Or the parochial school question Now is your time to ex plain how Catholics maintain private religious schools at a great per-sonal sacrifice from patriotic as well as religious motives. How we agree with Washington, the father of our beloved country, that without religion there can be no morality and without morality no national stability. Hence it is that we are prompted by love of country to furnish religious instruction to our children.

If it were politics or golf or horse racing you were interested in your neighbor would be obliged to listen Why not try him sometimes on a Catholic theme? The person who sits beside you in a railway car may be hungering, yea even starving for religion. Perhaps he is totally ignorant of the attitude of the Catholic Church on all the great questions of the day; or is a disciple of Tom Watson and believes that she is a menace to our national warfare Perhaps he never was taught to whisper the Holy Name of God at his mother's knee; never heard the Sacred Name except in blasphemy jest; never knew that man's chief business here below is not to heap up riches unto himself, nor to seek honor and pleasure, fame or renown, but to seek first the kingdom of God and His justice, and all these things shall be added unto him." von may be certain of this, that he little appreciates the answer found in the Catholic Catechism to the most momentous question of life—"What is the chief end of man? To know and serve God in this world, that he happy with Him forever in the next.'

OFF-HAND PREACHING

We know all these things. We were taught them in our youth. They have been reiterated frequently in Sunday sermons. They ought to form part and parcel of our daily lives. Then why are we so cruelly silent about them? For cruel that silence must be called which keeps from another that knowledge which would bring him the supremest happiness here and hereafter. We not act thus in earthly matters. Just listen some morning to yourself as you expatiate on the merits of the latest breakfast food, or the advantages of living in this or that locality, of spending vacation at this or that resort. And how trivial, after all, are these things compared to the great question of man's salvation and the means to attain it. God grant that our neighbor may not re-proach us at the Judgment Day for our silence regarding things Catho-lic; for our neglect to fill the empty spot in the yearning heart of our fellow-men.—The Missionary.

#### JUVENILE COURTS AND THE PROBATION SYSTEM

DELIVERED BEFORE THE CANADIAN CLUB OF LONDON, MARCH 15TH, AND TION OF ONTARIO CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES

Mr. Chairman and Gentleman, esteem it a privilege to be afforded an opportunity of addressing a London audience on the subject of work with delinquent children, a subject in which I am deeply interested. London has a Children's Aid Society of which any city might feel proud and which is doing work second to none that is being carried out any where in the Province. I do not, therefore, in addressing you this evening, cherish the delusion that I will be able to tell those actively engaged in the work anything which they do not already know. The most that I can hope for is to interest, in this most important phase of social uplift, some of those present who are perhaps unfamiliar with what is

Some time ago I was present at a lecture delivered by a man who had for years been at the head of a large penal institution and who was looked on as authority on the subjects of crime and criminals. The title of his lecture was "The Present Trend but he began it by say of Penology, ing that students of penology covered little new that was of value little more than 5 per cent., certainly and that it all came back to the maxim take care of the children." He il-juvenile first offenders, the children He told of lustrated this by a story. a certain sheep farm which was tra- are just ordinary normal children day as the farmer and his son were the result of environment. They are near the river at the lower end of the just farmthey saw a number of their sheep being carried down by the stream. Both men at once plunged in and inal population is being constantly made efforts to haul them out, but recruited. owing to the swiftness of the current and to the fact that the sheep were most of them already nearly or quite drowned and that more were coming | children? down every moment, the men were meeting with scant success. Finally the farmer said to his son: "Jim let's quit this and go up and get after the man that's throwing them in.'

Has it ever occurred to you to think what a vast number of people there are in jail and what a great loss and an enormous expense their being there means to the community. The cost of catching, prosecuting and supporting criminals is one of the largest items of public expenditure, to say nothing of the far greater loss involved in the withdrawal of these men from useful citizenship. We are inclined to look on crime as inevitable, but it is very largely if not entirely preventable Criminals, unlike poets, are made, not born, and they are for the most part made in childhood. If you enquire into the life histories of the criminals confined in our jails and penetentiaries, you will find that their criminal careers began in childhood. This, moreover, corresponds to the personal experience of The characters of adults are very largely fixed. The honest man remains honest. The criminal cannot usually be reformed. We are told that in the case of habitual criminals, after twenty or thirty years of age reform is extremely difficult, and after forty almost impossible. Experience on the con-trary shows that of children, under favourable conditions, almost any thing can be made. A child is like a lump of putty, soft at first and easily moulded, taking its shape from its surroundings, but gradually hardenening until at maturity it has be come iron with a shape which will

