BY REV. N. M. REDMOND FIRST SUNDAY OF LENT

TWO REASONS WHY WE SHOULD FAST "And when He had fasted forty days and forty

ghts, afterwards He was hungry." (Matt. iv. 2.) The chief motive which our Blessed Lord had in undergoing His fast of forty days and forty nights, was to teach us by His divine example to correspond with our obligation to fast, which is inculcated by the divine law both in the Old and the New Dispensation. Our obligation to fast is divine in its origin. The Church simply designates the time and the manner in which, according was paid by Ira Landrith, the proto circumstances, it must be fulfilled. Religion's entire history is replete with details of the strict observance of this duty by the servants of God both in the Old and New Law. No one, who is at all conversant with the Sacred Scriptures, needs proof of this. I cannot, however, refrain from reminding you that the gospel commends Anna, the prophetess, for her constant service of God "in prayer and fasting." Neither should we forget that St. Paul spent his life after his conversion "in hunger and thirst, and often fasting." No less was this the holy practice of the other Apostles who "ministered to the Lord, and fasted;" and "when they had ordained priests in every church they prayed with fasting." These few instances suffice to show that the Apostles considered fasting a duty, which God exacts of His servants. Nothing different, of course, can be found in the example and teachings of the Fathers, and of the Saints of the Church as regards the obligation to fast; they have always been and must always be the No change, save those of a disciplinary nature, respecting the imstances of time and manner. can be introduced. So long as there are men on earth, the object of the law, and therefore the law, will his organization man ascends in likeness to God, and descends in his likeness to the animal of the field. He has in his twofold nature a resemblance to the two extremes of being. Till the fall the relation between these extremes was perfect-that is, the supremacy of his better nature was never disputed by the inferior part. Since then, as sad experience will not allow him to doubt, it has been quite otherwise. Hence, God, knowing the constant warfare, "man's life is a warfare on earth," between the two natures in man, and willing the better nature's supremacy, for, thus only could man serve the purpose for which He created him and reach his final destiny, has commanded him to use cer tain aids to the end. Amongst the many is the one to fast. This then is one view of the twofold object of the divine law to fast. It has been one of the primary motives that have kept the servants of God, both in the Old and the New law, in fidelity to their obligation to fast.

They have, like St. Paul, thus "chas-

into subjection lest they should be-

come castaways." Has it not the

The other side of the object of the law, of which the true Christian never loses sight, is the penitential process which is effected in the fulfilment of his obligation. He knows ant of the fact that, the fruits of that atonement must be applied to each in the manner ordained by our Lord. One of the means of this application, as our Lord and His apostles have taught, is penance. This is absolute-ly necessary for all who have forfeited innocence by the commission of sin. We must have either innocence or penance to show after life's journey, else we will not be adjudged of God. Nay, both the inno cent and the guilty need to practice this virtue; the former, as we have chastisement and satisfaction. Hence the words of our Lord: "Except you do penance, you shall perish."
St. Paul no less clearly announces the necessity of the practice of the virtue of penance for all, be their spiritual condition what it may, when he says: "God now declareth to man, that all should everywhere do penance. Equally in line of course were the Fathers of the sacramental sin is, of course, a good sacramental confession. This is, as it should be, foremost in the minds of all, as the supreme manner. of all, as the supreme means of of God.

reconciliation between God and the With sinner. We suppose it in the case of him who had sinned mortally, ere we speak of merit accruing to him from fasting or other pentential works. Supposing then that all here have thus been reconciled with God, that their sins have been con-doned, and the eternal punishment poral, have we not in this, a powerful motive to fast and perform other temporal debt stands against us by

FIVE MINUTE SERMON you perceive, it is necessary as preservative; it is necessary as a penance. Engage and continue in it, in peace with God, and with the ardent desire to make your inferior nature subservient to the superior and to satisfy for the temporal punishment due to your sins.

TEMPERANCE

THE DRUNKARD

It is rather unusual to find a prohibition candidate praising the good qualities of the drunkard. But we hibition candidate for vice president in an address to young women at Ward Belmont College in Nashville

"Don't judge the drunkard too hardly," Landrith is reported to have said. "For one thing, he never is a tightwad. He who worships the eagle on the dollar seldom worships the bottle on the shelf. The mean miserly, narrow skinflint does not get drunk. The man who becomes a drunkard likes men; the miser has ger no social instinct. Prohibition of No the liquor traffic will save to us a generation of men who would give a blessing to their time."

