



Salesian Bulletin

No. 12 - DECEMBER - 1906

♣ Vol. V. ♣

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

Sanctus Dominus



✠ DA MIHI

ANIMAS CAETERA TOLLE

Important Notice to Readers.



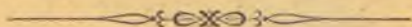
As announced previously in the **Bulletin**, the Rules of the Association of Salesian Co-operators, together with a summary of the Indulgences and spiritual favours, and appendices, have been reprinted and bound into a neat volume or manual.

A copy of this and a diploma of membership is being sent to all readers. If some of the dates affixed thereto are subsequent to the date of receipt, that is the day on which membership will commence, and on which the plenary indulgence may be gained.

Those readers, who on receiving a copy and reading the instructions and regulations, do not desire to be enrolled as members, should return the two things, and their names will be cancelled. Those who retain them will be definitively enrolled.

Explanations and information concerning the rule will be found in the manual, but will be supplemented by the **Bulletin**. Any member is of course free to withdraw his name at any future time should he so wish.

It is greatly desired that by this means a new impetus will be given to the development and active participation of the Salesian Co-operators, and that the works of Don Bosco will be known, esteemed, and aided more and more. It will also serve to strengthen the bond of charity, of prayer and of work, which ought to unite the Co-operators amongst themselves, and also to the members of the Salesian Society, with whom they work for the greater glory of God and the good of society at large.



The Salesian Bulletin

Organ of the Association of Salesian Co-operators

"Oratorio Salesiano" Turin, Italy.

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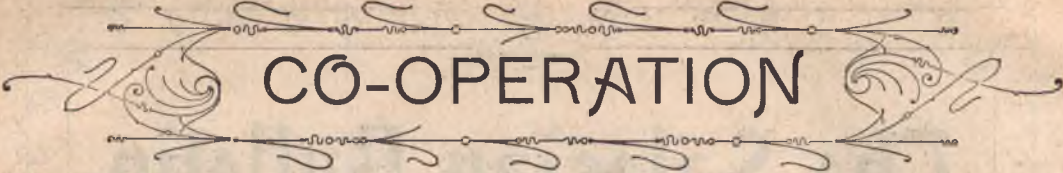
THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON

To all our generous Co-operators
and Benefactors

THE VERY REV. DON MICHAEL RUA
SUCCESSOR OF DON BOSCO

presents, in the name of the thousands dependent on him, hearty greetings and sincerest good wishes for the feast of Christmas and the coming New Year.

He presents to them a participation in all the prayers which will be offered in the Salesian Churches and Chapels, wherever the Apostolic indulgent allows the Midnight Mass and Holy Communion. He and his Sons, the Salesians, and the thousands of children under their care will recommend the welfare of all Co-operators to the Divine Infant.



CO-OPERATION



WITH the fact before us, that copies of this periodical to the number of some four or five thousand, are posted to Readers and Co-operators every month, it may be presumed, that it comes monthly under the notice of at least a hundred persons who have never seen it before. Its contents therefore, although partly of a general nature, needing no initiation to make their purpose clear, may conceivably not be grasped in their full bearing by new readers. Mention is made there of Co-operators and Salesian Co-operators, and various matters appertaining to them as a special organisation. They have heard of co-operation, it is no new word, and its meaning is clear enough. It is usually taken to mean joint effort, mutual help or support, working in concert to promote a common object; that is all plain enough; but "Salesian Co-operators", the title is not altogether plain, although the idea of co-operation towards some good end, especially at the Christmas season, is by no means out of touch with the times or prevailing sentiment.

A little patience on the part of a new reader might have brought enlightenment on the point, for an issue seldom appears without something being directly named on which co-operation is centred, but an explanation of the aims and methods of an association, which is by no means new, would not be expected every month. It would not be difficult to put the matter before the reader

at great length, but to put it in brief, to give a fairly comprehensive idea in the space of a page or two, that is a little more difficult. It is not of course necessary to be acquainted with all that the Founder said about it, all that the present head of the Association has said or written to the members, or all that the Sovereign Pontiffs Pius IX., Leo XIII. and Pius X. have said about it. That would mean a digest of the main articles of this periodical for the past ten or twelve years, and added to that the Co-operator's book of Constitutions which puts the case before them in detail.

Nevertheless something may be said here about them. It may be at once pointed out, that the qualifying word *Salesian* takes its form from the word *Sales* which immediately suggests St. Francis of Sales. But an error is just as likely to creep in here. St. Francis of Sales was not the originator of this association; it came into existence long after the time of that great Saint. It was founded by another who has well been compared to the bishop of Geneva, and who took St. Francis for the patron of his life's work, the foundation of the Salesian Society and the many good works in which they are engaged. The Salesians are almost as frequently called the Sons of Don Bosco whose name is now fairly well known throughout the Catholic world. The works of this servant of God are carried on by the Salesian Congregation aided by devout persons, or Co-operators, who, from their intimate connexion

with the work of this Congregation, are called *Salesian Co-operators*. These latter were established as an association by our holy Founder, their brief code of constitutions approved by the Sovereign Pontiffs, and all the privileges of a third order granted to them, and they are in fact as much a third order as the Tertiaries of any other order. The magnitude of the plan of the founder now commences to unfold itself. What more advantageous to the Church and to progress than a world-wide association of men and women, *working together unto good*. No distinction of race or language was to be taken into account, for the rules of guidance have long been printed in nearly every European language, and their organ the *Bulletin* appears monthly in as many tongues. And what is this world-wide association to accomplish? Each Salesian Co-operator is to have in view the attainment of the same end as the Salesians themselves, which, towards oneself, includes the attainment of christian perfection, and towards others is perhaps best expressed by the words of the Psalm, applied to them by the late Pontiff Leo XIII., and which appear as a motto or watch-word on the front page of the *Bulletin*. *Beatus qui intelligit super egenum et pauperem: in die mala liberabit eum Dominus.* (Ps. XL. I.) *Blessed is he that understandeth concerning the needy and the poor: the Lord will deliver him in the evil day.*

Those words are suggestive enough. The many ways by which the Salesians are striving to fulfil the first part of the verse can be usually learnt from the various items in any one issue, although not all of them are treated fully. They are all animated with the principle of charity towards the most needy members of society — the young, and the majority are directed towards

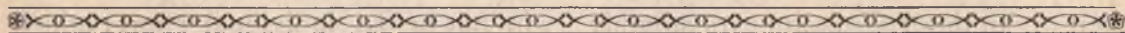
the most necessitous classes. It is well known that works of charity can only be supported by charity, and the Salesians themselves are to be the first to show it to those under their care. It is here too that the Co-operators come to the front. Many pious persons regretted not being able to join our holy Founder in his work. "Why regret that", he would suggest, "you can take your share and remain where you are as well. By charity towards the poor, the young, by enabling us by your alms to do something on their behalf, your share of reward is guaranteed, and by following out certain directions you can form part of a widespread association, and participate in all its good works and advantages. Yours will not be an individual effort; added to that of others it will accomplish incomparably more, and in a surer manner. A good example above all things, prayer, the founding of committees for combined action, participation in the good works of your particular province and giving material support according to your circumstances, all these means are at your disposal."

In the matter of pecuniary support however, certain claims must be considered first. Are these good works established in your country or among those who speak your tongue? If so they have a first claim upon your charity. This is just the case. The organisation of Co-operators is now divided into several provinces according to the number of Houses, and the countries or districts in which they are established. A centre is fixed for each one to be regarded as a kind of headquarters for the province, and the headquarters for those who read the English edition is naturally London. Any one of the specified good works mentioned in the *Bulletin* may receive the charitable attention of the Co-operators, and

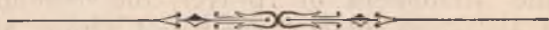
occasionally special appeals are made concerning particular or urgent needs; but your support should have as a guiding principle the maintenance and development of the province in question.

And what are the advantages of belonging to the association. They are many and great, and to those who consider the second part of the motto above mentioned, the words can convey nothing else but the assurance of everlasting reward. The association is blessed with perhaps more indulgences than any other, and has received the most outspoken and oft-confirmed sanction and blessing of the Popes. The blessing of God has, times without number, even gone to the extent of the

miraculous, in favour of those who have aided these works, and experience is continually repeating itself in this respect. Princes of the Church, the nobles of the land, the Bishops with their clergy and flocks are numbered among the associates, and the present Holy Father, from being a zealous Co-operator while yet Patriarch of Venice, has, with his exaltation to the Pontifical throne, raised his name to the first of the Salesian Co-operators. It is hoped therefore that into whosoever hands this copy falls, it will carry with it an explanation of its own, and a message which is fairly clear to all. At no season of the year is generosity more in keeping with the time or more likely to be appreciated.



A GLIMPSE AT THE WORK OF DON BOSCO OUTSIDE ITALY



AT the late International Exhibition of Milan, the Salesians were invited to take part in the section which illustrated the work of civilisation and progress, carried on by our pious Society and other organizations in various parts of the world. It gave us an opportunity of showing for the encouragement of our friends and benefactors, how much has been realised by their constant support and co-operation.

We were able to send to the Exhibition a large number of photographs, pictures, and tables of statistics, together with other materials illustrating the vast proportions of the work undertaken and carried out by the Sons of Don Bosco.

Its various works were classified under the following heads:

- 1) Schools, Colleges and charitable Institutions;
- 2) Our Missions abroad and settlements among the savage tribes;
- 3) Various charitable works, such as Leper colonies, Missions in the East, etc.

A brief extract of these statistics would undoubtedly be interesting to our readers, as they show the works in which their charity gives them a share, and will bring home to all, the truth of the words written by our father Don Bosco to the Co-operators; "It is by the means which your charity has placed in our hands that we have been able to found so many Schools and Institutions, to establish missions in foreign lands, to erect Churches and Chapels and all this with the object of promoting the good of christian and civil society.