Despite the undoubtedly great in fluence which heredity exerts on the physical and mental make up of the individual, it has no direct effect in individual, it has no direct effect in moulding his moral character. That juvenile court, doing little or nothing is the work of his environment. child comes into the world neither moral or immoral, but unmoral, done in the case of the Morality or the reverse is something to be acquired. A child can no more be born a criminal than it can be born with a knowledge of the Greek language. This may come as a surprise to some but is undoubtedly the ease, as every practical worker with notable among whom are Lombroso and Ferri and others of what is known as the Italian school. These Industrial School are branded and

persist until the end.

ceriant Signature crime. They will point to a man who has never committed any crime men said they "would not work with men said they "would not work with men said they "would not work with the said they are the said the and say, "That man is a murderer. True he has never so far committed murder, but that is because he has never been placed in a position to do have made an honest and patient but given the occasion and he will show himself to be a murder-Dr. Travis, an American criminol-

ogist, has thrown a great deal of light on this theory in his book "The Young Malefactor," which was the result of years of study and investi-He recognized these "stigmata" but years. he found that only 5 per cent. of first offenders had them. He also found that 20 per cent. of the inmates of point and methods the very opposite that 20 per cent. The the lunatic asylum had them. And in this lies the explanation. They chief characteristics of the court are in this lies the explanation. person of abnormal mentality is not much more likely to become one than a person of average intelligence, because in the first place he has not sufficient intelligence to apprehend The juvenile court inflicts the laws of well doing and, second, he has not sufficient power of selfrestraint to enable him to obey them. CLUB IN THE AFTERNOON, BY W. L. SCOTT, PRESIDENT OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, OF OTTAWA, AND PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO CHILDREN'S AID

CLUB IN THE AFTERNOON, BY W. L. SCOTT, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO CHILDREN'S AID

COURSe hereditary. The children of criminal court asks what has this ly we come to a case and the probation officer says that the facts are so in general the other way.

Course hereditary. The children of child done and how is he to be punished of section 31 which in the language of section 31 which in what respects does it need helped? The determine some means of saving that offenders are more or less of the continent. But the experience is in general the other way.

The spirit of the act is well shown in the language of section 31 which in the continent. But the experience is in general the other way.

The specific proposition of the catholic Church, the doctor in general the other way.

The probably read and so and asks "Mat can I do in the language of section 31 which in the catholic church, the doctor is a section of the catholic church, the doctor is a section of the catholic church, the doctor is a section of the catholic church, the doctor is a secti them. Permanent institutional care selves, for the protection of society from them, and for the prevention of

ental defectives. In the case of a certain number of children, delinquency is due to physical defect. Adenoid growth or eye strain or ear ache robs a child of nervous force which is required for carrying on the ordinary func-tions of the body and an abnormal condition is brought about which results in lack of self control and consequently in delinquency. We had a boy in Ottawa who, do what we would, could not be kept from stealing. He had a crooked neck, due to a slight spinal curveture, and we at length tried a surgical operation which proved successful. He has never once transgressed since and is now fairly launched on a useful and

honest career But leaving aside the exceptions cases of the mentally or physically defective, who together make up who are breaking the criminal law versed by a very rapid river. One and their moral condition is entirely what your children or my

What, then, are we doing to stop this criminal stream at its source What are we doing to save these

The first duty is, of course, with the parents. If all parents did their whole duty by their children, the crime problem would almost disappear. But the preparation for good

parenthood must begin in childhood, and again I ask, what are we doing for the children? The Children's Aid Societies of the Province are doing a great deal. As some of those ent may be unfamiliar with their work, let me explain briefly what it The Children's Aid Society endeavors to improve home conditions them in foster homes, preferably in the country. Thousands of children have in the past fifteen or twenty years been removed from evil surroundings throughout the province, and of those placed in foster homes, over 98 per cent. are said to have done well. The same is true of the Barnardo boys and of the children brought out to this country by the other Juvenile Emigration Societies. When a Barnardo boy does something wrong it is telegraphed all over the country and appears in the news-papers with startling headlines. But the hundreds and thousands of children. Of these thousands of children taken by the Children's Aid So- In brief, he endeavours, if possible

on with the children of any class. But while the Children's Aid Societies are thus preventing many children from getting into the courts. they are, excepting in places like London where there is a modern A towards helping children who have What is being done in the case of these?

