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Gatechism

or

Abridgment

of

Christian Doctrine

by

THE MOST REV. DR. O'REILLY

NEW EDITION

Revised and Enlarged with the Approbation of
THE MOST REV. DR. O'DOHERTY

also

PRAYERS IN IRISH

As approved by the Hierarchy of Ireland

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MORNING PRAYERS

Starken unto the voice of my prayers, my King and my God, for I will pray to Thee; my voice shall Thou, O Lord, hear in the morning. Psalm v. 3. 4.
All for Thee, O Sacred Heart of Jesus, all for Thee.



In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Let us consider we are in the presence of God.

MORNING OFFERING

O Jesus, through the most pure hands of Mary, I beg to offer Thee the prayers, works and sufferings of this day, for all the intentions of Thy Sacred Heart.

AN ACT OF ADORATION

O God, we believe Thou art present in this place, that Thou seeest us, hearest us, and knowest all our thoughts. We adore and honour Thee; we acknowledge Thee to be our Creator and Sovereign Lord; we submit ourselves entirely to Thy Divine Will.

AN ACT OF THANKSGIVING

O God, we render Thee infinite thanks for all the gifts and graces bestowed on us since we came into this world; particularly for having preserved us from the dangers of the past night.

AN ACT OF CHARITY

O God, we love Thee with all our hearts and souls, and above all things because Thou art the chief good and worthy of all our love.

AN ACT OF OBLATION

O God, we offer unto Thee our souls and bodies, our hearts, our minds, our wills, and thoughts, our words and actions of this day, to Thy greater honour and glory.

PAUSE.

[Let us now consider what business and conversation we are to go through this day; and also, if any occasion of sin should come in our way, let us purpose firmly to shun it.]

AN ACT OF GOOD RESOLUTION

O God, we are firmly resolved, with the assistance of Thy Divine grace, to avoid this day every thought, word, action, or omission capable of offending Thee; particularly the sins to which we have the greatest inclination; our resolution likewise is to bear patiently all crosses and adversities which shall come in our way, as well in satisfaction for our sins, as also in memory of all affronts and afflictions Our Blessed Saviour hath most willingly borne on our account. But inasmuch as this resolution of ours is vain without Thy Divine help, we humbly beseech Thee, through the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy only begotten Son, by the Intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the angels, and our holy patrons, Patrick and Columba, and give us the grace whereby we may put these resolutions into practice.

IMPRIMATUR

+ IOANNAS K. O'DOHERTY
Episcopus Derricensis

die JUNI, 1997.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

Our Father, Who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy Name; Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

THE ANGELICAL SALUTATION

Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou amongst women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, JESUS. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

THE APOSTLES' CREED

1. I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Creator of Heaven and earth;
2. And in Jesus Christ, His only Son, Our Lord.
3. Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary;
4. Suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died and was buried;
5. He descended into Hell; the third day He arose again from the dead.
6. He ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty.
7. Thence He shall come to judge the living and the dead.
8. I believe in the Holy Ghost;
9. The Holy Catholic Church; the Communion of Saints;
10. The forgiveness of sins;
11. The resurrection of the body;
12. And life everlasting. Amen.

O Almighty God, Who has brought us safe to the beginning of this day, preserve us therein with Thy grace, and keep us from falling into sin; that our thoughts, words and actions may be always employed in fulfilling Thy law, through Our Lord Jesus Christ, Thy Son, Who liveth and reigneth with Thee, in the unity of the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end. Amen.

Blessed Virgin, we recommend ourselves to thy patronage.

Holy Angels of God, to whose care we are committed by the Divine Goodness, remain with us, enlighten us, guard and assist us this day, and at the hour of death. Amen.

Holy Patrons, Patrick and Columba, intercede for us.

LITANY OF THE MOST HOLY NAME OF JESUS

Lord, have mercy on us.	Have
Christ, have mercy on us.	mercy
Lord, have mercy on us.	on
Jesus, graciously hear us.	us
God, the Father of Heaven	Have
God, the Son, Redeemer of the world	mercy
God, the Holy Ghost	on
Holy Trinity, one God	us
Jesus, Son of the living God	Have
Jesus, splendour of the Father	mercy
Jesus, brightness of eternal light	on
Jesus, King of Glory	us
Jesus, Son of Justice,	Have
Jesus, Son of the Virgin Mary,	mercy
Jesus, most amiable	on
Jesus, most admirable	us
Jesus, the mighty God,	Have
Jesus, Father of the world to come	mercy
Jesus, Angel of the great Council	on
Jesus, most powerful	us
Jesus, most patient,	Have
Jesus, most obedient	mercy
Jesus, meek and humble of heart	on
Jesus, lover of Chastity	us
Jesus, lover of us	Have
Jesus, God of peace	mercy
Jesus, author of life	on
Jesus, example of all virtues	us
Jesus, zealous lover of souls	Have
Jesus, our God,	mercy
Jesus, our refuge,	on
Jesus, Father of the poor,	us
Jesus, treasure of the faithful	Have
Jesus, Good Shepherd,	mercy
Jesus, true light	on
Jesus, eternal wisdom	us
Jesus, infinite goodness	Have
Jesus, our way and our life	mercy
Jesus, joy of Angels	on
Jesus, King of Patriarchs	us
Jesus, Master of Apostles	Have
Jesus, Teacher of Evangelists	mercy
Jesus, strength of Martyrs	on
Jesus, light of Confessors	us
Jesus, purity of Virgins	Have
Jesus, crown of all Saints	mercy
Be merciful unto us, spare us, O Jesus,	on
Be merciful unto us, graciously hear us, O Jesus,	us
From all evil, Lord Jesus deliver us.	Have
From all sin, Lord Jesus deliver us.	mercy
From thy wrath, Lord Jesus deliver us	on

EVENING PRAYERS

At the evening and at noon, will I address Him and He will hear my voice.
—Psalms liv 18

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From the snares of the devil,
From the spirit of uncleanness,
From everlasting death,
From the neglect of Thy inspirations,
Through the Mystery of Thy Holy Incarnation,
Through Thy Nativity,
Through Thine infancy,
Through Thy most divine life,
Through Thy labours,
Through Thy agony and passion
Through Thy Cross and dereliction
Through Thy faintness and weariness,
Through Thy death and burial
Through Thy Resurrection
Through Thine Ascension,
Through Thy joys,
Through Thy glory,

Lord
Jesus
deliver
us.

Lamb of God, Who takes away the sins of the world,
Spare us, O Jesus.
Lamb of God, Who takes away the sins of the world,
Graciously hear us, O Jesus.
Lamb of God, Who takes away the sins of the world,
Have mercy on us, O Jesus.
Jesus hear us. Jesus, graciously hear us.

LET US PRAY

O Lord Jesus Christ, Who hast said: Ask and ye shall receive: seek and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you; give, we beseech Thee, to us who ask, the grace of Thy Most Divine Love, that with all our hearts, words, and works, we may love Thee and never cease to praise Thee.

Make us, O Lord, to have a perpetual fear and love of Thy Holy Name, for Thou never failest to govern those whom Thou doth solidly establish in Thy love.
Through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen

Let us consider we are in the presence of God.

AN ACT OF ADORATION

O God, we believe that Thou art present in this place, and that Thou seest us, nearest us, and knowest all our thoughts; we adore and honour Thee; we acknowledge Thee to be our Creator and Sovereign Lord; and we submit ourselves entirely to Thy Divine Will.

AN ACT OF THANKSGIVING

O Lord, we render Thee infinite thanks for all the gifts and graces bestowed on us since we came into this world, particularly for having preserved us from the dangers of this day. Our Father, etc.

[Let us beg of Almighty God to give us a thorough knowledge of all the sins we have fallen into this day.]

[Let us here examine our conscience, and consider what business, conversation, and other occasions we have passed through during the day.]

[Let us conceive a great grief and horror for the sins of our whole life, that we may sincerely, from our hearts, pronounce with our lips, an Act of Contrition for having offended God.]

AN ACT OF CONTRITION

O Lord, we are heartily sorry for having offended Thee, because Thou art the chief good, and worthy of all love, and everything that is sinful is displeasing to Thee; we are resolved, with the help of Thy holy grace, to amend our lives henceforth. O God, we beg Thy pardon, and that with humble and sorrowful hearts, for all the sins we have committed this day, and in the whole course of our lives, through our fault, through our fault, through our exceeding great fault. Therefore, we beseech the Blessed Mary, ever a Virgin, the Blessed Michael the Archangel, the Blessed John the Baptist, the Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, and all the angels and saints to pray to the Lord our God for us. Amen.

O Lord hear our prayers.

And let our supplications come to Thee.

Visit us beseech Thee, O Lord, this habitation and drive from it all the snares of the enemy. Let Thy holy angels dwell herein to preserve us in peace: and may Thy blessing be upon us for ever, through Our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen

FOR THE FAITHFUL DEPARTED

O God, the Creator and Redeemer of all the faithful give to the souls of Thy servants departed the remission of all their sins that they may obtain by pious supplications the pardon they have always desired, through Jesus Christ Our Lord, Amen.

Give them, O Lord, eternal rest. Let the perpetual light shine upon them. May they rest in peace. Amen.

THE LITANY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN

We fly to thy protection, O Holy Mother of God. Despise not our prayers in our necessities, but deliver us from all dangers, O glorious and ever blessed Virgin.

Lord, have mercy on us,
 Christ, have mercy on us,
 Lord, have mercy on us,
 Christ, hear us
 Christ, graciously hear us
 God, the Father of Heaven, have mercy on us,
 God, the Son, Redeemer of the world, have mercy on us,
 God, the Holy Ghost, have mercy on us
 Holy Trinity, one God, have mercy on us,
 Holy Mary,
 Holy Mother of God,
 Holy Virgin of Virgins,
 Mother of Christ,
 Mother of Divine Grace,
 Mother most pure,
 Mother, most chaste
 Mother undefiled
 Mother inviolate
 Mother most amiable
 Mother most admirable,
 Mother of Good Counsel,
 Mother of Our Creator,
 Mother of our Redeemer,
 Virgin most prudent,
 Virgin most venerable,
 Virgin most renowned,
 Virgin most powerful,
 Virgin most merciful,
 Virgin most faithful
 Mirror of justice,
 Cause of our joy,
 Spiritual vessel
 Vessel of Honour
 Singular vessel of devotion,
 Mystical Rose,
 Tower of David,
 Tower of Ivory,
 House of Gold,
 Ark of the Covenant,

Pray
 for
 us

Pray
 for
 us

Cate of Heaven,
 Morning Star,
 Health of the weak,
 Refuge of Sinners,
 Comforter of the afflicted
 Help of Christians,
 Queen of Angels,
 Queen of Patriarchs,
 Queen of Prophets
 Queen of Apostles,
 Queen of Martyrs,
 Queen of Confessors,
 Queen of Virgins,
 Queen conceived without original sin,
 Queen assumed into Heaven,
 Queen of the Most Holy Rosary,
 Queen of Peace,
 Lamb of God, Who takest away the sins of the world,
 Spare us, O Lord.

Pray
 for
 us

Lamb of God, Who takest away the sins of the world,
 Graciously hear us, O Lord.

Lamb of God, Who takest away the sins of the world,
 Have mercy on us, O Lord.