I.

Colleges, Schools and Charitable Institutions.

It is well known to our Co-operators that the primary object of the Salesian Society is to educate youth, especially youth who by their condition, stand in special need of assistance, and further to give shelter and to provide for the poorest and the abandoned. This is the first and the largest field of Salesian activity.

For the attainment of this end there are 164 foundations comprising Colleges, Schools, Establishments for instruction in Arts and Trades, Agricultural Schools and Festive Oratories, and these are situated in all the continents with the exception of Australia.

| STATE or COUNTRY | Number of Houses | SITUATIONS OF THE INSTITUTES AND THE YEAR OF THEIR FOUNDATION | Number of the pupils | | | | Totals of boys |
|------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------------|----------|-----------------|--|-------------------|
| | | | In Arts and Trades | Students | | Attending the Festive Oratory | |
| | | | | Boarders | Day Scholars | | |
| ARGENTINE | 18 | <i>Buenos Aires</i> (6 Houses) 1875, 1877, 1877, 1885, 1893, 1901; <i>S. Nicolas de los Arroyos</i> 1875; <i>La Plata</i> 1886; <i>Rosario</i> 1890; <i>Mendoza</i> 1892; <i>Uribelarea</i> (2 Houses) 1894; <i>Bernal</i> 1895; <i>Ensenada</i> 1900; <i>Rodeo del Medio</i> 1901; <i>S. Isidore</i> 1903; <i>Vignaud</i> 1903; <i>Cordoba</i> 1905 | 506 | 873 | 2506 | 6080 | 9965 |
| BRAZIL | 22 | <i>Nitheroy</i> 1883; <i>S. Paulo</i> 1885; <i>Lorena</i> 1890; <i>Cuyabá</i> 1894; <i>Pernambuco</i> (2 Houses) 1894-1902; <i>Ouro Preto</i> 1895; <i>Ponte Nova</i> 1895; <i>Ypiranga</i> 1896; <i>Cachoeira do Campo</i> 1896; <i>Campinas</i> 1897; <i>Coxipó da Ponte</i> 1897; <i>Corumbá</i> 1899; <i>Guaratingetá</i> 1899; <i>Bahia</i> 1900; <i>Jaboatão</i> 1900; <i>Araras</i> 1901; <i>Aracaju</i> 1901; <i>Rio Grande do Sul</i> 1901; <i>Ladario</i> 1902; <i>Bagé</i> 1904; <i>Batataes</i> 1905 | 1408 | 473 | 1299 | 2708 | 5888 |
| URUGUAY | 10 | <i>Villa Colón</i> 1877; <i>Las Piedras</i> 1879; <i>Paysandú</i> (2 Houses) 1881-1890; <i>La Paz</i> 1880; <i>Mercedes Orientaes</i> 1892; <i>Montevideo</i> (2 Houses) 1893-1899; <i>Manga</i> 1898; <i>Soriano</i> 1905 | 148 | 535 | 1031 | 1310 | 3024 |
| PARAGUAY | 2 | <i>Assunción</i> 1896; <i>Villa Concepción</i> 1900 | 24 | 50 | 172 | 280 | 526 |
| CHILI | 10 | <i>Concepción</i> 1887; <i>Talca</i> 1888; <i>Santiago</i> (2 Houses) 1891-1895; <i>Valparaiso</i> 1894; <i>Macul</i> 1895; <i>Melipilla</i> 1895; <i>Iquique</i> 1897; <i>Linares</i> 1905; <i>Valdivia</i> 1906 | 557 | 666 | 941 | 2190 | 4354 |
| BOLIVIA | 2 | <i>La Paz</i> 1896; <i>Sucre</i> 1896 | 112 | 35 | 222 | 350 | 719 |
| PERÚ | 5 | <i>Lima</i> 1896; <i>Arequipa</i> 1897; <i>Callão</i> 1898; <i>Cuzco</i> 1905; <i>Piura</i> 1906 | 114 | 209 | 130 | 350 | 803 |
| ECUADOR | 5 | <i>Quito</i> 1888; <i>Riobamba</i> 1891; <i>Cuenca</i> 1893; <i>Guaquil</i> 1901; <i>Atocha</i> 1902 | 95 | 164 | 220 | 570 | 1049 |
| VENEZUELA | 3 | <i>Caracas</i> 1895; <i>Valencia</i> 1895; <i>S. Raphael de Maracaibo</i> 1902 | 31 | 37 | 186 | 135 | 389 |
| ANTILLES | 2 | <i>Curaçao</i> 1898; <i>Montego-Bay</i> 1901 | 5 | 30 | 40 | 140 | 215 |

| STATE or COUNTRY | Number of Houses | SITUATION OF THE INSTITUTES AND THE YEAR OF THEIR FOUNDATION | Number of the pupils | | | | Totals of boys. |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------|----------|-----------------|--|--------------------|
| | | | In Arts and Trades | Students | | Attending the Oratory Festive | |
| | | | | Boarders | Day Scholars | | |
| COLOMBIA | 8 | <i>Bogotá</i> 1890; <i>Agua de Dios</i> 1891; <i>Contratación</i> 1897; <i>Barranquilla</i> 1902; <i>Bosa</i> 1902; <i>Mosquera</i> 1903; <i>Ibagué</i> 1904; <i>Medellin</i> 1906 | 225 | 154 | 335 | 880 | 1594 |
| S. SALVADOR and Honduras | 4 | <i>S. Tecla</i> 1899; <i>S. Salvador</i> 1903; <i>S. Anna</i> 1903; <i>Comayagua</i> 1906 | 80 | 77 | 45 | 510 | 712 |
| MEXICO | 4 | <i>Mexico</i> 1892; <i>Puebla</i> 1894; <i>Morelia</i> 1901; <i>Guadaluajara</i> 1905 | 245 | 122 | 50 | 550 | 967 |
| UNITED STATES | 1 | <i>Troy</i> 1904 | — | 60 | 40 | — | 100 |
| SPAIN | 26 | <i>Utrera</i> 1881; <i>Sarriá</i> 1884; <i>Barcelona</i> 1890; <i>Gerona</i> 1891; <i>Sevilha</i> (2 Houses) 1892-1898; <i>Santander</i> 1892; <i>Vigo</i> (2 Houses) 1894-1901; <i>Bejar</i> 1895; <i>Carmona</i> 1897; <i>Ecija</i> 1897; <i>Málaga</i> 1897; <i>Baracaldo Bilbao</i> 1897; <i>Salamanca</i> 1898; <i>Valencia</i> 1898; <i>Madrid</i> 1899; <i>Montilla</i> 1899; <i>Ciudadela</i> (Ilhas Baleares) 1899; <i>Cordoba</i> 1901; <i>Ronda</i> 1902; <i>Huesca</i> 1903; <i>Carabanchel</i> 1903; <i>Cadiz</i> 1904; <i>Victoria</i> 1905; <i>Mataró</i> 1905 | 434 | 928 | 4388 | 5370 | 11120 |
| ENGLAND | 8 | <i>Londres</i> (3 Houses) 1887-1903-1904; <i>Burwash</i> 1897; <i>Farnborough</i> 1901; <i>Cherthsey</i> 1902; <i>Guernesey</i> (Ilhas Normandas) 1903; <i>Capetoun</i> (Africa do sul) 1896 | 194 | 201 | 643 | 1490 | 2528 |
| BELGIUM | 7 | <i>Liege</i> (2 Houses) 1891-1902; <i>Tournai</i> 1895; <i>Hechtel</i> 1896; <i>Verviers</i> 1900; <i>Mallebrugge</i> 1902; <i>Grand Bigard</i> 1904 | 230 | 328 | — | 1150 | 1708 |
| PORTUGAL | 5 | <i>Braga</i> 1894; <i>Lisbôa</i> (2 Houses) 1896-1897; <i>Angra do Heroismo</i> (Açores) 1903; <i>Vianna do Castelo</i> 1904 | 179 | 122 | — | — | 301 |
| SWITZERLAND | 2 | <i>Ascona</i> 1894; <i>Maroggia</i> 1905; | — | 159 | 71 | — | 230 |
| AUSTRIA | 8 | <i>Trento</i> (2 Houses) 1887-1893; <i>Trieste</i> 1898; <i>Vienna</i> 1903; <i>Lubiana</i> 1901; <i>Oświęcim</i> 1898; <i>Daszawa</i> 1903; <i>Gorizia</i> 1895 | 111 | 488 | — | 600 | 1199 |
| EGYPT TURKEY and Malta | 10 | <i>Alexandria</i> 1896; <i>Beleem</i> 1863; <i>Beitge-mal</i> 1879; <i>Constantinopla</i> 1903; <i>Cremisan</i> 1886; <i>Jerusalem</i> 1904; <i>Nazareth</i> 1896; <i>Smirna</i> (2 Houses) 1903; <i>Sliema</i> (Malta) 1903 | 400 | 177 | 370 | 140 | 1087 |
| INDIA and CHINA | 2 | <i>Tanjore</i> (India) 1906; <i>Macao</i> (China) 1906 | 72 | — | 130 | 80 | 282 |

NOTE. — No numbers have yet been received from those places printed in thicker type. Of the other numbers, although much care has been taken to ensure exactness, some are rather below the present figures as up to date returns had not been received from all.

These 164 foundations include:

- 72 Institutes of Arts and Trades and Agriculture with 5170 pupils;
- 106 Boarding Schools with 5888 boarders;
- 95 Day schools with 12.819 in attendance;
- 115 Festive Oratories with 24.883 attending.

To these figures must be added another 2.000 boys who are pupils of

29 schools and institutions opened in our Missions amongst lately settled populations, of which we shall speak later.