than 2 per cent. turn out badly!

hereditary history of these chil-dren could not well be worse and yet

the results could hardly be improved

The

Commitment to an Industrial school has many serious disadvantages. The contaminating influence arising from the segregation of delinquents is very difficult to prevent. The The atmosphere is artificial. proper and natural place in which to children knows. I am of course aware that the very reverse is taught by a certain school of criminologists, best institution is but a poor substitute for a second or third rate home. Moreover, boys who go to an men speak of the "born criminal" and pretend to recognize him by certain "stigmata" or marks of School boy to be dismissed from his down. I have known an Industrial a jail bird." While, therefore, some cases must go to the Industrial school don't send a boy there unless you effort to deal with him otherwise.

keystone of the arch of the modern juvenile court. The juvenile court, as it is now generally understood, is result of years of study and investi-gation both in America and Europe. chiefly of the last ten or twelve The Juvenile Court is far are not stigmata of crime at all but first, its consideration of the great of low or abnormal mentality. A value of the child both for its own sake and for the sake of the state. necessarily a criminal, but he is Second, its recognition of the fact that delinquency is due to environment, and third, its abandonment of the punishments on children. A child of children on probation with the may be committed to the Industrial probation officer and in the great school but he is committed not for Low or abnormal mentality is of punishment but for training. The course hereditary. The children of criminal court asks what has this ly we come to a case and the proba to day. Probably nearly 5 per cent. of child offenders are more or less mentally defective, and there is at as a circumstance to be taken with present absolutely nowhere to send other circumstances as throwing light on the condition of the child. This is in such cases essential both for the protection of the children them. Judge Lindsay of Denver. A gang of and the Judge and the Chief of Police the procreation of new generations were having an argument as to what disposition should be made of the Finally the Judge said, "Chief, case. Finally the Judge said, "Chief, the difference between us is that you are thinking of seven valuable bicyc les while I am thinking of seven in valuable future citizens." Briefly the fundamental idea of the court is paternalism, the assumption by the

> the child. It has already been pointed out that the child is the product of its environment. When, therefore, a child is brought before the juvenile court, the first care of the court, is to endeavour to ascertain through the probation officer or otherwise, what in this particular case is the cause of the trouble. The probation officer's duty is to go and see the child as a friend, to win its confidence and get its story of what has taken place. He then goes to the home, to the school, to the place of employment and anywhere else where information can be got, in order to find out all there is ascertainable about the child and its past history. There should also, if at all possible, be a medical

court of the position of parent to

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examination to determine whether or not mental or physical exist. The necessity for all this is obvious. How can a wise decision come to with regard to the child unless the fullest information is at hand? Having ascertained what the cause of the trouble is the Judge is in a position to deal with the case and where improvement is impossible removes the children and places action taken will be the release of the child on probation in charge of

the probation officer.

The probation officer should there after see the child frequently—at first, at least, it should be every day and endeavour to impress the stamp of his own personality on the child His idea is not so much reformation as formation—to form the character of that child, still in the formative period. I have likened a child to putty, gradually hardening and taking the marks of its surroundings. It is the work of the probation officer by gentle continued effort to efface the marks of evil surroundings or these children who do well nothing is ever said. Could there be a stronger proof of my assertion that it of virtue and honesty and truth. is environment and not heredity that He goes into the home as a determines the moral character of friend and tactfully endeavours to remove or alter whatever is wrong. cieties from irreclaimable homes less to remove from the environment of the child that which was causing its downfall. In order to reform the child he must frequently reform first the whole family. If the family can-not be reformed the child is removed to a foster home. It must always be remembered that probation is not mere supervision or watch care, or rather it is much more than that. It is constructive work. It means character building and home improv-Unless the probation officer ing. can feel that he has by his influence made a lasting change for the better in the character of the child and left the home and the environment in general better than he found them, he cannot claim to have succeeded even though the probationer has not been returned to the court for a new offence. The probation officer should be sympathetic, tactful and resourceful, and should possess a large fund of optimism, balanced by good judgment. He should act through kindness, but wisdom is even more important. Without good wise judgment, kindness will be of It is just as in medicine. Unless the doctor knows what wrong he cannot cure. But while must be kindness it must never degenerate into weakness. There must be firmness. This is essential in dealing with children The parties must be made to feel that behind the officer there is the The most effective method of deal firm hand of the law. A few days in the detention home or shelter is ing with these children is probation. often useful in this regard. And Probation has been spoken of as the once it is plain that probation will

