slow to recognize.

"When first I saw thy face."

She made a step forward to be confronted with Lewis Lansing. He looked paler and graver, but he smiled at her in the moonlight.

"I am keeping my usual vigil," he said in a voice that sounded somewhat unnatural. "I come here very often when I am in the town, and I believe all Middleburgh knows it, except you.

She made no reply, and he asked hesitatingly:

You are not angry, Marian?"
No. Lewis," she said frankly. "It makes me very happy to know that you are here."

Surprise, pleasure, joy succeeded each other on Lewis' honest face. "You know I am as sure of my self as ever, Marian," he said.

"And I am very sure now, too."
They stood still facing each other.
"May I come to talk things
ver?" Lewis asked. 'Yes, Lewis," she said, "though there is not so much to say, after

It was only after they were married that Lewis saw the two fragments of the letter, and it is quite possible that inquisitive quite possible that inquisitive Middleburgh has never seen them at all.—Anna T. Sadlier.

## ANCIENT CHRISTIAN HYMN

LEADERS OF PARIS SOCIAL AND LITERARY WORLD INTERESTED

The most ancient Christian hymn in existence, which has recently been discovered, was recently presented before a select Paris audience, and it was an American woman, Miss Alyne Tone of New

York who was chosen to sing it. Miss Alyne Tone is staying Paris to study French melodies of the XIth and XIIth centuries, and her love of Gregorian music led her to associate herself with the work of the French Society of friends of

Liturgical Art. It was at the invitation of this society that she sang in public, and in Greek, the ancient hymn known as the hymn of Oxyrinchos. The audition was held in the drawing rooms of the magnificent old house of the Baroness de Rochetaillee, in the Champs Elysees, in the presence of Cardinal Dubois and several other prelates, M. Rene Bazin of the French Academy, noted writers, musicians, scholars and prominent

members of Paris society. The hymn of Oxyrinchos had only been heard once before, by a small committee of the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, last spring. A member of the Academy, M. Theodore Reinach, who translated the text, invited a student of the Paris Conservatory to sing it.

WHERE HYMN WAS FOUND

Ancient Oxyrinchos was a city about 120 miles from Cairo, on the frontier of the Libyan desert. The ruins are being studied today by two English scholars, Messrs. Greenfell and Hunt. The excava-tions have brought to light a large quantity of pieces of papyrus dating from the first centuries of our were inscribed sentences attributed to Our Lord, and which are obviously taken from our Gospels Recently, Messrs. Greenfell and Hunt found a piece of papyrus which, to all appearances, dates from the end of the Third century.

The entire speech of M. Georges Goyau showed Denys Cochin faithful to this teaching and eager to work for the spread of the faith he had received. The assistant of Pasteur in his laboratory, he found era, among them several on which were inscribed sentences attributed unfortunately mutilated by the breaks in the papyrus, of a Christian hymn. M. Reinach, when presenting this hymn to the Academy of Inscriptions, gave the following translation. translation :

'And that, at the same time, all the illustrious (manifestations) of God . . . (should be silent neither night) nor morning.

"Nor should these, too, keep silence, the stars, bearers of light (nor the summits of the high mountains, nor the ocean, nor) the sources

of the impetuous rivers!

"And while we celebrate the Father, the Son and the Holy

'Let all creation sing this refrain: Amen! Amen! Power. praise (glory eternal to sovereign God) to the unique dispenser of all good things. Amen! Amen!"

The words written in parentheses are those which were hard to decipher on account of the mutilations of the papyrus. The verses are full of Biblical reminiscenses.

After the audition, Mgr. Batiffol, president of the Friends of Liturgical Art, said: "You can recognize at once an echo of the psalm 'Coeli enarrant,' and also a passage of the Apocalypse (v. 18-14) where every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, are all that are in them: I heard saying: To him that sitteth on the throne, and to the Lamb, benediction, and honor, and glory and power, for ever and ever.

stood still to listen. Some one was whistling an air which she was not It is noted after the fashion of ancient music, and the transcription of the ancient notes, as sung by

On the papyrus which has preserved the melody for us, all the rythmic signs are given, a fact which will be of great importance.

At seventy, having lest the power. in the controversy among Gregorianiste.

