



# Salesian Bulletin

No. 25 — JANUARY — 1905

Vol. IV.

*Beatus qui intelligit super egenum et pauperem:  
in die mala liberabit eum Dominus. [Ps. XL.]*

*Don Bosco*

DA MIHI

ANIMAS CÆTERA TOLLE

# CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS

FOUNDED IN FAVOUR OF

## THE ORATORY OF THE SACRED HEART

AT THE CASTRO PRETORIO IN ROME

TO WHICH IS ATTACHED THE CELEBRATION OF

## SIX MASSES DAILY IN PERPETUITY

offered for the intentions of those who make a single contribution  
OF ONE SHILLING

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### ADVANTAGES.

1. During the erection of the magnificent Temple, recently consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at the Castro Pretorio in Rome, it was established that, as soon as the grand edifice were finished, the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin and other prayers should be daily recited therein, and Holy Mass offered on Fridays for all Contributors to the Building Fund of this International Monument of devotion to the Sacred Heart. In order to augment these spiritual advantages and admit to their enjoyment a greater number of the faithful, the Charitable Association of the Sacred Heart of Jesus has been established in the above-named church; whereby all the members participate in the fruit of six Masses daily, in perpetuity, offered for the intentions of those who are inscribed in the books of the Association and have given an alms of One Shilling once for ever towards the Oratory of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.



2. Two of these daily Masses will be celebrated at the Altar of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, two at that of Mary Help of Christians, and two at St. Joseph's. We may remark that Don Bosco's venerable name is associated with the two last-mentioned Altars, for on them he offered the Holy Sacrifice during his last stay in Rome.

3. Besides the six daily Masses all MEMBERS, both living and dead, participate in the fruits attached to:

(a) The recital of the Rosary and the imparting of Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which takes place every day in this church;

# THE SALESIAN BULLETIN

Organ of the Association of Salesian Co-operators.

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## Don Rua's Letter to the Salesian Co-operators.

My dear Co-operators,

**I**T would be to stifle the most natural feeling of my heart, if in presenting myself before you to give one more yearly account, I were not first of all to declare my debt of gratitude to the heavenly Patroness of all Salesian works, Mary Most Holy, Help of Christians.

You already know, that she had always been the inspirer, the guide and support of our father D. Bosco. Even before he had commenced his great

apostolate of the festive Oratories on Dec. 8th 1841, had he not already experienced innumerable favours at her hands? But from that ever memorable day, it is but the simple truth to state that she multiplied her maternal favours towards him, and in its proper time, history will recount the wonders wrought in favour of her servant.

It is my part now to state, that the gifts which Mary Help of Christians bestowed on Don Bosco, she now imparts to the works he has left behind. It is now seventeen years since, through the disposition of Divine Providence, I

had to take up the mantle of that father of a multitude; but if during that time the Salesian work has been wonderfully extended in our midst, I hold it for certain that it is the work of Mary Help of Christians.

The year just now expired was one of those most rich in the blessings of Our Heavenly Queen, and we, in the exultation of the jubilee of the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and in order to testify our love and devotion to her, have put our hand to many new and lasting works, notwithstanding the lack of financial resources and the scarcity of personnel; I refer to the numerous foundations completed or commenced in the year 1904 almost under the protecting mantle of the Immaculate Virgin, which will be to generations a witness of this memorable jubilee. And it was this which made me feel so strongly that we owe a great debt of gratitude to her on this occasion.

**The affectionate regard of the Holy Father and the mission of the Salesian Co-operators.**

But before proceeding to any enumeration of the works or foundations, I must first acknowledge the special kindness of the Holy Father who in the year just gone, not to mention other instances of singular affection, has given to the Salesian Family two special marks of his great benevolence. The first was the autograph which His Holiness sent to me on the 17th of August, and which I have already communicated to you; the second is the *summary of indulgences and privileges* granted by the same Holy Father to all the Co-operators.

These you will find at the end of this letter, and as you will observe

there, the Co-operators who desire to participate in these privileges, although no particular work of piety is prescribed, should recite daily an *Our Father, Hail Mary and Glory be to the Father*, and the invocation *St. Francis de Sales, pray for us*. This homage to our Patron is already mentioned in the Co-operators' rule, and the Pope wishes to make it a necessary condition for partaking in these new spiritual favours, but it is a condition so easy of fulfilment that I doubt not that every one will be eager to seize the opportunity.

And here I wish to offer our expressions of profound respect and gratitude to His Holiness, though my words can ill perform such a duty; but at the same time I must make known to you that it was in view of the good accomplished through your means, that the Vicar of Jesus Christ was drawn to grant us such an honour.

His Holiness in fact, in the above mentioned precious autograph was pleased to say, *that our pious society, raised up by that illustrious man in whom shone forth the model of all christian virtues and especially charity, had the highest advantages for civil society, and had become the means of salvation to numberless souls in its thorough adaptation to the spirit of the times*. But what little good the sons of Don Bosco have been able to accomplish must be attributed to your generous co-operation. *Without your charity, I repeat in the words of Don Bosco in his last will and testament, I could have done little or nothing. Your charity, blessed by the grace of God, has dried up many a fountain of tears, and saved a great number of souls. In the numerous refuges which your charity has opened thousands of orphans have found a shelter.*

*Drawn forth from their uncared-for state, rescued from the danger of losing their faith and their virtue, they have by means of a good education, by application to study, or by apprenticeship to a trade become good christians and useful members of society. The missions which your charity have established, reach even to the uttermost corners of the earth, through the hundreds of apostolical labourers, whom you have sent forth into distant regions in order to cultivate and enlarge the vineyard of the Lord.*

What a noble mission is yours, my dear Co-operators; and as it extends to all the works of Don Bosco what abundant and consoling fruits it brings forth! I confess, that in view of such considerations I am emboldened to unite my voice to that of the Pope, and from my inmost heart express the hope that your pious society may increase from day to day and that by the grace of God it may grow to such proportions as to flourish in every town and village, wherever the spirit of the Founder of the Salesians is cherished, and his love fostered. Let us never forget that Don Bosco's spirit was a spirit of continual labour for the good of souls, an untiring apostolate on behalf of poor and abandoned boys. *Da mihi animas cetera tolle*; behold his motto and leading thought. Whoever honours his memory will be a friend to poor and abandoned youth, and will charge himself with the sustenance of the poor and needy thus joining with those who work together into good.

#### Works completed in 1904.

You have then here before you, for your greater consolation, a rapid glance over the many foundations opened by

the Salesians in the past year through your charitable alms.

Mindful of the special regard Don Bosco had for the Festive Oratories, I am pleased that 1904 can show numerous additions to the list. For example an Oratory had been opened at **Livorno** and **Pisa**, but during last year owing to their surprising success, and the necessity of further accomodation a new one had to be opened in each town.

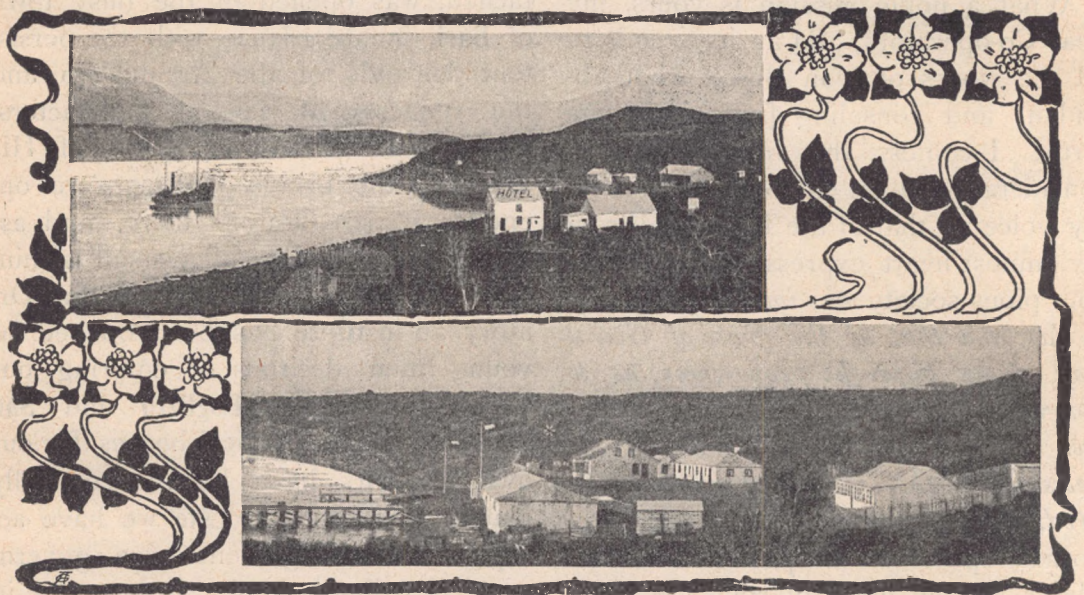
A third one with an orphanage attached, was opened in the busy town of **Bari**, in accordance with the persistent demands of the Archbishop and the requests of several benefactors. Giving ear to the entreaties of His Lordship the bishop of **Potenza** we opened a festive Oratory there, and assumed the direction of a small seminary. At **Schio** beside the existing Oratory an institute has been opened for young men desirous of entering our Congregation. At **Fogliizzo** and **San Gregorio** two theological houses for our own students have been successfully inaugurated; and at **Este** we have accepted the management of a government boarding school; all these are in Italy itself.

Elsewhere in the old world both within and beyond the confines of Europe some important foundations have been started. Besides the Oratory of St Mary Magdalene already opened in **London**, a parish has now been definitely attached to it, and a mission for the Polish quarter in the **East End** of London has been started, chiefly to supply the needs of immigrants. At **Sierk** in Lorena an institute has been opened for the spiritual and temporal interests of similar cases.