not succeed there should be a commitment to an Industrial school. The committee of the Society plays an important part in the carrying on of probation chiefly in the way of supervi-sion. Probation to be effective must be carefully and constantly supervised. If it should degenerate into a mere matter of routine it might almost as well be discontinued. It must b kept fresh and ardent and enthusiastic with every new case as with the first. Our committee in Ottawa meets once a week, hears reports on the cases, discusses them and endeav ors to assist the court and the probaidea of retributive justice. tion officer in deciding what action no to take. We then go over the cases majority of cases the report is that the child is doing well. But present-

necessary to send a little more than Judge Lindsay of Denver. A gang of boys had stolen a number of bicycles and while we have always on hand a that as fix as many as may be arents, and that as far as practicable every juvethe great majority of those who have as a criminal, but as a misdirected close touch with them we know just assistance. how they are doing.

Moreover, in spite of the great growth of the city, which has now reached about 100,000, the total number of children coming before the juvenile court has for the past few years been steadily decreasing. The experience in London appears to be about the same as it is in Ottawa.

But however excellent the work of the Juvenile Court it must be remembered that the children who get there have already progressed some way in evil, and that it is still better if possible to prevent their ever getting into court. There are many ways of doing this. Proper home training is of course the most important. The making of school work interesting and the prevention of truancy which is the beginning of delinquency. The enforcement of the laws against the attendance of children at picture shows and pool rooms and against the use of cigarettes by children, and next to proper home training, by far the most important of all is the pro viding of properplaygrounds, facilities properly supervised. The providing of playgrounds, universally results in a decrease in juvenile delinquency. Playgrounds are not mere matter of amusement. Play is a necessity of child nature and is essential to proper development moral and mental as well as physical. Supervision is necessary not only for keeping in order and teaching how to play, but particularly for wise character building. The work

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of the play instructor is akin to that of the probation officer and renders the work of the latter unnecessary. The old Greeks recognized the necessity of physical culture to proper mental and moral development, but moderns had forgotten the lesson and are only just beginning to relearn it. Large cities like New York and Chicago are spending millions in tearing down blocks of buildings in order to provide space or playgrounds, and I have no doubt that the day is not far distant when no municipality will consider that it has done its obvious duty in this regard until it has provided play-ground facilities ample for the whole

juvenile population.

We have in our statute books ar excellent Juvenile Court Law known as the Dominion Juvenile Delinque ents Act. This act is, however, in force only where it has been put in force by proclamation, and it will be proclaimed only where the machinery necessary to its proper enforcement has been locally provided. It is now in force in Montreal, Toronto Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Hali-fax and Charlottetown and is about to be put in force throughout the Province of Alberta. The act makes ample provision for the carrying on of the work along thoroughly modern Besides those relating to pro bation there are many excellent visions. Among them the following may be briefly referred to. An adult may be held criminally responsible for causing delinquency in a A fine for the offence of a child or compensation for damage done by it may be collected from its parent or guardian. The usual formalities of a trial such as arraignment, pleading, election, etc., none of which a child understands, may be

dispensed with. Confinement of a papers are forbidden to publish the names of delinquent children. Offences of adults in respect to children may be tried privately in the juvenile court. The term "criminal is no longer applied to a child. The juvenile court has exclusive jurisdic tion, so that trial by jury or in a public court is in all cases eliminated. Under the act there may be a separ ate judge or the magistrate may be

designated. Speaking generally and without any knowledge of local conditions, I would say that it is much better to have a separate judge. A light of our personal reasoning, but man who is dealing in the police indirectly, and on the testimony of court with adult criminals is apt thereby to be disqualified from dealing | The fundamental agnostic principles properly with children. He has the wrong point of view. Moreover it is ever, from recognizing Faith of this much better to emphasize the wide kind unattested by material facts, or distinction between the criminal court and the juvenile court by having separate judges. There are notathe heart" that there is a Great the heart" that there is a Great the heart" that there is a first that the ble exceptions to the rule that a police magistrate does not make a satisfactory juvenile court judge. The late Hon. T. M. Daly, of Winnipeg, occupied both positions and was one of the best juvenile court judges on the continent. But the experience is

strued to the end that its purpose Probation has been in operation in | may be carried out, to wit: That the Ottawa since 1906 and it has proved care and custody and discipline of a most successful. We have found it juvenile delinquent shall approximate as nearly as may be that which certain number of troublesome cases, nile delinquent shall be treated, not passed through the court have done and misguided child, and one needextremely well. And as we keep in ing aid, encouragement, help and