We therefore find 50.000 children under our care, not counting any of our schools in Italy where our work had its origin.

II.

Conversion and Civilisation of Savage Tribes.

Four vast fields of enterprise have been confided to the Missionaries of Don Bosco.

1) The first, commenced in 1880, comprises the Pampas and North and Central Patagonia;

2) The second in 1883, comprises Southern Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego;

3) The third undertaken in 1893 is situated amongst the Jivaros of Mendez and of Gualaquiza in the territory of Ecuador;

4) The fourth commenced in 1902 is for the benefit of the Coroados Bororos of Matto Grosso in Brazil.

1) The first of these which extends over an area of 700.000 square miles was confided to the care of Monsignor Cagliero, Vicar Apostolic, and is now won for religion and civilisation. In twenty - five years of missionary work the Salesians have been able to establish in the Pampas and in Northern and Central Patagonia :

14 parishes and 15 churches exclusively for the christians of the Vicariate not including the chapels and oratories of the Schools, and those being constructed in the pampas districts;

8 Schools and educational institutions;

1 School of Arts and Trades;

3 Schools of Agriculture;

9 Day Schools;

2 Houses of Studies;

2 Hospitals and Houses for the sick;

1 Dispensary at Viedma;

3 Associations of religious workers;

8 Houses for little children, where the Nuns of Our Lady Help of Christians are established (1);

(1) The work of the Daughters of Mary Help of Christians was also illustrated at the Exhibition in a table showing 106 foundations, and comprising: 48 Colleges with 4.500 pupils — 5 Elementary Schools — 57 Day Schools with 11.730 pupils — 7 Government Schools with 1.800 pupils — 6 Schools of Trades with 1.460 apprentices — 63 Workshops with 3.700 young workers — 9 Houses for Infants,

5 Meteorological observatories.

Several charts detailing the information received at these observatories were exhibited, showing much valuable, scientific knowledge mainly gathered in hitherto unknown parts.

II) The second field of action which embraces an area of some 500.000 square miles is also completely conquered for religion and civilization. A glance at the report of the Prefect Apostolic, Mgr. Fagnano, gives an encouraging view of the Salesian Missions in Southern Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, not only to the savage tribes, but also to the rapidly increasing immigrant settlements. During the last visit of Mgr. Fagnano to Italy he was able to give the following figures, showing the different positions in 1886 and 1904.

| In 1886. | | In 1904. | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Total number of Catholics | 1500 | Total number of Catholics | 29.000 |
| Protestants | 1700 | Protestants | 3.700 |
| Indians to be civilized | 6000 | Indians to be civilized | 500 |
| Catholic Schools | 1 | Catholic Schools | 14 |
| Catholic Churches | 0 | Catholic Churches | 7 |
| Chapels | 2 | Chapels | 7 |

In the Apostolic Prefecture we find to-day nine Salesian Houses, the largest being those of the colonies of St. Raphael and of the Good Shepherd in Dawson Island, and also that of Candelara at Cape Pena in the larger island of Tierra del Fuego. Here, thanks to the Missionaries, three villages exist, also two schools for boys and three for girls and for the converted Indians. At Puntarenas there are three other schools for boys and four for girls, the latter being directed by the Daughters of Mary Help of Christians.

III) Regarding the third field of action, as yet not much can be said. This region embraces the Vicariate of Mendez and Gualaquiza. The missionaries residing in the Salesian House established there, are on familiar terms with the terrible Jivaro tribes, and have learnt from them already their language, and their habits and customs, and have baptised more than twelve hundred of them. This mission is a very difficult one. However, the establishment of other houses in the Vicariate does not seem very far distant, and the good being done will be multiplied in the interests of religion and civilisation.

IV) On the other hand the Mission among the Coroados-Bororos in Matto-Grosso in Brazil is really wonderful in its development, especially as it was founded only in 1902. Here are now to be found three residences or

where 1.120 are sheltered and cared for — 8 Orphanages with 800 orphans — 75 Festive Oratories with 30.000 children attending, 7 Houses in the missions, having charge of 950 Indian women and children; 5 Hospitals, etc.

colonies in the midst of the savages. The first of these is situated near the Rio Barreiro and is consecrated to the Sacred Heart. Here we find that 145 Indians are provided for temporally and spiritually. The second house is near Rio das Garcas, and is under the title of the Immaculate Conception. This latter shelters 163 Indians and together with that of Rio Barreiro forms quite a respectable village. The Schools of the Sacred Heart are attended by 30 boys and 36 girls, those of the Immaculate Conception at present by 14 boys and 16 girls. The third colony in this district is on the banks of the Rio Sangrador. It is as yet in its infancy, but it will eventually be the most important of the three, as it is destined for a place in which to provide the Indians, already civilized in the two former settlements, with more advanced methods and higher instruction.

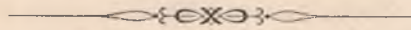
III.

Various Missions.

Under this heading we must first draw attention to the work being done in the Lazarettos for the poor lepers in Columbia; at Agua de Dios, where the memory of the valiant martyr Fr. Unia, who died there in 1891, will have a lasting remembrance; at Contratacion which the Salesians undertook in 1897; and at Cano de Loro; and owing to the initiative and ardent zeal of the indefatigable missionary, Fr. Evasius Rabagliati, several other lazarettos have sprung up in the provinces around.

Our Missions in the East also begin to bear fruit. There are now established in Palestine five Salesian Houses, each exercising a real apostolate of charity.

In British India and in China, where two foundations have recently been made, the field of action for Don Bosco's sons is ever growing wider.



As a summary of this survey we find that outside Italy there are **200 houses** with about **100 public churches or chapels**.

More than a **hundred thousand** children under various courses of instruction.

Over **eighty thousand** persons, formerly savage, but now almost entirely converted and civilized.

All who know the animating principle of Don Bosco's work — charity — without distinction between nation or people, cannot but regard these immense results with gratitude and admiration. But our Co-operators know that we look for more than mere expressions of their admiration. The great movement will only develop and continue to increase its influence in proportion to their generous and constant co-operation.



Don Bosco among the Social Workers.

(Continued from last month).

The first Oratory was a wooden one, with very low ceiling, and poor in the extreme, but the boys were more than content, for it was their own, and their Father promised them better things in the future.

Don Bosco now began to train assistants, to help him in his work, and to write many books for the instruction and amusement of his boys, often spending the night in writing, after a day of toil such as few men could accomplish, for he had by no means discontinued his visits to the prisons and the hospitals, in spite of the many new works he had undertaken. But the strain was too great, and in 1846 a dangerous illness threatened to carry him off. His children were inconsolable. They besieged heaven on his behalf, and with touching, if somewhat imprudent enthusiasm, they made vows to perform all kinds of penances, such as fasting on bread and water for years if God would spare their beloved Father—vows, many of which Don Bosco had later on to insist on commuting. On his recovery, as soon as he could move about, leaning on a stick, he begged to go to his boys, who in their eagerness to manifest their joy, had bought up almost all the flowers in the market (to the amazement of the flower-women) and decorated the streets through which he was to pass. Some of the elder boys insisted on carrying him in a chair, whilst the others, wearing chaplets of flowers and throwing them on the path, proceeded and surrounded their dear Father, whilst many other persons followed, joining in hearty *vivas* for "the children's friend."

As soon as he was able for the journey, Don Bosco went down to his native village to recruit his strength, but even in his feeble condition he found many means of exercising his sacred ministry, and kept up a constant intercourse with the boys at Turin, both by letters and by welcoming parties of them to his home. But the hearts of the boys were restless and unsatisfied, and at last they declared that if Don Bosco could not return to them they would move the Oratory to Becchi and all come to him, and he

determined to go back to Turin. Some of Don Bosco's friends opposed his return, and even begged the Archbishop to forbid it, until he was stronger, but D. Bosco said, cheerfully, "What does it matter if I must die, if it be for the happiness of my boys?" And on the 1st of November, 1846, he returned to Turin, accompanied by his good mother, who had broken up her home, and determined to give the remainder of her life, as well as her little stock of worldly goods to the work which her son had so much at heart.

As they neared the Oratory, they met D. Vola, a priest who had often assisted Don Bosco with his boys' classes, and he, being anxious to contribute to their enterprise out of his poverty, took off his watch, and placed it in his friend's hands, as a "nest egg" he said for the new undertaking.

For the rest of her life, Margaret Bosco became the mother of her sons' adopted children, and she, and the mother of the Archbishop of Turin, who also devoted herself to the boys, were thus the first female Salesian Co-operators. With their help, Don Bosco opened a kind of night refuge for the boys of his night classes, their first dormitory being a hayloft, with straw for their couch, and sacks for their bedding. More regular attendance at the night classes naturally followed, and Don Bosco, partly to enlist public sympathy on their behalf, now invited several professors from the universities, to hold a public examination of the boys in Religion, History, Geography and Arithmetic, in the presence of some of the most noted of Italian educationalists. This proved a great success, and led to visits from the Municipal Council, which resulted in an annual grant of 300 francs towards the expenses of the classes, and better still, the establishment of classes for working boys on similar lines throughout Piedmont, and afterwards throughout Italy, by the various councils.

The second Oratory was opened in 1847, but the wars of independence, which now began to distract Italy, had infected even the children with a spirit of unrest, and in order to provide a safety valve, as well as to maintain his influence over the boys, Don Bosco encouraged them to practise a kind of military drill, and to act in various dramas which he composed or selected for them. At this time he also inaugurated a sort of trades union for working men,

with whom he had acquired considerable influence, by means of which they were enabled to assist each other in illness, or when out of work, as well as to encourage the frequentation of the Sacraments.

