaven**. (Macmillan). Any one familiar with the poem will marvel at the courage bold enough to attempt the illustration of such a mystical masterpiece. But by the happy grace of fortune and talent, the artist has drawn almost as mystically as Thompson wrote.

Since Dickens took in \$228,000 in gross receipts for his lectures in America and Sir Henry M. Stanley raised the bid for another \$69,000, it has become quite the financial fad for famous Englishmen to invade the American shores with a large, a very large satchel. And then they returned home to laugh (with a very broad vowel) at these deuced Americans. Thank Heaven, there is one manly Englishman who has visited us and has written the truth. Gilbert K. Chesterton returned from the States and wrote **What I Saw in America**. (Dodd, \$3.00). He tells us many interesting things in his own inimitable way; but one of his most sensible and practical opinions is that there is not and cannot be any such thing as an Anglo-American. He does not say that democracy is right, but infers that America must prove it. In short, he, of all the Englishmen who have risked the task, has given the most sensible word on America and Americans that we have seen. Brander Matthews has collected some of his essay which have appeared here and there and has issued them under the caption **The Tocsin of Revolt**. (Scribner, \$2.00). The title essay is a clear-headed and sensibly conservative criticism of the revolt in present-day life and art. The third essay develops some rather severe criticisms on the inappropriateness of Gothic architecture in America. The last two essays, the fourteenth and fifteenth, are thoroughly executed character studies of Roosevelt and Mark Twain. We have character studies and literary estimates of other men of letters familiar and interesting in **Sidelights on American Literature**, by Fred Lewis Pattee. (Century, \$2.00). Mr. Pattee cuts a strange figure. He is more than acquainted with American literature; he knows it. With this knowledge he sports strange fellows of iconoclasm, prejudice, passion and inconsistency. Longfellow is monkish. (It might be well to note that the author is very proud of his Puritan stock). What he approves in one is in imminent peril of being condemned in another. But though Mr. Pattee does not please as a critic, he can command our interest and admiration by his character drawings and the perspicuity and directness with which he discloses the substratum of the works which he considers. His mistake is less one of art than of judgment; he should tell us about his own thoughts and experiences like Mr. E. B. Osborn. The latter has collected and issued some of his essays under the title **Literature and Life**. (Dutton, \$2.00). They embody the whimsies, fancies, observations and pet theories of an alert English gentleman, who reads a great deal to good purpose, who has travelled and adventured somewhat with his eyes and ears open, and who loves the great outdoors. Some of his pieces are delightfully chatty things; some, such as "Accadie," "Love or Eugenics" and "The Greatest Poetry," are serious studies in things very much worth while. Some of his ideas are exasperating; some of the things he takes for granted are excruciating; but always is he interesting, stimulating and worthy of attention.

Stern old Seneca frowns down on us from two tiers of books and his scuffed dress indicates ill-care and neglect. To the side of us is a new book on this great pagan. **Seneca the Philosopher and His Modern Message**, by Richard Mott Gummere, Ph. D., endeavors to point out the influence of Seneca on the thought of his own and succeeding ages. (Marshall Jones). Professor Gummere eruditely succeeds. We must call his atten-