The man who yields to the tempta tion to over indulgence is not with-out his good qualities. He usually begins as a hail fellow well met. He likes companionship and is gen- rous, usually to a fault. But with all this there is the fatal defect of weakness in his character. And when he has become a drunkard can there be a more wretched, unlovable being? All his good qualities are then in eclipse. Lost to self-respect he loses the respect even of his friends. He may be rescued and in some measure restored to his former self. But such instances are few enough. he goes down to a drunkard's grave, pitied, tut despised by those realize how he has abused his

spl. ndid gifts. Yes, the potential drunkard is worth saving. But the actual drunk ard is hard to save from himself. His family suffers the hardships of want and the disgrace of his fall, while he himself is indifferent to the misery he brings upon others. He was once a bright, generous youth; he has become a slave to his passion for drink. Could anything be more pitiable than the making of a king among men into a sodden, drunken wretch?-Sacred Heart Review.

ALCOHOL A DEADLY POISON "Habitually alcoholized blood starves and taints the brain cells and allied nervous system. Psychic brain cells bathed in toxined blood do not give safety and logical surety to the movements of the mind. Alcoholics should be classed with other poisons and their use as bever ages discarded. Medical men have had testimony from laboratory, hospital, and fatal family pathologic lineage and sequence testimony against alcohol as an unsafe drink, tised their bodies and brought them forceful for harm beyond former estimate. Even in their mildest forms of dilution, as in wines, Beers, endorsement of reason? Do we not temper the food of animals, which and ales, alcoholics are not fit for the family table, the social club, or the we use for domestic purposes, with a view to keep them within control? public bar."-Dr. Charles F. Hughes.

LENT

full well that, the atonement of our Blessed Lord was superabundantly root of self-sacrince. A mother's That is certainly a matter which it is valuable to remember. When the the human race, but he is not ignor- eyes of the world just because it takes details in its regard are given, the out to die by their inhuman parents, no account of those things-time, ease, health, amusement and life understood. most beautiful and engaging in war. most beautiful and engaging in war.
Art grows because it is watered with
Dominican Blessed Albert the Great written in tears. No wonder, thereto religion when it asks for blood.

For if religion is the noblest, holiest latter. thing in this world it must perforce seen, as an antidote; the latter, as a ask precisely that which men treasure Middle Ages under the encouragemost—the liberty to enjoy them selves whenever and however they please. It must demand the sacrifice not only of the illegitimate sacrifice not only of the illegitimate things of life, but also, on occasion, of those Catholic centuries! of those pleasures which in themist the fact, as Father Erich Wass selves are lawful and permissible.
And it calls for these denials not in a spirit of hard heartedness and stoic inhumanity, but in the hope that by course were the Fathers of the such retrenchment of earthly pleas-Church when they taught that, we ures we will clear our eyes and must either "do penance or hurn." sharpen our minds to a fuller appre
The great and necessary penance for ciation of the very fundamental

and sorrow, it would be sacrilegious, on our part, to dare to offer God a life which we have poilt and soiled by our sins and worldliness—for are but he occupies a position on a level we not worse to day than when we with Aristotle rather than subording came from the baptismal bath? Right here, then, comes in the reasondue to them has been remitted or as some express it, commuted to tem- away the dust of the world from our and expanded them. He displayed away the dust of the world from our and expanded them. He displayed souls; by it we soften our hard hearts for the operation of God's grace; by penitential works? Whether this it we bend our wills to a ready and steady bearing of the divine yoke. commutation or otherwise it must be satisfied for either here or in the worldliness, it sharpens eyes befogged



spiritual tissues. By weakening the sources on which our passions grow fat it diminishes the number of our sins. It is a spiritual dieting which

the saints of God found beneficial. Hence we should enter upon the Lenten season of fasting not only obediently, as sons who cherish the injunctions of a wise and loving Mother, but self-sacrificingly, as invalids who know that in the acme of pain lies sure release from spiritual lethargy and effeminacy.—The Rosary Magazine.

SCIENCE

BIOLOGY IS NOT SCIENCE CHILD OF NINETEENTH CENTURY

The recent appearance of a timely pamphlet of the English Catholic Truth Society entitled "Don'ts for Students in Science and History," compiled by G. S. Boulger, F. L. S. F. G. S., draws attention to a matter which it is well for Catholics to keep in mind. It has become so much the custom of the present age to link the name of religion with ignorance and hatred of science and to quite cock-suredly of the opposition between scientific learning and the Church that Catholics are indeed likely to fall victims to this common error. The idea is in the air and all are in danger of becoming inoculated with its injur-

Dr. Walsh gives a good number of "don'ts" which will serve as anti-dotes for this trouble. "Don't be-A youngling thing in flis arms a sleep. lieve," he says, for example, "that there was no study of science until modern times. Many branches of science, especially those of practical application, attained a very high level in medieval times; the medieval universities took a lively interest in scientific research and many questions were studied according to thoroughly scientific methods. All genuine literature is in tears. No wonder, therefore, that we are prepared to listen and he quotes the words of the non Catholic Green in tribute to the

Science then flourished in the mann, the great Jesuit biologist, has quotes the testimony of the noted German professors, Dr. R. Hertwig of the University of Munich, and Dr. H. Stadtler, to show that biology, the boasted science child of the nine surrender of ourselves into the hands of God.