At **Dilbeek** in Belgium and **Caraban-**

chel near Madrid, to our great consolation, two other Houses for theological students have been opened. The town of **Cadice** has seen the inauguration of a School of Arts and Trades, thanks to the generosity and exertions of an excellent Co-operator. The second House in Austrian Poland has been opened at **Daszawa** and has the very brightest prospects. At **Constantinople** the acquirement of a more suitable establishment has greatly helped the dev-

has been inaugurated at **Batataes**. In Paraguay at **Villa Concepcion**, within the jubilee year, an orphanage with art and trades departments is now started and at **Assumption** the work has been put on a firm basis. In the Argentine Republic the Salesians had long been expected at **Cordoba**, where they have opened a House this year. In central Patagonia at **Rawson** and in its vicinity three or four new Institutes are being opened by the missionaries who have



Ultima Esperanza — Port Candor and Port Arthur Prat.

elopment of the work in that city. Lastly in Palestine a new school chiefly for immigrants has been founded at **Jerusalem**.

Turning now to America our attention is called to many additional undertakings. At **Cuzco** one of the oldest towns of Peru, a school of practical agriculture has been opened, and at **Bagé** in Brazil, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul a secondary school has commenced its work. In the state of St. Paul an Institute of Arts and Trades

just gone out, and farther south a new parish has been settled at **Porvenir** and at **Santa Cruz**. A church is now opened also for the Catholics at **Uswhai** the capital of the Argentine Government in Tierra del Fuego.

It will now be clear to you that we have been called to many new undertakings for the glory of God and the good of souls. But I should not omit to mention among them the second general exhibition which was held in the months of August, September and

October, at the Mother House in Turin. You already know that this year saw the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the professional schools at the Oratory of Valdocco; it was thought that a most suitable and expressive manner of celebrating the occasion would be the holding of the 2nd exhibition, which would at the same time serve to give an impetus to the schools, and recommend them to a wider circle of Co-operators.

And in fact the grandeur of the opening display, the importance and numbers of the visitors who honoured it with their presence, and the enthusiasm of the closing ceremony not only offered a splendid tribute to the memory of Don Bosco, but revealed remarkable developments in the work itself. Commencing from royal personages down to every class of visitor, all were surprised to find such work accomplished with such means, and were almost constrained to give it their sympathy and support. But thanks be to God for all this; and to all those who contributed to the happy issue of the exhibition I renew my heartfelt thanks.

#### The Daughters of Mary Help of Christians.

If Our Lady Help of Christians has deigned to bless all the Salesian undertakings, she would naturally reserve special favours for that band of virgins who are consecrated to God under her name. And the Daughters of Mary Help of Christians have in fact been called to many new foundations during 1904. In the province of Alessandria at **Viarigi** they have taken over a school with festive oratories attached which is doing immense good among the children; a similar work was also undertaken at **Ottubiano** in the Province of

Pavia. Boarding schools and festive Oratories have been opened at **Retorbidò** in the same province and at **Brisighella** in Romagna. At **Livorno** in Tuscany, through the generosity of an illustrious family they have established a House for the education and training of their own associates. In Rome during last year they took over a very important festive Oratory with evening schools attached whose work has been mentioned in the *Bulletin* from time to time.

They have also made strides in other districts. **Tournay** in **Belgium** and **Salamanca** in Spain have both received educational establishments under their direction. In Brazil at **San Paolo** and **Batataes** boarding schools have been opened, and festive Oratories in connection with them. In Southern Patagonia a school has been provided at **Punta Arenas** by private offerings. Foundations are on the point of being settled at **St. Colombano** in the province of Milan, at **Formigione** near Ravenna and at **Corredo** in the province of Vicenza.

#### Proposals for 1905.

But it is time that I put before you the second part of this letter, namely to show you what works are especially proposed to your charitable co-operation for 1905, at which we have by the grace of God arrived. I will mention four only.

In the first place, as you have been made aware in the last number of the *Bulletin*, the work which is recommended most urgently to our care is that of the **Salesian Missions**. Over one hundred and fifty missionaries left different parts of Europe during last October and November for various parts of Africa, Asia and the Republics of South America.

By means of this reinforcement of personnel, which is easily without rival in the annals of our society, the present Houses will be more firmly established and new ones be undertaken. As soon as the new missionaries arrive at the capital **Matto Grosso** in Brazil, an expedition will set out from that place to found a new colony among the Coroados Indians under the title of the Immaculate Conception, at a distance of thirty miles from the present settlement dedicated to the Sacred Heart; and if our hopes are not deceived, at about seventy miles further on, another settlement will be made, in order to deal with other and more distant children of the forest who will be drawn to settle down around the dwelling of the missionary. This new centre will be dedicated to the Patron of the universal church, St. Joseph.

The missions of central Patagonia will also have considerable development. Mgr. Cagliero, in view of his being raised to the archiepiscopate and in consideration of his advanced years, has been retained in Italy by the Holy See; but he will still be the Vicar Apostolic of Patagonia, for the direction of which he will have two pro-vicars, Fr. Pagliere for the southern portions and Fr. Vacchina for the central. In the latter district, missions are being opened almost immediately, one at **Freleu**, an other at **Gajman**, and a third in the most necessitous locality.

At the same time I rejoice to be able to announce to you the opening of the first Salesian House in China, which will be on the island of **Macao** very near to Canton, and that the settlement is almost concluded for a House at **Meliapor in India**, which will be opened this year if nothing disturbs the arran-

gements made with the excellent bishop of the district. Another foundation is expected in the diocese of Calcutta where a site has already been marked out by the Archbishop for a Salesian Institute.

The year which has just commenced will therefore be a memorable one in the history of our missions, especially for their extension in foreign parts. This is our special work of homage to Mary Help of Christians on the occasion of the Jubilee, and for which there is urgent need of your generous co-operation.

In the second place I must mention the works undertaken on behalf of emigrants. This has always been a very important department of the missionary's labours, and there is evidently every need for it. Those settling in foreign lands are often ignorant of the language and customs of their new home, and frequently find themselves at a loss with regard to church and schools; but of this work more will be said in the *Salesian Bulletin*, in which have already appeared some of the notices from the Commission, which I have appointed to consider this important question.

In the third place I would call your attention to four large churches which our Society, entirely at its own cost, has at present under construction, besides many others of smaller dimensions. The first is that being built at Milan in honour of St. Augustine and attached to Our Institute there under the same name; the second is at Florence dedicated to the Holy Family; the third is that on Mt. *Tibi Dabo*, near Barcelona, in honour of the Sacred Heart; and the fourth is that being erected as a homage to the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary at Bueno:



Ayres. All these churches, though well on in their course of erection need still large sums of money to carry them to completion, which is looked forward to for the present year.

But what is of chief concern to me, and in behalf of which I feel bound to appeal most strongly to you, is the maintenance of so many orphans and helpless children, who are left entirely on the hands of the sons of Don Bosco in the different schools of Arts and Trades.

For the destitute children of the Houses of France, who have had to share the lot of the exiled religious, we have, by the aid of generous persons in that Republic, opened three Institutes, one at Tournay, one in Guernsey in the Channel Islands, and a third at San Pier d'Arena. The orphanages in Palestine, which shelter so many of the little ones of the Holy Land, are in great need of help. And if you add to these the hundreds and thousands in other lands who look to the Successor of Don Bosco for support, you will easily realise in what a helpless condition he would be, if your aid were to grow less.

#### Recommendations and Conclusion.

Having reached this part of my letter I cannot refrain from laying before you some very important reflexions.

In 1889 when I sent to you my first annual letter, I remember saying to you: "Let us reflect on the great consolation it will be to us, especially at the point of death, at the moment when we are about to appear in the presence of God, trembling perhaps at the thought of our past offences, to think that there is already in heaven some grateful soul interceding for us; one who has been

instructed perhaps in the Houses supported by us, or brought into the true faith by the missionaries sent out by our charity, or perhaps brought back to the right path through the ministry of a priest, the fostering of whose vocation has been accomplished through our charitable alms. Remember that God has promised to deal generously with those who act generously with Him, bestowing with lavish hand his blessings on our families and undertakings."

Well this year I must repeat to you the self-same words, and place before you the like considerations; and if I may add one supplication, it is to urge you to rival that first year in the abundance of your co-operation, in that year when the thought of the loss of Don Bosco was uppermost, and had thrown us all into consternation. In your needs and troubles, in sickness and misfortune, in every untoward circumstance of your life, call to mind, my dear Co-operators the words of Don Bosco in the precious memorial of his last testament: *in these latter times, in the presence of great dearth of means and pecuniary resources for the education of poor neglected children in the true Faith and in christian virtue, the Most Holy Virgin has by unmistakable signs constituted herself in a special way their Patroness and Protectress, and in her quality as such, she obtains for those who are their benefactors here, numerous and extraordinary graces, not only spiritual but temporal as well.*

Let me then exhort you to have great confidence in Mary Help of Christians, and let me assure you in his words, if you make your own the needs of those works which Our Lady has taken under protection and regards as her own, she will not be wanting in a

ready and generous return when you call upon her.

I cannot finish without expressing my grief at the thought of the thousands of Co-operators who have been taken from us during the past year; and while I beg of God to hasten their reward in heaven I recommend them to your prayers. Assuring you that the Salesians with their pupils, and the Daugh-

ters of Mary Help of Christians and their children will always be your intercessors before God and Our Blessed Lady,

Believe me

Dear Co-operators and benefactors

Your obedient servant

Michael Rua.