Another School, opened in 1849, was at first chiefly intended for the orphans of soldiers killed in the wars, to whom Don Bosco felt himself in these sad years particularly drawn.

to nullify the effects of infidel and sectarian literature this can only be done by supplying the people with good and sound books. This printing press enabled Don Bosco to publish the series of "Catholic Readings" which were so warmly welcomed by Catholics, but which stirred up so much hatred against their holy author, amongst the enemies of the Church, that his life was several times attempted by assassins.



MATTO GROSSO — The First Communicants at the Sacred Heart Colony.

In 1849 he also held the famous "Mission" for his boys and their parents the results of which were so marvellous, that Archbishop Franzoni called him "the new Philip."

In 1853 workshops for shoemakers, tailors, bookbinders and many other trades were opened, and though skilful teachers were engaged, Don Bosco found time amongst his almost innumerable occupations, to give lessons in the trades he had himself learnt in boyhood. A printing press was also set up at this time, the forerunner of the printing presses which have always been the corollary of Salesian foundations, for Don Bosco saw, that if Catholics wish

In 1854 an outbreak of cholera called forth all the charity of Don Bosco, who together with his associate priests and forty-four of the older boys, devoted themselves night and day to the sufferers. Don Bosco had offered his own life as a sacrifice, when praying that his boys might not be attacked, but it was the will of Divine Providence to protect them all, for not a single one contracted the infection.

In 1856 Don Bosco published a History of Italy, to which was awarded a prize offered for the best modern history, and in 1863 he opened a college at Mirabello, taking charge also of the college at Lanzo in 1864 at the request of the

Municipal Council. At this time, he also sent many of his teaching staff to the universities, to qualify for the certificates necessary for modern teachers, for Don Bosco was a thoroughly practical man, up-to-date in all his methods, and always anxious to prove that religion had nothing to fear from the researches of science. The founding and organizing of the Salesian Society, which was the chief work of Don Bosco's life, and the one by which his works were to be perpetuated, deserves a separate account, but can only be referred to here in passing. It received the approbation of Pius IX. in 1864, and the rules were definitely approved in 1874. The order now has over 3,000 members, and hundreds of houses belonging to it are established in the four quarters of the globe.

In 1872, Don Bosco began the Institute of the Daughters of Mary Help of Christians, to do for young girls, all that the Salesian Fathers do for boys, and two years later he established a confraternity of Salesian Co-operators, for all the faithful of both sexes, who being over 16 years of age, wished to assist the Salesian apostolate, by their prayers, good works, and alms. During this year he also published the first number of the *Salesian Bulletin* an account of the labours of the Institute, which is still published.

The influence exercised by Don Bosco, was not felt only by the young, the poor, and the ignorant, though these were always his special clients. Kings and Queens, Princes, and Ministers, were in frequent communication with him. Gustavo and Camillo di Cavour, Ratazzi, Minister of the Interior, the Ministers of Finance and of Public Works, were all amongst his friends, and to some extent assisted him in his undertakings. The Minister of Finance remitted in his favour for one year the tax on bread, which was pressing heavily on Don Bosco's large family, the Minister of Public Works had many of the materials for his buildings conveyed by rail free of charge, and it is a singular fact that the very minister who at one time brought forward a law for the suppression of Religious Orders, was the same who urged the foundation of the Salesian Congregation.

The confidence reposed in Don Bosco by these ministers led to his being several times employed by them, in negotiations with the Pope, to whom his loyalty was well known. Honours both in the Church, and the State, were more than once proffered to him—the Pope wished to make him Monsignor, the Government offered him the Cross of St. Maurice. To the Pope, he humbly pleaded "My little ones would not know me by a title," and to the government envoy, he smilingly said: "I have plenty of crosses already, and fear this one would weigh me down." Don Bosco however represented to Count Librario, Secretary of the Order of St. Maurice, that he would not refuse any gift offered to his boys, and the Society then voted 300 francs a year for his Schools.

The various good works begun or taken part in by Don Bosco are far too many to be enumerated here. Ever merciful to others, he showed little mercy to himself, and when urged to spare himself, and take some rest, he would answer merrily "I shall rest well bye and bye." Yet notwithstanding his weak health, and herculean labours, he lived to see his Order, his oratories, and homes, spreading into all lands; and even to send several missions into heathen countries. One of his sons, Father Cagliero, was consecrated Bishop of Magida and Vicar Apostolic of Patagonia, but by the goodness of God, returned for a short time to Italy at the end of 1887, in time to administer the last Sacraments to the dying Founder of his Order.

Don Bosco died as he had lived, surrounded by his boys, who were allowed to approach him almost to the last. He lingered until January 31st, 1888, when he peacefully entered into his rest. The wonderful influence exerted by Don Bosco over the most turbulent boys was well explained on one occasion by the English Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston—"Ah, Don Bosco," he said, after watching him amongst them, "you win their hearts and then you can do what you like with them!" May God send us many more such as he, for never were they more needed!

S. M. A.





A visit to the Lazaretto

OF AGUA DE DIOS.

General Gomez is the minister appointed by the Colombian Government to attend to all that regards the lazarettos of the Republic. Accompanied by his chief medical adviser, Dr. Medina, he made an official inspection of the leper colony at Agua de Dios, and his report has recently been laid before the House of Representatives. It contains an abundance of reliable information, and no department has been overlooked; the condition of the stricken inhabitants, their number, their individual and collective needs, the public buildings, the sanitary organisation, the hospitals, the children's homes, the schools, everything in short that regards the individual and corporate life of the leper town.

The administration of these lazarettos is one of the main objects of confrères in Colombia, and notices have frequently appeared in these columns concerning them. The matter discussed in this official report will therefore serve to throw much light on the question of the leper colonies, and furnish interesting details to those Co-operators, who have assisted or who may be disposed to assist in this noble work of charity. Brief extracts are given here.

The Condition of the Lazaretto.

...Accustomed to hear and read descriptions of the pitiable state of the leper colony, and knowing the efforts of the Government, and especially of the President, to improve matters in this direction, it was quite a surprise to us to witness the actual working-day life of the lazaretto of Agua de Dios. The purchases of daily

supplies are regularly paid, the necessary garments are provided, the workmen's salaries show no arrears; desperate cases and emergencies have convenient remedies at hand, and the medical assistance leaves nothing to be desired; the hospitals are well organised, as well as the homes for the stricken boys and girls.



The postal and telegraph service is established and the whole surroundings of the sick seem to be much improved. In place of the melancholy and despair which the former mismanagement left unmitigated, there is now a contentedness which has been mainly obtained through the improved legislation and increased solicitude on the part of the government.

If, besides this, one takes into consideration the missionary work of the Salesians, whose charity here appears inexhaustible, and whose services in the lazaretto no earthly reward can repay, and the gentle example and self-denial of the Sisters of Charity (1), it is not so difficult to

(1) The leper hospital at Agua de Dios is under the care of the Sisters of Charity, and that at Contratacion in charge of the Nuns of Mary Help of Christians.

understand why the moral condition of the population might be set as a model to the other districts of the Republic. "

The Home for the orphan leper boys.

"The orphans are cared for in two separate homes, the boys being in the one called after Father Unia and the girls in another under the Sisters of Charity. The boys' orphanage was commenced by Father Unia, the first Salesian priest to work among the lepers, and its existence is one of the many reminders of the virtue and zeal of that apostolic man. It was he who first put his hand to the work of reform, and the movement initiated by him has brought about a transformation. At his death he left this building in course of construction, destined to shelter the boys, who are doubly unfortunate, being left without parents, and a prey to an incurable disease.

The House is carried on by Fr. Variara who has sixty-eight boys of different ages. He is assisted by Fr. Emilio Baena, and the boys are learning useful trades besides their school work, and many an otherwise sorrowful hour is dissipated by the musical selections of the school band. Everything is regularly provided for, and the boys show a ready correspondence.

The building is suitable and well organised, and we hope to be able to urge the Government to complete the unfinished part. The school is in the hands of a Salesian cleric and attended by one hundred and eighteen boys of whom thirty-three are healthy, but whose parents are living in the lazaretto. These are kept apart, but a separate school should be provided for them. "

The Church.

"The dwellings of the lazaretto are well laid out, and erected in a part which gives them the comforting shade and the attractiveness of a luxuriant vegetation. In the chief square there are several solid buildings, prominent among them being the church which has two naves and a cupola; its high altar is elegantly constructed and beautifully kept, and the whole church, owing to the devotedness of Fr. Crippa, the parish-priest of the lepers, presents, even in its very appearance a source of consolation and is a frequent resort of the inhabitants. The House of the Salesians is close by.

The work of the Salesians.

The object of the Priests in charge is to provide for the spiritual needs of the people, and to see that the material supplies are procured,

but anything that can bring a little happiness into these sorrowful lives is gladly undertaken by them. They have provided a theatre, fitted with scenery and stage requirements, capable of seating some eight hundred persons. Father Baena is mainly responsible for this part of their work, and the excellent plays given during the minister's visit must have entailed much labour and self-sacrifice.

Fr. Evasius Rabagliati is indefatigable in the procuring of supplies and also of amusement for the lazaretto. During our stay we saw him organise and carry out in a few hours a distribution of clothes to more than 1300 persons; then giving to hundreds of others the things which they had commissioned him to purchase in the capital, Bogotá; and on Sundays he presides at various amusements which he has arranged for the general diversion. His gramophone is another source of entertainment, and he has ordered a cinematograph as an addition to his programme of attractions.


