#### FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. F. P. HICKEY, O. S. B. DEVOTEDNESS TO CHRIST

ST. GEBTRUDE-NOVEMBER 15, 1292 "The Son of God, Who leved me." (Gal. ii. 20

It is marvellous how a secluded life of a nun, who died over six hundred years ago, stands now for a full refutation of what is often said against convent life, and reveals it in its purity and excellence. And it is no medieval legend that we have to trust, no mere tradition that love and piety may have adorned with zeal. The calumnies about the idle and ignorant lives of monks and runs even now, let alone in the Middle Ages, before printing multiplied books and gave all a chance to be educated, are clearly refuted by the life and writings of St. Gertrude, a Benedictine nun. With perhaps the exception of St. Teresa, there is no female writer of the Church who ranks above this holy nun. Though a German, her books were all written in Latin, and they have always been treasured by the Church, and can readily be purchased at the present day.

Gertrude was a typical nun of the thousands and thousands who passed their days under the Rule of St. Benedict. Of noble family, at five Thee, to hope and trust in Thee." years of age she was committed to the care of the Abbess of Eisleben to be educated. Clever, diligent, and devout, she made equal advancement in learning and piety. When old enough she was professed, taking the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and that other special Benedictine vow of stability—that is, of persevering in the Order. How she observed the strict enclosure we ardent in God's service, should think she observed the series enclosure we have a considered the series only herself unworthy to walk God's considered on which she left the constant was a considered to the constant with the constant was a constant with the constant was occasion on which she left the convent—and she died at the age of vent—and she died at the age of Oftentimes an invalid, through her seventy—was when, at the request hard life and fastings and little of a council of Bishops, she took charge of a neighboring house to at the Divine Office or the Holy bring it up to the perfection which Mass, she humbly confessed that it

reigned in her own. existing convent, keeping the same humbly replied: "O Lord, I wish to rule and serving the same good Lord and Master, scarcely a difference If we wish to be and Master, scarcely a difference could be noticed. Exactly the same Divine Office would be chanted; the

the self-same devotions that are the joy and sweetness of convent life today. Never a day did she pass without praying for and doing some penance for the souls in Purgatory. And as she did herself, so would she teach the others. Constant ejaculations and turning in spirit to her Guardian Angel was another nions. Hope and trust. Thou hast never despised one, sad and sorrowful. Thou has never esting help. Thou hast never passed by one in grievous trouble without a look of mercy. The needy and poor Thou dost always assist, as Guardian Angel was another nions. blessed Virgin Mary was specially cultivated by our Saint. One of her prayers (Exercit. vi.) runs thus; May the most holy heart and soul of Thy glorious Virgin-Mother Mary give Thee thanks and praise for me, for the need of my salvation.'

Devotion to the Sacred Passion and Death of our Redsemer was also convent in the thirteenth century, a most prominent feature in her life; and the life, the devotions, the spirit and we find mention of the stigmata, though she humbly prayed that they as real and as thorough in convents But ever might be only in her heart. She endeavored to conceal the heavenly favors which she so frequently of conventual life.

But even at Geneva and they all sccept this? Hardly! The American Presbyterians emphatically of conventual life. received, but in vain; for ecstasies during Mass, at Holy Com-munion, visions in which our Divine Lord spoke to her "as a friend to a friend," and the miracles that happened in answer to her prayers. Her loving Master wished such things to be manifest to be an encouragement and a glory to her sisters. When the poor peasantry around clamoured for her help, when, after a long winter, the ground was frost-bound late in the spring, and they dreaded a famine, a short prayer from St. Gertrude, and the thaw came, and the sun smiled once more, and all the country-side thanked God for His mercy. The same poor people, remembering this, appealed to her again when pro-

"O Jesus, my sweet hope, may Thy Divine Heart, broken with love for me, and which is ever open to all sinners, be the retage of my departing soul, when, through Thy infinite love, in a moment all my sinfulness may be absorbed, that I may enter with Thee into the heavenly choir. O beloved of my heart" (Exer. c. vi.) And again: "Thy Divine love has And again: "Thy Divine love has opened to me the most sweet Heart of my Jesus. O Heart brimming over with sweetness, O Heart over flowing with love, O Heart full of mercy, make me die for love and devotedness to Thes. O most dear Heart, I pray Thee absorb all my heart's affection in Thee. . . Be ever mindful of me; may the sweet-ness of Thy love refresh my poor ness of Thy love refresh my poor heart, I pray. May the tenderness of Thy mercy cover me, for alas!