This act has not been proclaimed in London. It certainly should be. You already have everything necessary for its proper carrying out. In fact you are working now as you would be under the act, but your work would be facilitated by many of the previous which it contains. In conclusion let me urge that everyone here present who is not already doing so should contribute of his money, or better still of his time to this most important work Do not by neglecting it lay your selves open to the reproach conveyed

Gets right down and digs out the dirt. Try it on your Kitchen Sifter - Can Po

in the motto which was so conspicuous in the recent splendid Child Welfard Exhibition in Montreal. "The voice of the child cries out against you We send missionaries to distant lands. Here is missionary work at our very doors to which both duty and interest calls duty, for is no our first duty to our own people and interest, for the neglect of it means increased cost in the future of prosecuting, housing and feeding an ever increasing army of crim inals. There is one way and on way only of dealing adequately with the crime problem and that dealing sensibly with the children. Not only is this demanded on human itarian grounds; it is dictated by economy. A dollar spent in children will save many hundreds of dollars later on. The delinquent children of to-day are the adult criminals of to-morrow in the mak ing. It is wiser and less expensive to save the children now than to punish the criminals hereafter.

#### MODERNISM

A MUCH MISUNDERSTOOD TERM -WHAT IS REALLY IS

The doctrines of the Catholic Church and those of Modernistic Philosophy, as contrasted by Father Sydney P. Smith, S. J., in a contribution to the Catholic Truth publica tions, provides a fatal parallelism that of itself, tells the whole story of the Church's condemnation of the new-fangled tenets and assigns the reasons for her having done so. digest the Jesuit's summing up:

(1) In regard to the knowledge of God: According to the Catholic Church says Father Smith, human intellect is not under limita tions which oblige it to treat all that lies beyond the world of appearance as unknowable—the Kantian On the contrary it can, through the principle of casualty over-pass th order-line and attain to a knowl edge, not indeed exhaustive, but al solutely correct and certain as far as it goes, of many important truths re lating to the unseen, and, among them of the existence and attributes (2) In regard to the claims of

According to the Catholic Christ. Church, says the Jesuit, Jesus Christ came into the world claiming to be the Ambassador of God and the Son of God. In support of these claims, child in jail is prohibited. News- He appealed to the miracles He wrought and the prophecies He fulfilled; He taught us the code of doctrinal truths which we call the Christian Revelation. According to the Modernist, the historical Christ man of the choicest nature," but still a man-a flat con tradiction between the belief of the Catholic Church and the Modernist.

(3) In regard to the nature of Faith: According to the Catholic Church. Faith is the assent given to propositions the truth of which is certified to us not directly by the indirectly, and on the testimony of God, which we can absolutely trust. ever, from recognizing Faith of this at least quasi-scientific data. His Artificer. He only admits that the whole doctrinal code of the Catholic Church is of value in so far as it is 'symbolical," and in so far only, it

(4) In regard to the nature of Dogma? Here, again, the opposition is radical, says the Jesuit. Accordmony of Christ, and, proximately, the teaching of the Catholic Church which the Holy Spirit guards from error in her exercise of the teaching office. Her doctrines, called dogmas, are immutable. The Modernist, on the contrary, calls dogmas "religious formulas," which being symbolic in their application, are liable to "change," "evolution," 'reconstruction" and even " rejuction" with the fuller knowledge brought by time

and investigation.
(5) In regard to Tradition and Scripture: Tradition, according to the Church, is the faithful guardianship and transmission from generaation to generation of the doctrines revealed in the first instance by Christ. Scripture is the Word of God committed to writing by men who were under the dictation of the Holy Spirit. But for the Modernist who wants reconstruction of dogma) there must also be a corresponding reconstruction of the conception of Christ becomes merely the traditional founder of a great spiritual movement, whilst Scripture differs from tradition only in this, that it contains "those original experiences of an extraordinary kind which have happened in any religion." Of authority however there is none to be found according to the Modernist conception.

In regard to the nature of the Church. According to the Catholic Church, the Church had its origin in the commission given by Christ to St. Peter and his fellow Apostles to go and teach all nations with the promise that their successors should be divinely guaranteed in the fulfilof their trust. Hence the Authority claimed by the Church. According to the Modernist, however, the Church is "the product of the collective conscience, the society of individual consciences which depend on one first believer who is Christ.' Intermountain Catholic.

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