

BUY IT'S "good business" NOW

and it means BETTER BUSINESS later
... NOW when you spend—
you SAVE ... if you are
guided to VALUE and SERVICE
by the Catholic Courier & Journal
BUSINESS REVIEW COLUMNS

J. J. Kalb & Sons
CHILDREN'S SHOES
Wholesale Only
87-89 Andrews St. Main 8073

Chas. I. Kennedy
UNDERTAKER
1801 MAIN ST., E. Calver 2847

Metzger Bros.
Religious Articles
Greeting Cards etc.
834 CLINTON AVE. NO.

Windo-Craft Display Service
Buffalo - Rochester - Syracuse
Albany
NEW HOME A Display Service
for Laid and
AFTER JULY 1 National
188 ST. PAUL Advertisers
Frank W. Welch, Rochester Mgr.

ZWEIGLE BROS.
CONCRETE ISOLATION
215 Hudson and Parkers
—35 Varieties of Sausage—
814 JOSEPH AVE. Stone 6844-45

Rochester Book Bindery
LIBRARY BOOK REBINDERS
We clean to the
Individual and His Collection
188 ST. PAUL ST. Main 5483

H. KATZ
(Wholesale)
Restaurant Supplies and Kitchen
Furnishings
...
354-356 NORTH ST. - Stone 6843

John Connor & Son
480 EXCHANGE ST. - Main 1797
Distributors of Worcester Salt
and Worcester Salt Tooth Paste

NAT'S DRESS
and HAT SHOP
Dresses \$2.95 Millinery \$1.85
Open Evenings Till 10 O'clock
354 Clinton Ave. N. Rochester

GIBSON
Electric
Refrigerator
Is as Good
as it looks!
You can
purchase out
of income if
you wish—
Carl W. Lotz
HARDWARE-PAINT
309 Joseph Ave. Stone 6943

We are now in our NEW LOCATION
CHIC CLEANERS
298 Centrose St. Phone 273

ALTAR WINES
WIDMER'S WINE CELLARS
NAPLES, N. Y. Coopers and
and Tax Paid
Rochester Agent: TRANT'S Catholic Supply Store
BUILDING MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES
Liquid Soap - Sponges - Polish
ROCHESTER JANITOR SUPPLIES, Inc.
380 STATE ST. Main 6498
(Successors to J. R. McManus)

WONDER CUT BREAD
ITS SLO-BAKED and SLICED
Stays Fresh Longer!
THE IDEAL PARKING STATION
46 ELM STREET, opp. McCurdy's
Ladies' Dress Making, FOR
Satisfaction, Ladies' Old Style, Union Trade
Phone 3-24, Elmwood Shoe Store.
FELIX ROMBO, Prop.

Prominent Personages at Eucharistic Congress



His Eminence Lorenzo Cardinal Lauri, Papal Legate to the Thirty-first International Eucharistic Congress, is seen in the upper left hand picture giving his blessing to Irish troops that formed his guard of honor. His Eminence is accompanied by President Eamon De Valera (left) and the Most Rev. Edward J. Byrne, Archbishop of Dublin and sponsor of the Congress, right. In the upper right hand picture are, from left to right, Bishop Thomas Heyley of Namur, Belgium; President of the Permanent Committee for International Eucharistic Congresses, Frank O'Helly, Organizer of the Dublin Eucharistic Congress, and the Rev. Dr. Moloney, Secretary of the Dublin Congress. Below are seven Cardinals from four countries who attended the christening of the infant daughter of Frederick A. Sterling, Minister of the United States to the Irish Free State, and Mrs. Sterling. Left to right in the picture are: His Eminence Luigi Cardinal Lavitrano, Archbishop of Palermo, Italy; His Eminence Patrick Cardinal Hayes, Archbishop of New York, who officiated at the christening; Lady Flanagan, godmother of the child; His Eminence Joseph Cardinal MacRory, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland; and His Eminence François Cardinal Verdier, S. S., Archbishop of Paris. (Pictures by Kevin MacManus, Dublin; Wide World Photos)

Msgr. Tisserant Doing Remarkable Work Cataloging Vatican Library

An interesting report on the progress of the cataloging work in the Vatican Library, which was interrupted by the disaster of last December, has just been received by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The report, contained in a letter from Dr. Wilhelm Werner, Bishop of the remarkable work being done under the direction of Monsignor Tisserant, Pro-Prefect of the Vatican Library, and in it Dr. Bishop predicts that the index "will be one of the most important instruments of historical as well as paleontographical and literary research."

