

work of the boogian anarchic element, liberated in the chaos of the transition period. But I have evidence that shows that the Bolshevik Government has been working hard to restore law and order.

#### CONVIVANCE OF THE ALLIES

"We must not forget that the spark of revolution was kindled with the active connivance of the Allies. Two years have now elapsed, and the Government which has emerged has established not only law and order, but is carrying out a real program and shows distinct elements of permanence. One is, in fact, impressed by the almost bureaucratic orderliness of the Government.

"Take simple examples of everyday life in Russia. No one can deny the terrible privations, which will be manifoldly increased this winter owing to the illegal blockade of the Allies. It is frequently stated that life in Russia is anarchical and chaotic. I personally visited theatres, operas, concerts. Trams and cabs are abundant, and trains are running to time. They are slightly slower, but this is due to the fact that wood is substituted for coal fuel.

"The churches are untouched, and services were proceeding on the Sundays that I visited them. Fine works of art and statues are unlooted, with the exception of a few Tzarist statues, which have been replaced by the memorials of Karl Marx and other leaders of revolutionary thought. Anarchy cannot run trains, control an electric lighting system, theatres, communal shops, and scores of other parts of the economic machine.

#### REAL SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

"In addition, the Soviet Government has embarked on a real program of social reconstruction, and what is most important, a program of social welfare, public health and education. The medical services have been nationalized, and medical attendance is available to the poorest peasant. Lectures and exhibitions are now conducted throughout the country in order to instill into the minds of the Russian masses, by means of decorative posters and cinematograph pictures, elementary lessons in domestic and workshop hygiene.

"One of the most important sections of social welfare is that concerning child welfare. In the town and centres, creches, maternity homes, milk kitchens, and communal nurseries have been established. Exhibitions and lectures are also conducted on these lines by the Commissariat of Health. I saw in these exhibitions diagrams and models which would convey to the most illiterate peasant the elementary principles of child welfare, including such important items as washing, carrying, clothing, feeding, preparing milk, etc.

#### SOVIET'S SUCCESS ON ALL FRONTS

"And all this is being carried out in spite of the difficulties besetting the country. The Soviet Government is fighting and fighting successfully, on nine fronts.

"Those who are opposed to the communistic form of government are doing more by the blockade than by any other means to solidify this form of government. The effect is to engender a communistic unity among the people.

"The shortage of essential commodities has necessitated a rigid control similar to that which we experienced here during the War, and which is not far removed from Socialism. The humanitarian point of view is the most urgent. I believe that Moscow and Petrograd will only be captured after the bloodiest fighting ever witnessed. And even if captured I fear as much that which will happen afterwards.

#### WHITE'S GHASTLY TERRORS

"In Finland, it is officially stated that between six and seven hundred persons perished in the Red Terror, but over 25,000 workmen were butchered in the White Terror. The Red Terror may have been bloody, but the White Terror was ghastly. There are also, it is stated, between six and seven million Jews in Russia. I wonder how many of these would survive!

"By our present policy we are making friends of neither side in Russia. The reactionaries have their old associations with the German Empire. The Soviet Republic, although it has, time and time again, tried to make friends with the Allies—even at Brest-Litovsk it would have fought with the Allies against Germany—is not yet combined with the Central Powers. But it has everything to gain by speedy co-operation with Germany—German technical skill would be invaluable in assisting the development of the vast resources of Russia.

"The military spirit of the Red Army is now a revolutionary spirit. But remember the French Revolution! And see to it that a Russian Napoleon does not arise!

#### FOR THE PEACE OF THE WORLD

"Before the War we were awed by the phrase, 'Hamburg, Berlin, Baghdad! We may get to feel the phrase, 'Berlin, Moscow, Vladivostok!' For the sake of the peace of the world an early settlement is necessary.

"I believe that peace with Soviet Russia is already within the scope of sound, practical statesmanship. . . . —The Daily Herald, Nov. 6th.