Christ hear us,

Christ, graciously hear us.

∴—Pray for us, O Holy Mother of God.

∴—That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ
 Our Father, Who art in Heaven, etc.

∴—And lead us not into temptation.

∴—But deliver us from evil. Amen.

O Lord, hear our prayers,

And let our supplications come unto Thee.

Preserve, we beseech Thee, O Lord, through the intercession of the blessed and glorious Virgin Mary, the family of this house from all injury and distress, and inasmuch as we humble ourselves entirely and from our hearts in Thy presence, keep up mercifully from falling into the temptations and snares of our enemies, through Our Lord Jesus Christ, Thy Son, who liveth and reigneth with Thee, in the unity of the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end. Amen.

Holy Angels of God, to whose care we are committed, by the Divine goodness, remain with us, enlighten us, guard and assist us, this night, and at the hour of our death.

Holy Patrons, Patrick and Columba, intercede for us

Preserve us, O Lord, waking, and protect us sleeping, that we may watch with Christ, and rest in peace. Amen.

O God, seeing we are uncertain going to bed this night whether we shall ever rise thence, Give us the grace to examine ourselves strictly in Thy sight, that we may discover our own unworthiness in order to prepare ourselves to appear before Thy Judgment seat.

PAUSE

O God, we are satisfied from our hearts to quit this world this very moment, and with whatever kind of death Thou pleasest; the only petition we now make is, that Thou wilt not pass sentence against us as we have deserved, and in the favour of Thy justice, allow us, O Lord, time to repent; preserve us from a sudden and unprovided death, and give us the grace never to banish the thought of death out of our hearts that we may during our lives commit no mortal sin against Thy Divine Majesty, nor even venial sin with deliberation. In the name of the Father, &c.

ACTS OF CONTRITION, FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY *

A PRAYER BEFORE THE ACTS

O Almighty and Eternal God! grant unto us an increase of Faith, Hope and Charity; and that we may obtain what Thou hast promised, make us to love and practice what Thou commandest; through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen.

* Read by the priest before the principal Mass on Sundays and Holydays.

AN ACT OF CONTRITION

O my God! I am heartily sorry for having offended Thee and I detest my sins above every other evil, because they displease Thee, my God, Who for Thy infinite goodness art so deserving of all my love; and I firmly purpose, with the help of Thy holy grace, never more to offend Thee.

AN ACT OF FAITH

O my God, I firmly believe that Thou art one only God, the Creator and Sovereign Lord of Heaven and earth, infinitely great and infinitely good. I firmly believe that in Thee, one only God, there are three Divine Persons, really distinct and equal in all things—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. I firmly believe that God the Son, the second person of the Most Holy Trinity, became man; that He was conceived by the Holy Ghost and was born of the Virgin Mary; that He suffered and died on a cross to redeem and save us; that He arose the third day from the dead; that He ascended into Heaven; that He will come at the end of the world to judge mankind; and that He will reward the good with eternal happiness and condemn the wicked to the everlasting pains of hell. I believe these and all other articles which the holy Roman Catholic Church proposes to our belief, because Thou, my God, the Infallible Truth, has revealed them; and Thou hast commanded us to hear the Church, which is the pillar and the ground of truth. In this faith I am firmly resolved, with the help of Thy holy grace, to live and die.

(Matt. xviii. 17; 1 Tim. iii 15)

AN ACT OF HOPE

O my God! Who has graciously promised every blessing, even heaven itself, through Jesus Christ, to those who keep Thy Commandments, relying on Thy infinite power, goodness and mercy, and on Thy sacred promises, to which Thou art always faithful, I confidently hope to obtain pardon of all my sins, grace to serve

These faithfully in this life, by doing the good works Thou hast commanded, and which, with Thy assistance, I now purpose to perform, and eternal happiness in the next, through my Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

AN ACT OF CHARITY

O my God! I love Thee with my whole heart and soul, and above all things, because Thou art infinitely good and perfect, and most worthy of all my love; and, for Thy sake, I love my neighbour as myself. Mercifully grant, O my God, that having loved and served Thee on earth, I may love and enjoy Thee for ever in heaven. Amen.

PRAYER BEFORE MASS

O MERCIFUL FATHER: Who didst so love the world as to give up, for our redemption, Thy beloved Son, Who, in obedience to Thee and for us sinners, humbled himself unto the death of the Cross, and continues to offer Himself daily, by the ministry of His priests, for the living and the dead; we humbly beseech Thee that, penetrated with a lively faith, we may always assist with the utmost devotion and reverence at the oblation of His most precious Body and Blood, which is made at Mass, and thereby be made partakers of the Sacrifice which He consummated on Calvary.

In union with Thy Holy Church and its Ministers, and invoking the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, and all the Angels and Saints, we now offer the adorable Sacrifice of the Mass to Thy honour and glory, to acknowledge Thy infinite perfections, Thy supreme dominion over all Thy creatures, our entire subjection to Thee, and total dependance on Thy gracious providence, and in thanksgiving for all Thy benefits, and for the remission of our sins. We offer it for the propagation of the Catholic Faith, for our most Holy Father the Pope, for our Bishop, and for all the Pastors and clergy in Thy Holy Church, that they may direct the faithful in the way of salvation; for all that are in high stations, that we may lead quiet and holy lives for peace and goodwill among all States and peoples; for the necessities of mankind, and particularly for the congregation here present, to obtain of Thee blessing we stand in need of in this life, everlasting happiness in the next, and eternal rest to the faithful departed.

And as Jesus Christ so ordained when He instituted at His Last Supper this wonderful Mystery of His power, wisdom and goodness, we offer the Mass in grateful remembrance of all He has done and suffered for love of us, making special commemoration of His bitter Passion and Death, and of His glorious Resurrection and Ascension into Heaven.

Your humble, O Almighty and Eternal God (for to Thee alone the homage of sacrifice is due) graciously to accept it for these and all other purposes agreeable to Thy holy will; and to render it the more pleasing, we offer it to Thee through the same Jesus Christ, Thy Beloved Son, Our Lord and Saviour, Our High Priest and Victim, and in the Name of the Most Holy Trinity—The Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost—to Whom be honour, praise and glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

PRAYERS AFTER MASS

Ordered by Our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII, to be said kneeling, after Mass, in all churches.

HAIL MARY, etc., THREE TIMES; HAIL HOLY QUEEN, etc.

LET US PRAY

1 GOD, our refuge and our strength, look down with favour on Thy people who cry to Thee; and through the intercession of the glorious and immaculate Virgin Mary, Mother of God, of St. Joseph, her Spouse, of Thy holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, and of all Thy Saints, in mercy and goodness hear our prayers for the conversion of sinners, and for the liberty and exaltation of our Holy Mother the Church. Through Christ Our Lord. Amen.

Blessed Michael, Archangel, defend us in the hour of conflict; be our safeguard against the wickedness and snares of the devil—may God restrain him, we humbly pray—and do thou, O Prince of the Heavenly Host, by the power of God, thrust Satan down to hell, and with him the other wicked spirits who war-day through the world for the ruin of souls. Amen.



CATECHISM

A PRAYER BEFORE CATECHISM

O my God, give me the grace to learn what is necessary in order to know Thee, to love Thee, and to serve Thee. Amen.

PART I. LESSON I.

Question—Who created you, and placed you in this world?
Answer—God.

Why did God create you ?

To know Him, love Him and serve Him and by that means to gain everlasting life.

What is necessary to be done for that end ?
Four things.

Which is the first ?

To believe firmly whatever God has revealed and declared to us by His Church.

What is the second ?

To keep the Commandments of God and of His Church.

What is the third ?

To receive the Sacraments with the requisite dispositions.

What is the fourth ?

To put our whole trust in God, and to have recourse to Him frequently by prayer.

LESSON 2. FAITH

What is faith ?

It is a divine virtue, whereby we believe everything that God has said, and whatever He teaches us by His Church.

Is it necessary to have faith ?

Yes; for without Faith it is impossible to be saved.

Make an Act of Faith.

O my God, I firmly believe everything Thou hast said, and whatever Thou teachest us by Thy Holy Church, because Thy sayings are infallibly true.

Wherein are the chief articles of our Faith contained ?

In the Apostles' Creed.

LESSON 3. OF GOD AND HIS PERFECTIONS

What is the first thing that every Christian is obliged to believe ?

That there is but one God.

What is God ?

God is the Creator of Heaven and Earth, and Sovereign Lord of all things.

Has God always been ?

Yes; He never had a beginning, nor will He ever have an end.

Where is God ?

He is in Heaven, on Earth, and in all places of the world.

Does God see everything ?

He sees all things, how private soever, even the most secret thoughts of our hearts.

How many Gods are there ?

There is but one.

How many persons in God ?

There are three: the Father, and the Son and the Holy Ghost.

Is the Father God ?

He is.

Is the Son God ?

He is.

Is the Holy Ghost God ?

He is.

Are there three Gods ?

No: because these three Persons have but one and the same Godhead, nature and substance.

How are these three Persons together called ?

They are called the Holy Trinity, or one only God in three distinct Persons.

Is there any of these three Divine Persons elder or better than the other ?

No: they are equal in everything.

LESSON 4. OF THE MYSTERY OF THE INCARNATION

Which of these three Persons was made Man ?

The Son of God, the second Person of the Most Holy Trinity.

What is it to be made Man ?

It is to take a body and soul as we have.

Where did He take this body and soul ?

In the chaste womb of the glorious Virgin Mary, His Mother.

What is He called since He became Man ?

He is called Jesus Christ.

Should we pay special reverence to the name of Jesus ?

Yes; for St. Paul says, "that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of those that are in heaven, on earth, and under the earth." (Phil. ii. 10).

Is Jesus Christ God ?

He is both God and Man ?

Where is Jesus Christ ?

As He is God, He is everywhere; and as He is Man, He is only in Heaven, and in the Holy Sacrament of the altar.

LESSON 5. OF THE MYSTERIES OF THE REDEMPTION

Why did the Son of God become Man ?

To deliver us from sin, and to redeem us from the power of the devil.

How did we come to be in the power of the devil ?

Through the disobedience of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit.

Who tempted them to eat it ?

The devil; that is, one of the rebellious angels whom God cast out of Heaven.

What day did the Son of God become Man ?

On the 25th March, the day of the Annunciation. He was conceived by the Holy Ghost.

On what day was Christ born ?

On Christmas Day, at the hour of midnight.

What day did Christ die ?

Good Friday.

How did He die ?

He was crucified on Calvary, outside Jerusalem, and died nailed to a cross.

Why did Christ die ?

To satisfy God His Father for our sins.

Where was Jesus Christ's body put after his death ?

In a tomb.

Where was His soul when His body was in the tomb ?

It was in the hell of the holy patriarchs, called Limbo.

On what day did Christ rise from the dead ?

Easter Sunday, the third day after His death.

What day did He ascend into Heaven ?

Ascension Thursday, forty days after His Resurrection.

Where is He in Heaven ?
 He sitteth at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty.
 What do you mean by those words of the Apostles' Creed ?
 I mean that Christ as God is equal to the Father in all things,
 and as Man occupies the highest place in Heaven.