## Indulgences granted to the Salesian Co-operators

**H**IS HOLINESS Pope Pius X, whom may God long preserve for the glory of His Church, by an autograph letter sent to the Very Rev. Don Rua in August last, has deigned to renew to the Association of Salesian Co-operators all the privileges and indulgences granted by his two illustrious predecessors Popes Pius IX. and Leo XIII. of holy memory.

The authentic list and decree relating to it is subjoined here.

### Plenary Indulgences.

The following indulgences may be gained by all the Co-operators, who, having confessed and communicated, shall make a visit to a Church or public chapel and pray for the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff.

I. — 1st. On the day on which they are enrolled as Salesian Co-operators.

2nd. On one day in each month chosen by the individual.

3rd. If there is a day fixed for a Salesian Conference they may gain one on that day also.

4th. On the day they make the monthly exercise for a good death.

5th. On the day on which they make the first consecration of themselves to the Sacred Heart.

6th. As often as they join in the customary retreat of eight days.

II. On the following feast-days by performing the above mentioned good works. 1. The feast of the Most Holy Trinity. 2. Christmas day. 3. The Circumcision. 4. The Most Holy Name of Jesus. 5. The Epiphany. 6. The Transfiguration. 7. Easter Sunday. 8. The Ascension. 9. Whit Sunday. 10. Corpus Christi. 11. The feast of the Precious Blood. 12. Palm Sunday. 13. Finding of the Holy Cross. 14. Exaltation of the Holy Cross. 15. The feast of the Holy Family. 16. The Immaculate Conception. 17. The Nativity of Our Lady. 18. The Presentation. 19. The Annunciation. 20. Her Espousals. 21. The Visitation. 22. The Purification. 23. The Assumption. 24 and 25 The seven dolours (The Friday after Passion Sunday and the 3rd Sunday of September.) 26. The feast of the Sacred Heart. 27. The Holy Name of Mary. 28. The Holy Rosary. 29. The Maternity of Our Lady. 30. The Purity of the Blessed Virgin. 31. Our Lady of Mount Carmel. 32. Apparition and Dedication of St. Michael the Archangel. 34. The feast of St. John the Baptist. 35 and 36 St. Peter's Chair in Rome and Antioch. 37. Conversion of St. Paul. 38. The Commemoration of St. Paul. 39. St. Cecilia Virgin and Martyr. 40. St. Roch.

III. Each time the Co-operators shall say five times the *Our Father, Hail Mary and Glory be to the Father* for the welfare of Christendom, and once the same prayers for the intentions of the Holy Father, they may gain the indulgences of the Stations in Rome, of the Portiuncula, of Jerusalem, of St James of Compostella, provided the Decree of the sacred Congregation of Indul-

gences of the 7th of March 1678, *Delatae saepius* be observed.

IV. Finally they can gain a plenary indulgence at the point of death, if, having made their Confession and Communion, or are at least contrite, they invoke with devotion the most Holy Name of Jesus either aloud, or if that be not possible, in their heart.

#### The Indulgences of the Stations.

On the days of the Stations, marked in the Roman Missal, the Co-operators, by visiting any Church or public Oratory, and praying according to the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff, can gain the same indulgences, as may be gained by a personal visit, on the prescribed days, to the Churches either within or without the walls of Rome provided the works prescribed are duly performed.

#### Partial Indulgences.

I. Seven years and seven quarantines to the Co-operators who are at least contrite of heart :--

1. As often as they renew their consecration to the Sacred Heart.

2. As often as they shall instruct others to serve Mass.

3. On all the Fridays in Lent by reciting five times the Our Father, Hail Mary and Glory be to the Father, in memory of the Passion of Our Lord.

II. Three hundred days as often as they perform some work of charity with Contrite heart.

All the indulgences above mentioned, except that to be gained at the point of death, are applicable to the Souls in Purgatory.

#### Privileges.

1. All the Masses celebrated by any priest in suffrage for deceased Co-operators are always and everywhere privileged.

2. Priests who are Co-operators have the favour of a privileged altar, three days in any week, provided they have not asked for it on other days.

3. The priests who are Co-operators and hold the office of local Directors, if they are approved by the Ordinary to hear confessions, have the following privileges. —

(1) To bless privately, outside of Rome, at any time, but publicly only in Advent, Lent, during Missions and Retreats, rosaries, crosses, crucifixes, statues and medals and apply to them the Apostolic Indulgences and those called Bridgetine indulgences.

(2) To grant the papal blessing at the last sermon of missions and retreats and at the end

of Advent and Lent, with the plenary indulgence annexed, to those of the faithful who have heard at least five of the sermons.

(3) To impart the Apostolic benediction to those who are on their death-bed and rightly disposed, according to the rite of the Constitution *Pia Mater* of Benedict XIV.

#### Indults.

1. Co-operators who are sick or convalescent, and cannot leave their houses may gain the above indulgences by reciting five times the *Our Father, Hail Mary and Glory be to the Father* instead of a visit to the Church.

2. Co-operators staying in places where there is not a Church served by the Salesians, may gain the privileges granted by the Sovereign Pontiffs to their Churches, provided they visit the parish church and perform the prescribed rites.

3. Co-operators living in Colleges or Seminaries may gain the privileges just mentioned by performing the same good works in the Oratories or College Chapels.

#### DECREE.

*The Sacred Congregation of Indulgences and Holy Relics, using the special powers granted by His Holiness Pope Pius X, confirms or renews in favour of the Salesian Co-operators the indulgences, privileges and indults in the above index; it enjoins however on the same Co-operators, whether priests or laymen, the condition that if they desire to gain these special favours they must recite daily the Our Father, the Hail Mary and Glory be to the Father according to the intention of the Pope, with the addition of the invocation: St Francis of Sales, pray for us; and ordains that for the future the Co-operators shall only participate in those indulgences and enjoy those privileges and indults which are found in the above list.*

*The same Congregation wishes these concessions to be perpetually valid, for all future time, without any other brief being sent, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary.*

*Given at Rome by the Secretaries of the same Congregation, Oct. 2nd, 1904.*

A. CARDINAL TRIPEPI (*Prefect*).

J. COSELLI (*Assistant secretary*).

# Don Rua's Representative in America

*(Extracts from his Secretary's Correspondence)*

*(Continued)*

## Edifying details (La Paz).

**H**OLY WEEK was spent at La Paz, where the members of the Government took part in the cathedral services. We could not avoid comparing this with other countries, seeing the beneficial effects of good example, especially from those in authority. The function on Maundy Thursday was most imposing; the President of the Republic, General G. E. Pando, preceded by a battalion of soldiers and many officers in full uniform, accompanied by his Minister, and followed by the city authorities, might be seen devoutly following the Blessed Sacrament and taking part in the Adoration!

In these days all public offices, civil as well as ecclesiastical, are closed. No Indian would work, were he to die of hunger. The soldiers watch in turn before the Blessed Sacrament from Thursday to Good Friday, and on that day, beginning with the President and his suite in full state, all the authorities paid the customary visit. It was most touching to behold both rulers and subjects united in the same act of adoration before Him Who is our Creator, our Redeemer and our Reward. The Spanish government, wrote the illustrious Valdivia to King Philip II, had a noble end in view in the conquest of America, but those who ruled the country in the name of the Sovereign too often failed to carry out his wishes, urged by the lust for gold and carried away by their passions; but we must acknowledge that they left indelible traces of the religious spirit.

## Last recollections of Bolivia.

To be brief, I omit any account of the successful academical display, at which the Vice President of the Republic took the chair, replacing the President who, through family reasons was unable to attend; I will not give the speech of the Minister of the Interior who was loud in his praise of our work but will conclude the account of our stay in Bolivia with the words of

Fr. Albera, spoken at the conclusion of the Academy. Manifesting his satisfaction and gratitude, he said: "The school without workshops raised aspirations incompatible with the misery which is the necessary inheritance of the poor who know not how to work. The school and the workshop are the two wheels necessary to the people's chariot. When either of these two wheels is wanting the chariot is upset, a danger to the passer by, whilst they are themselves exposed to destruction. If I am not mistaken, I should say that to the want of Christian workshops, teaching man from his childhood to look upon labour as an indispensable element of virtue and morality, to this want, I repeat, must be attributed the growth of that evil plant of Socialism of whose poisonous effects we are witnesses. The work of Don Bosco is specially intended to remedy this great evil. A necessary condition for the stability of a government and for peace between nations in our time is the christian education and training of the masses. To this it is due that, a few years only after the death of Don Bosco, there is not a civilized nation, where at the request of the Bishops or the Government the Sons of Don Bosco have not opened technical schools for the children of the people."

## In Peru—Leaving La Paz.

Early on Tuesday morning we quitted La Paz. The boys accompanied us a long way to the top of the elevated plateau: there they bid us farewell and we urged on our carriage horses. But these, after a few paces, seemed to want to turn back and this happened several times. The boys, moved by their affection for Fr. Albera, took the waywardness of our horses as a providential indication, and insisted upon the Superior's Representative making a longer stay in Bolivia, wishing him to visit the House of Sucre, Capital of the Republic, a five days' ride from this place. There, two hundred boys at-

tend our schools, some occupied in their studies, others in the various workshops. The Church, which is larger than the Sanctuary of Our Lady Help of Christians at Turin, is much frequented and does immense good; on the other hand the staff is inadequate and it was desirable that Fr. Albera should see this with his own eyes. However it was decided to continue our journey: the route had been fixed and besides Fr. Albera suffered greatly at this altitude. The rarefied air produced strange effects and he could scarcely take any food; his breathing was laboured and the pain in his head was so violent that he had to forego the consolation of saying Mass on Holy Saturday. To us who knew the great efforts he had made during his long journey not to miss the celebration of Mass, this was a clear proof of his sufferings and convinced us we must not tempt Providence by any further delay. So, asking a man to lead our horses, we continued our journey, returning by the route we had previously traversed.

