

Table with 4 columns: Day of Month, Day of Week, Color of Vestments, and Name of Feast. Includes 'May THE BLESSED VIRGIN' and '1903'. Lists feasts from May 1st to 31st.

Dunlop Tires on Your Feet Dunlop Rubber Heels When You Have

THE QUEEN OF THE SEASONS. All is divine which the Highest hath made. Through the days that He wrought, till the day that He stayed;

In beauty surpassing, the Universe smiled On the morn of its birth, like an innocent child, Or like the rich bloom of some delicate flower;

Yet worlds brighter still, and a brighter than those, And a brighter again, He had made, had He chose;

But I know of one work of His infinite Hand, Which special and singular ever must stand; So perfect and pure, and of gifts such a store,

The freshness of May and the sweetness of June, And the fire of July in its passionate noon, Manifest August, September serene, Are together no match for my glorious Queen.

O Mary, all months and all days are thine own, In thee lasts their joyousness when they are gone; And we give to thee May, not because it is best,

But because it comes first, and is pledged of the rest. —Cardinal Newman.

CHEERFULNESS. They say the man or woman is a fool who worries. Maybe that is true. They say, help the cause of your worry; if it is beyond help, drop it.

When a man ceases to love he is lost. Love implies a hope of higher, more reverent things. Baseness despises love, for love is good, and is incompatible with grossness.

There is only one electric oil. When an article, be it medicine or anything else, becomes popular, imitations invariably spring up to derive advantage from the original, which they themselves could never win on their own merits.

will you?" demanded his father. "Yes, sir." "Well, I'll let you do it on one condition," said the hotel-keeper, with a shrewd twinkle in his eye.

Ben had an idea. You could always tell when the active brain under his thatch of brown hair had evolved a "scheme" by the way he plunged his hands into the pockets of his knickerbockers and by the set of the cap upon his head.

"I know it," said Fred. "But he really thinks he can do it. It's too bad he can't, for the doctor says it would strengthen his legs and back, and he could get to school more regularly."

"I suppose you'll have that wheel just as soon as the roads are dry," he said to Ben. "I dunno," returned his son, and went away with a rather grave face.

"What have you done with your money?" "I loaned it," responded the boy. Mr. Grimshaw believed firmly in the school of experience, and his only comment was, "I hope you're getting good interest, my son."

There are many to whom the moral and social evils of the drink habit do not appeal. The baneful physical effects portrayed by the members of the British, American and German Medical Associations may make an impression.

There are engaged with a great social problem that challenges our zeal, energy, patience, and perseverance. Our aim is not so much to reform inebriates as to form public opinion in favor of our cause, to create a dread of the physical, moral and social dangers that result from drink.

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EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL FROM A MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW

The following statement has been agreed upon by the Council of the British Medical Temperance Association, the American Medical Temperance Association, the Society of Medical Abstinents in Germany, the leading physicians in England and on the Continent.

"In view of the terrible evils which have resulted from the consumption of alcohol, evils which in many parts of the world are rapidly increasing, we, members of the medical profession, feel it to be our duty, as being in some sense the guardians of the public health, to speak plainly of the nature of alcohol, and of the injury to the individual and the danger to the community which arises from the prevalent use of intoxicating liquors as beverages.

"1. Experiments have demonstrated that even a small quantity of alcoholic liquor, either immediately or after a short time, prevents perfect mental action and interferes with the functions of the cells and tissues of the body, impairing self-control by producing progressive paralysis of the judgment and of the will, and having other markedly injurious effects. Hence alcohol must be regarded as a poison and ought not to be classed among foods.

"2. Observation establishes the fact that a moderate use of alcoholic liquors, continued over a number of years, produces a gradual deterioration of the tissues of the body, and hastens the changes which old age brings, thus increasing the average liability to disease (especially to infectious disease) and shortening the duration of life.

"3. Total Abstinents, other conditions being similar, can perform more work, possess greater powers of endurance, have on the average less sickness, and recover more quickly than non-abstinents, especially from infectious diseases, while they altogether escape diseases specially caused by alcohol.