LESSON 6. OF THE HOLY GHOST

What is the Holy Ghost ?
 The third Person of the Blessed Trinity.
 What day did the Holy Ghost descend on the Church ?
 Whit Sunday,* ten days after Ascension Thursday.
 What must we do that the Holy Ghost may descend into our hearts ?
 We must often pray Him to take possession of our hearts, to cleanse our consciences from all filth of sin, and behave peaceably and charitably towards our neighbours.
 Where is the Holy Ghost ?
 He is everywhere; but in a particular manner in the souls of the just.
 Who are the just ?
 Those in the state of grace.
 What is grace ?
 It is a supernatural gift of God bestowed upon us for our sanctification and salvation.
 What does the Holy Ghost do in the souls of the just ?
 He sanctifies them with His graces, and assists them in all their necessities.
 Are we obliged to call for the assistance of the Holy Ghost ?
 Yes, we are; because we can never work out our salvation without His assistance.

LESSON 7. OF THE CHURCH

What is the Church ?
 It is the congregation of the faithful, that profess the true faith, and are obedient to the Pope.
 What is the Pope ?
 He is the visible head and infallible teacher of the Church, successor of St. Peter and Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth.
 What do you mean by saying the Pope is infallible ?
 I mean that the Pope cannot err when he defines a doctrine concerning faith or morals to be held by the whole Church.

* Also called Pentecost Sunday, that is, fiftieth day after Easter.

Who founded the Church ?
 It was Jesus Christ, her essential and invisible Head, and after Him His Apostles.
 Which is the true Church ?
 The Holy Roman Catholic Church.
 Has the Church any marks by which we may know her ?
 Yes; She has four: She is One—Holy—Catholic and Apostolic.

LESSON 8. THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS

What do you understand by the Communion of Saints ?
 I understand that all members of the Church, in heaven, on earth, and in purgatory, are in communion with each other, as being members of the one mystical body of Jesus Christ.
 How do members of the Church on earth share in the Communion of Saints ?
 They are partakers of all the spiritual blessings and treasures that are to be found in the Church.
 What are the spiritual blessings and advantages wherewith the members of the Church on earth are partakers ?
 The Sacraments, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the prayers of the Church, and the good works of the just.
 Who are deprived of these spiritual benefits ?
 Infidels, heretics and excommunicated persons.
 What is Purgatory ?
 Purgatory is a place or state where some souls suffer for a time after death on account of their sins.
 What souls go to Purgatory ?
 Those that depart this life in venial sin, or who have not fully paid the debt of temporal punishment due to those sins of which the guilt has been forgiven.
 Do the souls in Purgatory benefit by the spiritual treasures of the Church ?
 Yes; they are comforted by the holy sacrifice of the Mass, by the prayers of the just, and by the good works of Christians.

LESSON 9. THE FORGIVENESS OF SINS

What do you understand by the forgiveness of sins ?
 I understand that Our Lord Jesus Christ gave power to His Church to forgive sins.
 By what means are sins forgiven ?
 Chiefly by means of the Sacrament of Baptism and Penance.

What is Sin ?

It is a disobedience to the Commandments of God, of the Church, or of our superiors.

Are we obliged to avoid sin above all things ?

Yes, because it is the greatest of all evils.

Can we avoid sin by the strength of nature ?

We cannot without the grace of God; it is He Who assists us to do good and shun evil.

How many sorts of sin are there ?

Two: original and actual.

What is original sin ?

It is that wherein everyone, except the Blessed Virgin, is conceived through the disobedience of our first father, Adam.

What do you call that singular privilege of Our Lady ?

The Immaculate Conception.*

What is actual sin ?

It is that which we ourselves commit.

How is actual sin committed ?

By thought, word, deed or omission.

How many kinds of actual sin are there ?

Two: mortal and venial.

What is mortal sin ?

It is that which killeth the soul in a spiritual manner.

How can that be, whereas the soul is immortal ?

Because mortal sin deprives us of the grace of God, which is the spiritual life of the soul.

What must those do who have fallen into mortal sin ?

They must repent sincerely, and go to Confession as soon as possible.

What is venial sin ?

It is a light sin which does not deprive us of the grace of God, but disposeth us to mortal sin.

LESSON 10. EVERLASTING LIFE

What means the resurrection of the body ?

That we shall all rise again with the same bodies we had in this life.

Will Jesus Christ come down from Heaven at the end of the world ?

Yes; He will visibly come to judge all people according to their works.

* Conception means the joining of body and soul together. Immaculate means that it was done without incurring any stain by reason of Adam's sin.

What reward will God give the just ?

The glory of Heaven and life everlasting.

What is life everlasting ?

It is the eternal home of the just, where they will always behold God face to face, and love Him and praise Him for evermore.

Who will go to Heaven ?

Those who keep the Commandments of God and of the Church and die in the state of grace.

Where will those go who live wickedly and die in mortal sin ?

They will be cast into hell, where they will burn for ever along with the devils.

PART 2.

LESSON 11. OF THE COMMANDMENTS OF GOD

What is the second thing necessary for our salvation ?

To keep the Commandments of God and of the Church.

Why did God give us His Commandments ?

That they may be the rule of our actions, showing us the sins we are to avoid and the virtues we ought to practise.

How many Commandments hath God given us ?

Ten.

Say them.

1st—I am the Lord thy God, thou shalt have no other Gods but Me.

2nd—Thou shalt not take the name of God in vain.

3rd—Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath Day.

4th—Honour thy father and thy mother.

5th—Thou shalt not kill.

6th—Thou shalt not commit adultery.

7th—Thou shalt not steal.

8th—Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

9th—Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife.

10th—Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods.

LESSON 12.

Is it necessary to keep all God's Commandments ?

Yes; for by breaking any one of them we deserve damnation.

What is the abridgment of God's Commandments ?

To love God above all things, and our neighbours as ourselves.

Make an act of the love of God.

My God! I love Thee with all my heart and soul, and above all things, because Thou art the chief good, and worthy of all love.

Wherein consists the love we owe our neighbour ?

In being full of good will towards them; in doing unto them what we would be willing should be done unto us; and in doing nothing unto them that we would not have done unto ourselves.

LESSON 13. OF THE FIRST COMMANDMENT.

Repeat the First Commandment.

I am the Lord thy God, thou shalt have no other Gods but Me.

What does the First Commandment oblige us to do ?

It obliges us to believe in God, to place our hope in Him, to adore Him, and to love Him entirely from our hearts.

Make an Act of Adoration.

Great God! I adore and honour Thee. I acknowledge Thee to be my Creator and Sovereign Lord; I submit myself entirely to Thy divine will.

Is it lawful to adore the Blessed Virgin Mary or the saints?

No; for by adoration is here meant the honour due to God alone

Does this Commandment forbid us to honour the saints ?

No; for the honour we give them is different from that which we give to God. We honour the saints as friends and faithful servants of God.

LESSON 14. OF THE SECOND COMMANDMENT

Repeat the Second Commandment.

Thou shalt not take the name of God in vain

What does the Second Commandment oblige us to do ?

To speak with reverence of God, of His saints, and of all holy things.

What else are we obliged to do?

To keep our lawful oaths and vows

What does the Second Commandment forbid ?

It forbids not only all manner of false oaths, but also true ones when unnecessary

What else ?

It forbids us to curse ourselves, or anything else.

If one swears to do an unlawful thing, is he obliged to perform his oath ?

No; he is obliged to repent for having taken such an oath.

How must we then express ourselves in order to avoid sinning?

By yes and no, as Christ has taught us.

LESSON 15. OF THE THIRD COMMANDMENT

Repeat the Third Commandment.

Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath Day.

What obligation does this Commandment lay on us ?

It obliges us to keep holy the Lord's day.

In what manner ?

By abstaining from all servile works on those days, and by employing them in prayer, and in the service of God.

How in the service of God ?

Chiefly by hearing Mass as the Church ordains.

Is that enough for sanctifying the Lord's day ?

No; we should besides endeavour to assist at sermons, catechisms, evening prayers, and apply ourselves to other good works and devotions.

Is it lawful to spend the Sunday in gaming, drinking, or other idle exercises ?

It is not; for the full and perfect observance of Sunday consists not only in resting from bodily labour and business, but also in avoiding sinful actions, and performing charitable and pious works.

LESSON 16. OF THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT

Repeat the Fourth Commandment.

Honour thy father and thy mother.

What does this Commandment oblige us to do ?

It obliges us to love, honour and obey our parents, and assist them in all their necessities.

What are parents obliged to do for their children ?

They are obliged to maintain them, to bring them up in the fear of God, to give them good example and chastise them for their faults.

How must a husband behave towards his wife ?

He must use her lovingly, carefully and tenderly, like a part of his own body, as Christ does His spouse, the Church.

How must a wife behave towards her husband ?

With love, respect and submission, as the Church does towards Christ.

Does this Commandment lay any obligation on husbands and wives concerning their families ?

It obliges them to use their authority and endeavour to make such as under their care keep the Commandments of God and of His Church.

Does this Commandment oblige us to honour and obey any others besides our parents ?

It obliges us to pay honour and obedience to all our superiors, whether spiritual or temporal, in things lawful, and not otherwise.

LESSON 17. OF THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT

Repeat the Fifth Commandment.

Thou shalt not kill.

What does this Commandment forbid ?

It forbids us to kill any person; to covet any one's death; to abuse, beat, or chastise anybody without authority.

Is it a breach of this Commandment to deny forgiveness to those who have offended us?

Yes, certainly; as also not to ask pardon of those we have offended.

LESSON 18. OF THE 6th AND 9th COMMANDMENTS

Repeat the Sixth and Ninth Commandments.

Thou shalt not commit adultery. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife.

What do these Commandments forbid ?

The one forbids us all carnal knowledge except between husband and wife. The other forbids even the desire of such carnal knowledge.

Are smutty discourses, wanton looks and lewd kisses forbidden? Yes, they are; as also any unchaste touching of one's self or others.

Is it a breach of these Commandments to have impure thoughts, when one has no desire to commit the action ?

Yes, it is, if we entertain such thoughts wilfully and with pleasure.

LESSON 19. OF THE 7th AND 10th COMMANDMENTS

Repeat the Seventh and Tenth Commandments.

Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods.

What is forbidden by these two Commandments?

It is forbidden to take, to receive, to keep, or to covet anything belonging to our neighbour, either publicly or privately, without his knowledge or consent.

What else is forbidden by these Commandments ?

To do or intend any damage whatsoever to our neighbour.

If you have injured or defrauded your neighbour, what are you bound to do.

We are bound to repair the injury and make good the loss as far as we are able, otherwise the sin will not be forgiven us.

LESSON 20. OF THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT

Repeat the Eighth Commandment.

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

What does this Commandment forbid ?

It forbids not only to bear false witness, but even to tell a lie. What is a lie ?

It is a saying or signifying anything contrary to what we think.

Is it lawful to tell a lie for a good end ?

No, for no reason or motive can excuse a lie.

Are calumny and detraction forbidden by this Commandment? Yes, as also tale-bearing or any words which injure our neighbour's character.

If you have injured your neighbour by speaking ill of him, what are you bound to do ?

We are bound to restore his good name as far as we can.

LESSON 21. OF THE COMMANDMENTS OF THE CHURCH

Are we obliged to keep the Commandments of the Church ?

Yes, we are: "He that will not hear the Church (says Christ) let him be to thee as a heathen and a publican."