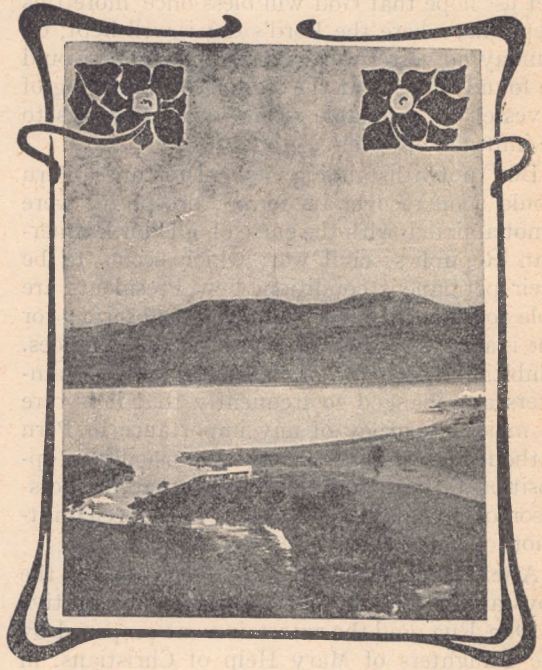
### To Callao.

At Arequipa the Community had prepared a pleasant surprise, completing during the brief absence of Fr. Albera a large hall destined for the use of various trades. This was blessed by Fr. Albera; we then bid farewell to our brethren, to one indeed for the last time, and set out on our journey. Fr. Sani, Superior of the College at Callao (a city of about 40,000 inhabitants, the chief sea-port of Peru) died during our journey. On reaching Callao we realised how greatly he was beloved, and we could appreciate the immense good done by him in the brief space of three years under difficult circumstances in this city. All agreed that Fr. Sani had shortened his life by over-work, through his zeal for the salvation of souls with which he was inflamed. His labours, in a city not much concerned as to a future life, are well-nigh incredible.

When Mgr. Macchi gently forced Mgr. Costamagna to found a Salesian House at Callao, the latter did his utmost for the welfare of this foundation by placing it under the care of his faithful secretary, who had been his companion for so many years, and certainly he did not anticipate that he would see him no more; he died at the early age of thirty-three.

At Callao, besides the care of 250 boys attending the schools, the Salesians have charge of a much frequented Church near the harbour; they give Missions, visit the prisons and the Chinese hospital, so-called because the greater number of patients are of that nationality. The Chinese are doubtless in need of a hospital of

their own and above all of a Church, but who knows how many years they may have to wait for them. The total number of Chinese in Lima and Callao probably amounts to 20,000 and how deplorable is their condition! Shipped to Peru during the period of the slave-trade, which in reality only came to an end here a few decades ago, they drag on a miserable existence. They are no longer called slaves, but what does that signify? It is said that morality is not their strong point; but people forget that they have no Church where they can learn their religious duties. To a Catholic this is a deplorable state of things and few can fully realize how much



Ultima Esperanza — Port Consuelo.

good could be done amongst them. Certainly there are great difficulties, but with the Divine assistance they are not insurmountable. At Callao the Daughters of Our Lady Help of Christians, besides a flourishing novitiate, have also a large boarding school with extern classes, and the good done by them to more than 200 girls is incalculable, for they are thus saved from the many dangers of a seaport town.

### Sad condition of Peru.

It was ten o'clock in the morning when we entered the magnificent natural harbour of Callao, spacious and well sheltered from the winds; one of the best on the Pacific coast. Unfor-

unately the war of 1880 with Chili has taken away almost all its trade. A traveller in Peru soon perceives from the general aspect of this Republic that it is only beginning to repair its losses. Poor Peruvians! they groan under the weight of cruel misfortunes. They have lost almost all their seaports on the Pacific; their best and richest provinces were taken from them, their museums ransacked and the works of art carried off; strangers are afraid to engage in business or invest their capital in Peru, so that the port of Callao, but a short while ago the most flourishing on the Pacific, sees now scarcely any vessels ploughing its waters, though it could easily accommodate the largest fleet in Europe. Let us hope that God will bless once more this Republic, where the Lord's day is well kept; on Sunday no vessel weighs anchor for none would be found to work at the loading or unloading of a vessel: a reasonable strike which deserves to be imitated elsewhere.

But notwithstanding its misfortunes Peru would soon recover its former prosperity were it not afflicted with the curse of all South American Republics, civil war, which seems to be their permanent condition. Few Presidents are able to keep their post for the usual term, for one is always ready to step into the other's shoes. Ambition is the ruin of the country. The ministers are changed so frequently that it is rare to make a journey of any importance in Peru without meeting an *ex-minister*, usually in opposition to the actual Government and the possessor of an infallible means for the rehabilitation of his country!

After witnessing the welcome given by the boys and the Community to the representative of Don Rua, and the entertainment prepared by the Daughters of Mary Help of Christians, in half an hour from Callao we reached the Capital, a well-planned and well-kept city like those of Europe; and at one time adorned with the finest monuments of South America. The population at present exceeds 100,000. The Salesians were until lately unknown at Lima; the following account was given to our confrère Fr. Evasius Rabaigliati, the apostle of the lepers, when in 1890 he passed through this city on his way to Colombia.

On board a vessel sailing to Peru one of the passengers was a disalced Franciscan friar from the Convent of Lima. Suddenly the sky became overcast, the winds were let loose, the waves rose, the vessel tossed helplessly and the tempest became so violent that ship-wreck seemed imminent. Great was the confusion on board; the waves inundated the deck, so that the passengers were obliged to take refuge in their cabins, trembling, weeping and imploring

the assistance of heaven. The least disturbed was the poor son of St Francis. He remembered reading the life of Don Bosco and the wonderful favours obtained from Our Lady Help of Christians through the prayers of this holy man. Yielding to the inspiration he threw himself on his knees and cried "O Lord, through the merits of Thy Servant, Don Bosco, save us! And thou, O Mary Help of Christians, vouchsafe to assist us in this terrible danger, save us for the love which thy Servant Don Bosco bore thee, and I promise thee that on landing I will do my utmost to have the life of Don Bosco published and distributed, so that the people may learn to know and love thy servant. Our deliverance will be due to Thee, O Lord, through the intercession of Thy Mother Mary Help of Christians and Thy Servant Don Bosco." The danger came to an end with his prayer, for in a moment the wind ceased, the waves calmed down and the vessel entered the harbour of Callao in safety. The grateful friar, without loss of time, fulfilled his promise, so that in Lima Don Bosco is as well known as in Italy; devotion to Our Lady Help of Christians is widely spread and the wonders of Don Bosco's early years are revived in the work of the Salesian Fathers who have here, also, the charge of the prisons where they are doing splendid work.

(To be continued)

To pray is to raise the mind to God and converse with Him concerning our interests with a reverent familiarity, and a confidence greater than the most petted child has in its mother, and to talk with Him of all things both high and low, of the things of heaven and the things of earth; it is to open one's heart to Him and pour it out unreservedly to him; it is to tell Him of our labours, our sins, our desires, and all that is in our soul and to find our rest with him as we would with a friend. It is what the Holy Scripture calls pouring forth one's heart as water before Him."

St. Francis of Sales.

## Obituary

THE Co-operators are requested to pray for the repose of the soul of Mr. John Rogers of Draperstown, Ireland, who died in the early part of last month.

R. I. P.



## Southern Patagonia

(From Punta Arenas to Ultima Esperanza)

Very Rev. Don Rua,

By the dispensation of Divine Providence and the appointment of Superiors, I was this year again entrusted with a mission in Patagonia. As the rainy season did not give time for more, I could only visit the Chilian territory leaving to others the Argentine portion of the Prefecture Apostolic. The mission lasted twenty-eight days.

### Dawson Island—Duke of the Abruzzi—The journey —Towards Ultima Esperanza.

I began by going to bring six horses from our Mission at Dawson Island so as to avoid buying fresh ones. For this purpose I went on board a small steamer, accompanied by three of our associates and the ecclesiastical governor the Rev. Charles Maringer who wished to visit our missions. The passage of the strait of Magellan was most unpleasant to all, from the bad weather we encountered. The little vessel was simply the sport of the waves, forcing us to hold fast to each other so as to prevent ourselves from falling.

After five hours' stormy passage we reached San Valentin where the Mission of the *Good Shepherd* is situated; and after two hours' rest we set out towards the chief Mission House of St. Raphael. Three young lads had also accompanied us from Punta Arenas. When we had once more reached dry land one of them exclaimed with a sigh "I will never move from this place." He had been so tormented by seasickness, that rather than risk the chance of a like experience, he was ready to abandon the hope of ever returning.

We were welcomed by torrents of rain, and this deluge lasted all night. Towards ten o'clock next morning, the rain having ceased, the horses and cattle destined for Punta Arenas were placed on board. The return journey differed but little from the first; there was less rolling, but the boat pitched so violently, that it seemed as if the waves would dash her to pieces. We reached port again at midnight.

Whilst making the preparations for our journey, H. R. H. Prince Louis of Savoy, Duke of the Abruzzi arrived on the cruiser *Liguria*. Mgr Fagnano being at Candelara, the Director Fr. Bernabé, Antony Borgese and your correspondent, at once set out to visit the Prince. On reaching the quay, we saw him leaving the steam launch to take a walk in the town. We greeted him in the name of all the Salesian Missionaries of Punta Arenas and the surrounding country and invited him to visit our House. His Highness asked if we were still in the same place where he had paid us a visit some years ago, and if the same Missionaries were still there. On our answering in the affirmative, he promised to call that evening or the next morning. He smiled pleasantly on hearing that we had read his account of the journey to the North Pole and that we were sorry to learn that he had returned from that expedition with injured fingers. "It is nothing, it is nothing," he answered cordially shaking hands. We had brought with us some local curiosities, and others of the Indians in our Missions, such as photographs, bows and arrows, which we offered as a mark of our esteem and a souvenir of his visit. He received these with the greatest kindness, giving orders to the sailors to carry them on board and place them in his own cabin. I heard that he examined them carefully and showed them to his officers, keeping them by him as a memory of our Mission of Punta Arenas. Later on he paid us a visit, and was agreeably surprised at the progress of our Mission; he was much interested in our little museum and the meteorological Observatory. On his departure he left a substantial alms for our orphans.