#### THE BULLITT REPORT

Colonel Malone's statement, says the Catholic Bulletin, corroborates the report on Russia of Mr. W. C. Bullitt to which we referred last month. Interest in his report has

been again renewed by the efforts of Mr. Lloyd George to escape from the position brought about by Mr. Bullitt's action in communicating particulars of the position to the American Senate. Mr. George now refers to Mr. Bullitt as a betrayer of secrets; and as he had previously suggested that Mr. Bullitt was not a person to be believed, the latter was forced to refer to the evidence. Though now belated, some extracts from the Bullitt Report will bear repeating if only to show how closely they correspond with the later statement of Colonel Malone:

"Russia today is in a condition of acute economic distress. The blockade by land and sea is the cause of this distress and lack of the essentials of transportation is its gravest symptom. . . . On the other hand, such essentials of economic life as are available are being utilized to the utmost by the Soviet Government. Such trains as there are, are run on time. The distribution of food is well controlled. Many industrial experts of the old regime are managing their plants, and sabotage by such managers has ceased. Loading by the workmen during work hours has been overcome.

"The destructive phase of the revolution is over, and all the energy of the Government is turned to constructive work. The terror has ceased. All power of judgment has been taken away from the Extraordinary Commission for Suppression of the Counter-Revolution, which now merely accuses suspected counter-revolutionaries, who are tried by the regular, established, legal tribunals. Executions are extremely rare. Good order has been established. The streets are safe. Shooting has ceased. There are few robberies. Prostitution has disappeared from sight. Family life has been unchanged by the revolution, the canon in regard to 'nationalization of women' notwithstanding.

"The Soviet form of Government is firmly established. Perhaps the most striking fact in Russia today is the general respect which is given the Government by the people in spite of their starvation. Indeed, the people lay the blame for their distress wholly on the blockade and on the Governments which maintain it. The Soviet form of Government seems to have become to the Russian people the symbol of their revolution. . . . It has acquired so great a hold on the imagination of the common people that the women are ready to starve and the young men to die for it.

"I have never heard more genuinely truthful laughter," says Mr. Bullitt, "than when I told Lenin, Tchitcherine and Litvinov that much of the world believed that women had been 'nationalized.' This lie is so wholly fantastic that they will not even take the trouble to deny it. Respect for womanhood was never greater than in Russia today. Indeed, the day I reached Petrograd was a holiday in honor of wives and mothers.

"Valery, the leader of the Right Social Revolutionaries, the largest Opposition Party, said to Mr. Bullitt: 'Intervention of any kind will prolong the regime of the Bolsheviks by compelling us, like all honorable Russians, to drop opposition and rally round the Soviet Government in defence of the revolution.'

"If by any chance Koltchak and Denikin were to win, they would have to kill in tens of thousands where the Bolsheviks have had to kill in hundreds, and the result would be the complete ruin and collapse of Russia into anarchy."

#### GENERAL GOUGH'S TESTIMONY

In the course of an article in the Oxford Review, General Gough says: "In spite of much that has been said and written in our press, there is no doubt in my mind that the majority of the Russians prefer the Red Government to the Whites. Without being actually Bolshevik in their political creed, the Russians are determined to prevent the return to power of the old official classes; and if forced to a choice—which is what is actually happening at this moment—they prefer the Bolshevik Government. The reason for this state of things is not far to seek.

#### AGAINST FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

"Besides the genuine fear and dislike of any reactionary rule, the Russian is influenced by feelings that he is fighting for his country against a foreign interference which is endeavoring to force on him a Government he fears. He is also susceptible to strong government, and in the Bolshevik Government he has a strong Government. This Government, however, whatever its political ideas may have been in the past, is now more liberal in its theory and practice; the private property—especially the land for the peasants—is, to a certain extent at least, respected; which gains for it many adherents among the people."

#### ANGLICANS MAKE ADMISSION

Catholic News Service  
London, Dec. 25.—The Anglican Church Congress, which is sitting at Leicester, has made a remarkable admission. The delegates have been discussing various subjects of the day, including the limitation of families, the tendency to minimize the importance and irreversibility of the marriage bond, and episcopism. It was this last, which brought the admission from one of the Anglican dignitaries.