Say the Commandments of the Church.

1st—Sundays and Holydays Mass thou shalt hear.

2nd—And Holydays sanctify through all the year.

3rd—Lent, Ember-days and Vigils thou shalt fast.

4th—And on Fridays flesh thou shalt not taste.

5th—In Lent and Advent, nuptial feasts forbear.

6th—Confess your sins at least once every year.

7th—Receive your God about great Easter Day.

8th—And to the Church neglect not dues to pay.

LESSON 22. THE COMMANDMENTS OF THE CHURCH

What are we obliged to do by the Second Commandment of the Church ?

We are obliged to hear Mass and to abstain from servile works on holydays commanded by the Church.

Do fathers and mothers, masters and mistresses sin, by obliging their children or domestics to work and omit Mass upon holydays without necessity ?

They are guilty of mortal sin and withal bring a curse upon their families.

What is ordained by the Third Commandment of the Church? To eat but one meal and a collation in the four and twenty hours, on all fast days commanded by the Church.

Who are to be excused from fasting ? Sick people, women with child, nurses, labourers and old persons of languishing constitutions.

LESSON 23.

Repeat the Fifth Commandment.

In Lent and Advent nuptial feasts forbear.

What is forbidden by this Commandment ?

To solemnize marriage during the holy seasons of Lent and advent.

Repeat the Seventh Commandment.

Receive your God about great Easter Day.*

What is ordained by this Commandment ?

That everyone shall go to Holy Communion at Easter time, in his own parish.

Repeat the Eighth Commandment.

And to the Church neglect not dues to pay.

What is ordained by this Commandment ?

To pay dues to the lawful pastors of the Church.

LESSON 24. PARTICULAR SIN

How many capital or deadly sins?

Seven: Pride, Covetousness, Lust, Gluttony, Envy, Anger and Sloth.

What is pride ?

Pride is too great an opinion of one's self, attended by an inordinate desire of being above others.

What is covetousness ?

It is an immoderate desire of worldly riches.

What is lust ?

It is a desire of committing the sin of the flesh.

* That is, between Ash Wednesday and the Octave of Saints Peter and Paul (July 6th)

May one be guilty of this sin without committing the foul action ?

Yes; this filthy sin is committed not only in the action, but also when one listens to, looks at, or thinks with pleasure of anything that may excite to it.

What should you do when the devil tempts you with bad thoughts ?

Pray, "Jesus and Mary help me."

What is gluttony ?

It is an immoderate desire or use of eating or drinking.

What kind of gluttony is most sinful ?

Drunkenness

What is drunkenness

It is an excess of drinking whereby one is deprived of any part of his reason or senses.

What is envy ?

It is a secret displeasure at the welfare and prosperity of our neighbours, or a satisfaction of mind at their loss and adversity.

What is anger ?

It is a passionate desire of revenge.

What is sloth ?

It is a sluggish dullness of mind, which makes us neglect the service of God, or perform it negligently or indевoutly.

How many sins cry to heaven for vengeance ?

Four: 1—Willful murder. 2—Sodomy. 3—Oppression of the poor. 4—Defrauding the labourer of his wages.

How many ways may one sin against the Holy Ghost ?

Six: 1—By despair of salvation. 2—Presumption of God's mercy. 3—Contradicting the known truth. 4—Envy at another's spiritual good. 5—Obstinacy in sin. 6—Final impenitence.

How many ways may one be guilty of another's sin ?

Nine ways: 1—By counsel. 2—By command. 3—By consent. 4—By provocation. 5—By praise or flattery. 6—By concealment. 7—By partaking. 8—By silence. 9—By defence of the ill done.

LESSON 25. OF THE SACRAMENTS

PART 3.

What is the third thing necessary for salvation ?

To receive the Sacraments with the proper dispositions.

What is a Sacrament ?

It is a sensible sign of invisible grace, ordained by Our Lord Jesus Christ for the salvation of souls.

How many Sacraments are there ?

Seven : Baptism, Confirmation, Penance, Eucharist, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders and Matrimony.

What is Baptism ?

It is a Sacrament which cleanses us from original sin, makes us Christians, children of God and of the Church.

What is a Christian ?

A baptised person who makes profession of believing in Jesus Christ, and of living according to His example and doctrine.

What is the mark of a Christian ?

The Sign of the Cross.

When are we to make the Sign of the Cross ?

At the beginning of our actions, before and after meals, and whenever we are tempted.

What does it represent ?

The mystery of the Most Holy Trinity, Whose assistance we invoke.

What else ?

It represents the mystery of our redemption, by forming upon ourselves the figure of the Cross, upon which the Son of God redeemed us.

How must a layman or woman baptise in case of necessity ?

Intending to do as the Church does, pour water on the head of the child and, while pouring the water, say:—

I BAPTISE THEE, IN THE NAME OF THE FATHER, AND OF THE SON, AND OF THE HOLY GHOST.*

LESSON 26.

What is Confirmation ?

It is a Sacrament that strengthens and enables us to profess our Faith openly.

Who is the ordinary minister of Confirmation ?

The Bishop.

How does the Bishop give Confirmation ?

By the imposition of hands and by prayer—that is, he holds out his hands and prays that the Holy Ghost may descend upon those to be confirmed—he then makes the Sign of the Cross on their foreheads with holy chrism.

* Obs.—Every person should learn how to baptise correctly, as no one can tell at what moment the eternal happiness of a soul may depend upon such knowledge.

Why does the Bishop give a light blow to the confirmed ?

To give him to understand that he ought to be prepared to suffer affronts and injuries and even death itself in defence of the Faith.

Say the twelve fruits of the Holy Ghost.

Charity, joy, peace, patience, forbearance, goodness, benignity, meekness, faith, modesty, continency and chastity.

What are the Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost ?

Wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety and the fear of God.

LESSON 27.

What is Penance ?

It is a Sacrament instituted by Our Lord Jesus Christ for the remission of sins committed after Baptism.

Can Priests forgive sins ?

Yes, they can; for they have received that power from Our Lord Jesus Christ.

How many conditions are necessary for the Sacrament of Penance ?

Five: 1st—To examine our conscience strictly. 2nd—To have a true sorrow for having offended God. 3rd—A strong resolution never to offend him more. 4th—To confess our sins to a priest. 5th—To make satisfaction to God and our neighbour.

What is the examination of conscience ?

It is a diligent search we make in our minds to find out our sins in order to confess them.

How do you proceed in this examination ?

I beg of God to give me grace to discover and detest my sins. What more ?

I examine myself on the Commandments of God and of the Church and on the seven deadly sins, and consider wherein and how often I have offended God by thought, word, deed or omission.

If you cannot remember how many times you committed a mortal sin, what ought you to do ?

We must try to find out how often we committed it in a day, or in a week or as nearly as we can.

LESSON 28.

When we have found out our sins and their number, what must we do ?

We must excite ourselves to contrition for them.

What is contrition ?

It is a sorrow of mind and detestation for sin committed, with the purpose of sinning no more.

How may we obtain true sorrow for our sins ?

By praying earnestly for it and making use of such motives or considerations as may lead us to it.

By what motives may we excite ourselves to sorrow ?

By the fear of hell, the loss of heaven, our ingratitude in offending God, Who is so good to us, and the injury our sins do to God, Who is infinitely good in Himself.

Which of these motives is the best to excite perfect contrition ?

To be sorry for our sins because they are offensive to God, Who is infinitely good and perfect in Himself.

Do you recommend any other motive to excite sorrow for sin ?

Yes; to consider that the Son of God died for our sins, and that we crucify Him again as far as in us lies, whenever we offend Him.

Will sorrow for any of the other motives suffice for the pardon of our sins, if we cannot go to Confession ?

No; such sorrow is called imperfect contrition, or attrition; it is of no avail without the priest's absolution.

If a person were dying in mortal sin and could not make his Confession, what should he do in order to obtain pardon and be saved ?

He should pray for help and make an Act of Perfect Contrition.

Make an Act of Contrition.

My God, I am heartily sorry for having offended Thee, because Thou art the chief good and worthy of all love, and because everything that is sinful is displeasing to Thee. I am resolved, with the help of Thy holy grace, never more to offend Thee.

Besides sorrow for our sins, what else must we have in our minds ?

A firm purpose of amendment.

What is a firm purpose of amendment ?

It is a strong resolution to avoid, by the grace of God, not only sin, but also the dangerous occasions of sin.

LESSON 29.

What is Confession ?

It is an accusation of one's self by telling our sins to an approved priest in order to obtain absolution.

Is it necessary to tell all the mortal sins one can call to mind after a diligent search ?

Yes; for without that not one of them can be forgiven.

Of what sort would our Confession be if we kept back a mortal sin ?

It would be a bad Confession and a sacrilege.

If a person conceals a mortal sin in Confession can he ever be pardoned ?

Yes, when he confesses that sin, and makes over again, with true sorrow, the Confession in which he concealed it, and all the Confessions which followed.

Why must all those Confessions be made over again ?

Because they were all bad and sacrilegious.

Is forgetting a sin the same as concealing it ?

No; to conceal a mortal sin makes a Confession bad; but if it be merely forgotten, after a careful examination of conscience, it is forgiven with the rest.

What are we to do if, after Confession, we recollect the mortal sin that we forgot ?

Tell it at our next Confession ?

If we have only venial sins to confess, must we be sorry for them ?

Yes; for one of them at least.

If we think that we are not sorry enough for our venial sins, what should we do ?

Tell some sin of our past life for which we are certainly sorry.

What is absolution ?

It is the sentence by which the priest forgives us our sins.

What are we to do after Confession ?

We must give God thanks for having forgiven us our sins, and perform our penance as soon as we can.

LESSON 30.

What is the fifth thing necessary for the Sacrament of Penance ?

It is to satisfy God and our neighbour for the injuries done them.

What is satisfaction ?

It is that part of the Sacrament of Penance by which in union with Christ's sufferings for us, we make reparation for our sins.

How is satisfaction made to God ?

By fulfilling the penance which the priest gives us, by fasting, prayer and alms-deeds; by bearing patiently whatever crosses come in our way and by trying to gain indulgences.

What is an indulgence ?

It is a remission granted by the Church of the temporal punishment which often remains due after the guilt has been forgiven and the eternal punishment remitted.

How many kinds of indulgences are there ?

Two—plenary and partial.

What is a plenary indulgence ?

It is the entire remission of the temporal punishment due to our sins.

What is a partial indulgence ?

It is the remission of as much of the temporal punishment as would have been remitted by a similar amount of canonical penance.

What do you mean by canonical penance ?

The penance inflicted by the canons or rules of the early Church for public sins.

What must we do in order to gain an indulgence ?

We must be in the state of grace and do exactly what is ordered, with the intention of gaining it.

Can we apply indulgences to the dead ?

Yes, to the souls in Purgatory, by way of suffrage.

What does the Church offer to God in satisfaction for our sins when she grants indulgences ?

The inexhaustible merits of Christ, together with the merits accruing from the virtues and good works of the Blessed Virgin and the Saints.

How is satisfaction made to our neighbour ?

By making reparation for the injuries done him in his worldly substance, reputation or character.