## THE TORTURES OF RHEUMATISM

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3 OTTAWA ST., HULL, P. Q. "For a year, I suffered with Rheumatism, being forced to stay in bed for five months. I tried all kinds of medicine without relief and thought I would never be able to walk again One day while lying in bed, I read about "Fruit-a-tives" the great fruit medicine; and it seemed just what I needed, so I decided to try it.

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Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa. many are my evil deserts-my good ones none. And grant me, dear Jesus, to love Thee in all things and above all things, to cling fervently to

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(ibid., c. vii.) The violet is an inconspicuous flower, but its charm is its fragrance. Then what is the great charm of St. Gertrude, spouse of Christ, in the kidden life of the cloister from childhood to old age, that made her so dear to the Sacred Heart? It was was for her wickedness that she was Sequestered from the world, hid- thus deprived. But above all conso den and unknown, these zealous lations she placed conformity to the nuns we find were in all church and Holy Will of God. Once when our devotional exercises identical, we Blessed Lord offered her the choice may say, with sisters of the present to be well and attend the Church time. If we could transpose St. solemnities or to remain an invalid, Gertrude and her sisters into some she refused to make a choice, but

same Holy Mass, and the train of this prayer of blessed Gertrude would sisters approaching for Holy Com-munion; the same hours devoted to God, full of tenderness and elemency, reading, meditation, and holy silence. behold in the sorrow and pressing And as we learn from St. Gertrude herself, they practised so many of the self-same devotions that are the hope and trust. Thou hast never hope and trust. Thou hast never hope and trust. Guardian Angel was another pious a mother her child. To all invoking practice. A tender devotion to the Thy most holy Name Thy loving assistance is given. And even unworthy me. Thou wilt not cast from Thee on account of my sins and my unworthy life " (ibid., c. vii.)

Such is the spirit of St. Gertrude, and such her placid, uneventful life; whom Thou didst choose for Mother | but a life full of good works and virtues in the sight of God. Learning and piety, such as we find in this

#### THE GENEVA CONFERENCE

Both the friends and the foes

Floyd Keeler in America

of the Protestant Reformation often fail to realize the important part that Geneva played in that novement. Too generally one's attention is drawn to the more spectacular figure of Luther, despite the plain fact that his revolt, left alone, would have come to little. It was in its beginning simply the rebellion of a lustful German peasant monk, hot headed and wilful, and it would and it would not greater minds their harvest, and their hope was again fulfilled by her prayers, to the confusion of the humble Gertrude, but to the glory of God.

and it would only by a limited coterie of similar only b Another great devotion, thought to be so modern, and the propagation of which we truly ascribe to the blessed Margaret Mary, we may be surprised to find was well known and loved in the community of St. Gertrude—devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus! In instructions which she wrote, we find prayers such as these:

"O Jesus, my sweet hope, may Thy crystellizing the opposition to the Catholic Church, and he did it well. Geneva was the seat of his power, civil and religious, and the record of conditions there when St. Francis de Sales was its Bishop shows how thoroughly he had eradicated all thoroughly he had eradicated all traces of the Church and her ways. Since to Geneva we must look for making permanent the breach in the Church's ranks, it is altogether Church's ranks, it is altogether fitting that to Geneva we should look for the first attempt to remedy

that condition. Reports have just reached this country concerning a great gather-ing which took place in August in that Swies city, when we are told, "eighty churches and forty nations were represented." Nearly every body of people who acknowledge "Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour" to see Some unusual events did