The first part of the missionary journey now commenced. Accompanied by the catechist we set out towards Rio Verde, passing several

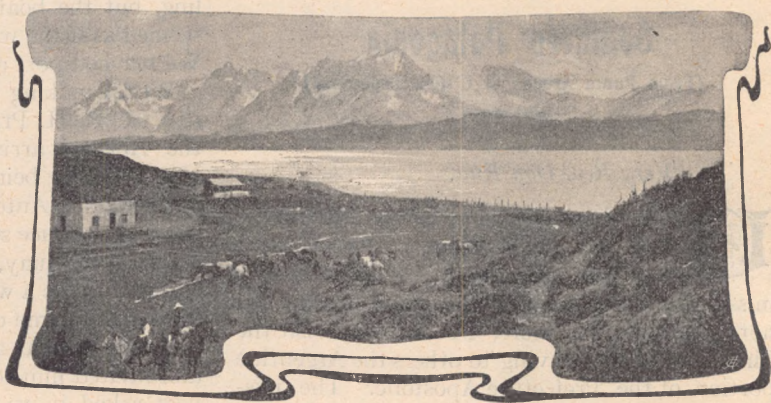
agricultural and farming settlements at most of which we were able to administer the Sacraments and baptize several children.

The view of Rio Verde and Otway Channel is magnificent. The houses, painted in different colours with red-roofs are scattered on the shore of the sea which here is a narrow channel of about three hundred and fifty yards, and then winds on like a river for several miles, on the other side of the Channel; facing the houses, lies the Island of Otway, and at the back of the houses are low green hills; behind these again, in the distance rise lofty mountains generally covered with snow.

At Rio Verde there is a large manufactory of tallow, where in the first three months of this year more than three thousand bullocks were slaughtered besides thousands of old sheep.

Beyond Rio Verde we visited the farm of M. Dudis, a Dutchman and a Protestant, who, however, treated us very well. His cook is a youth from Turin, of whom he is very proud. The rest of the servants are all Catholics, and all heard Mass, several of them going to Holy Communion. Resuming our journey along the shore of the Bay Skyring and Despejo, we reached the *Salto* and *Mina Marta*. The *Salto* is a beautiful waterfall of crystal clearness, falling from a height of nearly fifteen yards close to the shore, surrounded by thick foliage, altogether a charming spot. The stream issues from a lofty mountain, about four miles from this place; the mountain is called *Cerro Castillo* (*Castle Hill*) because it resembles a medieval Castle with towers and battlements, apparently built by man, but in reality only carved by nature out of the living rock. Not many years ago some layers of fossil coal having been discovered at *Mina Marta*, a French Company was formed for the purpose of working it. Many shafts were sunk which at first gave good results, but afterwards failed; many houses were built, machinery was imported, a branch railway was constructed, in all of which more than a million pesos some say three million francs were spent; but the undertaking had to be abandoned as the coal was found to be useless. To day it is a wilderness; the houses were burnt by the savages. To ford the Rio Grande, now called *Rio Perez*, which is nearly two hundred feet wide at its mouth and very deep, it was necessary

to return about a mile and a half towards its source. Here, finding our road blocked by a lofty mountain, we were obliged to march some miles along the sea-shore amidst enormous boulders, which had fallen from the mountain. But at last even this road had to be abandoned, as the water became too deep and we had to plunge into a dense forest, where the ground was a swamp. Thus we journeyed on for six hours! Having at last reached the southern point of the Bay of Skyring we found the dwelling of a European family, where there were five children to be baptized, our sole object in prolonging our journey thus far. Poor creatures!



Magellan Territory — Ultima Esperanza.

for nine years they had been living in the wilderness, shut out from all civilized intercourse and seemed almost like savages. I had no little trouble in getting the children to come near me, for at first they fled from me in terror. But afterwards I had the consolation of baptizing them all and of administering Confirmation also.

Returning to Rio Verde, we set out again for Ultima Esperanza. On the way I visited three large families of Chilians. At last we saw before us the White Lake, a large expanse which takes from eight to ten hours to ride round. Here we found the farms belonging to Mr Wagner, a German, whose sons, educated in our Houses, have still a respectful remembrance of their masters. At *Morros Chicos* we visited more farms and stores belonging to French, English, German, Chilian and Italian residents. From these we turned towards *Morros Grandes* in the Argentine Territory; to reach the road leading to Ultima Esperanza we had to cross many large rivers, amongst others the *Rio Esperanza* and the *Tranquillo*. Finally we crossed the mountain-range and arrived at our destination.





**The fortune of Ultima Esperanza—At the fort of Sierra Dorotea—The Hotel—The grotto of Mylodón—Poor Tehuelches!—On the way back.**

It is only during the last few years that people have settled in this portion of the Magellan Territory. To those entering the district by the *Morros Grandes* road, passing over the slopes of the Sierra Dorotea (a chain of hills about 1600 feet above sea level) no prospect could be more enchanting. On the left are to be seen lofty mountain peaks, nearly 5,000 feet in height, covered with perpetual snow; and below, gently sloping hills clothed with dense forests, or with brushwood and grass. From the plain the sea resembles a lake, forming a thousand islets and peninsulas and for several miles not more than half a mile in width. It reminds one of the lakes of Geneva. On the right the mountains are 1600 feet in height and between these and the sea lies a fertile valley with rich pastures and many trees. The climate is much better than that of Punta Arenas; vegetation is more flourishing and one sees many shrubs and plants unknown at Punta Arenas; birds of various kinds are also plentiful. In the many harbours and bays formed by the sea are to be seen houses, stores, inns and warehouses owned by Germans, Russians, French, and Chilians. At *Port Arthur Prat* the settlement of a village is in view and a hundred plots of land, about thirty yards square have been laid out for the erection of detached houses. It seems there is much enthusiasm for the completion of the work. In time Ultima Esperanza will, doubtless, become an important centre. Every month, or more frequently, vessels ply between this place and Punta Arenas, thus favouring the increase of the population.

Shortly before reaching Ultima Esperanza, at the foot of the Sierra Dorotea I met a poor old man who was riding very slowly and weeping from the acute pain he was suffering. He had been partly run over and the poor creature was expecting to die every minute. He was delighted to see a priest and at once asked to go to Confession. He was a good Chilian living sixty miles further on and he was hoping to reach home before dying. I do not know if he obtained his desire. Without dismounting I heard his Confession, to his great consolation! God granted him this grace, which last year was denied to another labourer, suffering from a similar accident, who died in the desert without any assistance, almost on the same spot where this one had fallen. God's judgments are inscrutable.

At Ultima Esperanza we took up our abode

in a small inn called *Libertad* in Port Condor, where we found three families with a total of fourteen children. It was in order to do some good to these children that I chose this inn as our stopping place.

In this locality there is a large cavern known by the name of *Cueva del Mylodón*. It is about an hour's ride from Port Condor and is situated on a hill 1200 feet above the level of the sea. It is one of nature's marvels. At the entrance it is about 250 feet in width by 180 in height and 250 feet in length. The surface is smooth, showing apparently traces of man's labour. As one penetrates further, the size decreases gradually, so that at the end, it measures only 50 feet by 30. The inside is perfectly lighted to the very end. There is only one opening in the roof, about the middle, dividing the cavern into two parts, the first, more lofty toward the entrance, the other lower towards the end. The hill rises to a height of 150 feet above the entrance to the cavern, perpendicular like a wall. It seems composed of gravel and mud like cement. A third part of the cavern beginning at the entrance is of the same material; the rest is the original rock. Near the entrance there are six or seven great mounds of the same soil as the hill, from which they must have fallen many years ago, as trees and shrubs of seven or eight feet in height are growing on them. Under one of these mounds lives an Austrian, who has built for himself a hermit's cell, with branches of trees; he is usually called the *Mylodón*, because it was he who first discovered the bones and the skin of this antediluvian animal in the cavern which now bears its name. These remains were sold at fabulous prices to some of the European Museums. I also had the pleasure of walking through this grotto from one end to the other and I carried away several curiosities for our museum at Punta Arenas, several stones, some powder resembling tobacco, a bone and part of the skin of the *my lodón*, with silky hair nearly four inches long. The cavern is dry, except in one spot where the water drips from the roof, forming a clear limpid pool. The ground has been frequently disturbed and in the various excavations many bones of antediluvian animals have been found, besides those of twenty seven other species now extinct.

At Ultima Esperanza I blessed a cemetery on an islet facing Port Arthur. Ten Christians are already taking their last rest there. One was crushed by a cart, another was assassinated, two others were drowned, etc., etc... Those who were drowned passed suddenly from a drinking bout to death. It was the national feast Sep.

19th, 1903 when several youths somewhat tipsy, embarked in two boats for a row; the sea was calm, the weather splendid. They had scarcely got more than one hundred yards from land when some of them beginning to play too roughly upset the boat and all these heedless youths disappeared beneath the water. With great efforts their companions in the other boat succeeded in rescuing several, more dead than alive, but three of them perished miserably. Two corpses were recovered a few days after, but up to the present the third has not been found. None of these three anticipated such an accident in entering the boat. Thus God warns us at every moment.