In 1925 the Carnegie Endowment appointed a committee, of which Dr. Bishop was chairman, to go to the Vatican Library and study the situation there, with a view to seeing if there was any way in which the Endowment could cooperate and could bring about such a method of cataloging that the old manuscripts, incunabula and vast collection of printed books would be more quickly and freely available to scholars. Dr. Bishop has been cooperating with the Endowment ever since that time in establishing a system and making a catalogue of the manuscripts. Some of the younger librarians have been brought to the United States under the auspices of the Endowment, to study modern library methods, and this summer another will come here for a year's work.

Excerpts from Dr. Bishop's report follow: "The terrible accident in the library which occurred on December 23rd of last year is, of course, the most notable event of the year. It has naturally profoundly affected some portions of the Library's routine, but the most amazing thing about the whole situation is the unusual rapidity with which rubbish was cleared away, temporary adjustments made, and routine service resumed. On January 2nd the library was re-opened—an interval of but eleven days—and service has been going on steadily ever since."

Monsignor Tisserant, the Pro-Prefect of the Library, had left the library but ten minutes before the disaster. Returning immediately he took charge of the work of salvaging the books, and of moving books from the great Reference Room to the new Snead stacks. To these very stacks in the weeks just before the disaster had been moved most of the more valuable books of the Clegnara Collection. The damage done was therefore to quite ordinary books in the upper hall and to a portion of the reference books in the lower Sala di Consultazione. No manuscripts were involved in the wreck, except a very few on exhibition and these remained uninjured. The other books in the reference collections were removed—covered with dust—to the stacks; and as the debris was gradually taken out many thousands of books were salvaged. It is thought that not more than 600 volumes were destroyed, but nearly 10,000 will have to be rebound sooner or later. It is impossible to praise too highly the coolness, skill, and resourcefulness of Monsignor Tisserant. On January 2nd, but eleven days after the collapse, the library was again opened to readers, and it has been running smoothly ever since. Readers of printed books are accommodated in the ante-room of the Manuscript Reading Room. The catalogs have been shifted and the technical staff has been provided with working space in the stacks. Of course there has been much work to be done to put the library into running order, but there has been no confusion or so serious interruption

Pope Praises Artist And Blesses Work

Vatican City. The Holy Father recently received in Special Audience Miss Edith M. Cowles who offered to His Holiness a copy of an album published by E. P. Dutton & Co. "The Giotto Frescoes of St. Francis at Assisi." The album contains 28 reproductions of drawings made by Miss Cowles of the frescoes by Giotto in the Holy Church at Assisi together with a foreword by G. K. Chesterton. The drawings are made in colored crayons. His Holiness expressed pleasure at seeing the name of Chesterton on the cover. He expressed his appreciation of the fidelity with which the work is done and of its beauty, and he thanked the artist for her offering. He then gave his Apostolic Blessing to her and to the work which she had presented to him.

Miss Cowles is a convert to the Catholic Faith; this work is the first fruit of her Faith. The album contains 28 reproductions of drawings made by Miss Cowles of the frescoes by Giotto in the Holy Church at Assisi together with a foreword by G. K. Chesterton. The drawings are made in colored crayons. His Holiness expressed pleasure at seeing the name of Chesterton on the cover. He expressed his appreciation of the fidelity with which the work is done and of its beauty, and he thanked the artist for her offering. He then gave his Apostolic Blessing to her and to the work which she had presented to him.