"4. All the bodily functions of a man, as of every other animal, are best performed in the absence of alcohol, and any supposed ex-perience to the contrary is founded on delusion, a result of the action of alcohol on the nerve centres.

"5. Further, alcohol tends to produce in the offspring of drinkers an unstable nervous system, lowering them mentally, morally, and physically. Thus deterioration of the race threatens us and this is likely to be greatly accelerated by the alarming increase of drinking among women, who have hitherto been little addicted to this vice.

"6. The hereditary character of the disease of the coming generation are thus involved, the importance of danger of this increase cannot be exaggerated. "Seeing, then, that the common use of alcoholic beverages is always and everywhere followed, sooner or later, by moral, physical and social results of a most serious and threatening character, and that it is the cause, direct or indirect, of a very large proportion of the poverty, suffering, vice, crime, lunacy, disease, and death, not only in the case of those who take such beverages, but in the case of others who are unavoidably associated with them, we feel warranted, nay, compelled, to urge the general adoption of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as beverages, as the surest, simplest, and quickest method of removing the evils which necessarily result from their use. Such a course is not only universally safe, but it is also natural.

benefits each one of us. Whatever injures society injures us individually. A whole philosophy of life sometimes lies in a noble thought. So, in a great cause such as ours, manifold noble opportunities for elevating society are ever present. To have these opportunities and not to use them seems to rank us with those who bury their talent and merit condemnation.

Every member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America ought to realize his opportunity for forming public opinion in favor of the cause of Total Abstinence and his responsibility for preventing the influences that make for social disruption and degradation. The decay of moral principle that goes with intemperance is a near harbinger of ruin for society.

In laboring for the cause of Total Abstinence we are working for Church and country, and good citizenship. Our work may not be marked by great tangible results, but with God our aim and purpose has merit, and the desire to help our brother to his immortal destiny is not only a spiritual work of mercy but also charity of the highest order.—Walter J. Shanley, in Temperance Truth.

THE D'YOUVILLE READING CIRCLE

Ottawa, Thursday, May 14, 1903. Editor of The Register: The usual meeting of the Reading Circle was held last Tuesday evening. For the current events study, the New York Messenger was recommended as a reliable authority in every line. The French question still remains a tragedy. The Carthusians have to go. This will make a difference in one city alone of seven thousand pounds sterling to the working people which they employed.

In the literary chat Mrs. Wilfrid Ward's new novel was pronounced a great success. She is a delightful authority on the Catholics in London, particularly as regards the distinguished converts. There have been two new books added to the library, "The Glories of the Church in Architecture," the gift of one of our clerical well-wishers, and "The Gentleman from Indiana," sent by an old pupil from that State. The first is a great treasure; the illustrations are beautiful and the text perfect.

"The Art of Disappearing," by the Rev. Talbot Smith, was also mentioned. "Lady Rose's Daughter," by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, was criticized as an incorporation of a true story of French society of the eighteenth century, the characters being persons who really lived then, into a twentieth century novel, the scenes of which are laid chiefly in London drawing-rooms. The critics are breaking their heads as to whether she has done it intentionally or not.

The special study for the evening was Conde B. Pallen's version of the death of Lancelot. The extracts read prove it exquisite in every way; its spiritual beauty leaves nothing to be desired and in point of melody and rhythm it will compare favorably with Tennyson. Mr. Pallen takes it up where the great poet leaves off, after Lancelot's passionate farewell to the Queen and his departure for the North Country. After the great battle in the West he retired to Canterbury where he lived twelve years sorely tempted by the world, the flesh and the devil, without once suffering defeat. He was buried as he had wished in the castle of Joyous Guard away over in Brittany during the beautiful Eastertide. While the requiem was being chanted the light "rose red with beatings in it," hovered over the chancel and Sir Hector Lancelot's brother came with all the others and when he saw it and looked upon his brother's face he too left the world and consecrated himself to "the still life" forever more. Nothing more beautiful as an expression of poetry could be wished for than Mr. Pallen's description of the spring morning on which the great Lancelot was buried. It is filled with life and light and music and the wonderful peace of God is around it all. We are exceedingly proud of the fact that a Catholic has been given the gift of putting into words this exquisitely beautiful thing.