Without the purification that comes from tears and fasting, pain teenth century, was anown and studied in a scrupulously thorough manner by the great Dominican, Albertus Magnus In a lecture on "Albertus the Great as an Independcentury, was known and ent Student," delivered in Munich in 1905, the latter professor said: ate to him, and did not simply reproduce Aristotle's statements, but, as great shrewdness and keen intelligence in carrying on his favorite observations on the animals and plants of Germany whence he derived the evidence for his scientific state ments that he based upon Aristotle fire of Purgatory. All will admit that it is far better to purify our selves of it on earth, than "to be purified of it, so as by fire "hereafter. Hence, you see, dear people, our obligation to fast is from God. As "worthings, it sharpens eyes be logged by the mists of self-love, it invigors the worthings therefore contain all the information on natural history possessed by the people of Germany of his day; he describes the life of animals as observed by intelligent huntsmen and farmers, fishermen

and bird catchers; everywhere the biological element and his own personality are prominent, and for this reason his writings form a sharp contrast to the dry book-learning of the periods preceding and following his life time

From Hertwig we learn, through Wassmann, that Albert "even began to collect his own zoological observa tions. In many passages of his work on animals he refers to his own in-vestigations, and when he describes anything, he frequently adds the remarks to the effect that he has himself seen the thing in question, and even possesses it in his collection. He devotes several chapters to the habits of the falcon, which he seems to have studied with particular interest. In one instance he tells us that he took a short sea voyage for zoological purposes, and on the shore of an island he collected eleven kinds of 'bloodless sea-beasts.'" And many other like details are told of him. (Wassman, "Modern Biology and the Theory of Evolution," London and St. Louis, 1914, pp. 13 16.)

Biology therefore is not so new as we have been led to imagine. Aris totle devoted much time to it, and Aristotle lived quite a time ago. And in the famed Dark Ages, a white robed Dominican, suffering to-day under the label of "ignorant, is placed upon the monks of his time, worked sedulously to learn of some of those things which many have regarded as comparatively recent discoveries. Catholics should certainly know something of these things and not allow themselves to fall into the misconception which so many people harbor at the present day. and Religion go hand in hand—a fact which the records of History strongly attest .- New World.

THE SLEEP

God thought of sleep, so that He might Cradle His Man in the cool night With more than mother's love, and

Warm to His breast the child of old.

Poor Man, that is so proud and high, Yet he must fail asleep and he Open to all the winds and harms, Unless God rocks him in His arms.

Poor Man, though all besmirched, shall keep Yet the last innocence of sleep, And like a child must lie alor Defenceless, harmless, overthrown.

God's gentleness with sinners see! In sleep they will not disagree Nor hurt as only lovers cau; They are at one, God and His Man.

Tenderly night shall find him, held To a kind breast, who late rebelled, New-reconciled with kisses he Shall slumber on a miguty knee.

Man's but a toddling child, stripped bare Of all the countless years that were ;

-By KATHARINE TYNAN in The Qu. en

CLIENTS OF THE CHRIST-CHILD

The Queen's Work reminds us that: Christmas time is indeed a season should be newly kindled by the sight almost every department of of the manger of Bethlehem. So long Every good quality, every noble science, students are now finding it worth while to refer to the long as yet only a bare third of the human force of its truth can be the better are waiting for the waters of bap i m, understood. "Don't forget," he which there are none to pour upon itself-by which men set most store. adds a little later on, "that it was to them. Fancy, if you can, the num Friendship is based on a glad relin- the Orders of St. Francis and St. bers of even the infants in pagan quishment of our whims and wishes in many matters. Patriotism appears of search of sea by day and by night, that sad pro-cession would be nearly three years in passing. If they were gathered together in one place, they would people with their tiny forms (wenty cities like New York or London, Even 20 cents is enough, sometimes to save a dying baby.







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God hath yoked to Guilt her pale

tormentor, Misery.—Bryant.



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