His assistants in this work are the Salesians, Fr. Crippa, and Fr. Variara. The former is the chaplain or parish priest to the whole colony of Agua de Dios, and during his fourteen years of missionary labour, has not given himself one day or even hour of rest or relaxation. No difficulty prevents him in the exercise of his ministrations to the sick, and one is at a loss which to admire most, his untiring energy and activity or his example of charity and piety. Fr. Variara's time and talents are devoted to the education of the leper boys, and the direction of the above mentioned Home in memory of Fr. Unia. The Festive Oratory with its classes of instruction and instrumental music is in his hands and the music provided by the band has become quite indispensable. He is aided in this work by the cleric E. Sabio, while the lay-brother, Piantoni, is continually occupied in various duties connected with the sick.

The labours of the Salesians have been most fruitful. Without them and the heroic Sisters of Charity, whose efforts in the amelioration of the condition of the girls are equally successful, the lazaretto would not have been able to come through the severe crises it has combated; nor would it have become, as we have said, a model to other districts for morality. A recent proof of this is provided by the fact that during the visitation a delegation waited upon the commissioners to request them to suppress the sale of spirits and intoxicating liquors within the colony. The impulse given by Fr. Unia who died there a martyr to charity, has produced its effects and his memory will last for all time.

The commissioners did not confine themselves to proposals for improvements, although these will be a great boon when carried out, especially the proposal for increasing the supply of fresh water, repairing the buildings free of charge, the completion of Fr. Unia's Home and building one for the girls, with a school for the healthy children, etc.; but every opportunity was given for the inhabitants to make their desires known and individual and collective needs were thus recognised. Before their departure, moreover, the ministers and medical advisers provided a grand banquet for the inmates of the leper hospital, so that by their previous kindly interest and this final act of generosity they earned the lasting respect and gratitude of the unfortunate inhabitants of Agua de Dios.

Matto Grosso

Another Missionary band despatched to the Coroados-Bororos.

n the 3rd March ten Missionaries started from the House of St. Gonzales at Cuyabá for the Colonies of the S. Heart and of the Immaculate Conception, an increase of the staff necessitated by the development of these native settlements and ardently desired by the devoted confrères who, overwhelmed with work, were living quite isolated in the centre of the forests of Matto Grosso.

We have received the following notes of their journey, of topographical interest, sent by the Cleric Pessina to the V. Rev. Don Rua.

* * *

We left Cuyabá amidst the cordial farewells of our brethren, the loud cheering of the boys and the melodious notes of the band. Refreshed by the heavy rain (which was our daily companion throughout the journey) we reached Coxipó where the Superior not only provided for our wants but kindly accompanied us a good distance.

The road was flooded; one of the three guides, who preceded us on horseback, extricated himself with great difficulty from the swamp, and sounding the depths, he indicated the least perilous path, where we all followed without serious mishap.

Near the *Arica*, on the banks of which we pitched our tents, we were overtaken by the Provincial

who had been detained at home by urgent business. Hungry gnats and other ferocious insects were our inseparable and tormenting companions for the three following days of our journey in continuous rain.

After this wearisome triduum, we had before us a steep ascent, full of dangerous places and rocky projections. We resembled a company of Alpine travellers attacking some mountain peak; but the beasts, laden with provisions for the Colonies, slipped at nearly every step; it was necessary to lighten their loads, give them a few moments rest, then reload and continue the climb.... At last we reached the summit!

Two nights spent amidst the musical hum of gnats and an army of greedy ants gave us strength or rather forced us to cross the river *Manso* (mild, in name only, not in reality), the muddy banks of which seemed disposed to swallow us up.

Overtaken and refreshed by a torrential downpour, we speedily resumed our journey reaching *Capimbranco* at eight a'clock in the evening. It is nothing more than a settlement of about three hundred souls, with a telegraph station, situated in a small valley, surrounded, by verdant hills. The superintendent of the telegraph station very kindly placed at our disposal the whole building and made us share his meals. Arriving on Saturday, the next morning the priests said Mass and at the end, our Provincial, taking his text from the Gospel of the day gave a practical instruction on the Christian life to the faithful who had assembled in large numbers to hear the Word of God. The day was spent in administering the Sacraments; eleven were baptized and twenty-two received Confirmation. In the evening about two hundred persons again assembled. After a short service and the singing of some hymns Fr. Malan gave an instruction, showing them how they could spend a peaceful and happy life, by living in a Christian manner; and he entered so well into practical details that these poor creatures who had listened with the utmost attention to the words of the Missionary, went away much impressed and thankful for the good advice.

Chico Nunes, a rising ground between hill and vale, was our next halting place, but the fear of venomous serpents with which the place is infested and the suffering caused by clouds of hungry gnats made us spend a wretched night. Almost before dawn we started; but wearied out and sleepy as we were, we dozed whilst we rode. At our next halt however the conditions were more favourable and we took some needful rest.

Starting early the next morning, we stopped at

a clearing in the forest, at the hut of an acquaintance, who is mainly occupied in the rearing of cattle, but devotes a good deal of time to the tracking of tigers which prowl about these regions. He had killed one a few days previously and we saw its skin hung on a beam in the hut. Being short of food he killed one of the cattle then and there, the meat of which served us as food for that and several of the following days.

After *Lagoa secca*, another halting place, we had to cross several torrents, amongst which we found the fording of the *Sapê* and three others both difficult and dangerous. We rested on the banks of the next large river, and on the following morning we reached *Sangrador Grande*. Here we were fortunately met by a relief party sent from the *Colony of the S. Heart* with provisions and horses.

We resumed our journey amid a torrential downpour. A stream, one of the worst we had met, verified its name which means *Exploration*, for it caused us a long search for the difficult and dangerous ford. We were nearly all wet through but the soaking was completed by the persistent rain, lasting from two till six o'clock in the evening, when we halted on an eminence.

In the hut, offered us by Providence, a fire was lighted and we were able to warm ourselves. What a stange scene! In the torrid zone, in which Matto Grosso is situated, to be huddled round a large wood fire, our teeth chattering with the cold!... During the three last days of our journey Providence favoured us with fine weather; the road, however, was never satisfactory. But all was forgotten at the sight of our Promised Land, the *Colony of the S. Heart*.

From the New Colonies.

The consoling news previously promised.

Very Revd. Don Rua,

Having requested the cleric Pessina to give you an account of our journey from *Cuyabá* to our Colonies, I will confine myself to a report of the present state of our Indians.

Crossing the Barreiro—Reception by a musical band—First Communions—The Observatory.

On the 23rd March, about two o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived on the banks of the *Bar-*

reiro, the waters of which, being swollen by the rains, rendered the crossing difficult. But Fr. Balzola had previously got the Indians to make a sort of boat with the bark of a tree, in which, two by two, we crossed the river, rowed or rather pulled by the Indians. Our baggage was also transported in the same way. Those, however, who crossed these waters for the first time and in such a fragile boat, were not a little alarmed.... Our horses crossed, partly swimming, partly on the stones of a little cascade where a few days previously a powerful beast, belonging to the postal service, had fallen. But, thank God, this little pitfall was also crossed without mishap.

After travelling about another mile and a half, and when within a thousand yards of the *Colony of the S. Heart*, we perceived on the summit of the hill of *Santa Cruz*, a large band of Indians arranged in two wings with the children in the middle, in front of whom an incipient band, composed of fifteen native musicians, played their instruments, welcoming us with a festive march....

It is really wonderful that in these regions a band of musicians has already been formed of those very savages who, but four years ago, were the terror of these deserts! Those harmonious sounds, wafted across this virgin soil, moved us greatly, and were like a message of consoling news, speaking of generous and heroic labours crowned with success.

Undoubtedly, for all interested in the progress of this most intelligent tribe, worthy of a better future, this was a solemn moment: the harmonious notes of the trumpets, were as the voice of civilization triumphantly raised in the midst of the numerous savages still hidden in the dense forests.

Joining our picturesque escort we continued our journey to the centre of the Colony, where we were received by another band of Indians who received us with various demonstrations of pleasure. Their settlement is making continual progress, a sure sign that the Sacred Heart, after which it is named, will not cease to protect and defend it.

During this last visit I had the consolation of administering the Sacrament of Baptism to several of the tribe and others received the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist.

The new band of musicians, of whom I send you a scarcely successful snap-shot, played their best pieces on the morning when six Indian children received for the first time the Immaculate Lamb, the Redeemer of all nations who is now admitting into the Catholic Church and

into the civilized world all these people who indeed belong to Him.

It would be impossible to give you an idea of my intense joy in distributing to the six neophytes the Bread of Angels, that Heavenly Food, which has been given to feed, sanctify and enlighten us! But you can imagine it, and I am certain that your own heart will be filled with joy in reading this consoling news. I send you also a photograph, somewhat dark and indistinct, of these six fortunate children of the Bororos tribe.

I have also another piece of news which will be received with pleasure by the scientific world; we have inaugurated a new *Meteorological Observatory*, founded after repeated requests from various meteorological centres and from the State Authorities as I have already informed you.

The new Observatory is of the 2nd class, similar to that belonging to the Salesian House at Cuyabá, which in seven years has rendered notable services to the cause of science, making public its daily observations in the appendix of our Review the *Matto Grosso*. The special importance of the new Observatory is due to its situation in a zone of temperature very different from that of the Capital, from which it is separated by a distance of over three hundred miles; it is also at a considerably greater elevation and commands the northern districts of the state.

At the Colony of the Immaculate Conception—The first undertakings—Eleven Baptisms—Anticipations.

Nine months after its foundation I visited this new Colony and was astonished at the great

progress made in so short a time. If the *Colony of the S. Heart* was greatly favoured by Divine Providence, I must acknowledge that this new centre of civilization in process of formation under the title of the Immaculate Conception has been still more amply blessed.



Inauguration of the Meteorological Observatory at the sacred Heart Colony (Matto Grosso).