sculpture letters, for example, of personal importance are continually being noted. The indexing is a separate item is allowed to escape very thorough, though very brief, and unnoticed. In time, I predict, this index will be one of the most important instruments of historical as well as paleontographical and literary research. Attention should once more be called to the remarkable feat of assembling and filing in a single alphabet the ten different card catalogs of printed books. While I described this work in my report to you last summer, I wish again to revert to it. In my opinion this task which seemed impossible five years since, has been carried out in a most remarkable fashion. Of course the cards are of all sorts and of most uneven merit, but pending the necessarily slow work of recataloging, they do give a reasonably satisfactory clue to the printed books. The Library is not by any means free from the necessity of revising its catalogs of printed books, but scholars have at least a fairly adequate key to the Library while that process is going on. "A recent instance will show the very great value of this combined catalog of printed books. An Italian librarian of distinction asked for a list of all the editions of the works of the poet Ariosto in the Vatican Library, offering to pay the cost of copying this list, provided it should not run to several hundred lines. He was at once sent photostat copies—made on the machine furnished by the Carnegie Endowment in 1929—of cards for one hundred and eighty-eight editions of Ariosto at a cost of only 27 lire. By the way, this use of the photostat in furnishing cheap and easily portable copies of catalog entries is not generally understood. It is a very simple matter, involving removal of cards from the catalogs for half an hour or even less, arrangement on a frame for copying (reduced in size), some twenty entries on a single sheet, and then refiling the cards in the catalog. The sheets, of course, can go cheaply by mail, and, as the camera cannot err, all necessity for revision of copying is eliminated—a very great saving in any typewritten or manuscript copies of titles in process in replying to inquiries. At the Vatican Library it has been employed since the summer of 1929 with great success. I should like to call your attention also to the value of the file of printed cards containing the catalog of the Library of Congress. You

The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass

A Series of Articles By
RT. REV. MSGR. CHARLES F. SHAY,
Rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral
Based on Talks Given on the Cathedral Radio Hour
"THE SACRIFICIAL CELEBRATION PROPER"
MASS OF THE FAITHFUL

Subject: "THE WASHING OF THE HANDS TO THE ORATE FRATRES"
It is customary for the priest, who has to offer Sacrifice as he enters the vestry, to wash his hands. This is done before the sacred vessels are taken from the safe. Whilst there is no strict legislation upon this matter, there has grown up a tradition amongst the clergy when by they observe this custom faithfully. I suppose that one might look upon this in the light of cleanliness, but when it is associated with the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass we can only find sound reasons for the same. One is that the great respect due the holy altarpieces as well as the oblations themselves demand that they should be touched only by perfectly clean hands. It is a matter mainly of propriety and decorum, but underneath it all there is the significance of a body and soul found fit worthily to serve the Lord.

But this washing of the hands is entirely different from the washing which takes place immediately after the invocation of the Holy Spirit upon the sacrificial gifts or after the incensation of the altar and its ministers. This is a prescribed washing of the consecrated fingers of the priest. It dates from the earliest antiquity and its origin is traceable not merely to natural reasons but to motives of higher consideration. As you know, in the early days of Christianity, it was customary for the people to make separate offerings for the altar and the celebrant. In fact the custom of taking up what is known as the Offertory Collection, at this point, is but a vestige in more practical form of what took place then. After the priest had accepted by hand the offerings of the faithful it was necessary to purify not only his fingers but the entire hand which had become soiled in the reception of the gifts of the faithful. Inasmuch as the fingers of the celebrant were to touch shortly the Most Blessed Sacrament there should be no defilement of any kind apparent. Symbolically, this action has a higher meaning. The hand has ever been considered as the principal instrument and the privileged member within which the power and activity of man are concentrated. Therefore, a part represents the whole. The hand signifies the entire man. The outward purification symbolizes then the interior purification and cleansing of anything that might sully soul or mind.