Dean Inge condemned spiritism root and branch, and pointed out that the spirits when summoned showed themselves not only to be evil and to retain their evil human

desires, but apparently to wish to force the persons, with whom they come in contact, to involve themselves in vice.

Bishop Welldon, who followed, made the indictment against Protestantism. He said it was because the Church (his church) had failed to satisfy the craving of the human heart; because she could make no definite statement of the relations between the Church on earth and the Church behind the veil; because the Communion service was cold and the burial service inadequate, that people had turned to spiritism. They should restore prayers for the dead to their proper place in the liturgy! In short, it is just because Protestantism is Protestantism that it has failed

### THE IRISH NATION ILLEGAL

#### MILITARISM FAILING TO SUBDUCE SEEMS TO SLAUGHTER

By Ino, in the Daily Journal

The Irish nation has become an illegal assembly. By kind permission of Mr. Macpherson and Lord French four members of the Privy Council have decreed that the five great national organizations no longer exist. They might at least have given one Privy Councillor for each organization. It is unkind to devote but four-fifths of so honorable a gentleman to each suppression. But vulgar fractions notwithstanding, the four suppressors are men of considerable standing. They have been trained in the ideal school. The man who signs himself "James Campbell" is for instance the ex-Legal Assessor of the Ulster Provisional Government. "John Ross" was the Unionist member for Derry city from 1892 to 1895 and when he jumped for a judgeship and got it he took his Unionism to the bench with him. "Frank Brooke" is one of the Brooke family of Fermanagh, who have been to Sir Edward an oasis in that country's desert of Republicanism. Finally, "Thomas L. O'Shaughnessy" is the Recorder of Dublin, notable mainly by reason of his vitriolic denunciation of the Catholic priesthood of death during the hearing of the death election petition. It is this quartet who have suddenly pranced upon the public stage, and have humorously declared that the National Organizations are now dead. The applause has not been great.

Happily for our reply to so lordly a gesture we have not far to go. Merely as far as "James Campbell" on January 5th, 1912. On that date in the city of Dublin—since become the City of Proclamations—"James Campbell" said in a public speech: "He for one would never hesitate either in public or in private to urge and persuade his loyalist fellow-countrymen to resort to every means, every means available to men of honor and courage, before they would consent to be deprived of that which was their heritage."

If "James Campbell" does really desire to suppress Sinn Fein he had better also suppress all traces of his past—especially press cuttings of his speeches. Nothing could be finer than the Sinn Fein point of view, nothing could be more militantly sedition than the advice to his followers "to resort to every means, every means available to men of honor and courage, before they would consent to be deprived of that which was their heritage." "James Campbell" has produced both the proclamation of Sinn Fein and Sinn Fein's reply to it. Political agility could no further go.

But even proclamations are not always what they seem. This latest one may have been designed either to suppress Sinn Fein or to do the very opposite—to exasperate it into violent activity. If it has been designed to suppress Sinn Fein there must be a spice of humor in the designers. If the second is its object; if it is issued in the hope that this final thrust at an already goaded people might provide Mr. Churchill, saddened at a winter campaign nearer home—if that be the originating intention of the proclaimers, that also will fail. Yet no effort will be spared to make it succeed. The English press have half guessed at the policy of their Governments as regards Ireland. The London Times exposes that policy boldly: "It is inconceivable," it says, "that any responsible members of Parliament, of politicians would deliberately advocate the provocation of an outbreak in Ireland in the hope that Home Rule might thus be drowned in a sea of blood and repression, but we fear there are some who would contemplate a rebellion in Ireland at this time with thoughtless equanimity." If the "some" to whom the Times refers were not in high places, the warning note of the Times would be unnecessary. The mere sounding of it suggests that it is somebody at the top who is trying to provoke an insurrection.

On this same point the London Daily Express is more outspoken. In their issue of Saturday, November 29th, the Daily Express made this comment upon the latest proclamation: "Everyone is on the alert for the outbreak of extreme violence, and, paradoxically, instead of apprehension there is almost a hope on the part of both the authorities and of the major part of the population that it will come soon. Lives will be lost and the destruction of property will ensue."