300 days' indulgences does not mean that our purgatory has been shortened by that time, but only by as much as it would have been lessened if we had gone through 300 days of canonical penance. A Quarantine means a shortening of our purgatory by as much as a Lenten, that is, a Quarantine of 40 days' fast would have lessened it.

LESSON 31. ON THE SACRAMENT OF THE EUCHARIST

What is the Eucharist ?

It is a Sacrament wherein the body and blood, soul and divinity of Our Lord Jesus Christ are contained under the appearance of bread and wine.

Do the bread and wine remain in the Sacrament of the Altar ?

No, for the substance of the bread and wine is changed into the Body and Blood of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by virtue of the words of Consecration.

Do those who go to Communion in the state of mortal sin receive the Body of Christ ?

Yes, they receive It to their own damnation, as Judas did.

Why is it a cause of damnation to them ?

Because they receive It in a bad state and thereby commit a most horrible sacrilege.

How does the Church punish those who, having arrived at the years of discretion, confess not for a whole year, nor receive the Blessed Sacrament within that period, especially at Easter ?

The great Council of Lateran orders they shall be debarred from divine service and entrance into the Church during life, and deprived of a Christian burial at their death.

LESSON 32. ON THE SACRIFICE OF THE MASS

Is the Blessed Eucharist a Sacrament only ?

No. It is also a sacrifice.

What is a sacrifice ?

It is the offering of a victim by a priest, to God alone, in testimony of His being the Sovereign Lord of all things.

What is the Sacrifice of the New Law ?

The Sacrifice of the Mass.

What is the Mass ?

The unbloody Sacrifice of the New Law, wherein Christ Himself is really present, and is offered on our altars for the living and the dead.

Is the Sacrifice of the Mass a different Sacrifice from the Sacrifice of the Cross ?

No, for it is the same Saviour Who, having once offered Himself a bleeding Victim to His Heavenly Father on the Cross, continues to offer Himself daily in an unbloody manner on our altars.

Was Mass offered in the Old Law ?

No, so great a Sacrifice was reserved for the New Law, which was to fulfil the figures of the Old and to give religion its due perfection.

At what part of the Mass are the bread and wine changed into the Body and Blood of Christ ?

At the Consecration.

By whom are the bread and wine changed into the Body and Blood of Christ ?

By the priest.

By whose words are the bread and wine changed ?

By the words of Christ.

By whose power are the bread and wine changed into the Body and Blood of Christ ?

By the power of God.

What are the ends for which Mass is said ?

To give God glory, to thank Him for His blessings and to beg His grace and mercy.

For what other end is Mass offered ?

To keep in our minds Our Saviour's Passion and Death.

What days are we bound to hear Mass ?

Sundays and Holydays of obligation.

In what state must we be to hear Mass well ?

We must be in the state of grace, or at least have a sincere desire to recover it if we have lost it.

How should we regard the church when entering

We should regard it as the House of God, where He dwells night and day in the midst of His holy angels.

How must we hear Mass ?

With all possible devotion and attention.

Which is the best method of hearing Mass ?

To offer it up with the priest, think of Christ's sufferings and go to Communion.

LESSON 33.

What is Extreme Unction ?

It is a Sacrament in which the priest anoints the sick with holy oil, and prays over them, to strengthen them against the temptations of the devil and help them to die well.

When is Extreme Unction given ?

When we are in danger of death from sickness ?

What are the effects of the Sacrament of Extreme Unction ?

The effects of the Sacrament of Extreme Unction are to comfort and strengthen the soul, to remit sin, and even to restore health, when God sees it to be expedient.

How should we prepare ourselves for this Sacrament ?

We should go to Confession and make an Act of Contrition when we are receiving it.

What is Holy Orders ?

It is a Sacrament which gives the clergy grace and power to administer the Sacraments and perform the other priestly functions holy.

What is Matrimony or Marriage ?

It is a Sacrament which binds man and woman together till death, gives them the graces suited to their state of life, and enables them to bring up their children in the love and fear of God.

St. James, in Chapter 5 of his Epistle, says:—"Is any one sick among you, let him bring in the priests of the Church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord. And the prayer of faith shall save the sick man; and the Lord shall raise him up, and if he be in sins they shall be forgiven him."

PART 4. LESSON 34. OF HOPE AND PRAYER

What is the fourth thing necessary for our salvation ?

It is to put our whole trust in God, and to have recourse to Him frequently by prayer.

What is Hope ?

It is a divine virtue, whereby we hope to obtain from God everything that is for our good, especially grace in this life, and eternal glory in the next.

Make an Act of Hope.

My God! I hope for pardon of my sins, and for everlasting salvation, through the infinite merits of Our Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ.

How many Corporal Works of Mercy ?

Seven: 1.—To feed the hungry. 2.—To give drink to the thirsty. 3.—To clothe the naked. 4.—To harbour pilgrims or travellers. 5.—To ransom prisoners. 6.—To visit the sick. 7.—To bury the dead.

How many Spiritual Works of Mercy ?

Seven: 1.—To give good counsel. 2.—To instruct the ignorant. 3.—To admonish sinners. 4.—To comfort the afflicted. 5.—To pardon injuries. 6.—To bear patiently with the troublesome. 7.—To pray for the living and the dead.

* i. e. To give shelter to the homeless—such as orphans, aged or destitute persons, etc.

LESSON 36. THE EIGHT BEATITUDES

- 1.—Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven.
- 2.—Blessed are the meek, for they shall possess the earth.
- 3.—Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.
- 4.—Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after justice, for they shall be filled.
- 5.—Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.
- 6.—Blessed are the clean of heart, for they shall see God.
- 7.—Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God.
- 8.—Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice sake for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven.

LESSON 37. THE SEVEN DOLOURS

- 1.—The Prophecy of Holy Simeon.
- 2.—The Flight into Egypt.
- 3.—The loss of the Child Jesus for three days at Jerusalem.
- 4.—Mary meeting Our Lord on His way to Calvary.
- 5.—Mary standing beneath the Cross.
- 6.—Mary receiving the dead body of Jesus taken down from the Cross.
- 7.—Mary arranging the body in the tomb with her own hands.

What is prayer ?

It is the raising up of our minds and hearts to God, to adore Him and thank Him for His benefits.

What else ?

It is a humble and confident petition made to God for those things that are useful or necessary for our salvation.

What is the best of all prayers ?

The Lord's Prayer.

Why is it called the Lord's Prayer ?

Because Our Lord Himself made it and taught it to His disciples.

What prayer do we make to the Blessed Virgin ?

The Angelical Salutation.

Why is it so called ?

Because it commences with the greeting of the Angel Gabriel to Our Blessed Lady.

Should we ask the angels and saints to pray for us ?

Yes; because they are our friends and brethren, and because their prayers have great power with God.

It is necessary to pray to God every day ?

Yes; for a person must be very careless and unmindful of God to let even one day pass without praying to Him devoutly.

When are we to pray ?

Christ Himself says—"We ought always to pray."

At which particular times should we pray ?

Morning and evening, when we begin work, and in all dangers, temptations and afflictions.

LESSON 35. OF CHRISTIAN VIRTUES and GOOD WORKS

What are the Three Theological Virtues ?

Faith, Hope and Charity.

What is Charity ?

It is a divine virtue whereby we love God, above all things, for His Own sake, and our neighbour for God.

What are the Four Cardinal Virtues ?

Prudence, Justice, Temperance and Fortitude.

What are the three eminent good works ?

Prayer, fasting and alms-deeds.

How many sorts of alms-deeds or works of mercy ?

Two—Corporal and Spiritual.

THE WAY OF THE CROSS

All the indulgences granted by the Church to those who visit the Holy Places in Jerusalem may be gained any day by any one who, in the state of grace, goes round the 14 Stations of the Cross, meditating while he goes on the sufferings of death of Our Lord. Confession and Communion are not necessary; neither is any particular form of prayer. One must pray at the end for the Pope's intention, but no particular prayer is ordered. We should be sorry for our sins, and reflect as we make the round that Christ died for our sins, and that every time we commit mortal sin we crucify Him again as far as in us lies. The Stations, or stopping places where one pauses a moment to meditate, are fourteen in number, and are as follows:

- 1.—Jesus is condemned to death.
- 2.—Jesus carries His Cross.
- 3.—Jesus falls the first time.
- 4.—Jesus meets His Blessed Mother.
- 5.—Simeon helps Jesus to carry the Cross.
- 6.—Veronica wipes the face of Jesus.
- 7.—Jesus falls the second time.
- 8.—Jesus speaks to the women of Jerusalem.
- 9.—Jesus falls the third time.
- 10.—Jesus is stripped of His garments and given gall to drink.
- 11.—Jesus is nailed to the Cross.
- 12.—Jesus dies after three hours' agony.
- 13.—Jesus is taken down from the Cross and laid in Mary's arms
- 14.—Jesus is placed in the tomb.

DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART

DEVOTION to the Sacred Heart is but another name for the fulfilment of the duty of honouring and thanking God for His infinite love and mercy towards ourselves. It finds practical expression (1) in frequently visiting

the Blessed Sacrament and thus endeavouring to make reparation to the living and loving Heart of Jesus for all the disappointments He suffers in the Sacrament of His Love; (2) in hearing daily Mass as often as we can; (3) in going often to Holy Communion particularly on the First Friday, or on the First or Third Sunday of the month; (4) by making the Morning Offering and praying each day that the intentions of the Sacred Heart may be advanced throughout the world; (5) by some special devotion in the church or school or at home on each First Friday; (6) by the practice of mortification, particularly of Total Abstinence.

The Novena of Communions on the First Fridays on nine successive months is a most efficacious devotion for the grace of a happy death.

Our Lord made known to Blessed Margaret Mary His wish that a picture of His Sacred Heart should be exposed and honoured in every Catholic home. Teachers would please Him very much by impressing this on the minds of their pupils, and by devoting on each First Friday the half-hour set apart for Religious instruction to some devotional exercise in honour of the Sacred Heart.

Approved Litany of the Sacred Heart of Jesus

- Lord have mercy on us.
 Christ, have mercy on us.
 Lord, have mercy on us.
 Christ, hear us.
 Christ, graciously hear us.
 God the Father of Heaven, have mercy on us.
 God the Son, Redeemer of the world, have mercy on us.
 God the Holy Ghost, have mercy on us.
 Holy Trinity, one God, have mercy on us.
 Heart of Jesus, Son of the Eternal Father
 Heart of Jesus, most intimately united to the Word of God.
 Heart of Jesus, of infinite majesty.
 Heart of Jesus, holy temple of God
 Heart of Jesus, tabernacle of the Most High
 Heart of Jesus, house of God and Gate of Heaven
 Heart of Jesus, burning furnace of charity
 Heart of Jesus, in which the Father is well pleased
 Heart of Jesus, sanctuary of Justice and love
 Heart of Jesus, full of goodness and love
 Heart of Jesus, abyss of all virtues,
 Heart of Jesus, most worthy of all praise,
 Heart of Jesus, King and centre of all hearts
 Heart of Jesus, in which are all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge
 Heart of Jesus, in which dwells all the fulness of the God-head
 Heart of Jesus, of Whose fulness we all have received
 Heart of Jesus, the desire of the everlasting hills,
 Heart of Jesus, patient and full of mercy
 Heart of Jesus, rich to all that call on Thee
 Heart of Jesus, source of life and holiness
 Heart of Jesus, propitiation for our sins
 Heart of Jesus, filled with reproaches
 Heart of Jesus, bruised for our sins
 Heart of Jesus, obedient unto death
 Heart of Jesus, pierced with a lance
 Heart of Jesus, source of all consolation

Have mercy on us

Heart of Jesus, our life and our resurrection
 Heart of Jesus, our peace and reconciliation.
 Heart of Jesus, victim for sinners
 Heart of Jesus, salvation of them that hope in Thee
 Heart of Jesus, hope of them that die in Thee
 Heart of Jesus, delight of all the saints
 Lamb of God, Who takes away the sins of the world,
 Spare us, O Lord.
 Lamb of God, Who takes away the sins of the world,
 Graciously hear us, O Lord.
 Lamb of God, Who takes away the sins of the world,
 Have mercy on us.
 V.—Jesus, meek and humble of heart,
 R.—Make our hearts like unto Thine.