Secondly, the conclusion that the Gregorian melody was not a creation of Christian Rome of the Fifth and Sixth centuries, but a legacy inherited by the Church from the ancient Greek world, just as the painters of the catacombs were the supreme flowering of Hellenic art. The Christians of the Third Century rejected suggestions that they repudiate the forms of art in honor in their time. They adopted them and created an art which was new only in spirit.

In the course of the report on the campaign in favor of liturgical art, which he presented to the audience at the same session, Mgr. Batiffol at the same session, Mgr. Batiffol spoke with great eloquence of the progress accomplished by the movement in the United States. He made special mention of the Institute of Liturgical Music of New York and of the courses given by Dom Macquereau and Dom des Roquettes. He also praised the "great example given in Weshing." "great example given in Washington by Mrs. Ward, in promoting the diffusion of Gregorian music, creating courses, training teachers, and having Gregorian melodies sung by thousands of school children."

M. GEORGES GOYAU

FEARLESSLY CATHOLIC BEFORE FRENCH ACADEMY

By M. Massiani

The speech delivered by M. Georges Goyau at the French Academy on the day of his reception, in the presence of the President of the Republic, was an act of faith. The subject lent itself to such an interpretation, since the new member, according to tradition was called upon to deliver a speech in praise of his predecessor, Denys Cochin, who was one of the outstanding figures of Catholic life in France

A few short quotations from this panegyric will give some idea of its truly spiritual character. First of all a tribute was paid to the parents of Denys Cochin, grand old bourgeois, descendants of the most ancient family of Parisians in Paris. "Some manuscripts of M. and Mme. Cochin, published since their eath," declared the speaker, prove that their home was a center death.

of spirituality, and that the work of the mind was there considered as a manner of prayer and was crowned by prayer itself. In this family, to which came all the echoes of the city and all the echoes of Christendom, they willingly meditated on the echoes of the beyond."

When he was twenty years old Denys Cochin received from his father letters full of the strongest faith, in which the writer was revealed as an educator of rare energy; "Fortify your will," his father told him, "Take the decided part of hattle gegingt the groups.

Pasteur in his laboratory, he found in the experiments of the famous scholar matter for a book: "Evolution and Life" in which he argued against Spencer for the existence of the human soul and of a moral world.

Scholar and Christian, Denys Cochin, who was the disciple of Descartes, saw in God the source of all knowledge. He eagerly affirmed the metaphysical value of knowledge and the metaphysical truth of

POPE AND SAINT EXTOL REASON

"When the mathematician and philosopher Henri Poincare avenged certain attacks against our powers of knowledge, Denys Cochin rejoiced, and twice from the tribune of the Chamber he gave himself the malicious pleasure of astonishing certain of his collegement was not as the content of the content of the collegement o certain of his colleagues by revealing to them that Pius X., in his so-called reactionary encyclicals, spoke like Henri Poincare, and that the Church esteems reason more than do many

esteems reason more than do many philosophers.

"M. Cochin asked the new philosophers: 'What is this you tell me about my intelligence, about my mind? I desire that it remain a light to me; I value it, it is my greatness and my dignity. And from the royal summit on which the Twentieth century has once again installed him, Saint Thomas Aquinas replied: 'You are right, man is like unto God in that he thinks.'"

M. Goyau praised the political work of Denys Cochin who, as a member of the Ribot and Briand cabinets during the War strove to renew, personally, relations with

power, for ever and ever.'

IMPORTANT CONCLUSION DRAWN

"And the four living creatures said: 'Amen.'

"The mention of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost prove the Christian and orthodox character of the hymn. And it is the hymn of a literary Christianity, for it is written in verse.

cabinets during the War strove to renew, personally, relations with the Holy See which would serve to maintain religious peace and prepare the reconciliation. He quoted, in this connection, the following sentence of the great Catholic states—man: "To turn our backs in order not to see the Pope is not an evidence of free thought, it is merely another way of prostrating ourselves."

As a father, Denys Cochin was a monopoly of the virtues or the cruelly tried by the War. His two sons, Augustin and Jacques, fell on the field of honor. At times the of the ancient notes, as sung by Miss Tone, was prepared by Mr. Stuart Jones."