In these nine months a staff, as you are aware, quite too few in number, aided by a small number of Indians constructed temporary huts which answer their purpose very well, until it is possible to build larger and more convenient *ranchos*; some acres of land have been cleared where corn, rice, beans and manioc are sown; fruit trees have been planted; preparations have been made

for the cultivation of hemp, of coffee and of the vine, a water course has been dug for the irrigation of Colonial lands and for the working of a small corn mill, saw-mill and weaving-loom. We live in the hope that the crops we expect to get from the fields and the products of labour, together with the help we look for from our benefactors (not only from those possessing abundant means but also from many who can send only a small alms) we must hope, I say, that charity and the products of the place may suffice from this time to maintain a good number of the natives and train them to civilized life.

Meanwhile, I have had here also the consolation of baptizing eleven neophytes, the best prepared amongst the fifty-three Indians living in this Colony, who are no other than the notorious perpetrators of the horrible atrocities committed on the banks of the Araguaya five years ago. The dispositions they manifested proved clearly how great is the power of Faith and Grace even over the Souls of savages. Nine months ago they were living like beasts; now they are imitating our manners, desirous of joining the great Christian family.

I have several times had the pleasure of assisting at the Catechism classes of the little boys and girls and heard them repeat with edifying gravity the explanations received from their teachers. Thus are prepared and developed the germs of future progress in this new centre of religion and civilization!

But we could welcome nothing so much now as a gift of twelve or thirteen hundred pounds, to enable us to erect a suitable chapel for the rising village, so that the worship of God might be carried out with a little more solemn and imposing ceremonial; for it is well known that these external rites have great influence over primitive and savage minds. Our own experience has often taught us this. In the *Colony of the Sacred Heart* our Missionaries explain the Catechism and the principal events of Sacred History from the Creation to our own days by means of pictures given to us by an excellent Brazilian lady, Donna Carmen de Azevedo, during my last journey to Paris. We make use of these same pictures on Sunday for the explanation of the Gospel and Christian Doctrine. This method of teaching is the most suitable at present and produces surprising effects. Truth penetrates the heart through the eyes, and does not fail to produce the best results.

In search of help.—A representative of the tribe.

Towards the end of this month I shall prob-

ably set out on my journey across the sea to gather alms, accompanied by one of those little Bororos whom I mentioned as having lately made their First Communion, a boy between thirteen and fourteen years old, son of one of the chiefs or caciques, in fact of the chief of the tribe.

This boy who was my faithful companion though the forests of Matto Grosso, will perhaps also accompany me through the populous towns of civilized Europe which, I trust, will through him bestow abundant alms on an unhappy and needy race of which he is the representative (1).

I have decided to undertake this long journey for the purpose also of speaking with you of the new Missionary schemes, of the necessary increase of the staff and the purchase of tools for the workshops and for field labour, of linen and clothing for the Indians, of several hundred blankets, of loom for weaving the cotton which we shall be able to grow with splendid results. So that, with the help of Divine Providence, we may, on my return, more vigorously pursue the work of the Colonies already founded, and also establish others which from the knowledge already gained of the Indians and their country, will not involve the same difficulties we had to overcome in the beginning. Here our field of labour is immense. The results obtained by the foundation of the actual settlements have made a favourable impression throughout the State, so that we receive numerous requests to found new Missionary Centres to the North and South of Matto Grosso.

We have no lack of good-will and confidence in God's help for this work of charity; indeed we would redouble our energies for the religious and civil conquest of these immense regions, win the confidence of these fierce savages, make friends with them, in order to make of them exemplary Christians and useful citizens.

We beg of you, Revd. Father, to help us in this holy undertaking, by choosing out a staff of good labourers and by blessing our holy desires. Bless all those who are labouring in these Missions and in a special manner him who begs to remain

Your devoted Son in J. C.

Fr. ANTONIO MALAN

(1) Fr. Malan and the boy, Michael by name, have since come to Europe, and visited many of the towns of Italy.





The Salesian School, Battersea, S. W.

The first school term is practically over; its course has run quickly by, and a few days will have relegated it almost completely to the past. Not however to oblivion, at least it is to be hoped so, and judging from the scholastic work of the term and from the terminal examination, it is apparent that a foundation has been laid, upon which future terms will build success.

This period of the school year cannot be said to have been remarkable for out of the way events; scholastic regularity has been allowed to pursue its even course. The one great day of the first term is always an exception to this, the day on which the school celebrates the feast of St. Charles Borromeo, the patron Saint of the Provincial and Principal of the school. The day in question, Nov. 4th, fell this year on a Sunday, so that the previous Saturday evening saw the commencement of the festivities. The whole House was assembled for the purpose of tendering their most hearty wishes and congratulations, and a select programme of the proceedings had been arranged. The school choir, and band were in evidence and heard to great advantage, with congratulatory items judiciously interspersed between the musical pieces. The whole programme was as follow :

OVERTURE: "Grand March" Blake
 WELCOME CHORUS, specially arranged with instrumental accompaniment Rossini
 ADDRESSES from the Provincial Houses, Battersea, Burwash, Farnboro, East Hill, Chertsey, Cape Town.
 VIOLIN TRIO: Waltz C. Middleton.

PRESENTATION OF GIFTS.

BAND: Selection from Balfe.
 CHOIR: Part song Gounod
 ADDRESSES from the boys in English, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish.
 BAND: Princess Ena Villars
 ADDRESS by the V. Rev. Father Provincial.
 "Domine, salvum fac Patrem nostrum" . . . Gounod

On the following morning, there was Mass at 7 a. m. when several of the boarders made their first Communion. At 11. a. m. Very Rev. Fr.

Provincial celebrated the solemn High Mass, the choir rendering Gounod's "Messe Solennelle," and Zuluetta's "Veritas Mea."

On Monday the boys had a holiday and a musical play was given by the students in the evening.

In all Salesian Schools the day of the Superior's patron saint is made the occasion of similar manifestations of gratitude and respectful good wishes. It is regarded as an important part of a boy's education to instil the principles of gratitude towards those who labour on their behalf.

Before the commencement of the New Year, parents and guardians of the boys will receive a terminal report of work and conduct, and the date of re-opening is stated on it. It is most desirable that this date should be adhered to, so that no interruption of the studies may ensue, or any boy lose part of the lessons which might seriously affect his later class-work.

The New Salesian Church at East Hill, Wandsworth.

The Parishioners living in the neighbourhood of the new church evidently appreciate the change from their former inconvenient chapel, to the attractive and devotional church which has lately been opened. The attendances since have been remarkably good, notably at the Sunday evening services during November, when a special course of sermons was given by the Rev. Fr. McCourt, S. C., on Purgatory; these being followed by an Advent course by Rev. V. Campana, S. C.

At the time of the opening, the scheme of decoration was not quite completed, and this is now being proceeded with. The total number of angels in the reredos had to be supplied, and some figures of saints to take their appointed places. The Rector intends to await these completions before supplying a view of the interior,

which has been universally pronounced to reach a high standard of art and devotional attraction.

Many things yet remain, towards obtaining which Co-operators are asked to contribute, among them being the font, Stations of the Cross, and organ, besides other small items. Communications should be addressed to The Rector, 96 North Side, Wandsworth Common, London.

The First Fruits.

From other parts of the *Bulletin* our readers have become acquainted with the pious enterprises which our missionaries in the virgin forests of western Brazil are now engaged in carrying out. The denizens of these forests were among the most savage of all the tribes ever encountered by explorers or preachers of the gospel and untold labour and privation, together with the undaunted courage of the Catholic missionary are only now beginning to bear fruit. A carefully laid plan has been worked upon in attaining this end. Salesian Houses have gradually been established at places which can almost be considered to be in touch with the forests. The language of the tribes has been mastered, and Salesian missionaries have written dictionaries to some of these dialects. With outposts thus established, visits were made by the priests, and introductions tardily obtained through the persuasions of other Indians already friendly, and able to show the advantages to be obtained by residence at the colony established by the missionaries. A distribution of presents invariably terminated these early interviews. The fears of the tribes were thus gradually dissipated and confidential relations established. Three settlements have already been effected and are being transformed into native villages where the missionary is founder, chief, and supreme arbiter, although he frequently finds it by no means an enviable position. The greatest efforts of the missionaries are directed towards the gaining of the children, and one of the thirty-six boys now being instructed in the colony of the Sacred Heart has accompanied Fr. Malan to Europe as the first fruits of the evangelisation of the tribe. The boy is thirteen years old, speaks Portuguese correctly enough and some Italian as well, and shows an excellent disposition with regard to piety and study. The missionary's main object in visiting Europe is to collect money for the accomplishment of this great work of benevolence and christian civilization.

The departure of new Missionaries.

The Sanctuary of Mary Help of Christians witnessed a great gathering of Co-operators

and faithful in the evening of the 25th of October last. They had come to witness the solemn farewell ceremony which takes place every year about this time in the Sanctuary, and which though repeated annually since 1875, never loses its touch of sorrowful charm, or fails to arouse the deepest sentiments of Christian piety and admiration. The Salesian missionary Fr. Peretto gave the farewell discourse, which was followed by the liturgical ceremonies for such occasions and the blessing of His Eminence Cardinal Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin. The missionaries then took leave of Our Superior General, the Very Rev Don Rua and other chief superiors of our Congregation. It had been arranged that they should stay for the night at our Missionary College at Valsalice just outside Turin, so that they might receive their missionary's cross and souvenir at the place which contains the hallowed remains of our holy Founder Don Bosco. While recommending their safe journey and the success of their mission to the prayers of our Co-operators, we cannot do better than repeat the good wishes of the Cardinal in his farewell words: *Bene ambuletis, et sit Deus in itinere vestro, et Angelus eius comitetur vobiscum* (1). *May you have a good journey, and God be with you in your way, and His angel accompany you.*

Reminiscences of the Chilean Earthquake.