After four days I left Ultima Esperanza and went on to Rio Zurdo, visiting the *Cacique Mulato* with his tribe. Here I baptized and confirmed three persons. These poor *Tehuelches* are fast disappearing; each year they become fewer. Brandy is killing them, as consumption is destroying the poor Fuegians. These two races will soon be extinct!.. All the Indians and many labourers who happened to be in the neighbourhood assisted devoutly at the Mass which I said in the house of *Mulato*.

From Rio Zurdo I went to Rio Gallegos to the house of Mr Doolan, an Irishman, whose ten children are fervent Catholics. Here too I baptized one and confirmed two persons. Continuing my journey I touched at Lake Romero and the farm of Mr Cameron, a Scotch Catholic who treated us very well; from there I went on and visited some scattered families who gave us a cordial reception. A good Protestant family promised to send their three daughters to our Sisters and showed us the greatest kindness. To the boys and girls I gave pictures.

We spent the last night in a tent near *Rio Pescado*. Night had already fallen, it was very dark and a strong wind was blowing whilst we were still travelling across the plain in search of a spot where we could rest and find water for our horses, which were more weary than ourselves. At last we reached the above-named river and encamped upon its banks. We pitched the tents, but we could not sleep being disturbed by the restlessness of the horses and by the continual inroads of foxes, nibbling at our saddles. The next day, the Feast of St Joseph we rose at 4.30 and having said Mass in the tent, we set off in haste in order to reach home that day to take part in the closing service of the Mission given in the parish Church. The weather was wet and cold and I had to stop on the way to hear the Confession of a sick person; still we managed to reach home in good time. We had travelled nearly 900 miles, fording eighteen large

streams and thirty eight torrents, and had seen on our journey forty-five lakes; During these ramblings almost every part of the priestly mission had been exercised: Baptisms, Confirmations, Confessions, Communions, Marriages and blessing a cemetery.

Such is the history of our missionary tour. On reaching home I had to keep my bed several days from exhaustion, but I am now quite well. I commend myself to your prayers and asking your blessing, remain

Your devoted son in J. and M.

M. BORGATELLO

*Salesian Missionary.*

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### TO THE READER

When applying for a copy of this periodical, please state whether you already receive our "Bulletin" (Italian, French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, or Polish) and if you desire to have it suspended henceforth, or not.

Communications and offerings may be addressed to our Superior-General:

The Very Rev. MICHAEL RUA,  
Salesian Oratory, Turin, Italy.

**International Postal Orders** to be made payable at the P. O. Turin — **Cheques** on the National, or other Banks, Turin. — **Paper Currency** (Bank-notes, Dollars, etc.) can be cashed at Turin without loss or discount. — **Letters** containing money or objects of value should be registered.

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## The Salesian Bulletin

Printed and Published at the  
Salesian Oratory, Turin, Italy.

This Magazine is sent to Catholics who manifest a desire to become Members of the Association of Salesian Co-operators, and concur in helping our Society in any way whatsoever.

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The Missionary departure—The ceremony.

The missionary adieu of 1904 is worthy of special mention among items which should interest all Co-operators and readers. It has been said elsewhere in this issue, that such a large number had necessarily to take different outgoing vessels, and consequently the whole number could not take part in the solemn farewell which was held in the Sanctuary of Mary Help of Christians at the end of October. It was a remarkable and note-worthy occurrence, and few such occasions could equal it in religious enthusiasm not unmingled with a touch of sadness.

After the singing of a sacred motett, Mgr. Costamagna, Vicar Apostolic of Mendez and Gualaquiza gave the opening conference. He said that he well remembered the parting words of Don Bosco to the first group of missionaries, that left that Sanctuary for far off lands, to that company which can now point to many a hero among its members. And is it possible that there are still souls beyond the reach of christianity, or the catholic faith? The Emperor of China probably counts more faithful subjects of his rule, than Jesus Christ can of faithful catholics. And what of Patagonia away there in the South waiting nearly twenty centuries for its redemption?

Turning to that first band of Salesian Missionaries Don Bosco said: "Go then, the Holy Father blessed you and bids you go, and I bid you go as well. *Ite.* But remember *Souls and not gain.*" What a number of souls are awaiting their eter-

nal salvation at the hand of the missionary! "And this touching scene", His Lordship continued "is re-enacted every year. I distinctly recollect that twenty years ago, after the ceremony, Don Bosco came to the departing carriages asking, *where are you?* and came to each one of his sons once again, and bid us meet him in Paradise. That year we embarked from Marseilles, and whilst there I received a letter from Don Bosco in which he said, "I could get no sleep all that night, I was so moved by your departure, but I repeat to you once more *Souls and not gain!*"

Would that he might now return to witness this extraordinary departure, but as that is not given to us let me address you in his name, I who have to give an account to God for being over thirty years a disciple of Don Bosco, and over twenty-seven on the missions.

The holy prelate, invoking the blessing of Mary Help of Christians on his words, spoke of the sublimity of the Apostolate and the reward Almighty God would one day bestow on those who responded generously to his call. After giving a few words of comfort to the parents of the new missionaries he proceeded to give in simple outline the picture of the Salesian Missions in America, and by preference in his beloved scenes among the Jivaros of Ecuador.

After his discourse, His Eminence Card. Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin gave Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. Then surrounded by the Superiors of our congregation he read the prayers according to the rite for departing missionaries, and ascending the steps of

the altar, gave the missionary's crucifix to each. After some parting recommendations he gave them his pastoral blessing and the ceremony was over. Accompanied by the sound of organ and bells, the missionaries passed through the throng to the carriages which were in waiting to take them to the stations. They bear with them to their new homes many a fervent prayer and hearty wish for a long and fruitful apostolate.

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Our Superior General, the Very Rev. Don Rua, could not take part in this memorable function. He had been confined to his bed for nearly a fortnight by a malady which attacked one of his legs, but he did not wish to be deprived of the consolation of a final adieu. He was brought into the room where all the missionaries were gathered together, and gave each one some parting word and his blessing. He was obliged to keep to his room for another fortnight, but through the prayers of his many children is now somewhat recovered. We invite all our Co-operators to unite with us in prayer to Our Lady Help of Christians, that he may be spared long to us.

#### The Institute at Cape Town—Technical Training.

By some correspondence from Cape Town it is evident that the increase in accommodation and number of boys, is marked by corresponding efforts to obtain greater technical efficiency. To secure this end, arrangements were made with different firms in the city, for the boys to visit their workshops in order to note details and variations, and see the best methods in working order.

The boys from the printing and composing rooms visited the *Cape Times* printing works, where they were shown everything in connection with the machines and had many interesting details explained to them. The largest steam works in the whole of Africa are those of Messrs. Isaacs of Cape Town. The head of this firm was quite willing to let the boys learning carpentry go over the buildings, and the visit proved highly interesting and instructive; while Messrs. Humphrey and Martin gave an invitation to

all the boys to see their model bakery and personally conducted them all over the establishment.

But perhaps the most interesting of all, though not so much connected with technical training, was the visit to the Metropolitan fire brigade. The superintendent, in order to make the visit instructive as well as pleasurable, had arranged for the men to go through a part of their exercises and fire drill, which highly entertained the visitors.

Coming into contact with the most approved methods of workmanship will be an aid and incentive to all the sections to improve their standard, and will add to the efficiency of the shops. The members of the Institute beg to testify their gratitude for the kindness of those gentlemen, who put themselves to inconvenience in order to benefit and interest the boys.

#### The new Archbishop of Ravenna.

In the consistory of Nov. 14th, in which the appointment of Mgr. Cagliero to be titular archbishop of Sebaste was made public, His Holiness also promoted Mgr. Morganti to the metropolitan see of Ravenna. The new Archbishop, a model of untiring zeal and apostolic vigour, is proud of his early education in our Oratory at Turin, and as Director of the Co-operators of Milan he was an active organiser and promoter of the works of Don Bosco.

It is not yet two years ago since we recorded his promotion to the ancient bishopric of Bobbio,\* where his short pontificate has sufficed to endear his name to all his flock and link it with every work of zeal and charity. We are confident that his work at Ravenna will cause his name to rank high among the illustrious titles of worthy archbishops, who have ruled that see since the early ages of the church. At the same time the Salesians will find in him a protector and father, and one who is well acquainted with the advantages and spiritual benefit of the works of Don Bosco.

\* Here the Irish Saint Columbanus founded a celebrated monastery in the year 613, in which he died at an advanced age two years later. He is the patron saint of that diocese.

Viedma (Patagonia).

No name is better known and more highly respected in Viedma than that of the doctor, priest and missionary, Fr. Garrone. As far back as 1888 at the initiative of Mgr. Cagliero, this Salesian priest opened a chemist's shop in connection with the Institute, for the benefit of the poor Indians of the district. But the little pharmacy, under its able manager, soon outran its intended proportions, and obtained a celebrity which caused it to be called upon perhaps more by whites than Indians. A short time saw the erection of a hospital which has permanent accomodation for fifty beds, and the missionary doctor is thus able to supply the comforts of religion and medical treatment at the same time.

Viedma was a long way from being noted for any religious spirit when the Salesians first set foot there, but this work went far to bring over the inhabitants to better views, and by degrees all prejudice and ill-feeling against priest and church have disappeared. Many an unfortunate soul has been assisted by this good man in his double capacity and been disposed to meet God in the peace of a good conscience. His long and varied experience in that field of labour has been filled with incident beyond the ordinary experience of medical men, and the wonderful efficacy of the intercession of Mary Help of Christians has been daily exemplified under his eyes. The people of Viedma and vicinity have lately presented to this zealous apostle of charity a tablet in gold testifying their gratitude for his sixteen years of unwearied labour in their midst.

Opening day at Farnboro. Hants.