There is no cause for surprise at the cold bloodedness of these English forecasts. They are merely the indications of a militarism that has failed

to subdue and now seeks to slaughter. In these quotations is also contained the confession of defeat of the English Government. Until they can stage-manage a massacre they have no hope of bringing Ireland to forego her just demands.

Meanwhile we are planting trees. While English Cabinets and Irish Privy Councils sit solemnly devising new goads for us we are doing the first universal acts for the reconstruction of the nation. Arbor Day was kept North, South, East, and West with a faithfulness which would have made many other Governments envious indeed. The century-long ravages upon our resources are at last being repaired. It is really the simplest answer and the best to the paper-chase of proclamations which is in progress. If, at the appearance of every proclamation each Irishman increased his efforts to make Ireland self-supporting we could turn Dublin Castle to some account, and at the same time definitely hasten our eventual liberation—economic as well as national. Think it over.

2nd December, 1919.

### BISHOP BUDKA

Saturday Night lives up to our good opinion of its decency and honesty in giving Front Page prominence to the subjoined article under the caption of "Bishop Budka Completely Exonerated." If Saturday Night were not similarly misled with regard to the Sinn Fein leaders we are sure that its references to them would be in marked contrast to what they actually are. We do not question its honesty in this matter either; and for that reason regard its references to Sinn Fein as a sad evidence of the success of a tremendously powerful and unscrupulous propaganda. But British public opinion is harder to deceive; and through an awakened British conscience we look for justice to Ireland.

#### BISHOP BUDKA COMPLETELY EXONERATED

The readers of Saturday Night will recall that some months ago attention was paid in these columns to the alleged disloyal activities of Bishop Budka of the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church. It is unnecessary to remind most readers that creed prejudices have never colored the utterances of this journal; but at the time the Great War Veterans of Winnipeg, and other Western agencies which had taken up the matter, appeared to have made out a *prima facie* case of anti-British or at least of pro-Austrian efforts on the part of Bishop Budka that seemed to demand the attention of the authorities—especially in view of the fact that many foreigners less prominent had been drastically dealt with.

Finally, by the action of Bishop Budka himself, a hearing of the numerous charges against him was obtained before Judge Paterson of Winnipeg in October last. When the case came to trial, not a tittle of evidence was submitted to substantiate any of the charges which were laid before the authorities last spring, and which were forwarded, with much circumstantial detail, to Saturday Night and other Eastern journals. If these charges were other than fabrications, nothing was submitted to the court to indicate it. The case smoldered down to a technical and groundless charge of having evaded registration. On the other hand, Bishop Budka, though not called upon to make a defence, did submit much evidence to show that he had given practical support to the cause of the Allies. After considering the case from every angle for some weeks, Judge Paterson delivered a written judgment completely exonerating the Bishop and by inference censuring those who, having made serious charges, did not come forward with evidence to substantiate them.

Under the circumstances, Saturday Night feels that it was misled, and though Bishop Budka has asked for no redress or other form of apology or reparation, gladly admits the fact, and congratulates him on the happy outcome of an incident not creditable to those Western individuals who started the agitation against him.

### THE VOICES OF THE NEW YEAR

We are accustomed to number our days by the flight of time and to consider the "down-gliding" years the measure of our lives. We say that we are twenty, or alas "fifty years old." But our real growth, our nobler life is measured by no such standard. The days and the years of our career on earth are but the outward vesture which time weaves around our mortal frame. Our real growth and progress are not so easily discernible. They are entirely from within; they are of the mind, the soul, the heart. If with the passing years, years which imprint upon our brows the authentic seal of their mysterious coming and their passing away, we do not grow better, wiser in our outlook, nobler and holier in our conduct and in our lives, the years come in vain and fruitless is the message they whisper.