In October Our Superior General received definite news concerning the fate of the Salesians in Chili. There is good reason to be thankful, for although two of Our Houses were destroyed, another badly damaged, and others shaken, not one of the inmates met with any accident to life or limb. The Houses destroyed were those of Melipilla and Macul. The new buildings at the latter place had only lately been completed at the cost of some £6000; most of it was laid in ruins, the remainder had to be destroyed. Talca sustained heavy damage. The other Houses escaped with slight loss, although well within the zone of disturbance.

The Superior of one of these houses has written describing a few experiences. To one who has read the accounts of the scenes at San Francisco, these descriptions seem to recount the same incidents and occurrences, although heightened by the greater loss of life and more drastic upheaval. The Salesian priests as well as others in the town said Mass on the Sundays in open places or temporary shelters, and the writer aptly compares the fervour of the people to that of the Israelites after the thunders of the Almighty. The Houses that remain to

(1) Tob. v. 21.

our confrères have naturally opened their doors to numbers of homeless boys, and the priests are taking active part in the relief measures and plans of settlement.

Some final notes despatched to our Superior general are quite picturesque in their bare relation.

"A fortnight has now passed and the tremors have not entirely ceased. However after the first terrible experiences people are making up their minds to face the worst reality."

"The most pressing needs are being supplied with feverish rapidity. The streets are being converted into rows of zinc-roofed huts, under which many are living who formerly dwelt in the palaces of the city."

"A general exodus has commenced both by sea and land. After a few days, more than a hundred thousand will have gone away. They are fleeing from famine and from the small pox which under the circumstances has full fling to rage at pleasure."

"It is calculated that the number of those found dead 1,500, represents about a quarter of those who lost their life in the catastrophe. The circumstances prevailing after the wrecking of the town are carrying off victims in large numbers.

"Our house presents an uncommon sight—a medley of orphan boys, destitute families, sick people, soldiers—filling the corridors and playgrounds. We have already aided some 800 people in the matter of food and clothing."

* * *

A solemn requiem Mass was sung in the Sanctuary of Our Lady Help of Christians for the repose of the souls of those connected with the Salesian Houses in Chili. Our Superior General celebrated the Mass and distributed Holy Communion to many hundreds, all offered for the repose of the souls of the victims.

Recuperation.

Apropos of the Chilian disaster, our Fathers in San Francisco report a general restoration of the town. The buildings are rapidly appearing, and the Salesian Church is almost ready for the Archbishop's blessing. Children to the number of 300 are again under instruction. The conditions of distributing aid from appointed centres are still existing and our confrères are taking their share in it. Fr. Redahan especially is controlling much of the organisation of these supplies for our quarter, and there is little time of the day or night which is not occupied with it. At Oakland the slighter losses have been repaired and about 300 boys are again at Sunday instruction.

INDULGENCES

which may be gained by the Co-operators.

At the commencement of a New Year it would be well for the Co-operators to read through the indulgences and spiritual favours granted to their Association by the Supreme Pontiffs. From page 19 to page 33 of their book of Constitutions they will find a complete exposition of the decrees relating to these favours and a list of indulgences both plenary and partial.

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

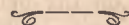
Every month.

1. On any one day at the choice of the associate.
2. On the day the monthly exercise of a good death is made.
3. Wherever 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 and of St. James of Compostella; these indulgences, moreover, are all applicable to the Holy Souls in Purgatory and can be gained by the Co-operators as often as the prayers are said, as long as they are in the grace of God.

In the month of January.

1. Jan. 1st The feast of the Circumcision.
2. Jan. 6th The Epiphany.
3. Jan. 20th The Feast of the Holy Name.
4. Jan. 23rd The Espousals of Our Lady.
5. Jan. 25th The Conversion of St. Paul the Apostle.
6. Jan. 27th The Feast of the Holy Family.
7. Jan. 29th The Feast of St. Francis of Sales, the patron of the Salesian Society.

Besides the usual conditions it must be remembered that the Holy Father Pius X., in granting these indulgences laid it down as an obligation, that Co-operators should daily recite the *Our Father*, *Hail Mary* and the invocation: *St. Francis of Sales, pray for us.*





DEVOTION TO OUR LADY Help of Christians

We are persuaded, that no aid but that of Heaven can avail us in the sorrowful vicissitudes of our day, and that especially through the intercession of Her who in every age has proved Herself the Help of Christians.

PIUS PP. X.

To those among the Co-operators who have adopted the pious practice recommended to the Association, viz, to make the 24th of each month an occasion of special intercession to Our Lady Help of Christians, it is suggested, that besides their particular intentions they should add the following:

That as there falls about this time the thirty-first anniversary of the first expedition of Salesian Missionaries, our Co-operators should recommend in a special manner to the Queen of Heaven all the missions and missionaries of Don Bosco.

In the chronicles of the chief events which mark the history of this devotion, there will be a diversity of town, of country and even of continent which is of rare occurrence in similar annals, and which seems to verify our Holy Founder's words, that as the title has its origin far back in the early pages of Holy Writ and has come down through the centuries, so it is destined to embrace the whole world within its protecting folds.

Among these memorable events the 16th of December 1906 will be worthy of record. On that day the Co-operators of Mexico will see the realization of their many plans and continued efforts, in the solemn coronation of the image of Our Lady Help of Christians venerated in the capital of the state. Many bishops and other dignitaries are to attend the commemorations which have been in preparation for several months.

The foundation stone of a new church also dedicated under this title has been recently laid at Mendoza in the Argentine Republic. The concourse of people, among them many of the chief citizens, manifested at once the increase and reality of the devotion.

At New York on the octave of the Nativity of Our Lady, a new Salesian church dedicated

to *Mary Help of Christians* was solemnly opened by the *Right Rev. Mgr. Edwards*, Vicar General of the diocese. The opening service was conducted in the early part of the morning so that the First Mass with general Communion, was celebrated immediately after by the Vicar General. Fr. Coppo S. C. gave a brief discourse on the advantages of the New Church and Mgr. Edwards also addressed the Congregation. In the evening a *Te Deum* was sung and the façade of the new building was illuminated. This additional church will greatly assist the work of the Salesians in New York.

The Church which had for some time been in course of construction in Madrid has now been opened. In a niche over its main entrance a fine statue of its patroness has been erected. Let us hope that Our Lady will once more prove herself the Help of Christians in the troubles which begin to threaten the Church of Christ in Spain. In the difficulties which seem to thicken around his pontifical throne, Pius the tenth's own words must be our motto and our hope: "We are persuaded that no aid but that of Heaven can avail us in the sorrowful vicissitudes of our day, and that especially through the intercession of her, who in every age has proved herself the Help of Christians."

GRACES and FAVOURS

Belfast.—Enclosed you will find a thank-offering for a favour received. Kindly have the Holy Sacrifice offered in honour of Our Lady and St. Anthony and for the Holy Souls in Purgatory. I should like to have the favour published in the *Bulletin*.

Nov. 10th, 1906.

J. H.

Cork.—Please publish a temporal favour obtained through the intercession of Our Lady Help of Christians, for which an offering is enclosed for a Mass in thanksgiving.

Nov. 5th, 1906.

L. F.

Mendoza (Argentine).—A certain lady had suffered from a painful malady almost continually for about fifteen years. Doctors had tried their best to remedy the acute pains and vomiting, but after great expense and years of suffering there seemed no hope of cure. Some one then recommended her to have recourse to the intercession of the Help of Christians by a novena. She did so and made a promise of publication in the *Salesian Bulletin*. In a few days her malady grew less and less, and now after some months the recovery has proved a permanent cure. The lady came a long distance from a retired country place to Mendoza to attest her gratitude and ask for publication of the favour.

August, 1906.

M. B. (Priest)

Venice.—A young man in his twenty-fourth year lately fell ill and was reduced by fever to the last extremity. He had received the last rites of Holy Church, was fully resigned and had even wished his mother good-bye till they met in Paradise. While expecting his last sigh a devout person thinking of the many favours related, suggested that he should offer himself to the Help of Christians and promise to have a Mass offered in the Sanctuary and publication, if he were restored to his widowed mother. After a brief interval when the others in the house had actually commenced to prepare the things necessary when the soul has departed, the dying man seemed to become more at rest, and indicated that his pain was lighter. This was but the commencement of a rapid and complete recovery, for some days ago he was at church with his mother to make his thanksgiving. He now sends the offering for a Mass in the Sanctuary.

Rev. P. Z.

Salesian Co-operator.

Dublin (Ireland).—With a heart full of gratitude I return thanks to Our Lady Help of Christians for a very special favour obtained through making a novena in her honour. I began the novena and before four days my prayer was answered. I promised if my request were granted I would have it published in the *Salesian Bulletin* and get a Mass said

in thanksgiving and I now hasten to fulfil my promise.

November, 1906.

M.

Saint Louis (U. S. of America).—It is with a feeling of the deepest gratitude to Our Lady Help of Christians that I publicly give thanks for a long desired favour received shortly after making a novena to Our Lady. I may state the requested favour was for obtaining a situation in this country.

October 15th, 1906.

C. W.

Belfast (Ireland).—Please accept a small offering in thanksgiving for a benefit received through Our Lady Help of Christians.

November 3rd, 1906.

J. O' N.

Dublin (Ireland).—With all my heart I wish to return thanks to Our Lady Help of Christians for a cure obtained through her powerful intercession after a novena and promise of publication in the *Salesian Bulletin*. I enclose an offering for a Mass in her honour.

November, 1906.

A Client of Mary.

Chicago (U. S. of America).—I enclose an offering in thanksgiving for a temporal favour obtained for my father who stood in great need. Please publish same in your periodical in honour of Our Lady Help of Christians.

October 17th, 1906.

M. F. P.

Great Crosby (England).—Enclosed you will find a small offering for a Mass in honour of Our Lady Help of Christians in thanksgiving for a favour obtained through her most powerful intercession.