From a notice in a recent issue our readers will have learned that some considerable ex-

tensions were being made to the building accomodation of the Institute at Farnboro. These alterations and enlargements have now been completed and the secondary school is already in working order. The opening of the new additions took place a short time back, the chief item in the entertainment for the occasion, being the rendering of a cantata, the first effort of the



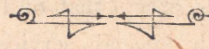
Golden tablet offered by the people of Rio Negro to Father Garrone priest, religious, missionary and physician.

juvenile talent of the school, and according to local journals a praiseworthy one in every way. Much good is looked forward to from the acquirement of better accomodation, and it is hoped that the school will draw its full quota of pupils, as it is intended to supply a need in that vicinity. All inquiries regarding the school will be readily answered by the Director.

The Rev. E. Marsh

Salesian Institute

Queen's Road, Farnboro, Hants.





## DEVOTION TO OUR LADY Help of Christians

The manifold and varied expressions of love and homage to the Mother of God occasioned by the celebrations of the feast of the Immaculate Conception in December last, were like a wave of fervour passing over the nations of the earth, renewing their devotion and filial attachment to the Queen of Heaven. She who won and is ever justifying her right to the title of *Help of Christians* was no doubt pleased to see so many faithful hearts appealing to her protection, and praising her Divine Son in honouring her glorious privilege.

The Salesian Co-operators have been made aware of the special work of Christian charity proposed for their commemoration of the event. If all correspond to the appeal, which is renewed in other words in the letter at the commencement of this issue, they will be the means of spreading this devotion to the Help of Christians, and making her name resound in yet further and more unknown parts of the earth, realising more and more the words of her own canticle: *all generations shall call me blessed.*

We can give no account as yet of the celebrations of the feast day in the different Salesian Houses except that of London; where it was kept with special services on the day itself and the Sunday following. On the

Thursday evening the Community and boys assisted at a commemorative gathering which included the rendering of choral music and the reading of some appropriate literary compositions. But passing to other lands there seems to be no standing still in the growth of this devotion to Mary Help of Christians. At St. Nicolas in the Argentine Republic over 1500 people were present at the dedication of a piazza under this title, and a long procession then issued from the neighbouring Church also under this name, and the first to have that honour in the whole of America. With the growth of those new towns and the spread of civilization in those far off lands, the name of Mary Help of Christians reaches other hearts to bring to them joy and consolation.

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## GRACES and FAVOURS

**Ravenna (ITALY).** A certain lady had for some time been suffering from a painful infirmity which prevented her from walking and almost from getting about at all, and her doctors had declared that there was no human remedy for her. At this time she made a promise to Mary Help of Christians to send an offering on behalf of the Salesian Missions, and after a few days of fervent intercession she grew rapidly better and can walk about now as well as ever without any sign of weakness

or infirmity. She now fulfils her promise in aid of the Missions.

C. M.

Oct., 1904.

**Hechtel (BELGIUM).** For many months I had been unable to get any proper sleep and my nights had become a real purgatory. With the persistence of this restlessness the optic nerves were affected and I was soon hardly able to read on account of failing sight. I had consulted an oculist who prescribed the abstaining from all reading, but no good result seemed to ensue. He then forbade any intellectual work whatever so that I could not attend any lectures or lessons, and all hopes of advancement seemed gone.

Acting on the advice of my spiritual director, who had recommended a novena to Mary Help of Christians I commenced that very day. About the fourth or fifth day my sleep began to come back and I had a good night's repose. My first act next morning was to return thanks to Our Lady, and after that my sleep became regular and sound. With the return of repose to the eyes the nerves gradually improved and my sight is now on its way to perfect restoration. I beg to return public thanks to Our Lady Help of Christians.

C. H. (Salesian).

Oct., 1904.

**Trino Vercellese.** A good Co-operator had been suffering for two months from a very serious illness and was now reduced to the last extremity. His wife, also a Salesian Co-operator, came to me to ask for the prayers of the boys and made an offering towards a new throne for our statue of Mary Help of Christians, at whose altar she had a Mass said for the same intention. Her request was immediately granted, for her husband showed a marked improvement and was soon completely restored.

Rev. E. B.

Oct., 1904.

*Director of the Institute of the Sacred Heart.*

**Georgetown (BRITISH GUIANA).** On September 10th of this year whilst in England I had to undergo a serious operation. Before doing so I made a promise to Our Lady Help of Christians that I would send an offering for Masses to be said in thanksgiving at her Altar, should my operation prove successful. I am now at home quite well and I hasten to fulfil my promise.

A. de F.

Nov. 30th, 1904.

**Dublin (IRELAND).** Enclosed please find postal order value five shillings in thanksgiving to Almighty God for favours received through Mary Help of Christians, and asking a continuance of her protection for the future.

S. D.

Dec. 6th, 1904.

**Sunderland (ENGLAND).** I enclose a small offering for a Mass of thanksgiving in honour of Our Lady Help of Christians for a temporal favour received through her powerful intercession.

E. S.

Dec. 20th, 1904.

**Galway (IRELAND).** I wish to return public thanks to Mary Help of Christians, through the medium of the *Bulletin*, for numerous favours granted to myself and family.

T. L.

Dec., 1904.



*To obtain favours needed, Don Bosco recommended the frequent use of the Sacraments and the practice of a Novena consisting of the Our Father, Hail Mary, and Glory be to the Father three times daily to Jesus in the Most Holy Sacrament, with the Hail Holy Queen, making at the same time a formal promise of sending an alms according to one's means to the works undertaken by the Salesians, or to the Sanctuary of Mary Help of Christians.*



## A Son of Don Bosco.

— ♦ — 1850 — 1895 — ♦ —

### LIFE OF MONSIGNOR LASAGNA, Salesian Missionary, Titular Bishop of Tripoli.

#### CHAPTER XXII. (Continued)

Besides this observatory, the founding of which has been quite independent of the vote of the Congress, Don Bosco has initiated two others in those regions, one at Buenos Ayres, the other at Carmen near the mouth of the Rio Negro, which forms the northern boundary of Patagonia. Intermediate stations will also be established, whose province will be the recording of temperature, rainfall and atmospheric variations in the basin of that river.

These early efforts at the establishments of a meteorological service in the most southerly regions of the American Continent, will evidently play an important part in the physical researches of the globe. This is however but the beginning of a more extensive work, and thanks to the labours of the Salesian Missionaries, and to the increasing favour they deservedly enjoy, other stations of observation will in time be established, and there is every reason to hope that within a few years one will be erected in the vicinity of Cape Horn.

In this economical and unobtrusive manner, the difficult problem which has so long puzzled meteorologists will be solved; and what is also worthy of note, is that the facts and figures which will be forwarded to Europe from those remote districts, where many difficulties must be met, will be such as to merit the entire confidence of scientists, for they will be furnished by men whose lives are devoted to the advancement of society and the good of their neighbour.

The origin and history of the Observatory attached to the Salesian House at Monte Video have

been given in detail, as they are often the subject of remark in the course of this narrative. The date of the missionary departure was fixed for the tenth of December and the ceremony usual on such occasions was performed in the Sanctuary of Mary Help of Christians. It was opened by the reading of the Encyclical *Sancta Dei civitas* of Dec. 3rd, 1880, in which the Vicar of Jesus Christ makes fervent exhortations on behalf of the foreign missions. Don Bosco then arose and in few but touching words spoke to the large gathering of Co-operators, and presented to them the intrepid band of missionaries forming the seventh expedition to America. After a brief space the father gave way to the son and Lasagna gave a stirring description of the missionary's life amid the trackless plains of South America, narrating several episodes of his sojourn there and causing not a few hearers to be moved to tears.

Shortly before the time for departure a telegram was received from Rome; it conveyed the Holy Father's blessing to each of the departing missionaries and was a new encouragement to them. It was also a consolation to be accompanied to Marseilles by Fr. Lemoyne who had formerly been Fr. Lasagna's Superior. The vessel « *La France* » had put off its date of sail, so that it was not until the 21st of December that the missionaries were called upon to confide themselves to the favours of the ocean. This short interval however was not without some advantage, for during the wait the news of the appointment to the vacant See of Monte Video reached them. The new pastor was Mgr. Jeregui. It was soon after his election and long before his actual residence in the capital that the new bishop wrote thus to the Director of the Salesian work in South America. "The sons of Don Bosco will always have a special place in my regard, and I will spare no efforts to encourage their labours, so that they may see both their numbers increase and



their undertakings crowned with success. It is my earnest desire that you have such confidence in me, as to apply for my help whenever difficulties arise, and regard me as a friend in all your needs."

During Fr. Lasagna's stay in Italy, Don Bosco had learnt the precise condition and special circumstances of the different institutions directed by him, and had soon discovered that experience had developed the prudent and thoughtful mind of the young director, and admired the tact he had brought into play in the successful solution of unusual perplexities. Don Bosco had therefore no hesitation in entrusting him with the inspectorship of the Houses of Uruguay when they were erected into a Province. This step had the effect of enlarging his field of action, and of using his industry and talents in the whole of Uruguay and Brasil.

We therefore leave Fr. Lasagna outward bound. He has gained in health and strength and bears away Don Bosco's best wishes and the recollections of his consoling words.

### CHAPTER XXIII.

**Christmas on the sea—The New Year—In the harbour of Monte Video—Welcome—At work again—Gratitude of former pupils at Villa Colon—Burning and restoration of the Church of Paysandu.**

The episodes of this voyage are well narrated by one of the missionaries in the expedition and are given here in full. "It was a prosperous voyage for us," he says, "from every point of view. Some of the most influential inhabitants of Marseilles had spoken to the captain on our behalf, and he, himself a good catholic and thoroughly competent, treated us with great courtesy. We had every convenience for saying Holy Mass and were able to administer the Sacraments to many of the passengers, who were more than well disposed towards us.