THEY ARE A POWERFUL NERVE-VINE.—Dyspepsia causes derangement of the nervous system, and nervous debility once engendered is difficult to deal with. There are many testimonials as to the efficacy of Parmentier's Vegetable Pills in treating this disorder, showing that they never fail to produce good results. By giving proper tone to the digestive organs, they restore equilibrium to the nerve centres.

The Rheumatic Wonder of the Age BENEDICTINE SALVE

This Salve Cures Rheumatism, Felons or Blood Poisoning It is a Sure Remedy for Any of These Diseases. A FEW TESTIMONIALS

183 King street East, Toronto, Nov. 21, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—I am deeply grateful to the friend that suggested to me, when I was a cripple from Rheumatism, Benedictine Salve. I have at intervals during the last ten years been afflicted with muscular rheumatism. I have experimented with every available remedy and have consulted I might say, every physician of repute, without perceivable benefit.

288 Victoria Street, Toronto, Oct. 31, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure that I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say that your Benedictine Salve has done more for me in one week than anything I have done for the last five years. My ailment was muscular rheumatism. I applied the salve as directed, and I got speedy relief. I can assure you that at the present time I am free of a trial. I am, Yours truly, (Signed) S. JOHNSON.

475 Gerrard Street East Toronto, Ont., Sept. 13, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—I cannot speak too highly of your Benedictine Salve. It has done for me in three days what doctors and medicines have been trying to do for years. When I first used it I had been confined to my bed with a spell of rheumatism and sciatica for nine weeks; a friend recommended your salve. I tried it and it completely knocked rheumatism right out of my system. I can cheerfully recommend it as the best medicine on the market for rheumatism. I believe it has no equal. Yours sincerely, JOHN MCGROGAN.

85 Carlton Street, Toronto, Feb. 1, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—I have great pleasure in recommending the Benedictine Salve as a sure cure for lumbago. When I was taken down with it I called in my doctor, and he told me it would be a long time before I would be around again. My husband bought a box of the Benedictine Salve, and applied it according to directions. In three hours I got relief, and in four days was able to do my work. I would be pleased to recommend it to any one suffering from lumbago. I am, your truly, (MRS.) JAS. COSGROVE.

12 Bright Street, Toronto, Jan. 15, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I write this word of testimony to the marvellous merits of Benedictine Salve as a certain cure for Rheumatism. There is such a multitude of alleged Rheumatic cures advertised that one is inclined to be skeptical of the merits of any new preparation. I was induced to give Benedictine Salve a trial and must say that after suffering for eight years from Rheumatism it has, I believe, effected an absolute and permanent cure. It is perhaps needless to say that in the last eight years I have consulted a number of doctors and have tried a large number of other medicines advertised, without receiving any benefit. Yours respectfully, MRS. SIMPSON.

256 1/2 King Street East, Toronto, December 16, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—After trying several doctors and spending forty-five days in the General Hospital, without any benefit, I was induced to try your Benedictine Salve, and sincerely believe that this is the greatest remedy in the world for rheumatism. When I left the hospital I was just able to stand for a few seconds, but after using your Benedictine Salve for three days, I went out on the street again and now, after using it just over a week, I am able to go to work again. If anyone should doubt these facts, send him to me and I will prove it to him. Yours forever thankful, PETER AUSTEN, Toronto, April 10, 1902.

114 George street, Toronto, June 17th, 1902. John O'Connor, Esq.: DEAR SIR—Your Benedictine Salve cured me of rheumatism in my arm, which entirely disabled me from work, in three days, and I am now completely cured. I suffered greatly from piles for many months and was completely cured by one box of Benedictine Salve. Yours sincerely, T. WALKER, Blacksmith.

Address C. R. 189 KING ST. E. JOHN O'CONNOR, FOR SALE BY WM. J. NICHOL, Druggist, 17 King St. E. J. A. JOHNSON & CO., 171 King St. E. Price, \$1 per box.