After studying the reconstitution of the hymn presented to the Friends of Liturgical Art, Mgr. Batiffol drew the following two conclusions:

On the papyrus which has preserved the melody for us, all the another."

> At seventy, having lost the power of speech, and confined to his room by illness, he wrote a last article a few days before his death to hail the advent of Pius XI., closing with a stirring passage which was cited by M. Goyau, in which he brought to the feet of Pius XI. all those for

whom he wept :

"I see your noble features, Augustin, hero and sage, in the ruined inn of Maricourt; I see ruined inn of Maricourt: I see your ever laughing lips, Jacques, at Bont-a-Mousson, where you died at your post like the Chevalier d'Assas. You two, with your grandfather and myself, would be kneeling today to thank God for having inspired the heads of His Church with ideas which will insure peace between Italy and France, the return of the Orient, the freedom of the noble Orient, the freedom of the noble nation of Poland. Most Holy nation of Poland. Most Holy Father, you who are now Pius XI., transmit to an obedient and devoted family a little of your fides in-

These were his last lines. His strength ebbed rapidly, and life gradually withdrew from him. "His mind, always master of itself, paid homage to God for his sufferings as it had paid homage for his energy."

energy."
M. Goyau brought his speech to an end with these words: "A good Christian, he had to cease to think M. Goyau was to have been received into the Academy by M. Alexandre Ribot, whose death Alexandre Ribot, whose death occurred a few days before. The speech which he was to have delivered was found, and read by another member of the Academy. Devoted, according to custom, to a double tribute to the new member and his predecessor, the speech prepared by M. Ribot contained some extremely laudatory remarks concerning the Catholic Church which are of interest primarily on

account of the personality of their author, one of the politicians of the Third Republic, of which he was several times Premier. ALEXANDRE RIBOT'S TESTIMONY

"The Catholic Church," he said, "has courageously accepted the trial of liberty. Reduced to its own resources, and having deprived itself of the patrimony which the parishes and diocesses received from the generosity of the faithful because it did not find sufficient guarantees in the institution of cultural associations, the Church has found in liberty new resources and also new clienteles in the great cities where each parish which it has succeeded in organizing calls forth a host of faithful who formerly ignored it. Whatever may be the

future of religious beliefs in France, a Church which has counted so much glory in the past, which has inspired so much devotion, which enables so many consciences to live in peace, which comforts and consoles so much suffering, cannot but hold a great place in our society.

UNREST AND DIVORCE

amusement, separation from church activities and lack of preparation on the part of both the man and the woman are given as the causes for much domestic unrest and final legal divorce by Bradley Hull, head of the Bureau of Domestic Relations in this city.

This bureau was organized in 1920 and through Mr. Hull's efforts has had a considerable effect in decreas-ing the number of couples who seek relief from their dissatisfied state in divorce. Prior to the establishof the Bureau the divorce record in this county had increased 150%. Getting at the foundation for the state of affairs Mr. Hull

'A generation ago there began to develop a certain movement of discontent and protest which found its expression to a great extent in literature,—that is, in current litera-ture. A challenge to existing cus-

toms commenced to take form.
"During the last ten years the spirit of discontent and protest has gained momentum, a momentum which has been accelerated by the extreme feminist movement. Today it is a significant thing that people no longer take the stability of mar-riage for granted, but rather look upon it as one of the experiences of

"It is my experience that the practice of collusion between hus-band and wife to secure a divorce is becoming a prevalent custom. They agree to disagree. After they decide to end their marital difficulties in the divorce court they make a pact to tell the court just enough to secure the divorce and withhold

to secure the divorce and withhold many other facts so that neither party will suffer embarrassment.

"Men and women are equally responsible for the growing increase in American divorces. I am unwilling to accept the idea that there is any distinction between men and any distinction between men and women when it is a question of their

"Lack of home training of children for the married state also enters into the problem. While the girl is going to school the mother will say 'Well she will be young only once and there is no use tying her down with housework." school days are over the girl goes out to work and pays her board

When she gets married, she frequently suggests that she continue her outside employment and it is rarely that she can fit in as both wage-earner and home-maker. The trouble today is that all the old trouble today is that all the old inhibitions are being questioned and their power of control is being shaken. We carry the theory of individualism to the extreme. We must get back to the theories of the past generations and then marriage will regain its stability.