LET US PRAY

O ALMIGHTY and eternal God, look on the Heart of Thy most beloved Son, and on the praise and satisfaction it renders Thee in the name of sinners, and, being appeased, grant pardon to those that implore Thy mercy in the name of the same Jesus Christ, Thy Son, Who liveth and reigneth with Thee in the unity of the Holy Ghost, God, world without end. Amen.

THE ROSARY

THE ROSARY is a devotion to the Incarnation of Our Lord and to His Blessed Mother. It was introduced by St. Dominic about the beginning of the 13th century, has ever since been a favourite devotion in the Church and is strongly recommended by our Holy Father, Leo XIII, to be said jointly each evening by every family. It is commenced by saying with the blessed beads in one's hand:

V.—Thou, O Lord, wilt open my lips,
 R.—And my tongue shall announce Thy praise.
 V.—Incline unto my aid, O God,
 R.—O Lord make haste to help me.
 V.—Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost,
 R.—As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Then, commencing with the Cross, say the Creed, Our Father, Hail Mary (three times), Glory be to the Father, etc., and then the decades.

There are fifteen mysteries, which are divided into three chaplets of five decades each. A decade consists of one Pater, ten Aves, and one Gloria. Whilst saying it we should call to mind the mystery which it is intended to honour, and desire that we may learn to practice the virtue especially taught us by that mystery.

I. THE FIVE JOYFUL MYSTERIES

which are to be said on all Mondays and Thursdays of the year, and the Sundays from the first of Advent till Lent, are:—

- 1.—The Annunciation
- 2.—The Visitation
- 3.—The Nativity
- 4.—The Presentation
- 5.—The Finding in the Temple.

II. THE FIVE SORROWFUL MYSTERIES

to be said on all Tuesdays and Fridays of the year, and the Sundays of Lent, are:—

- 1.—The Agony in the Garden
- 2.—The Scourging at the Pillar
- 3.—The Crowning with Thorns
- 4.—The Carrying of the Cross
- 5.—The Crucifixion and Death of Our Lord.

III. THE FIVE GLORIOUS MYSTERIES

to be said on all Wednesdays and Saturdays of the year, and the Sundays from Easter till Advent, are:—

- 1.—The Resurrection
- 2.—The Ascension
- 3.—The Descent of the Holy Ghost
- 4.—The Assumption of Our Lady into Heaven
- 5.—The Coronation of the Blessed Virgin.

Having finished the decades, say the Salve Regina, and the accompanying prayer:—

SALVE REGINA

HAIL, HOLY QUEEN, Mother of Mercy; hail, our life, our sweetness and our hope; to thee do we cry, poor banished children of Eve; to thee do we send up our sighs, mourning and weeping in this valley of tears; turn, then, most gracious Advocate, thine eyes of mercy towards us, and after this our exile, show unto us the blessed fruit of thy womb, Jesus. O clement, O loving, O sweet Virgin Mary.

V.—Pray for us, O Holy Mother of God,
 R.—That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.

LET US PRAY

O GOD, Whose only begotten Son, by His life, death and resurrection, has purchased for us the rewards of eternal life: grant, we beseech Thee, that meditating upon these mysteries in the most Holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary, we may imitate what they contain, and obtain what they promise, through the same Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

May the Divine assistance always remain with us.
 May the souls of the faithful departed, through the mercy of God rest in peace. Amen.

THE ANGELUS

To be said Morning, Noon and Night
The Angel of the Lord declared unto Mary,
And she conceived of the Holy Ghost.
Hail Mary, etc.

Behold the hand-maid of the Lord!
Be it done unto me according to Thy Word.
Hail Mary, etc.

And the Word was made Flesh,
And dwelt amongst us.
Hail Mary, etc.

Pray for us, O Holy Mother of God,
That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.

LET US PRAY

POUR forth, we beseech Thee, O Lord, Thy grace into our souls that we, to whom the Incarnation of Christ, Thy Son, was made known by the message of an Angel may, by His Passion and Cross, be brought to the glory of His Resurrection, through the same Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

PRAYERS FOR INFANT CLASSES

PRAYER TO THE INFANT JESUS

Infant Jesus, meek and mild,
Look on me, a little child;
Pity mine, and pity me,
Suffice me to come to Thee.
Heart of Jesus, I adore Thee;
Heart of Mary, I implore thee;
Heart of Joseph, pure and just—
In these three hearts I put my trust.
Help us, Joseph, in our early strife,
Ever to lead a pure and blameless life.
(300 Days' Indul.—Raccolta.)

PRAYER TO OUR ANGEL GUARDIAN

Angel of God, my guardian dear,
To whom His love commits me here,
Ever this day be at my side
To fight and guard, to rule and guide,
Amen. (Raccolta.)
Jesus meek, and Jesus mild,
Pity me, a little child.
Jesus, take my heart and bless it,
That nothing evil may possess it.

MORNING OFFERING (Short Form)

All for Thee, O Sacred Heart of Jesus, all for Thee.

MORNING OFFERING (Long Form)

O Jesus, through the most pure hands of Mary, I beg to offer Thee these prayers, works and sufferings of this day for all the intentions of Thy Sacred Heart.

PRAYERS FOR A HAPPY DEATH

Jesus, Mary and Joseph, I give you my heart, my soul and my life.
Jesus, Mary and Joseph, assist me in my last agony.
Jesus, Mary and Joseph, may I die in peace in your holy company.
Sweet Jesus, be to me not a Judge but a Saviour,
Into Thy Hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit.
Lord Jesus, receive my soul.

PRAYER AFTER HOLY COMMUNION

EN EGO

(Planary Indulgence when said before a Crucifix)

BEHOULD, O KIND and Most Sweet Jesus, I cast myself on my knees in Thy sight, and with the most fervent desire of my soul, I pray and beseech Thee that Thou wouldst impress upon my heart lively sentiments of faith, hope and charity, with true repentance for my sins and a firm desire of amendment, while with deep affection and grief of soul, I ponder within myself and mentally contemplate Thy five most precious wounds; having before my eyes that which David, Thy Prophet, said for Thee: "They have pierced My Hands and My feet; they have numbered all My bones."

Say also five times the "Our Father" and "Hail Mary" for the Pope and the Church.

PRAYER OF ST. IGNATIUS

Soul of Christ, sanctify me.
Body of Christ, save me.
Blood of Christ, inebriate me.
Water from the side of Christ, wash me.
Passion of Christ, strengthen me.
O good Jesus, hear me.
Hide me within Thy Wounds.
Suffer me not to be separated from Thee.
Defend me from the malignant enemy,
Call me at the hour of death and bid me come to Thee.
That with Thy saints, I may praise Thee for all eternity.
Amen.

THE DIVINE PRAISES *

Blessed be God.
 Blessed be His Holy Name
 Blessed be Jesus Christ, true God and true Man.
 Blessed be the Name of Jesus
 Blessed be His Most Sacred Heart.
 Blessed be Jesus in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar.
 Blessed be the Great Mother of God, Mary, most Holy.
 Blessed be her holy and immaculate Conception.
 Blessed be her Glorious Assumption into Heaven
 Blessed be the name of Mary, Virgin and Mother.
 Blessed be St. Joseph, her most chaste Spouse.
 Blessed be God in His Angels and in His Saints.

* Indulgence of one year every time they are said

PRAYER FOR THE FAITHFUL IN THEIR AGONY

O MERCIFUL JESUS, lover of souls, I pray Thee, by the agony of Thy Sacred Heart, and by the sorrows of Thy Immaculate Mother, cleanse in Thy Precious Blood the sinners of the whole world, who are now in their agony, and to die this night (day). Amen.

Heart of Jesus, once in agony, have pity on the dying.
 100 days each time.—Plus IX., 1850.

PRAYER TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN AGAINST TEMPTATION

O MY QUEEN and my Mother! I give thee all myself, and to show my devotion to thee, I consecrate to thee this day my eyes, ears, mouth, heart, myself wholly and without reserve. Wherefore, good Mother, as I am thine own, help me, keep me, guard me and defend me as a thing of thine own possession.

EJACULATION WHEN TEMPTED

My Queen, my Mother, remember I am thine own. Keep me, guard me as a thing of thine own possession.

Say also three "Hail Marys" each morning and night and when tempted, say:
 "Jesus and Mary, help me," or "My Jesus, mercy."

MEMORARE

REMEMBER, O MOST gracious Virgin, that it has never been known that anyone who fled unto thy protection, implored thy aid, or sought thy intercession, was left unaided by thee. Inspired with this confidence, I fly unto thee, O Virgin of Virgins, my Mother. To thee I come, before thee I stand (kneel), sinful and sorrowful. Do not, O Mother of the word Incarnate, despise my petitions, but in thy clemency hear and answer me. Amen.

INDULGENCED PRAYER TO
OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL

MOST GLORIOUS VIRGIN, chosen by the Eternal Counsel to be the Mother of the Eternal Word made flesh, treasure of Divine grace and advocate of sinners, I, the most unworthy of thy servants, beseech thee to be my guide and counsellor in this vale of tears. Obtain for me by the Most Precious Blood of thy Son, the pardon of my sins, the salvation of my soul, and the means necessary to gain it. Grant that the Holy Catholic Church may triumph over her enemies, and that the Kingdom of Christ may be propagated on earth.

(Leo XIII., Nov. 1880).

PRAYER TO ST. JOSEPH

O GOD, WHO by Thy wonderful providence didst vouchsafe to choose St. Joseph to be the spouse of Thy Most Holy Mother, grant, we beseech Thee, that he whom we venerate as our protector on earth, may be our intercessor in Heaven, especially at the hour of our death, who livest and reignest world without end. Amen.

PRAYER TO ST. JOSEPH

Ordered by His Holiness Leo XIII., to be said as part
of the Devotions for the Month of October.

IN THEE, O BLESSED JOSEPH, we have recourse in our tribulations and while imploring the aid of thy Most Holy Spouse, we confidently invoke thy patronage also. By that love which united thee to the Immaculate Virgin, Mother of God, and by the fatherly affection with which thou didst embrace the infant Jesus, we humbly beseech thee graciously to regard the inheritance which Jesus Christ purchased by His Blood, and to help us in our necessities by thy powerful intercession.