tion to one slip in his otherwise careful and learned work. He concludes the fourth chapter, "How He Touched the Mediaeval Mind," with the unqualified sentence: "But measure was never a virtue in the middle ages." On the contrary, one of the fundamental principles of the ethics of this period was: "In medio stat virtus"—virtue consists in moderation. The charge of lack of moderation is made against another of our pets, the Irish nation. Since a great deal of the news we receive from Ireland tends to substantiate this accusation of their enemies, Ireland's friends are interested in learning the truth about the internal condition of the little isle of big trials. **A Journey in Ireland** is nothing more than an unbiased description of the state of the country during the days of the Black and Tans. (Appleton, \$2.00). The principal areas of conflict are portrayed and the spirit both of the governing and the governed is illustrated from personal conversations. A genial neutrality does not hush a warm personal tone in the work. Katherine Tynan in **The Wandering Years** gives many striking stories of Ireland and its late revolution. (Houghton, \$5.00). She is engaged in arranging her reminiscences on living notable writers and distinguished social figures in Ireland and England, and this reminds her of numerous incidents that took place in Ireland. Her personal observations have the interest that always attaches itself to the conversation of a cultured and experienced traveller, W. J. Lockington, S. J., also tells us of the trials and sufferings of the Emerald Isle. He gazes into **The Soul of Ireland**, where rests that marvelous steadfastness of faith. (Macmillan, \$1.00). Whatever folly the Irishman or the Irish nation may have committed it has not been to barter "The faith their fathers held" for honor or position. The proof of this is brought forth in incidents of intense and vivid faith. Here and there the author shows a lack of literary taste, as on page 120; he is speaking of the Irish mother: "A follower of Christ, whose cloister is within the four walls of the home, wherein she reigns as a queen!" Nun or queen, or crowned religieuse? Spain shares with Ireland the name and air of Catholic tradition. In that romantic land there has appeared within our own day a phenomenon which has raised and divided much comment. **The Wonderful Crucifix of Limpias**, by Rev. Baron von Kleist, S. T. D., gives the history of this famous crucifix and its environs, and describes the pilgrimages which have become part of the scenery of the little village. (Benziger, \$1.25). Numerous descriptions of eye witnesses, written statements, cures, conversions, the attempted explanations of the manifestations, and reasons for this signal favor to Spain complete the last division. The canonization of **Saint Jeanne D'Arc** has occasioned many biographies on this interesting, romantic and saintly character. (Macmillan, \$2.25). Among the best of them the work of Minna Caroline Smith will take its place. The book professes to be a "mystical story"; but it is far more than that. Story, indeed, it is, told with the vividness and interest of a great work of fiction; but it is also an historical and spiritual treatise. The interpretation is splendidly Catholic and accomplished with a sympathy, reverence, and enthusiasm that speak volumes of praise for the sincerity and thorough preparation of the author. Another great saint and political figure, **Sainte Catherine de Sienne**, is ever and anon made the subject of a biography. (Lethielleux, Paris, 7 fr. 50). But it is seldom that we find any one showing such striking originality as the Abbe Jacques Leclercq. His study is interior, not exterior, and deeds and writings are used not for themselves, but as indications of the psychical physiognomy, if we may say it, of the saint. We now step over to the court life of England. **A Jesuit at the English Court**, by Sister Mary Philip, tells the life of a chaplain at the court of the oft besmirched Charles II. (Benziger, \$1.25). The Venerable Claude de la Colombiere was sent to England as confessor to

the Duchess of York, whose husband was the heir of the English throne; hence the title of the book. But the Venerable Claude is best remembered by his association with Saint Margaret Mary in the propagation of the devotion to the Sacred Heart. **Justifiable Individualism** bears on its "jacket" the colors of its lady; it is a protest against the mass play of modern social life to the neglect of individual culture. (Crowell). Like so many reformers who preceded him Professor Frank Wilson Blackmar has the mace of a knight for destruction, but carries the ludicrous instruments of a jester for construction. The old story of it being easier to destroy than to create; and it is awfully tempting to do something. His negative theory that the individual is being lost and lost at a loss in too much organized action, is quite true. But we want to know what to do about it. Professor Niles Carpenter, Ph. D., gives us the latest social cure. **Guild Socialism** advocates "industrial democracy, self-government for the workers and the abolition of the wage system." (Appleton, \$2.50). The primary purpose of guild socialism was the conversion of the trade unions of today to the thoughts and ideals of the craft-guilds of the Middle Ages. However, in its development it inevitably gathered around it the principles of other social systems, so that at the present time its basis is undoubtedly Marxian. Professor Carpenter does not hold this forth as a panacea for all existing social evils. Yet he maintains that there are here certain fundamental ideas which are vitally important, and which have not been touched upon by other socialistic schools.