Seldom in the past did Time bear such a message to mankind as it does at the dawning of this New Year. Its message in the cycle

which has just closed told of the shifting of danger-fraught questions of world empire and world government from the arena of battle to the angrier conflicts of Cabinets and Parliaments. It spoke of civil strife, of social and economic unrest, of the rich and the smoldering hatred of the down-trodden poor. In the past twelve months, many hopes were blasted and many ideals shattered. In the name of liberty and democracy many wrongs were done. Thousands held up their shackled hands and thought that with the dawning of the New Year their bonds would be broken. Their hopes were not realized.

Yet in spite of it all, the message of the New Year is not entirely one of despair and gloom. Time never wings a flight bearing only evil and curses on its wings. Ever with the sorrow it carries the healing balm. And never did it so compellingly speak to the soul of humanity and the generous heart of America as now. For it summons all to rise full-statured to the height of a virtue, and of generous manhood.

If the voice of the New Year tell us that the world is an arena where good and evil are locked in deadly strife, they remind us also that there is no room for discouragement, that these are not the days when *parce* and *virtus* and *truth* must lay down their arms. They assure us that if the valiant unite in their cause, which is the cause of God, the squadrons of evil and error will fade like mists before the dawn. The voices of the New Year! How crisp and stirring they echo in every generous heart! They are summing all to a new life. They bid them grow not in years only but in virtue, in noble deeds, virtues and deeds fitted to the exigencies of the hour. And these are purity, justice, charity and truth. Tenderly, also, these voices remind all men, the Catholic especially, that a day spent in the courts of the living God, even in poverty and sorrow, is better than years of luxury and delight passed in the palaces of kings. To all they give the solemn warning, that while with the fleeting years the body may grow to surpassing strength and loneliness, if the anchor of sin has eaten into the soul, from having grown, that soul has met with spiritual ruin and decay. Brief is the span of life given to each one of us. It is in our power to consecrate that life to worldly, selfish, sinful pursuits. The Voices of the New Year, echoing the lessons of the past, whisper to us that there is a nobler and nobler way. Obedience to their warning will surely bring us happiness and peace. Life is God's most precious gift. We must live it as He wills, nobly and well.—America.

### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

#### CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION

The following true words were uttered a short time since by a staunch Canadian deeply interested in the Western missions:—"The Catholics of Canada are as divided in action as the Protestants are divided in faith, with the result that we are like the Allies against the Central Powers before Foch was made Generalissimo. We lack for more than did the Allies. They had co-operation and needed only co-ordination. We have neither the one nor the other." This is very true. The Catholic Church Extension Society is doing its best to procure both co-operation and co-ordination. The day will come, we pray, when the Catholic Church in Canada shall have a full measure of both from the generous faith and charity of her children.

Let us consider in some detail one of our major mission problems in Canada, that of the Ruthenians. On account of our method of divided action, nearly all the Catholic hospitals are in the cities or large towns where they can be self-supporting. On the other hand the Presbyterian Home Mission Board have established hospitals in Atlin, B. C., Vegreville, Alta., Grande Prairie, Alta., Bonnevill, Alta., Canora, Sask., Wakaw, Sask., Ethelbert, Man., Telford, Man., Sifton, Man.,—all rural centres.

Of the Ruthenians who have settled in Canada, about 35,000 have lost the Faith, and about 30,000 others are in a state of religious unrest, and indecision. The Ruthenians are eager for education and the Protestant mission boards, the outlets of Protestant co-operation and co-ordination, have more than met their desire for learning and in the work. For upwards of twenty-five years in some cases Protestant teachers, nurses, and social workers have lived in close contact with the Ruthenians. The sole purpose in view has been the ultimate capture of new Canadians for the Protestant sect. In their poverty, distress, and sickness the Ruthenians found Protestant hospitals, nurses and doctors at their disposal. Small wonder, therefore, that the good-will of the Ruthenians has been gained in very many cases and in whole districts in the West.

The case is clearer when we know that there are very few Catholic priests to look after the spiritual wants of more than 200,000 Ruthenians who hold still to the Faith. When one priest has to try to attend 6,000 Catholics we know how well he can succeed. There are instances we know of, where one priest is

attempting to care for 20,000 Catholic Ruthenians.