Protect, O most provident guardian of the Holy Family, the chosen children of Jesus Christ; ward off from us, O most loving father, all taint of error and corruption; graciously assist us from Heaven, O most powerful Protector, in our struggle with the powers of darkness, and as thou didst once rescue the Child Jesus from imminent peril to His life, so now defend the Holy Church of God from the snares of her enemies and from all adversity. Shield each one of us with thy unceasing patronage, that, imitating thy example and supported by thy aid, we may be enabled to live a good life, die a holy death and secure everlasting happiness in Heaven. Amen.

(300 days' Indulgence—applicable to the souls in Purgatory—once every day of the year for a recital, even in private)
 (Indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines for each public recital during the month of October)

BLESSED OBJECTS

THE BROWN SCAPULAR of Mount Carmel, consisting of two pieces of brown-woollen cloth, is a badge of devotion worn in honour of Our Lady, and entitles the pious wearer to her special protection and to numerous indulgences. Children can be invested at any age. The first scapular worn must be blessed and put on by a priest having the necessary authority. When it is worn out or lost you may get another for yourself and wear it without having it newly blessed. Those wearing the scapular should be particularly devoted to the Blessed Virgin, and try to receive Holy Communion on her principal festivals.

THE BLUE SCAPULAR is worn in honour of Our Lady's Immaculate Conception, and entitles the wearers to all the many plenary and partial indulgences that may be gained by visiting the shrines of the Holy Land, the Basilica of Rome, the Churches of the Porziuncula at Assisi, and of St. James at Compostella, every time that, being in the state of grace, they say six Paters, Aves, and Glorias in honour of the Holy Trinity and of the Immaculate Conception. Three rich indulgences, all applicable to the souls in Purgatory, may be gained any day of the year, and as often in the day as one chooses, without either Confession or Communion.

Most Catholics have, besides a praiseworthy habit of carrying about with them their own blessed beads (which they should frequently use), a medal of the Immaculate Conception, and the Agnus Dei. The latter is a little tablet of wax, made from the Paschal Candles used in St. Peter's Rome, and blessed by the Pope. In the first and every seventh year of his Pontificate. It is so called from having the image of the "Lamb" stamped upon it.

HOLY WATER is ordinary water mixed with a little salt and blessed by a priest. It reminds us of our Baptism and strengthens us against evil spirits. We use it going in and coming out of church—in the morning when we rise, and at night when we retire to rest. It carries with it wherever it is sprinkled the prayer and blessing of the Church. When piously used it obtains for us grace of attrition and thereby purifies us from venial sins. Its whole efficacy is derived from the prayers of the Church used when it is being blessed.

"Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God." (Mark x. 14.)

FORM OF CONFESSION

[Children for First Confession should know at least all that is prescribed for Infants and First Class. When they reach the age of about 6½ years they teachers, keeping in view the danger of sudden fatal sickness, should lose no time in having them fairly ready for First Confession. If sudden necessity arises it will be enough to teach them a few points about the principal Mysteries, that is, about God, His Unity and Trinity, Jesus Christ, the Incarnation and Redemption, Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell. They should be taught how Baptism gives us the right to enter Heaven when we die, and how mortal sin deprives us of that right, and how a good Confession alone can restore it.]

PRAYER WHILST DRESSING

O God, clothe my soul with a nuptial robe of charity, and grant that I may wear it pure and undefiled before Thy judgment seat.

GRACE BEFORE MEALS

[Bless yourself and say:]

Bless us, O Lord, and these Thy gifts which of Thy bounty we are about to receive; through Christ Our Lord. Amen.

GRACE AFTER MEALS

We give Thee thanks, O Lord, for these and all Thy other gifts, which of Thy bounty we have received; through Christ Our Lord. Amen.

May the Divine assistance remain always with us and may the souls of the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace. Amen.

INDULGENCED ASPIRATIONS

(Taken from the Raccolta.)

My Jesus, mercy.

Praised be the Holy Name of Jesus, for ever and ever. Amen.

Jesus, my God, I love Thee above all things.

Praised, blessed, adored and loved, be Jesus Christ in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar, in every Tabernacle throughout the world.

O Sacrament most holy, O Sacrament Divine.

All praise and all thanksgiving be every moment thine.

O Sweetest Heart of Jesus, I implore.

That I may daily love Thee more and more.

May the Sacred Heart of Jesus be everywhere loved.

Jesus, meek and humble of heart, make my heart like unto Thine.

Sweet Heart of Jesus, be Thou my love. (300 days Indulgence every time.)

Sweet Heart of Mary, be my salvation (300 days Indulgence every time).

O Eternal Father, I offer Thee the Precious Blood of Jesus Christ in atonement for all my sins, and for the wants of our Holy Mother the Church.

May the most just, most high and most amiable will of God be in all things done, praised and for ever magnified.

Come, O Holy Ghost, enlighten the minds of all, and fill our hearts with Thy love.

Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee.

Praised be the Holy and Immaculate Conception of Mary, ever a Virgin.

Mary, through the pure and Immaculate Conception, obtain for me purity of body and sanctity of soul.

St. Joseph, friend of the Sacred Heart, pray for us.

Blessed be the Holy and Undivided Trinity, now and for ever. Amen.

When you fall into mortal sin after Baptism what must you do to obtain pardon for it ?

We must be sorry for our sins, and make up our minds never to commit them again.

What more ?

We must go to Confession and get absolved by the priest.

Is there any pardon of mortal sin for a person who can go to Confession but will not ?

No; there is no pardon without Confession if a person wilfully omits it.

Why is Confession necessary ?

Because Our Lord has ordered it, and given His priests power to forgive sins.

What words did Our Lord use in giving priests that power ?

"Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whose sins ye shall forgive they are forgiven; whose sins ye shall retain they are retained."

Now tell me all you know about the motives of sorrow.

1.—Sorrow because we are likely to suffer or lose something belonging to this world is not sufficient.

2.—Sorrow because our sins would send us to hell or keep us out of heaven, or because we have been very ungrateful to God. Who is so good to us, is sufficient when we go to Confession.

3.—Sorrow for having offended God, Who is infinitely good in Himself, or for having pained Our Divine Lord, is the most perfect kind of contrition, and sufficient to save us when we cannot get to Confession.

4.—We must have the sorrow in our minds. It won't do merely to say the words of the Act of Contrition. We must think them and mean them. It doesn't make any difference what words we use if only we have real sorrow in our minds and hearts.

When the time comes for going to Confession what should you do ?

Kneel beside the priest, make the Sign of the Cross, and say "Bless me, Father, for I have sinned."

After saying "Bless me, Father, for I have sinned," what should you do next ?

Bow my head a little and say the Confiteor, as far as "through my most grievous fault."

Say it.

"I confess to Almighty God, to the Blessed Mary ever a Virgin, to Blessed Michael the Archangel, to Blessed John the Baptist, to the holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, to all the Saints, and to you, Father, that I have sinned exceedingly in thought, word, and deed, through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault."

When you have said the Confiteor, what should you do ?

Raise my head and say: "Father, this is my First Confession."

But if you were at Confession before, what should you say ?

1.—Tell how long it is since my last Confession.

2.—Whether I got absolution.

3.—Whether I performed my penance.

After stating whether you performed your penance what should you do next.

Tell all my sins simply and plainly without making them appear greater or less than they are.

When you have told all your sins, what should you say ?

I should say—"For these and all my other sins which I cannot now remember, I am heartily sorry; I promise amendment for the future; and I humbly ask pardon of God, and penance and absolution from you, my Father."

What should you do then ?

Bow my head and make an Act of Contrition.

Repeat the Act of Contrition.

My God! I am heartily sorry for having offended Thee, because Thou art the Chief Good and worthy of all love; and because everything that is sinful is displeasing to Thee. I am resolved with the help of Thy Holy Grace, never more to offend Thee.

If the priest gives absolution, what should you do ?

Renew my sorrow at the foot of Our Lord's Cross; think how much my sins have wounded Him; and say with all the sincerity and fervour of my heart, the Act of Contrition again, and the second part of the Confiteor.

Say it:—"Therefore, I beseech the Blessed Mary ever a Virgin, Blessed Michael, the Archangel, Blessed John the Baptist, the Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, and all the Saints and you, Father, to pray to the Lord, our God, for me."

5—AFTER CONFESSION

You have four things to do after Confession: 1, Go to some quiet place, kneel down again, and thank God for His great mercy to you; 2, Say your penance, or part of it, exactly and piously; 3, Renew your resolution to keep away from sin, and all the persons, places or things that drew you into sin; 4, Beg God's grace to keep this resolution faithfully.

MANNER OF SERVING A PRIEST AT MASS

In Nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

- P.—Introibo ad altare Dei.
 C.—Ad Deum qui laetificat juventutem meam.
 P.—Judica me, Deus, et discerne causam meam de gente non sancta; ab homine iniquo et doloso erue me.
 C.—Quia tu es, Deus, fortitudo mea, quare me repulisti, et quare tristis incede, dum affigit me inimicus?
 P.—Emitte lucem tuam et veritatem tuam; ipsa me deduxerunt, et adduxerunt in montem sanctum tuum, et in tabernacula tua.
 C.—Et introibo ad altare Dei; ad Deum qui laetificat juventutem meam.
 P.—Confitebor tibi in cithara, Deus, Deus meus; quare tristis es anima mea, et quare conturbas me?
 C.—Spera in Deo, quoniam adhuc confitebor illi; salutare vultus mei, et Deus meus.
 [Bow your head a little at:]
 P.—Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto.
 C.—Sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper, et in saecula saeculorum. Amen.
 P.—Introibo ad altare Dei.
 C.—Ad Deum, qui laetificat juventutem meam.
 [Bless yourself with the Priest at:]
 P.—Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini.
 C.—Qui fecit coelum et terram.
 P.—Confiteor Deo, etc.
 [Here bow your head towards the priest while saying:]
 C.—Misereatur tui omnipotens Deus, et dimissis peccatis tuis, perducat te ad vitam aeternam.

P.—Amen.
 [Then turn towards the altar, and, being bowed profoundly, say:]

- C.—Confiteor Deo Omnipotenti, beatae Mariae semper Virgini, beato Michaeli Archangelo, beato Joanni Baptistae, sanctis Apostolis Petro et Paulo, omnibus sanctis, et tibi, Pater (here turn your head for a moment towards the Priest), quia peccavi nimis cogitatione, verbo et opere (strike your breast thrice and say): mea culpa, mea culpa, mea maxima culpa. Ideo precor beatam Mariam semper Virginem, beatum Michaelem Archangelum, beatum Joannem Baptistam, sanctos Apostolos Petrum et Paulum, omnes sanctos, et te, Pater, (here again turn for a moment towards the Priest), orare pro me ad Dominum Deum nostrum.

[Keep bowed until the "Indulgentiam, etc.," when you become erect and bless yourself with the Priest:]

- P.—Misereatur vestri, etc.
 C.—Amen.
 P.—Indulgentiam, absolutionem, etc.
 C.—Amen.

[When it is a Bishop that says Mass, he here takes the "Manipula," which the server must be ready to give him]

(Bow your head a little until you come to*)

- P.—Deus, tu conversus vivificabis nos.
 C.—Et plebs tua laetabitur in te.
 P.—Ostende nobis, Domine, misericordiam tuam.
 C.—Et salutare tuum da nobis.
 P.—Domine, exaudi orationem meam.
 C.—Et clamor meus ad te veniat.
 P.—Dominus vobiscum.
 C.—Et cum spiritu tuo.