expression shows more clearly than anything else why. When the deputation of Anglican Bishops visited the Pope to deliver in person thad made in the seamless rebe of the (eastern) Festival of the Transhad made in the seamless rebe of Christ was significant. Its meeting an invitation to him to send an official representative to the conference of which this one was the out in Geneva would seem to be a sert of humiliating reminder of the way growth, there were many, including in which these troubles had been some Catholics, who had high hopes that it would be an opportunity for bringing all bodies of separated Christians in touch with the Holy caused. They met, they listened, they passed resolutions, they differed, but they were all united in only one thing, that thing which a recent See. When his Holiness made his decision and refused the offer writer in America has said dis-tinguishes and unites all Protestantism, viz.: that the Pope is not the Vicar of Christ and that his terms tendered in all good faith and a sincere desire for its acceptance, cannot be acceptable. From the pomp and ceremony of the most there was a feeling of great disappointment, again shared by many Catholics. But subsequent events elaborate Byzantine rite to the bald have justified the position which the service of the most "hard shelled" Holy Father then took. The con-Baptist is a far cry in externals, but they are all united by this one ference to which he was invited was to be "On Faith and Order," it was internal principle, and so long as to proceed on the assumption that they are there is nothing further these offered debatable ground, that each of these "eighty churches" or any other of the several hundred, but to the complete of the had as much right to its epinion as The Church has a Divine governany of the others, and "the Church ment, it needs no set of resolutions of Rome" would simply have been to put it into operation, and until the eighty-first one. Hence the Christian men recognize that, there the eighty-first one. Hence the Pope, as Vicar of Christ, as the custodian of the treasures of the to bring them back so there shall be "one fold and one shepherd." All Kingdom of Heaven, could not con- "one fold and one shepherd." All sent to participate. He could, and, that anyone can say of the results indeed, would gladly receive at any of the Geneva Conference is summed the sum of the Geneva Conference is summed that who is the sum of the Geneva Conference is summed that who is the Geneva Conference is summed to the Geneva has many times issued invitations to the "other sheep" seriously to lay to heart the injury to the cause of Christ which their divisions bring about, and countless thousands have heeded these invitations, and returned. The Pope was not indifferent to the fact that here were a large group who at least thought

they wanted unity, but he could not accept their terms and remain faith. 'ul to his trust. I say they 'thought' they wanted unity, for when a concrete proposition of any sort is brought before many of these denominations they reject it forth-with. For example, the Methodist Christian Advocate in commenting on the Lambeth appeal for unity recently said: "We are by no means sure that it is the revealed will of Christ that His followers should be organically one. Our experience with such a 'Catholic Church' has been anything but reassuring." Thus, at the outest they dash the proffered cup from their lips, rejecting it as a poisonous thing. There is small prospect of any union there, yet these same Methodists and these same Anglicans were two of the "eighty churches" which were officially represented at Geneva, where at the very outset of the con farence Bishop Gore (late of Oxford) opened the discussions in these

unmistakable terms : "In the New Testament I do not seem to find anything which is entitled to call itself membership of Christ which is not also membership of this one visible Society, and the Society would be represented by local societies. But each local society was the embodiment of tha one Catholic society and owed submission to it, the conception of its catholicity being very far ahead of its actuality. There was not to be a variety of societies. The Divine discipline was to be the obligation of belonging to the one society. That seems to me to be unmistakable in the New Testament. The Divine discipline brought to bear on the tendencies and varieties of human temperament consists in obligation of membership in the one visible society and submission to its

But even at Geneva did they all accept this? Hardly! The Amersider as binding upon them anything that the conference might adopt, and the representatives of the Greek Churches, while announcing that "the Orthodox Churches, are willing to join any league of Churches for the purpose of establishing Christian principles and working together against every system which is opposed to those principles," yet commit themselves to nothing what ever. They are always found glad to co operate in visits of coursesy, particularly with High Church Angli-cans, who glory in such things, but they never overstep the bounds and make any acknowledgement of Anglican claims. How far then has the Geneva Conference proceeded? Doss it justify the sanguine hopes of those who have spent so much time in projecting it? Let us examine its history in order to see if we can arrive at a fair answer to these questions.

This conference is the net result of ten years of monumental labor, prayer and thought. It was first projected in the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1910 and has occupied the time of ever success has come, and one who has not followed carefully the course of this work can scarcely appreciate what a task it has been to get into touch with all these various Christian societies, to disarm their pre judices, to arrange meetings of groups of them, to get any sort of agreement from them, and to make possible the holding of a conference like this one. Truly there has been nothing like it since the Reforma-

the (eastern) Festival of the Transfiguration, was that held in the Russian church on the invitation of the Eastern Orthodox Churches, when the Holy Eucharist was offered in the presence of all the delegates with all the pemp and ceremony of the eastern rites. At the clesing business session of the same day Bishop Brent made one of his monumental addresses, and the remarkable event was closed."

Catholics must continue to be keenly interested in every effort of this kind, even though they recognize that it must result in nothing service of the most "hard shelled" tangible. They must continue to Baptist is a far cry in externals, but pray that Our Lord's high-priestly prayer for unity be fulfilled, and thinking of Geneva, can they do better than to invoke that saintly Bishop of Geneva, who is rackoned as the patron of convert makers, and utter their heartfelt petition, Francis de Sales, Pray fer us"?

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