OUR LORD'S MOTHER

No one has access to the Almighty as His Mother has; none has merit such as hers. Her Son will deny her nothing that she asks; and herein lies her power. While she defends the Church, neither height nor depth, neither men nor evil spirits, neither great monarchs, nor craft of man, nor popular violence, can avail to harm us; for human life is short, but Mary reigns above, Queen for ever. — Cardinal New-

CALVERT ASSOCIATES

WILL PUBLISH REVIEW AND CELEBRATE LANDING OF PILGRIMS

Announcement has just been made of the names of the Directors of The Calvert Associates, Inc., an association comprising prominent Catholic laymen of the United States and many members of other religious denominations. The Association was formed for the express purpose of carrying into American secular life a wider understanding of social and economic subjects and all the modern developments of art, science, philosophy, music and drama as seen from the vantage ground of a robust Christianity.

DIRECTORS MEN OF PROMINENCE

The Directors are: James Bryne, Fellow of Harvard University, Regent of the University of the State of New York, and President of the New York City Bar Association; Ralph Adams Cram, distinguished architect and author; Dr. T. D. J. Gallagher, of the Musical Arts. Club, Philadelphia. Musical Arts Club, Philadelphia; William V. Griffin, 80 Broadway, New York, Director of The Cuba Co., The Cuba Railroad, etc.; Carlton J. H. Hayes, Professor of History at Columbia University; Robert H. Lord, Professor of History at Harvard University and formerly President of the American Catholic Historical Association; Rev. T. Lawrason Riggs, Chaplain of the Catholic Club at Yale Uni-versity; Dr. James J. Walsh, eminent authority on the philosophy and social institutions of the Thirteenth Century, nationally known author and lecturer; Mr. Thomas F. Woodlack, of the American International Corporation, nationally known authority on railroad finance and a distinguished writer

on many current subjects. The Association has taken its name from George Calvert (Lord Cleveland, March 30.—Loss of inerest in home, inability to provide erest in home, inability to provide landed from the ships "The Ark" landed from the ships "The Ark" and "The Dove" on March 25th, 1624. It will be one of the objects of the Association to commemorate this founding of the Maryland colony and the fact that this was the first of the colonies to establish the American principle of complete

religious liberty.

The Directors have also announced that they will have a celebration of the 289th anniversary of the landing of the Maryland pilgrims on March 25th in the Town Hall. On this occasion Mr. Hilaire Belloc, who has just been elected the first honorary member of The Calvert Associates, will be the principal speaker, his subject being "The Press of the Modern World." Professor Lord, of Harvard University, will give an address on the founding of Maryland and there will be a special programme of very early and little known types of religious music under the auspices of the Pius X. Liturgical Institute.

The Calvert Association is a membership organization and from its membership fund will publish a new review of literature and social objects as the organ through which it will make its views felt in American life. The project of the review has received the definite and hearty approval of a wide range of people, including ecclesiastical authorities, business men of wide experience, scientists and men of international literary achievement.

PURPOSES OF REVIEW A statement issued by Ralph Adams Cram, one of the Directors, says: "I feel increasingly that this review may be and in fact will be one of the most significant events of recent times and will prove a factor recent times and will prove a factor of distinct power for good. As an enterprise it is all enormously significant. The spiritual redemptive process, of which so many had despaired, has now begun once more and civilization may be saved yet—though hardly. The point legal separation by divorce. yet—though hardly. The point yether the man nor the woman has been, how were we going

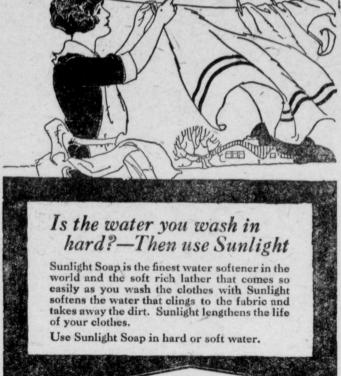
to put into active and working form the ideas which we all shared and how were we going to bring them to bear on the public at large? One of the answers has been the formation of The Calvert Associates and the review which they plan to make their organ."

Many Catholic writers of reputa-tion, both here and abroad, have promised to become regular contributors to the review.

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scalp.

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