The same qualities that went toward making "If Winter Comes" such a tremendous success adorn the latest work of the gifted Hutchinson. **This Freedom** has added excellencies for which we would search in vain in the pages of last year's best seller. (Little, Brown, \$2.00). The author has set out with the avowed conviction that a married woman cannot dedicate her life to a business career, and still do her duty to her husband and her children. Despite the fact of the author having a set purpose the characters never seem to be jumping puppets. In reading this book the reader must be on his guard against one thing: remember it is fiction, and Mr. Hutchinson is not a doctor of ethics, so do not start an argument. Equally as interesting as the preceding work is **Average Cabins**, by Isabel C. Clarke. (Benziger, \$2.00). The fact that the story centers about the sacred seal of confession gives sufficient assurance of intense attraction. The plot opens in the Eternal City, passes to the beautiful lake country of England for development, and reaches its denouement in London. Isabel C. Clarke has written many books and quite a few good ones, but in this she has met her best opportunity and has taken it. England is the scene of another entertaining novel of the past few months, **The Secret Glory**, by Arthur Machen. (Knopf, \$2.50). It is the story of English school life as lived by a lad out of touch and sympathy with the whole system. He had been initiated by his father into the mystical secrets of the ancient Celtic Christian Church whose tenets and practices exercised a profound influence over his whole life. There is very little action to the work, most of the space being devoted to the development of the mystical characters of the hero, possibly the author. Coming down to life as she is for most of us, we drop with an awful thud to the chatter of **J. Poindexter, Colored**, by Irvin S. Cobb. (Doran, \$1.75). Jeff is just a plain dull Southern negro, but through his simple cunning he out-wits a notorious gang of sharps, thereby aiding his master and gaining that gentleman's undying gratitude. The story is a frolic from start to finish, and must be especially interesting for the New Yorker, or, indeed, for any Northerner. **Cappy Ricks Retires**, or at least he tries to. (Cosmopolitan, \$2.00). Of course, he does not succeed, for that would put Peter B. Kyne out of a job; but Cappy does have a lot



of fun for himself and for us in his effort. Mr. Kyne has the happy faculty of seeing the best side of that queer thing we call human nature, and here he indulges that faculty to the utmost. **No Handicap**, by Marion A. Taggart lives up to its name in every respect. (Benziger, \$2.00). It is fiction mixed with just enough religion to make any reader wait for the finish. Two boy chums are enamoured with the love of a charming Miss. Both know that one must win and one must lose. The contest is finally decided without breaking the friendship of the boys. **To the Dark Tower** is a wild romance from the pen of Mark S. Gross, S. J. (Kenedy, \$1.75). Gerard Linton gives an account of what happened at the House of Jacques Cournet. The author's vivid portrayal of the dangerous and exciting encounters between Gerry and his enemies is thrilling enough to satisfy the most adventurous. But the manner in which the author presents his characters may not be so satisfying. Martin J. Scott shows his versatility by writing a novel, and a good novel, about the life of a choir boy. Barney's favorite song is **Mother Machree**. (Macmillan, \$1.75). Right there the book gets its title and a few friends. Barney is a good boy, but not a "goody," as the youngsters say. The whole touch of the book is gentle and inspiring, without being too idealistic. It might have been better if E. K. Seth-Smith had given a dash of idealism and wonder to **The Firebrand of the Indies** (Macmillan). The author calls it the "romance of Francis Xavier," but we doubt if the Apostle of the Indies would recognize himself. Not a word of a spiritual or supernatural character, and never a mention of the miracles with which his life abounded, even when they could have fittingly entered within the breadth of romance.

Father Finn is with his boys again. **On the Run** is as lively as any of his stories for youth. (Benziger, \$1.00). The plot is strictly up to date, being set in the Ireland of the Black and Tans. His hero is an American boy with plenty of mischief, vivacity and slang. The moral lessons are frequent and good, and are generally introduced by action rather than dragged in willy nilly. Benziger Bros. are to be commended on the reasonable price of this book. The action of **The Woods Rider** is high and varied. (Century, \$1.75). The author, Mr. Frank L. Pollock, is a bee-raiser and is accustomed to move swarms of bees from the lower Mississippi to the Canadian woods according to the changes of season. His story turns on this point. Three young Canadians come to Alabama to bring back bees to their own country. In the midst of exciting adventures with river pirates, they discover Dick's much desired bees. The next boy's story centers about the twin brothers of piracy, smuggling. **Scouting for Secret Service** is a warm and fresh recital of the experiences of two lads while helping to capture some opium smugglers (Kenedy, \$1.25). The story is full of color and action, a red-blooded tale quite within liberal probabilities and one that Catholic boys, or any boys, will take to with zest. **The Wonder Story** is the life of the Child Jesus, done into picture book. (Benziger, \$0.35). The text is simple and tender and is illustrated in beautiful colors.