The next decade or so of years will decide forever in Canada whether this large body of people will remain Catholic or become a part of a vast body antagonistic to the Catholic Church.

It is of vital interest to the Church in every part of Canada to make sacrifices now for the salvation of these people. A revival of zeal in mission work is of immediate necessity. Without zealous and enthusiastic mission work backed by the co-operation and co-ordination of all Catholic forces, the Catholicism of the Dominion is very far from bright.

Donations may be addressed to:  
REV. T. O'DONNELL, President,  
Catholic Church Extension Society  
67 Bond St., Toronto.

Contributions through this office should be addressed to:  
EXTENSION,  
CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE,  
London, Ont.

#### DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged \$2,760 08  
Miss E. F. Montreal..... 1 00  
Atonement, St. John's, Nfld..... 3 00  
A Friend, Skookumchuck..... 3 00

#### MASS INTENTIONS

M. J. Perth..... 3 00  
A Reader, Blackville..... 2 00  
Mary McNeil, Gardiner Mines..... 4 00

#### NEW CARDINALS CREATED

##### SEVEN NEW PRINCES OF THE CHURCH RECEIVE RED HAT

The Sovereign Pontiff according to cable advices from Rome conducted a public consistory on December 18 at which were present the whole ecclesiastical, civil and Papal court, besides the diplomatic body and many distinguished visitors.

Dressed in his full pontifical robes and the red cape, His Holiness was carried into the consistory presence in the sedia gestatoria. In addition to the high dignitaries of his court the Holy Father was accompanied by all the Cardinals residing at Rome as well as some who came from the provinces for the ceremony.

All the new Cardinals took the oath in the Sistine Chapel except the Archbishop of Saragossa, to whom the red biretta of the Cardinalate was sent through the Right Rev. Monsignor Somma, the Papal Ombudsman.

The ritual emblems of the whole Sacred College was accorded to the new Cardinals, including the Most Rev. Archbishop Bertram of Breslau; the Right Rev. Monsignor Camassei, former Patriarch of Jerusalem; the Right Rev. Monsignor Sili, vice camerlengo; the Right Rev. Monsignor Valfrido di Bona, former nuncio at Vienna; Archbishop Kakowski, of Warsaw; and Archbishop Dalbor, of Posen.

After the ritual embrace the Holy Father imposed upon them the red hat.

To the two new Parish Cardinals His Holiness said:

"The Holy See has always taken a great interest in the restoration of your nation and is exultant today, because of your freedom."

The Sovereign Pontiff recalled the incident when Pius IX. preserved one of the candles used in the ceremony of the canonization of a Polish saint and gave it to the Polish Ecclesiastical College in Rome, telling them to keep it until it could be taken to Warsaw when Poland had regained its freedom.

"It was a prophetic spirit," said His Holiness, "and today, after fifty years, that candle can be taken to Warsaw by your Cardinals of Poland."

The whole sacred college then adjourned to the Sistine Chapel where they prayed, prostrated before the altar, while the choir sang the "Te Deum."

#### ANXIETY FOR THE ITALIAN

Among the suggestions offered at the recent Episcopalian convention at Detroit was one about the Italian. A campaign was to be inaugurated to gain the Italian for the Episcopal Church. Further it was stated that there was no desire to proselytize among Catholics. Facts were set up that have a great deal of truth in them. The adult Italian coming to America may not be over zealous about attending Mass on Sunday. In his own way he is far from setting this down as a denial of his religion. The civil marriage to which he was forced in his own country may have somewhat disturbed him. Rarely in America, is he satisfied with a civil ceremony. Rarer still is the case where the children are not baptized. The thought of being denied Christian burial would be torture. The Italian resents the accusation that he is not a Catholic. He has resisted a very strong Protestant propaganda. After thirty years there is very little to show for vast expenditures. There are doubtless, Italians who have not been brought under the influence of any religion. If these are aimed for, good and well. But it is fair to conjecture that in endeavoring to bring the Italian into the Episcopal fold, the 'Catholic' branch will be given preference. The Church will be called 'Father.' There will be altars, and candles, and vestments. There will be feasts and processions. In other words the Italian will be made to believe that here is the