November, 1906.

J. F.

Preston (England).—I wish to offer public thanks for a temporal favour partially obtained from the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Our Lady Help of Christians. Please continue prayers that it may be completely granted. I enclose a small offering for a Mass as promised.

November, 1906.

A Client of Mary Help of Christians.

Chicago (U. S. of America).—I am sending you a small offering in honour of Mary Help of Christians. I was in deep trouble and my prayer has been answered through her kind intercession.

November 13th, 1906.

R. W. R.



On Holy Souls' day Almighty God called away to his eternal reward a much revered member of the Salesian House at Battersea, London. Brother Benedict (Daniel McKeown) although having already reached the advanced age of sixty-seven years was still engaged in many active duties. He had however been gradually ailing for some time, and had gone to his native county, Antrim, to recover, and regain his strength for renewed labours. On Nov. 2nd a few days after his arrival there, he had visited a certain number of the Co-operators, as was his wont when in Ireland, and had almost reached home when he had occasion to cross a railway line. It was dark and raining hard. Sheltered by an umbrella he stood still a minute to await the passing of a goods train which, in its noisy rumbling, prevented him from hearing the rapid approach of an express. When the train for which he had waited had gone by, he stepped forward and was caught by the express and hurled on to the bank some yards farther on. He was found a few minutes later by the keeper of the level-crossing, who was well known to him, but severe injuries must have caused instantaneous death. He was however always prepared for death; he had received Holy Communion that same morning, and performed his spiritual exercises. While recommending the repose of his soul to the prayers of the Co-operators, his many friends may be interested in the following appreciation which appeared in the *Catholic Times* of November 16th:

The Late Rev. Brother Benedict, S. C.: An Appreciation. — The Salesians and the parishioners of West Battersea are plunged in grief consequent upon the death of the Rev. Bro. Daniel McKeown. Deceased belonged to the Salesian Order stationed at Battersea. He was known far and wide as Brother Benedict. For some time past, Brother Benedict had not been very well, and his Superior, the Very Rev. C. B. Macey, S. C., sent him to visit his friends in Ireland to recuperate. Deceased was due back at Battersea on Saturday, the 3rd inst., ready to keep the Feast of the Father Provincial on the following day. It appears that Brother Benedict was cut to pieces on the Midland Railway near Antrim, not far from his home, by the night express from Belfast to Ballymena. It was dark and raining, and Brother Benedict was crossing the line holding up his umbrella and did not notice the

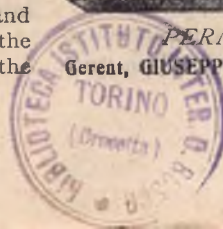
coming express which caused his death. The sad news reached Battersea the following morning and spread with extraordinary rapidity. It seemed incredible that the kindly, cheerful, humorous Brother Benedict had met with such a terrible death, but such was the will of Almighty God.

Brother Benedict was one of Ireland's best, and had, so to speak, a heart of gold. His loss will be irreparable to the Salesian Fathers. He had been many years a religious, and had travelled much. In West Battersea he knew all the "hardy annuals" all those who never frequented the church at all, every child, and particularly the children of those whose parents did not see that their children attended Mass regularly; indeed, he once jocularly remarked that he believed he knew all those who were a trifle "lax." He also knew the poor the abandoned, the outcast, and had a kindly word for each. He was loved. He could wheedle alms out of the Protestants easier than from many Catholics. He had a fund of humour, and used it in getting negligent Catholics to promise to return to their duties. He worked hard on behalf of his little friends, the boys of the Salesian Institution, a work which was dear to his heart, for he loved the young; indeed, all the Catholic children in West Battersea knew him, and at some time, or other had received numerous medals and pictures from him. He was delighted when he had a pocket full of pictures or blessed medals and the children around him receiving them for having attended Mass or Sunday school. On Wednesday, the 7th inst., a Solemn *Requiem* Mass was sung for the repose of his soul by the Very Rev. C. B. Macey, S. C., assisted by Father Muldoon and a Salesian Brother. There were a good many people present, notwithstanding the early hour (7.30), and noticeable were the boys, who were there praying for one who did more for them than any a natural father would do. There were in addition some of Brother Benedict's friends and many of the school children. Some little mites straggled in, ill clothed, miserably shod, but clean; children who would have won a smile and a kindly word from Brother Benedict. Masses are being celebrated daily for the repose of his soul. The Ransomers have caused a Mass to be offered, and this week the school-children have requested that six Masses may be said. As time goes on the loss of Brother Benedict will become more acute, but he has erected for himself in the hearts of hundreds and thousands of men, women, and children a monument of love, gratitude, and admiration, for he was a true son of Erin, kind, tender, generous, gifted beyond measure with the power of physical endurance, and blessed with a lively intelligence. R. I. P.

Sister Mary J. Ignatius Mac Dermott, Convent of Mercy, Galway, Ireland.

Mr. Vicent Vuillermin, Warragul, Australia.

PERMISSU SUPERIORUM
Gerent, GIUSEPPE GAMBINO—Salesian Press, Turin, 1906



APPEAL

ON BEHALF OF THE SALESIAN INSTITUTE.

To all those who are kindly disposed towards poor orphans, to all those who have at heart the betterment of society by the education especially of abandoned or neglected youth, we appeal with confidence.

The Salesian Institute in Cape Town is a school of Arts and Trades, one of the four hundred and more Institutions of Don Bosco. It consists of schools of printing, cabinet-making, bookbinding, shoemaking and tailoring. Boys are accepted irrespective of creed, are trained in one of these trades, while at the same time they receive a good "book" education and are taught both vocal and instrumental music.

The houses in which the work is carried on at present are only rented and were never intended for educational purposes. So far there are seventy-two lads in the Institute, all healthy and happy, and this is all that we can at present accommodate. During the past year close on sixty applications had to be refused. This year the demands are pouring in daily, but the answer is always the same: "There is no room."

Our benefactors and all those acquainted with the work urge us to build a suitable institute to provide for about two hundred boys, where a model school of Arts and Trades may arise and the complete educational system of Don Bosco may be developed. There is every prospect of a valuable site being secured in one of the old Cemeteries in Somerset Road; so it is now necessary to start a building fund. Confident in the blessing of Divine Providence and the goodness of the cause we turn for help to both rich and poor of every denomination and nationality.

A Committee has been already formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions. While we expect much from the wealthy, we are confident that the labouring classes, who have experienced many hardships in common with our boys, will not deny their mite. A small subscription every month, sixpence, a shilling or half a crown, will prove most effectual in aid of the new Institute.

We wish to promise our prayers to all those who come to our assistance and we feel certain that the Almighty will reward abundantly every one of our benefactors.

For the Salesians:

E. M. TOZZI, S.C., *Superior.*

Feb. 14th, 1905.

Salesian Institute,

19, Buitenkant Street, Cape Town.

I hereby recommend most herartily the foregoing appeal to all the well disposed throughout my own jurisdiction, and to the Superiors of the Missions who have sent, or are likely to send boys to the Salesian Institute from any part of South Africa.

✠ JOHN LEONARD,

St. Mary's, Cape Town.

Feb., 14th, 1905.

(Cablegram.)

To Superior, Salesian Institute, Cape Town. — Rome, 13th March, 1905.

Holy Father wishes development to praiseworthy work of Salesian Institute and blesses Superiors, Benefactors and Pupils.

Cardinal MERRY DEL VAL.

The Association of Salesian Co-operators

We wish to call the attention of the Readers of the *Salesian Bulletin* to the Association of Salesian Co-operators, and ask them to make the same widely known amongst their friends and acquaintances.

It is a most practical, efficacious and advantageous way of carrying out the wishes and exhortations of His Holiness Leo XIII, and notably those contained in the Encyclical *Graves de communi* on Christian Democracy.

This Association was, from its very beginning, warmly recommended by Pius IX who claimed to be inscribed as first Co-operator, and enriched it with the spiritual favours of the most privileged tertiaries.

His Holiness Leo XIII, on his elevation to the pontifical throne, claimed, like his Predecessor, to head the list of the Salesian Co-operators. He, moreover, said to Don Bosco: *Each time you address the Co-operators, tell them that I bless them from my heart; the scope of the Society is to prevent the loss and ruin of youth, and they must form but one heart and one soul in order to help to attain this end.*

Every good christian above sixteen years of age can become a Co-operator, enjoy the numerous spiritual favours, and share in the merit of the good works accomplished by the Salesian Congregation, the Daughters of Mary Help of Christians, and the Association of Co-operators throughout the whole world.

The membership does not entail any obligation of conscience whatsoever; hence not only all members of a family, but inmates of any institution or college, members of religious communities, confraternities, etc., can join it by means of their Superiors.

Each and all may become active Co-operators by promoting with their good example and according to their means and capacity the practice of Religion and works of charity in their respective places.

Each and all may co-operate in the numerous and manifold works of charity and public beneficence carried on in other parts by the following means:

PRAYER — by praying for the object and intentions of the Association.

ALMSGIVING — by contributing according to their means to the support and development of the many institutions of the Society for the education of destitute youth; also to the support and extension of the Missions among heathens, and on behalf of the lepers.

PROPAGANDA — by making the Association of Salesian Co-operators more widely known and increasing the number of its members; by bringing the works of the Society to the knowledge of well-disposed and charitable persons, by enlisting the sympathy of them and of all who have at heart the rescuing and christian education of youth and the good of civil society.

Any persons desiring to become Members of this Association are respectfully solicited to send their name and address to the *Very Rev. Michael Rua, Superior General, Salesian Oratory, Turin, Italy*, who will be most happy to enrol them and forward their Diploma of Admission, as well as the *Salesian Bulletin* every month.