The washing then of the tips of the consecrated fingers usually presupposes that the priest has been shriven from slightest faults or shadows of sin. The Apostolic Constitutions indicate this when they state that it is a symbol of the sanctity which should be in a soul dedicated to God. Despite the fact that the Book of Proverbs tells us that when the man who dares to declare that he is justified and cleansed from all sin, yet the poor priest who accepts in his humility the honor or the office given him, strives to the best of his ability to place himself at the Altar of Sacrifice as blameless and without blemish in soul or body. If you ask me as one who has served at the altar for some twenty years—how a priest feels under such circumstances, I am very frank to confess that I have as yet to feel worthy enough to approach the Altar of God. I recognize my shortcomings and the weakness of my human nature and I only ask that the Almighty God will be merciful to me, to impart to me sufficient grace that for the sake of His people, who are entrusted to my care, as well as for the safety of my own soul, that I may extend to mankind the merits of the Sacrifice begun in a mystical manner at the Cenacle in Jerusalem, continued on through Calvary and thence to the present time and forever and ever more. Whatever injustices or scandals that I may consciously or unconsciously in the weakness of my nature have done I am real sorry for and hope that by the offering of the Holy Sacrifice I may persevere in a contrite acknowledgment of my guilt and thereby

have not only my soul but the souls of others. I am sure that every priest would recede to the very sentiments which I have just expressed and I know in fact that when each priest moves to the right side of the altar and extends his thumbs and forefingers for ablution by the servers, who represent the people, and recites Psalm XXV from the Sixth to the Twelfth verse that he means what he says. Would you permit me to just quote the verses of this Psalm for you so that you may familiarize yourself not only with the scriptural text but likewise with the profound meaning attributed therein. These are the words: "I will wash my hands among the innocent and I will compass Thine altar, O Lord. That I may hear the voice of praise, and of all Thy wondrous works. O Lord, I have loved the beauty of Thy house, and the place where Thy glory dwelleth. Take not away my soul, O God, with the wicked, nor my life with men of blood. In whose hands are iniquities, their right hand is filled with gifts. But as for me, I have walked in my innocence, redeemed me, and be merciful unto me. My foot hath stood in the right way in the churches, I will bring Thee, O Lord, I glory be to the Father, etc. If you wish a further explanation of this Psalm you might summarize it in these words. The priest is set apart from the world by virtue of his vocation and without the necessary ablution and make use of the creature in it, still he must ever keep himself aloof from earthly attachments. He must feel a conviction in his heart that the world, whilst it is God's Garden for creatures, that of themselves unless they are rightly venerated they might become the impediment in the serious fulfillment of his office and vocation. How easy it would become for him to vitiate not only hands but even his entire nature and in such a status how could he offer with clean hands the Spotted Victim? He must view the world in all ways and works of God as inspired by Divine Power and Love. His house then is the House of God and whilst he can admire, still he must cling alone to the Lord, his God. If he does otherwise, not only is the beauty of the House blemished but he becomes a victim of himself. He with the beatitudes and in this dreary world, touched here and there with a pleasure's gift deep of human delight, but his consolation, his peace and refreshment are found not in the delights of the children of men but like the Master in making these deluges stepping-stones unto eternity.

Can you question for a moment what his life should be? He may have his friends, but his Friend is the Lord in the privacy of His

(Continued on Page Five)

BURKE & McHUGH
CARTING CO.
Light Auto Cars for
General Delivery
111 Ontario St. Main 3286

C. H. MORSE & SON
Rubber Stamps
Notary
Corporation SEALS
15 So. Water St.
Main 1201
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE KNORR
SANITARIUM
139 TROUP STREET
Opposite Livingston Park
GRADUATE NURSES
On Duty Day and Night
Phone MAIN 5350

1831—Rochester's Oldest Financial Institution—1932
Protect Your Valuables
When you go on your vacation be sure that the valuable papers you have left behind are properly protected during your absence. Fire and theft might easily turn an otherwise pleasant trip into sad regrets and even financial loss. A Safe Deposit Box in our modern Fire Proof and Burglar Proof Vault will insure you against any such happenings. The security you will enjoy as a result of the proper kind of protection for your valuables will make your vacation a happier one.

Rochester Savings Bank
47 Main St. W. —Two Offices— 40 Franklin St.
Open Saturday Evenings—5 to 9—For New Accounts and Deposits Only
Resources Over \$63,000,000.00
1831 . . . MORE THAN 100 YEARS OF SERVICE . . . 1932