Catholic Church which he knows. He will be told it is quite the same. Differences will not be accentuated. An honest and fair statement will not be made showing that this is the Protestant Episcopal Church. Even the Protestant proselytizer prefers to use the word "Evangelical" instead of Presbyterian. If the projected campaign is properly labeled it is a fair field. Otherwise it is downright dishonest.—New World.

#### A THOUGHT

Hearts that are great beat never loud,  
They muffle their music when they come;  
They hurry away from the thronging crowd  
With bended brows and lips half dumb.  
And the world looks on and mutters—"Proud!"  
But when great hearts have passed away  
Men gather in awe and kiss their shroud,  
And in love they kneel around their clay.

Hearts that are great are always lone,  
They never will manifest their best;  
Their greatest greatness is unknown—  
Earth knows a little—God, the rest.  
—FATHER RYAN

#### "BOOK OF HOURS"

VALUABLE MANUSCRIPT OF CATHOLIC AGE SECURED BY CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY  
Catholic Press Association

London.—A very beautiful and valuable manuscript, reminiscent of Catholic times, has just been secured by subscription, for the Fitzwilliam Museum of Cambridge University. It is the "Isabelle Psalter" or "Book of Hours," written and illuminated for the sister of St. Louis, who founded the Abbey of Longchamps. The date of this lovely relic is somewhere between 1254 and 1270, and it is a unique work. In the latter half of the fourteenth century it formed part of the library of Charles V. of France. It was then lost sight of for four hundred years and was bought by Ruskin in 1854, from a Mr. Jarman, after which it found its way into the collection of Yates Thomson, who traced its history, back to the day when it was written in Paris.

#### FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

Almonte, Ontario.  
Dear Friends,—I came to Canada to seek vocations for the Chinese Missions which are greatly in need of priests. In my parish alone there are three cities and a thousand villages to be evangelized and only two priests. Since I arrived in Canada a number of youths have expressed their desire to study for the Chinese mission but there are no funds to educate them. I appeal to your charity to assist in founding burses for the education of these and others who desire to become missionaries in China. Five thousand dollars will found a bursar. The interest on this amount will support a student when he is ordained and goes off to the mission another will be taken in and so on forever. All imbued with the Catholic spirit of propagating the Faith to the ends of the earth will, I am sure, contribute generously to this fund.  
Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary  
J. M. FRASER.

I propose the following burses for subscription.

SACRED HEART BURSAR  
Previously acknowledged... \$8,810 80  
James A. O'Halloran, Bloomfield..... 5 00  
A Friend, Canora, N. S..... 5 00  
R. T. Phillips, Masson, Que. 25 00  
Mrs. J. Canning, St. Columban..... 1 00  
St. John's, Nfld..... 3 00  
St. Immaculate Heart, St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto 5 00  
Two ex-Almoners..... 119 25  
War Loan..... \$100 00  
Interest..... 19 25

#### QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSAR

Previously acknowledged \$1,513 28  
ST. ANTHONY'S BURSAR

Previously acknowledged.... \$767 45  
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$1,813 00  
Mrs. C. Foley, Halifax..... 10 00

COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSAR  
Previously acknowledged.... \$261 70  
Husband's soul..... 1 00  
John Gallagher, Harrison..... 5 00

ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHINA, BURSAR  
Previously acknowledged... \$1,178 97  
McM. .... 1 00

BLESSED SACRAMENT BURSAR  
Previously acknowledged.... \$220 25  
For Father's soul..... 1 00

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER BURSAR  
Previously acknowledged.... \$252 80  
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Previously acknowledged... \$189 03  
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HOLY SOULS BURSAR  
Previously acknowledged.... \$421 00  
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Previously acknowledged.... \$278 55  
Most abandoned soul..... 1 00