[When the Priest begins to ascend the altar steps, rise and kneel on lower step]

- P.—Kyrie eleison.
 C.—Kyrie eleison.
 P.—Kyrie eleison.
 C.—Christe eleison.
 P.—Christe eleison.
 C.—Christe eleison.
 P.—Kyrie eleison.
 C.—Kyrie eleison.
 P.—Kyrie eleison.
 C.—Dominus vobiscum, or Flectamus genua.

[A Bishop: Pax vobis.]

- C.—Et cum spiritu tuo, or Levate.
 P.—Per omnia saecula saeculorum.
 C.—Amen

[At the end of the Epistle say: Deo gratias.]

Then rise, genuflect in middle of altar, go up by Epistle side, and, Gradual and Alleluia or Tract being read, remove the book to the Gospel side, making reverence as you pass before the middle of the altar. Then descend to first step and answer:—

- P.—Dominus vobiscum
 C.—Et cum spiritu tuo.

Make the Sign of the Cross at the same time as the Priest on the forehead, lips and breast, join the hands again and answer:

(Immediately after the "Agnus Dei" put up communion cloth if there be communicants. Ring the bell each time the Priest says: "Domina non sum dignus," and, as he receives the Chalice, say the Confiteor. After the Communion, serve the Priest with wine and water for the ablution. Then change the book to the Epistle side of the altar, having first removed the veil of the chalice to the Gospel side, turn back the cloth and return to your place.)

(A Bishop must here be served with water to wash his hands at the "Offertory.")

P.—Dominus vobiscum.

C.—Et cum spiritu tuo.

P.—Per omnia saecula saeculorum.

C.—Amen.

P.—Ite missa est, or Benedicamus Domino

C.—Deo gratias.

(in Masses for the Dead):

P.—Requiescant in pace.

C.—Amen.

(At a Bishop's Mass):

B.—Sit nomen Domini Benedictum.

C.—Ex hoc nunc et usque in saeculum.

B.—Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini.

C.—Qui fecit coelum et terram.

P.—Pater, et Filius, et Spiritus Sanctus.

C.—Amen.

(Take up the book if left open; kneel in the middle of the altar, lowest step, to receive the priest's blessing, answering "Amen"; then rise and place the book on the altar—Gospel corner—and answer as at the beginning of First Gospel).

(At Last Gospel):

P. Dominus vobiscum.

C.—Et cum spiritu tuo.

P.—Inimicis, or Sequentia Sancti Evangelii, etc.

C.—Gloria tibi Domine.

(At the end say: Deo gratias.)

P.—Sequentia sancti Evangelii, etc.

C.—Gloria tibi, Domine.

(Then after waiting for a moment to bow your head to the Sacred Name, which usually occurs at beginning of Gospel, go back to your place.)

(At the end of the Gospel, say: Laus tibi Christe).

P.—Dominus vobiscum.

C.—Et cum spiritu tuo.

(Here having made a genuflexion in the middle of the altar, give the wine and water, and prepare the basin, water and towel for the priest to wash his fingers. When you have left them back, genuflect in the middle of the altar again, go to your place and answer):—

P.—Orate Fratres, etc.

C.—Suscipiat Dominus sacrificium de manibus tuis, ad laudem et gloriam nominis tui, ad utilitatem quoque nostram, totiusque Ecclesiae suae sanctae.

P.—Per omnia saecula saeculorum.

C.—Amen.

P.—Dominus vobiscum.

C.—Et cum spiritu tuo.

P.—Sursum corda.

C.—Habemus ad Dominum.

P.—Gratias agamus Domino Deo nostro.

C.—Dignum et iustum est.

(At the "Sanctus" ring the bell three times, and again when you see the priest spread his hands over the chalice ring the bell to give warning of the consecration which is about to take place. Then going up to the top step, having first genuflected at the middle of the altar before ascending, kneel down, take hold of the vestment with your left hand, and, having the bell in your right, ring three times during the Elevation of the Host, i.e., when the Priest genuflects, when he raises the Sacred Host, and when he genuflects again. Do the same at the Elevation of the Chalice. Afterwards go back to your place, making due reverence in the middle of the altar as you pass).

P.—Per omnia saecula saeculorum.

C.—Amen.

P.—Et ne nos inducas in tentationem.

C.—Sed libera nos a malo.

P.—Per omnia saecula saeculorum.

C.—Amen.

P.—Pax Domini sit semper vobiscum.

C.—Et cum spiritu tuo.

DE PROFUNDIS

- P.—De profundis clamavi ad te, Domine; Domine, exaudi vocem meam.
 C.—Fiant aures tuae intendentes, in vocem deprecationis meae.
 P.—Si iniquitates observaveris, Domine: Domine, quis sustinebit ?
 C.—Quia apud te propitatio est, et propter legem tuam sustinui te, Domine.
 P.—Sustinuit anima mea in verbo eius, speravit anima mea in Domino.
 C.—A custodia matutina usque ad noctem, speret Israel in Domino.
 P.—Quia apud Dominum misericordia, et copiosa apud eum redemptio.
 C.—Et ipse redimet Israel, ex omnibus iniquitatibus eius.
 P.—Requiem aeternam dona eis Domine.
 C.—Et lux perpetua luceat eis.
 P.—A porta inferi.
 C.—Ere Domine animas eorum.
 P.—Requiescant in pace.
 C.—Amen.
 P.—Domine exaudi orationem meam.
 C.—Et clamor meus ad te veniat.
 P.—Dominus vobiscum
 C.—Et cum spiritu tuo.
 (After the prayer say—Amen.)
 P.—Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine
 C.—Et lux perpetua luceat eis.
 P.—Requiescant in pace.
 C.—Amen.

PROGRAMME OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION FOR THE DIOCESE OF DERRY

INFANTS UNDER SIX YEARS

PRAYERS—Sign of the Cross, Lord's Prayer, Hail Mary, Creed, Prayers to Angel Guardian and Infant Jesus, and Prayer for a Happy Death.

DOCTRINE—Simple Instruction on Prayer, God, Jesus Christ, Blessed Virgin, Heavens, the Angel Guardian.

INFANTS OVER SIX YEARS

PRAYERS—Act of Contrition, Confiteor, Glory be to the Father, Morning Offering (short form), and three other short Aspirations.

CATECHISM—Lessons 1, 3, 4, and 5.

DOCTRINE—Elementary Instruction on Our Lord's Birth and Death, Sin, Death, Judgment, Hell, Heaven and Penance. (Pupil Teacher, Infants)

CLASS I.

PRAYERS—Morning Offering, Hail Holy Queen, Five short Aspirations.

CATECHISM—Lessons 1 to 11, inclusive; also Lessons 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 34

DOCTRINE—Instructions on the Trinity, Incarnation, Passion, Sin (mortal and venial), Original Sin, and Baptism, Confession, Prayer, Sundays, Holydays and Fridays. (Pupil Teacher No. 1).

CLASS II.

PRAYERS—Act of Charity, Angelus, Indulged Aspirations.

CATECHISM—Lessons 1 to 29, inclusive, and 34.

DOCTRINE—Communion of Saints, Forgiveness of Sin, Confession, Confirmation, Elementary Knowledge of Blessed Sacrament and Mass. (Pupil Teacher, No. II)

CLASS III.

PRAYERS—Acts of Faith, Hope and Charity, The Rosary, The Memorare.

CATECHISM—The Whole Catechism.

DOCTRINE—Instruction on Confirmation, Blessed Eucharist, Mass, Holy Communion, Benediction, Penance (as in Pupil Teacher, No. III).

HISTORY—Life of Our Lord as far as His Baptism.

3.—In schools where children are presented in music at the Secular Examination, they will be expected to sing some hymns. Where music is not taught they should repeat the hymns from memory as they do poetry at the Secular Examination.

4.—For the Instructions on Doctrine, Teachers are recommended to use Canon Carr's "Pupil Teacher's Manuals." They are published by Rockliffe Brothers, 44 Castle Street, Liverpool, and by Burns & Oates, London. One set, consisting of six books, graded to meet the requirements of each class, will do for the whole school. If preferred, Wenham's "Manual of Religious Instruction" (one volume) may be used instead.

5.—Each child should have a copy of "The Life of Our Lord"—The Child's Bible History (N.T.), by the Sisters of Mercy (Gill & Son) may be used.

6.—Children in Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Classes will be expected to show a more extensive knowledge of the Catechism and to explain the meaning of all the words

7.—The best time for Religious Instruction is, where practicable, the half-hour immediately after the mid-day recreation.

8.—Some short prayers should be said at the commencement and close of each school day.

9.—When the Religious Instruction happens to be immediately before or after school hours, Rule 87 of the Commissioners permits the Angelus to be said at mid-day

10.—There is no objection on the part of the Board to the display in the school-room at all times, of pictures illustrative of events recorded in sacred scripture, such as The Annunciation, The Visitation, The Nativity, The Crucifixion, Christ blessing Children, etc. Teachers will find a few such artistic pictures useful not only for devotional purposes, but also as object lessons to be explained in class.

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The foregoing programme is ordered to be followed
by the Catholic Teachers in the Diocese of Derry.

+ J. K. O'DOHERTY.

CLASS IV.

PRAYERS—Stations of the Cross, En Ego, Soul of Christ, sanctify me, Divine Praises, Aspirations to Sacred Heart.

CATECHISM—Parts I and III.

DOCTRINE—Instructions on Sacraments in General, Baptism, Eucharist, Communion, Viaticum, Devotions to the Blessed Sacrament and Sacred Heart, Extreme Unction, Sacramentals, Use of a Prayer Book.

HISTORY—Life of Our Lord as far as the Agony in the Garden.

CLASS V.

PRAYERS—Litany of Blessed Virgin, Prayer to Our Lady of Good Counsel, Prayer for the Dying, Prayer for the Dead, Prayer to St. Joseph.

CATECHISM—Parts II. and IV.

DOCTRINE—Instruction on Indulgences, Purgatory, Invocation of Saints, Feasts and Fasts of the Church, the Attributes and Marks of the Church, the Pope, How to assist the Dying, the Pledge. (Pupil Teacher, V.)

HISTORY—The Whole Life and Parables of Our Lord, the Acts of the Apostles, (short stories from)—the Story of Moses and of the Israelites in the Desert.

CLASS VI.

PRAYERS and CATECHISM—The whole programme for previous Classes.

DOCTRINE and HISTORY—A fuller and more detailed knowledge of the matter prescribed for the other Classes, together with the Old Testament Types of Our Lord and the Church.

NOTES

1.—Classes will be numbered according to their number at last Results Examination, e.g., Second Class Religious will be that examined in Second Book at preceding Secular Examination, so that therefore:—

I.—Class Religious will be present II Class Secular

II.—Class Religious will be present III. Class Secular

III.—Class Religious will be present IV. Class Secular.

IV.—Class Religious will be present V. Class Secular.

V.—Class Religious will be present VI. Class Secular.

VI.—Class Religious will be present VII. Class Secular.

In the city, where Confirmation is annual, Teachers may classify children according to the Sacraments (First Confession, Confirmation, First Communion) for which they are preparing.

2.—At every inspection the children will be expected to know the course of the classes junior to that in which they are presented.

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