The celebration of the feast of the Nativity however was by far the most remarkable event of the whole voyage. By the captain's orders, a large chapel was fitted up on board, and adorned in fitting style. The altar was erected in the middle, before which, on the right hand side, knelt the captain and his officers with the first and second class passengers, having the third class passengers on the left. On Christmas day Fr. Lasagna celebrated Holy Mass under those exceptional surroundings, on an altar put up between the Ocean and the Mediterranean, and, as we had left the Straits of Gibraltar at four o'clock that morning, also between Europe and America. The place, the day, the

surroundings on board and the music all tended to create a profound impression on every one present. After the Mass the director turned to the Congregation and with a short address of thanks to the Captain and his officers, he complimented all on their example of faith and reverence, and gave them his best wishes for a happy Christmas. We were rejoiced to see how all human respect was put aside and that Our Blessed Lord had found a welcome and an act of adoration from all.

On the 3rd day of January a concert was being arranged to celebrate the dawn of the new year. The character of such an entertainment is well known and Fr. Lasagna thought it best for us all to take part in it, remembering how Don Bosco made such use of similar enjoyments to accomplish much good. He was well aware that on such occasions some songs and pieces are performed that are objectionable, and he promised his aid in the promotion of the concert provided he might see the programme beforehand and leave out items that seemed questionable, and unbecoming to an assembly which included priests and missionaries. He contrived in this manner to practically obtain the management of the whole entertainment, and some selections from Dante given by himself were among the best performances. At the end of the concert Fr. Lasagna proposed a collection on behalf of a poor boy whose father had died during the passage. His words fell on willing ears and the lad was presented with a goodly sum to drive away his anxiety.

On the 15th of January the boat cast anchor in the bay of Monte Video. The usual inspection by sanitary inspectors had to take place before anyone could go on shore, and when these officials came on board they were accompanied by some Salesian priests from Villa Colon who were anxious to see their superior and welcome him back. On landing a most enthusiastic reception took place; crowds of former students and Co-operators pressed forward to take his hand and congratulate him on his safe return to health and to his children in America. From the harbour all rejoined to the St. Vincent's Institute where the Co-operators had prepared refreshments and after which the missionaries drove to Villa Colon to offer a solemn *Te Deum* in thanksgiving for their prosperous voyage.

Fr. Lasagna soon put his recovered strength to the test; for almost without any repose he commenced to give the spiritual exercises to the associates gathered there for that purpose, and the zeal with which he did so showed that he had learnt

new words of wisdom from Don Bosco, and greater enthusiasm with which to inspire his hearers for their work during the scholastic year. But this re-awakening called forth new efforts on the part of the great enemy of souls, who was not long in finding satellites to carry on his warfare. Amongst those whom the devil had drawn into his service for the destruction of true religion and sound morality, it is painful to have to record the name of Professor F. A. Berra, who by his perverse doctrines and ill example contributed in no small degree to dishonour the land from which he came. This man, who had in infancy imbibed the truths of the catholic faith, and had in later years gone out to America to become an instructor of youth, not only cast off in a moment all religious feeling, but taught open naturalism and impiety in a lengthy work entitled "A course of pedagogy." On some false principles but ill considered, Professor Berra attacked his own compatriots the Missionaries, who made the teaching of religion and practices of piety the foundation of their system, and by dint of inculcating the maxim that religion is incompatible with science he thought to have gained a complete triumph. Seeing the truth thus set at defiance, his own school indirectly calumniated, and the mission of the Church in the department of education entirely misconstrued, Fr. Lasagna showed a holy indignation at such impious words, directed even against the centre of the Catholic faith and soon set to work to brand the infamy of their author, and to caution the students at the normal schools against the ruinous effect of such teaching. One of the leading papers contained a daily succession of articles, which while being always strictly logical and cast into elegant and attractive form easily betrayed the fallacies of the professor's arguments and confuted all his reasoning.

He had engaged in a sharp conflict against a godless school and against the growing naturalism. He placed in a clear light the perverse tendency of purely secular teaching and drew out its principles to their baneful but logical consequences; and in contrast to this placed in strong evidence the advantages to society, to the family and to the individual, of an education in accordance with the dictates of religion and christian morality, throwing back the taunt that priests and religious ought not to meddle with education. Appealing to the growing generations in the South American states, he praised their eagerness to raise the standard of education and their rapid progress, but placed them

on their guard against those sham promoters of science who wished to give with one hand, and rob them with the other of a far more precious treasure; namely, their holy faith. Seven were the articles with which Father Lasagna proved that the tenets of Professor Berra were not only opposed to human reason but also to faith, and, since he had not the courage to retort, Father Lasagna followed up those with eight others still more forcible than the former, and did not cease until he had unveiled, or better completely annihilated the mean sophistry of his opponent in such a manner that he was shamefully forced to retire in silence. The victory was so complete that Mr. Berra had no other alternative than to seek another market for his damaged merchandise. Father Lasagna's articles did not seem destined to last only for a day as is generally the case with regard to what we read in newspapers; considered either separately or as a whole they would form a tract of philosophy or christian pedagogy. For this reason the past pupils of Villa Colon conceived the happy idea of putting them in book form which, when the discussion was over, they presented to their venerable Professor and Director. Therefore it is not to be wondered at if, on account of this and other works, the journal entitled *El bien publico* reckoned Father Lasagna amongst its most zealous and capable contributors, as may be seen from the issue of Nov. 8th, 1895, which contained a lengthy article announcing the sad news of his death and singing the praises of the lamented prelate.

(To be continued).

## Book Notice

We have much pleasure in commending to our Readers the following interesting pamphlets issued by the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland, 27, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin:—

**The Catholic Truth Annual**, December 1904.  
Price 6d.

**The Imitation of Christ**. New revised Translation. By Sir Francis R. Cruise, M.D., D.L., Cloth Flush, 6d.

**The Life of Tomas a' Kempis**. By Sir Francis R. Cruise M.D., D.L., 1d.

**A Sanitary Sermon**. By John E. Dowling, M.D., 1d.

PERMISSU SUPERIORUM

Gerent, GIUSEPPE GAMBINO—Salesian Press, Turin, 1935

(b) The devotions performed by the little boys of the Oratory in their own private Chapel, including also the Mass at which they daily assist;

(c) All the Services, Novenas, Feasts and Solemnities whatsoever, that are celebrated in the aforesaid church;

(d) The prayers and good works performed by the Salesians themselves and by their protégés in their Homes, Colleges, Hospices, Oratories, Missions, etc., in Italy, in France, in Spain, in England, in Austria, in Switzerland, in America, in Asia, in Africa,—in a word, wherever they are established or may be called by Divine Providence.

4. Participation in the holy Masses will commence on the day after the alms have come to hand; all the other spiritual advantages are enjoyed from the moment of inscription.

5. The contributor, we repeat, of one shilling given once for all, is entitled to put his intentions in all the six Masses and all the other pious works, for his own advantage or for that of his friends, living or dead, and to change the intention in every circumstance according to his particular wants or desires.

6. Inscriptions may also be made in favour of departed friends, of children, and of any class whatsoever of persons, even without their knowledge or consent.

7. Persons desiring to participate more abundantly in these spiritual advantages may do so by repeating the alms of one shilling, thereby multiplying the inscriptions as often as they please.

8. The offerings thus collected are destined for the maintenance of the boys of the Hospice or Oratory founded by Don Bosco on the grounds annexed to the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The Salesians are in duty bound to fulfil all the obligations of the Charitable Association as above described.

9. The names of subscribers will be entered on the Registers of the Association and preserved in the Temple of the Sacred Heart, in Rome, for perpetual remembrance.

10. There are two centres for enrolment, one in Rome the other in Turin. Address: The Rev. Rector, Ospizio del Sacro Cuore di Gesù, Via Porta S. Lorenzo, 42, Rome; or, The V. Rev. Michael Rua, Salesian Oratory, Turin, Italy.

#### APPROBATION.

Pium Opus adprobamus, eidemque largissimam fidelium opem ominamur,  
Ex Aed. Vic., die 27 Junii 1888.

L. M. PAROCCHI, Card. Vic.

*We approve the "Charitable Association" and we wish it the greatest concourse of the faithful.*

Given at Rome, etc.

#### THE PAPAL BLESSING.

The Holy Father has deigned to accord the blessing asked for the Charitable Association of the Sacred Heart.

1. Given from the Vatican, June 30th, 1888.

ANGELO RINALDI, Chaplain, Sec.

# SALESIAN SCHOOLS

SURREY HOUSE, SURREY LANE  
BATTERSEA, LONDON, S. W.



DIRECTED AND TAUGHT BY THE SALESIAN FATHERS.

The principal object of this School (which is distinct from the Orphanage) is to provide a classical education at a moderate charge for those boys who desire to study for the priesthood. The course is arranged to meet the requirements of the College of Preceptors and the London University Examinations. Boys who have no vocation for the Ecclesiastical state are prepared for any other career that they may wish to follow. The House is surrounded by a large garden and playground, and is situated in a most healthy locality, a few minutes' walk from the Park.

For particulars apply to the Superior, the Very Rev. Father Macey, Salesian Schools, Surrey Lane, Battersea, London S. W.

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*The Salesian Fathers have opened a school for boys at their House at Farnborough, Hants. A course similar to that at the above school is given. For particulars apply to:*

*The Rev. E. Marsh  
Salesian Institute  
Queens Rd, Farnborough, Hants.*

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*A preparatory school for little boys has been opened by the Nuns of Mary Help of Christians, in a delightful situation at Chertsey on Thames. Communications to be addressed:*

*The Rev. Mother  
Eastworth House, Eastworth St.  
Chertsey, Surrey.*